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in 1841.

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Volume VIII

The Standard,

OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

Price 15s. in Town]

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

[17s. 6d. sent by Mail

AN ACT
To appoint Inspectors of Flour and Meal in
the Towns of Saint Andrews, Saint 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 annu-
ally 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 di-
rect.

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 char-
acters on the barge of each and every barrel,
across 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 or conveyance, transported the same
from one part of the County to another part of
the said County, any Flour or Meal in Barrels
or half Barrels, which has not been inspected
and branded in manner by this Act prescribed,
he, she, or they, on conviction, shall forfeit and
pay a sum not exceeding — shillings, not
less than — shillings for each and every bar-
rel 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 under the follow-
ing rate, viz:—for each Barrel when the quan-
tity inspected lot 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 shall Brand any Flour or Meal with-
out first having inspected it, or if he shall per-
mit any other person or persons to use his
Brands in violation or evasion thereof, such In-
spector, 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 Inspect-
or shall further be liable to be removed from
office; and if any Inspector 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 sell or offer for sale any
Flour or Meal before being inspected, contrary
to the provisions of this Act, he, she, or they,
shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay
for every Barrel or half Barrel of Flour or Meal
so offered for sale, the sum of — shillings;
provided always that no person shall be liable
as aforesaid unless information be given and
prosecution commenced within Thirty Days
from the date of the offence.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That any
penalties and forfeitures imposed and arising by
virtue of this Act, when the same shall not ex-
ceed Five Pounds, shall be recovered before the
Justice of the Peace, or when the same shall be
more than Five Pounds, and shall not exceed
Fifteen Pounds, before any two of Her Majes-
ty's Justices of the Peace together with the
costs of prosecution, on the oath of one or more
credible witness or witnesses, and to be tried by
warrant of distress under the Hand and Seal
of such Justice or Justices, and sale of the of-
fender'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 ex-
ceed Fifteen Pounds, the same may be recover-
ed in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Record in
this Province by action of debt, together with
costs of suit; one half of such penalties and
forfeitures to be paid to the person or persons
who shall sue for the same and the other half to
be paid to the Commissioners or Overseers of
the Poor of such Town or Parish.

IX. And be it further enacted, That nothing
contained in this Act shall be construed to 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 Meal or Flour
brought in by water or inland communication,
when such Flour or Meal is intended solely for
the consumption of the party bringing in the
same.

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

SHE NEVER SMILED.

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

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

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

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

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

a thought to her nurse's lament, all danger
from it seemed refuted by her daughter's fine
and dutiful disposition. If the angels do not
whisper, thought the fond mother, they make
themselves remembered through her good
works. Each year gone added sweetness and
beauty to the child's character. She was
placid, cheerful, and apparently happy; but
still she never smiled. As her mother watched
her loved features, she persuaded herself a
smile could have given no grace to her pure
and Madonna-like countenance; neverthe-
less, even yet there were hours, when her
child's eyes were closed in sleep, and her
were keeping watchful vigil over her, in
which the nurse's superstition had its terrors.

What if her child were predestined to ill—
and many an anxious night did the poor
mother pass, almost in hope that, on awakening,
her beloved Emma would smile as she met
her eyes fixed on her. But no smile ever ap-
peared; and Mrs. Mordaunt tried more than
ever to banish the thought; and, as a prelimi-
nary, she forbade the nurse ever to speak of
it.

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

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

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

E. C. DE C—.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

War may be the game of ambitious poten-
tates, but it is the error of commercial com-
munities; and an extensive commerce be-
tween civilized nations is, therefore, one of
the best securities for the peace of the world.

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

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

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

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

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

The following—by whom I know not nei-
ther do I care—must serve as a text for my
present discourse.
Tobacco is an Indian weed.
It was the Devil that sowed the seed.

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

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

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

Scotch Degrees.—When the University of
St. Andrews sold her honours—a certain
minister, who deemed that his ministrations
would be more acceptable and more useful
if he possessed what the Germans call the
doctor that, put £15 in his purse, and went
to St. Andrews's "to purchase for himself
a good degree." His man servant accom-
panied him, and was present when his master
was formally admitted to the long desired
honour. On his return, "the doctor" sent
for his servant, and addressed him somewhat
as follows:—"Noo, Saunders, ye'll be sure
to call me the doctor; and gin anybody
spiers at ye about me, ye'll be aye sure to
say the doctor's in his study, or the doctor's
engaged, or the doctor will see ye in a
crack." "That a' depends," was the reply,
"whether ye ca' me the doctor too."

