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THE DANCING-GIRL OF INDIA.

From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.

THE RAJAH OF HUSSUNPOOR gave a splendid

nauch or dance, and supper, to the officers of

a detachment of East India Company's troops

then on their way to the seat of war in the

Ghooorka mountains. The festival was con-

ducted on a scale of profuse magnificence,

such as the Princes of Hindoostan are fond

of displaying on state occasions, and which forms

a remarkable contrast to their ordinary sim-

ple and even frugal style of living. The spot

selected for the occasion was outside the

camp. The enormous tent of the rajah was

composed entirely of blue and white vel-
vet, in alternate stripes, with a deep border

of cloth of gold, with tassels of the same pre-

cious metal. The canvas floor-cloth on

which the tent was pitched was covered

with a carpet of crimson velvet with a deep

fringe of gold bullion. On this, in the cen-

tre, was spread a snow-white cloth for the

dancers. Attendants, in surcoats and trou-

sers of blue velvet, with crimson shawls about

the waist, and turbans of broad, stood round

the sides of the tent, some with silver maces,

others bearing large fans, which they waved

over the heads of the guests, and others with

torches composed of strips of muslin steeped

in oil and wrapped around iron spindles.—

These cast a wild and glaring light over the

scene of truly Oriental splendour, in which

the Cashmere shawls, jeweled turbans, and

loose graceful garments of the native nobles

were contrasted with the scarlet uniforms and

glittering side-arms of the European officers.

The latter were mostly "old hands," who had

been long enough in India to be perfectly

versed in the customs of the people. The

guests reclined at their ease on cushions and

couches, eating sweetmeats, or drinking the

wines which were served in profusion by the

attendants.

At length, at a signal given by the rajah,

the *rachas* or dancers made their appear-

ance. There were two of them, young Hin-

doostan girls, with fine regular features, and

dusky bronze-like skins. Their large dark

eyes appeared yet larger and more languish-

ing from the circle of black pigment, called

sormas (a preparation of antimony), which

was drawn round the inner edges of the

eyelids. The tips of their fingers and the

soles of their bare feet were stained of a

rosy hue with the juice of the heau plant. They

wore full trousers, and shirts of gay-coloured

muslins embroidered with gold, with a muslin

chawl or scarf over the neck, and a figured

shawl about the waist—the dress of these

opera dancers. Silver anklets, hung with

little bells, jingled to the slow movements of

their feet. The large hanging sleeves of their

vests showed the bracelets of gold and gems

on their slender rounded arms. In their ears

they had rings, of which the golden setting

was hardly visible for the brilliancy of the

jewels which flashed and glittered in the

torchlight. These were presents from their

admirers; for the dancers of the semi-barber-

ous East are almost as much petted, and as

widely celebrated, as those of the civilized

West—which is saying a great deal.

The musicians now struck up their mon-

otonous scraping and thumping, and the nau-

chies commenced their song and dance. The

Oriental style of dancing, it is well known,

differs greatly from that to which we are ac-

customed. It consists principally in move-

ments of the body and arms; the feet, though

in constant motion, remaining nearly in the

same place. Our dances are addressed whol-

ly to the eye, and are intended chiefly to gra-

tify that taste for regular and graceful mo-

tion which seems as natural as the love of

music. The eastern dance is decidedly of a

more intellectual character. It is accompan-

ied by a song, or rather the singing is con-

sidered the principal part of the entertain-

ment, to which the dance is subsidiary. Its

movements are intended to illustrate the senti-

ments conveyed in the words. To this end

every moment, attitude, and look is made to

contribute with wonderful skill. Most of the

songs express the passion of love, with all its

vicissitudes of gaiety, sadness, hope, suspi-

riousness, transport, jealousy, fury, despair. In

these cases the acting is sometimes exquisite,

and such as would excite admiration in any

theatre. Sometimes a martial air is intro-

duced, or a pastoral carol, or a song descrip-

tive of the chase, or other incidents of daily

life in the East. Many of these compositions

are as famous as the favourite operas and bil-

lets of our boards, and particular dances are

called for by the guests of the nauch at their

pleasure. The exertions of the dancers are

so great, that their excitement soon exhausts

them, and several sets are usually ready, who

succeed one another, and vary the perfor-

mances.

