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ANCE COMPANY

WM. GARNETT,  
F. SAINT ANDREWS,  
of the PROTECTION INSURANCE  
ANY of Hartford, Connecticut, of  
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of insurable property,  
**AGAINST LOSS  
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Premium offered, are as low as  
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as now an opportunity, for a tri-  
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se the office pursue in transac-  
business, and in the adjusting and  
losses, is prompt and liberal. For  
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WM. CONNER,  
Secretary.

Connecticut, July, 1841.

NATT also offers his services as  
er and Commission Agent.

ms, 8th Nov. 1841.

THE  
HARLOTTE COUNTY  
JETURAL SOCIETY  
lowing Premiums for the Crop o  
1842, Viz —

at quantity of merchantable  
used on any one Acre £3 0 0  
Ditto Ditto 2 0 0  
Ditto Ditto 1 0 0  
at quantity of Oats not less  
s. to the Bushel raised jn  
Ditto Ditto 3 0 0  
Ditto Ditto 2 0 0  
Ditto Ditto 1 0 0  
at quantity of Barley not  
30lbs. to the Bushel raised  
Ditto Ditto 2 0 0  
Ditto Ditto 1 0 0  
Ditto Ditto 1 0 0  
at quantity of Potatoes Do 3 0 0  
Ditto Ditto Do 2 0 0  
Ditto Ditto Do 1 0 0  
at quantity of Turnips Do 3 0 0  
Ditto Ditto Do 2 0 0  
Ditto Ditto Do 1 0 0  
part of the Applicant and one re-  
ness will be required as proof of  
of each description of Grain and  
their notice will be given as to  
es will be received and the Pre-

er of the Board of Directors  
D. D. MORRISON,  
42-37, Secretary.

SELL OR LEASE.

It improved and advantageously  
FARM & ISLAND, with Dwell-  
and two Bars at Oak Bay, five  
and Newport, lately owned by  
a, now occupied by David Wood-

JOHN DUNN,  
Andrews, Feb. 1, 1842

BEER FOUNTAIN,  
AND  
ance Boarding House.

her returns his sincere thanks to his  
of the public generally, for the  
which he has received in his line  
enced business, and respectfully in-  
t he has taken that commodious and  
No. 2 King street, owned by Mr. R.  
his being fitted up for the accommo-  
dation and permanent boarders, and  
tion to business to merit a commenda-  
tion.

any Boarders can be taken immedi-  
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Spruce Beers will be supplied to Inn  
Town and Country at a very liberal  
price.

RUSSELL MOTT,  
29, vi

ENTICE WANTED.

an APPRENTICE to the Printing  
A boy from 14 to 16 years of  
age, will meet with a situation, on  
his Office.  
Office,  
day 13, 1842

ANK STOCK.

RE Charlotte County Bank Stock  
the STANDARD OFFICE.

THE  
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ISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY  
A. W. Smith.

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TERMS.  
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then forwarded by mail.  
continued until arrears are paid  
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ling to written orders, or continued  
bid if no written directions  
of 12 lines, and under, 3s.  
of 12, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3, 2, 1  
over 12 lines 2d per line,  
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# The Standard.

## OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

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SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1842.

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To the Editor of the Standard.  
"Delightful task: to rear the tender thought,  
"To teach the young idea how to shoot."  
"To pour the fresh inspiration o'er the mind,  
"To breathe the enlivening spirit, and to fix  
"The generous purpose in the glowing breast."  
T. MORRISON.

Sir,  
My last letter contained some hints on the  
importance of education; this will relate to  
the time and manner of it.

In the first place, it may be observed, that  
education should begin at a very early period.  
This by some may be thought a trite remark,  
but it is a matter of regret that the triteness  
of it is not greater, and the necessity of mak-  
ing it, less. Few know how early instruction  
with advantage may be commenced, or how  
much culpable neglect and delay parents in  
general permit. In the intellectual as in the  
natural world, early cultivation is attend-  
ed with the greatest success. If the twig be  
not bent, the tree cannot be inclined without  
labour and difficulty; and if the former be  
bent in a wrong direction, no human power  
can straighten the latter. The infant in a  
short space, may learn a troublesome and in-  
jurious habit, to unlearn which much time  
and exertion are requisite; and impressions  
received, when the first dawning of reason  
appear, cannot easily be effaced, and frequen-  
tly, are never completely eradicated.

