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## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

[From Charles Walker's News Letter.]

Liverpool, Nov. 19.

The first event worthy of notice that occurred after the departure of the *Acadia*, on the 4th instant, was the arrival of the *Overland Mail* from India and China, the news by which we are informed of two important movements made by the British troops, and the clearing up of the doubts that previously existed as to the line of policy intended to be pursued by Lord Ellenborough. The *Acadia* finally evacuated by General Nott on the 28th of August, after all the spare Commissariat and arsenal stores were destroyed, and the powder magazine blown up with such effect as to take with it some few souls that had not been aware of the danger of their curiously tenement. It is said that the General, and the man who fired the train, were the only persons in the secret. The force consisted of Leslies, and Anderson's Horse Artillery, Bloods nine-pounder battery, details of Bengal and Madras Sappers and Miners, the Bombay 3rd Cavalry, Haldane and Christie's Horse, Her Majesty's 40th and 31st Foot, with 6d, 16th, 38th, 42nd, and 43rd Native Infantry, the 3rd or Craigie's Irregular Infantry, and the battering train about 7,000 men, with twenty-one guns of various calibre. These took the way to Ghuznee, accompanied by about the same number of camp followers. The supplies were sufficient for forty days and transported by about 8,000 camels, besides bullocks and asses, the whole train when on the march covered an extent of twelve miles. This division was destined to take the place of the unfortunate garrison of Cabul. The distance to Cabul was 318 miles, and on this it was said they had accomplished 150 miles and arrived at Moor-koot. No direct information of this has however been received, and in the absence of this, numerous rumours have obtained circulation which have received more or less credence. Some of the rumours state that they had lost part of their baggage, others that Ghuznee had been taken; but in the absence of authentic news, it is difficult to judge which of the rumours are based upon truth.

General England also left Candahar on the 8th and proceeded towards Quetta with 4,000 troops and camp followers, including the sick and wounded of the army, and nearly 10,000 beasts of burthen. He was accompanied by Timor Shah, one of the sons of the late Shah Sooraj, and reached his destination on the 26th, marching 147 miles in 16 days, with very little interruption and the loss only of a few men. At Quetta they were to remain till the 10th of Sept. and then gradually move down the Bolan pass in separate divisions.

At Jellalabad Gen Pollock had begun his march towards Cabul, and reached Guadumuk on the 23rd of August. From Cabul we have no intelligence on which the slightest confidence can be placed. Mahmood Akbar is said to have been so much enraged, by the report of Gen. Pollock's advance while treaties were pending, as to murder Captain Troop with his own hand, but this obtains no credit. Another rumor worthy of mention is that Akbar Khan had fled with all his prisoners from Cabul to Bameen; where he intended to confine them in an inaccessible fort nearly 70 miles distance. In Bundelk the disturbances continued. The cholera had made its appearance among the British troops and many had died.

In China since the arrival of reinforcements Sir Henry Pottinger appears to go on with considerable vigor; and although the war is in some respects called a "buccaneering expedition" by the buccaneers themselves, it begins to assume rather a formidable aspect. After the utter destruction of Chuenow, with all its batteries, magazines, public buildings, arms and ammunition, was effected, the expedition entered the great river Yang-tse-Keang and at daylight in the morning of the 16th of June anchored before formidable fortifications on the shore. In two hours the batteries of the enemy were silenced when our seamen and marines landed, and before the troops could be disembarked, drove the Chinese out of them and captured the guns. On the 19th the City of Shanghai submitted to the British after a gallant resistance, when its public buildings were destroyed, and granaries given up to the pillage of the natives. Such is the state of affairs in China, and much dissatisfaction is now expressed in this country with the entire proceedings in the East. All parties heartily wish for a settlement of affairs both in India and China.

