

Goods

has received part of his new Goods, comprising a lot of Seasonable Articles, General Assortment of Groceries, the whole of which he is prepared to sell at Cash, or other appropriate terms.

SIGNMENT

1. 4 quarter Casks, and Old Particular Madeira, quantity of Ship Bread, low.

T. TURNER.

requests those persons, whom either by Note or call on him and settle outstanding accounts and the first day of November placed in his hands or direct on 15, 1844.

BILL

Justices of the Peace of the County of York, do hereby certify that the following Bill, passed by the Council and Assembly of the County of York, is hereby authorized to be printed and distributed, and that the same shall be in force from the first day of January, 1845.

WARD

BY, begs to inform the others, inhabitants of the County of York, that the 14th inst. for young ladies, to be educated, viz: English, French, Italian, and Needle and Fancy work, but her mode of approved of by Parents will meet with a due return. The number of pupils, exclusive of latter will be 25. Gd.

ev. D. Allen and Mr. J. B. Stout & Co.

J.B. Stout & Co.

E A L E

From London via St. John do. and Fyfe's London and Pale Ale, &c.

London Mould CANDIES, apier, from Liverpool, Old Brandy, Martell and Co. 1842.

HOLLANDS

ENWARE

te J. W. STREET

ngou Tea.

from Liverpool, via J. W. STREET, 5 just received and for sale low.

SO

Old Pale Brandy, London Port.

J. W. STREET

CANDARD

EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY P. Smith.

Saint Andrews, N. B.

in town or called for, and until area, are paid 1845. The whole of which he is prepared to sell at Cash, or other appropriate terms.

over 12 lines 3d per line, 12 lines 1d per line, and under, 3d.

Mr. John Cottrell, W. Campbell Esq, James Allen Esq, Trust, Moore Esq, Jas. Brown Esq, Mr. J. Gledhill, Mr. Charles Henson, Mr. T. Constanine, Mr. D. Gilman, Willford Fisher Esq, Mr. Henry S. Deak.

The Standard

OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

Price 15s. in Town]

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1845.

[15s. sent by Mail.]

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor.—  
Sir, When Mr. Boyd undertook to show the monstrous absurdity of taxation for the protection of domestic manufactures, I thought then he was sincere, but I have since altered my opinion. I then wrote a few lines to show if there were high bounties there must be high duties to meet them. It was to put that gentleman in mind that it was necessary to lessen the bounties as well as duties. But Mr. Boyd says "it is the man, that I am at, and not the resources;" he is mistaken and I believe no one but himself would view it in that light. Mr. Boyd must know and every one else in the County, that he was a strong advocate for the fish bounties; he asks what has the bounties to do with the price of fish? I think a great deal, if the fish will pay a large profit, they don't require a large bounty, the fishermen a exempt by law, from paying duties. It matters not to me where they take their fish, but I don't want the poor people to pay high duties, to raise money in order to give large bounties to fishermen. Mr. Boyd says it is a pious duty for seamen, but there are other places in the County that bring up more seamen than West Isles; there is St. Andrews and St. Stephen. He names a number of gentlemen who are ship owners, and masters of vessels, &c. well acquainted with those gentlemen, they did not make their money by receiving large fish bounties, it was by prudence and industry, and that at a time when fish did not bring half the price they do at present. This proves that the fish has been a profitable business at the worst of times. Mr. B. says "he can show that there has been a respectable share of duty paid by the Island Parishes," perhaps he can, but the duties paid from that quarter, have been by a few West Indian, and foreign vessels, and it was not sufficient some years to pay for the collection. Mr. Boyd says the fish taken would amount to double 40,000, that would make \$9,000 quanta of fish, at 15s per quanta 240,000 dollars. Now can these people need a bounty, who make five times as much money as all that is made by labour in the whole County of Carolina? If the bounty that the fishermen receive was laid out in cotton factories it would do some good to the province; it would not fly away with the Island fish, it would be seen for years to come. Mr. B. says all the Province has to depend upon is the Lumber and the Fish. I would ask that gentleman what England depends upon but her Factories and the Agriculture of the Country. Again he says "there has been double 40,000 quanta of fish taken," this shows that there was but one half of the fish taken which claimed a bounty, thus it appears that it was the high price obtained for the fish that was the inducement and not the bounty. It must be the case otherwise there must be a great fraud when there are so many fish about with their tails on.

