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KALYDOR,  
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OR,  
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COUNTERFEITS! con-  
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OWLAND'S" Articles.  
ER and MEDICINE VENDOR  
he civilized world.

THE  
EWS STANDARD,  
EVERY FRIDAY, BY  
W. Smith.  
Saint Andrews, N. B.  
R. M. S.  
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ISEMENTS,  
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VOLUME 10

# The Standard, OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

NUMBER 8

Price 15s. in Town]

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1843.

[17s. 6d. sent by Mail

## CHURCH SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Saint Andrews local Committee of the above Society held in All Saints Church on Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1843.

The Rev. Jerome Alley, D. D. Rector in the chair.

Prayers having been read and G. D. Street Esq. appointed Secretary of the Meeting, the following address was made by the Rector.

Brothers.

It is a subject of humble and hearty thanks to Almighty God, the giver of every good and perfect gift, as well as most gratifying to myself, to be enabled to report that, at the last annual meeting of the Church Society, of which, we form a local Committee, its means of usefulness appeared to be fully equal to those of the preceding years, and that the several appropriations were made upon a scale fully commensurate with the state of its funds.

Since making my last address to you, I am most happy to state, that a neat Stone edifice has been erected at Chamcook in this parish, on land deeded in fee simple to the Church, as a Chapel of ease, which has been opened for divine service, and will be served, by God's permission in the afternoon of each Sunday. Towards this building, the Church Society has already contributed forty pounds, in addition to the usual gift in books, to our Sunday School.

Whilst on this subject, I feel highly gratified in having to inform you, of another generous gift of ten pounds sterling in books for the use of the Sunday School, from the Society for promoting Christian knowledge, with which Society, our's is most intimately connected, and is furnished by it, with bibles, prayer books, and other books, and tracts, at the reduced prices.

In viewing the wide field, on which the Society for promoting Christian knowledge labours, in the dissemination of the holy Scriptures in various languages, accompanied, when required with the Bible's intimate companion, the book of common prayer, as well as with the explanatory works of men of acknowledged piety and learning, and other means of instruction both doctrinal and practical, every friend to rational and genuine religion, as well as every member of our pure, and undoubted branch of Christ's holy Catholic Church, will be most strenuous, in using every endeavour, to support this Bible Society in every sense of the word.

But also, when we look at home, and consider, not merely, what has been done, but, what is now doing, and the great work still remaining to be accomplished, in the wide extent of Country around us, I feel little doubt of valuing the best services of my flock; a flock, which, I am proud to say, so fully sensible of those religious blessings which they enjoy, as to be quite alive to the spiritual wants of others, and fully ready to contribute, to the entire extent of their means, towards the support of their Church Society, the object of which is, to lessen the great expenditure of the Society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, in the care of our Provincial Church. It is unnecessary for me to inform you, of the great exertions of this venerable Society, as you all are, I am convinced, fully acquainted with, and duly appreciate its labours—and, I know too much of your kind and good feeling, to deem it necessary to use any persuasive arguments, in order to excite that gratitude, which, I am persuaded you most readily unite with that of the venerated and respected dead, for the great blessings which have been bestowed on them and you.

In forwarding the views, then, of our Provincial Church Society, you are only doing that, which the parent Country may naturally expect from you:—you are only, performing your duty to God, as well as to your children, and children's children, in assisting to open a road to the Christian's only hope, and clearing it from the rubbish of ignorance and superstition—destroying those fantastical weeds, which unskillful, or unholy hands have planted, and thus leaving a soil prepared for rational as well as Vital Christianity to flourish in all its beauty.

Let us give, then, to this subject, our best, and most favourable consideration, and, let us cheerfully lend that aid, which has been with so unsparring a hand extended to us, to those of our fellow Creatures, who need it much, to those many families in the wilderness, who, without Pilot, or rudder, are tossed to and fro, by every wind of doctrine, who live and perhaps die, either without hearing the blessed sound of the Gospel of Christ, or perhaps, hearing it perverted by the Cant of hypocrisy, or the wild ravings of fanaticism.

