

Fruit,
dried, per cch.
FLOUR.

ALD CLARK.

ties for
LET.

Stores and
of St. Andrews,
property,
but-keepers and
specially known as
James, about
town, St. Ste-

Patrick, through
Quebec Rail
high, or in his
established as
specially enhance

to five minutes
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be had in all
purposes, and let

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Building Lots
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which there are
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used and on the
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most desirable
North American

business, the Me-
sion, which
offered to the
ZGERALD.
1862.

reproduced by Henry
it on the first of
H. HATCH

NDON
TOUT.

WINE &c.
52

NDON, via St.

ED:
Byss: London
Pole Ale,
don Geneva,
me,
the Clyde.

W. STREET:
52.

to sell all the
Thomson, late
of Charlotte,
the 25th day of
granted by the
and County, to
instructor of all
titles and credits
on, for the pur-

estate of which
died seized, and
or, half part of
into to Alexander
estates, in the
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a late Ebenezer
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land granted to
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veyed to the said
and McVicar,
rely Given, that
administrator as
well, the above
ered by virtue
the Auction, on
December next,
Homestead, in

October, 1852.
McNICHOL,
Administrator.

Point Oil.

from Hull:
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W. STREET.

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The Standard,
is PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. W. Smith.
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Each repetition of Ditto 1s.
First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d per line.
Each repetition of Ditto 1d per line.
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

[For the Standard.]
Mr. Editor, Sir, I hope the *Lady* who
adopted my signature a few weeks ago, will
choose another for her future communications,
as I am not disposed to relinquish what
I consider mine by right of possession, (as
the old Courant will show,) as well as of
property.
Please accept of a few lines for the "Po-
et's Corner."
Yours, respectfully,
G.

St. Andrews, Aug. 23, 1853.

"Forget not the assembling of yourselves
together, as the manner of some is."

To shun God's dwelling place on earth—
The way to Zion's hill,
With dread dismay and trembling fear,
Should every bosom fill.

Within his courts he calls his flock,
His people know his voice;
He whispers I will bless you here,
And make your hearts rejoice.

But if, on his appointed day,
We turn our steps aside
God will withdraw his countenance,
And in his anger chide.

Then seek him on his holy days,
Seek him by faith and prayer,
Come ye into his Temple gates,
And He will meet you there.

St. Andrews, August 23, 1853.

A SURVEY OF THE PHYSICAL SCI-
ENCES.

Man was early led to the study and con-
templation of Nature. The day and night,
heavens, the varied surface of the earth, the
deep forests and the beautiful and somewhat
mysterious succession of the seasons could
not fail to awaken thought. The free winds
and the boundless extent that every where
met his eye, agitated the soul with strange
wonder and awe.

The cradle of the human race favored all
this, and by a sweet necessity drew man to
the embrace of Nature. That cradle was
undoubtedly in Southern Asia. On all sides
rose parapetted hills, broad streams hurried
to the sea, and genial climate fostered the
buddings of thought. The soul of man turned
to Nature, as the flower turns to the sun.
Adaptation cheered the birth-place of the
race, and in it appeared the early leafage of
the physical sciences.

The physical sciences embrace all the facts
of nature, classified on the principle of resem-
blances. These facts have been accumulating
through ages, and now form distinct
branches of knowledge, such as Mechanics,
Astronomy, Optics, Electricity, Magnetism,
and Chemistry proper. These, and all their
auxiliaries of implements, constitute the Physical
Sciences.

This birth of the physical sciences was
succeeded by a strange religious observation.
The shepherd as he tended his flock, watched
the fires of heaven as they burned on
their quiet way, till thoughts of worship
stole into his heart: the caravan and travelling
merchant, as they crossed the vast pla-
teaus of Asia, saw and felt more than the
wandering pedlar of Wordsworth. "A some-
thing that disturbed them with the joy of el-
evated thought." They observed the forces
and motions of heaven and earth, and laid
up the rude materials of the physical sci-
ences.

The religious element soon became pre-
dominant. The boundlessness of Nature ex-
cited awe. Mystery waited on her inex-
plicable and infinite diversity, and nursed into
gigantic vigour the mystic superstition of the
East.

This element was doomed to divide its
power, and in some degree become the ser-
vant of a degrading selfishness. The love of
power and gain, assisted by a subtle policy,
invested the observations of Nature with
imaginary awe. Superstition became a pam-
pered thing, and the deformed outcroppings
of the physical sciences appeared in astrology
and the arts of divination.