Mr. Boyd says I am "ignorant, know nothing about catching fish," a few more words with him and I am done. He makes too free with his black brush, for a man in his situation. The Lion is in the hands of a number of fox skins, and he understands that Mr. B. has some good bait: if he would set his traps in the different parishes, Mr. B. could supply him with what he might want, they have been trapped so much on the main, I don't think it likely they will take bait; the Islands will be his best chance; when he gets the skins he can call at the Lions office and get the money, but he must be very civil, otherwise he will rap him up in the blankets, and put the old fox skin round his head for a night-cap and hand him over to the jack-kalls.

Yours &c.

FAIR PLAY.

(From the Courier.)

Messrs Editors.—The subject of education is at present exciting no small degree of public attention. Having for several years had some experience in the business of communicating instruction, I take the liberty of making to those interested in this important matter, a few suggestions, which I trust will not be found altogether unworthy of consideration. My intention is briefly to state the outlines of a general system adapted to the present state of education in the Province.

In the management of a School three things are of especial moment;—the Branches taught, the Books used, and the Mode of Instruction pursued. Respecting these, no uniformity or general method has hitherto been observed. That a uniform system is indispensable none will deny; the difficulty is in determining what that system shall be, and in reducing it to practice.

The method which I propose is—  
1. The appointment by the Governor of a Committee of intelligent men, consisting in part at least, of the best practical teachers in the Province. The duty of this Committee

should be, after a sufficient time for research and deliberation, to prescribe for adoption in the various Schools the Branches and Books, and as far as practicable, the Mode of Instruction. The prescription of the Committee should be followed by every Teacher as a general course, though he might have the liberty of varying occasionally when circumstances absolutely required it.

2. The Books appointed should be purchased by the House of Assembly, and sold to the schools at cost and charge; or a list of them might be given to the Booksellers, who, on account of a constant sale, could afford to sell them at a much cheaper rate than at present.

3. Good schools can never be established without good Teachers; and good Teachers cannot be obtained without adequate supports. The Teacher's salary should be levied by assessment. It would then be punctually paid; and this would form one important step in securing the services of good Teachers. Another desideratum for the same purpose, is the establishment of a Training School where Teachers could be properly qualified for their office. These two arrangements, would in a few years, supply the Province with Teachers duly qualified for the discharge of their important duties.

4. As an immediate supply of efficient Teachers cannot be obtained, the dismissal of those unqualified could not be effected at once; but it might take place gradually as circumstances permitted.

5. At least two Inspectors should be appointed to visit the Schools continually, to ascertain the qualifications of the Teachers, and to take care that they carried out the general system efficiently.

6. The Inspectors should report quarterly or half-yearly to the Governor and Council, who when necessary, could convene the Committee of Education, and from their own observation and the reports of the Inspectors, the Committee would be able continually to improve their system.

Into the details of this system I shall not at present enter; but I apprehend that little difficulty would occur in carrying it into full operation. The advantages of it would be numerous. The plan of adopting a system prescribed by such a Committee as I have supposed, would be superior to that of leaving the matter to the discretion of individual Teachers, many of whom might be too negligent or ignorant to follow a system at all. By the proposed method better teachers too would be obtained, a greater amount and a better kind of information be disseminated. Books could be obtained at a cheaper rate, and removal of scholars from one school to another would not be attended with the usual difficulty of encountering a new system, and the usual expense of purchasing new books.

Your's &c.

D. S. MORRISON.

St. John, January 4th, 1845.

Agricultural.

From the Cultivator.

