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THE LAST OF THE MOHEGANS.

Died at Mohegan, Dec. 19, John Uncas, aged 85 years, the last male of the royal line of the celebrated chief of that name. He will be interred, we understand, in the royal burial ground of the Mohegans, on the plain. The death of this descendant of the celebrated Indian Chief is worthy of particular notice, at this time, when there are so few remnants in existence of the warlike tribes which inhabited the New-England States, when the European Colonists first landed on their shores. One of the most noted of these tribes was that of the Mohegans, whose head quarters were on the river Thames, in Connecticut. The small reservation of land which the remnants of the Tribe still retains lies in the town of Montville, half-way between Norwich and New London on a beautiful eminence, in sight of both those cities of Connecticut, (say five or six miles from each.) Their numbers at present do not exceed, we believe one hundred souls. The burial ground of the Sachems is in the town of Norwich, and has been frequently noticed by antiquaries.

The distinguished warrior, Uncas, whose name has added so much celebrity to the Mohegan tribe, was originally a petty Sachem; a Pequot by birth, a subject and tributary to Sassacus. When the English settlers made war upon the Pequots, Uncas was friendly to this chieftain, but was kept in check by the talents and prowess of this formidable warrior. Of the English he entertained from the first a very respectable opinion, and finally united his forces and fortune with theirs. Upon the death of Sassacus, Uncas became Sachem of the remaining Pequots, as well as of the Mohegans. He claimed in this character a right to the territory comprising the most of that part of Connecticut River. From that time he became one of the most formidable Indian Chiefs in the Southern part of New England. His authority extended not only over his own subjects but to other tribes West of the River. At the head of about 500 warriors he fought and defeated Miantinomi, Chief of the Narragansetts, a tribe inhabiting territories East of the Mohegans. Uncas was a steady friend to the English Colonists, and in 1659 gave a deed of the town of Norwich to Thomas Leffingwell and his friends in consideration of important services rendered him by Leffingwell in one of the wars between the Mohegans and Narragansetts.

According to Doctor Dwight, Uncas died at an advanced age and left his power and property to his children. Onecho, his eldest son, commanded a party of Mohegans in a war which the English carried on against the Narragansetts, in 1676. The family, however, soon declined in their importance by the general declension of their tribe and the sale of their property to the whites.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Boundary Treaty.—The ratification of the Boundary, and its final consummation, has had the effect of drawing sentiments of dissatisfaction from the Governor of Maine, who considers that the United States Government have been duped by the sagacity of the British commissioner. But despite his opinion the two Governments recognise in its adjustments the exercise of the greatest prudence and wisdom.

Dr. Milner and his Mother.—One evening, a party of friends assembled at the house of the Rev. Joseph Milner, were discussing, among other religious topics, the character of St. Paul. Joseph Milner expressed very strongly his idea of the privilege and happiness of those persons who enjoyed opportunities of personal intercourse with the Apostle; and said, that he could scarcely conceive a higher gratification than to have sat in his company and heard him converse. "Ay, bairn," interposed his mother, in her broad Yorkshire dialect; "but thou wouldst have put in thy word, I'll warrant thee."

An American's Opinion of Englishmen, Frenchmen, Dutch, and Americans.—Again, let us consider that we Americans are an anxious people.—Such is the nature of those pursuits in which we are most devoutly engaged, that we can seldom or never be satisfied. Give an Englishman his mag of porter and his chunk of beef, and he is contented. Give a Frenchman "his fiddle and his frisk," and he is happy. Give a Dutchman his kraut and his pipe, and he sets himself down without an aspiration. But an American is always "on the alert,"—his mind is in constant activity—his hopes and fears are always excited. He hopes to make a good speculation—or, perhaps, to get into a good office; and he fears some of those untoward events which often frustrate the wisest plans laid for the good of our temporalities. We Americans are an anxious people; and anxiety of mind is often prejudicial to the health of the body.—Buckingham's Eastern and Western States of America.

Madame the Marquis of *** after having received the attentions of the Count of ****, told him one day that his visits could be dispensed with. He in his rage exclaimed, "I'll

publish all your letters." After looking at him for a minute, she replied, "You may, I should only blush at the direction."

The three great things that govern mankind are reason, passion, and superstition.—The first governs a few; the two last share the bulk of mankind, and possess them in turns; but superstition is most powerful and produces the greatest mischiefs.—Locke.

Materials of which we are Made.—On one occasion a Clergyman put the following question to one of his parishioners:—John, what are you made of? The man not being very ready with his answer, was whispered by one of his neighbours to say, Dust and Clay, instead of which, he bawled out, Curds and Whey. Soft metal, indeed, replied the Clergyman.