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

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Final Trial of the Devastation Steam Frigate.—Commander Hastings Reginald Henry and the officers of this fine vessel attended yesterday on board to make a final trial of her capabilities previous to the engines being reported upon to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. At 11 o'clock in the forenoon Captain the Hon. J. F. De Ros, R. N., and P. R. S.; Captain the Hon. Edward Plunkett, R. N., and several scientific gentlemen: Messrs Maudslay and Field, engineers; and Mr. Ewart, chief engineer of the Woolwich Dockyard, went on board, and shortly afterwards the vessel was hoisted from her moorings, proceeded down the river to Long Reach, to the measured ground, where the speed of steam-vessels is ascertained with the greatest correctness.

On this occasion the Devastation, for the purpose of giving her a fair trial, and testing her powers, had a cargo of 320 tons of coal put on board, and 61 tons of water in casks. Her draught of water was 13 feet 4 inches forward, and 14 feet aft, which afforded her paddle-wheels a depth of water sufficient to propel her with greater velocity than on the former occasion, although the strokes of the engine were only the same number, about 18 to 19 per minute. She accomplished the measured mile against the tide in five minutes and 48 seconds, and with the tide against the wind 4 minutes and 42 seconds, being nearly at the rate of 12 and 1-5th statute miles on the average per hour. Mr. Ewart the chief engineer, whose duty it will be to report to the efficiency of the engine, and the speed of the vessel, expressed himself in the highest terms relative to the ease and smoothness of her motion, and added, that he never timed any that could approach her in speed before, and he was of opinion she was decidedly the fastest vessel in her Majesty's navy.

The disconnecting rods were tried during this trip, and in one minute and a quarter one of the powerful paddle-wheels, 25 feet in diameter, was detached from the engines, and the whole of their power applied to the other wheel. In three quarters of a minute the stupendous lever of the wheel was again attached, and the vessel sped through the water with the greatest velocity.

THE ARMY.

68th.—A correspondent informs us that this regiment has been placed under orders to hold itself in readiness to take the field at a moment's notice, and be placed in the Malakka campaign, close to the African outpost. We give the report as we have received it, without vouching for its accuracy.

United Service Gazette.
R. Grenville.—The undermentioned officers have retired from the army this week: Lieutenant and Captain Horton, Coldstream Guards; Lieutenant Chamberlain, 19th; Captain Rolfe, 51st; Captain Walcott, 54th; Major Hamilton, 66th; Lieutenant Harding, 72d; Captain Portman, 73d; Captain Thorburn, 91st; first Lieutenant Watson, Rifle Brigade.

Indian Prize Money.—We are happy to learn that government intends to award some portion of the prize property taken at Nepal. At Belgaum, prize rolls have been sent in by the officer commanding her Majesty's 4th regiment of foot.—*Bombay Gazette, Aug. 10.*

A nephew of Judge Torrens has got the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 33d Regt. The son of the Knight of Kerry has purchased a majority in the 60th Rifles. Lord Hill has ordered the money to be restored to the different officers who graduated in ignorance of death vacancies in the 60th.

Nearly all the leading officers in the gallant affair in China are natives of the South of Ireland, and among them we are proud to record three freemen of Limerick—Major General Sir Hugh Gough, son of Col. Gough, City Limerick Militia; Capt. Boucher, R. N., son of the late Gen. Boucher, of this City; and Major Sargent, 18th, son of the late James Sargent, Esq. all of this City. Capt. Herbert, who now commands the Navy in China, was some years ago High Sheriff of the county Kerry.

A court-martial has assembled at Ceylon for the trial of Lieut. Col. Macpherson, Ceylon Rifle Regt. Col. Power, Royal Artillery, is President, and the members are of the Royal Engineers, Royal Artillery, 90th and 95th Regts.