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

We have seen several notices in our foreign papers, of a lecture recently delivered by Professor Johnston before a convention of school-teachers and others, on the subject of the introduction of agricultural instruction into the elementary schools of Scotland. As this subject has of late attracted much attention in this country, a portion of the remarks of Prof. J., who is deservedly considered one of the most practical among the distinguished scientific men of the age, will be read with peculiar interest.

In the course of his lecture, Prof. Johnston observed that he had previously had some doubts of the expediency of introducing this kind of instruction into these schools; but after hearing, at Glasgow, the examination of some boys from the Irish National Schools, all his scruples had been removed.

In relation to what should be taught, the Professor remarked, that "Agriculture divided itself strictly into three branches; 1st, the culture and improvement of the soil; 2nd, the rearing and improvement of stock; and 3rd, the use and improvement of agricultural implements. Now, their teaching, that might be of two kinds—theoretical or practical, or both. He would come to the consideration of both. He thought that in elementary schools, they might easily inculcate and impress on the minds of the youth under their care, the principles upon which the culture of the soil ought to be based. Of the sciences on which these principles depended, chemistry was the most important, and it was necessary, therefore, before they could teach the young mind, that they should give a knowledge of so much elementary chemistry as to make him understand the words used by chemists. It was not enough that he should know such names as soda and potash—

should also know the difference between them. They must not teach any one science for its own sake, but as an important branch of national industry. They were to make their pupils—not chemists—not botanists, but scientific farmers, for in that the public were interested and would support them. As to the experiments they would find it necessary to make, they were few and very simple. For instance, here was the carbonate of soda in one glass vessel, and the carbonate of lime in another—take and pour spirits of salt on them, and they would observe carbonic acid gas arise, which extinguished a light taper when put into the vessel. They would also perceive that the smoke of the extinguished taper floated on the top of the gas, thereby showing how much was in the vessel. This gas, they were aware, performed most important functions; but it was not necessary to give the boy more information than was requisite to fix in his mind the name and property of the gas. Then as to phosphoric acid—here was a piece of phosphorus, which they would observe, when he burned it under a glass, sent up white fumes; all they had to do, therefore, was to tell the boy that those white fumes were phosphoric acid; that the same was in his bones, and in the food which he ate—and he would then easily remember what phosphoric acid was. If they did not happen to have phosphorus by them, they might use lucifer matches, which were easily procured, and which on friction being applied to them, sent up the same sort of white vapour as did the phosphorus which the boy had seen burned. They could also connect carbonic acid with the daily life of the pupil, by telling him that what was produced when charcoal was burned, was what he breathed. He would then go and tell his father that this same substance which he throws off from his lungs, was what the leaves of plants sucked in; that plants took it to form starch, and that animals eat the starch to form it. After making an experiment to show that liquid manure was an important substance if applied to plants, as it greatly promoted their growth, the Professor then went on to say that the more simple the teacher could make his experiments, the better—they should reach no more philosophy than was absolutely necessary; but at the same time, it must be strictly correct. He would advise them to confine themselves to facts, not to announce the principles. He would also press upon them, in endeavouring to fix facts on the boy's mind, to call forth all his senses—his sense of sight for instance. Then as to smell, ammonia might be used; and for taste, common salt, alum and soda, which were perfectly harmless. As to touch, salt ammonia would be of use. They would observe that the little piece which he had just broken off, bent; and he knew of no other substance which a boy was likely to meet with that would bend in like manner.

As to the expense of making the experiments, it would not amount to more than five shillings a year, as the materials could be procured at a very cheap rate. With regard to the apparatus, all that is necessary could be got for thirty shillings from Messrs. Griffin of Glasgow, who had, at his request, prepared a set of apparatus. Then, as to the time it would occupy to teach the science; why, that was a point on which some misapprehension might readily arise. The boys who attended school generally did so for three or four years. Now all that he asked was one hour a week—that was enough to learn all that was necessary to be taught on the subject; but if they could give him two hours he should like it the better, as then there would be time to spare. The children also would learn much without teaching, from seeing the tables he had alluded to, and also from experiments. He did not wish that this one hour a week should interfere with the usual course of instruction, although it might not necessarily be new or additional time to what was now given to teaching. In fact, he did not wish any of them to teach in any particular way or another—he felt that to themselves, merely taking the liberty of giving his opinion in the matter. As to the practical teaching of the science, that could be done in various ways. For instance, they might on a Saturday afternoon go with the boys to a farm in the neighborhood and describe the operations of the farmer. After telling them all about the rotation of crops—that a green crop followed after grain and so forth, the teacher might then say let us go now and see how the farmer works. This, he thought, might be of great benefit to the scholars.

