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the most just and liberal
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BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Samuel Williams,
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new for the above mentioned
referred to take risks on every
city against loss of damage

THOMAS SIME.
in 1841.

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OHNR. McFARLANE.

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THE STANDARD

EVERY FRIDAY, BY

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ice in Saint Andrews,
BRUNSWICK.

VERNS.

ivered in town or called for
on forwarded by mail.

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2 lines, and under, 10

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Volume VIII

The Standard,

OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

Price 15s. in Town]

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1841.

[17s. 6d. sent by Mail

AN ACT

To appoint Inspectors of Flour and Meal in the Towns of Saint Andrews, Saint Stephen, and Saint George, in the County of Charlotte.

WHEREAS great frauds are practiced in the adulteration and packing of Flour and Meal previous to its being imported into this Country, it is deemed expedient and necessary that Inspectors of Flour and Meal should be appointed for the purpose of detecting and putting an end to such frauds.

I. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Assembly, that from and after the passing of this Act, all Flour and Meal imported or brought into the Towns of Saint Andrews, Saint Stephen, and Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, shall be inspected and weighed, by persons to be appointed to that office by the Justices of said County.

II. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Justices of the Peace, at the first General Sessions annually to appoint fit and proper persons to be inspectors of Flour and Meal in the respective Towns in said County; and such persons, before they enter on the duties of their office, shall respectively give bonds with two sufficient sureties to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, in sums not less than — Pounds, nor over One — Pounds as the said Justices in the said County may direct.

III. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of such Inspectors to inspect and weigh all Flour and Meal imported or brought into the aforesaid Towns of Saint Andrews, St. Stephen and Saint George; and the said Inspectors shall brand in plain and legible characters on the barge of each and every barrel, across the staves, the initials of his christian name, and his surname at length, with the letters "INSP." and also the letters "C. C." for Charlotte County; the brands to occupy — lines, thus, or as the case may be:

"A. B. Inspector,"
Saint Andrews, C. C.

Superfine,
— Fine,
— Middlings,
— Bad.

IV. And be it further enacted, That if the Master of any Vessel or Boat shall put or receive on board any Vessel or Boat or other carriage or conveyance, transported the same from one part of the County to another part of the said County, any Flour or Meal in Barrels or half Barrels, which has not been inspected and branded in manner by this Act prescribed, he, she, or they, on conviction, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding — shillings, nor less than — shillings for each and every barrel or half barrel of such uninspected Flour or Meal.

V. And be it further enacted, That the said Inspectors shall respectively be paid for inspecting and Branding each and every Barrel or half Barrel of Flour or Meal at and under the following rate, viz:—for each Barrel when the quantity inspected lot one individual at any one time does not exceed One Hundred Barrels, the sum of — pence; and when the quantity inspected for one individual at any one time shall exceed One Hundred Barrels, — pence for each Barrel, and half Barrel in proportion.

VI. And be it further enacted, That if any Inspector shall Brand any Flour or Meal without first having inspected it, or if he shall permit any other person or persons to use his Brands in violation or evasion thereof, such Inspector, and the person or persons so offending, shall each severally, forfeit and pay for every Cask so branded, not less than — shillings, nor more than — shillings, and such Inspector shall further be liable to be removed from office; and if any Inspector shall neglect or refuse so to do, without good and sufficient reason, he shall forfeit and pay for each and every offence the sum of — shillings, and further, be liable to be removed from office.

VII. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall sell or offer for sale any Flour or Meal before being inspected, contrary to the provisions of this Act, he, she, or they, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for every Barrel or half Barrel of Flour or Meal so offered for sale, the sum of — shillings; provided always that no person shall be liable as aforesaid unless information be given and prosecution commenced within Thirty Days from the date of the offence.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That any penalties and forfeitures imposed and arising by virtue of this Act, when the same shall not exceed Five Pounds, shall be recovered before the Justice of the Peace, or when the same shall be more than Five Pounds, and shall not exceed Fifteen Pounds, before any two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace together with the costs of prosecution, on the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, and to be levied by warrant of distress under the Hand and Seal of such Justice or Justices, and sale of the offender's goods and chattels; and for want of sufficient distress such offender shall suffer not less than — days nor more than — days imprisonment; and in case such Fine shall exceed Fifteen Pounds, the same may be recovered in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Record in this Province by action of debt, together with costs of suit; one half of such penalties and forfeitures to be paid to the person or persons who shall sue for the same and the other half to be paid to the Commissioners or Overseers of the Poor of such Town or Parish.