From this oppressive thralldom, thought
after the lapse of ages, began to awaken.
Minds here and there, stirred by the love of
knowledge, brooded over the known facts of
Nature, and warmed them into order and life.
Travelling merchants brought new facts to
view; caravans were induced to carry freights
of knowledge as well as wares.

The banks of the Indus, favored by Nature
and Providence, became not only the nursery
of the race, but also of the first civilization.
W. Von Humbolt is justified in tracing up
all the streams of philosophy that irrigate the
world to that fountain.

Chaldees, we are certain, was the seat of
early astronomical observations. As early
as 720 B. C., eclipses of the moon were noticed
and chronicled. Egypt we have good
reason to believe, made observations on the

eclipses of the sun and moon about the time
of the Exodus, 1491 B. C. The Chaldeans
divided the day into twelve hours. The sun-
dial of Ahaz was brought to view in the Old
Testament.

Mechanics were brought into notice at an
early period in the history of the world. The
forces of Nature were turned into the service
of man. The ruins of Southern India and the
pyramids of Egypt are indications of
gigantic labor. Their construction must have
required machines of no ordinary power.

The labor of mechanics in this department
of physical science are familiar. The an-
cient ascribes to him the invention of forty
mechanical contrivances; the moderns re-
gard him as the founder of Mechanics. The
protracted defence of Syracuse against the
Romans, sustained chiefly by his machines,
is a wonderful fact in history.

THINGS WONDERFUL AND TRUE.—With a
very near approach to truth, the human fam-
ily inhabiting the earth is estimated at 700,
000,000, the annual loss by death 15,000,000.
Now, the weight of animal matter of this im-
mense body cast into the grave is no less than
534,000 tons, and by its decomposition pro-
duces 9,000,000,000 cubic feet of gaseous
matter. The vegetable of the earth clear
from the atmosphere the gases thus gener-
ated, decomposing and assimilating them for
their own increase. This cycle of change
has been going on ever since man became an
occupier of the earth. He feeds on the lower
animals and the seeds of plants, which in due
time become a part of himself. The lower
animals feed upon the herbs and grasses,
which in their turn, become the animal; then
is ready once more to be assimilated by plants
the earth or bony substance alone remaining
sufficiently deep in soil to be out of the ab-
sorbent reach of the roots of plants and trees.

It is not at all difficult to prove that all the
elements of which the living bodies of the
present generation are composed, have passed
through millions of mutations, and formed
part of all kinds of animals and vegetable bod-
ies, and consequently it may be said that
fractions of the elements of our ancestors
form portions of ourselves.—*Working Man's
Friend.*

THE MORMONS IN INDIA.—The mormons
are making a desperate effort just now for the
conversion of India to the creed of Joe Smith.

13 "ministers" arrived in Calcutta from
the city of the Salt Lake, via California, a
month or six weeks ago, and their "high
priests" have lately got one of the newspapers
to publish his manifesto. They are not likely
to do much there. The Europeans laugh
at them, and the natives do not understand
them—for seemingly their gifts of tongues
does not include Bengali. The "high priest"
just referred to and who seems a man of con-
siderable natural eloquence and ability, but
of very defective education, boldly avows the
doctrine and practice of polygamy, justifying
it by reference to the cases of the patriarchs
and kings of Israel.

WIDE-AWAKE.—A Scotchman who lately
put up at an inn in Quebec, was asked in the
morning how he slept? "Trot, mon," re-
plied Donald, "nae vera well either, but I
was muckle better off than the bugs, for diel
one of them closed an e'e the hale night."

Extract from the argument of a young law-
yer before a Mississippi Justice:
"May it please the Court: I would rather
live for thirteen hundred centuries on the
small side of a thunderbolt—chew the ragged
end of a flash of lightning—swallow the
corners of a Virginia worm fence, and have
my bowels torn out by a green brier, than to
be thus bamboozled by these gentlemen."

There is a man belonging to the backwoods
of the West, who, being invited to dinner, ate
so much bear's meat, that he went home and
hugged his wife—an act he had never been
guilty of before.

A GOOD ONE.—A good story is told of a
doctor in Beverly, Mass., who was some-
what of a wag.

He met, one day, in the street, the sexton,
with whom he was acquainted. As the usual
salutations were passed, the doctor happen-
ed to cough.