Education should begin with the exercise  
of judgment and memory, even before the  
first rudiments of speech have been acquired.  
It must be remembered however, that at this  
period, the kind and method of instruction,  
should correspond to the age and capacity of  
the pupil; and however trifling it may appear  
it is notwithstanding, instruction, and should  
be advanced with unremitting care. Ideas  
of right and wrong, however limited, are  
among the first lessons to be communicated  
to the mind, and the consequent habit of  
doing the one, and avoiding the other, ought  
to be among the first fruits of instruction.  
As the pupil increases in age and capacity,  
other kinds of knowledge which need not  
here be specified, may be added, and strict-  
ness of discipline, with the degree and time  
of application, increased; and when the age  
of five or six years, is attained, a foundation  
of fundamental knowledge and discipline,  
will have been laid, that will ensure ease and  
success to the student in every branch of his  
subsequent education.

Upon this subject Lord Brougham has given  
the following opinion: "I assert that we  
begin much too late in the education of  
children. Whoever understands their tem-  
pers, their habits, their feelings, and their  
abilities, is well aware of their capacity of  
receiving instruction long before the age of  
three. The child is, at three and four, and  
scarcely partially at two and under, perfectly  
capable of receiving that sort of knowledge  
which forms the basis of all education: it  
is not enough to say that a child can learn  
a great deal before the age of six years.  
The truth is, that he can learn a great deal  
more before that age than all he ever learns  
or can learn, in all his after life. His atten-  
tion is more easily roused in a new world;  
it is more vivid in a fresh existence; it is  
excited with less effort, and engraves ideas  
deeper in the mind. His memory is more  
retentive in the same proportion in which  
his attention is more vigorous: bad habits  
are not yet formed, nor is his judgement  
warped by unfair bias; good habits may  
easily be acquired, and the pain of learning  
is almost destroyed; a state of listless in-  
difference has not begun to poison all joy;  
nor has indolence paralyzed his powers;  
or bad passions quenched or prevented  
useful desires. He is all activity, enquiry,  
exertion, motion; he is eminently a curi-  
ous and a learning animal, and this is the  
common nature of all children, not merely  
of clever and lively ones, but of all who are  
endowed with ordinary intelligence, and  
who, in a few years, become through neg-  
lect the stupid boys and dull men we see."

The first steps in the process of instruction,  
onist more in preventing bad habits, than  
in communicating positive information; and  
this is by no means the least important part  
of the business. Neglect scarcely fails to do  
injury: for the child that is left to form his  
own chances may direct, will invariably form  
some bad ones, and often many. Hence the  
evil of idleness to children; and indeed idlen-  
ness to them is only another name for mis-  
chievous employment. Their general occupa-  
tion, or exercise, or amusement, should be  
regulated by sound parental discretion. It  
is not expected that a young child can be  
kept constantly employed in work or learn-  
ing. This is impossible, and if it were pos-  
sible, would be pernicious. But the hours  
of relaxation and play, should not be devoted  
to anything hurtful to the mind, any more  
than to the body; and bad companions should  
of all things be avoided. With regard to  
more substantial and profitable employment,  
it may be observed, that a portion of every  
day should be devoted to the acquisition of  
some useful knowledge, or to producing some  
good impression upon the mind. The mind  
should be taught to be active and persevering  
in all its pursuits, or rather its natural activi-  
ty and energy, should be properly stimulated

and brought into action. The mind itself is  
naturally active and lively,—all then that is  
necessary, is to direct this native energy to  
proper objects and in a proper manner, in-  
stead of allowing it to waste itself upon noth-  
ing, and to degenerate into inactivity, or  
fervor, or vice.