It is a serious and most imposing subject for consideration, and Christian sympathy, to call to mind those solemn facts, and to reflect upon the multitudes of our fellowmen, generation after generation, dropping thus into the grave;—and, being made acquainted with the wretchedness of those, who ought to be put in the way of enjoying similar blessings with ourselves, and to whom the word of inspiration speaks, like grounds of happiness, we are beckoned, as it were, to our

duty, to follow, where that duty, as a polar Star directs us, and to give, according to our respective means to the service of God, and the spiritual advancement of those, who are not possessed of the same means of grace with ourselves, in the ministry of the word, the due administration of the Sacraments, and the circulation amongst them, of the book of holy Scripture. Let us do this, not grudgingly, or of necessity, but as cheerful givers, and let us do all, in remembrance of, and looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith, who for our sakes, endured the Cross, despising the shame, and from heaven, his dwelling place; looketh down upon his Church and people, and will, hereafter, bring before an assembled universe, the works and labours of love of those, who, while in their earthly tabernacle, have, like him, been active in doing good, endeavouring to lead the way in the road of salvation, as burning and shining lights, that all may gain admission to heaven's glory, and heaven's happiness, and rest—into the house, not made with hands, that Church triumphant where eternal hallelujahs are sung to him 'that sitteth upon the throne, and to the lamb for ever, and ever.

JEROME ALLEY D. D.

Rector

St Andrews January 11, 1843.

The following Resolutions were then severally moved and carried.

Moved by the Hon. Thomas Wier and seconded by Capt. Peter Smith.

Resolved, That this Committee is deeply impressed with the importance of the objects provided for, in the Constitution of the Church Society, and that we will use our best endeavors to promote the same.

Moved by William Garnett, Esq. and seconded by James W. Chandler, Esq.

Resolved, That this Committee feel sincerely grateful to the Society for promoting Christian knowledge, for the very liberal gift made to the Sunday School in this parish of lending library books, prayer books, and tracts.

Moved by John Wilson, Esq. and seconded by Charles V. Foster, Esq.

Resolved, That this Committee feel grateful to the Parent Church Society for the assistance afforded to the Chapel of Ease at Chamcook, and venture to recommend a further grant towards the liquidation of the debt incurred in erecting the same—with the usual grant of books and tracts.

Moved by C. V. Foster, Esq. and seconded by John Wilson, Esquire.

Resolved, That this Committee return their most grateful and respectful thanks to the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts for the grant made by that Society of £50 sterling per annum towards the support of a curate for this parish, and venture to express a hope, that a suitable person may be soon procured to assist in the arduous duties of the rector.

Moved by William Elliman, Esq. and seconded by Mr. David Stinson.

Resolved, That George D. Street, Esq. and Thomas B. Wilson, Esquires, be a Committee to assist the Rector in collecting subscriptions during the ensuing week.

Moved by Capt. P. Smith and seconded by Mr. Miller.

Resolved, That James W. Chandler and Geo. D. Street, Esquires, be appointed as lay deputies at the ensuing annual Meeting of the Church Society at Fredericton.

Moved by James W. Chandler, Esquire, and seconded by Thomas B. Wilson, Esquire.

Resolved, That the Editors of the St. Andrews Standard, and Royal Gazette be requested to publish the proceedings of this day, with the address of the Rector.

GEORGE D. STREET,

Secretary.

**The King's Cock Crower.**—Amongst the ancient customs of this country which have long sunk into disuse, was a very absurd one, which, however ridiculous, was continued so late as the reign of George I. During the season of Lent, an officer denominated the "King's Cock Crower," crowded the hour every night within the precincts of the palace, instead of proclaiming it in the ordinary manner. On the first Ash Wednesday after the accession of the House of Hanover, as the Prince of Wales, afterwards George III, was sitting down to supper, this officer suddenly entered the apartment and proclaimed, in a sound resembling "the cock's shrill claret," that it was past ten o'clock. Taken thus by surprise, and very imperfectly acquainted with the English language, the Prince mistook the intimation of the assumed crow, as some mockery intended to insult him, and instantly rose to resent the affront; nor was it without the utmost difficulty that his interpreter could make him understand the nature of the custom, and assure him that a compliment was intended according to the court etiquette of the times. From that period, however, the custom has been discontinued.