The mercantile news brought by the *Overland Mail* is disheartening in every respect. European goods were selling at various prices and the trade of the country was not sufficient to employ the numerous ships that had arrived out seeking employment, many of which would not earn enough to pay the wages of the sailors. At the same time the destruction of the Indigo crop, and the failure of the extensive mercantile house of Messrs. Briggs, Thurnburn & Co. of London, most

affect credit injuriously, and entail serious embarrassments on many other firms in India. Considerable attention has been directed during the past few days to the particulars of several melancholy shipwrecks, ten of which have been attended with loss of life. The first of these was the *Waterloo*, with convicts from England bound to Sydney, which was stranded in Table Bay, (Cape Good Hope,) on the 30th August, and the sacrifice of human life is estimated at upwards of 200 souls the larger number being convicts. A doubt is expressed whether that speedy assistance was afforded to the sufferers which under the circumstances should have been rendered.

The *Alercombi*, Robinson's; with British troops was stranded on the same day, within a few hundred yards of the *Waterloo*, but the whole of her crew and passengers were saved.

The *Reliance*, from China to London, was wrecked at Estaples, near Boulogne, on Saturday last. It appears that out of the crew and passengers, numbering 116 persons, only six succeeded in saving their lives. Of these were five lascars and one European, the ship's carpenter. The cargo principally consisting of teas must, if not damaged beyond all use, be in such a depreciated condition as to render it of small value in set-off to the losses the underwriters will have to make good on their several risks. Of the state of the weather in the Channel some idea is conveyed by the account of the difficulties which two or three experienced pilots give of their passage for the river, in encountering south-west gales and thick fogs. At Loyd's and the Jerusalem Coffee-house much speculation exists on the probable cause of the destruction of the vessel. Before, however, some official account of her situation and loss is received, it is a matter of mere conjecture whether it was through the state of the weather, or an oversight in navigation on the part of the late respected and highly esteemed commander that occasioned this most melancholy catastrophe.

The letters from Cairo to the 23d ult., which have been received, describe the greatest state of panic, arising from the prevalence of the murrain among the cattle in Egypt, a disease which is peculiar alarming, as it is considered the forerunner of the plague. The Pasha has already lost 90,000 oxen, besides other animals, and had been obliged to make use of the horses employed in the service of his artillery for agricultural purposes, as the destruction of the cattle had rendered their number insufficient to get in the seed for the ensuing year. The persons employed in the transit of India passengers from Alexandria to Suez had also experienced considerable loss. 100 hundred of their horses had perished in a single month, and mortality was increasing.

*Dedicate Affair in High Life.*—In reference to the paragraph which we copied from the London papers, into which last sheet, the *Times* has put forth the following contradiction:—Many persons attention have been drawn to certain most malignant and injurious aspersions, which have been circulated with more or less expensiveness, upon the character of a lady of high rank, and the conduct of a young member of the Royal Family.—We have ourselves scrupulously abstained from mentioning them, in the full belief that they were—what they have turned out to be—simple false and scandalous. Nor should we now have noticed them, except to state that we are authorized, on the very highest authority, to give the calumnies the fullest and pre-emptory contradiction which language admits of.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Nor. 18.—There is some firm for stocks generally this morning, and prices are maintained, with a moderate, not an extensive, business doing. We understand that after our yesterday's report there was a good purchase in New 3 1/2 per Cents, and which are now up to 101 5/8 to 101 3/4. The old Annuities are 100 5/8. Consols for present transfer are 91 1/8 and continuing to January is called about 3 5/8 per cent. Bank Stock is heavy at 109. The Broker acting for the Commissioners of the Savings' Banks had this morning laid out £5300 in the Reduced 3 per cent. at 93 1/2. Exchange Bills, as we hope, from a revival of trade, are slipping down a little, the premium being 55s. to 57s. India Bonds are 51s. to 53s. premium.

The importations of foreign cattle and salted provisions is increasing, and there is every reason to expect that this will become a very great trade. Hull, which is so conveniently situated with regard to Hamburg, is the chief place for the importation of the former, and Liverpool for the latter. This trade promises to become one of great extent, although the quality of the greater part of the salt meat yet imported is indifferent, and the mode of preparing is bad.

