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1-2 lbs. fresh Sugar
Cigars, Herring, best
A. CHAMPAGNE,
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Liqueurs and Cordials,
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RENICE

Office, to the Printing
Apply immediately.

Away,

of the subscriber JOHN
advised Apprentice. This
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according to Law.

THOS. SAMPSON
her 15th, 1841—XXVIII

Paint, &c.

CHLESS, AND INTHIA
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JOHN S. JARVIS.

DEPARTURE OF

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THE
VS STANDARD,
VERY FRIDAY, BY
W. Smith.

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UNSWICK,
R.M.S.
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Volume VIII

Price 15s.]

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1841,

[17s. 6d. by Mail

[FOR THE STANDARD.]

Mr. Editor,
It having been found highly necessary that a Bill should be introduced at the next sitting of the Legislature for an inspection of Flour and Meal imported and brought into this County, I have, in accordance with the wishes of my constituents, prepared a Bill for that purpose; and knowing that the columns of your paper are at all times open for the furtherance of useful objects, I have taken the liberty to request that you will publish for four successive weeks the Bill prepared for that purpose, which will much oblige
Yours, &c.,
JAMES BOYD.

St. Andrews, 2d Nov. 1841:

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 County, 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 of 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,
Middleings,
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, 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 shillings, nor less than shillings for each and every barrel or half barrel of such un-inspected 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 at the following rate, viz:—for each Barrel when the quantity inspected for 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 when called upon to perform the duties of his office, 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 at 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 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

costs of prosecution, on the oath of one or more credible witnesses 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 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 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

ST. ANDREWS BRANCH
OF THE
N. B. AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The first annual meeting of the Saint Andrews Branch Bible Society, was held at Paul's Hall on Thursday evening, the 4th inst. The meeting being opened by singing a hymn the President addressed the meeting in a very appropriate speech, explaining the objects of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The Secretary then read the following

REPORT.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SAINT ANDREWS BRANCH BIBLE SOCIETY.
Your Committee in reporting the proceedings of the Saint Andrews Branch Bible Society, would first express their unfeigned gratitude to the Giver of all Good, for the disposition they possess to promote the spiritual and external interests of their fellow creatures, for the means and opportunities put into their power to accomplish their designs, as well as for the degree of success which has attended their feeble efforts.

While fully sensible of the insignificance of their operations in comparison of those of many other kindred institutions, they would be animated by the thought that they are allied to a Society, extensive in its resources and gigantic in its operations, but independently of all other considerations, they would derive encouragement from the truth that God does not despise the day of small things; knowing, that as the largest rivers owe their magnitude to tributary streams, so the British and Foreign Bible Society owes its greatness to the operations of its Auxiliaries & Branches, they therefore trust that the Saint Andrews Bible Society will never be weary in well doing, but that thro' every discouraging circumstance that may present itself they will continue to prosecute their labor of love.

Constantly reminded as we are of the value of the Bible, every day furnishes us with fresh proofs of our responsibility to God; and of the obligations resting on Christians, individually and collectively, to disseminate as widely as possible a knowledge of the Divine Will, while we are assured that tho' mankind are universally depraved—awfully fallen from original righteousness, yet that the time shall arrive when the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth, as the waters do the face of the mighty deep, we have the most indubitable evidence that that glorious period shall be ushered in by the means of the Bible—this is the lamp which illumines the path of all in every nation who fear God and work righteousness, and by this Lamp the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ shall shine until He who has said "preach the Gospel to every creature," shall be worshipped from sea to sea and from the rivers to the ends of the earth.

As an appendage of the British Empire we glory in our privileges, both civil and religious; but in nothing would we more glory than in this, that as the Almighty Sovereign of the Universe has made our happy nation the Depository of His truth, and has already done so much through her instrumentality, in evangelising the dark places of the earth, which are full of the habitations of cruelty; He is evidently extending her influence by constantly enlarging her possessions (already, 92, extensive that it is with propriety said, "then the sun never sets") with the design of opening a wide and effectual door for the establishment of Christianity in all parts of the habitable globe; let this then be the ground of our glorying, that as British subjects, we especially, are required to "come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty."