**The Elephant and the Turnpike Gate.**—A few days since, as Mr. Van Amburgh's elephant was going to Wellington, N. Y. ready for the next day's performance, he

coming to the turnpike gate, which was shut, the gate-man refused to open the gate unless the conductor paid extra toll, which he refused to do, went through the side wicket, saying to the elephant, "Jack, I must go without you." But it was not to be so: for Jack would be as good as his master; so, without any ceremony, Jack applied his proboscis to the gate and just eased itself of the hindrance by protruding the gate in the road; to the no small amazement of the gate-keeper. We understand there was some injury done to the gate, the expense of which the keeper cheerfully paid.

## NEW PATENT COMPOSING MACHINE.

The following article, copied from the "Courier" evening newspaper of the 9th of June, was set up and justified in forty-five minutes by the above named Machine to which it refers. The following is copied from type so set up by the same.

**FURTHER SUBSTITUTION OF MACHINERY FOR MANUAL LABOUR.**

Among the manual operations which it has been deemed impossible for machinery to carry on are the setting up of type and the manufacture of clothes and boots and shoes. The first of those operations has at last been triumphantly effected by the simplest of mechanical movements, and a new patent "Composing Machine" is at present setting up type with a correctness and rapidity which threatens to throw nineteen-twentieths of our compositors out of employment within a few years. To ask the machinist to exercise his ingenuity to "set up a book" was very recently considered an excellent joke; but those who have laughed and ridiculed have but to walk to No. 110, Chancery-lane in order to witness in full and triumphant operation a machine that does perform this hitherto impossible task, and that too at a rate which requires a rapid penman to keep pace with it.

The machine in question is the invention of Messrs. Young and Delcambre, and is a wonderful improvement upon one exhibited by them about twelve months ago. The machine then exhibited was a very imperfect one. Since then Messrs. Young and Delcambre have been busily engaged in perfecting their invention; and about six weeks ago their engineer, Mr. Wilson, of No. 10, Percival-st., Clerkenwell, received instructions to make the machine now at work in Chancery-lane. He completed it in five weeks; and its light, handsome form, combining, as it does, elegance with practical strength and durability, does him much credit.

The machine itself, with its extremely simple movements, and its practical perfection, we shall now endeavour to describe. It has something of the appearance, viewed in front of the interior of a cottage piano, and has 72 keys, precisely of the shape of the keys of that instrument. To these keys are attached upright steel rods, which communicate with the same number of brass channels at the top of the machine is an inclined plane with 35 curved channels, all of equal length, into which the letters are made to fall, and through which they proceed to a sort of spout, down which they are gently forced, by an ingenious eccentric movement, towards the person who justifies.

The key, when struck, moves a small lever, which, as it were cuts off a letter from the column in the brass channel. The lever instantaneously resumes its former position and the column of letter by its own weight, as instantaneously descends, the bottom letter being ready for the lever to let it out immediately it is required; and so on till the whole column of that particular letter may be exhausted.

The letter, falling into the back of the machine, descends into the spout before spoken of. The spout is very little wider than the type which falls into it, letter by letter, with its face towards the person playing the machine. This spout is curved downwards from its mouth for ten or twelve inches, and, when the machine commences work, is filled with quadrats the whole length of such curve as a support for the letters to fall on. The eccentric movement alluded to, touches the letters above one-third up as they fall into the spout and gently forces the curve, and thence along a horizontal channel of brass towards the justifying box. Here the type is drawn into what the compositor would call a stick; and when the proper number of lines have been justified, they are taken out and placed in a galle precisely as the composing stick is emptied. Any process more simple to effect such a purpose it would seem impossible to accomplish.