The rajah of Hussunpoor had been at some

expense and trouble to procure the most cele-

brated dancers of the country; and many of

them were greatly applauded, especially by

the foreigners, who strange as it may appear

almost invariably learn, after a while to pre-

fer this kind of exhibition to the graces of the

ballet by which Taglioni, and Elslar have

acquired their fame. One of the nau-

chies attracted their attention, from

youth and modest appearance. She came

forward at first with great diffidence, almost

trembling, and sang a pastoral song, some-

what similar to the *Rans des Vaches*, with a

voice so plaintively sweet, and a manner so

graceful and winning, that the call for its re-

petition was universal. She excited as much

curiosity as an actress making her first ap-

pearance on the stage. Her complexion was

fairer than that of the other nauiches, and it

appeared still more so from the contrast which

the shudder or *mautilla* which she wore, fall-

ing from her head over her shoulders, and

which was of black stuff, after the fashion of

those worn by the mountaineers of the north.

The rajah, a fat old Mussulman, who prided

himself on being a *vaonisgar* in the art, was

much taken with the new performer. He

called to him the *sirdar* or director of the en-

tertainment, and enquired her name and ori-

gin.

"Light of the world," answered the *sirdar*

the girl's name is *Lonee*; and she comes

from the province of *Keemaon*, in the neigh-

bourhood of *Almora*.

"She is not a *Ghooorka*," said the rajah.

"The *maharajah* is right. She is a *Vaisya*,

and was taken captive by the *Ghooorkas*,

who sold her to some merchants, of whom

your slave purchased her at the fair of *Hurd-*

war. She has been but two months in *train-*

ing, and promises to make an excellent *bauch-*

nee, but for her excessive desire to return to

her native land."

"I think," observed the rajah with an air

of great wisdom, "that all these mountaineers

are mad on that head."

"True, *Rhoawund*, servant of God," re-

sponded the *sirdar*. "They fall sick with the

longing for their barren hills and rocks, where

the goats starve to death in winter as I tell

Lonee. I have been compelled, in order to

keep up the girl's spirits, to promise her that

when she shall have earned a certain sum to

repay me for what I have expended on her,

she shall be free to return to *Keemaon*—"

"Perhaps the *maharajah* would like to hear

the girl relate her own history, in a song,

which *Batin Singh*, the *Bard* has composed

for her?"

"By all means," said the rajah, and the rest

of the company eagerly joined in the call. *Lonee*

who had been standing with folded hands

and downcast eyes during this conversation,

now came forward, and sang with expressive

action some verses. The song was answered

not only by general applause, but by the

more satisfactory response of a shower of jew-

els and gold pieces—the former coming from

the native nobles, and the latter from the

British officers. *Lonee*, with a smile on her

lips and a tear in her eye, hastened to gather

up these contributions to her ransom, and was

about to withdraw, when the rajah, who had

been charmed by the novel and peculiar style

of beauty of the young nauichee, as well as

by her character, so different from that of the

class to which she belonged, bade her remain

and announced his intention of rewarding her

deserts by promoting her to his *zenannah*—

it was plainly his expectation that the *damsel*

would receive this distinction with transport,

as indeed it was an unexampled honour for

one of her profession. Poor *Lonee*, however,

seemed to be otherwise affected. She stood

for a moment as if thunderstruck, and then

sinking at the rajah's feet, with joined hands

in the attitude of supplication, she exclaimed

"Mighty rajah, assylum of the earth, your

slave is unworthy to enter your *zenannah*!"

"Fush!" returned the old *Musselman*. "If I

say you are worthy, that is enough. Only

conduct yourself well, and you shall be fa-

voured."

"Light of the universe," replied the nau-

ichee trembling and wringing her hands "what

shall your slave say? She has bargained

with the *sirdar* to pay him a thousand rupees,

and then she will be free to return to her

home and her kindred."

"Well, well," answered the rajah, impati-

ently, "I will pay the money. Have I not

said it? You shall remain with me, to en-

tertain me and *zenannah*. You shall dress in

brocade and shawls of *Cashmere*, and shall

feast on pilaus and sugar plums. What more

would you have? But, (enough,) you can

go."

