

THE  
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AT SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK BY  
ADAM W. SMITH.

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Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

SAINT ANDREWS  
STANDARD,  
NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 4. SAINT ANDREWS, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1837.

Number 26.

MONTHLY ALMANAC.					
1837.	First week.	Second week.	Third week.	Fourth week.	Old days.
Saturday	1	8	15	22	29
Sunday	2	9	16	23	30
Monday	3	10	17	24	31
Tuesday	4	11	18	25	
Wednesday	5	12	19	26	
Thursday	6	13	20	27	
Friday	7	14	21	28	

MOON.		MOON'S PHASES.	
M.	R.	M.	R.
2	4 55	2 37	4 11 35
6	4 21 8	10 20	1 10
10	4 26 8	11 31	3 20
14	4 29 8	0 13	8 10
18	4 32 8	8 32	0 5
22	4 35 8	10 25	2 23
26	4 40 8	11 53	6 5
30	4 44 8	3 25	11 15

MOON'S PHASES.	
D.	H.
2	4 45
6	4 21 8
10	4 26 8
14	4 29 8
18	4 32 8
22	4 35 8
26	4 40 8
30	4 44 8

PROVINCIAL.

From the *Fredericton Gazette*.  
On Saturday last the Hon. Justice Saunders, with the Magistrates and Grand Inquest of the County of York, then in General Session, assembled, the High Sheriffs of York and Carleton, together with numerous and respectable body of the principal inhabitants of Fredericton and its vicinity, and several Gentlemen from various parts of the Province proceeded to Government House, and presented the following congratulatory address:  
To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, Knight, Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and Knight Companion of the Royal Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Address of the Magistrates and Grand Inquest of the County of York, in General Session convened, of the principal inhabitants of Fredericton, and its vicinity, and of Gentlemen from other parts of the Province now in Fredericton.  
May it please Your Excellency.

The auspicious appointment of Your Excellency to the Government of this Province is a subject of high satisfaction to us, and we do not think we need to dwell on the deep feelings of gratitude by all the inhabitants of New Brunswick, extending as it does, a further proof of the paternal solicitude of our Most Gracious Sovereign, for the welfare and happiness of his loyal subjects in this portion of his Dominions.

It is not wholly to the chivalrous character of your early military career in the Canada that we recur, (this will long live in the memory of the veterans of these Colonies,) but to your own qualifications for the discharge of the important duties of Civil Government, and the opportunities which you have had of forming a correct view of the political and social state of the North American Colonies—their wants and wishes, derived from personal acquaintance with them and their inhabitants. These are sources of high confidence, and we trust are sure pledges of the wisdom, justice, and impartiality of Your Excellency's administration.

To the able and successful discharge of the duties of several Civil employments in which Your Excellency has recently been engaged, some of which were of a trying and arduous nature—as well as to the personal friendship of His Most Gracious Majesty towards an officer of the high character which you have ever sustained, it is doubtless to be attributed the selection of Your Excellency to administer the Government of this province at so eventful and important period, by that Sovereign who has himself signed our shores, and has ever entered with the warmest feeling of personal attachment into the interest of these Colonies.

Actuated by these sentiments, we, the Magistrates and Grand Inquest of this County, the principal inhabitants of Fredericton and its vicinity, and Gentlemen from other parts of the Province now in Fredericton, most respectfully tender to Your Excellency our cordial congratulations on your appointment and arrival among us; and we beg Your Excellency to be assured that you will ever find in us the same loyal feelings and affectionate attachment towards our most Gracious and revered Sovereign, the same cordial co-operation for the support of the enlightened principles of our Constitution, and the same anxious wish to connect ourselves in the closest bond of Union with the Parent State, which have ever pre-eminently distinguished the inhabitants of New Brunswick.

County Court Room,  
Fredericton, 17th June, 1837.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:  
Gentlemen,  
Though I do not possess the power of adequately expressing my sense of the kindness of the occasion which it affords me of assuring you, that to motives of public duty you have added that sense of grateful obligation, which courtesy and confidence frankly tendered, never fail to produce, and which it will be my earnest endeavour to repay in the manner which will be most acceptable to you, viz. by a zealous and devoted attention to the various interests of this splendid Colony.

The terms in which you have been pleased to allude to my military services in this hemisphere, I need scarcely assure you, are deeply gratifying to the feelings of an old soldier; and I will add that it is a circumstance which no means the least satisfactory connected with my present position, that I find myself surrounded by many of my former companions in arms.

With the social and political condition of the people of these Colonies, as well as with their wants and wishes, it has long been my anxious endeavour to make myself acquainted, and under the conviction that the inhabitants of every Colony are themselves best informed in what their true interests consist, I am desirous of proceeding here as I have done elsewhere, by inviting information from

and free communication, with all around me. I have never doubted that the deep interest which our Gracious Sovereign feels (and which he has omitted no occasion of manifesting) in the happiness and prosperity of his North American subjects, is warmly and affectionately appreciated by them. I am well aware that the people of this Province have ever been distinguished for their ardent loyalty; and I am further assured that their devoted attachment to British connection rests on principles which have stood the test, and which have never been, and never can be shaken.—Gentlemen, I glory in identifying myself with such a people.