36th.—Ensigns Carew and Bruce, who were detached at Cork, under orders to join the service companies in Nova Scotia are to rejoin the Depot at Cashel, as the Regiment will return to England next year. Major Charles Ashmore commands the Depot.

60th, or King's Royal Rifle Corps, 2nd Battalion—Lieut. Col. Charles Markham is on leave of absence, but is about to proceed to the service companies. Major the Hon. G. A. Spencer is to assume the charge of the Depot. The battalion Serjeant-major is under orders to embark with the draft (which has been augmented in strength, both as regards officers and men) for Jamaica.

86th.—The service companies under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Michael Creagh, K. H., will embark at Cove for the Cape of Good Hope about the end of December next.

It is, we have heard, seriously in contemplation to augment considerably the corps of the Royal Marines, as well as the Royal Marine Artillery. At present the demands upon the former corps are much greater than the supply, insufficient hands having been left at more than one of the divisions. Should any rupture arise between this country and America, an increase to the Marines of several thousand men would be rendered indispensable. It is inexplicable to us that, under such circumstances, the retirements now vacant are not filled up. Such is the scarcity of Marine non-commissioned officers at the present moment, that the woolwich division was compelled, a few days ago, to borrow ser-

jeant from the Chatham division to recruit for them at Manchester.

The 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, under the command of Colonel Chatterton, K. H., were inspected at Dundalk, on the 12th instant, by Major-General Sir Thomas Pearson, K. C. B., when, after minutely going through every department, the Major-General expressed himself in very flattering terms of praise and satisfaction to Colonel Chatterton, at the excellent state of discipline and appearance of this admirable regiment.

THE NAVY.

The *Illustrations*, 72, has had her complement of men increased to 628. She is to receive on board 140 supernumeraries, for distribution among the ships on the station to which she is destined, and is to be got ready for sea with all dispatch.

Lieut. Ellicombe, of the *Excellent*, has been sent to Gloucester, to raise landsmen for the ships fitting out.

The complement to be borne by the *Queen*, 110, is fixed to be 900. Of these there are to be 13 boys of the first class, and 18 of the second. She is to bear only one clerk, being a reduction of one.

The *Sirca*, 16, Commander W. Smith, was taken out of the Basin, at Woolwich, on Tuesday, and, it is understood, will leave in a few days for China.

The Lords of the Admiralty have rescinded the regulations which prevented pensioners from receiving their pensions when serving in the royal navy; and all pensioners will, in future, if fit for service, be allowed to receive their pensions in addition to their pay. The Lords Commissioners have directed that in the case of any soldiers who may be pensioners men being embarked on board her Majesty's ships, or troop ships, or in transports or freight ships, such non-commissioned officers or privates shall be allowed double rations of sugar, cocoa, and tea, for such rations of spirits stopped.

In consequence of the notice issued by the Lords of the Admiralty, that landsmen, and those accustomed to burges and other river craft, will be admitted into the Royal Navy, provided they are strong and healthy, and not exceeding 25 years of age, and measuring five feet seven inches in height, a great number of fine young men have been entering within the last few days, at the general rendezvous, Queen's Head, Tower Hill, Deptford, Greenwich, Woolwich, Sheerness, Chatham, and this Port, to complete the complement of the ships put into commission. Ordinary seamen and stout lads who have been in the merchant service, meet with a ready engagement.

Southampton, Oct. 23.—The *Kantschika* Russian steam frigate, upwards of 1,700 tons burthen, arrived on our river on Thursday for coal and water. She was brought in from the channel by a Southampton pilot. The vessel is a perfect model, and has attracted a great deal of attention; she is pierced for forty guns. More than half of the crew is English, the others of all nations.

IRELAND.

Mr. Sherman Crawford's letters on the Union, are making a great deal of noise in Ireland; it appears that in consequence of them, there are some defections from the ranks of the Repulse, which have brought down on him the ire of the corn exchange.

