

The Standard.

Vol. 14

No. 6

OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

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ST. ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1847.

[15s at the end of the Year

POETRY.

THE DISCOVERER.

BY W. S. TAPPAN.

We know not who—On Puya's tower
A watchman took the world's survey,
And saw it captive to the power,
That holds exterminating sway.

Who, reasoning from effects to cause,
Sought, link by link, to trace the ill.
And, led by truth's unerring laws,
Was brought to the devouring still.

And learned, 'twas not the Cup's abuse,
That thus a gracious purpose eaves,
But only by the Moderate use,
The noble world of God was just.

We know him not; suffice to know
That he has lived—yet lives; no dies,
While Gratitude is named below,
While Virtue's throne above the skies.

We know him not—and yet his name
Among the best and Greatest rings,
And what are all earth's chiefs of fame
To him! or what her jewelled kings!

What shall we give him?—he's a shade,
Or mortal—gold and genius are dust,
Let former recompense be paid,
To him of all Discoverers, first.

To form his chapel who's unknown,
We'll raise each drooping flower we know,
We'll place him on the highest throne,
By lifting up the child of woe.

His temple shall be applied
To every continent and sea,
Till every tear of grief is dried,
And the fair world again is free.

TO DOLLY FISHER—OR FOWLER.

Dog my buttons! than my hide!
Dust my skin and taller!
I'll have you Dolly for my bride,
For you're my blushing yaller.

Like CHINKING your eyes appear—
Yours nose is like a tubbin';
Your lips like sweet potatoes are,
Clean washed just after grubbin'.

Your waist is like a pumpkin round,
Your hand is soft as mush is;
Your heart is tender I'll be bound,
And temper smooth as slush is.

You are a girl of EM-BON FOIN,
And do not wear a bustle—
Firm and flexible each joint,
Supplied with lots of muscle.

I'm alligator half, half horse,
I'm snapping turtle too, miss—
So take me now, you may do worse—
I'm slick as any goose grease.

A mighty clever Fanny I own,
And cows and hogs a plenty;
A sorrel pony all but grown,
And I just one-and-twenty.

I speak to you my dearest DOLL,
I really think it high time;
Or my chance will be about as small
As a stump-tailed bull's in fifty time.

Be pert and freely speak your mind,
And let it be joined together;
I'll be a husband monstrous kind,
In every change of weather.

Awful Destitution in the Highlands of Scotland.—The account from the Highlands and Islands of Scotland are truly awful. The labouring population of Sutherlandshire, Ross-shire, Invernesshire, Argyllshire, and of the Hebrides and the Zetland Islands, are at this moment threatened with starvation in consequence of the total failure of the potato crop. Already have many of these poor people perished from cold and hunger, and, horrible as are the sufferings of the destitute Irish, we believe they are quite equalled by those of the poor inhabitants of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland; but, as there are no coteries' inquests in Scotland, and but few local newspapers, deaths from starvation take place, and the public are uninformed of the occurrence. Under these circumstances, the Edinburgh Committee for the Relief of Destitution in the Highlands have determined to appoint a deputation to proceed to London for the purpose of holding a public meeting and laying the claims of the suffering population of the Highlands, before the people of England. We highly applaud this resolution—the sufferings of the people have been great indeed, and we are sure that the English public will not be less ready to come forward generously for their relief because they have been borne with an uncomplaining fortitude which reflects honour upon the Scotch character.

THE STANDARD.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY.—For the information of our Readers we respectfully state, that we intend pursuing the course adopted by us for many years past, of giving such extracts from the Journals, as the people of this County are generally interested in, and also publishing in full the Debates which refer to local matters. Measures of general importance will likewise receive attention; and no exertion shall be spared on our part, to publish and forward as early as possible, the latest Legislative Intelligence, to our friends throughout the County.

Our excellent and esteemed Frederickton Correspondent, (JAMES ROBINSON,) will also furnish us with a report of the "sayings and doings" of the "collective wisdom."

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

January 28.

The following Standing Committees were appointed:—

Privileges.—Messrs. Street, End, Fisher, Ritchie, Barbaree.

Public Accounts.—Messrs. Partelow, Taylor, Woodward, Rankin, Boyd, Cranney, McLeod.