J. HARVEY.  
Government House,  
Fredericton, 17th June, 1837.

The Hereditary Prince of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, is shortly to be married to the Princess Helena, of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, which lately arose upon a suitable appropriation for the establishment of the Duke and the dowry of the Princess, has given some interest to this proposed alliance.

We have thought that a short notice of the house of Mecklenburg-Schwerin might not be uninteresting.

The Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is bounded on the south and east by Prussia, on the west by Hanover and also territory of the free Hanseatic town of Lubeck, and on the north by the Baltic. It has an extent of territory thirty six leagues in length by twenty in breadth, with a superficies of six hundred and forty six leagues. It is divided into five departments the circle of Mecklenburg; the principality of Schwerin; the Wendisch circle, and the seignories of Wismar and Rostock. Schwerin is the capital of the Grand Duchy. It is a pretty town well built, and is distinguished for its industry and the patronage of letters.

Among the towns of Mecklenburg, Wismar holds some importance, on account of its port and maritime commerce. Gustror is distinguished for its manufactures, and Rostock is the largest, most populous, and commercial town of the Duchy. It has the privilege of being governed by its own laws. The usual residence of the Grand Duke is at Ludwigslust, in a magnificent castle, between Rostock and the Elbe. This castle has been termed the Versailles of Mecklenburg.

The Grand Duchy contains about 450,000 inhabitants. Since 1830 a part of its population has become free. The domains of the Prince comprise about one half of the whole country, the rest belongs to the nobles and the bourgeois, who pay two thirds of all the expenses of State. The predominant religion is Lutheran.

The Grand Duke exercises, with the estates of the Duchy, the power of making laws and regulating impost. The revenues of the Duchy amount to 4,600,000 francs (about \$990,000) and its public debt is 18,000,000 francs. The Dukes of Mecklenburg, in the former diet of the empire, had five votes in the College of Princes. They are now members of the Germanic confederation, in which they occupy the fourth rank, with Mecklenburg-Schwerin. They have two votes in the General Assembly, and one in the special meeting of the Diet. Their contingent to be furnished to the troops of the Confederation is 3,500 men. The Grand Duke of Schwerin is reputed to be one of the richest sovereigns of Europe. The half of all the lands in his Duchy belongs to his family as a private domain.

The Grand-ducal family of Mecklenburg has given seven queens to Russia, England, Denmark, Poland, and Prussia, and is now about to furnish a Duchess of Orleans to France. The Princess Helena is sister of Prince Paul, the reigning Grand Duke of Mecklenburg.

Prince Paul of Mecklenburg is son in law to the present King of Prussia; nephew of William, King of Holland; brother in law of the present Emperor of Russia; and cousin of the reigning Emperor of Austria.

SCRAPS FOR THE ECONOMICAL.  
The other day I heard a mechanic say, 'I have a wife and two children, we live in a very small house; but to save my life, I cannot spend less than twelve hundred dollars a year.' Another replied, 'You are not economical; I spend but eight hundred.' I thought to myself—Neither of you pick up your twine and sap! A third one who was present, was silent; but after they were gone, he said, 'I keep house, and comfortably too, with a wife and children, for six hundred a year; but I suppose they would have thought me mean if I had told them so, I did not think him mean; I merely occurred to me that his wife and children were in the habit of picking up paper and twine.'

Bread is now so heavy an article of expense that all waste should be guarded against; and having it cut in the room will tend much to prevent.—Since the scarcity in 1790, and 1800, that custom has been much adopted, it should not be cut until a day or two. Earthen pans and covers keep it best.

POETRY.

It is with a melancholy satisfaction that we copy into this number the following poetic tribute paid to the memory of a young officer whose early career was closed while he was on a duty for which his talents led him to be selected by our late Lieutenant Governor Sir Archibald Campbell. We were deeply interested in the fate of Mr. Hoste before it came to its final close, and when the sad news of his death reached us, the Narrator said, 'I hope they will secure his watch and send it to his family.' When I sat by his bedside as he was very ill, and observing that in a short time he must rest for the measure of hours and minutes would be of any use to him, I professed him his watch and essayed to hang it round his shoulders. I politely declined the present, saying that I would be well to get it in a few days when he would be well again and require it on his tramp; and that if in some future day he should fall at the head of his company or regiment, it would be a cherished souvenir to his relatives. I was taking my leave when he said, 'I will never see you again; take this little compass, and wherever you are situated it can direct you to this spot from which I never shall be born alive.' We cannot forbear quoting the beautiful ode of Collins before we give the tribute below.

How deep the brave who sink to rest,  
By all their country's woe is blest!  
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,  
Returns to deck their hallowed mould,  
She there shall dress a sweeter sod  
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

From the *Coveney Herald*.

Lines,  
On the death of J. W. Hoste, Esq., Ensign  
in the Forty-third Regiment of  
Light Infantry.

A young man of high promise, and son of Sir J. C. Hoste, C. B. Colonel of the Buffs. He fell a sacrifice to typhus fever last year at Woodstock, New Brunswick, North America, at the early age of 19, while assisting in the exploration of a line for the Rail Road from St. Andrews to Quebec. He entered the service at 15 years of age. The following tribute to his memory is from the pen of a young Soldier, who for several years served under him, and by whom he will ever be remembered with feelings of gratitude and respect.