No doubt that it is not for the stand taken by him in '32 in favor of a repeal of the act of Union, and the strong sentiments expressed by him on that measure at that time, and which are recorded against him in an elaborate pamphlet written by him, he would, at least, cause the repeaters some annoyance. We subjoin a few extracts from that pamphlet. In page 26, he writes, "Sal experience now proves to Ireland, as on former occasions, that England's freedom is Ireland's slavery—that England's prosperity only denotes Ireland to a more depressed state of misery, and political degradation. She finds the same abuses retained, the same disregard of her complaints, and what renders the case still more hopeless is the general apathy and indifference of the British nation, and the worst that indifference of the Scotch, towards matters connected with the Irish policy." Page 28: again, "Is not the reluctance of the Imperial Parliament to hear Irish Members, or Irish business, too plainly manifested at present to offer any prospect that England would desire or consent to increase their influence. Thus, in any event, certain, and accumulating discontent must arise from the present state of the Legislative connection between the two countries; and these evils, which are prospectively inferred as possible, from the formation of a local Legislature, are now commenced, and must unavoidably progress under our present system of united legislation."

Again: "We experience," says Mr. Crawford, "at this moment the consequences of being governed by another country, which neither understands nor identifies itself with the interests or feelings of the country which is dependent on its mercy. Is it not certain that such a state of things must lead to ruin, to degradation, to poverty, to internal distraction? Does not the experience of 100 years teach us this lesson? Has not the reformed Parliament of England confirmed it, and have not the proceedings of that parliament forced a conviction on many of the most attached friends of British connection, that the union of the Nations cannot be upheld, but by the separation of the Parliaments."—(page 53.)

Life Preservers.—A capital article in the way of Life Preservers, and which is always at hand in the time of accidents, and when the patent contrivances are certain to be missing, is to be found in the hat which every man wears. Any hat placed flat on the water, with the brim down, will retain within itself a sufficient air to buoy up the most emaciated person for a long time. The only article, which can at all approach to a competition with the hat in this important service, is the

common bucket, of which there are generally several about every steam-boat's deck. Skilful persons have made many experiments with these articles, and in every case with a happy result. This application of them is unknown before ingenious tackle has been contrived for their adaptation, and a patent is taken for the same, as occasion may occur in which they will be of service.

Great Fire at Vicksburg.—We learn, say the New Orleans B. & O. from the clerk of the Somerville from Memphis, that when that town passed the town of Vicksburg on Tuesday night, the 9th inst. a large fire was raging, which had already consumed a square, and as the wind was very high at the time, fear-fully entertained that a large portion of the city would be consumed.

We have since heard from the clerk of the steamer Express Mail, that two entire blocks of buildings in the very heart of the business part of the city were consumed, but were unable to obtain any positive particulars as to the amount of loss sustained by this calamity.

FROM JAMAICA.—By an arrival at New Orleans, from Kingston, intelligence has been received from Jamaica to the 30th ult.

The Kingston papers mention that a party consisting of four Englishmen and an inhabitant of Bluefield, on the Mar-quito shore, had been arrested at a frontier town of Central America, and carried off into the interior. It appears that the party were making amicable arrangements with the authorities for exploring the Blue River, and examining its fitness for a route of commercial-intercourse with Spanish America, when the news was brought that Col. McDonald, the British Governor at Balize, had proclaimed freedom to the slaves at San Juan de Nicaragua. This occurrence, coupled with the imprisonment of the Communist at Balize, Manuel Qui-gan, has produced great excitement, and was followed by the seizure of the English party at Bluefield.

Dr. Laidlaw is delivering scientific lectures before New York audiences.

At a late meeting of the Corporation of the City of Quebec held last week, a conversation took place on resolutions moved by Mr. Councillor Clapham to the effect—

1st.—That it would be creditable to the city of Quebec, and honorable alike to the Provincial and Metropolitan Governments, that the Castle of St. Lewis should be rebuilt and rendered in all respects a suitable residence for his Excellency the Governor general during his sojourn he might make in the ancient Capital of British North America.

2d.—That a Committee of three members be now named to devise measures for the furtherance of this object and to report thereon to the Council.

The mover in introducing his resolution said—

"It was discreditable to the Country and the Government that the Castle of St. Lewis, destroyed a few years ago by fire, had not yet been rebuilt. It was true that the late Lord Darnley had remanded the blackened ruins, but that was a long reason why the edifice should not be rebuilt. The citizens of the former capital of the United Kingdom should not longer be ashamed on this subject. He (Councillor C) thought it would be well to try what could be done with the Provincial Government, or the Metropolitan Government, and if no success was met with there, they should put their own shoulders to the wheel.