We have seen that by two simple movements of the machine, that of cutting out the type and pushing it forward through the spout towards the justifying-line, the great difficulty of composing has been surmounted. We will now turn to the manner in which the machine is worked and supplied, and notice its capabilities. The machine is at present worked by eight persons, viz, three intelligent young women and five boys. They are all engaged. The young women are

alternately, for two hours each, employed in playing the machine, in justifying and correcting the seventy-two channels with their respective letters, two in distributing the type, and the fifth boy in giving motion to the wheel by which the type is pushed forwards into and along the spout towards the justifying line. The expense of the latter job can be easily dispensed with. These persons have now been three months learning their duties; and the rate at which they can work and supply the machine is 6,000 letters per hour, while the average rate at which the compositor sets up is 1,500 or 4,000 per hour. The only obstacle which presents itself to a much more rapid operation is in the justifying part of the business; for we observed that one of the young women played much faster—about 8,000 letters per hour—than either of the two others could justify. This latter rate, however, is below what practice will enable the player to reach.

And now with respect to the cost at which the machine gets through its labours. The young women are paid 12s each per week, three of the boys 5s each per week, and the boy who turns the wheel 4s per week; in the gross £3 per week. The average work of the machine is 6,000 letters per hour for ten hours per day. This is 333,000 letters per week, or two pence per thousand. The lowest price of book work is 5d per thousand, we believe; but this includes the processes of "imposing" and correcting the first proof.

We had nearly forgotten to mention that the machine works three kinds of type. The cost of the machine is, we believe, £100.

From the Halifax Herald, of January 4.

## GREAT PRIZE FIGHT!

**Slasher Victorious!**—A gentleman of this city has just shown us a letter, received from N. York, which states that, by the arrival of the Geo. Washington, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 9th ult., [5 days later], he had received the particulars of the Prize Fight, between the American Giant and Tipton slasher, in which the latter was victorious. "The two combatants were in fine condition, and it was a fair and manly fight. Freeman was attended by Ben Caut, and the Slasher by John Broome. The first round Freeman broke through the Slasher's guard, and planted his right mauler upon the right cheek-bone of his opponent, which disconcerted him for a moment. The Slasher then came up to the Giant, and hopping about like a grasshopper, made a feint over hand blow, with his left hand, and dodging, planted his right mauler under the chin of the Giant, taking his breath away and making him bite off the tip of his tongue. Great shouting then took place, and after a few minutes cessation of hostilities, they stood the mark once more. The Giant did not look a bit too well pleased; but Slasher was in great glee, and, having learned the strength of the Giant, by the first clip he received, took care that he never got another opportunity to break his guard.

They fought for fifteen minutes, by which time the Giant's face resembled the figure on a black door-knocker, and he was completely exhausted while Slasher was still as lively as a flea.—The parties then separated. There were not less than £30,000 changed hands on this occasion. Slasher only received three blows during the contest, but when Freeman did strike it was like the kick from a thorough bred horse." We cannot touch for the truth of the story, but we merely let our readers know what we have seen.

**The Monna of the Hebrews, from Lebanon.**—I obtained a short time ago, from an ecclesiastic arriving from Lebanon, a substance consisting of some small and some large grains, varying from the size of a millet-grain to that of a small walnut, with the remark that it was the bread with which God fed the Israelites, and that it came from a plant which is found in the most bare and sandy parts of Egypt, in Arabia, and at the foot of Mount Lebanon. All these plants do not yield this bread, but only those the leaves and fresh twigs of which have been gnawed off by goats: this substance begins to exude in the month of July from the bark and twigs in a liquid state, and towards the end of August is sufficiently dry to admit of its being separated from the shrub by strongly shaking the latter. "Such a shrub," he added, "yields 15 drachms of what is called, the bread from Heaven." As regards the plant, I believe it to be *Hedysarum Alhagi*. The substance exuding from it is of a sweet taste, but afterwards causes a tingling in the mouth, and is inodorous. It consists for the greater part of mucilaginous sugar, mannite, a resinous substance, and some traces of muriatic salts.—In the ashes remaining after combustion, carbonate and phosphate of lime, and sand were found. This bread is collected on the fibrous by the shepherds and monks, and sold. It is considered as possessing remedial powers against pulmonary complaints, and especially against hoarseness and cough.—*Annals of Chemistry and Practical Pharmacy.*