IX. And be it further enacted, That nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to extend to a re-inspection of Flour or Meal that

has already been inspected in any other Town in this County, nor to any Meal or Flour brought in by water or inland communication, when such Flour or Meal is intended solely for the consumption of the party bringing in the same.

X. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force until the First Day of December which will be in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and

SHE NEVER SMILED.

"Why, my sweet Emma," said young Mordant, as he gazed with tender interest on the young bride of his first and early love, "why will you so ardently desire that our child should be a boy? You know not all the grief the realization of that wish may bring. How would you, in after life, bear to have him taken from you, to be sent to make his way in some distant land? I always remember my own poor mother's sorrow when the time came for my leaving home, to brave an unhealthy climate. Her health, never strong, was too severely injured by the anguish my departure caused; and though I came home safe, two years' after, no mother's arms were there to welcome me. She had died praying for me. I was very young; but the remembrance of that moment is still present to me. I regret having embraced a profession that forced me from her side; and even then did I hope, that in after years no son of mine should ever give his mother the death-blow I felt my absence had been to mine. But look up, dearest; do not let this avowal of my feelings distress you. Should it please Heaven to give us a son, we must do all we can to induce him to choose a profession that will keep him near us; and should my wish to possess a second Emma be accorded; how sweet will be our task to render her all that we can desire; to watch over her infancy; to guard her young mind from all that might endanger her purity; to enrich it with such good and pious thoughts, that, when hereafter looking on this treasure, we may feel her to be such as even her God would delight to behold!"

Alas! who among us may dare to count on the next hour? the passing moment is our own; the next, who may answer for? Even while these happy beams were thus talking, death's fell shadow had been launched; and ere sunset Emma Mordant was a widow! And the child, over whose anticipated birth the parents had indulged in such fond imaginings, was never to know a father's love.

Five months after, Mrs. Mordant gave birth to a daughter; and as the poor child grew up, she became more reconciled to life. It was his child, the daughter, too, he had so ardently desired; and she prayed that his spirit might associate itself with hers, and teach her resignation under his loss, that she might undertake the various cares necessary for the preservation of this little creature's infancy; and should she rear the pale and tender babe, enable her in after years to impart those sound truths, those pious feelings, her father seemed to have bespoken for her under divine inspiration. No hiring was engaged to attend on this cherished babe. It was a mother's hand that waited on it—a mother's breast that nourished it; and as it grew up, a mother's care that watched over its dawning reason. It had been the father's wish that his daughter should bear the name of Emma; and though the poor mother trembled as she pronounced the name, whose sound his voice had endeared to her, and remembered that no more could that voice be heard on earth, she could not leave a wish of his unfulfilled; and her child was called Emma. For some months she was thought too delicate to be reared; but after the first year an evident improvement took place: still there was a peculiarity about her that the widowed mother had not marked—she never smiled!

Mrs. Mordant's own nurse, who had remained with her when she married, was an Irish woman; and among the lower order of Irish there is an old superstition, yet believed in by many, that the smile of a sleeping infant is a symbol of its spirit's intercourse with angels, and marks that it is under their good guidance and protection. What, then, must have been this poor woman's terror when she became convinced that the dear baby, the precious innocent, never smiled! No good could be anticipated for it; and with many tears she demanded of her lady if she had ever seen the darlint smile! "No indeed, dear nurse," said Mrs. Mordant, "it would seem to me unnatural were she to do so." The old woman sobbed aloud at this confirmation of her fears, and after much entreaty, declared the cause of her grief, adding, "how can any good ever befall a poor little innocent to whom the angels never whisper?"