"Why, doctor," said the sexton, "you have
got a cold! How long have you had that?"

"Look here, M.—," said the doctor,
with a show of indignation, "what is your
charge for interments?"

"Nine shillings," was the reply.

"Well," continued the doctor, "just come
into my office and I will pay it. I don't
want to have you round so anxious about my
health."

"Ah, doctor, I cannot afford to bury you
yet!—Business has never been so good as it
has been since you began to practice."

AUSTRALIAN WINDS.—The whole south-
ern shore of the island seems to be liable to
the occurrence of distressingly bad winds in
summer, one of which an eye witness thus
describes:—

"Cattle lay down with lolling tongues,
poplery sat down with open beaks, and there-
would have reigned a deep, unbroken sil-
ence but for the dry hiss of the wind as it
swept through the straggling branches of the
trees. We discerned a vast and black arch
rising above the outline of trees which formed
the northern horizon, and which rose
rapidly as it approached, and completely ob-
scured the sun."

"In a few minutes, no object two yards
distant could be seen; nor could any sound
be heard save the rush of the flood of dust
which swept onward or rose in whirling ed-
dies, carrying sticks and rubbish of all sorts
to an unknown height."

In fifteen minutes the dust storm passed
over, without a drop of rain, and the sun
shone clearly out, revealing over every ob-
ject a thick coating of fine brown dust. Dur-
ing the summer, when the wind blows from
the north-west for twenty-four hours, the
thermometer frequently rises to one hun-
dred and twenty degrees in the shade; it is
these phenomena that give probability to the
existence of a central inland desert.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA WEST.
LONDON.

We extract the following from an article
in the International Journal:—

LONDON is a town of recent origin and rapid
growth. It is the county town of the
county of Middlesex, situated at the junction
of the north and east branches of the River
Thames, and the Great Western Railway
passes through it. London is in a central
position in South Western Canada, and is
surrounded by a superior agricultural dis-
trict. The town is 125 miles west from
Toronto, 81 from Hamilton, 57 from Brant-
ford, and 31 from Woodstock. It is 27 miles
from Port Stanley on Lake Erie, and 61
from Port Sarnia, on the River St. Clair;
132 miles from Buffalo, and 120 from De-
troit. London is nearly in the latitude of
Boston, and the winters are equally as mild
here as in that city.

The grounds were surveyed and laid out
for a town in 1826, and London now con-
tains a population of 10,000 inhabitants, and
only awaits the will of the people to become
an incorporated city. The tract surveyed
and laid out, includes 1,400 acres, of which
5 acres are reserved for a grammar school,
5 for a market, and 10 for agricultural
purposes, such as holding exhibitions, fairs, &c.

The land is nearly level, with a very gentle
slope towards the river; the streets are all
straight, wide, and intersect each other at
right angles. The buildings in the business
part of the city, are nearly all built with
light, or cream colored brick, the prevail-
ing color in Western Canada; and are three,
some of them four stories high. Building is
carried on very extensively at the present
time, and besides the railway depots, one of
which now going up is 166 feet square, 30
feet high, and a very large Methodist church
—there are several extensive warehouses
and a large number of stores and private re-
sidences, principally all of brick, now in
process of erection. Two hundred houses
and stores were put up last year, and this
season the number will be larger.

Real estate has risen rapidly in the town
and suburbs. Speculation runs high, and
fortunes of various magnitudes are made in
land operations.

The inhabitants are principally from the
"Old Country," and the Scotch predomi-
nate. There are natives of England, Ire-
land, and Germany, and quite a number of
Americans in London. A large portion of
the trade is with Buffalo, New York, and
Boston, to one or other, or all of which
cities the merchants go once or twice a
year to purchase, if not immediately con-
nected with European houses, as some of
them are.

There are two market houses in the town,
and another very extensive market building
is now going up. The luxuriant country
around is a sure guarantee of abundant
supplies of meat and vegetables at low rates
the year round. And while provisions are
abundant and cheap, mechanics and labor-
ers are commanding high wages, and have
constant employment. Consequently there
is no want, even among the poorer classes,
if indeed there are any really poor in Lon-
don, which we doubt very much. The hum-
blest laborer has his lot, his eat, and his gar-
den, a neat and comfortable home, to which
he can retire at the close of his day's labor,
and find, provided by his industrious wife,
from the bounties of the land, an abundant
meal for himself and family. London in
England, and London in Canada, present a
striking contrast in this particular.