But in spite of this permission, intended for

a command, poor *Lonee* remained kneeling,

with every sign of confusion and dismay.—

"Oh, *maharajah*," she said, "Pardon your

wretched slave, but her heart is in her native

land, among the hills of my dear *Keemaon*."

Here poor *Lonee*, sobbing bitterly, covered

her face with her hands, vainly attempting to

hide her tears. The colonel continued, ap-

parently unmoved. "It is my opinion, there-

fore, that she cannot do better than accept the

liberal and condescending kindness of our es-

timated friend the rajah. But if she could

obstinately persist in her resolution to return

to the *Keemaon*, we must endeavour, among

us to make up the sum necessary to satisfy

her master, to which I will willingly contrib-

ute; and I doubt not that the generosity of

the rajah, and of these other princes, will be

displayed with its customary magnificence."

There is no virtue in which Oriental mag-

nates so much pride themselves as in their

liberality. The colonel was thoroughly ac-

quainted with the character of those with

whom he had to deal, and his speech was

received with exclamations of "Uta! Uta! Uta!

khoo!" (Good! well said!)—in which the

old rajah joined, though rather sulkily.

But he was well aware that his esteemed

allies were, in fact, his masters, and he had

an especial dread of the *ghrowk* unperturbable

old colonel.

"Well, *Lonee*, said the latter, tell us your

final determination. Will you remain in the

zenannah of his highness, or will you take the

risk of wandering homeless and homeless

over the hills of *Keem-oo*?"

Protector of the poor, replied the nau-

ichee without hesitation, how can your slave

answer? She is a poor foolish girl, but her

heart is in her native land, and if she does

not see it again she will die."

"Well, gentlemen, said the colonel, I think

we can make a purse among us to ransom

the poor girl. Here he was interrupted by

his *khunnuigar*, or personal attendant—a *Mus-*

sulman, clad in a showy surcoat of yellow

muslin, with yellow trousers, and a blue

shawl-girdle and turban, who came forward

with joined hands, in the attitude of one ask-

ing a favour. "Will the Colonel Sahib listen

to the petition of his servant? he said."

"What is it?" inquired the colonel, some-

what surprised.

"I have served the Colonel Sahib fifteen

years, and he has found no fault with me."

"True, *Sahaduk*, replied his master, and

you once saved me from a tiger. Well, what

now."

"*Gurdeepurwar*, protector of the poor, an-

SUMMARY OF NEWS

JENNY LIND ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—It is reported that Jenny Lind will bestow her hand on the Rev. Mr. Grote, of Burfham Beeches, near Slough.—Kent Herald.

There is no truth in the report that Jenny Lind is to be married to the Rev. Mr. Grote at Slough. It is well known that she is to be united to a gentleman in our neighbourhood.—Dover Paper.

Some of the journals have selected a husband for Jenny Lind, but we can assure our readers that the fair-souled lady has accepted an offer from a wealthy gentleman, the owner of large iron works in our neighbourhood.—Birmingham Paper.

All our contemporaries are speculating in matters with which they have no earthly concern. Jenny Lind is neither to be married to a clergyman, nor to a wealthy Birmingham iron master. She has accepted an offer from a cutter in our town.—Sheffield Paper.

We dare say the Sheffield paper thinks to astonish its readers in announcing the probable marriage of Jenny Lind; but we are not surprised at anything that the Editor of such a journal may utter. The truth is, that the son of a military officer here, happened to be in the lady's company at private party in London. Looks were exchanged; heavy breathing and suppressed sighs followed.—Our young hero popped the question; and he was, in due Court term, graciously accepted.—The marriage will take place when Jenny has a little spare time on her hands.—Tipperary Chronicle.

We have an announcement to make which will startle our readers. Jenny Lind has accepted an offer of marriage from the Editor of a well known journal in this town.—Manchester Paper.

Jenny Lind is about to be led to the hygienic altar by Captain Gannouin, of the Royal Horse Marines (Blue), and we understand her Majesty has announced her gracious intention of giving away the bride.—Court Circular.

DECEASED OF LONDON.—A startling statement has lately appeared that the beggars of the Metropolis are 60,000, and that the alms they obtain amount to £1,200,000 a year, an average of £20 a year for each beggar, which is as high an average as that of the incomes of the working clergy of Wales. According to this account the profession of the London beggar, must be far better than the lot of an industrious labourer.—Examiner.