CHILDREN.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

Uxro me there are no blessings,
Which high Heaven, indulgent, lends,
Dearer than the sweet, caressings
Of my little friends.

When they flock, like birds, about me—
Birds in rainbow plumage clad—
Their bright looks and trilling voices
Make my spirit glad.

Pure, confiding, free from sorrow,
Free from even a shade of sin,
They, like lilies in their glory,
Neither toil nor spin.

Wicked tongues have not assailed them.
Or the serpent, slander, stung,
Or the poisonous ivy clambered
Their green leaves among.

Parasites, and false companions,
Have not stolen their guileless trust,
And their tenderest flowers of feeling
Trampled in the dust.

Dark suspicion, envy, malice—
Friends to man and foes to God—
Never scathed the blooming gardens
By their footsteps trod.

Mother-love has folded round them
Arms more soft than angel's wings,
And with sweeter accents lulled them
Than an angel sings.

Father-love, defending, keeping,
Leading, strengthening, cheering, throws
Its broad shield above them, waking
Or in deep repose.

Gentle darling, spotless creatures,
How, through many a live-long day,
Have I, neither vexed nor weary,
Joined your merry play!

I, a lonely man, am friendless
Never where young children be;
Though my love for them be endless,
Large is theirs for me.

THOUGHTS.

All things are liable to change
And men from their Vocation
And, yet, how strange! how "passing strange!"
Seems my incarceration,
Within these walls!

And, yet, not strange!—for, sure I had
A warning of it given
Thou wilt say (tho' rather sad)
By persecution driven,
To seek redress

Within a Cage, where, four more birds
Are perched in the same dwelling
But none I think, by full three thirds
Do feel indignant swelling,
With injury dire

The "o'er fraught heart," as I do feel,
(Because I've been betrayed,
By a false friend!) now, was weal
The whole will be portrayed,
"Some other day."

Snow's Hotel
St. Andrews, Feb. 9, 1843

Burning.—An English paper in reply to a correspondent, states that in the reign of George III., on the 1st of April 1764, a girl was burnt at Monmouth for the murder of her child; and on the 11th of August, 1767, Ann Sowerby, for poisoning her husband, was also tied to the stake and burnt.

Every weekly newspaper that was issued on Saturday, in 1843, published fifty-three numbers during the year—a circumstance that will not happen again till 1853.

It has been discovered that the all pervading bustle is to be traced as far as the days of Moses.

Bachelors.—The counsils of Mobile, Ala., are about to pass a law taxing the bachelors in that city.

Large Cargo.—The ship Rappahannock cleared at New Orleans last week, for Liverpool, with 4102 bales of Cotton.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

From the Provincial Reporter.

Friday, Feb. 3.
Mr. Fisher moved that an address be prepared to present his Excellency on the question of the Casual and Territorial Revenue. He said he had Resolutions to offer relative thereto for the fixing of the Salaries of the Ministerial Officers, &c.

Resolved unanimously.—That it is the opinion of this House, that an humble and dutiful Petition shall be presented to Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen, praying her Majesty to assent to the reduction of the amount charged upon the Province for the support of the Civil Government, upon condition that a sum should be secured to her Majesty proportioned to the resources and population of the Province, and sufficient to provide for the efficient administration of the Government.

The Provincial Secretary's salary he said was £1500 per annum, together with £500 more in the shape of fees. The Clerk of the Pleas from his fees derived £1000 per annum. The Judges also received their fees. A great alteration has also taken place in the prospects of the Timber trade, this also afforded another good ground why a reduction of the Civil List should take place. At the time of the Province taking upon itself to pay the Civil List, it was distinctly understood that any material alteration occurring in the circumstance of the Province, should be a reason for alteration in the salaries of Ministerial Officers. All the Revenue is now under the control of the Provincial Legislature, and it behooved them to economize it for the benefit of the Country. Lord John Russell and Lord Stanley both recognized the principle of adapting the salaries to the circumstances of the Country. All he now asked for was a bill to carry out his views; also a Committee to carry forward that bill, and that the Committee should be instructed not to exceed in their scale of salaries the maximum of 6000 per annum.

Mr. End said there was other more cogent reasons than those set forth in the Resolutions. There were also some words objectionable in the preamble.

Mr. Fisher did not care what alterations were made in the preamble, so that the principal was only carried out.

Hon. C. Simonds said, there were various strong reasons why the salaries of Ministerial officers should be reduced. One very prominent one was, that such was the state of the Provincial resources at present, that it was quite out of the question, that the Province could not pay such salaries. A more equitable scale must be adopted, and he was convinced that His Excellency would most cordially concur in the address to that effect.