APPROPRIATE.—At a market town in Rut-
landshire, the following placard is affixed to
the shutters of a watchmaker, who has de-
camped, leaving his creditors minus:—
"Wound up, and the mainspring broke."

A BARGAIN DURING A BATTLE.—It is re-
lated that during one of the obstinate naval
engagements between the English and the
Dutch in the time of Cromwell, one of the
English ships, to their great mortification,
had expended all their ammunition. The
Commander well aware of the trafficking
propensities of the Dutch, hoisted a flag of
truce, and sent an officer on board the en-
emy's ship to purchase ammunition. The
Dutch, who would never lose an opportunity
to make a good bargain, without regard to
friend or foe, after some negotiation, con-
sented to supply their enemies with powder
and ball, but taking advantage of their ne-
cessity, demanded an exorbitant price—
which of course was paid after some growl-
ing by John Bull, who nevertheless, seem-
ed duly sensible of the favor, and renewing
the engagement with more fury than ever,
returned the balls with such force and accu-
racy, that the Dutchman was soon placed
hors du combat, and compelled to surrender.

SUICIDE BY TWO FEMALES.—Manchester,
N. H. Aug. 15, 1853.—Last evening two
females, named Catherine B. Cotton, of Pow-
nal, Me. aged 22, and Clara C. Cochran, of
New Boston, N. H., aged 19, after eating
supper, dressed themselves in white and
went out together, hand in hand to the canal,
where they jumped in and were drowned.—
Any one who attempted to save them and
was nearly drowned himself. From letters
left behind, it appears that they contemplated
suicide for some time.

A SEARCH WARRANT FOR THE STOMACH.—
A writer in a London paper recommends
sulphate of zinc in solution to make swallow-
ing thieves disgorge. He has himself suc-
ceeded in procuring ejection of a £10 note
from the stomach of a thief, after police offi-
cers had administered emetics without any
good result.

A BRIGHT IDEA.—A gentleman, seeing an
Irishman removing an embankment from a
dwelling, inquired—Patrick, what are you
doing? "I am opening the cellar window,
to be sure." And what are you doing that
for? "May it please your honour," said Pat-
rick, "to let out the dark."

ACROSTIC.
T bacco! oh! thou purge of nature,
O ut upon thee for a waste.
B e thou damned, for I do hate your
A wful, nauseous, sickening taste;
C ausing sickness, loss of health,
C utting pockets, and by stealth,
O pening inroads great on wealth.

At Springfield, Mass., a lady sent the fol-
lowing volunteer toast—"Spruce old bac-
chors—The Evergreens of Society."

Of the fifty three species of fourlegged an-
imals known to exist in Australia, not one is
to be found any where else; they are all re-
sidents of New Holland exclusively, or of the
adjacent island.—On the other hand, the very
commonest of old world quadrupeds are not
to be met with otherwise than as colonists in
Australia.

A short time ago an aspiring genius asked
permission of the Bishop of New Jersey to fly
from the top of his church in Burlington.—
The good Bishop, with an anxious concern
for the man's spiritual as well as temporal
safety, told him he was welcome to fly to the
church, but he would never encourage any
man to fly from it.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—The tide of
emigration from Great Britain continues to
set in strongly towards Australia. As some
substantial evidence or other fact, it may be
mentioned that there are no fewer than 25
vessels at the Liverpool docks alone, entered
for Melbourne; 2 to Adelaide; 5 for Syd-
ney and Melbourne; 8 for Sydney only, and
1 for Port Philip. Total, 41 vessels. Ag-
gregate tonnage, about 26,082. Freight has
advanced from £3 to £5 per ton.

PRECIOUS STONES.—The Alta Californian
states that specimens of beryl and topaz of
remarkable valuable and beauty, consisting
of emerald, both stones of the first water,
have since been found on Toulumne river,
and the present high price of this gem, being
next in value to the diamond, will warrant
extensive exploration in search of them.

A person named Hurley has been appre-
hended for assisting the soldiers to desert
from the Garrison, the warrant being issued
by His Worship the Mayor, on the oath of
one of the parties who had been captured.—
The man Mischeau, alluded to some time
ago, who had been charged with the same
offence and was liberated on bail, has we
hear been again apprehended on the evi-
dence of the same person.—[Frederickton Re-
porter.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPER

Subscribers who do not give express
notice to the contrary, are considered as w-
ing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinu-
ance of their papers, the publishers may contin-
ue to send them till all arrears are paid.

