THE
ST. ANDREWS STANDARD,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
AT SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK BY
GEO. N. SMITH.

TERMS.
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17s. 6d. do. when forwarded by mail.

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Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

The Standard.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 5. SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1838. Number 28.

MONTHLY ALMANAC

1838. July	First week	Second week	Third week	Fourth week	Cdl days
Sunday	1	8	15	22	29
Monday	2	9	16	23	30
Tuesday	3	10	17	24	31
Wednesday	4	11	18	25	
Thursday	5	12	19	26	
Friday	6	13	20	27	
Saturday	7	14	21	28	

USEFUL MEMORANDA.

Average time of Sun rising this day, 0m after 6
Do ——— Sun set ——— 0m. before 6
Moon's First Quarter, on the 3d at 54m. after 6
Do. Full ——— 10th —24m. before 9
Do. Last Quarter ——— 18th —0m. before 6
Do New ——— 25th —7m. after 11
High Water at Full Moon ——— 8m. after 6

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

H. M. Packet Lord Melville, puts us in possession of London dates to June 7, Falmouth June 9. We make room, in previously crowded columns, for the articles of more immediate interest which late papers furnish.

The London Morning Chronicle of June 7, the latest London date, contains no items of importance. Its chief object is Sir W. Courtenay, the maniac, whose late conduct in Kent, occasioned a riot, and loss of ten lives.

Letters from Madrid, dated the 29th, contain the address of the new French ambassador, congratulating the Queen on the triumph of her arms. The debate upon Tithes had commenced in the Cortes; the Ministry propose continuing to levy them for a year: certain Ultras would go farther, and vote them in perpetuity, whilst the Exaltados are inclined to abolish them utterly. None of the leading men, however, had as yet uttered their opinions.

House of Commons, June 1.—The Irish Municipal Bill has gave occasion for a desultory debate, which terminated in the negativing of an amendment of Sir Robert Peel.—The hon Baronet moved that the qualification should be £10, ayes 111, noes 137.—Lord J. Russell gave notice that he would propose that the qualification should be £5

The news from Spain is conflicting.—Don Carlos is represented as in a bad condition. Portugal is said to be as distracted as Spain.

Part of the Great Western Railway, from London, was opened, and an experimental trip made on it. As evidences of the steadiness of the motion, and confidence felt, it may be stated, that one gentleman walked along the tops of the whole line of carriages while in motion, and that a member of Parliament wrote a neat Frank for a letter, while he was travelling at the rate of forty miles an hour.

The Age, of June 3, has an article on an expected change of Ministry, but it is only a party item. There may be indications of a change, but nothing to be safely reckoned on is yet visible. The Age exerts its influence to strongly prejudice the public mind against the "foreign" relatives of the Queen, who are expected at the coronation.

SOUTH AFRICA.

We have three numbers of the Grahams' Town Journal, of the 8th, 22nd and 29th of March. As usual, they are principally filled with accounts of Kafir robberies and aggressions on the outskirts of the colony; but in the present instance these accounts are of more than common interest, and relate events of more than common magnitude. The file being so imperfect we have only imperfect statements of the transactions; but such as we have we place before our readers.

In the paper of the 8th we find allusions to a recent mutiny among the Hottentots of the Cape corps; but the history of it seems to have been given in preceding numbers. Seven of the mutineers were still at large, and had so far baffled every effort to capture them, although strong patrols of military had been out ever since the mutiny. A reward of one hundred guineas had been offered for their apprehension, or 15 pounds for the arrest of any one of them alive, and half the amount if dead.

The same paper has a long article on the melancholy fate of a young English officer—Ensign Crowe—who appears to have been murdered by the mutineers.

In the same paper we find a dreadful account of the murder of 280 Dutch emigrants, men, women and children, by a chief of the Zoola country named Dingaan, in the vicinity of Port Natal. They had gone thither intending to settle having been invited by the chief himself, and, until the murder, treated with every appearance of friendship.

Moroka, chief of the Borolongs, inhabiting the country north of the Orange river, had issued a proclamation in the Dutch, English and Sichuana languages, prohibiting the traffic in ardent spirits throughout his dominions.

The latest information from the Zoola country was by a letter dated March 19, in which fears are expressed that the American missionary, Mr. Lindsey, with his family, also perished in the massacre of the Dutch emigrants. The murder of Thomas Halsted, Dingaan's interpreter, was ascertained.