Let the bugle breathe a sweet, but muffled drum,  
As ye bear the loved youth to his wilderness grave,  
Lay ye him far from the dark tomb,  
Place in full the lost honours a warrior can have.  
Place his helmet on high, lay the sword by his side,  
Which his father in parting bestowed with a tear;  
Let it never be stained with dishonour, he cries,  
"Last hope of my age, in your glorious career."  
"You have drawn it with honour," the youth he replied,  
"Be assured that your son will not stain his name;  
"With his father's last—best, honour's gift by his side,  
He wanders away, but his young son was setting,  
As sinks your bright orb beneath the morning wave  
His home, and his parents—his country forgetting—  
In a far distant land he has found a lone grave.  
His mother may look through her lattice and sigh,  
"Why tarry the son of my heart from his home?"  
But who shall describe in her bosom the anguish,  
When she learns that her son is within the cold tomb?

Tell his father the son of his promise is gone  
That he died—that he perished in honour's bright path;  
We have pillow'd his head with a soft mossy stone,  
And the musketeer leech'd o'er him their echoing wrath.  
Tread light on his grave—'tis a soldier that sleeps,  
Far from his kindred, his country—his home;  
Leaving parents and kindred in sorrow to weep,  
O'er the pride of their ruin'd hopes, wither'd and gone.

The plague was making great ravages in Barbary states, except Tunis, and caused great alarm in Spain, Italy and the other European Kingdoms bordering on the Mediterranean. A Gordon of three thousand men had been drawn around Tunis, to prevent all communication with Tripoli, where the pestilence was more active. Nevertheless, the authorities of Gibraltar prohibited the entrance of vessels from Tunis into the bay.

THE MECHANIC.

SEAM VESSELS.—The whole race of steam propelling projectors having left the field open by one, without being able to effect the object of their ambition, the ground was occupied by Mr. Henry Bell, who was bred a house carpenter. Having a turn for mechanics, and a great desire to follow out what others had not abandoned, he employed Messrs. John Wood and Co., of Port Glasgow, to build a boat for him, which he called the Comet, and having himself made a steam engine of three horse power, he applied the paddles. After several experiments, the Comet played from Glasgow to Greenock, on the 18th January, 1812, and made five miles an hour against a head wind, while, in a short time, by simply increasing her power, she went seven miles an hour. This was the first vessel that was ever propelled on a navigable river in Europe; and it is very remarkable, that notwithstanding the great progress in mechanical science, no improvement has yet been made on Mr. Bell's principle, although numerous efforts have been made, here and elsewhere, for that purpose. It is true that boats go swifter now than formerly, but the propelling system remains the same. All the new boats, either for the coast or river trade, are of greater engine power, and are much more splendidly fitted up for the accommodation of passengers. The speed is also greatly improved. The Liverpool steam boats, in 1831, were thought to have made good passages when they performed the run from Liverpool to Greenock, a distance of 220 miles in twenty-four to twenty-six hours. It is now done much sooner. On Wednesday, 24th June, 1835, the city of Glasgow Steam packet left Greenock and arrived in Liverpool in the unexpected short period of seven hours and fifty-five minutes; and the steam packet Manchester left the Clarence Dock, Liverpool, on Monday evening the 15th December, 1834, and arrived in Glasgow, a distance of 240 miles, discharged and loaded her cargo, and was back again in the same dock, within the short period of sixty hours. The cabin fares of the river boats, are rather less than one penny per mile, and those of the out sea packets rather more. The fare from Glasgow to Liverpool is 21. 5s.

FURNITURE POLISHING.

Take a large bung, with a perfectly level and smooth surface, and as soft as possible; wrap round it a piece of bladder, and over this wrap a piece of baize double; tie it with a piece of twine over the top part of the bung, and then on the part you intend polishing with you may pour a very small quantity of the preparation (or polish) over this wrap a clean soft linen rag and proceed to rub your work in a circular direction observing not to do more than about a square foot at a time; rub it lightly till the whole surface is covered; repeat this three or four times, according to the texture of the wood, each coat to be rubbed till the rag appears quite dry; and be careful not to put too much on your bung at a time and to move it to a clean part of your rag every time you put fresh polish, to prevent its sticking, as the polish depends in a great measure on the care you take in keeping it clean and free from dust during the operation.

The true French Polish.—To one pint of spirits of wine, add a quarter of an ounce of gum-arabic, a quarter of an ounce of gum arabic, and one ounce of shell-lac. Let your gums be well bruised and sifted through a fine piece of muslin, put the spirits and the gums together in a vessel that can be close corked place them near a warm stove, and frequently shaking them, in two or three days they will be dissolved. Strain it through a piece of fine muslin; and a gill of the best French oil shake it well, and keep it close corked for use.

An Improved Polish.—Take a pint of spirits of wine, add in a fine powder one ounce of seed-lac, two drachms gum-gustacum, two drachms of dragon's blood, and two drachms of gum-mastic, expose them in a vessel stopp'd close, to a moderate heat for three hours, but you had the gums dissolved, strain it off into a bottle for use, with a quarter of the best seed oil, so be shaken up well with it.—Note. This polish is intended more particularly for dark coloured woods, for it is apt to give a tinge to such as ash woods, or air wood, &c., owing to the admixture of dragon's blood, which gives it a red tinge.

