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GEO. N. SMITH.

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The Standard.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 5. SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1838. *Number* 46.

MONTHLY ALMANAC

1838. Nov.	First week	Second week	Third week	Fourth week	Old style
Thursday	1	8	15	22	2
Friday	2	9	16	23	
Saturday	3	10	17	24	5
Sunday	4	11	18	25	
Monday	5	12	19	26	
Tuesday	6	13	20	27	
Wednesday	7	14	21	28	

USEFUL MEMORANDA.
Average time of Sun rise this day 58m. after 5
Do —— —— Sun set —— — 26m. before 6
Moon's First Quarter, on the 24th at 1h. 48m
Do. Full —————— 1st 40m. before 8
Do. Last Quarter———8th—56m. before 1
Do New ——————17th 18m after 0
High Water at Full Moon—28m. after 13

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

At no former period was the number of individuals crossing the Atlantic, to and from New York, so great as it has been during the present season.

Two of the large bonded stores in Robert-street North, near the Prince's Dock, Liverpool, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 5th October. The one in which the flames were first discovered contained a large quantity of cotton belonging to Messrs. Jas. Brown, Messrs. Molyneux, Witterby and Co. and Messrs. Wilds, Pickersgill & Co besides 2,200 bales of wool. The second was filled with a stock of merchandize even more valuable than the first, the great bulk of it being composed of East India produce, consisting of indigo, shumac, pepper, gums, sago, and saltpetre. The property destroyed by this catastrophe is estimated at £60,000. The cost of the two warehouses will probably not exceed £3000; put the goods contained in them are of an exceedingly expensive description. The property, we believe, is nearly all insured. The principal sufferers will be the Sun, Liverpool and Manchester offices.—*Courier.*

Bermuda Oct. 16.

The sentence on *Jean Godard*, who was found guilty of attempting the life of Capt. BLAGDEN of the Ballahou, has been deferred, until the opinion of the law authorities in England be obtained of the competency of the jurisdiction of the Court on the case.

GODARD is about 5 feet 7 inches high, large boned and very muscular, quite black, about 20 years of age, and a native of the Island of St. Lucia, where, he says, he has a mother and a sister living. The circumstances of the case; as stated in evidence, were these: —On the 16th of September last, the Schr. Ballahou, then on her passage from St Lucia bound to St. Andrews, N. B., was, when near these Islands, overtaken by a gale of wind, which rendered it nessary that the sail on the vessel should be reduced as speedily as possible. The Captain (Blagden) desired Godhard, who was the cook of the vessel, to assist the rest of the crew in taking in the sail. This he having refused to do, Blagden struck him with his fist—After the vessel was made snug, the Captain retired to his berth. At a little before day, something having given way in the cabin, the cook, as is customary on such occasions, was called to secure it; but he would not turn out, and the Captain was compelled to get up and to do it himself. Towards breakfast time the cook came down to the cabin where the Captain was alone, with a case knife in his hand, which he laid on one of the lockers. The Captain asked him why he did not come down when he was called. The cook replied that he was not to come to him whenever he pleased to call him, and that he had work to do on deck. The Captain told him that he would let him know that he was Master of the vessel, and that his orders were to be obeyed. The cook said, "you began with me yesterday,—I will finish with you to-day;" and instantly seized the Captain with both hands by the breasts of his coat, and twice or thrice butted him; and after a short struggle threw him on the floor of the cabin, the Captain's hand striking against the locker as he fell. The cook then placed his knee on the Capt's. breast, took the knife of the locker, and wounded him twice in the back of the neck.

The noise of the struggle having been heard on deack, one of the seamen went down, and beheld Godhard over the Captain, stabbing him with the knife. He spoke to Godhard, but was told by that person that if he came near him he would serve him as he was serving the Captain. This seaman then left the cabin for assistance, when another of the seamen fortunately pushed aside the skylight and thrust a handspike towerds Godard telling him at the same time that he would knock his brains out if he did not pass the knife up and let the Captain alone. Godard became frightened and gave up the knife. He had, however, in the presence of these men, made several thrusts at the Captain's breast, and which no doubt, would have entered his body, had the knife not been round topped, and had not the Captain been thickly clad. As it was, the wounds he had inflicted were of a serious nature; so much so, that the crew deemed it requisite for the Captain's safety to procure medical aid as speedily as possible; they consequently brought the vessel to these Islands—It also appeared that Godard wanted to get hold of the Captain after he was brought on deck, for the purpose, as he said at the time, of throwing him overboard

The Rev. Mr. Lightbourn, Rector of this Parish, has seen Godard several times since his confinement. He describes the unhappy man, who speaks a miserable Patois, as a mass of ignorance, both moral and intellectual, an untutored savage and a very slave to the influence of passion, wheather in anger or grief.

