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SAINT ANDREWS  
**ST. ANDREWS STANDARD,**  
NEW-BRUNSWICK.

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MONTHLY ALMANAC.

1837.	First week	Second week	Third week	Fourth week	Old days
February	1	8	15	22	—
Wednesday	2	9	16	23	—
Thursday	3	10	17	24	—
Friday	4	11	18	25	—
Saturday	5	12	19	26	—
Sunday	6	13	20	27	—
Monday	7	14	21	28	—
Tuesday	—	—	—	—	—

  

D	SUN	MOON	High	MOON'S
M	R & S	R & S	R & S	PHASE
2	7 18 5	5 13 1	9 0	New 11 11
6	7 13 5	7 5 8	7 58	First 12 4 40
10	7 8 5	11 53	2 10	Full 20 9 26
14	7 3 5	3 14 6	6 29	Last 28 0 34
18	6 58 6	7 55 1	01 35	—
22	6 50 6	6 34	—	—
26	6 43 6	—	—	—
30	—	—	—	—

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE STANDARD.  
Bassahagen, 12th Feb. 1837.  
DEER MAGER DOWNSING.  
I arrived to hom last nite and felt considerable disappointed, I tell you, not hearing word from you, as I finally expected, now that the good old general time is high up. I have heard from you since that time, you no, you sent the letter by Nat Wauker, who brot slays and things thro to Woodstock and coulent sell em.  
I have a plagy deal to rite you about them air people of Noo Brunsik, and parteklar them fellars at bid quarters. I was in Fiedricks town three weeks. I got my foot froze and had to cum out of the woods to get it kured; so I jist hobelld about to hear what was ading.

Well—they tauked pretty hard, I tell you, about Squawters and Speckle aters and Mill owners. Sum sads as how they be ruind, cause the assembly men was going to get all the land and public money into their own hands, and woudent let the people have none; but I gess taint isackly so, cause others sads they should have land for 50 cents an akar. Ah! cozen, if me and you and uncle Josh had acum last year and squawted sum where in Province—how nice we coudey got our land, and woudent beel a mill and got 5000 akers for the use of the mill, cause we had the privilege; for sum of them big wise there no, better than assembly men, what mill owners want, and give it to them too. You may say taint fair to the people would have state rite all alike, but never mind so we can noc sumthing out of it; and another thing is whisperd that taint for nothin that sum of them offes holders work for the mill owners, and sum of em expect to have to look to the mill when the offes may be gone. So you see nobody can get logs but the men what owns the mills, and we coudey get em cheap anuff, for the people lives up and down the rivers and must do sumthing to get fish to eat in the winter, and sum does for the boys; so they can go in the woods. Now by letting them log on our land we could get 4 dollars timber share, which you no woud pay for the land the first winter, and we woud jist make 2 dollars and 90 cents for every thousand feet afore even they cum to the mill. But you, we must keep this close, like every wise mill owner in the Province, who to do them juss does as well as any Yankee in making what they say go down for the real truth and no mistake. Well them logs must come to our mill, and we may either saw them on shares, or make an offer for them, and as the loggers may be got in our det, we could amost always make our own price. Why now you see if the government did not work it this way, the mill owners should have to by logs of the farmers and country people, which woud be lettin them poor devils get the rich mill owners profits out of his pockets and he get no timber share neither; but the noing chaps at bid quarters says the country people must keep their own spear, and for that I spose they help to load the mill owners heads as high as the top of Peckaboo and their own as high as Catawbin.

Tother day I was whittling a shingle and waiting for the critters to cum back to barn from watering hole in the ice when it jist popt into my hid that a grate many ships and vessils is beel in Noo Brunsik, and that twoud be a good plek for the ship owners to try and get 5000 akers speace for them ere. Gess the thorties woud do a small job for em in this way, and why for no—hant the ship owners as good a rite as mill owners to the timber lands? If the mills saw the lumber the ships carry it away, and want timber besides for beedling which brings grate welth into the Province and should be incouraged. They shoud get their 2 dollars and 90 cents clear timber share, and then bords woudent cost so much as when they have to by them from the mills, and the mill owners could have no more objection to this than the country people have to their monopoly. Maybe, cozen mager Jack, you look queerish at my plan, and say them ere ships and vessils coudent saw the logs—well, this woud isackly be the time of day for us, cause them logs must go into wad end of the mills and out tother, and cum woud take its turn or you and unkle and me ere no yankees.

Finally, gess our spec woud be safe eny way. Them provide people is terrible afraid of the chaps in offis, and theres no fear of nothin being dun against speckle aters as long as they can have a fugre in the sars, and I need not tell you that this is almighty influential all over the world.

