

R, PORK, &c.

to from New York.
as FLOUR.
PORK.
BEEF.
For Sale by
DIMOCK & WILSON.
14.

ckeryware.

per 'Lord Seaton,' from
Liverpool—
now opening,
s Crockery ware.
sets of Blue, and Brown
sets of iron stone do, Ve-
king Dishes, with numerous
suitable for Country use.
C. BRADLEY.
2, 1-44, -11.

NOTICE.

is having any demands
late David Collins of Saint
is notified to send in their
within three months to
ANNE COLLINS.
Administratrix
14 August, 1844

ovision Store.
WS, MAY 21, 1844.

LDWELL, respectfully an-
nounces, that he has opened an
he side of Provisions &c., in
equipped by Mr. B. R. Fitz-
of Junc's Wharf, and now
Flour, Corn Meal, Beef, Pork,
r. Molasses, Soap, Candles,
a. Vinegar, Cheese, Fruit,
Pebacco, Eggs, and all
cles suitable for a retail Pro-
visions Store.

for Cash, the smallest possi-
ble, and on second price
BOND,
ine Flour, - Also, 23 Barrels
and Prime Beef, for ships
British Fisheries.

Loaf Sugar,
ea &c,

as just received per the
ick, from Liverpool:
best Cognac Brandy, and
Islands Gin,
Old-Port Wine,
- Old-Fish,
White Paint,
ap.
aland Starch,
Sugar,
ia, Pot Berley.
J. W. STREET.

McLEAN,
N. M. RICHANT,
ARY PUBLIC.

LY intimates that he has
his Office to the Store
y J. B. BROWN, at the
Wharf, where he reads
the Public in the above
CONSIGNMENT,
must descriptions,
ug and Office Stores,
er articles, which are
y low for Cash or ap-
s 8, 1844.

MOLASSES,
R, &c.

erance FLOUR,
this do.
ratch,
mgs,
lavy Bread,
RS,
S, RICE,
Logwood, Redwood,
Irish and Gin, Spem
S, 10 and 10 1/2, &c.
in Bond
Pork,
MOLASSES,
Sugar,
Sale by
R. WALTON.

RICE.

hibited to the Subscriber
or Book Account, of
ex in the - this day,
is a receipt on or
N. M. RICHANT, they
placed by the
JOHN LOCKHART
- 8, 1844

The Standard,

OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

VOLUME II

NUMBER 50

Price 15s. in Town]

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1844.

[15s. sent by Mail.

PROSPECTUS FOR OUR NEW VOLUME.

SPLENDID ATTRACTIONS!

THE NEW WORLD,
VOLUME X, FOR 1845,
TO COMMENCE THE FIRST WEEK IN
JANUARY.

PARK BENJAMIN, EDITOR.

The present proprietors of this long es-
tablished and justly celebrated literary new-
paper take great pleasure in announcing that
they have secured the valuable services of
PARK BENJAMIN, ESQ., who was the
first editor of the N. W. WORLD, and under
whose charge it was raised to the highest
point of reputation and prosperity, and by
whom it was thus continued for several
years.

Arrangements of the most expensive char-
acter have been made, by which the attrac-
tions of the New World will be vastly in-
creased in the coming year, and which can-
not fail to give it a universal circulation in
every nook and corner of the land. Our
most important feature will be a series of
exquisitely written sketches, entitled

THE LITTLE

Miseries of Human Life

A series of comical, quizzical and pathetic work
to be illustrated with over

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ENGRA-
VINGS.

Designed and executed by the greatest ar-
tists in Europe, exhibiting in the most hu-
morous and ludicrous manner, all the "ills
which flesh is heir to," and which will find
a counterpart in the experience, observation,
and daily life of

Every Man and Woman in
America.

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this country—and we can readily imagine
the pleasure and surprise with which this
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will be followed by

ANOTHER GREAT WORK

Of a totally different but equally strange and
amusing character, to be splendidly em-
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the public. To contain these in the most
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the form will, after this volume, be changed
to a Quarto, similar to the "London Pictor-
ial Times."

