

# ROCERY ISHMENT.

K. BOYD,  
intimate to his Friends  
Town and Country,  
commenced business in  
the Store occu-  
pied by late Mr. H. J. L.  
near the corner of  
Water-Street, with  
an assortment  
of the  
ROCERIES.

which are:  
EE; Brown and double  
in Leaves of from 3 to  
5, Oatmeal, Pepper, All-  
umage and other Spices  
and Peas Blacking, Cook-  
as; Eggs and Currants,  
term, Mould, and Dips  
qually Indigo, Blue and  
qually Black Lead, in 4  
Boxes and half Boxes  
Kegs, Chocolate; La-  
debrated Pickles, and  
half pints, best Durham  
and 1-2 lbs. fresh Salad  
Cigars, Herring, best  
RA, CHAMPAGNE,  
arsals GIN, Jamaica  
Liqueurs and Cordials,  
SSWARE, and a great  
ies.

To sell as low as possi-  
ble. His goods are all  
and will be warranted, and  
city and endeavours to  
ortion of the Public pa-  
n. 9, 1841.

## Simmonds,

a Newspaper and Adver-  
g Agent  
inform his friends and  
Newspapers in general,  
his Newspaper Office  
ing Rooms to No. 246,  
ere he solicits a contin-  
rs. Orders and Adver-  
English papers, and for  
ted to. Every Colo-  
reference. 1841.

## PRENICE

Office, to the Printing  
Apply immediately.  
1.

## Away,

of the subscriber JOHN  
indented Apprentice. This  
against entertaining or em-  
ploying, as any person so doing  
according to Law.

THOS. SAMSON  
number 15th, 1841—xxviii

## Paint, &c.

CHIESS, AND INTIAL.  
LIVERPOOL.  
GUTHRIE CANVAS  
ails CORPAGE  
e, Marine Sail twine &c.  
IL.

JOHN S. JARVIS.

## DEPARTURE OF

AILS.  
ive from  
y at 5 p. m.  
Saint George, by Coach-  
turdays at 7 p. m.  
eam—Mondays, Wednes-  
3 to 5 p. m.  
Coach—Tuesdays, Thurs-  
ys.  
ets for  
5 p. m.  
Saint George, by Coach-  
days, & Fridays at 7 a. m.  
m—Tuesdays, Thursdays,  
8 a. m.  
Coach—Mondays, Wed-  
days at 10 a. m.

THE  
EW TANDARD  
EVERY FRIDAY, BY  
W. Smith.

in Saint Andrews,  
RUNSWICK.  
ERMS.

ered in town on called for  
forwarded by mail.  
d and until orders are paid  
TISEMENTS.

written orders, or continued  
lines, and under, 3s  
over 12 lines 7d per line.  
12 lines 1d per line.  
a year as may be agreed on.

individuals who have no ac-  
count to be paid for in advance,  
Ac. struck off at the shortest  
for on delivery.

## GENTS

Mrs. S. Connick  
Mr. W. Campbell  
James Abbe Esq  
Trist Moore Esq  
Jas Brown Esq  
Mr. J. Goddard  
Mr. Clarke Hanson  
Mr. Wm. Grant  
Mr. D. Gilmore  
Joshua Knight Esq  
Wilford Fisher Esq  
U. M. Millan Esq  
W. J. Layton Esq  
Mr. Henry S. Beck  
Jas. Cais Esq

# The Standard,

## OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

Price 15s. in Town]

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1841.

[17s. 6d. sent by Mail

### AN ACT

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

WHEREAS great frauds are prac-  
ticed in the adulteration and  
packing of Flour and Meal previous to its  
being imported into this Country, it is  
deemed expedient and necessary that In-  
spectors of Flour and Meal should be ap-  
pointed 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 ap-  
pointed 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 respec-  
tive Towns in said County; and such per-  
sons, 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 In-  
spectors shall brand in plain and legible charac-  
ters on the bidge of each and every barrel, a-  
cross the staves, the initials of his christian  
name, and his surname at length, with the let-  
ters "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 re-  
ceive on board any Vessel or Boat, or other car-  
riage of conveyance, to transport 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 one shilling, nor less  
than one shilling 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 Inspect-  
ing and Branding each and every Barrel or half  
Barrel of Flour or Meal at and after the follow-  
ing rate, viz:—for each Barrel when the quan-  
tity inspected for one individual at any one  
time does not exceed One Hundred Barrels, the  
sum of — pence; and when the quantity in-  
spected 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 neglects or omits to inspect, or brand  
any Flour or Meal when the quan-  
tity inspected for one individual at any one  
time does not exceed One Hundred Barrels, such In-  
spector, and the person or persons so offending,  
shall each severally, forfeit and pay for every  
Cask so branded, not less than one shilling,  
nor more than one shilling; and such Inspec-  
tor shall further be liable to be removed from  
office, and if any Inspector when called upon to  
perform the duties of his office, shall neglect or  
refuse so to do, without good and sufficient rea-  
son, 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 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 ex-  
ceed Five Pounds, shall be recovered before any  
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  
Justices of the Peace 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 the Justice or Justices, and sale of the ob-  
ject of such distress; 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 ex-  
ceed Fifteen Pounds, the same may be recover-  
ed in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Record in  
any 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 the Town or Parish where such  
offence shall be committed, for the benefit of  
the Poor of such Town or Parish.

