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The Standard.
NEW-BRUNSWICK.

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MONTHLY ALMANAC

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

USEFUL MEMORANDA.
Average time of Sun rise this day, 0m. after 6
Do —— Sun set —— —— 0m. before 6
Moon's First Quarter, on the 3d at 58m. after 3
Do. Full —— 10th — 24m. before 6
Do. Last Quarter —— 18th — 10m. before 9
Do New —— 25th — 7m. after 1
High Water at Full Moon —— 5m. after 1

ENGLISH NEWS.

[From the London Times of Jan. 12.]

DESTRUCTION OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE BY FIRE.—An event which may almost be regarded as a national calamity occurred last night—the Royal Exchange is a heap of ruins; a destructive fire has laid waste this extensive commercial building, one of the most magnificent in Europe. Soon after 10 o'clock last night, the fire broke out in Lloyd's coffee-room, at the north-east corner of the edifice, opposite the Bank. It was first discovered by one of the bank watchmen, who gave the alarm at the gates, and the bank engines were immediately brought. A strong party of the city police and night watchmen, and the soldiers on duty in the Bank, immediately repaired to the spot, and expresses were sent to the fire engine stations at which period no signs of fire could be seen from the street. Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining entrance to the building; but when this was accomplished the flames burst through the windows with great fury, and drove the people back. An extraordinary scene ensued; the whole neighborhood was alarmed, and the tradesmen who hold the small shops around the exterior of the building instantly commenced the removal of their goods. It was at once predicted that the whole building would be destroyed, and this forboding was realized too correctly.—The Jefferies square, Whitecross street, Farrington street, Southwark Bridge Road, Holborne, Chandos street, Schoolhouse lane, and Wellclose square engines, with those belonging to the West of England, the County Office, etc., were all on the spot, with sixty three of the fire brigade men, within an hour after the fire broke out. Before any water could be thrown on the building it was necessary to thaw the hose and works of the engines, by pouring hot water upon them, and this caused some delay. For some time afterwards, owing to the intense frost, there was great difficulty in working the engines, and the fire continued extending in a south west direction, consuming the whole of the long range of offices belonging to the Royal Exchange Assurance Company.

At twelve o'clock these and Lloyd's establishment, the coffee room, the captain's room, and the offices of the under writers, presented one body of flame, which shot up to a great height, illuminating the Bank, St. Bartholomew's, St. Michael's, & St. Mary's churches.

At one o'clock, the north and west sides of the Exchange were consumed, and the fire was rapidly approaching the new tower, which was erected about twenty years ago.—At two o'clock the flames reached the tower and the terror and excitement of the assembled multitudes in Cornhill, Mansion house street, and the Poultry were extreme.

At half past three the northwest and south sides of the immense building were burnt down, and the flames had reached the east, threatening the entire destruction of the range of shops and dwelling houses connected with the Exchange, and forming the west side of Sweeting's alley. The inhabitants on both sides of this narrow court succeeded in removing the greater portion of their furniture and stock in trade before the flames reached the alley, and goods to the amount of £50,000 were deposited in places of safety; but a good deal of heavy furniture could not be got out of the houses, and was sacrificed. At four o'clock, the fire was still burning with unabated fury. The wind which was blowing fresh all the night, had increased almost to a tempest, and the immense area was one body of flames. The remaining wing, the east, shared the fate of the others, and with it the houses and shops in Sweeting's alley, forming part of the main building. The firemen again got on the roofs of the houses on the opposite side of Sweeting's alley, with their hose and branch pipes connected with eight powerful engines, and directed a plentiful supply of water over the shops and houses below them by which they were kept cool and prevented from igniting. The eastern wing of the Exchange, like the others, was soon reduced to a peap of ruins, the flames spreading from floor to floor, and from one story to the other. The roaring of the elements, the falling of huge timber, and the noise of the engines occasionally intermingled with the shouts of the firemen and assistants, was almost deafening. The firemen never flagged in their efforts from the commencement of the fire; but in vain, the Exchange no longer exists, it is entirely destroyed.