Waterproof Polish.—Take a pint of spirits of wine, two ounces of gum benzoin, a quarter of an ounce of gum-animate, these must be put into a bottle, corked, and placed either in a sand bath, or in hot water, till dissolved; then strain it, and after adding a quarter of a gill of the best clear poppy oil, and shaking it well, it may be put by for use.

Bright Polish.—A pint of spirits of wine, and two ounces of gum benzoin, and half an ounce of gum sandrac, put into a glass bottle, corked, and placed in a sand bath, but water till dissolved, will make a beautiful clear polish for Tanneries was goods tea-trines, &c.; it must be shaken from time to time, and when all dissolved, strained through a piece of fine muslin, and bottled for use.

LOWER CANADA.

It will be seen by the proclamation, that the Executive has deemed it necessary to warn His Majesty's subjects throughout the Province against the efforts which are now making to induce them to violate the laws and organize illegal assemblies, in contempt of the established authorities.

This is the second time that Lord Gosford's administration has found it necessary to interfere, with a view to the preservation of the public peace and the maintenance of the public authority. The first was against the formation of armed bodies of men without the King's authority, and the latter against assemblies renouncing that authority, and publicly protesting to establish others in opposition to it, and not for the remedy of any alleged grievance in a legal or constitutional course. Such a state of things is certainly discreditable to the country; but it occurs in all countries where freedom is indulged in, to a degree of licentiousness, and where party passions and prejudices are apt to usurp the place of reason. We had a notable instance of the kind in the neighbouring Republic but a short time ago, when an attempt to nullify the revenue laws of the United States was resorted to by a party in the State of South Carolina: the energy of the United States Executive on that occasion, and General Jackson's appeal, by proclamation, to the good sense of the community, maintained the supremacy of the laws, and prevented great misfortunes. The present proclamation will, at least, leave no pretext to any to say that they were not warned of the character of these Assemblies, and if it is followed up with a decision similar to that of the American Executive, we trust that it will be equally successful.—*Quebec Gazette*, 19th June.

The Wandering Piper.

This shrewd philanthropist is, we perceive about ending his labours in this country. He has succeeded in modifying matters so much, in relation to himself, that while some think him to be the disinterested personification of charity, which he claims to be, others insist upon his being the most consummate, and, without successful impostor, that has yet laid the gullibility of the natives under contribution. For our own part, we venture no opinion—preferring in so delicate a matter, to be of the true Van Buren non-committal policy. We shall all be the wiser, however, in due time, when the piper is at liberty to unfold his mystery, which he kindly promises to do, when it shall suit his convenience.

In the mean time, we suppose we are at liberty to subject the glorification, which the Baltimore press has, with characteristic liberality, bestowed upon the piper, to the test of "calculation." This as they have furnished the figures, needs only Jack Downing's state-crypter the whole sum out, adding his receipts subtracting his presents, multiplying the expenses, and in the due course of arithmetical calculation, dividing the profits, if any remain, which the piper denies in toto, or rather his friends do for him. In the first place then, he has received during his various pipping excursions in this country, the sum of \$27,000, of which he has given away \$12,000.—His traveling and other expenses, have amounted to \$15,000, which of course leaves him, as plain as cyphering can do it, minus \$800.—This may all be very correct, but as he is about taking his departure for Europe, we will try if we cannot manage to let him leave us with a little better impression of American liberality than so serious a deficiency, paid, it is said, out of his own pocket, may perhaps lead the gentleman to entertain. If, in so doing, we should accidentally manage to stumble on the key of mystery, so much the better, as we shall then be killing two birds with one stone. The piper's expenses for not quite four years, have been \$15,000. Allowing him the full extent of four years, we have 1400 days, which, taking his mission of charity into account, has not averaged him one dollar per day, but to be generous, let it be estimated at double that sum, and we have \$2,800; add to this something for the use of public rooms, which are sometimes, though but rarely, charged for, and other expenses, such as travelling 22,798 miles, at an average cost of three cents, or, to be liberal again, say five cents, making \$1,139 90 for this item; which, several sums, with the \$600 out of his own pocket, will wind up this mysterious business with a snug profit of not much, if any less, than \$10,000. We have cyphered it out from his own figures, and if we have come anything like near the mark, there is an end, we take it, of the mystery.

To travel over a magnificent country like this, see all that is worth seeing about it, and live like a prince, without any thing else to do than to play upon a pipe, and be praised as a philanthropist and then go home with five or ten thousand dollars in one's pocket, is a matter to make mystery of truly. It may be recorded, however, among the excesses of humbug, since piousness charity have been benighted by practicing on the credulity of those who, without a little mystery, would have staid at home, leaving the cunning piper to pipe to empty benches.—*1st. Gaz.*



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*To His Excellency Major G*  
*Harvey, Knight, Common*  
*Hanoverian Gazette, &c.*  
*Companion of the Royal*  
*of the Bath, Lieutenant*  
*Commander in Chief of t*  
*New Brunswick, &c. &c.*  
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wards an officer of the high court you have ever sustained, is distributed the selection of You to administer the Government since at an eventual and happy day that Sovereign who has him before, and has ever entered in the feeling of personal attachment interest of these Colonies.