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form the publishers of the office to which the
papers are directed, they are held responsible if
they have settled their Bill, and orders
their papers to be discontinued.

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without informing the publisher, and the
paper is sent to the former direction, they
are held responsible.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.
The steamship Arabia arrived at New
York with one week's later despatch from
St. Petersburg, and London dates to 12th
inst.

MARKETS.—Beef active, with steady price
and no imports; Canadian Butter in demand.
Breadstuffs remain at former prices. Wheat
dull, Corn and Flour unchanged. Tallow is
declining.

RUSSIA.—The Czar has accepted the ultim-
atum, and orders were given for the imme-
diate withdrawal of the troops from the Tur-
kish principalities.

A Revolution is threatened in Turkey in
consequence of the refusal of the Hospodars
of Wallachia and Moldavia to obey the sum-
mons of the Sultan to appear at Constantinople.
The old Turkish party are clamorous
for war.

The Circassians have again defeated the
Russians.

China overland Mail telegraphed. Trade
in India dull. Imperialists preparing to take
Amoy.

Ship Orab, with Bombay Mail, foundered
at sea, and 179 lives were lost.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.—Yesterday the
gentlemen engaged in surveying the line
Northwardly from Shediac to Canada arrived
in this city. The party consists of Frank
Giles, Esq., T. McMahon-Cregan, Esq., C.
W. Scott, Esq., James Egar, Esq., and Mr.
M. Burke. We learn that they had advanced
as far as the Richibucto River, and that
they found no great engineering difficulties
in their route. They will immediately com-
mence locating the line from this City to-
wards the Bond, and it is expected that by
the 14th of September, the surveys will be
far enough advanced to decide upon the
track for the Railway, as another party is
now engaged in surveying that portion of
the line from the Bond towards this City, and
they have already advanced about twenty-
eight miles towards Saint John.

The line from Shediac to the Bond is en-
tirely completed, as regards surveys, and
nearly all cleared, so that in a short time it
will be ready for permanent works. From
all quarters we hear that the surveys are
proceeding as rapidly as possible.—[New-
brunswick.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.—On Saturday
last, the barque SWAN, Tunbridge, master,
arrived at this port from Cork, with 193 pas-
sengers. And on Sunday, the barque Mary
Ann, Hatrick, master, arrived from Lon-
don, with 226 passengers. The above
are all in good health.—[Ib.

Great Fight between the Indian Tribes of
the West.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo. Aug. 13.
Some returned Californians give the fol-
lowing account of a great battle between the
Indians. The contest was between the Sioux
tribe, aided by the Cheyennes, in all 5000
strong, and the Pawnees, aided by the Ja-
was, Sacks, and Pottowatomies, numbering
about 3,000. The fight lasted all day—the
killed on both sides being from 500 to 600.
It took place within fifty miles of Fort Kear-
ney, and the Sioux party were defeated.

A person just in from Fort Laramie, says
the above account is greatly exaggerated,
but nevertheless great demonstrations had
been made, and had not the Pottowatomies
interfered, the Pawnees would have been
whipped. He states the number at probably
hundreds instead of thousands, and the esti-
mate of the killed likewise much exaggerat-
ed.

PASSENGERS FOR
Gloucester or Bristol.

THE Clipper Barque "Bristol Belle,"
Capt. Spangole, will sail from this Port
on or about the 25th inst., for Gloucester or
Bristol, and has superior accommodations for
a limited number of Cabin passengers.

Apply to Capt. Spangole on board the ship
at Chamcock, or to
Aug. 15.] WILSON & BOLTON

FOR SALE.

MOLASSES, in Bond or Duty paid, ex Brigt
SARAH, from Cuba. Apply at our Office.
F. A. BABCOCK & CO.

March 29, 1853.

DENTAL OPERATIONS

DR. PATTERSON,
SURGEON DENTIST.

Will visit St. Andrews
on Monday next, 15th inst., &
remain at his Rooms, Bradford's Hotel,
for three days only. Dr. P. will be happy to
wait on all those who may require his pro-
fessional services. All operations warranted
to give satisfaction.

St. Andrews, August 10, 1853.