Sir Francis Bond Head was entertained at dinner yesterday, at the Freemason's Tavern by upwards of 200 gentlemen interested in the welfare of the British Colonies.

The chair was taken by Mr. G. R. Robinson, late member for Worcester; and amongst those present were A. Chapman, Esq. M. P.; George Palmer, Esq. M. P.; A. H. Lockhart, Esq. M. P.; the Rev. Mr. Bethune of Upper Canada; the Rev. Mr. Creighton, Sir George Head, Chief Justice Bolton, of Newfoundland; Judge Haliburton of Nova-Scotia; C. R. Fairbanks, Esq. of ditto, master of the rolls; Joseph Howe, Esq. M. P., Nova-Scotia; Hon. William Crane, New Brunswick; Andrew Stuart, Esq. Quebec, Wm. Badgley, Esq Montreal, &c.

COLONIAL DINNER.

A Public Dinner in honor of the Loyal inhabitants of the British Colonies, in North America was given yesterday in Freemason's Hall.—Among the company were Sir F. B. Head and several Gentlemen from the Colonies.

G. R. Robinson, Esq. late M. P. for Worcester, took the chair.

The usual loyal toasts were drunk with the accustomed honours.

The Chairman, in proposing the third toast "The Army and Navy," took occasion to express his high admiration of the excellent conduct of the handful of troops who had so gallantly co-operated in putting down the unnatural rebellion in Canada, (Lowd applause.) The names of Wetherall, of Maitland, and Gore, would go down to posterity among the most distinguished of the patriot soldiers who had served well their country.

The toast was drunk with three times three, and was acknowledged in appropriate terms by Colonel Lindsey.

The next toast was Her Majesty's Ministers.

The Chairman, after making some prefatory remarks, proposed "The health and future happiness of Sir F. B. Head," which was drank with enthusiasm.

The Chairman, then proposed "the health of Sir John Colborne, Governor of Lower Canada," on whom he passed a warm eulogium for his gallantry in putting down the late attempts at rebellion. The Province and the mother country owed a deep debt of gratitude to this gallant and meritorious officer. The toast was most cordially drunk

"The loyal inhabitants of British America," was the next toast drunk, and was acknowledged by Mr. A. Stuart.

The Chairman then proposed "The Earl of Durham, Governor General of British North America" The hon. gent. observed, that in selecting a nobleman of such high talent and integrity as this noble lord, the government had, at least, manifestly shown that they attached great importance to the maintenance of the colonial connection with the mother country, and he hoped that this connection would induce the people of Canada to receive their new governor in the manner he was so well entitled to expect.

The noble Earl's health was then drunk with full honours.

"Colonel M'Cord and the volunteers of Lower Canada." next received the warm applause of the party for the noble manner in which they discharged their arduous duty.

"The health of Sir Allan M'Nab, and the Militia and volunteers of Upper Canada" was next drunk; followed by "Ships, Colonies, and Commerce;" "Sir G. Arthur and the province of Upper Canada," "Sir C. Campbell and the province of Nova Scotia;" "Sir J. Harvey and the colony of New Brunswick;" and several other toasts. The company began to separate shortly before 11 o'clock.

A number of ladies were in the gallery.

THE QUEEN'S REGARD FOR THE SABBATH.—A noble Lord arrived at Windsor, not a month ago, late one Saturday night. "I have brought down for your Majesty's inspection," he said, "some papers of importance and will request your attention to them to morrow morning." "To-morrow morning," repeated the Queen: to-morrow is Sunday my, lord!"—"But business of State, please your Majesty!"—"Must be attended to I know," replied the Queen: "and as of course you could not come down earlier to night, I will, if those are of such vital importance, attend to them, *after we come from church to-morrow morning.*" To church went the royal party; to church went the noble lord—and, much to his surprise, the sermon was on "*the duties of the Sabbath!*" "How did your lordship like the sermon?" inquired the Queen" "Very much, your Majesty," replied the nobleman. "I will not conceal from you," said the Queen that last night I sent the clergymen the text from which he preached. I hope we shall be all the better for it. The day passed without a single word" on the subject of the papers of importance." At night, when Her Majesty was about to withdraw, "to-morrow morning my lord," she said, "at any hour you please—as early as seven if you like, we will go into these papers."

