

JR, POBK, &c.  
sto from New York  
ble. FLOUR.  
PORK.  
BEEF.  
For Sale by  
DIMOCK & WILSON.  
814.

ckeryware.  
d, per 'Lord Seaton,' from  
Lisbon—  
d, now opening,  
les Crockeryware.  
sets of Blue, and Brown  
sets of iron, stone do., Ven-  
sking Dishes, with numerous  
all suitable for Country use.  
C. BRADLEY.  
18, 1844. - 71.

NOTICE.  
ns having any demands  
late David Collins of Saint  
notified to send in their  
within three months to  
ANNE COLLINS  
Administratrix  
9th August, 1844.

ROVISION Store.  
EWS, MAY 21, 1844

OLDWELL, respectfully an-  
nounces, that he has opened an  
"Grocery of Provisions &c." in  
occupied by Mr. B. R. Foz-  
of Jones's Wharf, and now  
Flour, Corn Meal, Beef, Pork,  
Lard, Butter, Soap, Candles,  
Wine, Vinegar, Cheese, Pick-  
les, Tobacco, Tea, Snuff, and  
articles suitable for retail Pro-  
visions.

Strong Boots, Harness Pumps,  
and a variety of Children's  
to be had, at the smallest prices  
asked, and on second prices.

N BOND,  
Flour, Corn Meal, 2 1/2 Barrels  
and Prime Flour, to suit the  
British Markets.

y, Loaf Sugar,  
Tea &c.  
has just received per the  
steamer, from Liverpool:  
Best Cognac Brandy, and  
Holland Gin,  
Old Port Wine,  
Grape Juice,  
White Raisin  
Soap,  
Poland Starch,  
Bread Sugar,  
Elix. For Berley,  
J. W. STREET.

MACLEAN,  
MANUFACTURER OF  
OFARY PUBLIC.

ULLY estimates that he  
his Office in the Store  
of J. B. BROWN, at the  
ket Wharf, where he tends  
to the Public in the above

N CONSIGNMENT,  
various descriptions,  
asking at Office Stores,  
other articles, which are  
very low for Cash or ap-  
May 8, 1844.

MOLASSES,  
GAR, &c.  
Superfine FLOUR,  
at 10s. do.  
Scratch  
Hollands,  
Old Navy Brandy,  
KERS,  
AMS, RICE,  
Logwood, Redwood,  
Brandy and Gin, Sperm  
7 1/2 8 1/2 10 and 10 1/2, &c.  
Also in Bond  
and Peck,  
MOLASSES,  
Sugar,  
For Sale by  
R. WALTON.

OTICE.  
 indebted to the Subscrib-  
ers of Book Account, of  
the six months of this date,  
if they are not paid on or  
15th of November next, they  
will be put in collection,  
JOHN LOUHARY.  
Sept. 3, 1844.

Original issues in Poor Condition  
Best copy available

VOLUME 11

# The Standard, OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

NUMBER 48

Price 15s. in Town]

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1844.

[15s. sent by Mail.

## THE STANDARD.

The Elections in Canada are closed! The Conservatives have gained the day, and order and good government will henceforth prevail. The rebellious spirits in Canada are finally crushed, never to raise their diminished heads again. We have dates to the 7th from which we learn that 78 members out of 84 have been returned, [leaving only six yet to be heard from.] and of those, 41 are for the Governor General, and 27 are Reformers, and 10 doubtful.—This is certainly glorious news. The Canadian Parliament is further prorogued from the 12th to the 25th instant.

**WOLVES.**—These rapacious animals, have been as troublesome to our friends of the sister Province as they have been here. In the neighbourhood of Musquodibit, (N. S.) the sheep of the settlers have been slain "right and left." It is very evident that unless a spirited move is made by the Sportsmen for their destruction, in a very short time a Deer, a Moose or a Caribou, will become as scarce as white crosses; and as soon as they lack wild animals to hunt, cats and even human beings, will become their sport and ailment.

**Simple Cure for Croup.**—We find in the Journal of Health the following simple remedy for this dangerous disease. Those who have passed nights of almost agony at the bedside of loved children, will treasure it up as an individual piece of information. If a child is taken with croup, instantly apply cold water, ice water if possible, suddenly and freely to the neck and chest, with a sponge. The breathing will almost instantly be relieved. So soon as possible let the sufferer drink as much as it can; then wipe it dry, cover up warm, and soon a quiet slumber will relieve the parent's anxiety, and lead the heart in thankfulness to the power which has given to the pure gushing fountain such medical utilities.

**GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.**—About half past one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the extensive Drug Store of M. Edward Brinley, No. 4 Dock Square, opposite the east side of Faneuil Hall, which in a few minutes was a blaze that might be seen all over the city.

The building, with its contents, except a few articles in the cellar, was consumed. The stock we have heard estimated at 25,000 dollars, and probably this is below its value. We learn that it was nearly covered by insurance.

Faneuil Hall was at one time threatened; and the engines were obliged to play upon it. Its walls are somewhat blackened. The saltpetre and other combustible materials created a strong heat, and it is owing to the exertions of the firemen that we are not compelled to record a much more destructive conflagration. The story ran through the city the Faneuil Hall had been set on fire, and a vast number of people were on the ground. We do not learn how the fire originated.—*Boston Daily Mail*, Nov. 12.

On the same evening, about quarter to 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Geo. W. Wilson, in Crescent Place. So sudden was the fire, and so thoroughly had it got under way that the inmates had to escape by the scuttle. A young woman who was not so fortunate as to escape in that manner, was shrieking for aid in the third story. After a brief space of time a ladder was raised to the window, and Mr. Libby, a dry goods merchant in Hanover street, succeeded in rescuing her.

**GUANO.**—There have been so many disturbances among the vessels at Ichaboe loading with Guano, in quarrelling for turns, that a vessel of war has been sent from St. Helena to preserve order. If war should grow out of this struggle for manure, it would be deemed a singular tho' fertile abuse of quarrel.

Under the best joke of the season that has come under our observation is the following, which we copy from the *Baltimore Sun*:

"There is a Justice in New York who so closely resembles Father Miller, that he can not be told apart from that worthy prophet. Miller himself, met the justice the other day, & was so struck with the resemblance to himself, that he inquired of him what time he intended to knude up!"

The Boston Morning Post contains the following happy hit at upstairs whom accident has furnished with means to enable them to travel in Europe:

The Self Admiration Club have given notice that no person can be admitted as a member unless he has visited Europe, and can exhibit the card of some one of the nobility."

**THE SALADIN.**—The demand of salvage

in the case of the *Saladin* is now being argued before the Judge of the Admiralty.—There are several claimants; we should suppose if successful will pocket some hundreds of pounds. Had the *Saladin* fell into the hands of the wreckers of Key West, we should like to know how much of the money &c., would have been received by the owners at home!

**COURT AGREE.**—The bride of the *Ob- jibeway*, Indiana, Nullekhan, or "Strong Wind," recently married in London, has returned to the paternal roof, she and her spouse not having been able to live comfortably together.

**MARRIED.**  
At St. Andrews, on the 29th inst., by the Rev. William Hall, Mr. Joseph Judier, to Mrs. Mableable Penkleton, both of the Parish of West Isles.

**DIED.**

On the 19th September, at Sierra Leone, of Bilious fever, Mr. George C. Partlow, of St. John, aged 36 years, leaving a wife and four children to lament the loss of an affectionate husband and kind parent.

At his residence, at the Cove, Yarmouth, on the 9th inst., Robert Kelley, Esq., in the 59th year of his age.

At Clara, on the 9th inst., the Reverend and truly venerable Abbe Segogue.

Mr. Segogue was one of those respectable but persecuted Clergymen, who during the French revolution had to take refuge in England for safety; soon after which he visited this Province, and took charge of the Parish of Clara, and for a long period discharged the religious duties of Priest among the Roman Catholic population both of Clara and this County, in the most exemplary and conciliatory manner. He was esteemed by all classes, and by men of all religious denominations; as a Peace maker; he was also proverbially known; his charities were boundless; the poor houseless wanderer of white-creed, the untaught Indian, or hapless African, found in this worthy man present relief and every provision he could make for their future welfare. He will long be remembered with affection and respect by the Members of his own Church, and deservedly lamented by all who had the satisfaction of his acquaintance.—*Yarmouth Herald*.

**MAGNIFICENT ENTERTAINMENT.**—*Eastern Spectator.*—The following description of the feast given by Rungset Sing to the late Governor General of India, Sir William Bentinck and his lady, recalls the oriental magnificence of the "Thousand and One Nights."