The walls in the interior of the Exchange fell with a tremendous crash, carrying away with them the numerous statues of the Kings and Queens who have reigned in England from the time of William the Conqueror.—The shell of the lofty tower still remains, but it is feared that it will fall, and should it come down in the direction of the houses opposite on Cornhill, the destruction of property will be fearful. The shops of the news agents and booksellers and the offices of the stock brokers are consumed. Serious as the loss of this noble building must be to our merchants and citizens, and the nation at large, the interruption the dreadful calamity must occasion to business will be ten times more so. All the books and papers connected with Lloyd's Assurance, and other mercantile companies are, with few exceptions destroyed.

LIFE IN CANADA.

You are quite a townsman, my dear fellow; so it is needless for me to *bore* you about the lakes, snows, serpents, &c. The inhabitants are tolerably civil. In a common tavern, your food and bed will ease your pocket of a dollar a-day; if in an hotel, half as much more, exclusive of wines, which are so so—no great shakes, a dollar a bottle—and grogs in proportion. The fashionable young fellows follow a good deal of the manners of the Americans—drink gin sling, sangaree, and lemonade; smoke cigars, and in the morning take bitters, cocktail, and soda water. The theatres are not open very often, unless some of your stars get erratic, and come over the water. They have their parties and their scandal through all the towns, the same as at home. You are well off, who are not bothered with these things in London; it is the only place in Britain where pride and presumption dare never show themselves, and where scandal can never thrive. The ladies dress very well, and seem to have a considerable quantity of conceit; their dresses here are not so plain and so elegant as with you; they have too great a profusion of flounces, feathers, and ruffles; few of them are to be met with very good-looking; the climate robs their complexions of all the beautiful colours, leaving behind the sallow, dun, and yellow; no pure red and white in Canada, and dimples and smiles are rare. I endeavoured to fall in love once or twice, and flung my old heart quite open to the little archer: but the frost or something or other, would not allow the arrows to penetrate. I have met with girls from my own old Scotland that I liked to spend the day with very much, but they had no pretentions to beauty; we could talk of witches, and quote Burns together. But this love proceeds from many causes, which have but small connexion with beauty of person; it is to be traced to the affinity of mind—Humph.

"Do not let yourself be any longer deceived with the tale that there are no unmarried ladies here, for there are, in the greatest abundance; and also more batchelors than I like to live among, having boarded in a house for a few days where there were above thirty bachelors, between twenty and forty years of age, every day at dinner. What do you think of this? Canada is not a place to get married in. What is the cause, it is not easy to assign; methinks it proceeds from the Batchelors being chiefly foreigners—people badgered up and down this world, who forget that there is such a state as matrimony.—Those who are long without a home get careless about finding one. The natives, however, and settled residents, wed as becomes them; and at their weddings they have what are called *spirewerees*, a parading kind of show, with sleighs, if in winter, or a two wheeled kind of gig, if in summer. Round the town they fly—What a set-out!—fiddles playing, pistols firing—altogether composing lots of fun; a true Canadian *spree* is worth the looking at. In Montreal, the snow accumulates to a great depth in the streets during winter, rendering the walking very precarious; people wear a kind of cramp on their feet, called a creeper, and the ladies move about with stockings drawn over their boots. The Scotch brogue here is not only conceived vulgar, but highly offensive.

BAD CARVING.