GREAT DISCOVERY.—The attention of Congress has been called to a discovery which it is said, promises results of immense magnitude. It is asserted to be the law regulating the variation of the magnetic needle, which phenomenon it is said, is caused by a magnetic pole revolving about the axis of the earth once in 666 years, and that by means of instruments and tables invented and prepared, the latitude and longitude of any place may be ascertained with the minutest accuracy by the dip of the needle only

The discoverer is Dr. Hy. Hull Sherwood, of this city, whose memorial on the subject the Senate referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs; and on their special report being brought up, Mr. Preston said the discovery was of such vast importance, that he would move the printing of 5,000 extra copies. It was of not less importance than that of the mariner's compass. Mr. Webster said the the discovery was either of vast importance or of no importance at all. He thought it the duty of Congress to give the facts wide circulation, in order that the country might decide upon its merits or demerits.—Mr. Buchanan asked whether the principles on which this discovery rested was made public in the report. Mr. Tallmadge replied in the affirmative. Mr. Buchanan said the discovery, if genuine, was the greatest of modern times. The motion to print the extra number was agreed to.—*Courier & Enqr, July 9.*

THE CANADAS.

The following prisoners sailed from Quebec for Bermuda, on the 4th July, on board H. M. S. Vestal: Wolfred Nelson, Robert Shore Milnes Bouchette, Bonaventure Viger, Simeon Marchessault, Henry Alphonso Guavin Touissant Gorlu, Rodolph Revieres, and Luc Hyacinth Masson.

The Governor General and suite, Vice Admiral Sir Charles Paget, and Sir John Colborne have reached Montreal on a visit.

From a summary in the Albany Argus we learn that a detachment of sappers and miners a company of the 71st light infantry, a squadron of the dragoon guards, and about 400 men, being the flank companies of the 24th regiment, and the drafts lately arrived from England, all arrived at Montreal on the 5th from various points, and marched or sailed forthwith for Upper Canada.

The Montreal Courier of the 5th instant, states that—

"The communications between Major Williams, commanding on our side of the line, and Major Churchill, commanding on the American side, are understood to be very satisfactory. The American regular force is, however, very weak. On the Missiquoi side, as we stated yesterday, the preparations are quite ample; especially now that the cavalry are out, to keep up the communications."

The Earl of Durham has replied to a numerous deputation of the inhabitants of Montreal, who tendered him an address on his arrival there. Referring to his efforts to restore peace and prosperity to the Canadas, he says—

"The task is arduous, as you state, but not impracticable, more especially after the wise and judicious course which you have pursued. On my part, I promise you an impartial administration of the government.—Determined not to recognise the existence of parties, provincial or imperial, of classes or races, I shall hope to receive from all her Majesty's subjects these public services, the efficiency of which must ever mainly depend on this comprehensive nature."

At the close he adds, "I will second you to the best of my abilities.—and trust that the result of our united efforts will be, to render the North American colonies as distinguished for the wisdom of their institutions and the good conduct of their people, as they are for the magnificence of those gifts and resources which a bounteous Creator has bestowed on their territories."

INDIANS OF THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.—The St Louis Bulletin gives a deplorable account of these savages. The editor asserts that if the world was ransacked for a subject in which should be concentrated and personified, injustice, oppression, drunkenness squalid filth and degradation, one would point to the struggling Indian on the banks of the Upper Mississippi for the aptest exemplification. There are some two or three hundred of these straggiers (Winnebegoes chiefly) about the du Chieu, men women and children, of whom have scarcely the fragment of a filthy blanket to hide their nakedness, or screen them from the cold; strolling and straggling about in squads at from two to a half dozen each begging for whiskey, cold potatoes or bread

Despatches were received by His Excellency Sir COLIN CAMPBELL on Friday evening last, by a special Messenger, from His Excellency the Earl of DURHAM. The Malabar, 74, we understand, had sailed for this Port, for the purpose of conveying a Regiment from hence to Quebec. The 73d is under orders to proceed in her.—*Royal Gazette.*

TENDER MERCIES OF WAR. At the battle of Austerlitz, a division of the Russian army which fought in alliance with the Austrians, in retreating mistook its way, and was gradually forced by South's advance, on a large extent of smooth space covered with snow. The space was found to be a frozen lake.—The French halted at its edge, and commenced a heavy fire of cannon, not only on the unfortunate Russians, but on the lake. The ice, loaded with men, horses, and guns, at last gave way under the cannon balls, and in another moment the whole division was engulfed.

St. John, July 12.

