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LITERATURE.

Narrative of the Voyages and services of the Nemesis. From Notes of the Commander W. H. Hall. By W. D. Bernard, Esq. M. A.

Now is to be seen the horrors of war which when the excitement of the moment is over, and the interest as well as dangers of strategic manoeuvres are at an end, none can remember without regret and pain. The Chinese, not accepting quarter, though attempting to escape, were cut up by the fire of our advancing troops; others, in the faint hope of escaping what to them appeared certain death at the hands of their victors, precipitated themselves recklessly from the top of the battlements; numbers of them were now swimming in the river, and not a few vainly trying to swim, and sinking in the effort, some few, however, perhaps a hundred, surrendered themselves to our troops, and were soon afterwards released. Many of the poor fellows were unavoidably sunk by our troops, who were not only warned with the previous fighting, but exasperated because the Chinese had fired off their matchlocks at them first, and then drew them away, as if to ask for quarter, under those circumstances, it could not be wondered at that they enfeared. Some again barricaded themselves within the houses of the fort, a last and desperate effort; and as several of our soldiers were wounded by their spears, death and destruction were the consequence.

The Nemesis took the lead in the destruction of the Chinese squadron in Anson's Bay, and during the engagement an accident occurred, which produced on a small scale the same effect as the blowing up of L'Orient at the battle of the Nile.

One of the most formidable engines of destruction which any vessel, particularly a steamer, can make use of is the congrue rocket, a most terrible weapon when judiciously applied, especially where they are combustible materials to act upon. The very first rocket from the Nemesis was seen to enter the junk against which it was directed near that of the admiral, and almost the instant afterwards it blew up with terrific explosion, launching into eternity every sail on board, and pouring forth its ill-effects like the mighty rush of fire from a volcano. The instantaneous destruction of the huge body seemed appalling to both sides engaged. The smoke, and flame, and thunder of the explosion, with the broken fragments falling round, and a few portions of discovered bodies scattering as they fell, were enough to strike with awe, if not with fear the stoutest heart that looked upon it.

Finding that the war junks were unable to cope with the British ships, the Chinese began to build gun-boats on what they considered European models.

But the most remarkable improvement of all, and which showed the rapid stride towards a great change which they were daily making, as well as the ingenuity of the Chinese character, was the construction of several large wheeled vessels, which were afterwards brought forward against us with great confidence, at the engagement of Woussung, the last naval affair of the war, and were each commanded by a mardarin of rank, showing the importance they attached to their new vessels. This too was so far north as the Yangtze Keang, where we had never traded with them; so that the idea must have been suggested to them by the reports they received concerning the wonderful power of our steamers or wheeled vessels. To anticipate a little, it may here be mentioned, that the vessels had wooden wheels, very like an undershot mill-wheel, which were moved by machinery inside the vessel, worked by a sort of capstan by manual labour, the crew walking it round and round, just like walking up an anchor on board a man of war; the horizontal revolution was turned into the upright one by strong wooden cog-wheels, upon regular mechanical principles.

With the exception of the pounding apparatus, parallel to this narrow receptacle for the female form were found in the means adopted for the concealment of fair ladies in moments of danger. The following incident occurred at Chinbae.

Orders had been issued by the Admiral to examine all junks leaving the city, in order to prevent them from carrying away plunder. One of these had just been examined, without finding anything of value on board, when it occurred that something might be concealed in the after locker, a sort of cupboard of moderate size. On opening this sanctum, it appeared to contain what looked like the dead body of a female, recently put into it, well dressed, and judging from her handsome shoes and small feet, a person of some importance. This looked a very strange affair, but as no one could speak a word of the language, it was impossible to inquire into it. However, as it appeared to be a capital opportunity to examine the nature of a Chinese lady's foot, the men were ordered to lift the body out; and this appeared likely to be no easy matter, so closely did it seem to be jammed in. But the moment the Jacks laid hold of the shoulders, a tremendous scream

issued forth, as if a ghost had suddenly been endowed with some unearthly voice, and tried to frighten them out of all propriety. The poor thing had only shammed being dead, in order, as she thought, to escape detection. She was now very gently lifted out, and not with some difficulty, being literally half dead with the fright and confinement. In the bottom of the locker beneath her was found a bag of money, with which she had evidently attempted to escape. She was of course allowed to go away without further molestation, boat and all. But this little event afforded infinite amusement often afterwards, when told with a little pardonable embellishment.