Mr. Wilmut said, that from the year 1836 to the present time, it had been in contemplation to reduce the salaries. Lord Glenelg stated, that the Home Government would make enquiries as to the propriety of the salaries bore to the means of meeting them. It was not alone the £1500 that was paid as a Civil List, there were other salaries which the Province paid, and which ought to be included in that sum. He was quite alive to the importance of the question, when vacancies did occur, the parties appointed to office, must take the salaries as there set for the respective offices.

Mr. End, then moved the following Resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Resolved.—That the subjects of the foregoing Resolutions be referred to a select Committee, to report to the House the draft of an humble and dutiful Petition to Her Majesty, and also to report upon the other matters, therein contained by Bill, or otherwise.

Mr. Fisher said, that four reports from different Committees for fixing the salaries had been received, and that the maximum was always £600. He would therefore move the following Resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Resolved.—As the opinion of this House that the sum of £600 per annum, is an aggregate maximum salary for the principal subordinate ministerial officers of the Government.

The following Resolution was also moved, and received the unanimous voice of the House.

Resolved unanimously.—That it is the opinion of the House that no public officer should be remunerated for the performance of the duties of his office by fees.—That were the imposition of such fees is deemed advisable, they should be paid into the Treasury as part of the Provincial Revenue, and the public officer so receiving them, allowed a fixed salary in lieu thereof.

Mr. Simonds said, he would ask if the Attorney General would be included in the Ministerial office. (The House yes)

The Committee was then appointed, which was composed Messrs Fisher, Wilmut, Brown, Partelow and Hazen.

The House then went into a Committee of the whole, on the Speech of His Excellency. Mr. Jordan in the Chair.

The Hon. C. Simonds then arose and said, that as he was the only Member of the Council in that House it would be expected he would say something on the Speech although there was nothing in it to call for special remark. The policy of the Government as at present administered, is set forth in the Speech. It recommends that proper regulations shall be established, for the occupying and settling Crown Lands. It is also recommended that such alterations shall be made in the Election laws as shall preserve inviolate the right of franchise. It was the duty of the Executive to call the attention of the House to any defect that might appear in the Laws, and as the late Elections, had clearly shown, that some alteration was called for, he hoped the Session would not pass over without the effects being amended. If the House would assimilate the Election law of this province to that of Great Britain, he thought the remedy would then be applied. The School System, too, was also very defective, and it was highly necessary that an alteration should take place in that department. £12,000 a-year was expended on parochial schools, and little or no benefit was derived from it. With respect to the measures brought forward by His Excellency, he knew there was a difference of opinion respecting their policy, as applied to this country, but one thing was very certain, that his intentions were based in a wish to benefit this country, and every body would give him credit for that. It was not His Excellency's intention to press upon the country those measures, it was sufficient they had been offered, and it remained for the people either to adopt them, or leave them, as they saw fit. Municipal Corporations might not suit every part of the country, yet there were places such as Fredericton and St. Andrews, that might be benefitted by the adoption of them. His Excellency might be mistaken in what was or was not suitable to this Province, but his intentions were good, and he was deserving of commendation on that score alone. With respect to a Board of Works, at this time it was not necessary, as from the state of financial affairs there would be no money to expend. The Financial department he regretted to say, was in a deplorable state, and something must be done to relieve it.

[Here His Honour read a statement of the finances of the Province which went to show a vast debt, and much unproductive Bonds, debentures, &c. &c.] He then said a very great relief would be afforded, if it were possible to collect what was due the public chest, but such was the pressure at this time that it would be both impolitic and cruel to attempt to do so now, indeed it would wholly ruin many persons, who when a change of times takes place will be able to meet all their liabilities, and stand fair with the world. [His Honour then dwelt long, and exhausted every argument to show the necessity of the money grants being initiated by the Executive.] He said it was a purely British principle, and it was to that, and that alone, (operating as a safety valve,) that England owed her present preeminence, and unless both this Province and Nova Scotia restored to the same method, ruin must follow. We were now deeply in debt, and under our present system there was no hope of our redeeming ourselves, by and by we should have to follow the baneful example of the United States, we should have to repudiate, how disgraceful. A loan would enable us to extricate ourselves, but with the present system of finance it was out of the question; no loan could be effected until our Financial system was such as to produce confidence in the parties to whom we might apply for the accommodation. England was quite willing to assist us, provided a sufficient guarantee was given for the eventual liquidation of the sum lent.