In the Corn trade there has been some little improvement, but there is still great want of confidence. In London, Wakefield, and Liverpool, an opinion prevails that prices have seen their lowest point, but there are others who entertain a very different opinion. There has been a slight increase in the wheat transactions in some of the principal

ports of Foreign and Colonial produce during the past week, and on the whole a steady trade has been done, but no activity has marked the sales and the appearance of things are as dull as before, notwithstanding there being still an entire absence of speculation, and we do not see any prospect of improvements until after the turn of the year, as the export orders may probably soon fall off by the closing of the winter season.

In the Raw Sugar market there has been a good deal of business, notwithstanding that prices have given way a little, and the chances now appear to be that the movement of prices will continue in favor of the buyers.—No novelty has occurred in the Foreign Sugar market.

The Tea market is still dull, the buyers anticipating more advantageous purchases at the forthcoming public sales.

## THE HEROINE OF THE FERN ISLANDS. GRACE DARLING.

"For some time previous to the death of this truly excellent and exemplary young woman, she was perfectly aware that her latter end was approaching, but this gave her no uneasiness. She had been nurtured in the fear and love of God, and dependence on the merits of her Redeemer, and her hope of mercy increased as her bodily strength diminished. She was from her earliest years of a meek, kind, and gentle disposition. Having been once asked how she could think of continuing to reside on a barren rock after having become so celebrated, and why she did not come on shore and enjoy the pleasures of life, she replied, 'Had you seen the wreck of the *Pyfarshire*, the melancholy sight would have been more than sufficient to have driven the pleasures of the world out of your mind for ever.'"

When sink the great and proud to rest,  
The hired reapers weep aloud—  
The sons of wealth, by all career,  
Find favour with the fickle crowd;  
And shall not then the Muse exult  
The memory of the humble dead?  
Shed round their tomb a holy calm,  
And mourn the noble spirit fled?

Oh yes! let worth her strain inspire,  
She walks not in the glittering throng;  
The soft laurel, the strain of fire,  
To her sweet offices belong;  
And can there be a loftier theme  
Than Darling, child of storm and wave,  
In thought beyond a poet's dream,  
In courage more than manhood brave.

Sometimes hath woman dauntless stood  
'Moat mailed hosts on tanded field—  
Her one sole end her country's good—  
Sometimes by fond affection led,  
Hath traversed seas or roved the plain,  
By stalwart men hath fought and bled,  
Despising death, contemning pain—

But her, humanity alone  
Led forth upon the deadly wave,  
Her form there like an angel shone,  
As prompt to pity as to save;  
Oh this indeed the fruit of love,  
The praiseworthy of early years,  
A spark that kindled from above,  
Lights up this earthly veil of tears.

That barren rock, which braves the storm,  
A proud memorial still shall stand,  
Shall tell us of that faded form,  
And shed a glory round the land;  
Her name shall echo in the blast  
Or calmly borne o'er ocean's breast,  
Shall tell us of the perils past,  
And of her present peaceful rest.

O' sainted shade! accept the tear  
The Muse—(in all she has)—bestows,  
Still shall thy name be cherished here,  
Though thou hast sunk to long repose.  
The warrior's fame shall droop and fade  
Before thine own exalted place:  
In final love a gentle maid,  
In courage nobler far than man.

*A Petersburg Winter.*—The highest degree of cold occur in general only in early, severe weather; so that with a cold 30 degrees Fahrenheit, the sky is clear, the sun shines brilliantly, and the more brilliantly as his rays dart through millions of minute glittering crystals of ice, with which the atmosphere is filled, as with diamond dust. From all the houses, and likewise from the churches, which are heated too, whilst thick columns of vapour, which appear as dense as if there was a steam engine in every house, and reflect all sorts of colours. The snows and ice in the streets and on the Newa are white and pure, as though all were baked of sugar. The whole city is clad in a dress of the colour of innocence, and all the roofs are coated with a like stratum of sparkling dust. Water freezes as it is poured out, and the water in the streets is frozen to a hard crust, so that the wheels of the carriages are frozen to the wheels, and the drivers, the watermen and the footmen, are frozen to the wheels.