The operations of the Saint Andrews Bible Society having been long suspended, and this being the first anniversary of the re-organised Society, your Committee regret that they are not able to report that their funds are in a very prosperous condition—the sum which has been received the past year is far from being commensurate with the means of

the inhabitants of Saint Andrews, still they confidently hope, that as the object and success of Bible Societies, shall from time to time be brought under the notice of the public, and when more systematic means shall be adopted for obtaining pecuniary support, the receipts of this Society will be so augmented as to afford, not only an adequate supply of Bibles and Testaments to the destitute inhabitants of our own Country, but in some humble degree to assist the funds of the Parent Institution.

Your Committee cannot but express the gratification which was afforded them and the friends of the cause generally, by the visit of the Parent Society's Agent, the Rev. James Thomson, in May last—the interesting details given by that gentleman, particularly in reference to the success with which his labors were crowned in South America and the West Indies, could not fail of impressing the minds of all who heard him, not only with the necessity of renewed exertion in this best of causes, but also with the necessity of placing a still higher estimate on the Inspired Volume, continually consulting it under a yet deeper sense of our awful responsibility to Him who is emphatically styled our Law-giver and Judge.

Your Committee are fully persuaded that the visit of the Parent Society's Agent to these Provinces, has been productive of very beneficial results, not only in giving an impetus to the work in which the friends of the Bible are engaged, but also in the formation of new Societies in various parts, which have been long in a destitute condition.

The amount of your Society's receipts for the last year, is for subscriptions of Members and Donations £19 8 9 £17 8 9 of which has been collected and paid into the hands of the Treasurer. Bibles and Testaments have been received from the Depository of the Auxiliary Society in St. John to the amount of £23 15 7. Of these £11 19 8d have been sold in Saint Andrews—Twenty Testaments have been sent to Campo Bello, twelve Bibles and Testaments to Digdegush, and twelve Testaments to St. David.

The following resolutions were then moved and seconded and passed unanimously:—

1st. Resolved, That the Report now read be adopted.

2d. Resolved, That this meeting would express its gratitude to Almighty God for the success with which he has been pleased to crown the efforts of the Parent Society, and its numerous auxiliaries and branches during the past year.

3d. Resolved, That while this meeting would ever recognise the Hand of God in all the good which is done, it is deeply affected by the consideration that many millions of the human race, are yet in a state of spiritual ignorance, and moral debasement, and that consequently renewed exertions both united and separate, are loudly called for to assist in rendering the veil from off the face of benighted nations.

4th. Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Office-bearers of this Society, for their exertions during the past year, and that they be requested to continue their services for the year ensuing.

5th. Resolved, That there be granted from this Society for gratuitous distribution, to the Rev. Dr. Alley, Rev. A. MacLean, and Rev. Mr. DesBrissay, one dozen Bibles each; to the Ladies Tract Society, 3 dozen Bibles.

Several excellent addresses were delivered by the Hon. Judge Parker, Rev. Mr. DesBrissay, Alexander Campbell, Esq. of Saint Stephen, and other gentlemen.

OFFICE BEARERS OF THE SOCIETY.
Hon. H. Hatch, President.
Hon. T. Weyer, Vice-President.
F. A. Babcock, Treasurer.
A. W. Smith, Secretary.

Committee.—John Wilson, D. Mowat, Dr. Frye, Wm. Babcock, D. W. Jack, Thomas Johnson, Thomas Crowley, D. D. Morrison, M. S. Hannah and Thomas Turner.
Depository.—at the Stores of Thomas Turner and M. S. Hannah.

Longevity of Trees.—In England there are at this day trees which were standing in the days of William the Conqueror, and positions and species are distinctly alluded to as landmarks in Doomsday-book. They were even then called old oaks, and they are green still. The trees are identified, having been the places of fairs and markets, and being described and referred to in charters granted by successive Kings of England. The most ancient of them must now be two thousand years old.