The *Toronto Examiner* says—"We understand that the funds cannot be raised to meet Messrs. McNair and Strickland to England regarding the Seat of Government. One of our City Members, Isaac Bach, an Esq. is at present in England, and it is understood that the Hon. John H. Dunn is about to proceed thither. Under such circumstances, it would be absurd to send other agents to advocate the interests of the city."

Montreal, Nov. 17.—On Monday night and yesterday, snow fell in considerable quantities, accompanied by frost. The indications are not such, however, as to induce an expectation that it will remain. We are pleased to learn that in the greater part of the country parishes, the fall work has been completed, and that the farmers generally are now ready for the winter.

We have still a few sea-going vessels in port. If they were safely at sea, we should say that the country was ready for winter, let it come when it will.—*Messenger.*

Fire and Melancholy Loss of Life.—We regret to hear of a melancholy occurrence which took place on Saturday last at St. Pierre, Charlebourg. A farmer of that parish, of the name of Pache, went out on Sunday, leaving his wife at home in charge of his two children, one of them an infant in the cradle, and the other about five years old. The mother was occupied with some work in an out-house, and during her absence there the dwelling by some means or other was set on fire, and both children, distressing to relate, perished in the flames. In a short time the house was burnt to the ground, with all its contents. It is supposed the eldest child caused the calamity by setting fire to some straw that was in the house.—*Quebec Pop.*

PROVINCIAL.

Indian Mission.—We received the following communication from a friend in Dalhousie, under date of November 15.

Captain O'Halloran, 69th Regiment, who arrived in this neighbourhood about a month since, on a mission to the Micmac Indians, has been elected, *Groux Waite Chief* of the Indian Tribes occupying the Canada side of the Restigouche and Bay de Chaleur, under the Indian title of *Chigadewot sagamaw*, by interpretation 'the Chief with the Long Beard.'

The Rev. Mr. Malo, P. P. of Restigouche was present at the Indian Council held for Captain O'Halloran's installation, on the 2nd inst. at Mission Point; and it gives much pleasure to learn that the Rev. Gentleman has afforded every facility to the gallant officer in carrying out the objects of his mission, both in a moral and spiritual point of view, to a successful issue.—*Gleaner.*

Large Hogs.—Mr. Scott, of Douglastown, killed one day last week, three hogs, 15 1-2 months old, which weighed as follows: 440, 445, 395,—total—1,280 lbs.

We copy the following from the *Scotiad* of Nov. 27.

The Montreal Commercial Advertiser states, that Mr. Murdoch late Civil Secretary to Lord Sydenham, and who was on his way to England via the United States; had received despatches requesting him to return to Canada, and offering him the same situation under Sir Charles Bagot, which he had previously held under His Excellency's predecessor. It is further stated that Mr. Murdoch had returned, and was at Quebec awaiting His Excellency's arrival.

This gentleman will be recalled, was left a sum of money by Lord Sydenham, to enable him to publish the history of his administration; and the appointment alluded to, affords a satisfactory assurance, that the present ministry are determined to carry into effect, the views and designs of the late Governor-General; with which, of course Mr. Murdoch must be well acquainted.

We are glad to find that persons travelling the new St. Andrews road, will in future have a comfortable place about fourteen miles from Fredericton, where they can obtain refreshments: Mr. McKintosh having opened a house for that purpose.—*Id.*

We have been shown a letter from an officer of the 43d Regiment received from England, from which it appears that no less than nine of the officers of that corps are on the Staff; and for the gratification of their friends and acquaintances in this part of the world, we publish the appointments:—Major Murdoch, Brigade Major at Manchester; Capt. T. J. Boyd, Brigade Major at Halifax; Capt. Jones, now of the Canadian Rifles, Military Secretary to the Governor-General of Canada; Capt. Talbot and Mr. Cadmon, of Acadia, de Camp to his Excellency; Lieut. Page, de Camp to Sir George Murray, Master-General of the Ordnance; Capt. Cole and Lord W. Hill, de Camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and Capt. Pearson, who has recently been married, de Camp to Major General Pearson in Ireland.—*Id.*

C. C. EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

A meeting of the *Charlotte County Emigrant Society*, was held at the Court House on the 1st November.