Mrs. Mordant, though born in Ireland and of Irish parents, had never heard the tradition; and now, to her weakened nerves and anxious mind, it came laden with terrors for her loved Emma. But the fact remaining unchanged through many a year, she became accustomed to it; and whenever she did give

a thought to her nurse's lament, all danger from it seemed refuted by her daughter's fine and dutiful disposition. If the angels do not whisper, thought the fond mother, they make themselves remembered through her good works. Each year gone added sweetness and beauty to the child's character. She was placid, cheerful, and apparently happy; but still she never smiled. As her mother watched her loved features, she persuaded herself a smile could have given no grace to her pure and Madonna-like countenance; nevertheless, even yet there were hours, when her child's eyes were closed in sleep, and her's were keeping watchful vigil over her, in which the nurse's superstition had its terrors. What if her child were predestined to ill—and many an anxious night did the poor mother pass, almost in hope that, on awakening, her beloved Emma would smile as she met her eyes fixed on her. But no smile ever appeared; and Mrs. Mordant tried more than ever to banish the thought; and, as a preliminary, she forbade the nurse ever to speak of it.

The young Emma grew up the loved of all who knew her. Her whole mind seemed full of sweet and tender thoughts; she was never heard to utter a harsh or unfeeling word. The kind and placid sentiments that dwelt in her breast, and manifested themselves in all her actions, would have disarmed the doubts and fears of any one less superstitious than the old nurse; but she could never shake off her foreboding. Though, in obedience to her lady's wishes, she was silent, she could never gaze on the sweet girl without a feeling of dread.

At fifteen years of age, Emma was one of the most lovely beings ever looked upon, and no one seemed aware of the deficiency of this one expression in her speaking countenance. Her mother could never have been said to have missed it; and now she would not have had the expression of her child's face changed. In her heart she perhaps felt grateful for this one peculiar mark having been stamped on it. It appeared to her like a tribute of regret to the memory of the husband and the father.

A malignant fever raged in the village near which they were residing; but Mrs. Mordant and her daughter continued to soothe and relieve to the utmost of their power, both by medicine and attention the afflicted and bereaved. Some weeks after, when its fury was much abated, and very few individuals were still suffering, Emma complained of illness; too soon the nature of her disease became apparent—she had caught the fever. In vain were the widowed mother's prayers; in vain her agony. Emma was sinking fast; but she endeavored to raise her feeble form to embrace that loved mother, a smile, an ineffable, heavenly smile, illumined her whole countenance, and she sank back on her pillow a corpse. The old nurse murmured, "Be comforted, dear lady; sure the angels have at last whispered, and asked her to themselves!"

E. C. DE C—.

Trifles are not to be Despised.—The nerve of a tooth, not so large as the finest cambric by which we sometimes drive a strong man to distraction. A mosquito can make an elephant absolutely mad. The coral rock, which causes a navy to founder, is the work of worms. The warrior that withstood death in a thousand forms may be killed by an insect. The deepest wickedness often results from a perpetual continuance of petty pains. A chance look from those we love often produces exquisite pain or unalloyed pleasure.

A Delicate Compliment.—The Life Boat Association of this city conceived the very appropriate design of presenting to the Prince de Joinville, on his return from the West, a life boat, as a specimen of American ingenuity, and a token of American good will. But, at the solicitation of several mercantile houses, the association has consented that the cost of the boat shall be defrayed by a mercantile subscription, and that the gift shall be made in the name of the American merchants of New York.—N. Y. Com.

John of Bourbon and the Fair Sex.—John the Second, Duke of Bourbon, instituted in the year 1369, an order of chivalry. One of the statutes of it shews the high opinion he entertained of the influence of the female sex upon the virtue and happiness of mankind. According to this statute the knights are obliged to pay due respect to the ladies, both married and unmarried, and never to suffer anything derogatory to their reputation to be said in their presence. "For," adds the statute, "those that speak ill of women have very little honor, and to their disgrace be it mentioned, say of that sex, which cannot revenge itself, what they would not dare to say of a man: for from women, after God, arises a great part of the honor that there is in the world."