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

has already been inspected in any other Town  
in this County, nor to any Flour or Meal  
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  
the same.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir,  
The Nova Scotian 'says,' that a Baltimore  
paper 'says,' that Mars and Saturn will be  
seen in conjunction near the heart of the  
Scorpion, on the 17th instant. Now for the  
information of the said Baltimore paper, and  
the Hon. Joseph Howe too, I may state, that  
the said conjunction will not be visible on the  
said day, at either of the said places, or any  
where else on the said globe; for this simple  
reason, that the 'heart of the Scorpion' will  
go below the horizon about sunset. Some  
very extraordinary conjunctions have been seen  
at Halifax,—but on the present occasion,  
notwithstanding all due allowance for 'differ-  
ence of position,' the visibility of the conjunc-  
tion of Mars and Saturn, is very likely to  
prove a failure.

Mr. Howe had better give the 'Tories' an-  
other 'licking'; he understands that better  
than playing the Astronomer.

Yours, &c.

SCORPIO.

Nov. 13th, 1841.

For the Standard.

Mr. EDITOR,  
Can you inform me why the Rules and Re-  
gulations of the C. C. Emigrant Society,  
were not published. Is it the fault of the  
Secretary or the acting Committee? There  
is neglect somewhere.

Yours, &c.

A MEMBER.

Nov. 28, 1841.]

(DEFERRED ARTICLES.)

### CANADA.

Toronto, November 1.

The acquittal and liberation of Mr. McLeod  
having given a changed aspect to the "Caro-  
line question," Sir Allan McNab has thought  
it a suitable occasion to bring the matter un-  
der the consideration of Her Majesty's Gov-  
ernment, in the expectation of thereby relieving  
from further American persecution those  
brave men who, acting under lawful authori-  
ty, achieved a result, the responsibility of  
which has been assumed by Her Majesty the  
Queen. Sir Allan has therefore requested us  
to publish the subjoined card, which we readi-  
ly do, at the same time calling the attention  
of all concerned to its object.—*Herald.*

A CARD.

Sir Allan McNab requests all persons who  
were directly concerned in the capture and  
destruction of the piratical steamer "Caro-  
line," will forward to him, at Dundurn, with  
the least possible delay, their address, place of  
residence, profession or calling, and age; and  
if they have suffered any loss in consequence  
of their share in that exploit, to be good en-  
ough to state the same; and also to furnish  
any other particulars they may desire to com-  
municate relating thereto.

October 29, 1841.

Captain Boxer, C. B., of the Royal Navy,  
who has been appointed Captain of the Port  
and Harbour Master of Quebec, was sworn  
into office yesterday, and has relieved Mr.  
Lamb in the duties of that situation. The  
latter gentleman, who is an old and faithful  
servant of the public, retires from office with  
a competent allowance.—*Mer. Nov. 2.*

Young Semmes, who murdered one of the  
professors of the University of Virginia, has,  
as we have stated, declined to appear for trial,  
and his friends are undoubtedly ready to pay  
the \$25,000, which in this case is virtually to  
be received as the price of the life of one of  
the college faculty. The result has not at  
all surprised us; for from the moment he was  
enlarged on bail, we have expected precisely  
this event.—*N. Y. Titler.*

Discovery of Copper Mines. A letter from  
Puerto Principe, Island of Cuba, states that  
two copper mines containing ore of unequal-  
led richness and apparently inexhaustible,  
have been recently discovered—one by an  
agent of Mr. Anson G. Phelps, of New York,  
and the other by Mr. Geo. Diston, of Boston,  
each of whom is about forming companies,  
for the purpose of working the mines on a  
most extensive scale.

### PAPER FOR CHILDREN.

The Eastern Rose-Bud, published semi-  
monthly, by S. H. Coleworthy, at No. 23  
Exchange street, Portland, at 50 cents a  
year, or \$5.00 for 20 copies, sent to one ad-  
dress.