James Boyd Esq., V. P. in the Chair. Dr. Alley, from the Committee, appointed to frame Rules and Regulations, submitted the following, which were adopted:

RULES & REGULATIONS.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

1st. That the Society shall be called "The Charlotte County Emigrant Society," and shall consist of such members, as actually pay an annual sum of not less than five shillings.

2d. That all the affairs of the Society shall be committed to the management of a Board of Directors, which shall be annually chosen by the Society, on the first Monday in December, in each and every year, and shall consist of thirteen members.

3d. That there shall be a President, one Vice-President, and Secretary, to be chosen by the Directors, and also a Treasurer, to be chosen by the Society at the general annual meeting, on the first Monday in December in each and every year. That in the absence of the President, the Vice-President shall preside, and in case of the absence of both President and Vice-President, the Chairman, pro tempore, shall be chosen by the meeting.

4th. That the Directors and Treasurer, shall be chosen by ballot, and in no case shall any person be qualified to hold an office, or vote at any election of office bearers, or in any matter appertaining to the affairs, or government of the Society, who shall not have previously paid his annual subscription.

5th. That the local Committees, each not exceeding six members in number, (from which number a Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer may be chosen) shall be elected in each parish of this County, by the members of the Society resident in such parish, who shall remain in office for, and during the same period with the officers of and be subject to the same rules with the Society. And that it shall be the duty of the local Treasurers to pay over to the Treasurer of the Society from time to time, such sum, or sums of money as they may, at any period, or on any occasion receive.

6th. That the office of the society shall be held at the Shire Town, and the Secretary of the society shall be deemed to be its general Agent, to whom all communications from local Committees and others shall be addressed.

7th. That the Directors shall meet for the despatch of business at least once in every month, and that, not less than five Directors shall form a quorum.

8th. That it shall be the duty of the Directors, at any time after the annual meeting, to fill up such vacancies as may occur, by death or otherwise, amongst themselves or the office bearers.

9th. That no officer of the society shall receive any remuneration for his trouble, except the Secretary, who may receive any sum not exceeding £15 annually, at the discretion of the Directors.

10th. That the President may call a general meeting of the society at any time, by giving

at least one fortnight's notice in the *Charlotte County newspapers*, on the requisition of ten or more members of the society.

11th. That the President and Directors submit at each annual meeting, a detailed report of all their proceedings, during the preceding year, and that the Treasurer also submit his accounts as audited by the Directors.

12th. That any rule of this society may be altered or repealed at any of the annual meetings of the same, provided there be not less than twenty members present.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JEROME ALLEY,
THOMAS JONES,
JAMES QUINN,
JAMES BOYD.

Resolved, That a copy of the rules and regulations of this Society, be forwarded to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

Moved by the Rev. J. Quinn, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Alley.

That James Boyd, Esq. leave the Chair, and R. M. Andrews, Esq. take the same.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be given to James Boyd, Esq. for his conduct in the Chair.

St. Andrews, Nov. 1, 1841.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, DEC. 3, 1841.

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

Director next week—George D. Street.

DISCOUNT DAY, TUESDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Alms and Relief Bazaar.

Commissioner next week—J. W. Chandler.

Artic Association.

Director next week—Hon. J. Allan.

Office hours from 10 to 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

Saint Stephen's Bazar.

WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.

Director next week—G. D. King.

DISCOUNT DAY, SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

DAIRING ATTEMPT TO DESTROY ST. JOHN BY FIRE!

Through the attention of an esteemed Correspondent, we have received a brief account of a diabolical attempt to destroy that devoted City by Fire, on Tuesday evening last, which we stop the Press to announce.

For the Standard.

Saint John, Dec. 1, 1841.

Mr. Editor,

The City to-day is in great commotion, in consequence of the diabolical attempts of, no doubt, an organized band of incendiaries, to FIRE it in four different quarters 1st night. About 8 o'clock, we were alarmed by the truly appalling cry of Fire, and the citizens rushed to various points from whence the cries proceeded. The Mechanics' Institute, Trinity Church, and the House occupied by Mr. Smith, in Saint James Street, near Reed's Point were all in flames, at the same time, fortunately each fire was subdued without very material injury, by reason of their early discovery; great exertions were necessary in saving the Hall of the Institute, the fire having originated in a heap of shavings in different parts of the cellar, all burning at the time of discovery.