Lieutenant Barr's March from Delhi to Cabul.

WAYSIDE SIGHTS. Within a few yards of our encampment, we had a specimen of Eastern barbarity, in an individual who was hanging by the heels to a tree, and who had apparently been left to die in that horrible situation. He seemed to have been a man advanced in years, as his beard and hair were grizzled; but as he had been suspended about a month, his features were not distinct and rendered less so by being mutilated by birds of prey. The bystanders told us he had been thus punished for murdering a child and stealing the silver ornaments which encircled its arms and wrists; if so, he deserves his death, but the method employed to effect it could only emanate from a most uncivilized nation.

Executions in Scinde. As we approached Diggle, our attention was called to a small crowd, principally of women and children; and on riding up to see the cause of their assembling, perceived in the midst of them a man stretched on the ground at full length, who had half an hour before, been deprived of both his hands as a punishment for the crime of stealing. A few quiverings about the muscles of his legs were all that remained of his arms and hands; but he was sensible and no wonder, as he had been profusely, and he was thus being inhumanly left to perish, as no one dared to assist him. The block, a rude piece of wood was lying by his side; but the hands had been carried off for the purpose of being exposed near the spot where he had committed the depredation. We consulted about bringing him into the camp, and I directed my native doctor to do so; but on attempting to remove the poor wretch, we were told that the sentence was the law of land, and had no business to interfere. This was true; but we subsequently heard, with much satisfaction, that a few of his friends had secretly conveyed him away; and that there is a chance of his life, as they would immediately if they were able, insert his stumps into boiling oil to stay the bleeding; I fear, however, the chance is but slight.

BERMUDAS.—The Legislature of Bermuda has adopted the practice of printing the Journals of the Assembly by Contract. The first contract has been taken by Mr. Washington, a member of the House. In most of the Colonies they have been blessed with copious showers of rain—on the north side of Jamaica, however they had not a sufficiency of water to proceed in the manufacture of Sugar from the Cane, and consequently the canes were rotting on the fields. The Honorable Richard Weston, Nanton, Chief Justice of the Island of St. Vincent, is dead. John Sheil, Esq., Queen's Council of that Island, had been appointed Chief Justice pro tem. The Rector of this Parish has received a Letter from the newly appointed Bishop of the Diocese, in which his Lordship has presented the sum of two hundred Pounds sterling, towards the Church proposed to be erected in Hamilton, one at its commencement and the other, if required, at its completion. When we consider that his Lordship's public Income, is not so great as that of other Colonial Bishops, that he has not as yet enjoyed any portion of it, and that he is unacquainted with these Islands, we cannot but acknowledge this to be both a munificent and confiding donation. His Lordship has expressed a wish that the new Church be regarded as the Cathedral of this portion of his Diocese.—Bermuda Royal Gazette, June 15.

The King of Saxony and "the Press."—On Sunday night his Majesty the King of Saxony honoured his establishment with a visit. His Majesty arrived in Printing-house square a few minutes before twelve o'clock, attended by Baron Gersdorff, the Saxony Minister, M. de Minckwitz, Count Albert Vitzthum, Major de Reichardt, Dr. Barus, and the Honorable C. A. Murray. His Majesty was conducted over the whole establishment, and manifested great interest in the operations of the compositors and the construction of the machines. His questions displayed great intelligence, and an anxious desire to become acquainted with the several processes by which the "matter" is prepared for

the press, and ultimately printed off. His Majesty seemed much pleased when informed that the inventor of the printing machine, which particularly attracted his attention, was a native of his own dominions, and that one similar in principle, although less elaborate and of inferior power, had been erected by that person at Leipzig.—London Times.