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est order of merit. The New World will
be emphatically a Newspaper and not a Mag-
azine. It will not be a repository of dic-
tatorial essays, but a racy, spirited lively and
entertaining record of passing events. It
will abound in interesting Tales and Anec-
dotes—contain just and independent criti-
cism; encouraging folly and extolling merit;
and speaking the truth fearlessly on all sub-
jects.

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per will be of a fine quality, and type large,
clear and uniform; so that the New World
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beautiful Pictorial Sheets of London and
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shall excel its former character in every re-
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claims to be called the most able, entertain-
ing and agreeable, and for its style and con-
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expense spared to carry out the designs of
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BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Death of Mrs. Siddons.—It is with regret
that we announce the death of this talented
lady. Mrs. Siddons had left Cheltenham
where she had been staying for the benefit
of her health, and on arriving in London had
a surgical operation performed, which she
survived only two days.

THE STANDARD.

GREAT YIELD.—The Year with Herald
says, Mr. Abram Wynn raised the present
season from one quart of seed, four bushels
and a half of barley! It was planted like
potatoes, in rows about fifteen inches apart,
mature being put in the drills.

Heavy Robbery.—At Philadelphia a few
days ago, as the Collector of the Northern
Liberty Bank was walking about Sixth street
near Market, with the sum of \$8,191 in a
wallet, which he had collected from several
city banks, he was surrounded by a gang
one of whom caught him by the throat, while
the others took from him the wallet. Be-
fore the collector could recover from his
surprise and alarm, thieves had effected their
escape with the money.

The Siamese Twins have for some time
past settled down in Wilkes County, U. S.
as farmers.—Each of their ladies has pre-
sented her particular lord with a daughter. They
contemplate making another tour through
North America.

This Rate of Interest in England, at pre-
sent, is three per cent, and money is abun-
dant at that rate.

Quite an excitement has occurred in
Charleston among the Israelites in conse-
quence of the Governor of South Carolina
having in his proclamation recommended a
day of public humiliation and prayer, only
to those who believed in the Father and his
Son, the Saviour. At a meeting held in
that city, one hundred Israelites remon-
strated at this distinction being made by the Gov-
ernor as being one not recognized by the
Constitution and laws. The Governor in
reply says he is the Chief Magistrate of a
Christian community, and that he has no ap-
ology to offer.

Mexico Affairs.—The last accounts from
Mexico are to the 24th ult., and contain the
important intelligence of the refusal of the
Camber Dupuis to vote a loan to carry on
a war between Mexico and Texas. Another
revolution in Mexico appears inevitable—
soon. The Minister of Finance has resign-
ed his office. In New Mexico an attempt
was made to assassinate the Governor in his
own house, but was unsuccessful, the assass-
in himself being killed. A Frenchman
named Charroin, was murdered, in the city
of Mexico, on the 25th Oct., by a Mexican
photographer named Navarro. No news from
Texas.

Extraordinary Trial.—A trial for libel,
which has excited much interest took place
in Kingston (Canada West) a few days ago.
It appears that the Corporation of the city
of Kingston have fallen into corrupt prac-
tices. For some time past a paper, called the
"Constitution," has been exposing the corrup-
tion which has been perpetrated by the Cor-
poration, the result of which was a criminal
prosecution!

The alleged libel was in an article censur-
ing the Corporation for having lent a portion
of the public funds to themselves, on their
own individual responsibility; and came
out in the course of the trial that they had
taken £1,150 in this manner. Notwithstand-
ing that the strength of the evidence was suf-
ficient, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty,
thereby vindicating the freedom of the Press,
and crushing this stupid attempt to
hinder a discussion on the conduct of a public
body amenable to public opinion.

We find the following in the Frederickton
Head Quarters, of the 27th Nov.

Among the Obituaries published in the last
Loyalist we find one, which if not very win-
try, is certainly wicked enough to merit pub-
lic notice.

The Loyalist was the only public Journal in
this Province, in which it was thought
proper and expedient to publish a most un-
fortunate eulogium which took place from
a most respectable family in the city of Saint
John, and in this notice the Editor tells us
"We forbear to mention names, because we
would not willingly add to the pain the lady's
friends must feel, although we believe we are
in such forbearance." Next week he alludes
to the father of the young lady in terms too
plain to be mistaken, and concludes his Obitu-
ary with saying that he having "for some time
been undecided whether to embrace
Infidelity or Popery, is now ready to em-
brace the true faith" having lately seen the
following passage of Scripture fulfilled: "The
Sins of the Fathers shall be visited upon the
Children." When language such as this

is given to the world as the Chit-chat of our
conversance, we would feel obliged to the Loy-
alist to inform us in what particular circu-
mstances it must surely be selected and
cannot be numerous otherwise their merit
and domestic calamity would have reach-
ed their ears in those of the Editor of the
Loyalist.