The Bermudian of the 27th ult. gives a letter from Wolfred Nelson and R. S. M. Bouchette—two of the transported Canadian rebels—denying that they ever sought *grace clemency*, or *mercy* at the hands of Lord Durham or any other; or that they implored the Governor General not to bring them to trial.

BY AUTHORITY.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON.
12th November, 1838.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

Accounts this day received from Canada, having rendered it necessary again to send forward all Her Majesty's disposable troops for the support of the Queen's authority, the protection of the lives and property of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, and to arrest the progress of rebellion in that Province, the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief invites the younger, more active, and least encumbered of the loyal Militia population of New Brunswick, to come forward and enroll themselves in the Volunteer Corps which it is intended to raise for the service of this Province.

The several ranks will receive the pay &c. specified in the subjoined Schedule.

Major General Sir John Harvey, does not allow himself to doubt that the present appeal will be met by the young men of this Province at large, in that spirit of enthusiastic loyalty for which its population has always been distinguished; and he feels an equal conviction that their confidence in him, will lead those who may volunteer their services, upon the present occasion, to be fully satisfied that whatever conditions or engagements may be entered into by the Government, will be punctually fulfilled on its part.

The men will commence pay from the day of their enrollment, and the officers from the date of their appointment in Militia General Orders. The places of enrollment, and the names of the officers selected to command the Batteliods and Companies, will be promulgated in a future General Order.

Schedule A. Artillery.

		Sterling.	Currency.
1st	Captain	£9 15 1.	£0 13 11 1-2
2d.	Captain	6 11 0	0 12 8 1-4
1st	Lieutenant	0 6 10	0 7 10
2d.	Lieutenant	0 5 7	0 6 5 1-4
	Sergeant	0 2 0 1-4	0 2 3 3-4
	Corporal	0 1 9	0 2 9
	Bombardier	0 1 7	0 1 9 3-4
	Gunner	0 0 10 1-4	0 0 11 3-4

Shedule B. Cavalry.

	Sterling.	Currency
Lt Colonel	£1 3 0	£1 6 6 1-4
Major	0 19 3	1 2 2 1-2
Captain	0 14 7	0 16 9 3-4
Lieutenant	0 9 0	0 10 4 1-2
Cornet	0 8 0	0 0 2 3-4
Serjeant	0 4 11	0 5 8
Corporal	0 4 4 1-2	0 5 0 1-2
Private	0 4 0	0 4 7 1-4
Trumpeter	0 4 4	0 5 0

Schedule C. of Pay for Infantry.

	Sterling	Currency
Lieut. Colonel	£0 17 0	£0 19 7 1-2
Major	0 16 0	0 18 5 1-2
Captain	0 11 7	0 13 4 1-4
Lieutenant	0 6 6	0 7 6
Ensign	0 5 3	9 6 0 1-2
Paymaster*	0 12 6	0 14 4
Adjutants of any rank not to exceed	0 8 6	0 9 9 1-2
Surgeon	0 13 0	0 15 0
Quarter Master	0 6 6	0 7 6
Regt. Sergt. Major	0 2 8	0 3 0 3-4
Regt. Qr. M. Sergt.	0 2 2	0 2 6
Sergeant	0 1 6	0 1 8 3 4
Corporal	0 1 0	0 1 1 3-4
Private	0 0 8	0 0 9
Bugler or Drummer	0 0 9 1-4	0 0 11 1-4

* Commissioned as such, and having given security.

REMARKS.

In addition to the above rates of pay, each non-commissioned Officer and Private or Drummer will receive either a Daily Ration (consisting of one pound of bread and one pound of meat) or the sum of five pence sterling in lieu thereof—this to be at the option of Government. Likewise a GRATUITY of Ten Shillings sterling per Month, to be paid at the termination of their services.

2 No Rations or Allowance in addition to the above mentioned Rates of Pay will be allowed to the Officers of Valunteer Infantry.