Justified by these sentiments Magistrates and Grand Inquest is, the principal inhabitants of and its vicinity, and Gentleman parts of the Province now in most respectfully tender to Your cordial congratulations on merit and arrival among us. Your Excellency to be assured ever find in us the same loyal affectionate attachment towards Gracious and revered Sovereign cordial co-operation for the enlightened principles of our and the same anxious wish to serve in the closest bond of Union.

Parent State, which has ever  
witnessed the inhabitants of  
wick.

Courthouse Court Room,  
Frederick, 17th June, 1837.

To which His Excellency was  
made the following reply:

Gentlemen,

Though I do not possess the  
adequately expressing my sense of  
of this address, I can at least  
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6	4 21	10 20	1 10
10	4 26	11 31	3 20
14	4 28	9 13	8 10
18	4 32	8 22	0 5
22	4 30	10 25	2 20
26	4 40	11 50	0 5
30	4 41	8 25	11 15

  

MOON'S DISTANCE.		MOON'S ALTITUDE.	
M.	D.	M.	D.
2	11 2	11 25	11 25
6	10 2	10 20	10 20
10	9 2	9 15	9 15
14	8 2	8 10	8 10
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The Address of the Magistrates and Grand Inquest of the County of York, in General Session convened, of the principal inhabitants of Fredericton, and its vicinity, and of Gentlemen from other parts of the Province now in Fredericton.

May it please Your Excellency.  
The auspicious appointment of Your Excellency to the Government of this Province is a subject of high satisfaction to us, and we doubt not will be received with the deepest feelings of gratitude by all the inhabitants of New Brunswick, as being a further proof of the paternal solicitude of our most Gracious Sovereign, for the welfare and happiness of his loyal subjects in this portion of his Dominions.

It is not wholly to the chivalrous character of your early military career in the Canadas that we recur, (this will long live in the memory of the veterans of these Colonies,) but to your own qualifications for the discharge of the important duties of Civil Government, and the opportunities which you have had of forming a correct view of the political and social state of the North American Colonies—their wants and wishes, derived from personal acquaintance with them and their inhabitants. These are sources of high confidence, and we trust are true pledges of the wisdom, justice, and impartiality of Your Excellency's administration.

To the able and successful discharge of the duties of several Civil employments in which Your Excellency has recently been engaged, some of which were of a trying and arduous nature—as well as to the personal friendship of His Most Gracious Majesty towards an officer of the high character which you have ever sustained, is doubtless to be attributed the selection of Your Excellency to administer the Government of this Province at an eventful and important period, by that Sovereign who has himself visited our shores, and has ever entered with the warmest feeling of personal attachment into the interest of these Colonies.

Animated by these sentiments, we, the Magistrates and Grand Inquest of this County, the principal inhabitants of Fredericton and its vicinity, and Gentlemen from other parts of the Province now in Fredericton, most respectfully tender to Your Excellency our cordial congratulations on your appointment and arrival among us; and we beg Your Excellency to be assured that you will ever find in us the same loyal feelings and affectionate attachment towards our most Gracious and revered Sovereign, the same cordial co-operation for the support of the enlightened principles of our Constitution, and the same anxious wish to connect ourselves in the closest bond of Union with the Parent State, which have ever preeminently distinguished the inhabitants of New Brunswick.

County Court Room,  
Fredericton, 17th June, 1837.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:

Gentlemen,  
Though I do not possess the power of adequately expressing my sense of the kindness of this address, I can at least avail myself of the occasion which it affords me of assuring you, that to motives of public duty you have added that sense of grateful obligation, which courtesy and confidence frankly tendered, never fail to produce, and which it will be my earnest endeavour to repay in the manner which will be most acceptable to you, viz.: by a zealous and devoted attention to the various interests of this splendid Colony.  
The terms in which you have been pleased to allude to my military services in this hemisphere, I need scarcely assure you, are deeply gratifying to the feelings of a soldier; and I will add that it is a circumstance by no means the least satisfactory connected with my present position, that I find myself surrounded by many of my former companions in arms.

With the social and political condition of the people of these Colonies, as well as with their wants and wishes, it is long been my anxious endeavour to make myself acquainted, and under the conviction that the inhabitants of every Colony are themselves best informed in what their true interests consist, I am desirous of proceeding here as I have done elsewhere, by inviting information from

and free communication, with all around me. I have never doubted that the deep interest which our Gracious Sovereign feels (and which he has omitted no occasion of manifesting) in the happiness and prosperity of his North American subjects, is warmly and affectionately appreciated by them. I am well aware that the people of this Province have ever been distinguished for their ardent loyalty; and I am further aware that their devoted attachment to British connection rests on principles which have stood all tests, and which have never been, and never can be shaken.—Gentlemen, I glory in identifying myself with such a people.

J. HARVEY.

Government House,  
Fredericton, 17th June, 1837.

**THE HEIR APPARENT TO THE THRONE OF FRANCE.**—The Duke D'Orleans, eldest son of Louis Philippe, is shortly to be married to the Princess Helene, a daughter of the Emperor of Russia. The discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, which lately arose upon a sum of money appropriated for the establishment of the Duke and the dowry of the Princess, has given some interest to this proposed alliance. We have thought that a short notice of the house of Mecklenburg-Schwerin might not be uninteresting.

The Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is bounded on the south and east by Prussia, on the west by Hanover and the territory of the free Hanseatic town of Lubec, and on the north by the Baltic. It has an extent of territory thirty six leagues in length by twenty in breadth, with a superficies of six hundred and forty six leagues. It is divided into five departments the circle of Mecklenburg; the principality of Schwerin; the Wendisch circle, and the seignories of Wismar and Rostock. Schwerin is the capital of the Grand Duchy. It is a pretty town well built, and is distinguished for its industry and the patronage of letters.

Among the towns of Mecklenburg, Wismar holds so great importance, on account of its port and maritime commerce. Gasteen is distinguished for its manufactures, and Rostock is the largest, most populous, and commercial town of the Duchy. It has the privilege of being governed by its own laws. The usual residence of the Grand Duke is at Ludwigsburg, in a magnificent castle, between Rostock and the Elbe. This castle has been termed the Versailles of Mecklenburg.

The Grand Duchy contains about 450,000 inhabitants. Since 1820 a part of its population has become free. The domains of the Prince comprise about one half of the whole country, the rest belongs to the nobles and the bourgeois, who pay two thirds of all the expenses of State. The predominant religion is Lutheran.

The Grand Duke exercises, with the estates of the Duchy, the power of making laws and regulating imposts. The revenues of the Duchy amount to 4,000,000 francs (about \$900,000) and its public debt is 18,000,000 of francs. The Dukes of Mecklenburg, in the former diet of the empire, had five votes in the College of Princes. They are now members of the Germanic confederation, in which they occupy the fourth rank, with Mecklenburg-Schwerin. They have two votes in the General Assembly, and one in the special meeting of the Diet. Their contingent to be furnished to the troops of the Confederation is 3,500 men. The Grand Duke of Schwerin is reputed to be one of the richest sovereigns of Europe. The half of all the lands in his Duchy belongs to his family as a private domain.

The Grand-ducal family of Mecklenburg has given seven queens to Russia, England, Denmark, Poland, and Prussia, and is now about to furnish a Duchess of Orleans to France. The Princess Helene is sister-uncle of Prince Paul, the reigning Grand Duke of Mecklenburg.

Prince Paul of Mecklenburg is son in law to the present King of Prussia; nephew of William, King of Holland; brother-in-law of the present Emperor of Russia; and cousin of the reigning Emperor of Austria.

SCRAPES FOR THE ECONOMICAL.

The other day I heard a mechanic say, 'I have a wife and two children; we live in a very small house; but to save my life I cannot spend less than twelve hundred dollars a year.' Another replied, 'You are not economical; I spend but eight hundred.' 'I thought to myself—Neither of you pick up your twine and paper.' A third and who was present, was silent; but after they were gone, he said, 'I keep house, and comfortably too, with a wife and children, for six hundred a year; but I suppose they would have thought me mean if I had told them so.' I did not think him mean; I merely occurred to me that his wife and children were in the habit of picking up paper and twine.

Bread is now so heavy an article of expense that all waste should be guarded against; and having it cut in the room will tend much to prevent. Since the scarcity in 1796, and 1800, that custom has been much adopted. It should not be cut until a day old. Earthen pans and covers keep it best.

## POETRY.

It is with a melancholy satisfaction that we copy into this number the following poetic tribute paid to the memory of a young officer whose early career was closed while he was on a duty for which his talents led him to be selected by our late Lieutenant Governor Sir Archibald Campbell. We were deeply interested in the fate of Mr. Hoste before it came to its final close; and when the sad news of his death reached us, the Narrator said, 'I hope they will secure his watch and send it to his family. When I sat by his bedside he was very languid, and observing that in a short time no instrument for the measure of hours and minutes would be of any use to him, he proffered me his watch and essayed to give it over my shoulders. I politely declined the present, rallying him on the loss he would feel in a few days when he would be well again and require it on his tramp; and that if in some future day he should fall at the head of his company or regiment, it would be a cherished souvenir to his friends.' I was taking my leave when he said, 'I shall never see you again; take this little compass, and wherever you are situated it can direct you to this spot from which I never shall be torn alive.' We cannot forbear quoting the beautiful ode of Collins before we give the tribute below.

How sleep the brave who sink to rest,  
By all their country's rights blest!  
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,  
Returns to deck their hallowed mould,  
She there shall dress a sweeter sod  
Than Fancy's tincture ever trod.

By fancy hands their knell is rung;  
By furies unseen their dirge is sung;  
Tears Honour comes, a pilgrim gray,  
To dress the turf that wraps their clay;  
And Freedom shall exult to repair,  
To dwell a weeping hermit there!

From the Country Herald.

**LINES  
On the death of J. W. Hoste, Esq. Ensign in the Forty-third Regiment of Light Infantry.**

A young man of high promise, and son of Sir J. C. Hoste, C. B. Colonel of the Engineers. He will sacrifice to his father's last year at Woodstock, New Brunswick, North America, at the early age of 19, while assisting in the exploration of a line for the Rail Road from St. Andrews to Quebec. He entered the service at 15 years of age. The following tribute to his memory is from the pen of a young Soldier, who for several years served under him, and by whom he will ever be remembered with feelings of gratitude and respect.