Scene in a Scotch School.—A boy, erring, perhaps, a wrong gender, or saying that the word is derived from a Greek verb, when, in fact, it is derived from a Greek noun of the same family. Twenty boys leap forward into the area—as though the house were on fire, or a mine, or ambuscade, had been sprung upon them—and shout out the true answer, in a voice that could be heard fifty rods. And so the recitation proceeds for an hour. To an unaccustomed spectator, on entering one of these rooms, all seems uproar, turbulence, and the contention of angry voices; the teacher traversing the space before his class in a state of high excitement, the pupils springing from their seats, darting to the middle of the floor, and some times, with extended arms, forming a circle around him, two, three, or four deep—every finger quivering from the intensity of their motions, until some more sagacious mind, outstripping its rivals, solves the difficulty—when all are in their seats again, as though by magic, and ready for another encounter of wits. I have seen a school kept for two hours in succession in this state of intense mental activity, with nothing more than an alteration of subjects during the time, or perhaps, the relaxation of singing. At the end of the recitation, both teacher and pupils would glow with heat, and be covered with perspiration, as though they had been contending in the race or the ring. It would be utterly impossible for the children to bear such fiery excitement if the physical exercise were not as violent as the mental is intense. But children who actually leap into the air from the energy of their impulses, and repeat this as often as once in two minutes, on an average, will not suffer from suppressed activity of the muscular system.—Mons. St. Pierre's Report of the Massachusetts Board of Education.

RENNING NEGROES. Among other modes of getting a livelihood in the southern states, that of "running negroes" is practised by a set of fellows who are united in a fraternity for the purpose of carrying on the business, and for protecting each other in time of danger. If one of them falls under the notice of the law and is committed to take his trial, some of the fraternity benevolently contrive, "some have of other," to get upon the jury, or kindred "other" had. To "run a negro," it is necessary to have a good understanding with an intelligent male slave on some plantation; and if he is a mechanic he is always the more valuable. At a time agreed upon the slave runs away from his master's premises and joins the man who has instigated him to do it; they then proceed to some quarter where they are not known, and the negro is sold for 7 or 8 hundred dollars or more to a new master. A few days after the money has been paid he runs away again, and is sold for 7 or 8 hundred dollars or more to a new master. A few days after the money has been paid he runs away again, and is sold a second time; and so off as the trick can be played with any hope of safety. The negro who does the harlequinade part of the manoeuvre has an agreement with his friend, in virtue of which he supposes is to receive part of the money; but the poor devil in the end is sure to be cheated; and when he becomes dangerous to the community, as I have been well assured, first expelled and put off his guard, and then, on crossing some river or reaching some secret place, shot before he suspects their intention or otherwise made away with.—Fotherstonkough's Excursion through the Slave States of America.

The Art of being Agreeable.—The true art of being agreeable is to appear well pleased with all the company, and rather to seem well entertained with them than to bring entertainment to them. A man thus disposed, perhaps, may have not much learning, nor wit; but if he has common sense, and a something friendly in his behaviour, it conciliates men's minds more than the brightest parts without this disposition; and when a man of such a turn comes to old age, he is almost sure to be treated with respect. It is true, indeed, that we should not dissemble and flatter in company; but a man may be very agreeable, suitably consistent with truth and sincerity, by a prudent silence where he cannot concur, and a pleasing assent where he can. Now and then you meet with a person so exactly formed to please, that he will gain upon every one that hears or beholds him; this disposition is not merely the gift of nature, but frequently the effect of much knowledge of the world, and a command over the passions.—Spectator.

To PRESERVE POTATOES for several years, nothing more is necessary than to heat them;

that is to say, to immerse them for a few minutes in hot water, & remove them before the skin is injured—they will in this way be preserved for a long time, without becoming sour or losing flavour: it will be necessary however to be careful to wipe them dry on taking them out of water. The heat of an oven will, answer as well if not better, than hot water, provided the potatoes are not too dry when put into the oven, so as to break the skin.—Journal de Com Usuel.

Apostasy.—A letter from Constantinople mentions the fact that three Prussians have just embraced Islamism. It appears that a young Turk was sent to Berlin to be educated; and while in that capacity he became enamoured of a young female, who, together with her father and mother, returned with the young Turk to Constantinople on the completion of his education; and the girl and her parents have, as above stated, renounced Christianity and embraced the errors of the false prophet. The Prussian Envoy claimed the detained beings in order to send them back to Berlin. But in abjuring their faith they abandoned their nationality, and the Porte declares that it cannot force them to submit to the wishes of him, the Envoy.

Nightmare.—The following from a correspondent of the Medical Times is worth knowing.—A medical friend once mentioned to me, that he lay without the power of motion and that he quietly considered what part of the body could be moved with the greatest ease, and fixed upon the tongue. I have more than once been relieved from distressing nightmare, from a knowledge of this fact and I suspect that some cases of unexplained death might be so prevented.

