

ROYAL MAIL.

STANDARD,
NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 2. SAINT ANDREWS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1835. Number 45.

GEO. FRED. CAMPBELL,
Post Master.

NEW-YORK Aug. 12, 1835.

extensive as it deserved to be. By showing that this remedy is as powerful in simple inflammations as in inflammation of the tonsils, M. Valpea hopes that practitioners will no longer hesitate to make proof of its efficacy, and rescue thereby hundreds of human beings from the grave.—*Medical Journal.*

(From Tait's Journal of July.)

NEW-YORK AG. 12, 1835.
Gentlemen—Being impressed with a sense of the deepest gratitude for my preservation from the late calamitous fire, which has been particularly destructive and afflicting to the interest of so many of our craft, I feel constrained to manifest the same by placing in your hands the enclosed sum, \$100, with a request that you would make a distribution of it among the needy workmen of our trade, who are thrown out of employment by this calamity. I enclose this to you, gentlemen, because your presiding over the two Societies in this city, makes you better acquainted with the needy, than I can possibly be; and having the fullest confidence in your disposition and ability to give a proper direction to the same.

following are the particulars as far as

The following are the particulars as far as we are enabled to procure them for to day:

Tulsa street—Broke out in 111, 113, and 115. Fulton, five story buildings, occupied as book stores, printing offices, and book binders, all totally destroyed. A man named Blanchard jumped from the 4th story of 113, with his clothes on fire, and died in about five minutes after striking the ground.—This may have been considered rash, but it must be recollected that the fire broke out at an early hour in the morning when all were in their beds—that the buildings are extremely high, and the rooms and passages being small and filled with smoke, rendered escape from the staircase next to impossible. Mr. Scott, Mr. C. Baldwin, Messrs. Carlisle and Waite, printers, who sleep in the same building, were among the ruins. Nos. 107, Mr. Jno. Budd, cabinet maker—109, Mrs. Prennis's boarding house; and 117, occupied by Amb. Bell, & Co.—all three story, brick—totally destroyed.

On the opposite side of Fulton, Nos. 116, Gale, Wood and Hughes, silversmiths—118, Joseph & S. Hall, gunsmiths—114, three story brick—all totally destroyed—112, (three story) partially; also the 5th story brick house corner of Dutch street, partially.

Ann street.—No. 32, 1st story, Old Court-lyman office; 2d and 3d, a bindery, and 4th and 5th, Wm. E. Dean printer—building entirely destroyed. No. 34, 5 story, totally destroyed—occupied in the basement as a press room, with two Napiers, belonging to H. Anderson, value \$3000—insured \$1500 on that and printing office in third story, which alone was valued at \$1500. First story of same building, Transcript paper; publication materials mostly saved. 2d story Jeffersonian; materials partly saved. 4th story, furniture of the old Catholic Church, temporarily deposited there, entirely destroyed. 5th story, printing-office of the New Yorker, (Greely & Winchester.) Their total loss is about \$2500, having saved, out of the general wreck, only a few papers. Nos. 38 and 40, 2 story brick, entirely destroyed.

On the opposite side of the street, No. 33, a five story brick, occupied as a paper warehouse below, and as a bindery in the third story—No. 33, occupied by Mr. Scott, printer, Mr. Redfield stereotype founder, and others—both destroyed.—This was also the printing office of the Mirror, 8000 copies of which, prepared for the present week, were destroyed, a small proportion only of which was insured. Also the Catholic Church and a 2 story brick adjoining.

Nassau street.—Extending to Nassau st. destroying Nos. 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 111, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120; 114, 116 and 118, all occupied as Book and Paper stores, and Bookbinderies. 106, 108, 3 story brick; 110, 112, 4 story brick, all totally destroyed. 114, 116, 118, were all five story brick. 122, 123, 3 story brick—Lawyers' offices lower part; upper part dwellings. 123, owned by E. Weyman—insured; occupied by Mrs. Ball as a boarding house, and lower floor by J. C. Hart, E. Barnes, and A. Kiriland, Attorneys. 124, lower floor E. Brown and F. A. Talmadge, Attorneys. 120, occupied by Mr. Edie, Baker. 110, Jno. Campbell & Co., Paper Warehouse, which extended in 27th Ann street. No. 111, Nassau street, a small two story frame building, adjoining the Mirror Office, occupied as a *Segar* store,—partially destroyed.—N. Y. Eve. Star.