We often hear of the licentiousness of the
press in the neighboring Republic, and
have had opportunities of witnessing the fer-
ocity with which public men are sometimes
assailed by their political opponents. The
Loyalist, however, "Out Herod's Herod,"
and leaves the sledge-hammer abuse of the
United States a days journey behind.

We have never until last Thursday seen
or heard of a public journalist taunting a
rival with the misfortune which successful
rivalry has heaped on his head;—we have
never known the most rabid scribble attempt
publicly to know at the heart of a mother
while it yet bleed for the errors of her
offspring;—we have never until then known
the conductor of a press use the power in
his hands for the purpose of a gratuitous
male misfortune, and until then we had never
seen the word of God made to perform the
work of the Devil by torturing an already
afflicted family.

With such sentiments and feelings as the
Loyalist has on this occasion exhibited, the
people of Frederickton have no communi-
cation with the paper, and the Loyalist
knows not, nor do we care, what has in-
duced our contemporary to write or admit such a
paragraph into his paper, but this we do
know—the party which he purports to be
the organ will not thank him for his wit, nor
admire his prudence in expending it at the
expense of every feeling which is creditable
to human nature.

CAPTAIN KIDD'S TREASURE.—What if the
treasure of the Hudson should turn out to
be a veritable pirate ship crammed with gold
and silver after all! A communication in the
journal of commerce contains some affidavits
calculated to shake the belief of those who
have been laughing at the speculation of
Captain Cram and Mr. Cowles.

From these affidavits it appears that some
time ago the wreck was bored until in one
case the bit, or point of the drill, was coated
with a white substance, which Capt. Cram
believed to be silver, and which did not rust
as the other portion did. On another occa-
sion after drilling some time on a hard sub-
stance, a piece of silver was attached to the
steel bit.—On putting down a hollow bit
silver fragments and scrapings were brought
up whether of plate or coin could not be as-
certained, but they were brought up from
about eight feet below the deck of the ves-
sel.

Mr. Cowles confirmed the statements, and
narratives having obtained other fragments
some of which are silver, and also that the
pipe employed on the occasion was for about
three feet coated in various places with what
appears to be silver, which has not rusted
like other parts of the pipe, although it has
been out of the water two or three
days.

The workmen confirm the above particu-
lars, and the communication closes with the
following certificate, to show what the
testing of a piece of metal proved it to be.

"I hereby certify that I received from Sar-
gent & Co., a piece of metal 118 grains
weight, on assay, I find to be gold of 96 1/2
carats fine.

S. S. BOWMAN.

17 John Street

New York, Nov. 21st, 1844.

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT OF A CAP- TAIN TO A SICK SEAMAN.

Boston papers publish the following ac-
count of a brutal sea captain, the master of
a white ship, whose conduct would disgrace
the quarter deck of a pirate. The Seaman,
Simsbury, upon whose complaint the suit
was brought, has obtained \$400 damages—
how far this was a just compensation for the
unfortunate victim may be judged from the
following uncontroverted testimony.

"When about to log this sick seaman,
the captain took off his coat, rolled up his
sleeves, and his superiors around him, and
told his helpers not to interfere, saying
that he intended to give him something by
which he should remember him to the day
of his death. [This threat he accomplished
in the letter—the young man exhibited
the frightful scars to his jury.] When the
dauntless and hitherto respectful sailor said,
"I have a record of your treatment Captain
Whitcomb, in black and white," the brute re-
plied, "I'll put it down, — you, in
black and red, I'll give you the Victoria
stripes, you — English — — — and
after given him six or seven lashes every one
of which cut to the quick, and sent him
bleeding all over him, he would shout
out with a howl, 'you have done that, oh! —
— you!'" This brutal and disgusting
conduct of the captain, and the degraded
human nature, embodied in a sailor,
with absolute power, was heard of a while
ago, and was continued, according to the testimony of

one of the witnesses, for an hour and a half
and according to all of them, until the sick
man hung, moaning with agony, as if dying,
and finally fainted away in the rigging.