It appears that even in the county of Northumberland there are large stores of old grain. One extensive farmer in Bamboroughshire has no less than 1800,000 bushels of wheat—another 700,000—and another 500, which might have been sold at the rate of 120s. a quarter in the month of May, but which will not now produce half that sum.

SWEDISH WATER SPIRITS.—The district of Arund, in the province of Novaland, in Sweden was ravaged by a water spout at the latter end of September. The water spout passed over two forests of pine trees, in which it rooted up or destroyed 4000 trees, some of them a century old; it carried off the roofs of a great number of houses, converted two hains a distance of 3000 feet, killed a numerous troop of cattle, and caused the death of twenty-two persons. Such a phenomenon is unexampled in the district, which is so far north almost to touch Lapland.

ANNEXATION.—Lieut. Thomas J. Myers, of the Massachusetts Volunteers, and a printer by trade, has asked and received his discharge from his company, and annexed himself to a beautiful Mexican Señora near Monterey. It is said she brings him the pleasant little fortune of \$30,000, and that he intends to establish a newspaper at Monterey on the strength of it. Good luck and happiness attend him and his new wife, the last of whom also deserves our congratulations for printers invariably make good husbands.—Springfield Republican.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Manchester N. H. papers, that two dirt trains came in collision at that place on Wednesday, by which 18 men, all of whom were Irishmen, laborers on the road, were injured, five it is supposed fatally.—Two have already died. From the numerous accounts we have of railroad collisions, we are satisfied that there must be inattention and carelessness somewhere, and we hope that the subject will attract the attention of our Legislators. We believe that this is the only country where railroads exist, which has not some officer on board, whose duty it is to take cognizance of accidents, to investigate facts, ascertain where the blame lies and mete out the punishment, where neglect is proved.

Our citizens were aroused about twelve o'clock last night with the cry of "Fire!" and found the cause of alarm to be the burning of a small dwelling house occupied by Mr. Lambert, and owned by Mr. Billings, situated at that part of the town denominated "Sodden." No 1 was entirely consumed; the main part of the house, however, was saved.—Eastport Sentinel.

SAB ACCIDENT.—This morning a son of Mr. Jones Noyes, aged about eight years, while sliding down hill near the Ship Yard was thrown from his sled among the rocks, with such force as to fracture his skull severely. He is lying, but it is hardly probable that he will recover.—Id.

The Boston papers state that the Superintendent of Alien Passengers has instituted proceedings against Capt. Davis of the Sloop Coral, from Macleas Fort, for illegally landing from his vessel five passengers whom he had brought from the Provinces.

The July 1st steamer on Lake Superior, arrived at Copper Harbor on the 13th inst. after having been on 16 days' passage, the most perilous circumstances. Every thing which could be used for fuel for

the purpose of making steam—down to provisions, grain, furniture, cattle and sheep, was used before she gained her port.

In each of the United States arsenals are many hundreds of thousands stand of arms, not one of these have been issued to the numerous Volunteers or regulars engaged in the Mexican aggression. Those used are of the latest and very best manufacture, all of the percussion plan, manufactured at the government's own works, by their own and the best of workmen, and said to be far superior to any in use in the British army, which latter are mostly made by contract.—It is no wonder that the poor Mexicans have fallen so thickly before a foe well armed; their own being of the poorest and most misral description.—Every musket equal to a rifle, and every rifle warranted to kill at 200 yards, and with its revolving breach six charges fired as many times in quick succession, must teach the Mexicans that they are far behind the times in the most approved methods of killing their fellow creatures.

TWO CHILDREN SHOT.—The Bath (Me.) Tribune, says that two French children (Thouas and Perro, aged 6 years, and Mary Perket, 1 year) were accidentally shot, on Wednesday afternoon, at the south part of the city. The charge was fired from a pistol, with intent to kill a dog. The lead took effect on the dog, and the children being in range, received the contents of the pistol, the shot passing through the heart of the boy, killing him instantly. The girl was severely wounded in the side, but it was hoped she would recover. Glenn Cross, a lad of but 10 or 12 years, was the author of the accident.