Associations are being organised in every ward to keep up nightly patrols, £250 is offered as a reward by the church corporation, for the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrators of the crime in firing the church. It was effected by opening the vestry room window, and igniting the curtains of brown holland.

Mr. Chamberlain first discovered the fire in the Church, he instantly broke the window, and pulled the curtain, (all in flames,) through the broken pane. A man and woman are now in custody for attempting to set fire, on the same night, to Dr. Gray's House.

The people here are completely panic struck, and God knows, what will be the result of the organized villainy which is daily developing itself.

Yours, &c.

S.

About 12,000 letter press printers were out of work in London; nearly 20,000 persons were living on less than one shilling a week each, in Leeds; and details of similar character appeared from Paisley, the Potteries and several other places.

Wool.—The annual clip of Wool in the United States, is estimated at 90,000,000 pounds, worth nearly \$40,000,000, or two thirds as much as the entire crop of the country. There are 5,000,000 Sheep in the State of New York.

Information Wanted, of James Smith and Daniel Smith, natives of Larness, Scot-

land. Any information, addressed Farmer will be brother.

To a Subscriber from a subscriber found in its proper notice alone indu to pay the postage publish such notice any expense, trust that this will our friends to pay for the future, at this date unless t-

The Editor of in noticing our of the *Highland* first feasible attempt encourage many Highlanders men, others who the case in the the wilderness it become a well-try."

His Excellency Governor of P. Town, on Saturday into office, and that Island.

The following insertion in our a resolution pass "that interper- person in the case—we do not mean to say it is a rare occurrence in our street, a ship arrives, seen, but even vessel's crews a abstinence men- pose that we w temperance ex- since the ex- cuse Societies

A meeting of in connexion a congregation, v 24th November were delivered.

The followi were passed: 1st Resolue the success of parts of the ch 2nd Resolue opinion that in Saint Andrew: that consequ alive to the ne its progress. 3rd Resolue interperate p from their v means of Ten on all benev utmost of their

GEOLOGICAL.

On Monday delivered a Science," be In so ample subject pres minutely all the Lectures narrow limits out of usef His descripti plants, was fi between the p- ples and imp- y, Chemist arts and sci- furably imp- Mr. Wilso and always a command an varied figure sent, the hap pear doubly the most en He intend on the same On Mond Esq deliver upon Chin- lation to th- attention. short detail the present general des- resources r- Naval and the character people, w- wanting po- anecdote to detail; indi of his audie in the cons- fluent exp the simplici

The BOOKS, a 11 o'clock

At Cath the Rev. Esq. of the Maxwell, 4

Jo Saint

fortnight's notice in the Char-
papers, on the requisition of
the President and Directors
annual meeting, a detailed
their proceedings, during the
r, and that the Treasurer also
counts as audited by the Direc-

any rule of this society may be
led at any of the annual meet-
ings, provided there be not less
members present.

respectfully submitted,
JEROME ALLEY,
THOMAS JONES,
JAMES QUINN,
JAMES BOYD.

but a copy of the rules and re-
solutions, be forwarded to His
Lieutenant Governor.

Rev. J. Quinn, seconded by
J. Boyd, Esq. leave the Chair-
man, Esq. take the same.
at the thanks of the meeting
J. Boyd, Esq. for his con-
Nov. 1, 1841.

STANDARD.

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land. Any information respecting either of
them, addressed to the office of the Yankee
Farmer will be thankfully received by their
brother.

To a SUBSCRIBER.—The obituary notice
from a subscriber at Saint Stephen, will be
found in its proper place; the nature of the
notice alone induced us to insert it, as we had
to pay the postage. It is quite enough to
publish such notices without being subjected
to any expense, no matter how trivial. We
trust that this will be a sufficient notice to
our friends to pay the postage of their letters
for the future, as none will be received after
this date unless they are postage free.