Roads.—Messrs. Hayward, Partelow, Fisher, Tibbits, Gilbert, Earl, Brown, Steves, Hannington, Wark, Rankin, End, Barbaree.

Lumbering Interests.—Messrs. Tibbits, Taylor, Rankin, Porter, Read, Hayward, Hannington.

Trade.—Messrs. Partelow, Rankin, Porter, R. D. Wilton, Read, Taylor, Tibbits, Botsford, Wark.

Agricultural.—Wark, L. A. Wilton, Miles, Connel, Gilbert, Yail, Carman, Read, Barbaree, Thomson, Landre, Steves, R. D. Wilton.

Light House.—Boyd, Cranney, Partelow, R. D. Wilton, Taylor.

Education.—Brown, L. A. Wilton, Wark, Wilson, Street, Barbaree.

Allowance to School Teachers.—Steves, Botsford, Gilbert, Connel, Miles, Carman, End.

Fisheries.—Thompson, Woodward, Hannington, Read, McLeod.

Erping Laes.—Ritchie, Street, L. A. Wilton.

Rules of Assembly.—Hon. Mr. Hazen, Bailie, Ritchie, End, Wilson.

Finance.—Wark, Brown, R. D. Wilton. Tuesday the 24 day of March is the last day for bringing in Bills or receiving Petitions by the House.

Friday Jan. 29.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition praying for aid to erect a Bridge over the Wavog stream the former one having been carried away by the ice. Upon this the question arose whether it should be received or not, the House having for some years past, adopted the practice of having all grants regulated by the Road Committee. Some discussion took place, and several hon. Members requested Mr. Boyd to withdraw the Resolution. But upon the Speaker's suggestion it was decided that the question should be taken upon its reception or rejection, which should be taken as a precedent upon all similar occasions in future. The question was then taken, and the petition rejected.

The House was engaged in discussing the eligibility of the Hon. Mr. Hazen to a seat in the Assembly, that gentleman holding a seat in the Legislative Council at the time of the Election. The question after some discussion, was referred to the Committee of Privileges to report upon.

The Committee appointed to draw up rules for the guidance of the House brought in their report, the rules were the same as those formerly in force, with one exception, that was a rule to confine the House to two motions, being under consideration at once, viz. a resolution and amendment thereto. After some remarks, the report was sustained.

The next question which was discussed—was paying Reporters. Which after some discussion was decided in the negative.

A petition was presented to repeal the act for paying Dox Tax in the Towns of Frederickton and St. Andrews.

Saturday, Jan. 30.

Mr. End, from the Committee appointed to prepare an Address in answer to His Excellency's opening Speech, submitted a draft which he read.

The House went into a Committee of the whole in consideration of a draft of the Address.

Some considerable discussion arose upon the fifth paragraph, which refers to the introduction of some portions of the English poor laws.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN said that some amendment was certainly required to the poor laws as

present in existence in this Province. Under the present system the paupers belonging to country parishes found their way into the towns and cities where poor houses were erected, and consequently became chargeable upon their inhabitants; this was the case to a very considerable extent both in St. John and Frederickton, whose inhabitants had very just cause of complaint.—He trusted some steps would be taken to remove this evil.

Mr. Boyd concurred in what had just fallen from the hon. and learned member from St. John. The same evil complained of as existing in Frederickton and St. John, also prevailed very considerably at St. Andrews.

Mr. HANNINGTON objected to the introduction into this Province of any portion of the English poor laws; he had yet to learn that the poor laws at present in operation in this Province required amendment, he had never seen any difficulty in their operation.

Mr. Ritchie reprobated in strong language the practice at present adopted in the country parts of the Province of setting up their paupers at public auction, and selling them like dumb brutes—which he designated as unchristian, unfeeling, and inhuman.—(hear, hear.)

After some further remarks from hon. member's the Chairman reported the draft as agreed to, with some few amendments.

Dr. THOMPSON presented the petition of Jane Hawkins—widow of an old soldier, &c.—praying for the usual allowance.

Mr. BAILLIE arose to call the attention of the House to a subject of paramount importance, and one which he trusted would claim their serious consideration; he alluded to the delay of justice in this Province. It was a fact of which they were doubtless all well aware, that the business of the Supreme Court; in many of the Circuits of the Province was very much behind hand, owing to the great number of causes which term after term, were allowed to remain over unsettled and untried.

[From the Courier Jan. 30.]

