

USEFUL MEMORANDA.

Average time of Sun. rise, this day 58m. after
Do. ————— Sun set ——— 26m. before
Moon's First Quarter, on the 24th at 1h. 4
Do. Full ————— 1st 4thm. before
Do. Last Quarter ——— 8h. — 6m. before
Do. New ————— 9h. — 47m. before
High Water at Full Moon — 2m. after

The Standard.
NEW-BRUNSWICK.

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From the Student.

THE STUDY OF HISTORY.

History, strictly speaking, is the study of man, and if rightly directed, the study of Providence—the noblest aim man can, in any of his studies, have in view.

By History we are enabled to trace the intellectual and moral progress of man through all the various stages of his existence,—from the most remote, to the present time,—commencing with the period when he was almost as rude and uncultivated as the herd which he tended, and following him step by step through all the different changes of his mental and physical condition, until at length we behold him in his present position, in the highest state of civilization. It lays before us a connected and well digested series of events that have occurred in former generations or are still occurring; this is a very important part of its duties, or it is only by a careful examination of the past, and comparing it with the present, that we can possibly judge of the future; it is this, and this only, that enables the seer, the politician, and the statesman, after making the necessary allowances of the difference in habits, intelligence, culture, and temperament, to see what may exist between the past and the present, and to draw their respective conclusions with regard to particular events which concern us now, and to the neglecting of which he happiness or the misfortune of thousands of their fellow creatures may depend. By examination of this kind we are enabled to profit by the successes or misadventures of former generations,—avoiding their errors and reaping all the advantages which their experience

The only obtaining in favorable men-
tal, moral, and thus leading down their
to poverty is an inducement suffi-
cient, in many instances, for men to sacri-
fice their lives and fortunes in seeking their
country's good; there is every reason for our
believing that many an ambitious Charles
or Lewis restrained in his wicked career by
the fear that it averages he may be held
forth as an example for all good men to avoid
if true we have an instance on record of
a man who performed an unprominent and val-
ueless—praising to be branded with infamy—
rather to defend to his grave an obscure in-
dividual, unknown by name or deed to the
masses of Europe, who risked his life to
procure the victory of my statement that men
are naturally fond of transferring their names
to the gallows, and how are they won-
derable men at the thought of what may then
be said of them—do I not see that the *High-
church* should be printed at that part of
a historic page on which they are men-
tioned—who demand that God should not
suffer them and their descendants.

have needed that the study of History, properly directed, was the duty of Providence. Should any one feel inclined to dispute it, let him turn to its geography, (and that is Zoroaster's) and he will at once find that Nature has been so disposed as to make the East both wiser and better. Who can look at the earth and not behold in the very formation of its large oceanic streams pouring down from the south to the north pole—in southern seas round Cape Horn, and through the Atlantic to the north pole—without discovering the presence of an Omnipotent Being, to thus affording a natural channel for the intercourse of nations? And man, by his commerce throughout the world, does not trace the course of the inland sea—rivers and rivers intersecting the continents and islands in all directions, fertilizing the soil, importing the salubrious air, forming climates, and facilitating the interchange of goods and commodities, without thinking of

First Great Cause—of Him Who "salvated the waters, together with all who lie therein or float upon the surface, the continents and seas? Who can save these afflicted streams, flowing tumultuously into one of two mighty seas of pain, and fall in drowning hands of suffering men, not only pointing out to all the nations of the earth to the need of a ready communication to that place where all our hope and all our fears are centered—Paradise, that has been in former ages and is to be for ages yet to come, the fountain and the source of all knowledge, of the past and of the future—of the soul purifying rains of wisdom and happiness in the present age of our existence—of peaceful and joyous anticipation of immortality.

that any one turn to the Old Testament—
the history of the children of Israel—and
find they will find impressed on every page
characters so very vivid and distinct, that
it is next to impossible even for those possess-
ing the weakest intellects, upon the bible
they may, not to discern proofs the
most positive of an Omnipotent and all-
wise Being, who governed and directed all
things. Let us then, who it is yet in our
hands, study his deeds and behold the paternal
care, mercifully his Father has displayed for
his children. Alas! how many, by so doing, it will
be seen the glories of his life; yet while we
bear up against his strong and difficult
and rejoice in his glories and difficulties;
for we shall then remember that his is ever
present to cheer and encourage his erring
offspring, that the Lord strengthen those whom

be loveth; it will also give us command over our passions, rendering us able to listen and act with wisdom in propriety; it will keep us from the greatest evil man is subject to, pride, vanity, and folly; by it we shall acquire true humility, which will teach us that where we are thoughtfully differ from our neighbours, it is the hand of Providence alone has caused it, and not we ourselves; while on the other hand we shall discover that our misfortunes, as we term them, are principally attributable to our own carelessness and inattention in not having sufficiently improved the opportunities he has placed within our reach.