men at the canals, are all encrusted with ice; for every drop is instantly changed to stone, and contributes to form about them the most fantastic icicles and wrappers. In the streets everything displays the most active life in order to escape the clutches of death; and all tramps in such haste as if he were literally at their heels. The snow, as you tread on it, crackles and howls the strongest melodies; all other sounds assumes unusual tones in this frosty atmosphere; while a slight rustling or buzzing is continually heard in the air, arising, probably, from the collision of all the particles of snow and ice that are floating there.—Russia in 1812.

## CAPTAIN DREWS'S PLAN FOR PREVENTING SHIPS FROM BECOMING HOGGED.

A most ingenious model has fallen under our observation, of which Captain Drew (the inventor of the piratical *Caroline*) is the inventor, for strengthening ships of war, so as to make it all but impossible they shall become hogged. To steam vessels of the larger class, the adoption of this simple and comparatively inexpensive machinery, will prove of most vital importance. The immense weight of the engines requisite for a steam ship render her more than ordinary liable to break amidships. Captain Drew's plan was, we are told, suggested by the ingenious and admirably effective operation, lately performed on the *Penelope*.

The grand feature of his project is to relieve a steam-vessel from the vast weight of machinery amidships, and to throw it upon two distant parts of the ship, much more capable of sustaining it; and if there be any vessel to which such an adjunct will be more especially necessary than another, it is the *Penelope*, whose machinery will be placed exactly in the space occupied by the 60 feet of timber which remains to be added to its length. Captain Drew's plan consists of two longitudinal pieces of timber firmly trusted together, constructed on something like the principle of the arch of a bridge, which will be capable of bearing an immense weight. These bearers are to be covered by a platform for the machinery of four inch plank; so that the strongest part of the vessel will, in future, be that which has hitherto proved the weakest. It is well known that the unfortunate *President* was broken backed before she left the British Channel, on her last trip, from the immense weight of her machinery amidships; the undoubted cause of her melancholy catastrophe. The owners of the British *Queen* are, we are told, about to cut her in two, for the purpose of avoiding a similar catastrophe, and it is well known that the long steam vessels running in Canada seldom last more than five or six years, for the same cause. If therefore, Captain Drew's plan should release the expectations we have formed of it, it cannot fail of proving of most vital importance to the navy at large, and to steamships in particular.

*Reading.*—Any person who takes a comprehensive survey of the magazines, periodicals and books which form the intellectual food of the great reading public, will arrive at the conclusion that there is very little to boast of. The imagination is pleased with fiction; Those who supplied our reading wants have piled us with novels, tales, and fictitious scenes, until the public mind will bear nothing else. The imagination has been fed, and has grown, all it has outstripped every other mental power. To this may be attributed in some measure gullibility of our people, and the ease with which they are drawn into imaginary schemes and romantic speculations. Real facts, the naked realities of life, are too tame entirely to command the attention, when one wishes to read. They must be clothed or distorted in fiction before they be considered as befiting the public taste, and therefore worthy of perusal. A magazine or periodical which deals principally with matters of science or fact, can scarcely get a support; while those which are filled with fictitious and unnatural tales, romantic incidents and sickly poetry, riot in abundance. "Straws show which way the wind blows."—The tide of public taste is running down the stream of mental dissipation. "The stream deepens and the current grows with time."

To every person, and especially every young person, we would say, read; but be choice in your reading, and use reflection. Avoid that error so common with many young ladies and gentlemen, who would rather run through thirty fictitious volumes, than read one of real worth. If our apprentices and clerks would employ a tithe of their leisure time in reading valuable books, they would employ their time to infinitely better advantage than the majority of them do at present, and in after life they would always reflect upon it with pleasure.—New York Sun.