The suggestions contained in the following letter from a House in Liverpool engaged in the Lumber Trade, are deserving the attention of all who are directly interested in that branch of business in this Province.

"Brunswick Dock, Liverpool, 24th January, 1847."

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

"As your old and valuable paper has, we are informed, by far the largest circulation of any in New Brunswick, and as you are all interested in the success of our fine Province we deem a few remarks connected with your principal export trade not unimportant just now.

It would appear, notwithstanding the acknowledged activity, enterprise and acuteness of many of your merchants, that, as a whole, they are not a very wise people. The fault seems principally to be from the over anxiety practised generally by them, in doing too much, and not of the trade of your fine ports. It does appear to us that no sooner has the least advance taken place in your exports in this country, than you ship off perhaps double the quantity required in our markets, with little knowledge of the consumption or extent of the wants of the trade; thus not only bringing ruin on many of yourselves, but the people here frequently suffer seriously also from the excess thrown on them, over consumption—by having recourse to the freight yarding system.

If your merchants were to keep publishing the exports daily to all the shippers, particularly those to the large ports, say London, Liverpool, Clyde, Hull, Bristol, Dublin, Cork, Belfast, &c. and have a Custom-House clerk employed in each merely to send out the imports each packet, (and the average yearly stock in previous years to begin with,) it might keep all right, as more is lost sometimes on one cargo than would pay the cost of procuring this information from this country, and publishing it with you.

Just now the imports is quite a glut,—more particularly from St. John, in this port, of yellow Pine; and looking at the enormous stock on hand at Quebec, by Messrs. Forsyth & Bell's circular, amounting on the 9th Dec., 1846, to upwards of 344,000 tons of this article, added to, from reports, (for at St. John you publish no circulars, we believe,) 80,000 to 100,000 tons at your port; it makes the trade look quite gloomy for the ensuing season. It may be said that it will make freight good; but it must not be lost sight of that the trade may be completely overdone, so that cargoes will not bring more than freight or even that.

Deals are the next article in which you are largely interested: now notwithstanding your very dry season, we have in all the Kingdom an abundant supply; and the importers complain, that the prices received, in many cases, do not pay a fair freight and invoice; but it is supposed if the season had been a wet one, the whole trade would have been completely overdone. Ireland, one of your largest customers, is now in such a state from famine, as you are constantly hearing that business in building is completely at a stand. It will be well if your operators should be moderate in their manufactures this winter, and

this might somewhat increase the value of what you hold on hand, and also assist to raise the prices here—which is very much to be desired.

TRAGIC CAREER OF AN ESCAPED CONVICT.

Many of the escaped convicts became pirates and banditti, whilst others endeavored to deserve well of society by industriously gaining their living in their own way. Among the most notorious of the former was one Michael Howe of Tasmania.—He at first joined a party of bushrangers, which spread terror and desolation through the country. His indomitable courage and fertility of resources soon gained him a pre-eminence among his companions. But he does not seem to have been possessed of the true satanic ambition. He did not think it "better to reign in hell than serve in heaven." Through ruthless himself, the society of other villains was distasteful to him, and he separated from his companions to pursue his career alone.

Twice, disgusted with his own mode of existence, he surrendered on condition that his life should be spared; but the lawless impulse was to strong within him to be quieted, and he eventually returned for good to the bush.