3. No Colour Sergeants.

CLOTHING

Each Volunteer enrolled for service in this Province will be furnished by the Government with one Great Coat, one Fur Cap or Forage Cap, one poir of Mittens, one pair of Pantaloons or Trowsers, and one pair of Shoes or Moccasins—this for winter service. Should the Volunteers be continued during the Summer (that is after the 1st of May,) a Jacket will be added to the foregoing—the articles to be provided by the Commissariat at the several stations. Only one suit of Clothing will be allowed in a year. In no instance will any compensation be allowed in lieu of Clothing or equipments.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS, &c.

Every Captain of a Company will be considered personally responsible for all Arms, Accoutrements, Clothing, or other Equipments, &c., the property of Government in the possession of his company; and pass receipts for the same previous to delivery.

By Command,

GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

John Simpson, Esq. has been chosen President of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, in the place of the late R. G. Clopper, Esq., deceased, and Chas. P. Wetmore, Esq was appointed a Director of that Institution, in place of Mr. Simpson.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Honorable Amos E. Botsford, to be assistant Auditor General, and

Joseph Beek to be Registrar of Deeds and Wills in the County of York, in the room of Henry George Clopper, Esquire, deceased.

The appointment of Joseph Beek Esq. to be Registrar of Deeds for this County, which had become vacant through the lamented death of Henry G. Clopper Esq. has given very general satisfaction throughout this community; and the feeling with which it is viewed, must be as gratifying to the Lieut. Governor, as it is honorable to the meritorious individual, who has in this instance been the object of His Excellency's choice.

Passengers in the HOPE Packet, at Halifax from Falmouth—William Lawson, Esq. and Lady Miss Lamson, Joseph Howe, and L Bliss, Esquires.

COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.—A poll for the election of a Member to represent this County in General Assembly, was opened at Dalhousie, on Monday the 5th inst. when Andrew Barbarie, Esq. was duly elected without opposition.—*Mir. Gleaner.*

We learn from Bermuda that the state prisoners who were sent thither by the Earl of Durham, from Canada, were to sail for the United States about the 1st of November.—They would probably take their departure in a vessel bound to Alexandria.—*N. Y. Adv.*

A Correspondent of the London Chronicle has furnished that Journal with the following commentary on the noble and learned ex-Chancellor:

SONG OF OLD PUCK.

Who wants Old Puck?—for here am I,
A mongrel imp, 'twixt earth and sky,
Ready alike to crawl or fly;
Now in the mud, now in the air,
And, so 'tis for mischief, reckless where.
As to my knowledge, there's no end to't,
For, where I haven't it, I pretend to't
And 'stead of taking a learned degree
At some dull University,
Puck found it handier to commence
With a certain degree of impudence,
Which passes one off as learned and clever,
Beyond all other degrees whatever;
And enables a man of lively sconce
To be Master of *all* the Arts at once:
No matter what the science be—
Ethics, Physics, Theology,
Mathematics, Hydrostatics,
Ærostatics or Pneumatics—
Whatever it be, I take my luck:
'Tis all the same to ancient Puck,
Whose head's so full of all sorts of wares,
That a brother imp, old Smogden, swears,
If I had but of *law* a little smat'ring,
I'd then be *perfect*;—which is flat'ring,
My skill, as a linquis', all must know
Who met me abroad some months ago,
(And heard me *abroad* exceedingly, too,
In the moods and tenses of *parlez vous*;)
When, as old Chamband's shade stood mute,
I spoke such French to Institute
As puzzled the learned Thebans much
To know if 'twas Sanscrit or High Dutch,
And *might* have passed, with th' unobserving,
As one of the unknown Tongues of Irving.
As to my talents for ubiquity,
There's nothing like it in all antiquity.
Like Mungo, (my peculiar care)
"I'm here, I'm dere, I m ebery where."
If any one's wanted to take the Chair,
Upon any subject, any where,
Just look around, and—Puck is there!
When slaughter's at hand, your bird of prey
Is never known to be out of the way;
And, whenever mischief's to be got,
There's Puck *instanter* on the spot.
Only find me in argus and applause,
And I'm your man for *any* cause,
If *wrong* the cause, the more my delight;
But I don't object to it, even when *right*,
If I find I can vex some old friend by it;
There's D—rh—m, for instance—to worry *him*
I'll s up my cup of bliss to the brim.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.

Those who are anxious to run a muck
Can't do better than join with Puck.
They'll find him *bon diable*, spite of his phiz;
And the truth is, his great ambition is,
While playing up Puck in the first-rate-style,
To be *thought* Robin Goodfellow all the while.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

WHERE IS THIS COUNTRY TOWN?