MONTREAL.—Singular and Important Discovery of a Gang of Brigands.—Our readers will remember that several robbers of sacred plate have lately taken place in churches, in the District of Montreal. On Monday morning, a boy about 15, named Goo-Hick, was arrested on suspicion; and in the course of his examination, a further arrest was made by the Sgt. M. Coranick, on the day following, of a man named O'Connell, who was lately tried and acquitted, for the murder at the Race Course, on Wednesday, of Heinrich Goring, another party implicated by the information of the boys, and who was convicted of sacrilege last February, but released by Government, for revealing the plot to shoot Sheriff Coffin and Judge Day, was taken by Capt. Wily, in St. Thomas street as he was coming out of a cab.—It is worth remarking, that both these desperate men, when taken, were armed with pistols, ready loaded, and escaped. The principal charge against Goo-Hick is that of stealing a horse at Montreal on Thursday 14th inst., when the gang of brigands, at the house of the mother of the little boy, another customer of Her Majesty's Criminal Court, recently sentenced to a month's imprisonment for stealing grain from a neighbour's barn. O'Connell is believed to be the party who robbed the churches of St. Andrews, Pointe aux Trembles, and St. Martin's. His object in coming down on this occasion, is now well ascertained from the testimony of the two boys. Hick's, to the robbery of the church at Varennes, one of the oldest and richest in the District.—Herald.

APPROACH OF THE CHOLERA.—The Cape Breton Spectator says:—We do not wish to be considered alarmists, and yet the rapid progress of the Asiatic Cholera towards Europe calls upon us to prepare in time, those precautionary measures which, if they do not prevent its spread in America, may alleviate its severity. It is following precisely the track of the Cholera in 1835, and by the last accounts from England we learn that it had appeared within twenty miles of Moscow. If it should reach England, there is but little hope that we shall be spared its visitation on this Continent—and perhaps it would be well if it can at least do no harm to enter upon a rigid observance of those sanitary regulations of cleanliness in streets, yards, and houses, which are the only real preventatives that can be depended on to arrest the fatality of this disease. The progress of the malady is beginning to excite alarm in England, and we have copied from an English paper, an excellent letter of the eminent chemist HERBERT, giving his experience during the last visit of the pestilence, accompanied with directions which it will be well that all our readers carefully peruse.

NOVA SCOTIA. ROWS IN THE CITY.—We are sorry to understand that the Police Court is run down with complaints of assaults and riots. This does not tell well for the character of Halifax, nor for the state of the Police under the Corporation. The fact is the force is now too small—a dozen more constables are required to keep the peace of the city. An efficient night watch ought also to be immediately established. If something is not done soon, matters are getting so bad, that people who have occasion to traverse the city after dark will be obliged to wear pistols to shoot down the prowling ruffians who lie in wait to rob and assault.

On Sunday night the peace of the upper part of the city was disturbed by a row that was attended with much violence, and in which the intent to commit murder was evident. A sailor named Byren was injured in the fray by a blow from an axe, that it was for some time supposed that his skull had been fractured. He, however, rallied from a state of insensibility on the following day, and is recovering from the hurt. A man named Kennedy, was apprehended and placed in goal to answer for the assault. Shop windows were broken in the melee, and other damage done. Some stringent regulations are requisite with regard to keeping shops open on Sunday. Those at present in existence would perhaps have a better effect if more rigidly enforced.—Halifax Standard.

SAILORS' HOME.—This useful institution will be opened in a few days. Mariners will enjoy the comfort of a home under the care of Capt. Doane, Superintendent. It is liberally stocked with books, maps, charts, nautical instruments, &c., as well as money, which will be thankfully received and acknowledged. A Reading Room will soon be opened. Masters and Officers of Ships can be accommodated at the Home.—Halifax Guardian.

P. E. ISLAND.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward's Island, has received the permission of Her Majesty to leave his Government before the arrival of his successor if his state of health should compel him to do so, and to draw for the passage allowance of £300. His Excellency's successor, Sir Donald Campbell, was to leave England in the steambot of the 19th inst. He may therefore be daily expected here en route.—Halifax Times.