This is the title and terms of a very neat  
square 16 mo. paper of 16 pages, designed

for Sabbath Schools and children generally.  
The matter is selected with good taste and  
judgment, and well adapted to the purposes  
for which it is designed. It is free from all  
sectarianism in theology, and pervaded by  
a good moral and religious spirit. It blend-  
instruction with amusement in a very happy  
manner, a feature of juvenile papers rarely  
attained. It is marked by simplicity, and  
yet is not silly, a point rarely reached in such  
papers.

It is believed nothing will contribute more  
to interest children, and inspire them with a  
taste for reading, than a little paper they can  
call their own, regularly coming to them.

Belfast.—The population of Belfast accord-  
ing to the census lately taken, is 100,000 In-  
1831 it was 52,000

FROM BERMUDA.—Advices from Bermuda  
to the 23d ult. have been received in New-  
York. A violent gale, called by the Island-  
ers a *coup de vent*, passed over that Island  
on the 21st, and did some damage. Fourteen  
or fifteen houses in Hamilton and its neigh-  
borhood have been partially unroofed—many  
trees thrown down—and the plants through-  
out the Island blackened and blasted, and  
very many of them destroyed. The latter con-  
sequence probably more from the effect of the  
salt spray driven into their pores, than from  
the blasting of the wind itself. Ravages of  
the gale are to be found in every parish of the  
Island.

Price of Slaves in this City.—A curious  
scene was witnessed to day at the St. Louis  
Exchange. The city marshal, at the usual  
hour, proceeded to the sale of a female slave,  
seized in the suit of E. Johns, a free man of  
colour, versus Lockwood, a free woman of  
colour. The plaintiff, we are told, is either  
the husband or brother of the slave under  
seizure, and showed not a little anxiety to be  
the purchaser. The bidding commen-  
ced—a white man in the crowd—bidding—  
against the man of colour, as high as the sum  
of \$7,800. The coloured man, however, bid  
\$8,000, and the slave was adjudged to be his  
property.—*New Orleans Ad.*

This is a specimen of the United States,  
being a free Country, to sell a man's wife who  
is a free citizen. Shame! this is freedom  
with a vengeance and at a high price.

Notice to Mariners.—Six Light Houses  
were to have been commenced in October  
last, on the following Islands in Turks Island  
Passage, for the convenience of the Royal  
Mail Steam Ships and other vessels navigat-  
ing that dangerous strait:—

One on the North-east Bluff of Grande Key,  
visible about 15 miles. One on a hill at the  
Hawk's Nest, on Sand Key, not visible to the  
South or East of Grand Key. Two at the  
riding place beach on Grand Key. One on  
the West end of Cotton Key, between Grand  
and Salt Key. One on the North bluff of  
Salt Key.

Dungarvan, October 16.—The Sophia,  
Bellford, from St. John, has arrived here,  
with loss of one man, and had to throw a great  
portion of her deck load overboard.

Counterfeiters.—On Saturday evening last a  
woman who had passed a counterfeit English  
Shilling to a girl in the Market House, was  
apprehended by Mr. Knollin, Deputy Clerk  
of the Market, and taken before Alderman  
Porter. While being taken to Mr. Porter's  
office and during the examination, a man, who  
appeared from his intelligence to be connected  
with her, was also detained; and although  
they gave different names at the time, it was  
strongly suspected they were man and wife,  
and officers James Stockford and M. Gagey  
accordingly immediately inspected their resi-  
dence in Portland, where they found coining  
implements and materials, and discovered that  
the man's name was William Elliott Nichol-  
son, and that the woman in question was really his  
wife. They have been fully committed for  
trial.—*St. John Courier.*

What o'clock is it?—When I was a young  
lad, my father one day called me to him, that  
he might teach me to know what o'clock it  
was. He told me the use of the minute  
finger and the hour hand, and described to me  
the figures of the dial plate, until I was pretty  
perfect in my part.

No sooner was I quite master of this addi-  
tional knowledge, than I set off scampering  
to join my companions in a game of marbles;  
but my father called me back again. "Stop,  
William," said he, "I have something more to  
tell you."

Back I again went, wondering what else I  
had got to learn, for I thought I knew all  
about the clock, quite as well as my father did.  
"William," said he, "I have taught you to  
know the time of your life."

All this was strange to me, so I waited ra-  
ther impatiently to hear how my father would  
explain it, for I wanted badly to go to my  
marbles.