The tests were pitched on a rising bank within a hundred yards of the river, and the lands around it were metamorphosed by the skill of the gardeners of Lahore into verdant parterres, in which wheat having been sown some days previous, now presented groups of green and growing figures of elephants, horses, deer, birds, &c. This garden was brilliantly illuminated, and decorated with artificial flowers, trees, golden cypresses, &c. tastefully arranged. The interior of the pavilion, however presented a scene of riches and splendor surpassing the description of the palace of Haroon al Rishid, or Solomon in all his glory. The door was spread with cloth of gold; and within the gorgeous little pavilion before described were placed three circular seats or thrones, sheathed with gold, curiously worked.

The centre was destined for the Maharaja, and on either side for the Governor General and lady William Bentinck. Behind these thrones was a golden bedstead, inlaid with rubies, emeralds, rubies, &c. in profusion. The floor was illuminated with golden candelabras, and hanging from the roof a drape of oriental taste and elegance, the party took their seats in the open arcade, or semicircle, before described; the principal personages being seated under a canopy, the richness of which is utterly indescribable. It consisted of one mass of jewels, of diamonds, pearls, rubies and emeralds, interwoven in various patterns, so thickly that the texture of the cloth or silk on which they were worked was quite indistinguishable.

The regiment of Amazons soon made their appearance on this occasion armed with bows and arrows, and headed by their commander-in-chief, the favourite of the day, so was distinguished by a crimson dress, and white plume in her turban. There were five subordinate commandants, each distinguished by some plume, the Maharaja ordering one of them to sing the song of the Hindoos, and a tray of round silver bowls, filled with gold dust and silver leaf pulverised, having been placed on a stool before his highness, the sport and the song commenced.

The dancer and the Maharaja opened the campaign by pelting one another most vigorously with gold dust. Neither the Governor General nor Lady William escaped, and the engagement soon became general, and

ceased only when the silver bowls were exhausted, and the whole party were covered from head to foot with the glittering powder. The Maharaja contented the most severely for during the contest with the Amazon, but later continued to throw a handful straight into his own eye, which nearly extinguished that luminary, and he did not completely recover from the wound during the rest of the evening.

## INDIAN WIT AND GRATITUDE.

Not many years after the County of Litchfield began to be settled by the English, a stranger Indian came one day into an Inn, in the town of Litchfield, in the dusk of the evening, and requested the hostess to furnish him with some drink and supper. At the same time, he observed that he could pay for neither, as he had no success in hunting; but promised payment as soon as he should meet with better fortune, the Hostess refused him both the drink and the supper; called him a lazy, drunken, good-for-nothing fellow; and told him that she did not work so hard a creature as he was; a man who sat by, and observed that the Indian, then turning about to leave so inhospitable a place, shewed by his countenance that he was suffering very severely from want and weariness, directed the hostess to supply him with what he wished, and engaged to pay the bill himself. She did so. When the Indian had finished his supper, he turned to his benefactor, thanked and assured him that he should remember his kindness, and whenever he was able would faithfully recompense it for the present, he observed, he could only reward him with a story, which if the hostess would give him leave, he wished to tell. The hostess, whose complacency had been recalled by the prospect of payment, consented. The Indian addressing himself to his benefactor, said, "I suppose you read the Bible," the man assented, "Well," said the Indian, "The Bible say God made the world, and then he took him, and looked on him, and say it's all very good." Then he made light, and took him, and looked on him, and say it's all very good." Then he made grass and trees, and took him, and looked on him, and say it's all very good." Then he made beasts, and birds, and fishes, and he took him, and looked on him, and say it's all very good." Then he made man, and took him, and looked on him, and say it's all very good." Then he made woman, and took him, and looked on him, and say no more say one such word." The Indian having told all his story, withdrew.

Some years after, the man who had befriended him, had occasion to go some ways into the wilderness between Litchfield (then a frontier settlement) and Albany, where he was taken prisoner by an Indian Scout, and carried to Canada—when he arrived at the principal settlement of the tribe on the Southern border of the St. Lawrence, it was proposed by some of the captors that he should be put to death, during the consultation, an old Indian woman, denominated that he should be given up to her, that she might adopt him in the place of a Son, whom she had lost in the War.