PICTON, Nov. 25.—Merry and Fatal Casualty.—On the morning of the 15th October, as James Kirby of Cassow, went out from his house to shoot ducks, carrying his musket muzzle forward, on his shoulder, he stumbled and fell forward, and in the act the gun made a somersault, with the breach down, which struck on a rock, and there being a percussion cap on and down at the time, which received the blow, the gun went off, discharging the contents through the upper and outer part of the right arm about four inches below the joint of the shoulder, depressing it carrying away about three-fourths of the diameter of the bone, and making a hole on the upper and lower surface, larger than a dollar. A surgeon was sent for to Guysborough, a distance of 30 miles, who arrived during the night, and removed him the following morning to Guysborough by water. It was ascertained to attempt saving the arm, as part of the bone was entire—a large outlet to extract of bone in the time; and the patient being of a sensitive and nervous temperament, and much addicted to fainting, and injury so high, that it would require to be taken out at the shoulder joint. Forelight days held out, but finally his constitution suffered, and the limb became dropsical, and he died on the evening of the 25th—thirteen days from the accident.

It is a consolation to his friends under this heavy bereavement, that he expressed himself resigned and not afraid to die, he was 34 years of age, and left a widow and 4 children.—Eastern Chronicle.

SAD DEATH.—While the Steamer Conquestor was on her passage between Charlottetown and this place on Saturday night last, a young man by the name of Doyle, belonging to Halifax, who had come on board without the knowledge of the Captain or any person concerned in the management of the boat, was found dead in one of the berths of the steerage. His remains were interred here on Monday. He is said to have been very ill when he came on board, but no neglect or carelessness can be imputed to Capt. Powell, or any of the officers of the boat, as the deceased was not known to be on board, until he was past human aid.—Id.

Under our obituary is announced the death of Mr. John McDonald, late assistant Editor of the Guardian; which situation he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the proprietors. McDonald has been long known here as a useful member of the community, and his loss will be felt by those with whom he has been associated—in the Mechanics' Institute, in the Temperance cause, and in the Church of which he was an efficient member.—Herald.

HERBIANE IN THE WEST INDIES.—A letter dated at Grenada on the 25th Oct., and received in New York on the 17th inst., states that a severe gale of wind had been experienced in the West Indies on the 11th ult., which did great injury at Trinidad and Tobago.—At the latter Island particularly, it was very severe. About seven hundred houses are stated to have been destroyed. Nearly all the estates have lost their work houses, and about one third of the crop.

At Tobago three lives were lost, and damage done to the amount of £150,000.

WOODSTOCK, Nov. 27. THE EXPRESS MAIL.—The Letter portion of the last English Mail passed through here on Sunday last for Canada. It was carried from Fredericton to Grand Falls, a distance of 137 miles in the short period of fourteen hours and three quarters, including three quarters of an hour lost in crossing the Restook ferry, occasioned by the river being full of floating ice, as well as stoppage at the different Post Offices, and changing horses throughout the route. We doubt if the mail has ever been carried the same distance in this Province in such a short period of time. It is said by persons well acquainted with the route, that the distance from Fredericton to the Falls is the hardest portion for horses between Halifax and Quebec. Mr. Tupper deserves credit for the enterprising spirit he has manifested in keeping up such a very efficient line, adding so very effectually to facilitate a rapid communication between such widely extended points as Halifax and Quebec. The distance between those points viz. Amherst 660 miles; were this distance travelled at the rate performed by Mr. Tupper, and we do not see why it cannot, the mail could be carried throughout the whole route, in 71 hours, a less period we believe, than it was ever carried, by the way of Boston to Montreal.—Telegraph.

THE SMALL POX.—Rather than create any unnecessary alarm we have declined heretofore making any remarks on the subject. Our authorities and medical men have used all the precaution in their power to prevent the spread of this loathsome disease. "All the inmates of the house whence it first originated in this place are pronounced out of danger; and we have just this moment heard (Friday afternoon) that there is but one more case in the village, and that we understand is doing very well. There is still danger, if proper precaution be not used, of its spreading. We would therefore urge upon every head of a family that means be at once adopted to guard against its further spread. Vaccination is an easy remedy, and is said by medical men to be in most cases an effectual preventive. It can do no harm to try.—Id.