We remember once to have heard the late Mr. Theodore Hook sing a song upon a company of 60 persons, each verse containing an epigram. Sheridan was present, and expressed his opinion that it was one of the most

extraordinary exertions of human intellect that he had ever witnessed.—Galignani's Messenger.

From the Boston Mercantile Journal.

Geological Lectures.—In his lecture before the Lowell Institute on Saturday, Dr. Lyell described the order of the different formations, and exhibited a diagram, showing their relative positions. He next referred to the manner in which the stratified rocks were produced—especially the calcareous masses, which are found in great abundance in many countries—and which were the result of the labors of zoophytes that produce the coral. He considered the chalk formations as having originated from this cause. But as the masses of coral must have been built up beneath the surface of the ocean—and as the coral zoophyte is known to be unable to live at a distance exceeding 120 or 150 feet beneath the surface—and as these masses are found more than a thousand feet in thickness, it is therefore evident that there must have been a gradual subsidence of the land beneath the sea, when this work was going on—and the zoophytes continued their labours, until the masses of limestone attained their present enormous thickness—and subsequently, by an upward movement, were gradually raised above the level of the bed of the ocean. There were various strong reasons to show that this must have been the case during the Silurian period, when these limestone formations were created. And he had already shown that the process of the gradual raising and sinking of vast areas of land and rising parts of the world, was going on at the present time.

Dr. Lyell next proceeded to describe the zoophytes, whose labours produced the coral—and the manner in which they prosecuted their work. Their labours were slow, but never ceasing—and it would appear, from examinations of their operations in Bermuda for a series of years, that the creation of some masses several feet in diameter, which had been found, must have been the result of the labors of thousands of years! This would give some idea of the immense time required for the production of those vast formations of coral limestone.

Dr. Lyell exhibited a large and beautiful chart of that part of the Pacific Ocean, embracing Australasia, and the whole Polynesian Archipelago, which abounded in coral reefs and coral islands. He said that these islands of coral formations were, with few exceptions, found within the tropics—none being known north or south of 30 degrees, with the exception of the island of Bermuda, which was encircled by the waters of the Gulf Stream, which still retained the warm temperature of the tropical seas. The chart with which he illustrated his remarks on this part of his subject, was constructed with much care and accuracy, by Sir Charles Darwin, whose scientific researches in those seas, and in South America, had been of the most valuable character.

He described the extensive barriers of coral which lined a large portion of the coast of New Holland, at a distance of 30, 50, and in some places 60 and 70 feet from the land, with openings occasionally, sufficiently large to afford safe and spacious channels to the vast basin within. He described the circular coral islands which abounded in those seas, with a large lagoon, or salt water lake, in the centre—and exhibited a beautiful drawing of one of these islands in the Dangerous Archipelago—where the circular band of land, intersected between the ocean and the lagoon, was only 300 yards wide, and covered with low bushes, and mangrove and cocoa trees. He said it had been until lately supposed these islands were formed by the labors of the zoophytes, on the cones of volcanic mountains, and that these animals after an immense number of years, had raised these coral walls to the surface; or that the mountains had been forced up from below, and the belt around the island corresponded with the elevated edge of the crater, and the lagoon in the centre corresponded with the crater itself.

But Sir Charles Darwin, after a long and thorough investigation of these coral formations, had come to the conclusion, that this theory was in a great degree erroneous; and that these coral reefs and islands were, a very large portion of them, caused by the gradual subsidence of volcanic islands—and that the coral barriers were formed by the subsidence of large tracts of land on the borders of the sea. He said that this, and no other theory, would account for the various phenomena which they presented. Dr. Lyell exhibited several views,—among others, one of the island of Tahiti,—illustrating this interesting part of the subject.