The prevention of idleness promotes the  
contrary habits. Diligence is engendered  
and nourished in proportion as idleness is  
diminished: the mental faculties are accus-  
tomed to a wholesome degree of labour, and  
a desire for moral and intellectual improve-  
ment is excited. These facts are so obvious,  
and the duties arising from them so plain and  
imperative, that it seems almost ridiculous  
gravely to urge them; yet so little attention  
is paid to them, that to most people, they  
scarcely occupy a place in thought, much  
less in action. Children are allowed to spend  
the most valuable portion of their youth in  
idleness: their energies never brought into  
action, their desire of knowledge never stimu-  
lated, they are accustomed to no mental  
exercise, and consequently think every exertion  
a hardship; and in this state they are con-  
signed to the care of a public teacher. If to  
this be added a stubborn disposition, and a  
store of bad habits, the teacher's task is any  
thing but enviable. None but those who have  
learned from sad experience can form an  
idea of the difficulty of managing a thorough-  
ly idle boy, even with a good disposition, and  
without bad habits, idleness excepted.—  
It is a hard enough task to overcome bodily  
idleness, where the agent is under the com-  
plete control of the principal; but the mind  
cannot be controlled in the same way; the  
difficulty is tenfold. And notwithstanding  
parents will complain of their children when  
sent to school, do not learn rapidly, whom  
their negligence has so completely riveted in  
idleness, as to baffie the efforts of any human  
teacher.

All will doubtless admit that the preven-  
tion of bad habits, is a desirable thing; but  
most persons will also contend that it is im-  
possible for parents to pursue anything like  
the line of duty here recommended. If they  
cannot perform the whole could they not  
perform a part? could they not have some  
oversight of the actions of their children  
in regulating their exercises, amusements,  
and studies, and in making a selection of com-  
panions? could they not devote some part  
of each day to the more immediate task, or  
rather pleasure of instruction? could they not  
implant some good motives, and excite some  
inclination to follow the path of duty, and  
virtue, and honor? Much certainly could be  
done by every parent, more than what is done,  
and because the whole cannot be satisfactorily  
performed, is no reason for relinquishing all  
attempts for the performance of duty.

While treating of this part of the subject, it  
may not be amiss to refer to some of those  
habits forced as it were upon children, and  
which they would not have acquired, with-  
out the unfriendly aid of those to whose care  
they had been entrusted. Frightening chil-  
dren into obedience, or without even that  
pretext, by stories of ghosts and other super-  
natural appearances, may serve as an exam-  
ple. Such a practice cannot be too severely  
condemned; and I had almost said, the per-  
petrators could not be too severely punished.—  
The effects are often lamentable in the ex-  
treme, and are too well known to be here re-  
peated.

Deceiving children is another practice, per-  
haps more general, and of which the effects  
are equally injurious, but in a different way.  
They do not derange the constitution, nor af-  
fect the mind with timidity, want of energy,  
or imbecility,—but they are developed in the  
incurable malady of a depraved character.—  
Verbal deception gradually destroys a child's  
regard for truth. He finds the precepts and  
example of those to whom he looks for in-  
struction, to differ, and his strong imitative  
powers overcome judgement, and he diligent-  
ly copies the example. No matter how trifling  
the deception which has been practised, may  
be, it still has some effect; and where it is  
known how susceptible the young mind is to  
acquire and retain impressions, particularly  
bad ones, it surely can require but little  
persuasion to convince every parent who will  
consider the matter, of the vital importance of  
speaking on all occasions, in our intercourse  
with children, the plain unvarnished truth.—  
I do not mean to say that it is justifiable to  
speak untruth on any occasion, but it is cer-  
tainly more reprehensible, where it betrays  
youth into a vice from which perhaps they  
can never escape. It is for want of consid-  
eration that many parents indulge in the prac-  
tice of deceiving their children by telling  
them what they call 'fibs', but which are pro-  
perly falsehoods. This is done for pastime  
and amusement, without apprehension of bad  
consequences, and after the lapse of a few  
years they wonder how their children come  
to sustain the character of notorious liars, and  
not unfrequently repine at the disappointment  
of parental hopes, and the flagrant of filial  
ingratitude.

Deceiving children by actions, or exhibit-  
ing to them a line of conduct in which de-  
cent to others may be detected, lays the founda-  
tion for that duplicity of character which

produces so many sad effects in after life.—  
Many a promising child has by the influ-  
ence of example, and example too not remar-  
kably culpable, acquired a germ that by little  
fostering, has branched out into a deadly and  
wide-spreading tree, whose withering and  
baleful shade renders barren the soil that gave  
it nourishment. The actions of the knave  
and swindler may often be traced to a very  
trifling origin, perhaps to some deception  
practised upon them in early youth, or to wit-  
nessing occasionally their parents or seniors  
attempting to overreach in a matter of slight  
importance, and which could scarcely be cal-  
led a crime. Children are close observers at a  
much earlier age than most people imagine  
and lamentable experience teaches us their  
aptitude to follow bad example. They can  
reason too when it suits their inclination, long  
before they understand the logical connexion  
of premises and conclusion. Who is there,  
that has not when a child frequently convinc-  
ed himself, that because his parents, or teach-  
er, or Minister has done an action not quite  
justifiable, that he may do the same and even  
a worse act with impunity. The mischief  
that is taught to children, is readily practised,  
and they too often 'better the instruction',  
A slight error in the example makes a serious  
defect in the copy. Hence the unceasing vi-  
gilance which should be bestowed in moral  
communicating and cherishing the first moral  
principles, lest a 'root of bitterness' be im-  
planted, that will spring up, and plentifully  
bring forth, fruits of trouble and misery.