THE EIGHT JURORS upon the late trial of Seelye, Harding and Nice, for the murder of White, in Carleton, (namely, E. Dolly, J. G. Sharp, H. Fotherby, John W. Goldfinch, John Kirk, Thomas F. Raymond, Thomas Sandall and Sam Gardner) were brought before the Court on Wednesday last; to receive sentence for Contempt of Court, in having separated without leave. The judge said that the English Law forbade their separation without leave, during trials for capital offences, and after delivering a severe Lecture upon their conduct, he concluded by saying that, in appearing from their affidavits, that their error had been committed solely through ignorance, and as they had otherwise attended punctually to their duties, although not legally bound so to do, (by an informality in the Jury List,) he should, acting upon his own opinion and that of the other Judges, dismiss them without the payment of fine or penalty.—St. John Herald.

TWO PRISONERS named John Dodd and Wm. Tills, deserters, escaped from the Penitentiary lately. A reward of £10 each, was offered for their apprehension.—Id.

WE LEARN THAT Tills, the artilleryman, who escaped from the Penitentiary a few days since has been retaken, by Constable St. John and another officer, at whom he fired, but owing to being handcuffed, his aim was not murderous, only taking effect in the Constable's arm.—Id.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS will oblige us by paying our Collector, who will call upon them with their accounts for the last year.

MURDER IN PORTLAND.—We copy the following account, from the St. John Herald of Monday last, of a murderous assault upon two Special Constables, by a man named Boves. The men it is said, have since died of their wounds, and a third person who was wounded by Boves is lying in a dangerous state. We understand a reward of \$1000 is offered for the apprehension of the murderer.

MURDER IN PORTLAND—TWO CONSTABLES STABBED!!—Portland was again, on Saturday night the scene of a murderous assault upon the Special Constables, two of whom were mortally stabbed, and (it was reported last night) have since died. A man named Boves, living on the Long Wharf, is charged with the crime, and an armed posse were in search of him yesterday. The wounded (or murdered) men are named Gowth and Earle.

For some wise but—by us—unfathomable purpose, the Special Constables were prohibited carrying firearms or knives—and this is the first issue of a system of setting the sheep to watch the wolves.

Another constable named Kinney was established. The particulars, as far as we can learn are as follows:—A row having taken place in Portland, Earle and Kinney repaired to the spot and secured Boves; while conveying him to a place of confinement, and when at the head of the Long Wharf, the prisoner gave the alarm and several villains rushed from their hiding places; in the melee Boves stabbed Kinney and Earle, when Gowth came up and followed him to the entrance of the Alley above Payne's Shipyard and struck him; Boves then turned round alongside the Gas-post, stabbed Gowth twice in the back and twice in the side, and then escaped.—St. John Herald.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The rapidly with which this Order is spreading, must be gratifying to all who have the welfare of their fellow man at heart. The Nova Scotians, as will be seen by the following paragraph, are making up—Acadia Division No. 1, was formed at Yarmouth during the last month, the Temperance cause in the Sister Province will receive an impetus and be materially strengthened by the institution of the Order in that fine Province. We understand that there are now four applications for Charters for new Divisions in this Province. A Division was opened on the 30th ult. at Moores Mills, St. David, by G. W. P. Alex. Campbell Esq.; assisted by the officers and members of Howard Division No. 1, to the number of 55 who attended for the purpose, when we learn that twenty four persons were initiated.—Last evening we understand the officers were installed—James Brown Esq., Mr. P. P. W. P. A full list will be given in our next. Success to the cause "Upward and Onward."

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—A Division of this order called Acadia Division No. 1, has been instituted at Yarmouth during the present week by the Rev. W. W. Ashley, Most Grand Deputy of Nova Scotia, assisted by John Baily, Senr., of Gurney Division No. 6, St. John, N. B., acting as Grand Conductor.

The officers of this newly constituted Division are as follows:—F. W. Redding, W. P., David Edgar, W. A.; John Tooker, R. S.; W. H. Alden, A. R. S.; John Edgar, F. S.; A. C. White, T.; R. S. Eakins, Esq., P. W. P.; G. S. Brown, C.; A. B. Noble, A. C.; James A. Serrin, I. S.; J. M. Patch, O. S.

It is hoped that this institution will not only tend to strengthen the interests of Temperance, but will also bind many in the community together by the ties of social brotherhood.—Yarmouth Herald.