"The Bible," said he, "describes the years  
of a man to be three score and ten, or four  
score years. Now, life is very uncertain,

and you may not live a single day longer; but  
if we divide the four score years of an old  
man's life into twelve parts, like the dial of a  
clock, it will allow almost seven years for  
every figure. When a boy is seven years old,  
then it is one o'clock of his life; and this is  
the case with you. When you arrive at four-  
teen years, it will be two o'clock with you;  
and when at twenty-one years, it will be three  
o'clock; at twenty-eight it, will be four o'-  
clock; at thirty-five, it will be five o'clock;  
at forty-two, it will be six o'clock; at forty-  
nine, it will be seven o'clock, should it please  
God to spare your life. In this manner you  
may always know the time of your life, and  
looking at the clock may perhaps remind you  
of it. My great grandfather, according to his  
calculation, died at twelve o'clock, my  
father at ten. At what hour you or I shall  
die, William, is only known to Him to whom  
all things are known."

Never, since then, have I heard the inquiry,  
"What o'clock is it?" nor do I think that  
I have ever looked at the face of a clock,  
without being reminded of the words of my  
father.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Lacquer for Brass.—Dissolve one oz. of  
seed-lac and half an oz. of stick-lac in a quart  
of the best alcohol. For this purpose, the  
seed-lac should be first pulverized and being  
well mixed with the alcohol, the whole, in-  
cluding the stick-lac, may be put into a flask  
or glass-bottle and suspended near a fire, or  
set on a stove where it will be kept warm for  
twenty-four hours, during which time it may  
be occasionally shaken, or stirred up with a  
rod. Afterward, the solution should be strained  
through a close flannel, when it will be  
ready for use. The stick-lac may be omit-  
ted, unless an orange tinge is required, or a  
little of the tincture of red sanders may be  
substituted in place of it. When this is ap-  
plied, the work must be warmed as much as  
the hand can bear, and the lacquer is to be  
laid on with a camel-hair brush.

The Good Man's Consolation.—The Port-  
land Tribune justly and beautifully exclaims:  
"How often has the malicious heart been  
stripped of its viciousness by a look of love  
that spoke more than volumes. If there are  
those among our acquaintance who are seek-  
ing our injury, what will sooner turn their  
alienated hearts, than acts of kindness to  
them? We know very well that it is hard to  
love those who are endeavoring to destroy  
our usefulness and blast our hopes of success;  
but we must remember the example of Him,  
who in all occasions manifested no other  
spirit than that of kindness to those who bi-  
terly persecuted him."

Newspaper Editors.—The author of "Char-  
les O'Malley," in the person of his friend  
Mickey Free, speaks most irreverently of the  
fraternity. After hurrying his trumpet at one  
of them who had waited upon Mike to get  
up an *Extra* on the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo,  
he continued his glass:—

"Here," again filling his glass, "and  
here's may the devil take editors, and authors,  
and composers, that won't let us alone, and  
must be taking our lives, and our songs, and  
our little devils that belongs to one's own  
family, and tell them all over the world. A  
lazy set of thieves you are, every one of you,  
spending your time inventing lies, devil a  
more nor less; and here"—this time he filled  
again—"and here's a hot corner and Kilken-  
ny coals, that's half sulphur, to the villain—"

The Island of Cuba.—The St. Louis Re-  
publican is much alarmed by a writer from  
Cuba, who, it believes, is well informed. He  
states that a negotiation is pending and like-  
ly to be consummated between the British and  
Spanish Governments for the purchase, by the  
former, of the Island of Cuba. It is stated  
that Great Britain has offered £2,000,000 for  
the Island, and to pay for the freedom of all  
the slaves born or imported into the Island  
prior to the year 1820, all born or imported  
subsequent to be free.

The writer expresses the conviction that  
this negotiation will be consummated by rea-  
son of the want of money on the part of the  
Spanish government, and her inability to hold  
the Island in case of revolt. That he is not  
single in this belief, he states the fact to be,  
that the slave traders and importers so con-  
fidentally expect the negotiation to be suc-  
cessful that not a single slave has been im-  
ported for more than six months past.

No doubt Great Britain would like to have  
this Island, but Spain would not sell it for  
£5,000,000, having the revenue she now has  
from it. The story probably comes from  
strong efforts the British Government are  
now making there to stop the slave trade.

William Tell.—William Tell was an il-  
lustrous Swiss patriot; and one of the heroes  
who restored liberty to their country in 1307.  
Gessler, the Austrian Governor, ordered his  
hat to be raised on a pole, and the same hom-  
age done to it as to himself. Tell refused to  
do homage to the hat, and was carried before  
Gessler, who ordered him to shoot at an apple  
placed on the head of his son, or else, with  
his child, be dragged to immediate death.—

He shot the apple off his son's head, and, soon  
after, shot Gessler. The Swiss, roused to  
arms by his conduct, drove away their mas-  
ters, and established their independence.