To preserve Specimens in Natural History.—To preserve the skins of animals for exhibition, arsenical soap has been found to be the most perfect guard against vermin, and is prepared in the following manner. viz. camphor 5 oz.; arsenic in powder, 2lbs.; white soap, 2lbs.; salt of tartar, 12 oz.; chalk in powder, 4 oz. Rub this thoroughly over the inner surface, and afterwards stuff the animal for the case.

"TO PREVENT MUSQUETOE.—Attach a piece of flannel or sponge to a thread made fast to the top of the bedstead, wet the flannel or sponge with camphorated spirits and the musquitoes will leave the room."

We have been asked how many sides there

re in the House of Commons, which we suspect is rather a difficult matter to determine. If, when the new house is built, each of the various parties is to be accommodated within it, the building will be of a most singular construction. We cannot imagine the necessity of a single which would be formed, for there are not less than seven different grades of politicians. As present there are certainly no two sides equal to one another; and if it be not dangerous, it is at least unpleasant that men should be directly opposed to each other should they sit cheek by jowl on the same bench. We remember how annoyed Sir Robert Peel felt when Cobden rubbed his back with his knees. How the architect will arrange, settling geographical preponderance, we know not.

Hancock, the city seach-maker, who died the other day, left a request in his will that all his workmen, after he was put into the ground, should be regaled with a prime tureen of roast-beef, plum-pudding &c., accompanied with plenty ale, pipes, tobacco, &c., which request was very properly complied with. We should be inclined to think, that Hancock was either a wag or a philosopher, and looked on "grieving as folly," and that the right end of life was to live and be jolly; at any rate he could not have devised a better scheme to secure a good word from his survivors. Commend us, we say, to all such funerals.

"I shall never consider myself a great man," said the erudite Derry Dawson to his brother-in-law, "until I arrive at the dignity of being caricatured." "True," replied Peel, "but you have the consolation of knowing what a capital subject you are for it."

THE DEMON EPIGRAPH.
Here lies the Devil! ask no other name—
You mean the Duke of —, Hush! we mean the
same.

Young B——, who had just arrived from his army at the Cape, was conversing the other evening at Lansdowne House, about the predilection which the lion always exhibits for the flesh of an Hottentot. "A lion what?" inquired Dowager Lady G——. "A Hottentot, my dear Lady G——," replied the young lieutenant. "Bless my soul," exclaimed her Ladyship, "this is the first time that I ever heard they cooked the lion's viands abroad."

A GOOD-UN.—Alderman Wilson has positively forwarded to our office a pun, entirely, he says, of his own manufacture. "What animal existed before the creation of the world? A *shay-hess*." We conjecture this to be the worthy Aldermen pronunciation of "chaos."

A CLERICAL GAMBLER.—An action came on for trial on Monday in the Court of Exchequer, brought by one Braddon, an attorney, against a clergyman of the name of Willis, for services rendered to the defendant in the negotiating the purchase of a Chapel of Ease at Werthing, the treaty for which, however, went off in consequence of the proprietor, Dr. Burton, making the discovery that Willis was in the habit of frequenting races, a recreation that the worthy doctor deemed not at all in accordance with his clerical position.

ordained with the sacred character of "clothing." Singular enough, one of the pleas put in by the defendant was, that the plaintiff was indebted to him (the clergyman) for bets on horse-racing in a larger amount than was claimed by the attorney, but whether the reverend gentlemen produced evidence in support of his defence, we know not—of this we are assured however, that the novelty of the plea excited a good deal of amusement and much conversation among the gentlemen of the long robe. Mpley Moloch was the horse we believe, on which the bets were chiefly won, and who proved in this instance a very ungracious evidence of the faith-fulness of this spiritual pastor of the Establishment. It is a farce to say a reformation of the Church is needed!