A ROBBER'S STRATAGEM.

A freebooter taking an evening walk on a highway in Scotland, overtook and robbed a wealthy merchant traveller. His purpose was to have secured without a severe struggle, in which the thief lost his bonnet, and was obliged to escape leaving it on the road. A respectable farmer happened to be the next passer and seeing the bonnet, alighted took it up and imprudently put it on his own head.

At this instant the robbed man came up with some assistance, and recognised the bonnet, charged the farmer with having robbed him, and immediately took him into custody.—There being some likeness between the two parties the merchant persisted in the charge, and though the respectability of the farmer was admitted he was indicted and placed at the bar of a Superior Court for trial. The government witness the merchant, swore positively to the identity of the farmer. The case was made out by this and other evidence apparently against the prisoner. But there was a man in court who well knew, both who did and who did not commit the crime.

This was the real robber, who suddenly advanced from the crowd, and seizing the fatal bonnet, which laid on the table before the witness, placed it on his own head, and looking him full in the face, said to him in a voice of thunder—

"Look at me, sir, and tell me on the oath you have sworn, am I not the man who robbed you on the highway?"

The merchant replied in very great astonishment.

"By Heaven! you are the very man!"

"You see," said robber, "what sort of memory the gentleman has: he swears to the bonnet, whatever features are under it. If the Hon. Judge were to put it on his own head, I dare say he would testify that he robbed him."

The innocent prisoner was, on this evidence at once acquitted, because no reliance could be placed on such testimony, and yet it was positively true. Thus the robber had the merit of saving the gaoler, and himself escaped detection.

POETRY.

GOOD WIVES

Should resemble three things, which three things they should not resemble.

Good Wives to snail's should be a kin, Always their houses to keep within; But not to carry (Fashion's) hicks.) All they are worth upon their backs.

Good wives, like city clocks, should be, Exact with regularity; But not like city clocks, so loud, Be heard by all the vulgar crowd.

Good wives, like echo, should be true, And speak but when they're spoken to; Yet not like echo, so absurd, To have forever, the last word.

Cure of Cancer.—Dr. McLellan, of Hope-well, N. B. has addressed a letter to the members of the Medical Profession, respecting the injurious effects of operating with the knife for the cure of Cancer. He says a discovery has been made, by which the Cancer tumour can be eradicated, "root and branch," and the disease wholly removed from the system, simply by an external application, and the administration of medicine internally. He calls the attention of the faculty to the following "important facts":—

1st, That the Cancer is a disease for the production of which it is necessary that the part or organ in which the disease is seated should have undergone some previous morbid change.

2nd, That this change, or peculiar diseased action set up previously in the part, is the effects of sympathy arising from the affection of some remote or internal organ.

3d, That it is the tendency of the Cancer to excite the contiguous parts whatever their nature may be to enter into the same state until the disease becomes constitutional.

4th, That the oftener a Cancer is operated on with the knife or tampered with irritating or escharotic applications, the more rapidly the disease becomes constitutional and incurable.

5th, That no Cancer can be cured with the knife or any other mode, unless the affected organ which gives rise to the primitive diseases of the Cancerated part, be cured either by medicine or Vis Medicatrix.

The Doctor further adds, that during the course of some years, he has had opportunities of testing the value of the late remedy in several hundred cases, in all stages of the disease, and found the treatment to prove successful in all cases when the disease was not previously operated on with the knife, and became constitutional.—Halifax Recorder.