*The Beech Tree* has escaped the effects of atmospheric electricity. This fact, says a Gloucester and Come-Annals, has been noticed for more than a hundred years, both in Europe and this country, and improvement might

and ought to be made of it by planting and rearing beeches near and round the immunity of cattle as well as human beings from the violence of lightning. Let a beech grove, as easy to rear as a plantation of *butternuts*, accompany every inhabited spot, and let solitary beech trees rise here and there over every farm or plantation. How often do we read of some flock of sheep, some two or three horses or cattle, or men being killed by lightning, who had taken shelter under some oak or maple, or hickory tree! And yet few farmers suffer a beech tree to stand, notwithstanding it is as shady and ornamental as the maple. "Woodman spare that tree."

*Russian Scientific Expedition.*—We learn that a scientific expedition, undertaken with the aid and under the direction of the Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, was on the point of leaving the Russian capital, on an exploration of the extensive region of Siberia comprised between the rivers Pjaisida and Chingal, and the Icy Sea, which has never yet been trodden by the foot of man. M. Widdendorf, a professor of zoology in the university of Kiev, was to direct the expedition, and had received, for that purpose, a gift of 15,000 rubles from the emperor.

## To the Independent ELECTORS of the County of Charlotte.

Gentlemen,  
Having thought proper to offer myself for your consideration, at the approaching Election, and should you consider me a fit, and capable Man to redress your grievances in General Assembly, of this Province, you may rely on my conscientious desire to serve you with zeal and fidelity. I come before you Gentlemen under the confidence of becoming the object of your choice, at the approaching Election, and should I be fortunate enough, to be entrusted with that important part of the duty of Man, you may rely on my best endeavours, to promote the interest of the Country. Many of you are aware of my having long considered the grievous, and lamentable situation of the Country, which I have laid before you, in former days. I believe that the greater number of our Freeholders are Men capable of forming a sound opinion; and I believe also that it is publicly acknowledged that I have foretold the situation of our Country, as it is at this present day. You Gentlemen, are aware, that at the time that I offered my services to you in the service of your country; at that time, and for some few years afterwards, the Treasuries of our Country, were overflowing with money; whereas at the present time our Province is getting involved in debt to such an extent, that it would be well becoming in you, to use your rights and privileges, as British subjects as you ought to do, duly considering all the rights and privileges of our Country. A man to fill such an important situation, in my humble opinion, should be a man of independent spirit, and if not independent otherwise so much the better, because he would soon learn all the evils of the Land, or at least the loop holes of the iron hound monster the law, and as the lions paw gives judgement to the beast, even so would that man learn the evils of the land, by experiencing the grasp of his oppressor, and one word spoken from such a Representative would be worth half a dozen spoken by a Representative dwelling upon imaginary subjects, that perhaps the eloquent Orator knew little about and cared less. Under these considerations, your gathering together at an Election should be one of your most solemn Assemblies, but instead of considering your interest and duty in former days as ye ought to have done, ye ran to the Election as if ye were running to a theatre of vice, and ye have resped the rewards of your labour. These remarks will no doubt give much dissatisfaction to some that will feel their corns pricked, and will no doubt express their entire dissatisfaction at my presumption, for offering my services to redress the grievances of the Province, and no doubt will take the advantage of my misfortune, to enable them to facilitate their depredations. I sincerely trust that at the approaching Election, you will weigh matters calmly and deliberately, and that no influence in whatever shape or form, will divert you from honestly coming forward and voting for the Men of your choice, and not for the Persons who may be the favourite Candidates of the uneducated Parties. Should any further views, or explanations be required of Me, it may be had at the hustings.

I am Gentlemen,  
Your most Obedt. Servant,  
JOHN CARSON.  
St. Patrick, Dec. 9, 1842.

## Almanacs! Almanacs!

For 1843.

Avory's, Thomas's, Robinson's, Pease's, Gruckor, and Come-Annals, for 1843. Sold wholesale and retail by JOHN LOCHART, Nov. 24.