Moon Shine.—There are probably very few people aware of the fact that the light of the moon is of a full and beautiful green colour. The fact is easily demonstrated, however, by the following method. When the moon shines full, lay a sheet of white paper horizontally in its rays, and by the side of the paper place a lighted lamp. Place some small object between the lamp and the paper so as to cast a shadow on the paper of the size of a

dollar or less. Then cut a hole corresponding with the size of the shadow, through another sheet of paper, and place it between the first sheet and the moon, so that the moon's rays may fall on the shadow, and on that only.—The shadow will show a full green.

War may be the game of ambitious potentates, but it is the error of commercial communities; and an extensive commerce between civilized nations is, therefore, one of the best securities for the peace of the world.

We once heard a merchant who undertook to expend his first year's profits in advertising. After trying four months he found his profits so great that he could not find enough papers to advertise in, and gave it up; but continued to advertise in every paper in this region, until in six years he quitted business with half a million of ready change.—Wheeling Times.

There is something in parting that softens the heart; it is as if we had never felt how unutterably dear, a beloved object could be, till we are about losing it forever.

The future is never what we anticipate; it is always darker or brighter; the present only is ours; and we are fools if we become its slaves instead of being its masters.

A client visited a lawyer, when the following conversation ensued: Client—did you present your account, and what did he say? Client—I did your honor, and he told me to go to the devil, and so I came to you.

From the Sunday Mercury.
A SHORT SERMON.
BY DOW JR.—THE LAY PREACHER.

The following—by whom I know not neither do I care—must serve as a text for my present discourse.

Tobacco is an Indian weed.
It was the Devil that sowed the seed.
My indulgent and indulging hearers—it was the Devil beyond all question, who first sowed the seed, and who is still the sole owner and proprietor of all that is, or ever will be raised of this soul contaminating vegetable. On you vile tobacco worms! I hardly know whether it is best to poke you about with a long stick of rancor, or stand farther off, and rely on the enticing powers of persuasion.—I expect, however, to accomplish but little, any way.

My hearers—to such of you as are in the habit of chewing, allow me to address myself butt-end foremost. If you don't leave off the filthy practice, I shall put you down upon my catalogue of unclean beasts; to be shunned and avoided by all decent society. It is a practice productive of no good whatever, and fraught with more evils than a scavenger's horse can carry. It renders your carcasses as loathsome and disgusting as those of buzzards. It stains your dummies as well as your moral characters—it blackens both your teeth and your souls—causes odoriferous stench to flow continually from your mouths—and not only infuses a deadly poison into your blood, but leads you to an inclination for dissipation, and from that to semi-occasional intoxication. Man's mouth, my friends, was never made for a tobacco box; and I wonder how any man can have courage to chew that which he dare not swallow. I'd like to see a mau stuff some of the trash into his abdominal pantry. If he didn't feel uncomfortable about the waistbands soon after, it would be because sickness was afraid to come near him.

Snuffing, my friends, is nearly, if not quite as bad as chewing, allow me to observe that females as well as males are addicted to it. The less dust you admit into your noses, the clearer your heads will be—the better your health—the more transparent your morals.

Scotch Degrees.—When the University of St. Andrews sold her honours—a certain minister, who deemed that his ministrations would be more acceptable and more useful if he possessed what the Germans call the doctor's degree, "to purchase for himself a good degree." His man servant accompanied him, and was present when his master was formally admitted to the long desired honour. On his return, "the doctor" sent for his servant, and addressed him somewhat as follows:—"Noo, Saunders, ye'll be sure to call me the doctor; and gin anybody spies at ye about me, ye'll be aye sure to say the doctor's in his study, or the doctor's engaged, or the doctor will see ye in a crack." "That a' depends," was the reply, "whether ye ca' me the doctor too."

(The reverend doctor stared.) Ay, it's just so," continued the other: "for when I fand that it cost me sae little, I e'en got a diploma myself. Sae ye'll just be gude enough to say, "Doctor put on some coals, or doctor, bring me the whiskey and hot water; and gin anybody spies at ye about me, ye'll be aye sure to say, "the doctor's in the stable, or the doctor's in the pantry, or the doctor's digging potatoes, as the case may be."