The instruction of the young requires so  
much close attention, and correct deportment  
on the part of the instructor, that it is too often  
considered an irksome, rather than a pleasant,  
task. But what really valuable object do we  
gain without labour? and what labour is more  
productive than proper education? What  
seed time well employed, promises so rich a  
harvest? Besides it is want of practice and  
familiarity that makes the duty so arduous.  
Cold and unfeeling must that parent's heart  
be, who could grudge the employment of a  
small portion of his time to promote the best  
interests of those who are dearest to him, and  
who have the best claim upon his sympathies  
and his exertions. It surely is for want of  
consideration that more time is not devoted  
to what is the most important business of life,  
and what ought to be a delightful employment.  
So much time too is squandered upon objects  
of little or no consequence, or in the pursuit  
of what is falsely called pleasure. None can  
plead want of ability to instruct, as far as  
this letter is concerned. The first principles  
of moral rectitude, are too simple to require  
in their enforcement much talent, ingenuity,  
or literary information; and if some parents  
are unqualified to communicate the ordinary  
branches of knowledge to their children, it  
should serve as a stimulus to renewed exertions,  
that the lamentable defect may, with the  
present generation at least, be entirely re-  
mored.

Yours &c.

St. Andrews, Sept. 16th.

THE YEOMAN'S REVENGE.

The events of the following story occurred  
in England, about 50 years ago, the principal  
person concerned being well known to the  
writer. The established rule of fiction,  
when an ignoble lover is brought on the stage  
in conjunction with a high born mistress, is  
to compensate for his superiority of rank by  
an inverse ratio of superiority in all the true  
nobility of nature. If this rule is not strictly  
adhered to in this instance, it is not our  
fault, but that of the fact.

The sweetest creature of all Cheshire was  
young Alice B., the pride of one of the  
proudest old families, and the delight of one  
of its happiest and most splendid homes. It  
was one of those families, of very ancient &  
pure descent, and vast landed wealth, in  
which though not within the highest ranks of  
the latter. Her father, Sir Wilmot B.,  
was a mighty hunter before the Lord—a re-  
gular, glorious old fox chasing squire of the  
most thorough breed, such as there are but  
few to be found, lingering like the last roses  
at the present day. With the finest pack in  
the country, the places of the numerous re-  
tainers in his hunting establishment were no  
sinecures; and I rarely passed that the Hall  
did not ring from foundation to roof tree with  
the loud and long revelry that wound up the  
sports and fatigues of a hard days hunt.

Next to the chase, his second passion was  
his beautiful and lovely child. He could ne-  
ver tolerate her absence, from his side or  
sight for many hours at a time; so that from  
her earliest years he had so trained her up to  
a participation with him in the sports of the  
field, that there were few better shots or bol-  
der riders in all the country round than the  
fair young girl, who, under all other circum-  
stances, was everything that was deli-  
cate, feminine, and refined, in womanly sweet-  
ness and loveliness. See had never breathed  
any other atmosphere than one of idleness and  
happiness. The early death of her mother  
had been the only grief she had known. She  
had an independence of character and of  
habits amounting sometimes to a wild wilful-  
ness, which was almost her sole imaginari-  
fault and to a proud contempt for the opinion

of the world, which was the most threaten-  
ing danger that seemed to await her in life.  
Romantic, generous to a weakness, with a  
deep and impetuous tide of affections, not  
only was there no sacrifice of which she was  
incapable in obedience to the impulses of any  
noble passion, but she would be rather like-  
ly to find a pleasure in such a sacrifice pro-  
portioned to its magnitude, and to the high  
disinterestedness of her own efforts in making  
it.