Let the bugle blast a woe, but muffle the drum,  
As ye bear the body to his wilderness grave,  
Ere ye lay him forth in the dark tomb,  
Pay in full the last honors a warrior can have.  
Place his helmet on high, lay the sword by its side,  
Which his father, on parting bestowed with a tear;  
Let it never be stained with dishonour, he cries,  
'Last hope of my age, in your glorious career.'  
'You have drawn it with honour,' the youth he replied.  
'Oh assure that your son will not stain his name;  
With his father's last best, honour'd gift by him made.'  
'Nor doubt that the old path to the pathway to fame.'  
His mother in sorrow bestow'd her last blessing,  
As the star of affection gleam'd bright in her eye;  
Now hushed, exulting; now weeping, now pressing  
Once more to her heart her own beautiful boy.

He wander'd away, but his young son was setting,  
As sinks yon bright orb 'neath the murmuring wave  
His home, and his parents—his country forgetting.  
In a far distant land he has found a lone grave.  
His mother may look through her lattice and sigh,  
'Why tarries the son of my heart from his home?  
But who shall describe in her bosom the anguish,  
When she learns that her son is within the tomb?'  
Tell his father the son of his promise is gone;  
That he died—that he perished in honour's bright path;  
We have pillow'd his head with a soft mossy stone,  
And the ouzelts belch'd o'er him their echoing wail.

Tread light on his grave—'tis a soldier that sleeps,  
Far from his kindred, his country—his home;  
Leaving parents and kindred in sorrow to weep,  
O'er the pride of their ruin'd hopes, wither'd and weep.

The plague was making great ravages in Barbary states, except Tunis, and caused great alarm in Spain, Italy and the other European kingdoms bordering on the Mediterranean. A cord of three thousand men had been drawn around Tunis, to prevent all communication with Tripoli, where the pestilence was more active. Nevertheless, the authorities of Gibraltar prohibited the entrance of vessels from Tunis into the bay.

## THE MECHANIC.

**SEAM VESSELS.**—The whole race of steam propelled vessels having left the field one by one, without being able to effect the object of their ambition, the ground was occupied by Mr. Henry Bell, who was bred a house carpenter. Having a turn for mechanics, and a great desire to follow out what others had abandoned, he employed Messrs. John Wood and Co., of Port Glasgow, to build a boat for him, which he called the 'Comet,' and having himself made a steam engine of three horse power, he applied the paddles. After several experiments, the Comet plied from Glasgow to Greenock, on the 18th January, 1812, and made five miles an hour against a head wind, while, in a short time, by simply increasing her power, she went seven miles an hour. This was the first vessel that was ever driven on a navigable river in Europe; and it is very remarkable, that notwithstanding the great progress in mechanical science, no improvement has yet been made on Mr. Bell's principle, although numerous efforts have been made, here and elsewhere, for that purpose. It is true that boats go swifter now than formerly, but the propelling system remains the same. All the new boats, either for the coast or river trade, are of greater engine power, and are much more splendidly fitted up for the accommodation of passengers. The speed is also greatly improved. The Liverpool steam boats, in 1831, were thought to have made good passages when they performed the run from Liverpool to Greenock, a distance of 220 miles in twenty-four to twenty-six hours. It is now done much sooner. On Wednesday, 24th June, 1835, the city of Glasgow steam packet left Greenock and arrived in Liverpool, in the unprecedented short period of seven hours and fifty-five minutes; and the steam packet Manchester left the Clarence Dock, Liverpool, on Monday evening, the 15th December, 1834, and arrived in Glasgow, a distance of 240 miles, discharged and loaded her cargoes, and was back again in the same dock, within the short period of sixty hours. The cabin fares of the river boats, are rather less than one penny per mile, and those of the out sea packets rather more. The fare from Glasgow to Liverpool is £1, 5s.

## FURNITURE POLISHING.

Take a large bag, with a perfectly level and small surface, and as soft as possible; wrap round it a piece of bladder, and over this wrap a piece of baize double; tie it with a piece of twine over the top part of the bag, and then on the part you intend polishing with you may pour a very small quantity of the preparation (or polish) over this wrap a clean soft linen rag and proceed to rub your work in a circular direction observing not to do more than about a square foot at a time; rub it lightly till the whole surface is covered; repeat this three or four times, according to the texture of the wood, each coat to be rubbed till the rag appears quite dry; and be careful not to put too much on your bag at a time and to move it to a clean polish, to prevent its sticking, as the polish depends in a great measure on the care you take in keeping it clean and free from dust during the operation.

**The true French Polish.**—To one pint of spirits of wine, add a quarter of an ounce of gum-arabic, a quarter of an ounce of gum arabic, and one ounce of shell-lac. Let your gums be well bruised and sifted through a fine piece of muslin, put the spirits and the gums together into a vessel that can be close corked, shake them in a warm stove, and frequently shaking them, in two or three days they will be dissolved. Strain it through a piece of fine muslin; and a gill of the best linseed oil shake it well, and keep it close corked for use.