But it was not to this man alone that
the cruel and brutal conduct of the captain
was directed. In the same man-
ner, throughout the voyage a period of three
or four years. At Malaga, Edward Gre-
gory was flogged severely with a rope, on the
bare back. He was seized up to the main
rigging on the starboard side of the ship.—
He was beaten with a piece of top-gallant
brace about a quarter of an inch thick. He
was beaten until he was senseless; he hung
by his wrists; this back was much lacerated
and in a wretched condition; he was black
and blue from the waist to the crown of his
head.

A mulatto boy on board asked the cap-
tain for something to eat, saying he was hun-
gry—the captain kicked him about the deck
beat him severely and sent him up to the
top-gallant cross trees—keeping him there
during a severe rain storm from 12 at noon
until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He was
then called down by Capt. W., who ordered
a gun to be brought aft from the waist, or-
dered him to strip off all his clothing, lashed
him with his belt on the gun, and ordered
all the foremast hands to strike him three
blows each, with an oak stave, and flogged
him ever after going into the fore-castle.—
The same boy was severely used the night
previous to the ship's arrival off Sandy
Hook."

Miscellany.

HARRIET NEWELL.

A distinguished missionary, a sister of the
Aunt of Miss Atwood, a merchant of Haver-
hill, Massachusetts. She was born October
10th, 1793. She was educated at Bradford
Academy, with Miss Hazeltine, afterwards
Miss Judson. She was four years younger
than that celebrated woman. She became
pious about the same time, and there can be
no doubt that the determination of Miss H.
to unite herself with Mr. Judson, and
to become a missionary to the East Indies,
had a great effect on her destiny. She was
married at the same time with her friend,
and embarked on board the same vessel for
India, on the nineteenth day of February,
1812; but after reaching Calcutta she, with
her husband, was obliged to embark for the
Isle of France, not being permitted to stay
at Calcutta. On the 8th of October she be-
came the mother of a daughter, who lived
but five days, and was buried in the ocean.
On reaching the Isle of France she lingered
until the twentieth of November, 1812, just
nine months and a day after leaving the
sides of her native land. She was indeed
the first martyr to the missionary cause, but
she never had the slightest opportunity to
exert her activity and benevolence in a
cause which she, no doubt, had near at heart.
She was a young woman of fair talents and
respectable acquirements, and of unquestion-
able piety. She had naturally a feeble con-
stitution which could not support the ill she
was called to suffer. She died a most hope-
ful Christian. She wished not to survive
her confinement and the loss of her babe,
but was desirous of sinking into the sweet
slumbers of the grave, and her wish was
granted.

Before her departure she had written many
letters to her female friends, which are
proofs of good talents, and a warm heart,
devoted to the great causes of charity and
religion. She left a circle of friends dear to
her, to engage in the missionary cause at an
early period of life, for she was only nine-
teen years of age at her death. In every
good and great cause there must be martyrs;
and she was the first among American mis-
sionaries to India. M. Newell survived his
wife for several years, and died at Bombay
of the epidemic cholera, having probably
taken the disease in attending the sick and
dying. He was a man of some learning,
great zeal, and well suited to his calling.
The account of the death of his wife is im-
mortal touching; it bears the marks of genu-
ine affection, which is better than a world
of poetry or speaking of the sorrows of the
heart.

Popular Errors.—It is an error to sup-
pose that because you silence a man you
convince him or because he declines to an-
swer you that he lacks the power. It is an
error to fancy that because a woman looks
at you she is in love with you, or because
she sighs when you are by that she is dying
for you, sighing is a well bred modification
of yawning, and so often betrays weariness
or anxiety or solicitude. It is an error to
imagine that because a man smiles at you he
is your friend, or because he covets your ar-
rival that he cares a fig about you; smiles
and professions are now the cheapest things
in the market, except patriotism. It is an
error to fancy that because a woman can
play a piano and contralto, that she is ac-
complished; or because she speaks in a low
voice, and rolls up her eyes, that she is uni-

able. It is an error to suppose that because
a monkey chatters he possesses reason, and
it is equally an error to suppose that loud
talkers are men of courage.