He was accordingly given to her, and lived through the succeeding winter with her, experiencing the customary effects of savage hospitality, the following summer as he was at work in the forest alone, an unknown Indian came up to him, and asked him to meet him at a place which he pointed out, upon a given day. The prisoner agreed to the proposal, but not without some apprehensions that mischief was intended him. During the interval these apprehensions increased to such a degree as to dissuade him effectually from fulfilling his engagements—soon after the same Indian found him at his work again and very gravely reproved him for not performing his promise. The man apologized awkwardly enough, but in the best manner in his power. The Indian told him that he should be satisfied if he would meet him at the same place on a future day, which he named. The man promised to meet him, and fulfilled his promise. When he arrived at the spot, he found the Indian provided with two muskets, ammunition for them and two knapsacks. The Indian ordered him to take one of each, and follow him. The direction of their march was to the south, the man followed without the least knowledge of what he was to do, or whether he was going; but concluded that if the Indian intended him harm, he would have dispatched him at the beginning, and that at the worst he was as safe as where he was as he could be in any way in any other place. Within a short time, therefore, his fears subsided, and the Indian observed a profound and mysterious silence concerning the object of the expedition—in the day time they shot such game as came in their way, and at night kindled a fire by which they slept; after a tedious journey of many days, they came one morning to the top of an eminence presenting a prospect of a cultivated country in which was a number of Houses. The Indian asked his com-

panion, whether he knew the ground, he replied eagerly that it was Litchfield. He then, after reminding him that he had so many years before relieved the wants of a famishing Indian, at an Inn in that Town, submitted, "I that Indian? now I pay you! go home." Having said this, he bade him adieu, and the Man joyfully returned to his own house.

## CHEMISTRY IN COMMON SCHOOLS.

Why not introduce the study of chemistry in all our common schools, at least the rudiments of chemistry, and especially the meaning of chemical terms? Why should not a boy, a farmer's boy, be taught the meaning of oxygen and hydrogen, as well as that of the word water? When he is now told by the papers or books he reads, that water, (the meaning of which term he understands very well,) is a fluid composed of certain proportions such of oxygen and hydrogen, (terms he knows nothing about,) he is at a loss. His education has left him with the idea that water is a simple element, as the ancients thought it was; and he also complains of the use of these hard words, when the fact is they are not harder than any other words to learn or to speak; but they are new to him, and thence he thinks them hard. All farmers should understand the rudiments of chemistry at least, and as much more as they can command; no one can be a good farmer without this knowledge, except by accident. It is in vain for writers on the subject, to try to use language that can be understood by those who have not learned the meaning of chemical terms. The word oxygen, for example, has no common term that would be understood more readily by such people, neither has hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon, &c. See what a list Webster makes in defining these terms. "Oxygen—in chemistry, oxygen or oxygen gas, is an element or substance so named from its property of generating acids; it is the respirable part of air, vital air; or the basis of it; it is called the acidifying principle, and the principle or support of combustion." "Hydrogen—in chemistry, a gas which constitutes one of the elements of water." "Nitrogen—the element of nitre; that which produces nitre; that element or component part of air which is called azote." "Carbon—pure charcoal; a simple body, black, brittle, light and inodorous." Now, what information will one who does not understand the rudiments of chemistry, derive from these definitions? None whatever. But if chemistry made a part of common education, all these terms would convey a meaning to the reader of them as readily as do those of water, atmospheric air, and charcoal. It is not supposed that the science at large could be taught in common schools; for if it could there would, be no necessity for high schools. All that is intended by these remarks, is to recommend that the meaning of all chemical terms should be there taught. For example, the school teacher should teach the scholars the meaning of the word water thus: Water, a compound fluid, the elements of which are by weight, eight parts oxygen, and one part hydrogen; by measure, one part oxygen and two parts hydrogen. Oxygen and hydrogen are gases; they are both colorless, having neither taste nor smell. Oxygen gas is heavier than atmospheric air, and it forms a principal part of the air itself. It is essential to animal life and combustion. Hydrogen gas is the lightest of all gases, and hence is used in filling balloons: being about sixteen times lighter than oxygen. Now if such instruction was given in schools, there would be no complaint of the use by writers of hard names, hard words, &c., and farmers would know just as well what was meant by the words calcareous earth, gypseous earth, &c., as they now do of the meaning of marl, plaster of Paris, &c. I can see no more reason in restricting the education of boys to the common phrase words of our language, in our common schools, than I do in confining them in their farming operations to the old common place routine of practice. Their education should be such as to fit them for the profession they are to follow, let that be what it may. Chemistry and botany are as essential elements of an agricultural education, as any others whatever. But how few see there amongst us who know, even the meaning of the most common terms of either science?