To any person about to commence the study of History, my recommendation would

1. Read your Bible through: it is not only the best of books, but it is the most authentic history extant; when you read, note,
 - 1st. Its geology, in the creation of the world.
 - 2d. Its destruction by the flood.
 - 3d. Its successive periods of creation.
 - 4th. The chaotic state before its reduction to regular order.—round, hollow, covered with water and dense vapor, creating overwhelming darkness; then volcanic action, burning and heat, heating the continents from the bottom of the deep, disengaging the vapor, and raising heat and light in proportion to the darkness.
2. Of the ocean, to which the body of the earth retired, forming the sea, so called in opposition to the land and land.

3. The axons being grafted into the hollows of the crumpled, and dried up appearing; vegetable life commences by the root, the muscle, and the eye on the rock; these are followed by the grasses, and, after ten or twelve days, vegetable food is formed there as in high mountains succeeded by plants, trees, ferns, which in the course of nature, creating air and then producing, form mountains, rivers, clouds, minerals, and so forth. These afterwards become necessary for the life and comfort of man.

4. Observe in the next stages, the philosophical consequences of the clearing up of the world, by the axils' being cleared up, and the consumption by vegetation, and

5. The appearance of the luminous orb of heaven to enlighten the inhabitants of the earth, &c. during the day from the night, &c.

6 Every thing being thus prepared, place, place, and food—animal existence in the fish, in the water, and in the air, together with every variety of useful and ornament of garden, man was last of all created him—endowed in a wilderness and gave him dominion over all things that move, breathe, and have existence.

1. The birthright. There was no per-
petration of languages, but rather one com-
mon stock, in proof of which, if we ex-
amine the Greek language, we shall discover no mar-
king points of resemblance as com-
mon to any family on the mind of an unbiased
and respecting reader, and the same
is the case of the Arabic, Chaldean, and
Hebrew, the whole of which bear positive
evidence of their original Hebrew parentage. In
fact, I am now decidedly of opinion that all
languages may be traced home to the He-
brew.

2. The civilisation of the earth.

3. The social rites of matrimony, and its
signification to all men.

4. Religion, which teaches us implicit obedi-
ence to the will of God our Father.

5. The nature of good and evil.

The next in rotation to be examined

III. Anglo-Burmese History.

1. Its length of life.

2. Its vices and virtues.

3. Its laws, its arts, etc.

IV. To be followed by

V. The patriarchal state of society.

1. Its pastoral life.

2. Its agricultural.

3. Its nomadic and aboriginal as the life of the people and to the change.

4. Its pastoral life.

5. Its commercial.

6. Its political and sacerdotal national

7. Its distinction; their progression.

These considerations are only preparatory to a but his next is a due attention to

the young student will be enabled to
 a right ideas of history, so as to render
 future reading truly advantageous. Let
 now turn to the Old Testament and
 y. The History of the Jewish Nation —
 ng. The different eras of their rise and
 Of their conquests and expatriation.
 then pursue—

VI. Rollin's Ancient History, which will make us acquainted with

1. The dispersion of the Jews into other countries.
2. The founding of the different Empires; their division, consolidation, or dissolution.

Afterwards, you may in like manner study the histories of Greece, Rome, the various modern states of Europe and America—always bearing in mind that history is not to be read as men are apt to read novels, merely to amuse themselves—we must make ourselves acquainted with its different bearings on political science. It ought to be a moral and political school, teaching us various fundamental truths respecting man in all his relations: for example:

1. That man, alone and out of society, is the weakest of all the animal world.
2. That by becoming social, though he is of himself incapable of creating, he, by coming with his fellow-men, becomes almost invulnerable.
3. That society, being composed of infancy, youth, and manhood, old age, of sexes; of ignorance, knowledge, of vice and virtue; habits, passions, &c. &c. needs laws and magistrates to direct, correct, and combine.
4. The power or impotence of laws, or of those who enforce the laws, is the cause of all the good and of all the evil which exist in the social state.
5. Citizens ought to obey the magistrates; magistrates ought to obey the laws.
6. Society should be guarded against all passions foreign to its nature and habits,

7. Still even the formation of laws, though perhaps that good which nature has by its circumstances and situations, prepared them to receive; or, in other words, it is the duty of legislators to become thoroughly convinced that the bulk of society are in a fit state to submit to the law, before they force it on them.

8. All changes must be gradual, or society cannot reap the full benefits of such changes.

Let any one, a young man especially, sell himself in the manner, and he will find himself better able to do so, for the reason, that to benefit his species; and should it even be his lot to become a magistrate or a legislator, the advantages so desired will be undiminished, not only as far as the human race is concerned, but so greatly in general.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY

(From the United Service Gazette.)