NEW BARRACKS.—The new Barracks in the Lower Cove for the erection of which contracts have been entered into by government, are rapidly progressing, and will be completed with as much expedition as possible. We learn that they will afford additional accommodation for about four hundred troops. We have also been informed that a new building for similar purposes, is now in course of erection in Fredericton.—*Gazette.*

THEATRE.—We learn from different quarters, that the Theatre at present open in this city, gives very general dis-satisfaction. We are are opposed to such places, as being not only wholly unproductive of any good, but a fruitful source of vice and misery,—and especially calculated to mislead the minds of young persons, and render them unfit for the proper discharge of those ordinary duties of life, which an all-wise Providence has assigned them to perform. We call the attention of our numerous readers to communications, in reference to this subject, in our present number.—*Ibid.*

Altho' the above notice be very different from the reports given in other papers, we merely quote it on the principle of "hear both sides."

OUR OWN ADVERTISEMENT.

Chamber's Edinburgh Journal has the following excellent article on the importance of advertising:—

Rationale of advertising.—Advertising is an expedient for obtaining business by no means generally practised. Many tradesmen are deterred by the expense; some have no faith in its efficacy; others think it a mark of second-rate stands in business and therefore more apt to be injurious than otherwise. On the other hand, some tradesmen make a *system* of advertising, planting every kind of periodical, from the daily newspaper to the quarterly review, with specifications of their anxiety to serve the public, and of the merits of the article in which they deal, and evidently spending a considerable sum of money yearly in this way.

The utility of frequent and regular advertising consists in this; there is at all times a large class of persons, both in country and town who have no fixed places for their purchase of certain necessary articles, and are ready to be swayed and drawn towards any particular place which is earnestly brought under their notice. Indifferent to all, they yield without hesitation to the first who asks. Then, in the country, a considerable number of persons, who wish a supply of the article advertised, and do not know of any particular place where it is to be got, being thus furnished with the address of a person who can supply them, naturally open a communication with that address, which perhaps lead to much ulterior business. People in the country are also liable to be favourably impressed by the frequent sight of a name in the newspaper.—The advertising party acquires *distinction* in their eyes; and thus they are led, in making a choice to *prefer him.* But by far the most important effect of advertising is one of an indirect nature. It conveys the impression that the party—pretending or not pretending, quackish or not quackish—is *anxious for business.* One who is anxious for business is unavoidably supposed to be an industrious, attentive, civil person, who keeps the best of articles, at the cheapest rate, does every thing in the neatest and tradesman-like manner, and ingeneral uses every expedient to gratify and attach customers. People of course like to purchase under those circumstances, and the system of advertising assuring them that such circumstances exist at this particular shop they select it accordingly. Such are the opinions of old tradesmen and they are certainly supported by facts; for whenever an extensive and regular system of advertising is practised, and no back-drawing or unconquerable circumstances exist, it is usually seen to be attended with a considerable share of success.—One feature in the philosophy of the subject must be carefully attended to. A faint and infrequent system of advertising does not succeed not even in proportion.

SODA BREAD.—A correspondent of the Newry Telegraph gives the following receipt for making Soda Bread, stating that "there is no bread to be had equal to it for invigorating the body, promoting digestion, strengthening the stomach, and improving the state of the bowels." He says, "put a pound and a half of good Wheaten meal into a large bowl, mix with it two teaspoonfuls of finely powdered salt, then take a large spoonful of super-carbonate of soda, dissolve it in half a teacupful of cold water, add it to the meal; rub up all intimately together, then pour into the bowl as much very sour buttermilk as will make the whole into very soft dough, (it should be as soft as could possibly be handled, and the softer the better,) form it into a cake of about an inch's thickness, and put it in a flat Dutch oven or frying pan, with some metallic cover, such as an oven lid or griddle; apply a moderate heat underneath for twenty minutes, then lay some clear live coals upon the lid, and keep it so for half an hour longer, (the under heat being allowed to fall off gradually for the last fifteen minutes,) take off the cover occasionally, to see that it does not burn." This he concludes, when somewhat cooled and moderately buttered is as wholesome food as ever entered man's stomach. [British Farmer's Mag.

INDIAN PUDDING.—A most excellent Indian pudding is made as follows:—Take one quart of corn meal, two quarts of warm milk, (about blood heat,) two teaspoonfuls of salt, one tea cup of molasses (or four table spoonfuls of sugar,) one table spoon of chopped suet, and half a grated nutmeg. Bake this mixture in a pan two hours.