**An Improved Polish.**—Take a pint of spirits of wine, add in a fine powder one ounce of seed-lac, two drachms gum-guaiacum, two drachms of dragon's blood, and two drachms of gum-mastic, expose them in a vessel stopp'd close, to a moderate heat for three hours, until you find the gums dissolved. strain it off into a bottle for use, with a quarter of the egg if seed oil, to be shaken up well with it—Yale. This polish is intended more particularly for dark coloured woods, for it is apt to give a tinge to such as ash, yew, or air wood, &c., owing to the admixture of dragon's blood, which gives it a red tinge.

**Waterproof Polish.**—Take a pint of spirits of wine, two ounces of gum benzoin, a quarter of an ounce of gum sandrac, a quarter of an ounce of gum-anime; these must be put into a bottle, corked, and placed either in a sand bath, or in hot water, till dissolved; then strain it, and after adding a quarter of a gill of the best clear poppy-oil, and shaking it well, it may be put by for use.

**Bright Polish.**—A pint of spirits of wine, and two ounces of gum-benzoin, and half an ounce of gum sandrac, but into a glass bottle, corked, and placed in a sand bath, hot or water till dissolved, will make a beautiful clear polish for Tunbridge ware goods, tea tables, &c.; it must be shaken from time to time, and when all dissolved, strained through a piece of fine muslin, and bottled for use.

## LOWER CANADA.

It will be seen by the proclamation, that the Executive has deemed it necessary to warn His Majesty's subjects throughout the Province against the efforts which are now making to induce them to violate the laws and organize illegal assemblies, in contempt of the established authorities.

This is the second time that Lord Gosford's administration has found it necessary to interfere, with a view to the preservation of the public peace and the maintenance of the public authority. The first was against the formation of armed bodies of men without the King's authority, and the second, against assemblies renouncing that authority, and publicly professing to establish a new system of government, in a legal or constitutional course. Such a state of things is certainly discreditable to the country; but it occurs in all countries where freedom is indulged in, to a degree of licentiousness, and where party passions and prejudices are apt to usurp the place of reason. We had a notable instance of the kind in the neighbouring Republic but a short time ago, when an attempt to nullify the revenue laws of the United States was resorted to by a party in the State of South Carolina; the energy of the United States Executive on that occasion, and General Jackson's appeal, by proclamation, to the good sense of the community, maintained the supremacy of the laws, and prevented great misfortune. The present notification will, at least, leave no pretext to any to say that they were not warned of the character of these assemblies, and if it is followed up with a decision similar to that of the American Executive, we trust that it will be equally successful.—*Quebec Gazette, 19th June.*

## The Wandering Piper.

This shrewd philanthropist is, we perceive about ending his labors in this country. He has succeeded in modifying matters so much, in relation to himself, that while some think him to be the disinterested personification of charity, which he claims to be, others insist upon his being the most consummate, and successful impostor, that has yet laid the gullibility of the natives under contribution. For our own part, we venture no opinion; preferring to do a delicate matter, to be of the true Van Buren non-committal policy. We shall all be the wiser, however, in due time, when the piper is at liberty to unfold his mystery, which he kindly promises to do, when it shall suit his convenience.

In the mean time, we suppose we are at liberty to subject the glorification, which the Baltimore press has, with characteristic liberality, bestowed on the piper, to the test of "analysis." These few figures furnished the figures, needs only Jack Downing's style to copy the whole sum out, adding his receipts subtracting his presents, multiplying the expenses, and in the due course of arithmetical calculation, dividing the profits, if any remain, which the piper denies in two, or rather his friends do for him. In the first place then, he has received during his various piping excursions in this country, the sum of \$27,000, of which he has given away \$12,000.—His traveling and other expenses, have amounted to \$15,000, which of course leaves him, as plain as cyphers can do it, minus \$6000.—This may all be very correct, but as he is about taking his departure for Europe, we will try if we cannot manage to let him leave us with a little better impression of American liberality than so serious a deficiency, paid, it is said, out of his own pocket, may perhaps feed the gentlemen to entertain. If, in so doing, we should accidentally manage to stumble on the key of mystery, so much the better, as we shall then be killing two birds with one stone. The piper's expenses for not quite four years, have been \$15,500. Allowing him the full extent of four years, we have 1460 days, which, taking his mission of charity into account, has not averaged him one dollar per day, but to be generous, let it be estimated at double that sum, and we have \$2,920; add to this something for the use of public rooms, which are sometimes, though but rarely, charged for, and other expenses, such as travelling 25,795 miles, at an average cost of three cents, or, to be liberal again, say five cents, making \$1,139 90 for this item; which several sums, with the \$6000 out of his own pocket, will wind up this mysterious business with a snug profit of not much, if any less, than \$10,000. We have cyphered it out from his own figures, and if we have come any thing like near the mark, there is an end, we take it, of the mystery.

To travel over a magnificent country like this, see all that is worth seeing about it, and live like a prince, without any thing else to do than to play upon a pipe, and be praised as a philanthropist and then go home with five or six thousand dollars in one's pocket, is a matter to make mystery of truly. It may be recorded, however, among the excruciating humiliations, since prize-winning charities have been bestowed by practicing on the credulity of those who, without a little mystery, would have staid at home, leaving the cunning piper to pipe to empty benches.—*Ibid. Gas.*