She had a brother about two years older  
than herself who was at Cambridge—a young  
man of a less high and noble natural mould  
than Alice—proud and passionate, yet withal  
affectionate and not ungenerous, though  
possessed of a morbid jealousy of his family  
dignity, as also of his sister's charms and  
claims to the most splendid rank and distinc-  
tion in society, whenever she should con-  
descend to bestow the priceless treasure of her  
heart upon any of the applicants who had  
thronged to aspire to her hand. A very respec-  
table old maiden aunt, the baronet's only  
sister, as stiff as buckram in a straight-lacing  
of etiquette and propriety, though kind hearted  
and simple, completed the family at the  
Hall.

But there was another person whose inti-  
macy made him almost an inmate there,  
though occupying a peculiar and somewhat  
equivocal relation to the family. It was a  
young farmer, whose property very consider-  
able in extent, and held in his family for  
many generations, adjoined the B.—estates,  
the successive owners of which had frequen-  
tly in vain attempted to purchase the former,  
but had always met with a peremptory refusal.

The Fletcher farm happened to occupy a  
situation in which it seemed a very inconve-  
nient intrusion on the completeness and sym-  
metry of the lands surrounding the Hall.  
Whether from this cause, or from any other,  
a certain ill feeling seemed to have subsisted  
for two or three generations between the  
great people of the Hall and the yeomanry  
of the farmstead. In another way, the  
latter themselves at the head of their own  
class in the country round, were probably not  
less proud than the former—towards whom,  
from the immeasurably social distance that  
separated them, they looked up with a kind  
envious though loveless jealousy, which was  
almost a family hostility, angry and even  
bitter, though smothered and without ostensi-  
ble excuse. There had been several displays  
of ill-will between them, on some of the va-  
rious occasions created by the relations of  
such close neighborhood; and the superiority  
with which the pride and power of the  
B.—s had borne down the humbler and  
weaker party in such collisions, together  
with the contempt with which the dogged  
independence set up by them was treated had  
rankled down deep on the side of the latter.

This had been especially the case with  
the father of the young Edward Fletcher  
above alluded to, now the present owner;  
and almost from his infancy the latent germs  
of this malignant poison of hereditary bad  
feeling had been planted among his earliest  
associates and impressions.

However, no trace of their existence was  
apparent to any eye, nor indeed to the con-  
sciousness of the young man himself, at the  
period here referred to. On the contrary,  
notwithstanding the wide disparity of birth  
and social position, circumstances had brought  
him into a close intimacy at the Hall, which  
seemed to have obliterated even all recollec-  
tion of the old feud, if so it may be called,  
of former years. About eight years before, he  
had happened, at great peril to his own, to  
save the life of the young heir of B.—  
while swimming, by an extraordinary effort  
of courage, strength and self-possession, hav-  
ing plunged into the water with all the en-  
cumbrance of his clothes. He was then less  
than fourteen years old, being about a year  
the senior of the boy he so gladly rescued.  
The feat was witnessed by Sir Wilmot  
himself, as also by the little Alice, who al-  
ready, child as she was, was the frequent com-  
panion of the latter in his rides, herself mount-  
ed on a little poney specially trained for so  
gentle a service. The bold young farmer's  
son, his own brave and handsome face glow-  
ing with the excitement of the moment, and  
his stout frame easily supporting his slight  
and now insensible burthen, had borne the  
boy he saved in his arms, the palid face of the  
latter drooping upon his own ruddy cheek,  
till he delivered him into those of the distract-  
ed father himself,—from whom, as also from  
the beautiful girl who shared all the intensity,  
first of despair, and then of rapture, that mar-  
ked the moment, he received such demon-  
strations of gratitude as would well have  
tamped and repaid—so felt the delighted boy  
—a hundred fold greater efforts and dan-  
gers.