SECRETS.—Never reveal a secret even to
your most intimate friend. It is a sacred
deposit, and he that betrays his trust is guilty
of the worst kind of desertion. The re-
ply of Charles II, when importuned by a no-
bleman to communicate something of a pri-
vate nature, deserved to be engraved upon
the hearts of every one. "Can you keep a
secret?" asked that subtle monarch.

"Most faithfully," returned the noble-
man.

"So can I," was the laconic and severe
answer of Charles.

There is a book on earth, so favorable to
all the kind and all the sublime affections, or
so unfriendly to hatred and persecution, to
tyranny, injustice and every sort of malevo-
lence, as the Gospel. It preaches nothing
throughout but mercy, benevolence and
peace.—Beattie.

GOOD HUMOR IN POLITICS.—It was quite
remarkable that notwithstanding there has
been great political excitement, and many
hard words uttered, yet at the election gen-
erally there was perfect good humour mani-
fested among the people of all parties. This
is right. It is a manifestation of both good
sense and sound principle. We are a re-
publican people, and the party that is up to-
day may be down to-morrow. Majorities
fade into minorities, new parties, sects and
divisions. In all this round of change, each
individual should reflect that each other
has the same rights as himself. He should
reflect that his own fortunes may change,
above all, he should reflect that his char-
acter as a man and a citizen are more im-
portant than his character as a partisan.

As a republican, he should meet his fel-
low citizens in the spirit of equal rights. As
a man he should meet them in the spirit of
kindness, of feeling, forbearance toward their
faults, charity toward their motives. Had
we thought more of this in times past, and
practised more on the true principles of a
Christian Republic, our political strife
would rather be a strife in generosity, and
an emulation in public virtue than the broil
of excited partisans.

We say this at the close of an election,
in reference to the manner in which victory
or defeat should be received. No partisan
of our countrymen can ever be regarded as
enemies; and therefore no partisan should
exult over another in the manner of enemies.
We have a right to rejoice in the success of
our opinions and principles, but we have no
right to embitter the feelings of our oppo-
nents, for they are our fellow-citizens, and
we may need their sympathies and assistance
in the common concerns of life.

Some one was telling us, the other even-
ing, of a remark that he once heard a mar-
ried man make, whose wife proved to be the
better half, in the wrong sense of the term.
— "I loved my wife," he said "at first, as
much as anybody ever did love a wife. For
the first two months, I actually wanted to
see her up, and ever since then I've been sor-
ry I didn't!"

What skill in arms was in the middle ages
skill with the pen is now, with the enormous
difference of the greatest scope and results,
but chivalry had its amenities, which are
still wanting in the literary lists, and the use
of a mighty power lack the decorum and
mannerism which deservedly make so great
an impression on the world.

The Polka Dance.—This dance, which
has become so famous is of recent Bohemian
origin. A peasant girl, servant to a citizen
in Eibekostelez, a town three hours distant
from Prague, was on Sunday dancing for
her pastime, at the same time accompan-
ing her steps with an air of her own fancy.
The Schenker and organist, Joseph Ne-
ruda, having observed her movements, com-
posed an air adapted thereto. The dance
was afterwards, for the first time, performed
in public at Eibekostelez, from then it was
introduced into Prague, where it obtained the
name of Polka, thence migrated to Paris,
where it acquired much celebrity, and finally
extended itself to London, New York, and
all the great towns on the other side of the
Atlantic. The girl, the inventor of this fa-
mous dance, is now married in her native
country.

Roman Antiquities.—Several medals and
Roman coins have lately been discovered at
Bavay, in France. There was also a statue-
ette in bronze of Hippocrates, represented as
a naked child, having a scarf falling from
the right shoulder over a part of his be-
dy to the left side. On the head is the lotus,
on the back a quiver, and on the shoulders
wings. On the right arm is a small cru-
scipend, by the handle while the finger
is placed on the lip. With the left hand he
leans on a knotted staff, round which a ser-
pentine entwines. Near him is a bird rest-
ing on a rock, at his feet a hare or rabbit, and
on his left a hawk.