Every settler heard with terror that Michael Howe was again abroad, and their fears were but too often realised. This singular being had formed a connexion with a native girl of some personal attractions. She accompanied him in all his expeditions, and seemed to return the attachment she had inspired. What were the exact feelings with which he regarded her are not known, but that there was considerable depth in his love may be inferred from the manner in which they parted.—One morning they were sitting in their hut, concealed in the depths of a wood, when the ever vigilant Michael heard a significant crackling of the fallen branches, and instantly knew that his life or liberty was threatened. A body of colonists, indeed, which had long been on his track, had surrounded his habitation. Conscious of his vast strength, his agility, his knowledge of every path, he felt confident of being able to escape; but what would become of his partner? Should she be suffered to fall into the hands of the colonists? The desperate castiast soon decided the question, and he shot her, not "because he imagined she might occasion delay," as Captain Stokes, repeating the expression used in Tasmania, remarks, but as others, with more probability believe, because he could not brook the idea of her falling into rough and unkind hands. Leaving her waltering in her blood (she did not die; by-the-by, but was taken to Hobart) Michael Howe escaped, and continued for some time to lead his usual and predatory life. At one period he formed the plan of penetrating into some unknown fastnesses, whether the foot of man would never follow him, and of establishing himself there as a solitary colonist. For this purpose he prepared the seeds of a variety of flowers and vegetables, and endeavored to persuade himself that he could pass the remainder of his life in peace, engaged in the cultivation of his garden. But his conscience would not allow him to remain quiet. The murders he had committed rose up constantly before his imagination. Fearful shapes haunted his fancy. Night and day he was tortured by the recollection of what he had done. This is no imaginary picture drawn from the prevalent ideas of what criminals must suffer. The man himself had striven to escape from the terrors of his own mind by analysing and studying them. He had kept a sort of journal of his dreams, in which, partly by a few words pregnant with meaning, partly by means of strange and uncouth sketches, he recorded every morning what he had mentally suffered by night. The man's mind seems to have been of great capacity; his imagination was rich and vivid. Every evening as soon as he had laid his guilty head on the stone that served for his pillow, the most frightful images rushed across his brain. The faces of those he had killed, their gory hair, their deeply stained garments, every material adjunct of murder; the horror too, of the day of Judgment, filled his imagination, and the awful pains of the damned seemed revealed to him in this tremendous apocalypse. One single trait will evince the rude sublimity of his mind. All this dreadful journal was written in his own blood—as if any other liquid would have been polluted by recording the diabolical thoughts that haunted him! There is no evidence that the religious sentiment ever came to his aid; but we would fain hope that all this agony was not suffered in vain.—He was killed by three men who had planned his capture, after seven years' residence in the bush.

OCEAN NEARNESS.—The Atlantic and Pacific rivers of South America flow from the Andes, and the sources of streams which find the ocean thousands of miles apart are almost within a stone's throw of each other. Dr. Tschudi in his Travels in Peru, thus mentions a case of this sort:

At the pass of Antarranga, 16,600 feet above the level of the sea, Dr. Tschudi found two small lakes, scarcely thirty paces asunder. One of these is the source of the river San Mateo, which flows westward, passes Lima under the name of the Rimac, and discharges itself into the Pacific Ocean; the other sends its water through a number of small mountain lakes to the river Pachachaca, a diminutive tributary of the mighty Amazon. The worthy doctor confesses that he could not resist the temptation to disturb the order of nature, by transporting a jug-full of the water intended for the Atlantic, into the lake communicating with the Pacific.

GENEROSITY.—We have pleasure in recording the fact, that during the past week, a number of natives of Ireland, residing in this City, have made praiseworthy efforts for the relief of their friends at home, by remitting through the Banks sums of money, from five pounds and upwards, and so far as we have learned, these acts of benevolence have been performed by those who, judging from appearances, are the least able to afford much—thus verifying the truth of the remark, that when relief is required, an Irishman's heart is always in the right place.—New Brunswick.

The Rev. E. M. Johnson of Brooklyn, built St. John's Church and has preached in it for twenty years, without "fee or reward" in other words, has received no salary whatever.

SHIPPING OF YARMOUTH, N.S.—During the past year, thirty-four vessels have been added to the shipping-list, making over four thousand tons in all; sixteen vessels have been sold out of the port, and eleven left in all three thousand five hundred tons. On the first of January 1846, there were 101 vessels, and 12,538 tons, belonging to the port; on the 1st of January 1847, there were 116 vessels, and 13,662 tons—being an increase of 14 vessels, and 1088 tons during the year besides the vessels lost and sold.

The editor of the COURIER says that within the vicinity of his office, the frames of eight large vessels can be seen, which will be launched next spring; this is but a small part of what is doing or intended to be done in the way of ship-building at Yarmouth the present year.—New Brunswick.

A WHOLE FAMILY BURNED TO DEATH.—On Friday week, the house of Patrick Conner, township of Lannark, was discovered to be on fire, by some travellers, who had put up at the house for the night, and were aroused by the screams of a part of the family. They made their escape by breaking the windows, and going through it. Afterwards they tried to save the family, but found it impossible to do so, and Mr. Conner, his wife, five children and a servant girl, all perished in the flames.