Melancholy Affair.—We regret to state that on Sunday evening last, an affair happened on the Marsh about four miles from the City, which has resulted in the death of one of our Citizens. It appears that Mr. C. Yrzan, who keeps a Boarding House near King's square, was returning home during the early part of the evening, in his sleigh, when he fell in company with another person also coming to the City, and a trailing match took place, in which Mr. Yrzan, bearing the antagonist, and afterwards hotly jested of his triumph, when he was struck by the individual on the head, which resulted in his death a few hours afterwards. Such are the circumstances as we have heard them but for bear making any comment at present, as the subject is undergoing a full investigation, and have no doubt the majesty of the laws will be fully upheld.—New Brunswick.

Fire in Portland.—About 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, a fire broke out in a three story dwelling house, owned and occupied by Mr. William McKee, and before assistance could be rendered, the flames had obtained such ascendancy that the building was entirely consumed, together with several out-buildings. With much exertion the fire was prevented from spreading to the adjacent houses. The different City Fire Companies, & the Military with their Engine, were early on the ground and rendered efficient service. The fire fire is supposed to have originated from a stove-pipe. We regret to learn that Mr. McKee was uninsured.—1b.

Suppression of Temperance Societies.—Polish Frontiers, Nov. 11.—The cause of temperance Societies has received a severe blow in the kingdom of Poland. They had been particularly successful in those parts of the kingdom which border on the republic of Cracow, and in upper Silesia, where the country people, following the exhortation of the clergy, renounced in a body the use of brandy. But the government has lately interfered to check the temperance Societies, and has published a circular prohibiting them and forbidding the clergy to promote by addresses from the pulpit an object which is so beneficial to the Country people.

EDUCATION.

Every body should have his head, his heart, and his hand educated: but this truth never be forgotten.

By the proper education of his head, he will be taught what is good and what is evil; what is wise and what is foolish; what is right and what is wrong; and by the proper education of the hand, to add to the comforts, and to assist those that are around him.

The highest objects of a good education are, to reverence and obey God, and to love and serve mankind. Every thing that helps in attaining these objects, is of great value, and every thing that hinders us is comparatively worthless. When wisdom reigns in the head, and love in the heart, the hand is ever ready to do good; peace smiles around, and sin and sorrow are almost unknown.

One at a Time.—The Evening Mirror states that not long since a young lawyer, canvassing for a political party so severely, that he was for a time obliged to keep his bed. When he recovered, he went to a meeting of the club to which the assailants were attached, demanded a hearing, and insisted upon having a ring, and fighting them one at a time. His request was acceded to, and he gave each of the fellows a handsome drubbing.

Editors sometimes deserve credit for their ingenious hints. Here's a specimen, which we quote:—

"There is a man, somewhere in Maine who has been in the habit, for several years of celebrating his marriage by paying for his paper and christening his new born infants. He is said to be the most prosperous and happy man in the neighborhood. We wish there were more men happy from the same cause."

I say Sam Johnson, can you circumscribe to me in de finity ob your collegiate acquaintance ob de movements of de heavenly bodies why it is dat Massa Polk is now de next President ob these United States?

Sam Johnson.—Look a hea, child! what was raised under the tropic heat ob de December sun, you has got dis nigger now whar his hair is not berry long. I, I darren't ansur a problem ob sich vast effect to de hole country, I gava him say for more intelligence minus to elucidate onto. Wall! Wall! I tell you nigger, cox de people am not yet fully prepared to turn demselves into Clay! He! he! ki! ki! Nigger take your white wash tub home and seek wisdom from de college of unbur.

A Snake four feet long and three and a half inches in circumference, was killed at the head of Argyle River on Thursday last, 26th December. The attention of two boys was attracted by the barking of their dog, and a hissing noise resembling that of a squirrel,—on looking towards the spot they discovered two enormous snakes attacking the dogs; one of them they killed, as above stated—the other escaped.—Yarmouth Her.

The Ayr Observer, a Tory paper, has raised the standard of a Scotch local Parliament, and launches all worthy descendants of Wallace and Bruce to rally round it?

My first is every thing, my second is more than every thing, and my whole is not quite as much.—Aldmost.