Another, equally excellent, is thus made: Take 14 table spoons of Indian meal, two quarts of boiling milk, two tea spoons of salt and half a table spoon of chopped suet. A richer pudding is made by substituting for the fourteen table spoons of Indian meal, seven eggs and seven table spoons of meal.

The SAUCE consists of one pint of water, one table spoons of sugar, butter the size of half an egg, one table spoonful of vinegar, one table spoon of flour, and the quarter of a nutmeg;—boiled three or four minutes.

Fine passage from Bulwer's "Alice."

"What a mistake, to suppose that the passions are strongest in youth! the passions are not stronger, but the control over them is weaker. They are more easily excited; they are more violent and apparent; but they have less energy, less durability, less intense and concentrated power, than in maturer life. In youth passion succeeds to passion, and one breaks upon the other, as waves upon a rock, till the heart rests itself to repose. In manhood the stream deepens and flows on more calm but more profound;—its serenity, the proof of the might and terror of its course, were the wind to blow the storm to rise. A *young* man's ambition is but vanity; it has no definite aim; it plays with a thousand toys. As with one passion, so with the rest: *In youth, love is ever* ON THE WING, *but, like the birds in April it has not yet* BUILT ITS NEST. With so long a career of summer and hope before it, the disappointment of to-day is succeeded by the novelty to-morrow: and the sun that advances to the noon but dries up its fervent tears. But when we have arrived at that epoch of life, when, if the light fail us, if the last rose wither, we feel that the loss cannot be retrieved and that the frost and the darkness are at hand, love becomes to us a treasure that we watch over and guard with a miser's care.—Our youngest born affection is our idol, the fondest pledge of the past the most cherished of our hopes for the future. A certain melancholy, that mingles with our joy at the possession, only enhances its charm,—we feel ourselves so dependent on it, for all that is yet to come. Our other barks our gay galleys of pleasure, our stately argosies of pride have been swallowed up by the remorseless wave. On this last vessel we fling out all to its frail renement we commit ourselves.—The star that guides it is our guide, and in the tempest that menaces, we behold our doom."

ANECDOTE. At a supper which closed the annual meeting of the Columbia Typographical Society, held at Washington on Saturday week, Mr. Varphank, one of the guests, related the following anecdote:—"I was engaged some years ago in a miscellaneous literary work, in conjunction with two or three friends, whose writings are among the most valuable productions of native literature. The volumes were most accurately as well as beautifully printed. Before the sheets had reached the binder, and long before they had fallen under the eyes of any regular editorial critic, I was surprised with a review of the work in one of our best and most widely circulated literary Journals. It was written with great talent, as well as elegance and sprightliness of style, and in the most friendly spirit. On enquiring the name of our good natured and able critic, the author was surprised to learn that he was the compositor, and who knew it only in that way. Our friend has since laid down his stick for the pen, and is now I trust, winning his way to fame and fortune in another country."

Gratitude and dislike.—The good deeds of others never seem as great to us, as their evil ones. Thus in pictures, we often meet with half-lengths of angels, and even little heads only; but devils are always depicted at full-length, with all the accompaniments of hool, horn and tail, into the bargain; and no wonder that we hate such objects more than we love the most beautiful of angels.

Improvement of society.—Society is improving as much as the stage. In the latter we now insist on correct costumes and faithful imitations; and so in the world—we are no longer satisfied with coarse bigotry or hypocrisy, but must have the true outside of virtue, even where the inside is wanting.

Five Facts.—A firm faith is the best divinity; a good life is the best philosophy; a clear conscience the best law; honesty the best policy, and temperance the best physic.

APATHY IN THE EAST.—Both sexes are much more passionless in the East than is usually imagined, and, the farther south, that degree of lassitude increases, which is the leading characteristic of the warmer climates. The reigning feeling is a kind of languor, which approaches to a degree of indifference, and indolence appears to be their summum bonum. One instance I do remember of a Turkish lady endeavoring to occupy herself. A Madame Sat was frequently in the habit of visiting females of the highest class, and informed me, that, in one instance, she found one of these Sultanas beating with two little sticks. Madame Sat asked her why she was coming so; and the fair Turk replied what would you have me to do? I must have some amusement. But this was rather an exception to the general rule, as they usually make a desert occupation, but like to dream away their time in utter inaction.—The men have more of vigour, and though indays may roll on in eternal idleness, yet they do not appear to suffer much from ennui. [Howe's Residence in Turkey and Greece.

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