A Blind Carpenter.—Near Cheddar Cliffs, in Somersetshire, stands John Cooper's cottage. This extraordinary man has been quite blind forty years, during which time he has learnt the trade of a carpenter, and may be seen making a cart, waggon, or some other implements of husbandry, without the least assistance, his inventions and mouldings being truly accurate, and he can distinguish any kind of timber.

The Egg Trade.—To give an idea of the extent of this branch of trade, it may be stated that the Princess Alice, from Dublin to Edinburgh, on Sunday, brought 38 tons, or about 700,000 eggs! The whole were dispatched by railway to Manchester, Birmingham, and London.—May 27.

Excellent Advice.—D. Franklin—and no one could give better advice—recommends a young man, in the choice of a wife, to select her from a school giving as his reason, that when there are many daughters they improve each other, and from emulation acquire more accomplishments, and know more and do more than a single child spoiled by parental fondness.

MANNERS.—With virtue, capacity and good conduct, one can still be insupportable. The manners, which are neglected as small things, are often those which decide men for or against you. A slight attention to them would have prevented their ill judgments. There is scarcely anything required to be believed proud, unkind, scornful, disingenuous, and still less to be esteemed quite the reverse of all this.

Those who pretend to know more than others, are sometimes more ignorant than those who pretend to know nothing.

PROVISIONS, &c.

The Subscriber offers for Sale. BLS and half Bbls SUPERFINE FLOUR fancy and common brands, RYE FLOUR, DYSPEPSIA Flour in half Barrels, Bbls. kiln dried Corn Meal, Rye do, Oatmeal, Clear Mess and Prime PORK, Navy and Pilot Bread, War Cricklers, &c., ALSO a few Hbls. and Tierces prime molasses.

R. WALTON.

April 9, 1844

Contract for Painting.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscribers until Saturday, 16th August next, at noon, to be left at Colonel Weyer's Office, for Painting the two Light Houses, and the Keepers Dwelling House, on Machias Seal Islands, with two good coats of White Lead, to be completed by the 7th day of September next, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners. The Contractor to send all the Materials. THOS. WEYER, JOHN WILSON, Commissioners. St. Andrews, July 8, 1844.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.—In the Province of New Brunswick, in British North America.—SS.—In the matter of Francis Hubbard a Bankrupt.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that upon application of the said Francis Hubbard this day made to me, I do appoint a Public Sitting to be held on Tuesday the 3rd day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of that day at the Office of the undersigned Commissioner in St. Andrews for the allowance of a certificate of conformity to the said Francis Hubbard, pursuant to the provisions of the Acts of the General Assembly of this Province in force respecting Bankrupts, when and where any of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt may be heard against the allowance of such Certificate, and the same will be allowed unless cause be shown and there shown to the contrary, or such other order will be made as the justice of the case may require. Given under my hand at St. Andrews this third day of July, A. D. 1844.

H. HATCH, Commissioner for the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts in the County of Charlotte.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE. In the Province of New Brunswick, In the matter of Thomas Algar, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS under the Provisions of the Acts of the General Assembly of this Province of New Brunswick, made and in force relating to Bankruptcy in this Province, Thomas Algar, of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Tailor, hath been duly declared a Bankrupt, and hath accordingly surrendered himself to me.

Now, therefore, I do hereby give Public Notice, that by virtue of the power and authority to me given in and by the said Acts, I have appointed Samuel H. Whitlock of Saint Andrews in the County of Charlotte Esquire, Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt. And I do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt to pay to the said Assignee, on or before the 9th day of May next, all such sums or sums of money, debts or duties as they may owe to the said Bankrupt, to deliver the same to the said Assignee, on or before the said 9th day of May next, and I do further require a the Creditors of the said Bankrupt resident in the said Province, or in any other of Her Majesty's North American Provinces, or in the West Indies, or in the United States of America, within three months from the day of the date hereof, to deliver unto the said Assignee, or to procure to say satisfaction their respective claims and demands, whether the same be actually due or are to become due against the said Bankrupt.