Here two places are mentioned, the last of which the depots of the regiments are situated.

1st Life Guards, Regent's Park
2d, Hyde Park.
Royal Horse Guards, Windsor.
1st Dragoon Guards, Three Rivers
2d, Dublin [i. e. Canada, Leeds.
3d, Manchester.
4th, Ipswich
5th, York.
6th, Dorchester.
7th, Pierhill

29. Page 618, Cork.
 32. Newry-dig.
 33. Bengal, Madras.
 34. Bengal, Madras.
 35. (Heavy.) Calcutta.
 36. Hussars, Montreal, Leeds.
 37. Dund-Id.
 38. Lancers, Nottingham.
 39. Hussars, Humberlow.
 40. Light Dragoons, Canterbury.
 41. Hussars, Brighton.
 42. Light Dragoons, Madras.
 43. Birmingham [Madras].
 44. Hussars, Glasgow, [stone].
 45. Hussars, Bengal, Maid.
 46. Dublin, [St John's Wood].
 47. Grenadier Guards (1st batt.).
 48. (2d batt.) Canada.
 49. (3d batt.) St. George's R.

[illegible]

3th Bengal, Chatham.
 4th Augusta, Bracon.
 5th Chambij, Davenport.
 6th Bengal, Chatham.
 7th Bombay, Chatham.
 8th Ceylon, Portenmouth.
 9th Koonjy.
 10th Woodson.
 11th Van Diemen's Land.
 [Chatham]

234 h Halifax (N.S.) Airmagh.
 244 h Toronto, Portsmouth:
 254 h Cork.
 264 h Bengal, Chatham.
 274 h, Cp of G. Rhode, Dover,
 284 h N. S. Wales Chatham
 29 h Devonport.
 304 h, Bermuda, Sunderland.
 314 h Bengal, Chatham.
 324 h London, U. C. Fermoy.
 334 h Gibraltar, Carlisle (Innoc.
 344 h Merrickville, U. C. Temple.
 354 h Maurius, Surling Castle
 364 h Barbadoes, Kinloch, (to Halifax)
 374 h Jamaica, Spike Is and.
 384 h Kinnakel Is.
 394 h Malacca, Chatham.

434 Bombay, Chatham.	a
435 Madras, Chatham.	a
436 Dublin.	a
437 Denomondville, U. C. Dover	a
438 Bengal, Chatham.	a
439 Kaurbery.	b
440 Gibraltar, Devonport.	b
441 Malta, Jersey	c
442 Gibraltar, Ferriby.	c
443 Bengal, Chatham.	c
444 N. S. Wales, Chatham.	c
445 N. S. Wales, Chatham.	c
446 Barbados, Newcastle-upon-	d
Tyne.	d
447 Cephelonia, Nass.	e
448 Madras, Chatham.	e
449 Madras, Chatham.	e
450 Jamaica, Charles Fort.	a
451 Madras, Chatham	a

59th Clayton, Castel.
 59th Asta, Mullingar.
 61th (1st batt.) Vido, Dublin.
 D. (21st regt.) Co. L; Portmouthe.
 61st Caylon, Clonmel.
 621st Madras, Chatham.
 631st Madras, Cha. hom.
 64th Jamaica, Londonderry.
 65th Fredericton, N. B. Term-
 [is more.
 66th Wm. Henry, J., C. Youngal
 67th Demerits, Gas. art.
 68th Jamaica, Waterford.
 69th Barbados, Wexford.
 70th St. Vincent's, Newagh.
 71st Montreal, Booteram.
 72d Cape of Good Hope, Paisley
 73d Montreal, Clere Castle.
 74th St. Lucia, Ayr-Castle.

56th	Co. of G. Hope Bayle.	in
76th	Demerara, Demerara.	in
77th	Malta, G.Way.	in
78th	Glasgow.	in
79th	Dublin.	in
80th	N. S. Wales, Chatham.	in
81st	Gibraltar, Chester.	in
82d	Gibraltar, Shrewsbury.	in
83d	Kingston, (U. C.) Hall.	in
84th	Purserman.	in
85th	Toronto, U. C. Devonport.	in
86th	Sockport.	in
87th	Mauritius, Caslebar.	in
88th	Memphis.	in
89th	Florida, Co. port.	in
90th	Ceylon, Chatham.	in
91st	St. Helena, Dundee.	in
92d	Malta, Limerick.	in

33 H. Huxley, (N. S.) Buterant.
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to testify their attachment to the Church of Scotland, and at the same time receive instruction themselves and afford information to a large and numerous body of the trade men of Edinburgh held a public Service, (a large singing party as the French name the *conventicle*) in the Assembly room, on Wednesday, the 10th of November last. The large room is a spacious building, well-fitted with a high-pitched roof, and a place of both sexes and all ages being before the altar of meeting, and the commencement of the proceedings of the passage was blocked up by those who were unable to obtain seats, so that many persons had been present, on last, to witness the same.