MR. EDITOR—One of the great nuisances of a country town is the vulgar pretension, the contemptible struggle for precedence among the upstarts and genteels of its inhabitants; but pretension is not confined to those classes. Verily, a little town is a great world to little men.

The reflective few who have the misfortune to live in a country town have not a little to put up with from these pretensions of the little-great, particularly if it be a town with a newspaper in it, which is compelled to give a swollen importance to every petty event in order to please its local subscribers and readers, the latter belonging to that liberal class who think they give wondrous support to a Journal because they read it!—A Journal thus situated is compelled to give importance to every vestry or town meeting. Jack Noakes or Tom Styles, who has brass enough to sputter nonsense in a Court House expects his speech to be fully reported, grammar and sense to be found gratuitously by the reporter, or Mr. Styles goes off in a huff and denounces the Journal as a "stupid paper." In all country towns, there is, in their little teapot way, a high nobility and commoners, and "lots" of "nobodies." Squire Smirkes and Mrs. Smirkes, and all the little Smirkes; the half pay Captain; the banker, and the ironmonger, and saucy butcher, form the high nobility. They meet in their snuggeries; the little Smirkes sing and play; the Squires and the Captains play whist; the ladies talk of Bulwer's novels, and faint at the mention of Tom Moore's name. None but the initiated are permitted to join in the clique, who in all their bearings imagine themselves of much greater importence than does the Emperor of Austria, when he walks in the public gardens at Vienna; and the atmosphere which surrounds the little-high-pretension clique, is about ten thousand degrees colder than that which surrounds the Emperor of Russia in his winter palace.—The little nobility, and the wives and daughters of us, the commoners, imitate the example set them by the nobility, deprived of any kind of general society, to the great amusement of every foreigner who happens to be thrown among them. But the most amusing of all animals in a country town are its *public characters!* These *are* great men indeed! to mark the strut of some; the swollen importance of others; and the fancied superiority and greatness of all, would be worth the notice of any Dr. Syntax who, makes the *grotesque* his study.

By inserting the above you will oblige

Yours, A COMMONER.

November, 1838.

THE CANADAS.

Quebec Nov. 5.

His Excellency the Earl of Durham received by a deputation, the address from the Printers on Wednesday last; in answer to which he read the following reply:—

I acknowledge with feelings of deep gratitude not only the friendly tone of this address, but the value of that support which I have generally received from the British Press in this City.

Your co-operation in the great objects of my mission was very desirable. Your advocacy, therefore, of all measures tending to promote feelings of loyalty and harmony, and to strengthen the connection of these Provinces with the British Crown, merits and receives my warmest thanks.

I lament that your patriotic example has not been followed by others who have not scrupled to abuse, for the most selfish and mischievous purposes, the powers of that mighty engine for good or evil—the Press.

Engaged in the wicked attempt to foster ancient prejudices and abuses, and inflame national enmities, they seem unmindful of the certain ruin and misery to which they devote a credulous population, unhappily ever too prone to listen to their insiduous counsels. Should they succeed in producing this lamentable result, with them the awful responsibility will rest—by them the heaviest punishment will be deserved."

The address was very beautifully printed upon white satin, and on the reverse side, upon purple satin, the arms of the Durham family were superbly embossed.

LORD DURHAM AND SIR JOHN COLBORNE.—The Earl of Durham in the course of a speech made by him at the farewell dinner lately given in compliment to him, at Quebec, by the officers of the two Regiments of Guards, attested to the good understanding which had subsisted between him and Sir John Colborne, the Commander of the Forces in Canada.—He said that; "He would take this opportunity to contradict statements which had been made at home very shortly after his arrival here, of a difference of opinion having arisen between Sir John Colborne and himself. He begged distinctly to say that a more unfounded statement could not have been made upon the subject. From the moment of his assuming in this Province the rains of Government, down to the present moment, when he was on the eve of resigning them into the hands of that distinguishing individual, the most cordial understanding had subsisted between them. It had been circulated in England, with what view he need not enquire, that so great was the difference between Sir John and himself, that it had become impossible for them to act in concert, and that Sir John had therefore resigned the command of the Army. In the most public manner he desired to contradict this statement. No difference of opinion had arisen between himself and his gallant and illustrious friend, upon any one topic. He had unreservedly imparted to him his views from the beginning, and it was one source of sincere gratification to him that his government had received the approbation of his gallant and enlightened friend. It would be always among the proudest recollections of his chequered life, that such a body as the British Guards had been included within the limits of his command in this portion of the British Dominions. He had enjoyed opportunities of personally observing the finest troops of the Continent of Europe. He had seen the Austrian Army of Occupation at Naples; the Prussians at Berlin and the Russians at St. Petersburgh; but nowhere had he ever seen a finer body of men, or a military corps in a higher state of discipline. He had the pleasure of seeing before him his gallant friend, Sir James Macdonnell, pus many other distinguished heroes of the memorable field of Waterloo, a field whereon the Guards had proved their title to every commendation that could be assigned to discipline and valour. In leaving them behind he had the satisfaction to reflect that he left them under the charge of one of their most distinguished companions in arms, Sir John Colborne. No one could doubt that in his hands not only would the military defence of the country be placed in a state of the utmost efficiency, but, that the civil government of the Province would be administered with vigour and wisdom. Had his illustrious friend been of opinion that by his remaining in this Province he could in any manner have advanced the cause of the country, he would have remained, and would have been too happy to have acted in his private capacity as a volunteer, if he had not thought that he could render more service to the Provinces in his place in Parliament.