The total destruction of the hopes of the Praed having engendered ideas of an extremely melancholy complexion, he the other drew the learned Horatio into the depth of an argument on the subject of suicide, which both exhibited considerable erudition. Twiss contended for the superiority of chaos and the bodkin, while Praed insisted upon the instantaneous efficacy of poison and hemlock. "Of the two, however," he observed, "I should decidedly prefer the former; arsenic acid is the stuff for putting out the brief candle." "There," exclaimed Twiss, "I am decidedly opposed to you, conceiving it, as do, to be the most fraudulent way in which man can possibly put an end to his existence." "How fraudulent?" inquired Praed. "Because," said Horatio, "the very act of swallowing poison is nothing less than a *su-*

Charles Knight promises us "a Discourse of Natural Theology," from the pen of Lord Brougham. This volume will surprise many who have presumed to doubt whether lordship had any religion at all, natural or supernatural. The learned lord since his retirement from the woollack, has, we imagine, given much of his thoughts to another world, and feeling he has no longer a chance of being premier in politics, is determined to be a premier in theology.

Captain Back speaks in terms of the warmest praise, of the numerous attentions and valuable assistance that he received during his journey, from Governor Simpson and the different Gentlemen of the Hon. Hudson Bay Company's stations.

As our citizens have always taken a lively interest in this expedition, we think it right to lay before them again the instructions which Captain Back received from Government, shortly before leaving England, (as detailed by the Arctic Land Committee, in the prospectus published by us in April 1832.) and then so far as we are able, from the information we have been able to procure, to furnish them a brief sketch of what was actually accomplished. After directing him to place himself at the disposal of the Hudson's Bay Company, the instructions run thus:—

"To leave Liverpool early in February and to proceed with his party by way of New York to Montreal, and thence along the usual route pursued by North West Traders, to Great Slave Lake, which it is hoped that he will reach by the 20th July. He is then to strike off to the north-eastward, or in such other direction as he may ascertain to be the most expedient, in order to gain the Thlewathcho, or Great Fish River, which is believed either to issue from Great Slave Lake, or to rise in its vicinity, and thence to flow with a navigable course to the northward till it reaches the sea. On arriving at the banks of this river, he is to select a convenient situation for a winter residence, and immediately appoint a portion of his force to erect a house thereon; but, if possible he is to proceed himself with an adequate party, and explore the river to the coast the same season, erecting a conspicuous land mark at its mouth, and leaving notice of his intention to return the ensuing spring, in case Capt. Ross should be making progress along this part of the shore. He is to take care, however, to return before the commencement of winter, to avoid any undue exposure of his men. During the winter he is directed to construct two boats capable of navigating the Polar Sea; and, as early as possible in the ensuing spring, to descend to its shores.

"His proceedings afterwards are necessarily left much to his own judgment. He is first to push on to Cape Garry, where His Majesty's late ship *Fury* was wrecked; on the remaining stores of which it is known that Captain Ross in some measure relied; but in making for this point, whether by east or west, he will be governed by the position of the mouth of the river, and other local circumstances, as he progressively ascends them. While passing along the coast, he is to keep a vigilant look out upon the shore for any signal or indication of the party which he was in search of (particularly at the entrance of the Hecla or *Fury* straits should he take the eastern passage); and in the event of his meeting them previous to his arrival at Cape Garry, he is to offer to return and conduct them to the Hudson's Bay Settlement. Or, should he find any indication of their having been on any part of the coast before his arrival, he is to search minutely for some memorial, that may lead to the discovery of their intentions; and proceed, in the event of success, in whatever practicable direction may seem best calculated to lead him to them. But whatever may be his prospect of success, he is on no account to prolong his search beyond such a period of the year (varying from the 12th to the 20th of August according to the distance he may have attained) as will ensure his return to his winter quarters before the severe weather sets in, as on his acting in this particular with due caution, may depend the eventual safety and success of the whole Expedition.