Ada White, Esq. of Ferry Point, Leith, was called to the chair, and supported on the right by the Rev. Dr. Moderator of the General Assembly, on the left by the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, the able, unwearied, and eloquent promoter and defender of the Church. Addressing had been asked, and the rehearsal distributed as usual on such occasions. The hundredth Psalm was then sung with

significant effect by the whole audience standing, and thanks returned for the measure they had received. The principal business of the evening now commenced with an opening speech from the Chairman, Mr. Thos. Ainslie and eloquent speeches were afterwards delivered by Dr. Muir, on the much extended scheme, by Mr. Mainland, 'Gill, on the Eldership, by the Rev. Mr. Gibson, on the Synod of Ulster's Home Missions, by Sir Andrew Agnew, on the observance of the Sabbath, by Mr. Colquhoun, of Clerkenwell, M. P. on Scriptural Instructions to the Rev. Messrs. James Begg, and Cameron, on the Voluntary System, and by Dr. Cameron on School Extension. It would have afforded us much pleasure had we been able to lay the whole of these excellent speeches before our Readers, as they appear in the pages of the Scottish Guardian, and in still more perfect form in a pamphlet, giving a full report of the proceedings of this great and important meeting. — *Haily's* *Year's End*.

Frederick, Jan. 12.
Reading and Night Room.—His Excellency Sir J. J. HANLEY, the Patron of this institution, visited the room on Thursday last accompanied by his Private Secretary, Capt. and was pleased to express himself satisfied with the management of the institution.
The Honorary Manager, Committee and number of the Subscribers were present to receive this visit of their Patron, and were all pleased at the interest taken in the affairs of this establishment by His Excellency.
We are happy in being able to add that his attempts have been completely successful in affording renewed satisfaction, the list of Subscribers continuing to increase, and we look forward to the period when this Establishment will be connected with a Library, a building owned by the Institution, when only the Reading room and Library will be kept, but the Public Records will be also deposited.—S. Intell.

For the Standard.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Western section of the County of Charlotte, and at Magruder's on Saturday the 12th inst. pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of representing to the House of Assembly at the approaching session of the Legislature the state of the Eye Roads and Bridges, and such other matters of a local nature may be deemed of importance to this part of the County, Doctor Asa-let Thomas was called on the chair, and Mr. James McArthur appointed Secretary, the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted.

Resolved 1. That under the circumstances

Resolved 3. That suitable persons be appointed a committee to communicate with the Hon. Council, His Excellency the Lt. Governor and the Hon. the Legislature, in relation to this situation of the County is now, and this meeting deem it expedient to abide their peculiar interests to one or more those Gentlemen who are the constitution-
Representatives of this County.

Resolved 2. That this meeting having highest consideration in Thomas Weyer and George S. Hill Esq's do confide to them the further interests in a local point of view : that those Gentlemen be respectfully requested to procure for them their fair proportion of the public money, and also recommend to His Excellency the Lt. Governor persons to expend the same.

Resolved 3. That suitable persons be appointed a committee to communicate with the Hon. Council, His Excellency the Lt. Governor and the Hon. the Legislature, in relation to this situation of the County is now, and this meeting deem it expedient to abide their peculiar interests to one or more those Gentlemen who are the constitution-
Representatives of this County.

resolutions, and the several persons connected with the subject of this meeting, that the said Committee furnish with a list of credence to the several Roads and Bungalies in this section of the County approved of by this meeting.

Resolved 4. That J. E. Measner, Geo. Kenzie, Justus Wetmore, S. G. Andrews, Benjamin Miliiken, be a Committee to carry into effect the intentions of this meeting.

Resolved 5. That it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting that the practice heretofore adopted of granting large sums of money to one individual to expend over a number of districts is greatly injurious to the interests, and that it would be more

not fit persons in whom the public have
 confidence as Commissioners, who live
 in the different districts in which the
 receipt of money and the expended
 received. That the proceeds, his
 being published in the St. & Free
 Press.
 JAMES BURNETT
 Secretary
 St. George, 12th January 1859.
 It should ever fall to the lot of you to
 revise these pages, let such a reader
 remember that says with the deepest regret
 I recollect in my manifold the opportunity
 of obtaining which I neglected in us

g days; that through every part of my career I have felt pinched and hindered by my ignorance; and that I would halt the reparation I have acquired, if I could rest the ~~conscience~~ part on a solid foundation of learning."—Scott,

es in Poor Condition
Best copy available