There are still growing on Mount Lebanon cedars which are, with good reason, thought to have been coeval with Solomon.

Who can Solve this Problem?—Fill a wine glass to the brim with water, or if possible, raise it in the glass even higher than the edge, by letting one drop fall at a time until water presents a convex surface. When this is done, drop into the glass as many common pins as will fill it, and the water will not overflow. This simple experiment may be easily tried; but I have never seen it explained. Water is not compressible in a wine glass and the pins are made of solid metal, yet the ar-

in the glass remains as it was before the pins were dropped in:

POETRY.

"THE WOODMAN."

Far remov'd from noise and smoke,
Hark! I hear the woodman's stroke,
Who dreams not as he fells the oak
What mischief dire he brews.
How Art may shape his falling trees,
In aid of luxury and ease,
He weighs not matters such as these,
But sings and hacks and hews.

Perhaps now fell'd by this bold man,
The tree shall form the spruce sedan,
Or wheelbarrow, where oyster Nan
So runs her vulgar rig.
The stage where boxers crowd in flocks,
Or else a quacks—perhaps the stocks;
Or posts for signs, or barber's blocks,
Where smiles the parson's wig.

Thou mak'st bold peasant, O! what grief—
The gibbet on which hangs the thief—
The seat where sits the great Lord Chief,
The throne—the cobbler's stall.
Thou pampers't life in every stage,
Mak'st follies whims—pride's equipage;
For children, toys—crutches for age,
And coffins for us all.

Yet justice let us still afford
These chairs, and this convivial board,
The bin that holds gay Becca's hoard—
Confess the woodman's stroke.
He made the press that bled the vine,
The butt that holds the gen'rous wine—
The hall itself where tipplers join
To crack the mirthful joke.

*This sketch, which is extracted from an old work, was handed to us by a friend for insertion in the Amaranth.

EXTRAORDINARY ANAGRAM.—Among all the extraordinary anagrams of sentences to which the acts or history of General Harrison has yet given rise, can anything equal the following, which the Northampton (Mass.) Courier has sought out, and set in order?

General William Henry Harrison,
President of the United States,
Died at Washington City
April the Fourth,
In the year of
Our Lord
One
Thousand Eight Hundred
and Forty
One.

The foregoing is composed from the letters found in the following words which were the last ever uttered by our late chief magistrate:—"Sir, I wish you to understand the true principles of the government; I wish them carried out; I ask nothing more."—American paper.—[This is only equalled by the celebrated anagram of "Horatio Nelson," Honor est a Nilo.

Mennie & Fue.—In a recent election in Illinois for town constable, Mr. Mennie and Mr. Fue were candidates. Mennie was called but Fue chosen.

Smoking Allowed.—The Common School Journal says that the following is a literal copy of a notice stuck up in a small steam boat:—"No smoking allowed aboard the engine."

A TALE OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

We take from a very old monthly publication the following very extraordinary narrative of an adventure in the Polar Seas. The circumstances are certainly within the range of possibility, since no putrefaction could take place whilst the bodies of the unfortunate sufferers were in the temperature of a vessel "encased in thick ribbed ice."

In the spring of 1804, a whaling vessel sailed from the port of London upon a voyage to the Polar Seas. Nothing material is said to have occurred until the arrival in these solitary regions, when it became the duty of the crew to keep a constant look-out upon the horizon in search of fish; whilst thus occupied, it was fancied by one of the seamen that a sail was discernible as far to the northward as the eye could reach, and as the course of the whaler was towards the supposed vessel, a mast became gradually distinguishable amidst the mountains of ice that appeared in that quarter to bound the horizon. It was now summer, and the afternoon was unusually calm, whilst the whaler gradually neared the object in view; the supposition being that it was a vessel engaged in operation upon the blubber, in a bay which would open to the view upon approaching nearer to the ice. Upon arriving, however, at the spot, it became clear that the vessel was a wreck embedded in the ice, and could only be approached by a boat. This having been lowered, the captain and several of the seamen landed upon the ice, and proceeded to the vessel, which proved to be a brig. The sails were furled, very little appeared upon the deck, and all the ar-