When old Sergeant Maynard waited upon  
William the Third, with the address and con-  
gratulation from the gentleman of the law,  
the King complimented the old man upon his  
good looks, and added that he had outlived  
all his brother lawyers. "Had it not been for  
your majesty's arrival," he replied, "I should  
have outlived the law itself."

The Moon.—The celebrated French astro-  
nomer, Arago, contends that this planet is not  
an inhabited body, and that it is without any  
kind of vitality, either animal or vegetable.—  
He denies, also, that it has either seas, rivers  
or lakes, but admits that it has mountains and  
valleys, which, however, he says, are of pri-  
mitive origin.

Gaining a Loss.—The scandalous scound-  
rel has utterly ruined my character," com-  
plained Count Tracy to Foote. "That's all  
in your favor" replied the wag, "for it was so  
very bad that the sooner it was destroyed the  
better for you."

Skating in Summer.—Artificial Ice.—One  
of the new British inventions, is a plan for  
accommodating the lovers of skating at all  
seasons of the year. We do not find any  
particular description of its details, but ga-  
ther the following general notice from a late  
London paper:

The proprietors of the patent artificial ska-  
ting-floors have taken the extensive ground  
in the New Road known as Jenkins' nurse-  
grounds, where they are about to exhibit  
publicly their skating floors. One room  
will be 300 feet long and 100 wide, tastefully  
arranged and decorated with scenic effect by  
Mr. Bradwell, the celebrated machinist of Co-  
vent Garden Theatre, to whose ingenuity the  
public will probably be indebted for what can-  
scarcely fail to become a place of great attrac-  
tion. These artificial floors have all the ap-  
pearance of ice; and upon it the common  
skate is used with the same facility as upon  
real ice. The invention is patronised by ma-  
ny members of the Skating Club. Besides  
the public rooms and promenades, there will  
be rooms for private societies and individual  
practice, where this elegant art will be taught.  
The artificial ice is capable of being laid on  
floors, in gentlemen's houses—and we antici-  
pate that more of them will have a skating-  
floor than a billiard room—and when not in  
use, and covered by a carpet, it will have the  
ordinary appearance of an apartment arranged  
for domestic comfort.

The other night one of the most illustrious  
of the French novelists, M. de Balzac, was in  
his bed, but not asleep. A noise from a lock  
caused him to turn when he saw a rascal forc-  
ing open his secretary.

It was a critical moment—M. de Balzac  
laughed aloud—the thief, thinking he was dis-  
covered, suspended his work—M. de Balzac  
laughed the louder.

What the devil are you laughing at? said  
the robber pettishly.

What a laughing at? parbleu! You are  
a famous imbecile, to come here at the dead  
of night, on tip-toe, with false keys at a risk  
of being sent to the gallows, to look for mo-  
ney in a piece of furniture, where I could not  
find any myself, at broad daylight, opening it  
at my ease with the proper key.

An incident at the battle of Talavera.—Dur-  
ing the cessation of hostilities, an incident  
of rare occurrence in war produced an inter-  
esting display of generous feeling between  
two brave and noble minded enemies. "A  
small stream, tributary to the Tagus flowed  
through a part of the battle-ground and sepa-  
rated the combatants. During the pause that  
the heat of the weather and the weariness of  
the troops had produced, both armies went to  
the banks of the rivulet for water.

The men approached each other fearlessly,  
threw down their caps and muskets, chatted  
to each other like old acquaintances, and ex-  
changed their canteens and wine flasks. All  
asperity of feeling seemed forgotten. To a  
stranger they would have appeared more like  
an allied force, than men hot from a ferocious  
conflict, and only gathering strength and en-  
ergy to commence it anew.—But still nobler  
rivalry for the time existed: the interval was  
employed in carrying off the wounded, who  
lay intermixed upon the hard contested field;  
and, to the honor of both he told, that each  
endeavored to extricate the common suffer-  
ers, and remove their unfortunate friends and  
enemies, without distinction. Suddenly the  
bugles sounded, the drums beat to arms; ma-  
ny of the rival soldiery shook hands, and part-  
ed with expressions of mutual esteem, and in  
ten minutes after they were again at the bay-  
onet's point."

"Isaac, can you describe a bat?" "Yes  
Sir—he's a flying insect, about the size of a  
stopple—has Indian rubber wings, and a  
shoe-string tail, and sees best with his eyes  
shut."