DOWNED.—The Mate of the schooner L O C Doyle and a young man named Alexander McFarlan (a moulder in Messrs. Harris & Allan's Foundry) were unfortunately drowned, on Saturday night, by falling from the North Wharf while attempting to get on board the schooner. One of them was immediately picked up, but life was extinct.—[Albion].

HIS EXCELLENCY has replied to the Resolutions of the Common Council, which complained of the importation of Lord Palmerston's pauper tenants, and treated the communication in a very crusty manner.—[Albion].

THE PENITENTIARY FOR LIFE, WITH HARD LABOUR.—William Chiswell, upon whom sentence of death was passed at the last Assizes in the County of Kenf. for a most brutal offence, and who was recently respited, in consequence of a discrepancy in the Act of Assembly, under which he was convicted, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life, with hard labour. Chiswell has been brought from Richibucto, and was safely lodged in the Penitentiary last Tuesday morning, there to spend the remainder of his days.—[New Brunswick].

ST. JOHN, Dec. 4. THE GRAND JURY for this City and County have found two Bills of Indictment against Mr. George Mathew, late Overseer of the Poor. Mr. Mathew, it appears, has left the Province, having gone to the island of Cuba to reside, and after his departure we are informed that our authorities have actually gone so far as to bring two Bills of Indictment against him for not having rendered his accounts. This affair, as our readers well know, is of several years standing—Mr. Mathew having at one time been fined in the sum of £100; and yet he refused to give any

account of the monies which as Overseer of the Poor! No beyond the reach of any law wick, a "hue and cry" is resounding disclosures had in which the whole matter, discussed and exposed through of this paper, years ago, tired of hearing it repeated a great country.—New Brs

Some years have elapsed, so full of crime there being now twenty four rated. We regret to see it state of the community deficient police, a night was light, and we doubt not much prevented.—Halifax Novus

HER MAJESTY OWNS SISTER The Editor of the "Fleetwood Ensign" the landing of Her Majesty writes thus:—"At this time it queen of night came forth from clouds to greet her sister's scene, without exception, was beautiful we have ever beheld.

Emigrant Ophan Assing known as the Old Poor recently fined up as an Ophan children of emigrants. poor children, some of very received its friendly shallements are excellent, and his Alderman Soper, and his whom the general care of the Institution has been con Governor. We would ex benevolent persons to vi where they will find a mo gratifying spectacle.

The children are exceedingly clad in new g spun cloth. In order to pring for some of the childre it, a subscription has been of Ladv Colebrook the list with the sum of five £28 had been collected. understand that a preliminary dies took place yesterday ascertain what was require of the good work should be Temperance Hall on Mon clock, to assist in the mak ite garments. Donations or materials will be thank Hall by the Rev. Edmon

The following letter from l of Concord, N. H., editor Journal, a religious newspaper speaks volumes in favor o Wiater's Balsam:— Concord, N. Mr. S. W. Fowler—Dear the past winter, a sudden a my lungs by exposure to c cold, and bed for several w covered I was so much op breathing, that I was inca and violent exercise, and oft or rest upon a bed by night that a severely extreme, and jud of the remedies used, I supp table. Being persuaded t ar's Balsam of Wild Ci confidence in its efficacy or scription, no one can fully t and yet, when I found the ly removed before one b Having a mortal aversion t using it in any form notk my fellow sufferers induce statement, and recommend similarly afflicted. With None genuine, unless sig wrapper. Sold by THOMAS SIMZ.

MAILS FOR I Will close at the Post 6 Monday do 13 1/2 do 27 Friday do 25 1/2 do 26 1/2 Monday do 27 1/2 Friday do 12 1/2 do 29 Monday do 12 1/2 do 26 Friday do 14 1/2 do 28 Monday do 11 1/2 do 28 Friday do 29 do 13 do 27 Monday do 13 1/2

MARR At St. James, on the 1 Casilite, Mr. Daniel net Morrison. At St. Stephen, on the Dr. Thompson, Mr. Portland Me, to Miss Davids.

SHIPPING. PORT OF ST. ARRU Dec. 2, schr. Defiance, and meal—J. & E. Evie, Johnson, Master. 3 Leo, Johnson, D. Dec. 2, Smeck Matilda ballast. Ship Universe of 1 for St. Andrews, wil

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