Ile now tell you what I heard em say about the lots of money as has been raised there for the King; but first I must tell you no the Kings name in this bisis is a pretty pertiklar sly sort of a hobbug, faulcized by law; but the King never sees a cent of it, and rather suffers by the ill will of the people it is screwd out of, who no it is at the beck and call of favorites and of one Lord Greenleg. We all no what a rich place England is, and the down rite waste of hard cash they squawdre to keep up Kings and nobility, and I gess King William nos nothing about nor never heard of them air 500,000 round dollars now lying idle in Noo Brunsik—that is lying idle if none of them lads as have the hndling of em, dont make a trade with em. The sembly men have been trying to get the managment of this hore money and the lands too, but they havent got them yet and the governor is as strenous as the Giral was with Nick Biddle and the Bank. Gess theyll get it in the end and no mistake. Then theyll give it on the roads.

You no the 20 mile road going up to unkle Isaacs farm in this State. You—unkle Isaac applied for a road thro the woods and they taxed the owner of that township who lives in New York to make it thro; it cost 10,000 dollars. Now unkle can go to market in the winter with his butter and hogs and saggages and things, and no snow drifts on the road, cause its all the way thro the bush and no clearings to let the wind in. You—the sembly men want tax the province land for roads, but theyll give sum of this new got money to enny body that settles beyond the timber land—they ought to—a man and his family might be sick and die for want of a doctor and no road to bring him let alone taking a load of fatters to market; but Ile tell you what he could do; he might sell his taters and em things to the loggers—he woud have to trust em till spring, but then he could pole up his pay in the skiffs when they go a river driving.

Now, cozen Jack, Ile tell you my plan, if youll join me. You and Uncle Josh come on in the spring and meet me at Woodstock and we'll squaw; finally I kind a no a most a noble chance already. Ile take waif side of the Stream close by a mill privilege, and you and unkle squawnt tother side. We'll by anuff to cover our betterments and secure the privilege. We'll beel the mill and get the 5000 akers; theres no danger about the tax. They hant got hold on the way to settle lands there yet, and if the disposed territory is gained by them it will be a wilderness for ages. Glad to see Mr. Holmes of Alifred has stirred in our claims, and guess the state will go the hble figre and survey it right off. But American Citizens will soon get a law in the Province for them to hold lands there, as they have got one passed this year in Upper Canada.

You no wherever theres a mill beel people settle near and so get work, and boards and slabs easy, to cover their barns and horels with, and a little town soon rises, if the privilege is good. I have got my i on a place will do to a shaving; falls and naital dams most, and capral hardwood land mixt with green, I gess about 6000 akers. The road must go thro woods about 25 miles, just like unkle Isaacs. Nobody can settle on this here track cause it belongs to Mill owners: We needent be no more afraid of Snow drifts than unkle, the woods is so thick. I gess arter we settle and get the town named, we might also agree to haul all the logs thats on the road, into the river for nothing to the mill owners, so they let us go thro their land.

Now, dear cozen Major Jack Downing, as giral Jackson wont be president much longer, and as your not got no higher nor Blagor, nor not likely now, youd better start arter the ginals out, and cum along with unkle Josh. Yankees go ahid every where, but no place better than Noo Brunsik. There they are lawiers, merchants, public officers, magistrates, Bridges builders, wheel rices, clock-makers, Specklesters and Mill owners. Sum

by peltry, and sell tin ware, french cutlerie and states prison Boots and shoes, and sum make money by books they cant read. But arter all there no plan of doing well easier nor sooner than getting mills rite away, and lands and timber, and leases and oil of chances of Speckle-shoon. I tell you Ile a recemer for a plan, and you and unkle and me can do it up slick. So no more at present from  
Your affectionate cozen  
LEABOD DOWNING.

New-Brunswick.  
PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.  
EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS  
Wednesday, Feb. 8.

On motion of Mr. Wyer, the House went into Committee of the whole, on a bill to repeal a part of the 12th Section of an Act passed in the sixth year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to incorporate the St. Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Company," and to make other provisions in lieu thereof; which was agreed to and the Bill engrossed.

"TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.  
The humble Address of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick.  
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

"WE, Your Majesty's faithful and loyal Subjects, the Representatives of the People of New Brunswick, most humbly beg leave again to address Your Majesty on the public affairs of this Province.

"We deeply regret that such necessity should so soon have existed, but the refusal of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to pass the Bill providing for the Civil Government of the Province, renders it imperative on them, with as little delay as possible, to put Your Majesty in possession of the true state of matters which have led to such refusal on the part of the Executive.

"The Assembly deem it unnecessary to recapitulate the circumstances which led to the Royal concessions being made to this Province; they arose, as Your Majesty will recollect, from the spontaneous acceptance on the part of the Assembly of the terms offered as the basis of Colonial Policy to the Canadas in 1835, and Your Majesty has been graciously pleased to express the Royal satisfaction at the spirit and temper in which the Assembly framed the record of their sentiments in the address of last Session, on subjects of so great Constitutional interest and importance.