The San Pedro Company. A letter has been received in this city, from some of the officers connected with the San Pedro expedition, on the Spanish Main, engaged in procuring money from the wreck of the Spanish man-of-war San Pedro. The letter is dated 15th December, 1846, and states that all on board were well and making flattering progress in obtaining money. Five thousand dollars had been gotten out at the date of the letter above alluded to, and the amount daily increasing.—[Baltimore Patriot.]

Washington, Jan. 31, S.P.M.—It is reported that the Mexican Congress had accepted the United States' proposition of peace, and authorized the appointment of peace commissioners to meet similar commissioners from the U.S. Government. It was not supposed that any movement would be made against San Luis, but that the mountain passes be retained, and Vera Cruz be reduced if possible, by a land attack, on Scott taking command.

The Steam Ship Great Britain.—A report from Mr. Brunel, the engineer, to the directors of the Great Western Steam-ship Company, on the subject of floating off the Great Britain, has just been published. After observing that he had found the Great Britain less damaged than he had expected, Mr. Brunel states that it is utterly impossible to complete the requisite means for floating her in less than three months. For the pur-

pose of protecting the vessel from the sea until she can be floated off, he recommends the formation, under the stern, and along the exposed side, of a mass of fagots, made of strong and long sticks, and used in the manner which has been successfully practised in Holland and elsewhere, for the repair and protection of banks against the sea, the fagots being packed closely, and, for a considerable thickness, against the ship's side, and up to the level of the decks, secured with rods run vertically through the mass, and chains laid horizontally, and lashing the whole tightly to the ship. If these measures are adopted, Mr. Brunel believes that the Great Britain will remain unimpaired by the sea.—With respect to the various plans for floating her off, he is of opinion that the safest and cheapest mode will be to lift her by mechanical means, to lay ways under her, and to haul her up sufficiently far to be safe from the sea, to repair her, just sufficiently to make her water-tight, then to launch and bring her to Liverpool or Bristol.

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BROROUGH
PILLS
DUGH CURED OF
ALL COMPLAINTS
of the
21st February 1845.
LOWAY.
prevented the pe-
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your Pills as you
city of sending you
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much, which all the
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been able to effect
Caribbea and Me-
s Bus and a Put of
my Family about
Aldford Perkin
ALDOROUGH
OF DROBRY OF
ANDING
Thomas Taylor (to
17th April 1846
LOWAY.
Inform you that I
ugh, a respectable
rules of this place
pay for me year,
without receiving
Pills and Quinine,
rising health that
them up being so
to be household
near expected, I
to state that she
increased, I be-
coming it was I
let you, but in
an entirely to the
L. A.
HOMAS TAYLOR
OF ANDING
LOWAY.
Widow Baxter, Esq
Bristol, 4th Dec
W. Monmouth
A. 2nd 1846
LOWAY.
to inform you that
I purchased at
London, Leg. 10/6
and containing a
to heavy perfume
I should strongly
recommend it. You
it is the best, if you
adient reason.
WIDOW BAXTER,
AND BISHOPSTON
1846.
LOWAY.
I requested you to send
the name of Hogg
I then, was witness
of "Brack" and had
a when he appeared
each is now out and
daily in strength.
WIDOW BAXTER.
Your Pills will cure
of Brack, however
one may be, even
down, had strength
and phlegm,
to be recommended
for any of the follow-
ing ailments:
Retention
all kinds of urine
Scorbutic
Kings evil
Fence & Grovel
The Indolence
Venereal Affection
Tumors
Uplifting Clivers
Worms of all
kinds
Widow Baxter's con-
ditions be obtained
B.M.E. St. Andrews
Chapman, John, M.
Stephens, and James
in Poole and Deane at
There is a consider-
able stock.
Guidance of Patients
to each Box
URTS
for sale at this
NDARD.
WEDNESDAY, 27
Smith.
Andrews, N. B.
MS.
paid in advance.
end of the year.
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12 lines 3d per line
12 lines 1d per line
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individuals who have no
to be paid for in ad-
the, &c. struck off on
a paid for on deliv-
T. B.
Mr. John Cottrell
W. Campbell Esq
James Albee Esq
T. B. Moore Esq
J. B. Brown Esq
Mr. J. Goddard
Mr. Clark Hanson
M. B. Douglas
Mr. D. Gilmore
Widow Fisher Esq

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