rangements were those of a vessel laid up for a long period of time. Descending to the cabin, the first object which was seen was a large Newfoundland dog, coiled upon a mat and apparently asleep. Upon touching the animal it was found to be dead, and the body frozen to the hardness of a stone. Entering the cabin was next seen a young lady seated at a table, her eyes open, and gazing with a mild and steadfast expression upon the new comers (to that solitary spot. She was a corpse, and in that apparently resigned and religious attitude had been frozen to death. Beside her was a young man, who it appeared was brother to the young lady, and commander of the brig. He, too, was dead, but sitting at the table, and before him lay a sheet of paper, upon which he had written the following words:—"Our cook has endeavored since yesterday morning to strike a light, but in vain: all is now over." At the other side of the cabin stood the cook with a flint and steel in his hand, frozen to a statue, in the vain endeavour to procure that fire which alone could save himself and his companions from the cold arms of death. The superstitious terrors of the seamen now hurried the captain away from the wreck, the log-book alone being brought away, and from that it appeared that the ill-fated vessel was a brig, which had belonged to the port of London, and had sailed for the arctic regions more than fourteen years before."

Where for goodness sake, did Hippocrates study?—air, earth and water—man, and his kindred vegetable—disease and death, and all casualties and concomitants of humanity, were the pages he consulted—every thing that surrounds and nourishes us were the objects of his attention and study. In a word, he read diligently and sagaciously the Great Book of Nature, instead of the little books of man.—Benj. Waterhouse.

When Xerxes at the head of two millions of soldiers, halted with his hosts, and himself sat down and wept—it was because the thoughts occurred to him, that "in one hundred years all that mighty host will be dead." This was a very just reflection, and it is almost the only wise thing recorded of the heathen monarch.

MODESTY.—Think not that you can impress others with any higher sense of your importance, by assuming a consequential, carefornobody sort of swagger; the turkey is really no bigger when it struts and swells than at any other time, and strut as he will, every one knows that he is only a turkey after all. Modesty is the surest indication of worth, and the moral magnet which attracts esteem.

A GARDENER'S PRIVILEGES.—The question was once asked by a very beautiful woman, "Why is a gardener the most extraordinary man in the world?" The reply given was as follows:—"Because no man has more business on earth, and he always chooses good grounds for what he does.—He commands his Thyme; he is master of the mint; and he fingers penny-royal. He raises his celery every year, and it is as a bad year indeed that does not bring him in a plum. He meets with more bouquets than a minister of state; he makes more beds than the King of France; and has in them more genuine roses and lilies than are to be found at a country wake. He makes raking his business more than his diversion, but it is an advantage to his health and fortune which few others find it: his wife, moreover, has enough of heart's ease, and never wishes for weeds. Disorders fatal to others never hurt him; he walks, and bustles, and thrives most in a consumption; he can boast of more bleeding hearts than you can, and has more laurels than the Duke of Wellington. But his greatest pride and the greatest envy of his companions is, that he can have very when he pleases."

That Sign.—One of our friends tells us a good anecdote of a celebrated brandy drinker who carries a nose as red as the spaw of a lobster, but who preaches temperance and traduces the habits of New Orleans, whenever he goes North after a winter spent here.

On the occasion of some party in Rhode Island, when the character of New Orleans was brought in question our red nosed hero upheld the North for morals, and mentioned with a holy horror the vices of this city. "You may see," said he, "quite young children drinking at the different bars, and some out doing their fathers in dissipation!"

"Do you drink?" asked the lady.
"Oh, sometimes a little lemonade,"
"You used to drink pretty freely," said a gentleman.

"Oh yes; that was in other days, when I was wild.
"So you have now given up altogether."
"Yes altogether."
"Well," said the lady, "you might as well take in your sign."

Our hero clapped his hands to his nose, par habitude, and rushed up.—Crescent City.

The vintage in Spain is this year most abundant, indeed too much, as last year's stock is still on hand.