The Editor of the Fredericton Sentinel,
in noticing our remarks upon the formation
of the Highland Society, says:—"It is the
first feasible attempt we have seen made, to
encourage immigration. Were a body of hard-
y Highlanders pinned in the Tryon settle-
ment, others would follow; and as has been
the case in the eastern parts of Nova-Scotia,
the wilderness in that direction, would soon
become a well-peopled and cultivated coun-
try."

His Excellency Sir Henry Vere Huntley,
Governor of P. E. Island, arrived at Charlotte
Town, on Saturday, 13th inst., and was sworn
into office, and assumed the Government of
that Island.

The following was handed us too late for
insertion in our last. It will be observed that
a resolution passed the meeting which says,
"that intemperance is greatly on the increase
in this parish."—It must be apparent to every
person in the community that this is not the
case—we do not hesitate to assert that there is
not a Town in New-Brunswick, where there
is seen less persons intoxicated in the streets
than in Saint Andrews—indeed we may say
it is a rare occurrence to see a drunken man
in our streets. It may be possible that when
a ship arrives, a drunken sailor is sometimes
seen, but even this is rare, as most of our
vessel's crews are temperate or total
abstinence men. Our friends must not sup-
pose that we wish to state that there is no in-
temperance existing here, but this we do say,
that since the establishment of the Temper-
ance Societies intemperance is on the wane.

A meeting of the Total Abstinence Society
in connexion with the Wesleyan Methodist
congregation, was held at the Chapel on the
24th November. Several excellent addresses
were delivered.

The following are the resolutions which
were passed:

1st Resolved, That this meeting rejoices in
the success of Temperance Societies in all
parts of the christian world.

2nd Resolved, That this meeting is of
opinion that intemperance in the Parish of
Saint Andrews is greatly on the increase and
that consequently all christians should be
alive to the necessity of using means to arrest
its progress.

3rd Resolved, That the fact of so many
intemperate persons having been reclaimed
from their vicious practices, through the
means of Temperance Societies, calls loudly
on all benevolent persons to support to the
utmost of their ability such Institutions.

4th Resolved, That the fact of so many
intemperate persons having been reclaimed
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19th, Miss ANNA A. ROGERS, aged 23 years
and 6 months. She was a young lady of an
exceedingly amiable disposition and engaging
manners. She bore her sickness without a
complaint or murmur, and seemed perfectly
willing to quit the world with all its allu-
ments; as she expressed herself a few days
before her death, "that there was nothing
here worth living for." She died in the
full hope of a blessed immortality through the
merits of an atoning Saviour.

Thou hast gone to the grave, but we would not
forget thee;
Thou wast once a member of our church;
No care in thy chamber of rest shall befall thee;
No wail of affliction shall tell of earth's woes;
"Oh bless" saith the spirit, and gladly we
will die—
"Oh bless" are the dead who die in the Lord!
How rich is the comfort!—and why should we
sigh it—
That thou art enjoying thy final reward?

Dear wreck of mortality! here we will leave
thee—
Thou perfect in beauty, fairest in form,
Thou tender in heart, for earth's rude things did
give thee pain;
Thou maid one, whose spirit has bowed to the
cross;
In the grave we will leave thee, frail, beautiful
flower!

Too sweet in this sun-troubled world long to
behold thee;
Thou hast cheered us while; now we yield to
the power
That hath called thee, far lovelier charms to
assume.

Thou dost rest from thy toils, but we will not
forget thee;
We will bow with submission to Heaven's decree;
And, anarchy pay to the power that sent thee;
That again in the skies we may see thee;
In that garden of love, where joys are prepar-
ing—
What graces are collecting for thee to bloom!
We'll then look to that world, for earth is
fading—
And seek for the grace, while we part from thy
tomb.

At Woodstock, on the 7th inst., Mr
John Mill, in the 55th year of his age.
On the passage from Barbados to Jamaica,
on the 21st October, after a short illness,
Lieutenant Hugh Colville Goldsmith, Com-
manding Her Majesty's Steam Vessel *Megara*.
The deceased was the second son of the
late Henry Goldsmith, Esq., Assistant Com-
missary General, and was a native of the
Province. He entered the Navy as a Mid-
shipman in the year 1822, and was promoted
to the rank of Lieutenant in 1829. He was
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