Mr Editor,

We have professors of dancing, who, in a very short period, will instil a little grace into the most ungainly and untutored cub. We have professors of writing, who undertake to convert the worst possible hand into copperplate in seven minutes forty-three seconds and a half. And in almost every other point connected with the arts and sciences, we have professors "to teach the young idea how to shoot," or to prune it when it has shot. I wonder no one has ever thought of setting up as a professor of carving. The *carving* of the present day wants *gilding* sadly. Chesterfield is forgotten "Mangling done here" seems to be almost the universal motto of all those to whose lot it falls in society to distribute the viands to their fellow-sinners. I do not know any thing more melancholy than to behold a beautiful joint of meat hacked into rags and tatters, by some ignoramus of a fellow who digs into it as if he were dividing the spoil for the inmates of the Zoological Gardens. It is very bad to see the breast of a turkey, which ought to go round the circle of a whole party, deposited upon the first plate which comes, and sent away with as crowded a cargo as a slave ship. Over all these things, however, I should only have sighed, or smiled, and said nothing, as not appertaining to me to set up *magister morum* and teach my heighbors manners, but that yesterday I was a grievous sufferer by the miserable lack of carving displayed by a gentleman at whose house I dined. He not only settled the meat and turkey *a la mode* which I have described, but sawed away at a leg of the latter, until he himself was black in the face, and the frost had turned the whole of the dinner into ice-cream. But this was only a small share of the horrors inflicted upon us by him. Such was his awkwardness, that, in helping the soup, he discharged the first ladleful upon a beautiful twenty guinea lace dress of a lady who sat next to him, which rendering him horribly nervous, he rushed from one extreme to the other, and in endeavoring to avoid the lady who sat on his right hand, gave a sudden inclination to the left, which threw the second helping upon a span-new satin waistcoat, for which I had that very morning paid two pound five.

Now, Mr. Editor, "a joke's a joke," as the saying is, and I am as much of a Christian as any body else; but I think you will allow it to be a trial of temper beyond what a saint or angel could bear patiently, when you find a soup-ladle playing upon you as if it was a fire-engine or a watering can, and yourself treated as if you were in a house in flames, or your figured waistcoat a bed of roses or hyacinths standing in need of irrigation.—Mock turtle I admit to be very good taken internally, but I protest vehemently against its application as a lotion to the outward man or his habiliments.

Without further talk, therefore, I beg to recommend some one skilled in the art of dinner dissecting and culinary anatomy, to start as a professor of carving. I am certain the thing would take, and if the professor be a pleasant fellow, he would in all prabability, besides the profits of his public lectures come in for many a good dinner for the sake of obtaining the benefit of his instruction in private. Yours, &c.

A Gentleman who had a Satin Waistcoat.

THE HORSE.

FATTENING OF HORSES.

To fatten a horse in a short space of time has generally been considered a very great art, and attended with much difficulty. Some authors are of opinion, it is necessary for a horse to swallow a certain quantity of medicine to produce the desired effect; while others rely on an uncommon or peculiar kind of food; but experience has proved that both opinions are erroneous, and that the few simples I shall here recommend, together with good rubbing, and a particular manner of feeding, will accomplish the turning of a horse that is not a garron or extremely poor within three or four weeks. After your stable is prepared, provide a plenty of good corn, hominy, oats, bran and fodder—also a sufficient quantity of straw, to keep him with a comfortable and clean bed; then notice the condition of the animal for the purpose of bleeding in the neck. Should he be very poor, take from him only one quart of blood; if in tolerable plight two quarts—repeating the bleeding at the expiration of every eight or ten days, until he is fat. Take of flaxseed one pint, boil it to a stout tea of one quart; take of powdered brimstone, half table spoonful, saltpetre one tea spoonful; of bran one and an half gallons; mix them all together, scalding the bran with tea, forming a mash, which may be given every eight days; not permitting the horse to drink cold water for eight or ten hours afterwards. Take of assafœtida (which may be procured from any apothecary's shop) half an ounce, wrap it in a clean linen rag, and nail it in the bottom of the manger where the mash is fed; at first the horse will eat unwillingly where it is placed, but in a few days he will grow remarkably fond of it.

When you commence kind treatment toward a horse that has been cruelly used, let it be with great caution, or you may produce a lounder or some other injury; those serviceable animals being too often hard used and half starved. For three or four days, allowance a horse (you intend fattening) to two and a half gallons a day, six or eight handles of fodder, or an equal quantity of hay, after which you may keep your rack constantly full of long food, and never permit the manger to be entirely empty, taking care to change the food every day, giving the largest portion of bran, viz:—bran and hominy, bran and oats, bran and corn, bran alone, oats, corn, hominy, &c., &c The food moistened occasionally with strong assafras tea, produces an admirable effect; it whets the appetite, enriches the blood, and opens the bowels.