Mr. Brown said this Committee, was important at the present time; formerly it was a mere matter of form, a mere echo to what the Speech contained was all that was expected, or required. But now it had come up in a very momentous; very imposing form—it was a question of great magnitude; the state of the Finances made it so. No new House ever before had such an advantage as the present House, here was the whole state of the Province before us; we want a £100,000 to assist us out of our present difficulties.—These difficulties (it has been said) have arisen from the circumstance of the Members of the Assembly having been least by the more influential ones into all kinds of extravagance—this (he said) he denied, it was not so. The hon. member from St. John, (Simonds) which he had in his eye, had stated on a former occasion, and long since, that this Country would be ruined by the Banks. That was a prophecy that he (Brown) did not at the time believe, but it had been fulfilled to the letter; the Banks had mainly contributed to the downfall of the Country, by giving facilities and undue ones too, to people who did not know how to use such privileges; hence overstocking, and overtrading became the order of the day. And even the House (continued he) caught the Mania—it appeared to him as if the whole Province had been betwined. This frequent fire was in

St. John, had seriously injured the prospects of the country, and to which the excesses of river appropriation came in to swell the catalogue of evils. The Committee of Finance had usually reported the sum to be granted, but like all other things, it too was overdone; then followed a proposition to Lord Stanley Lord Stanley for a loan of debentures to help us out of the difficulty, but Lord Stanley would not consent to it—the Colony had run in debt, and the Home Government could not be expected to pay it for them—and Lord Stanley's dispatch shut out the Province from a remedy. The falling off of the Province was another reason for present distress; the House had been in debt formerly, but there was neither apprehension nor danger then; they got into debt and they got out again—yet there was a consolation left other Provinces were still worse off than this. The Home Government will give us money if we will consent to give up our sole rights to the Initiation of the Money Grants. [Here the hon. member explained the difference between the Home Government and the Government of a Colony.] Alho! he saw the necessity of this Province obtaining a loan, and saw no other method of obtaining it, yet he could not help thinking it was giving too much power to the Governor. Every Grant must then come from him, and unless hon. members could find their way up the back stairs to gain the ear of His Excellency they would have no chance of obtaining any grants, if they did obtain a grant it would probably be on conditions, and they would come down bound hand and foot, without the power to say yes or nay, or to bray without the leave of His Excellency. The best plan thought was for every member to come prepared to say how much he wanted, but it must be remembered that the Governor would veto all that exceeded the available funds. He would be well pleased for the Governor to have the right to restrain the Grants within certain bounds; he did not feel satisfied to give up any other right but that of being limited.

Mr. End said the Hon. ex Speaker had said that the thing should be treated as a matter of form, and yet he has been going fully into the merits of it, this was wrong, it was altogether premature, this was not the time to discuss the merits of the Speech. The House should wait until the question came fairly up. All the ground would have to be gone over again. Mr. Brown's speech was very good in its place, but he saw no good reason why the House should go into the matter now. They would have to meet it when the question came fairly before the House therefore, all the discussion that might now take place, was only losing time. With respect to the settlement of the Boundary Question, he would just observe, that the great secret of Brother Jonathan's being so content with the decision was, that they had recently discovered in the Archives of Paris, a clincher against their claim. John Bull the fool, as he usually did, had in this instance allowed himself to be over-teached. And as to His Excellency it did appear to him that he had interfered with the peoples right, in dictating to the popular branch by saying he would send down a scale of the duties. He had also interfered with the right of Petition, by saying Petitions must be sent in early and to him. He would now suggest that the House drop further discussion on the Speech, and go into the necessary Resolutions.

Mr. Partelow coincided with what had fallen from the last speaker, he would wait until the state of the Province was taken up by the House. He then moved the following Resolution.

Resolved.—As the opinion of this Committee, that such parts of His Excellency's Speech as relate to the illegal occupation of the Crown Lands, and also of the Indian Reserves, should be referred by the House to a select Committee to report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

Mr. Wilmut then made an attack on Mr. End, for the remarks he had made relative to His Excellency's reference to the Election Laws, but concluded by saying as the House would have to come again to the question he would reserve further remarks until that period.

Mr. Simonds insisted this was the proper time to hear opinions on the Speech of His Excellency. It was the practice in English Parliament, and he hoped therefore, that the Hon. Members would give their opinion. In the Imperial Parliament on similar occasions, so far did they go into the speech, as even to vote want of confidence in Ministers. He hoped therefore, that the practice of the British Parliament would be followed. This was the only proper time for discussing the merits of the Speech, we have (said he) the experience of ages as our guide, a period of no less than twenty-five hundred years. If Resolutions only were required on this question, what he would ask was the use of appointing a Committee?

Mr. Partelow disagreed with hon. colleagues, he did not think it was the practice in England. Messrs the following Resolution.

Resolved.—As the opinion of the Committee, that such part of His Excellency's