## THE AMERICANS.—An English paper says.

The Americans are a restless, locomotive people; whether for business or pleasure, they are ever on the move in their country, and they move in masses. There is but one conveyance, it may be said for every class of people—the coach, railroad or steamboat, as well as most of the hotels, being open to all; the consequence is, that the society is very much mixed—the millionaire, the well educated woman of the high rank, the senator, the member of Congress, the farmer, the emigrant, the swindler, and the pickpocket, are all liable to meet together in the same vehicle of conveyance. Some conventional rules were therefore necessary, and these rules have

been made by public opinion—a power to which all must submit in America. The one most important, and which it would be impossible to travel to such a great way, is a universal defence and civility shown to the women, who may, in consequence, travel without the least protection all over the United States, without the least chance of annoyance or insult. This defence paid to the sex is highly creditable to the Americans; it exists from one end of the United States to the other, indeed in the Southern States and more lawless states, it is even more, chivalric than in the more settled. Let a female be ever so indifferently clad, whatever her appearance may be, still it is sufficient that she is a female; she has the first accommodation, and until she has it, no man will think of himself. What a visionary thing is the independence of youth! How much of rugged and stern experience it requires, to convince the young and the eager, that the efforts of an individual, unaided by connection or circumstance, are the true reading of the allegory of the Danaiels. Industry and skill, alas! how often are they but water drawn with labor into a bucket full of holes.

## THE SULTAN ABDUL MEDSCHID'S WATCH.

Messrs Hart and Son, of Cornhill, have just completed for the Sultan Abdul Medschid, a most splendid watch, one of two watches for which an order was given to them through the Turkish Embassy about sixteen months ago. The other watch is nearly completed but not yet in a state sufficiently perfect to be sent with the one first mentioned to Constantinople immediately.—This watch is of the diameter of five lines, according to the order transmitted to the makers. It is in a double gold case, the gold being of the standard of twenty two carats; the black external case is beautifully enamelled with flowers and a border of arabesque scrolling. This part of the workmanship is very exquisite; the brilliancy of the colours and the delicacy of the pencilling being superior to anything of the sort ever produced in this country, and surpassing anything we have seen of the kind of foreign manufacture. The dial is white opaque enamel on copper, similar to English watches in general, but the figures are Turkish characters. The hands are of blue steel, set with diamonds. The one hand represents a minute, the other a shorter part or arrow with the crescent at one end. The movement is complex with a chronometer balance, and is wound in ten ruby holes. The watch strikes the hours and quarters by itself, as the time presents, which striking is repeated, together with the minutes, by pushing up a small gold slide. The inner bottom of the crystal, in order to show the repeating mechanism; through the crystal are two holes to wind up the striking part and the movement. Wires, instead of the old method of bell, are used, and the sound is most melodious and powerful, and as near as possible of a collegiate or cathedral clock as can be imagined. The pendant, or handle, is decorated by scrolls, beautifully engraved, and is pyramidal. The watch as a whole, is perhaps the most costly and elaborate piece of mechanism to measure time yet produced by English workmen, and does great credit to the makers. It was shown on Wednesday morning last, to Her Majesty the Queen, and to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, both of whom expressed their admiration of its elegance and the gold case which was displayed in the enamelling. The price of the pair is 1200 guineas. It will leave this country in a few days for Constantinople, where it will, no doubt, be an object of surprise to the inmates of the Palace of the Sultan.

A Yankee at the west advertises that he will mend clocks, lecture on phrenology, milk cows at the halve, and go climbing the low tide. During his leisure will he receive objections to edit a newspaper in the west.

## London D.B. Stout & Co.

PALE ALE.  
Es. Lady Caroline from London via St. John  
30 CASKS 4 doz. and 1 doz. 1/2 doz.  
do. do. D. B. Stout and Pale ALE, &c.  
and Pils.  
15 Boxes fine London Mould CANISTER  
Es. Sir Charles Napier, from Liverpool  
6 Hhd. best Cognac Brandy, Martell, and  
other Brandy, vintage 1842.  
4 do. finest PALE HOLLANDS.  
3 Cases EAST HENWARE.  
15 Boxes PIPES.  
20 Kegs best White PAINTS.  
J. W. STREET.  
Sept. 23, 1844.

## For Sale.

THREE SEVERAL TONS OF WOODLAND  
on Deer Island, of particulars and  
information apply at the office of  
R. M. ANDREWS.