Whenever a horse is fed, all sour food, &c., should be removed from his manger, and washed twice a week, with vinegar and salt; this kind of attention will aid the appetite, and keep the manger sweet and clean. If the season of the year you undertake to fatten in affords green food of any kind, a little about twelve o'clock would assist you much in accomplishing your object. In the bucket which you water, throw a handful of salt two or three times a week, it becomes very grateful to the taste, after a few days confinement and will prevent his pawing and eating dirt. If the object is to fatten a horse as speedily as possible, giving to him unusual life and spirit, he should not be brought out of the stable, not even led to water. But if flesh is to be placed upon a horse to render hard service, I would recommend moderate exercise once every three days, carefully avoiding fretting or alarming him; more injury may be done a horse by fretting him one day, than you can remove in a week by the kindest treatment. The hoofs should be cleaned out every morning and evening, stuffed with clay and salt, or fresh cow manure, to keep the feet cool and prevent a swelling in the legs A plenty of good rubbing is absolutely necessary for the placing of flesh speedily on a horse: and a blanket as a covering, at any time except the summer months, will place on his coat of hair a beautiful gloss, and add much to his comfort and apparent value.

NEW BRUNSWICK.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

March 2.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

"Your Excellency having been pleased to appoint us Commissioners to examine and report upon the Casual Revenue accounts for 1831, and the five following years, pursuant to the Act of Assembly, for that purpose made and passed;

"We have the honor to report to Your Excellency, that on the 20th October last, we proceeded to the discharge of the duties imposed upon us, and continued our investigations with the exception of two adjournments one of four, and the other of seven days, to the 9th of December; and although we have devoted much time and labour to these investigations, we regret that we are unable to make a final or satisfactory report of our proceedings to the Legislature, during the present Session, as contemplated by the Act.

"This delay arises principally from the voluminous and complicated nature of those accounts; and it is to be observed that the "returns" made out by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, for the information of the Legislature, have tended, in no small degree, to impede the progress of the Commissioners, from the imperfect and unsatisfactory manner in which those documents are made up.

"Our labours hitherto have therefore been applied to a preliminary arrangement and classification of the accounts, and comparing the same with the vouchers in the Auditor's Office for the whole term, preparatory to the examination of such persons as we might deem necessary to call before us; which course we considered absolutely indispensible, in order to a thorough and satisfactory investigation.

"Should it be thought advisable by the Legislature that we should continue our labours, we beg leave to inform Your Excellency, that it will be necessary to extend the Act under which we have been appointed to the next Session of the Assembly.

"WE have the honor to be, Sir,
"Your Excellency's most obt. Servts.
"E. BOTSFORD,
JOHN R. PARTELOW.
L. A. WILMOT."

The Chairman of the Committee on a Provisional Board of Audit reported, that the Committee having the subject referred to them, under their consideration, had passed one Resolution, and having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That an efficient person as Auditor General, associated with the Chairman of the Committee of Accounts of the House of Assembly would constitute a Board of Audit, equal to all the duties devolving upon that department, would meet the views of the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg, as expressed in his Despatch of the 5th December 1836, and would preserve to the Assembly that supervision and acquaintance with the receipts and expenditures of the Provincial Revenues which it is so desirable on every account to retain. Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

The Council have refused To James Whitney, of Saint John, the sum of £212 17 4, being a return of Provincial duties paid on machinery for a Steam Boat to ply on the River Saint John, agreeably to the prayer of his Petition, and allowed by the House of Assembly.

By command of His Excellency, various documents from John C. Vail and others, to the Executive Government for the claim to the grant for the encouragement of the running of a stage or public conveyance between Saint Andrews and the Nova Scotia line, were laid before the House.

March 3,

To James Whitney, of Saint John the sum of £100 for carrying the Mails to and from Saint John to Digby and Annapolis, Eastport, Saint Andrews and Campo Bello, for one year from the 1st April 1838, to 1st April 1839, to be paid quarterly by Warrant of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, on a certificate being produced that the same has been properly performed.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, for the time being, a sum not exceeding £150 to enable His Excellency to remunerate the Clerks of the Peace for collecting receipts and refunding the Quit Rents at the rate of 10 per cent. on the amount repaid by them respectively.