**Extraordinary Event.**—The London Courier has copied the following story from the *Etoile*, a Paris paper, of a man being restored to life after having been frozen in an avalanche for one hundred and sixty-six years! The editor calls upon Major Longbow, Munchausen, and Ferdinand Mendex Ponto, to hide their diminished heads:—

"Dr. James Hotham, of Morphet, Northumberland, returning from Switzerland, is stated to have reported that a most extraordinary event had lately passed at the foot of Mount St. Gothard, a league from Aizoli, in the valley of Leventina. At the bottom of a kind of cavern, the body of a man, about thirty years of age, was perceived under a heap of ice proceeding from an avalanche. As the body seemed to be as fresh as if it had been stifled only half an hour before Dr. Hotham caused it to be taken out and having had the clothes pulled off, ordered it to be plunged into cold water. It was then so frozen that it was covered with a crust of ice. It was then placed in luke-warm water. Afterwards it was put into a warm bed and treated as usual in cases of suffocation by which means animation was restored. What was the astonishment of every body when the individual, having recovered the use of his faculties, declared that he was Roger Dudsworth, son of the antiquary of the same name born in 1621, was returning from Italy in 1699, a year after the death of his father, and buried under an avalanche.

Dr. Hotham according to the same account is stated to have added, that Mr. Dudsworth feels a great stiffness, in all his joints, but by degrees they will become as flexible as before the accident. If Mr. Dudsworth fully recovers, and should pass through Lyons, to return to his country after one hundred and sixty-six years absence, it may be predicted that he will attract, in the highest degree, the public curiosity."

**Change of Fortune.**—Two poor peasants in Saint Thelo, near Loudeac, in France, have just found themselves heirs to a property of 500,000 francs. This good fortune came to them in the following way: Francis Rault, of Saint Thelo, was taken by the French army the unfortunate Russian campaign. Being taken by the Cossacks at the passage of the Beresina, he was carried to Siberia, where the Russian authorities, not content with making him submit to the hardest labor, also treated him very ill. Rault wrote a letter to his family, in the hope of obtaining some assistance. This letter was intercepted and brought to the Czar, who immediately sent for the unfortunate soldier. The latter thought his last hour was come, when the Emperor told him that he would take him under his protection, if he would fix himself in St. Petersburg. Rault accepted the proposal, and went actively to work in the wine trade, and after having accumulated a handsome fortune, he came to finish his days in Paris. At his death, which has recently taken place, he left more than 500,000 francs to different people. His brothers had, as before mentioned, nearly 500,000 francs, which they have already invested in five per cent stocks.

It is impossible to observe the improvements which have taken place in Kingston within the last two or three years without surprise at the rapid pace with which they have advanced. Within that space of time hundreds of houses of a substantial and durable kind have been erected, some of which would be a credit to any city on this continent, and were it not for the state of uncertainty in which some restless agitators have endeavored to keep our good citizens the march of improvement would have been still more rapid. As it is, however, we have left no room for the old hacknied complaint of want of accommodation. Houses are now obtained here of as comfortable a kind and at as reasonable a rate as in any other part of the Province, and provisions of all kinds are at unparalleled low prices.

The population of Kingston within the bounds of the Corporation, which are very limited, amounted, at the last census, to nearly ten thousand. The suburbs, including Lot 24 Stuartville & Parrielsfield, contain nearly 5,000 souls in addition.—Lot No. 24, alone containing nearly 3000. The population of Toronto, at the last census, as mounted to little above fourteen thousand, including the Liberties, which extend some miles around the city.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

A plain farmer's wife calling the other day on a city lady of great pretensions to gentility, to collect a little bill for her. She was treated with great contempt and told that she evidently did not know what good breeding was. "Why, as to that, madam," replied the country woman, "all your fine airs, I have bred 16 wealthy children in 20 years, and I take that to be good breeding."

Two things are generally received with disgust, though administered with good intention, truth and physics.