Lord Durham afterwards gave as a toast, the health of Sir John Colborne, and in the course of his prefatory remarks, declared his exalted opinion of his talents, and the sincere regard and affection he entertained for him. He also gave as the last toast, the health of Brigadier General Sir Jas. Macdonnell, who was present, and presided on the occasion. He dompliminted him in a speech on his military services, and on the aid he had rendered him as a member of his Special Council.

P. E. Island, Oct. 31.

Highland Society.—The following letter from the Duke of Sutherland to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in relation to the above mentioned Society, was received by the last English Packet:—

London, Aug. 9. 1838.

SIR;—I have had this day the honour of receiving your letter of the 5th of May, with a communication from the Highland Society of Prince Edward Island, which I will not fail to forward to the Directors of the Highland Society in Edinburgh, for their consideration how they can meet the wishes and promote the objects therein mentioned, which highly deserve the attention of the Society and of the Country. I shall feel much pleasure and satisfaction if it should be found to be in the means of the Society to furnish any support and assistance, as I am sure that it will be their desire.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obdt. humble servant,
SUTHERLAND.

Lieut. Governor Sir C. A. Fitzroy,
&c. &c. &c.

It having been deemed necessary that H. M. S. *Malabar* should proceed to Halifax, to undergo repairs, the 23d Regiment assembled at Pictou, were forwarded to Quebec in H. M. S. *Andromache and Medea* (steamer) and *Prince George* hired vessel, which vessels left Pictou harbour on Tuesday, the 23d inst. The Malabar sailed from Three Rivers for Halifax, on Wednesday the 24th. While on the reef off Cape Bear on the 10th, she threw overboard 36 of her guns, which, however, it is expected will be recovered next summer, together with the stream and kedge anchors, with their cables, which were also left on the reef. The whole of her false keel, we understand, was knocked off.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS.—All sorts of farm produce are in brisk demand both for home consumption and exportation, and bring good prices. Barley 2s. 9d. Oats 1s 3d to 1s 10d Potatoes 1s. 2d. Flour 2 1-2d. per lb. Wheat, none yet brought to market.

Mistaken Delicacy—"Why is it, in fact, that the tone of morality in the high places of society, is so lax and complaisant, but for want of the independent and indigant rebuke of society? There is reproach enough poured upon the drunkenness, debauchery and dishonesty of the poor man. The good people who go to him can speak plainly—ay, very plainly, of his evil ways. Why is it, then, that fashionable vice is able to hold up its head, and sometimes to occupy the front ranks of society? It is because respectable persons of hesitating and compromising virtue keep it in countenance. It is because timid woman stretches out her hand to the man whom she knows to be the deadliest enemy of morality and of her sex, while she turns a cold eye upon the victom he has ruined. It is because there is nobody to speak plainly in cases like these. And do you think that society is ever to be regenerated or purified under the influence of these unjust and pusillanimous compromises? I tell you never. So long as vice is suffered to be fashionable and respectable—so long as men are bold to condemn it only when it is in rage, there will never be any radical improvement. You may multiply Temperance Societies, and Moral Reform societies; you may pile up statute books of law against gambling and dishonesty; but so long as the timid homages of the fair and honored are paid to splendid iniquity, it will be all in vain. So long will it be felt, that the voice of the world is not against the sinner, but against the sinner's garb.

An Apothecary in Durham has the following words written in his shop window: "*Dying* stuffs sold here."

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Best copy available