To the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, the sum of £1000 towards the erection of an Alms House, a Work House and a Public Infirmary, in that City or County; the same not to be drawn from the Treasury until 1839.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, for the time being, the sum of £25 in aid of private subscriptions to build a Wharf or Steam Boat landing at Salt Water in Saint Stephen.

Resolved That the sum of £400 be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, for the time being, to enable His Excellency to assist the Committee of Management of the New Brunswick Baptist Education Society in discharging the debt incurred by them in the purchase of Land and erection of a Seminary of Education in Fredericton.

CANADIAN FRONTIER.

Despatches are from Gen. Wool to the 25th inclusive, dated at head quarters, Champlain. The early indications of quiet had given place to a revival of the Canadian war spirit; and recently persons had actively engaged in collecting and concentrating, between Champlain and Plattsburgh, supplies of cannon, carriages, ball, small arms and ammunition, with the avowed intention of invading Canada, the first favorable opportunity, at three points, viz. at Swanton, Vt., Plattsburgh, and at some point between Ogdensburgh and Watertown. The main attack, it was believed, was intended to proceed from the Champlain frontier. These circumstances had induced General Wool to call for three companies of infantry militia, and some thirty or forty mounted men. This corps had been judiciously distributed at the proper passes, with guards near the patriot depots, with instructions to detain them the moment their removal should be attempted; and the greatest vigilance was exercised to prevent and arrest these movements, and with expected success. A material change had taken place in the public mind; so much so, that it was thought Gen. W. would be able to obtain a volunteer force sufficient to answer all present purposes. A postscript to Gen. W's letter of the 25th, states that an attack or an attempt would soon be made in that region,

The following letter from Mr. Rensselaer Van Rensselaer appears in the Syracuse paper. We publish it as a matter of justice to the gentleman, containing as it does a full and explicit denial of the imputations thrown upon him by Mr. Mackenzie.

"MESSRS. EDITORS;—It was my intention to have prepared a statement in full, for our next paper, of the late transactions of the Patriot Army of Upper Canada, but I find it will take more time than I anticipated, and that I cannot get it ready in season. As such a statement has become absolutely necessary, however, in order to protect my good name from the malign aspersions of Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, I trust you will afford me the space in your columns now to ask my fellow countrymen to suspend their opinion of me for a short period. In that case, I pledge myself to bring forward facts enough to prove the sudden abandonment of the late expedition in the North, to be chargeable to no one but to the said W. L. Mackenzie.—He must stand forth in the true, but unenviable light, of a cruel, reckless, selfish madman and as the greatest curse of the cause he pretends to espouse. It is true, as he states through the Watertown Jeffersonian, that I have again thrown up my commission of Commander in Chief. My determination this time, is, to assist no farther in the cause so long as he is in any way connected with it; and my parting advice to those from either side of the boundary line, who have labored with me so long, and so faithfully, is, turn the meddling craven out of your ranks; until that is done, you need not even hope for success."

From the Albany Argus March 7.

FROM THE FRONTIER.—The following, from a highly respectable resident of Plattsburgh, may be taken as a correct account of the causes of the recent dispersion of the Patriot forces at the north.

"PLATTSBURGH, March 2.

"DEAR SIR—I have only time to inform you that the patriots surrendered their arms to Gen. Wool yesterday. They took a position at Caldwell's manor, about half a mile north of the line, on Wednesday afternoon, with a force said to be about 500 strong, well armed and equipped. They also had five pieces of cannon, with several hundred stand of spare arms, and some ammunition.

"The reason assigned for their return, as I am informed, was, that Gen. Wool gave them notice that they would soon be attacked by the Royalists from three different points, and that if they were obliged to retreat, he would be under the necessity of opposing their recrossing the lines, and that his troops would be ordered to fire upon them if they made the attempt. The most of their fixed ammunition had been seized before it reached their camp, of which they were apprised, and unarmed men on their way to join the patriot force were dispersed and prevented from crossing the line; and about the same time Dr. Nelson received despatches from Mr. M'Kenzie, informing him that he should not be able to render him any assistance.

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