"On his return to his temporary establishment he is carefully to examine the state of his supplies communicating also with Great Slave Lake, to ascertain whether additional

tween Point Turnagain and Ross' Pillar.—
 Several boats were with the utmost activity
 built during the winter, but in spring, finding
 that they had an insufficient supply of provisions,
 they could only take one with them.—
 It was not until the month of July 1824, that
 the expedition got to open water on the
Thesee-cho-de-zeth or Great Fish River.—
 Captain Back, we believe, succeeded in determining
 that this river runs to the northward,
 and 'if we understand the purport of the scanty
 information which has reached us, it has its source on a
 height of land, about 150 to 200 miles from Fort Reliance,
 the winter establishment of the expedition at the
 eastern extremity of *Great Slave Lake.*—
 Captain Back is the first European who has
 visited *Great Fish River*, and examined its
 course to the Polar Sea. Its very existence
 was doubted by many geographers. It is
 said to be large, but dangerous of navigation
 —greatly impeded by ice, and having little
 but mounds of sand along its banks. It falls
 into the Polar Sea, at a point, as far as we
 can learn, that coincides very near to the
 place assigned to it by Captain Back and the
 Arctic Committee in London, in their prospectus
 already referred to.

Farther than this, we only know that the
 party of intrepid travellers had to encounter
 every obstacle to which polar navigation is li-
 able, and we are led to believe that immense
 masses of ice, accompanied by uncommonly
 severe weather, finally arrested their pro-

How far the labours of the expedition will increase our knowledge of the line of coast, we are unable to say; but from what has been stated above, it is obvious that a new route has been opened to the Polar sea, and that the large blank which formerly struck the eye, on surveying the map, will now in a great measure be filled up. Captain Back will, we believe, have much interesting information to communicate, respecting his observations on the Aurora, the changes on the needle as he drew northward, &c. The extreme cold experienced, we learn, was 70° below zero.

The expedition returned to Fort Reliance, which place Capt. Back left on 20th March, 1835, and travelled on snow-shoes to Fort Chipewyan. From this station he departed on 28th May, and arrived at Lachine, as already mentioned, on the 6th instant.

Thus has terminated an expedition, undertaken from the most generous and lofty motives of which our nature is susceptible, pursued with the utmost ardour and zeal, and conducted in safety through dangers and difficulties of no ordinary kind, with the most consummate wisdom.

The preceding notice has been hurriedly thrown together, and it is not improbable some mistakes may have crept into it, which with every attention on our part, it is scarcely possible to avoid, when writing on such a subject.

Inflammation of the Throat cured by Alum.—Powdered alum, applied by the finger to cure acute inflammation of the throat in a few days. The efficacy of this remedy, says the author, is as marvellous as it is rapid. Employed the first, second, third or fourth day, while there is yet no abscess in the tonsils, it arrests all symptoms, as it were by enchantment; the fever abates, the swelling diminishes, the appetite returns and the convalescence is quickly decided and complete. Alum had already been in use for certain disorders of the throat; in a malignant inflammation, for example, than in chronic; but as the greater number of practitioners remained fixed in opinion that it must be dangerous in common inflammations, its use was not

Pray give my compliments to Farrow,
Remember ere you go to bed.
A. M.

NEW ORLEANS.—The prosperity of New Orleans is unexampled in the annals of the growth of any city. Money is plenty and likewise to be so. The stock of the different Banking and Insurance Companies, chartered at the last session of the legislature, is rapidly taken up, and preparations are being made for commencing operations. Many improvements are going on, particularly in the number of fine buildings that are in progress, which strengthen American Theatre

One of the new purposes to which caoutchouc has been lately applied, is to render coffins water-proof.

"The Altar and the Gibbet."—"I saw several love-makings; one was enough. The youth sat in the corner of the room, abstracted and silent for whole evenings; whilst the lady was playing at cards with the company which usually assembled at her father's house. I cannot understand why people who have made up their minds to a fatal measure, delay; why not arrange preliminaries at once and have it over! Better to fight a duel by lanterns immediately after a quarrel, or be hanged immediately that one is prepared for the next world; for when a traveller is ready for a journey, shoes on his feet, staff in hand and loins girt, he dislikes to be delayed."—*Alexander's Sketches in Portugal.*

TYPOGRAPHICAL.—We take much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt from GEO. F. HOPKINS & SON, of the following note, enclosing a check for \$25. "We send you the enclosed to be distributed among the most needy of the Printers, who have suffered by the late calamitous fire."

The following note accompanied the donation of Mr. CHANDLER, which was acknowledged yesterday.

Original issues in 'Poor Condition
Best copy available