And I do hereby appoint a General Meeting of the creditors of the above named Bankrupt to be held at my office in St. Andrews on Tuesday the 11th day of June next, at 10 o'clock of that day, at my said office, for the purpose of receiving proof of, or contesting any claim presented against the said Estate, at which meeting or at any adjournment thereof the said Bankrupt will be examined on oath touching the said Estate and such other business relating to the said Estate, will be transacted as may be deemed necessary.

Given under my hand at St. Andrews the 19th day of April 1844.

H. HATCH, Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts, for the County of Charlotte.

Brandy, Loaf Sugar, Tea &c.

The Subscriber has just received per the barque Brunswick, from Liverpool: 11 Hbls best Cognac Brandy, and Holland Gin, 2 do. Superior Old Port Wine, 8 Chests Congou Tea, 64 Kegs Best White Paint, 50 Boxes Y Soap, 6 Boxes Best Pulver Starch, 2 Hbls Refined Sugar, Bbls. and 2 Bbls. Pot Berley.

J. W. STREET.

April 30, 1844

FOR SALE.

THREE several Lots of WOODLAND on Deer Island, for particulars and information apply at the office of R. M. ANDREWS.

1st May, 1844.

FLOUR.

The Subscribers has received from New York 125 Barrels of FLOUR which will be sold low for Cash. THOMAS & WILSON.

St. Andrews, 13th April, 1844.

CANVAS, &c

Er "Brunswick" from Liverpool 70 Bbls Green CANVAS, 50 Bbls Twines &c. For Sale by J. & K. JARVIS.

May 8, 1844.



UL RECOVERY OF HAIR 5, 25, and 26 years loss. tations, (selected from number, cited during the last 40 years) ROWLAND'S MACAS, the originals of which may be procured. VLAND and SON, 20, NATION ARDEN, LONDON. URBENS HOTEL, COVENT GARDEN February 16, 1842

to you the following certificate of your Macassar Oil, it is able it will be of any service, to return to a very young man, I feel I am under in most happy during my stay in any Gentleman who any truth of the following.—In my to India and shortly after my fall off in considerable qu I soon became entirely bald, in joined until my arrival last year I was induced by reading the promises to make trial of it. I confess with but a few days of use of one bottle of had head covered with a sort of the use of the Oil, much to the pleasure to inform you of the result, that I am of hair as any one used to

30, Gentlemen, Your grateful Servant, A. MACKENZIE, take the liberty of addressing for the great benefit I have received, value the Macassar Oil, fortune to lose my hair at the city, in consequence of a tedious, at the instance of a friend, your truly respectable Oil, at the effects were most satisfactory short space of time, my hair entirely bald, was soon and strong hair. I am now and could scarcely have expected a wig for five and six months, I should now be enabled to do so. I think it but justice to public, to add my testimony to your truly respectable Oil, if permission to make this letter for any one to be for proof of its valuable discovery.

Gentlemen, signed and obedient Servant, W. C. FRIDEAUX, 21, 1842. directed to Mr. Oldroyd, New York, as directed at Naples, May 1842.

attention to the following:—the 4th Regiment of Foot, Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria, he was told that Macassar Oil, by a lady experienced its good effects of one of the last quantity of it, and preserved in a bottle in two months his hair is now very thick. The said and has spread its fame so that it is very much in demand.

ng derived essential benefit Macassar Oil. I am indebted to you, which you are at it as you may think proper. I confess with not much to eighteen years. It was not my officer was perceptibly appeared; at the same time had grown on the balding. I then had the whole shaved once a week for a constantly using the Oil, the result is, that I have the my hair being quite restored in quantity as when I was sixteen.

Your obedient servant, C. P. DRIFIELD, Ship, April 19, 1832.

LAND'S SAROIL

adged to be the only produce and restore Hair, Mustaches, and Eyebrows, falling off or turning grey, red, and render it glossy and glossy. was pernicious compound "SAR OIL" To ensure the bottle is enclosed in a ring of exquisite work engraved "ROWLAND'S" in two lines. the genuine article, see the Macassar Oil, as the envelope nearly 11-20, 2025 letters—without

ly Bottles, (equal to four in that size, 12s per bottle) and Chemist throughout

Water Goods.

Brothers' from Liverpool, Shirts, checked Printed Cottons, unboiled, BLACK & SON.

makers

to give employment having a practical, R. JARVIS.

1844.]