The consequence of this was that Edward  
Fletcher became the constant companion and  
playmate of George and his sister; he was  
admitted to share their education, under the  
guidance of an excellent tutor and masters  
at the Hall; while from his boldness and  
dexterity in all the sports to which the life of  
the old baronet was chiefly devoted, he be-  
came the peculiar pet and attendant of the  
latter, a special aid-de-camp, as it were—a  
service which the youth discharged with the

less unwillingness because, in addition to the  
charms of the various sports themselves, it  
threw him more constantly than any other  
opportunities could have done, into the soci-  
ety of Alice, who was growing up through  
this period a perfect star of brightness. His  
own parents having been dead many years,  
he had no restriction at home upon the  
course of habit into which he tacitly ran,  
of almost living at the Hall. Everything  
went on smoothly and happily. In the easy  
and affectionate familiarity of the relations  
in which he lived with the family of which he  
seemed all but a member, his own natural  
pride and imperiousness of temper found  
nothing to chafe or cross its grain. When  
George went to college he did not accompany  
him. Sir Wilmot never dreamed of such an  
idea; and though for George, a gentleman,  
and the heir of B.—and its baronetcy,  
it was proper, as a matter of course, he would  
as soon imagined the propriety of sending a  
colt of one of Edward's own plough horses to  
Cambridge, as their young owner and desti-  
ned driver. Besides 'Ned' was to himself an  
absolute dispensable—especially in George's  
absence—and so, nothing loth to remain in  
his present relation to the old inmate of the  
Hall who had long been all in all to his secret  
heart, Edward remained behind; though the  
proud ambition which was the second—per-  
haps the first—passion in his nature, made  
him a hard student at home, with the benefit  
of the library of the Hall, in all the intervals  
of time he could command, from the constant  
round of the sports which were there the  
chief employment of life.

It was, perhaps, a singular infatuation, but  
such was the fact, that no thought of alarm  
for the possible consequences of so close and  
constant an intercourse between so hand-  
some and gallant a youth and a maiden so  
lovely in herself, and so ardent and generous  
in her own affections, ever for a moment  
seemed to cross the mind of either. Sir Wi-  
mote or his sister, the presiding personage of  
the Hall, so far as regarded the department of  
female concern and control. They would  
as readily have imagined a similar danger be-  
tween Alice and the 'Man in the Moon,' as  
conceived the idea that the young yeoman  
who was made a quasi gentleman only by the  
kind patronage of B.—Hall, and who was  
nowhere else known or recognised as any-  
thing more than his father and grandfather  
had been before him, would ever think of  
raising so bold an eye as to aspire to such a  
star still less that the star could ever cast  
down on such an aspiration any other look  
than a twinkling of contempt.

However, they did not think of either bold-  
ness or contempt in the matter—they did not  
think about it at all, any more than they  
would concern themselves with speculations  
on the possibility of that long prophesied  
falling of the skies, at which as well known  
so many larks are to be caught. What  
would have been the rage of old Baronet!  
—what the dismay of prim and stately Aunt  
Edith!—had they known that their Alice  
loved the presumptuous peasant with all the  
fervor of her tender and generous nature—  
that she was to him the object of a passion  
in which was concentrated all the fiery force  
of his high-toned and energetic character—  
may more, that for nearly a year from the  
time to which this narrative refers, they had  
been self-betrothed to each other, with all  
the solemnity that vows can add to the sacred  
meeting and mingle of hearts. But so it was.  
How it had come to pass, I cannot afford the  
time to tell,—nor would it much matter if I  
could.

On the evening, after a morning of a most  
glorious run, in which Edward Fletcher had  
met with his frequent fortune of carrying off  
the brush, while Sir Wilmot had returned  
home with one of the fox's paws in his cap,  
as a trophy and proof that he had got in at  
the death, the former made his escape, at an  
earlier hour than was often permitted, from  
the table at which the Baronet dispensed a  
flowing and rather uproarious hospitality to  
the hunt of the day. The company breaking  
up and dispersing about a couple of hours at-  
terward, Sir Wilmot himself followed him to  
Alice's parlor with a step steady enough, it is  
true, for all practical purposes, but with the  
habitual hale and hearty ruddiness of his  
complexion flushed to a more than ordinary  
hue, and his faculties not quite so clear and  
distinct in their intelligence as they had  
been before breakfast, as they probably would  
be again to-morrow morning. As he ap-  
proached the door he paused a moment to  
listen to the beautiful effect of the mingling  
of the two voices of Alice and young Fletch-  
er, in one of the fine English duets they of-  
ten sang together.

(To be Continued.)

The faith of the christian is strengthened  
by his happiness, and his happiness by his faith;  
he believes in God because he is happy, and  
he is happy because he believes in God.

What's in a NAME.—Call & Sattle, is the  
firm of tailors in the interior of Pennsylvania.  
We knew a firm, that rejected in the designa-  
tion of Moon & Gump. They printed a paper  
till Moon changed his politics, and then Gump  
went off.