"In accordance with the terms agreed upon by Your Majesty's Principal Secretary for the Colonies and a Deputation from the Assembly, for the surrender of the Crown Revenues upon a Civil List being granted, either permanently or for a period of ten years, a Bill was prepared in England, containing all the provisions necessary for these important purposes, which Bill met the approbation of the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg, was duly ratified by the Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury, approved of by Your Majesty, and transmitted therewith by the Colonial Minister to His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, with a Despatch under date of the 31st October last, in which His Excellency was commanded, in Your Majesty's name, to give his assent to the said Bill, in the event of its meeting the approbation of both Branches of the Legislature, and it was earnestly hoped by His Lordship, in order to give immediate effect to the measure that the Provincial Legislature would adopt and pass the Bill without any change either of substance or of form.

"The Legislative Council and Assembly accordingly, after a calm, patient and deliberate consideration of its provisions, by overwhelming majorities, passed the Bill without alteration or amendment, conformably to the earnest wish of Your Majesty, and it only required the assent of His Excellency to become a law of the land; but twice has His Excellency been addressed to give such assent, and twice has it been withheld, assigning as reasons for non-compliance, that he awaited answers from Your Majesty's Government to Despatches he had forwarded, both before and after the receipt of the Bill.

"The Lieutenant Governor had previously recommended the Legislature to pass the Bill with a suspending clause, and, in compliance with Addresses from both Branches, he also laid before them copies of the Despatches he had transmitted to the Colonial Minister, which assigned the reasons for such recommendation.

"It became necessary therefore, either to pass the Bill as it originally was drafted and approved of, or to embody in it the various matters which had been brought under the notice of Your Majesty's Government, because if the Bill had passed with a suspending clause, as recommended by the Lieutenant Governor, the whole weight and influence of the Provincial Government would have been exercised to delay its approval by

Your Majesty; it, on the other hand, it had been amended to embrace the numerous objections suggested by His Excellency, there would have been a material and substantial alteration in its provisions, and thus have justified the Provincial Law Officers of the Crown, whose decided hostility to the measure was well known and understood, in recommending His Excellency to withhold his assent; the former course, that is, to pass the Bill without alteration, was therefore considered by both Branches the most judicious one, the more especially as it was to be a general measure for all the North American Colonies leaving minor matters to be disposed of by subsequent legislation, in which the Legislature were proceeding (to meet all the difficulties, real or imagined,) at the time when all hopes of the Bill meeting His Excellency's acceptance were terminated.

"The Assembly humbly beg to bring under Your Majesty's notice the extraordinary position in which the Executive Government of the Province are now placed: Acting in direct opposition to Your Majesty's Commands, and the opinions of the Legislative Council and Assembly. Your Majesty will, it is humbly trusted, at once perceive, that they have lost the entire confidence of the Country, and that the public affairs of the Province cannot be conducted to secure harmony among the different Branches of the Government, so long as his Excellency and a majority of his advisers continue in the administration.

"The Assembly, therefore, most humbly and confidently implore Your Majesty to make such changes in the Executive Government as in Your Royal Wisdom you may deem proper, and with a view of affording Your Majesty further information on the true state of the Province, they have again deputed two of their body, having their entire confidence, to lay this their dutiful Address at the foot of the Throne; and have also instructed them to negotiate on the subject of all differences that now unfortunately distract this Colony.

(Signed) "CHARLES SIMONDS,  
Speaker."

Thursday, Feb. 9.

The Council have passed the Bill for the incorporation of The Saint John and Saint Croix River Canal Company.

Mr. Weldon from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with a copy of the humble and dutiful Address of this House to the King's most Excellent Majesty, reported; that the Committee had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to receive the same, and then observed:—

"GENTLEMEN, The conscientious rectitude of my own conduct, renders the subject of this Address to me a matter of the most perfect indifference.

"I have had the honor of serving His Majesty for nearly half a century in almost every quarter of the Globe, and I trust those services have been such as to suffer no diminution in the estimation of my Sovereign from any representation that may be made by the House of Assembly of New Brunswick."

On motion of Mr. Brown, That the House do go into Committee of the whole on a Bill to establish a Great Road between Woodstock and St. David in the County of Charlotte. The question being taken thereon it was decided in the negative.

To Jarvis King, Aaron Hartt, and others, the Committee of Management for the New Brunswick Baptist Education Society, the sum of £500, to assist them in discharging the debt incurred in the purchase of the land and the erection of the Seminary established in Fredericton.

To the Rev. J. Dunphy, and the Wardens of Saint Malachi's Church in Saint John, the sum of £100, and of individual subscription, towards the support and establishment of a free School at that place for poor and indigent children.

LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.

Saturday, Feb. 11.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

On the Petition of *Canadier H. Joubert*, Deputy Treasurer for West Isles, being read.

Mr. Parleau said, that the petitioner was a meritorious public officer, who had held his present situation ever since 1824. Till within the last two or three years, his commission had produced an income of about £250 per annum; but in consequence of the death of the principal merchants of West Isles, business there had so fallen off, of late, that the petitioner's income last year from his office was only about £20.—From the peculiar situation of West Isles, he (Mr. P.) was decidedly of opinion, that the Deputy Treasurers establishment there ought to be maintained; and, if so, this officer ought to be paid for his services: It was to be hoped, however, that the trade there would again increase. The Hon. Member then moved a resolution for a grant of £ to Mr. Joubert.

Mr. Wyer bore testimony to the efficiency

and fidelity of Mr. Joubert, as a public officer.

Mr. Weldon said that it was not Mr. Joubert, but his office that was to be considered.

Mr. Speaker said, that he would be glad to grant a sum now, for past services; but he could be against making an annual grant of a similar kind; because he thought the office at West Isles was a very unnecessary one, and that it could be no hardship to require persons to secure their duties at St. Andrews. He would be for abolishing the office altogether; because he was satisfied, that smuggling would go on in West Isles, even if there were 20 Deputy Treasurers' offices there. It would also be setting a very bad precedent, to make an annual grant of this kind; the remuneration of Deputy Treasurers depended on the duties secured by them, and if Mr. Joubert did not wish to retain his office, under the usual stipulation, he had better turn his attention to some other pursuit; but the Legislature could not be expected to guarantee a living to these officers, in cases where no adequate revenue was secured.

Mr. Johnston decidedly thought that the office at West Isles should be continued, for the prevention of Smuggling; because, if there were no seizing officer or tide waiter there, it would be very easy for vessels from the West Indies to stop and distribute their cargo at West Isles, before going into Harbour at St. Andrews. It was therefore, in his opinion, important to continue the establishment, and if the commission on duties secured there would not remunerate the Deputy Treasurer, he would be disposed to allow a moderate salary from other funds; but certainly not to the extent of £250 per annum. He thought that about £150 would be well applied to that purpose; and that it would eventually prove a saving to the Province.

Mr. Wyer observed, that as Campobello had lately been made a free port, it was now more necessary than ever that there should be a Deputy treasurer on the spot.

Mr. Allan expressed sentiments similar to those of Mr. Johnston.

Mr. Speaker contended, that if the Deputy Treasurer was continued in his office, he ought to reside at Campobello; and not on the almost inaccessible and inconvenient rock on which his house now stood.

Mr. Johnston thought that it would be as well to make this officer an allowance for one year; and perhaps, by the end of that time, a conjunction of the offices of Sub-Collector and Deputy Treasurer might be effected, which would render the continuation of such allowance unnecessary.

On motion of Mr. Parleau, the sum of £150 was then resolved to be granted to Mr. Joubert.

*Le Sucre et la Potasse.*—La betterave va acquerir de nouveaux titres a l'attention des agriculteurs, graces aux produits que l'on est parvenu a fabriquer avec les melasses de sucre brut et raffine, extrait de cette racine. L'un de ces produits, la potasse, se trouve, comme le sucre, en rivale avec une denree exotique. C'est M. Dubrunfaut qui, le premier, a decouvert le moyen d'extraire avec avantage cette substance des residus qui, avant lui, etaient rejees et perdus apres la production de l'alcool.

Pour donner une idee de l'importance qu'offre la creation de cette nouvelle richesse nationale, il suffira de dire que la quantite de potasse fournie par le procede de M. Dubrunfaut equivaut a 1-6 de la quantite de sucre produite par la betterave. Ainsi, en admettant le fait reel d'une fabrication de 40 millions de kilogrammes de sucre indigene par annee, on peut s'attendre a tirer, en outre de la premiere premiere huile mis en oeuvre, 7 millions de kilogrammes de sel comparable aux meilleures potasses du commerce, sans parler de l'alcool et d'autres produits dont la fabrication sera continuee simultanement. Au cours du jour ces 7 millions representent une valeur de 8 or 9 millions de francs. Ces donnees viennent fort a propos appuyer un argument de plus a ceux qui ont deja fait valoir pour la defense du sucre de betteraves contre la fiscalite.

The following is a short but old specimen of Epistolary composition extracted from the budget of Oddities said to have been written by an affectionate wife in England in her better half who was then residing in Newfoundland.

"Good morning John Baker, Mary Ann ners neither bigger nor smaller, hers the same as you left her. Mr. Charles is married, and has a new wife. You time is married, and has a new wife. Good morning John Baker."











