The Standard,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. W. Smith.
At his Office, Water Street, Saint Andrews, N. B

TERMS.
12s 6d per annum—if paid in advance,
15s, if not paid until the end of the year.

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OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E variis sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 5 SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1853. [Vol. 20

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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European Intelligence.

THE NEW PREMIER.

Though the name of Earl Aberdeen is one of great public familiarity, it is no detracting from the noble Premier's general character, and his probable future usefulness to say, that except on questions relating to foreign policy, and on one Irish subject, his personal opinions are imperfectly known. The heartiness with which the noble Earl, since 1845 accepted Free-trade views and legislation, has, indeed, thrown an atmosphere of considerable liberality about his recent conduct and supposed views; the infrequency, with which he has obtruded his opinions on other matters upon the attention of Parliament has exempted him from any serious present difficulties and embarrassments, such as the activity of other public men have involved them in. The suavity and courtesy of his manners have lately rendered him generally accessible to intelligent and informed men of all parties; and the favour and confidence manifested towards him on more than one occasion by the court, where character and capacity are very carefully estimated and properly appreciated, bespeak for Lord Aberdeen a respectful and attentive consideration in his new and more elevated position.—Still it is important at this crisis not entirely to overlook the past; for at Lord Aberdeen's age, not even a Prime Minister can start afresh, as if all behind him were a *tabula rasa*.

The first peculiarity that occurs in his lordship's somewhat extended career, is not one of very encouraging character. Not only has Lord Aberdeen never been a member of the popular branch of the Legislature, and never learnt from its experience what nothing else can teach a Minister; but from his social situation, and the particular department of public affairs in which his lordship has hitherto been exclusively employed. Lord Aberdeen is not a statesman of popular sympathies. He has never been wanting of late years in good sense, moderation, and candour; but, on the other hand, he has never been much distinguished by generosity, fervour, or zeal. Lord Aberdeen is cold, phlegmatic, austere, and logically severe. He is honest and just, but is aristocratic and reserved;—right minded, and on emergencies not deficient in courage, but slow and inflexible; occasionally, too, his firmness has assumed the air of obstancy, and has become even passionate. To the Commons House of Parliament Lord Aberdeen is consequently but little known; its confidence is a plant of slow growth; and there Lord Aberdeen can personally neither expect nor hope for any enthusiasm in the support he will need and solicit.

Liberals must have their fears and apprehensions,—for of their party the Earl of Aberdeen has certainly not been in times past. The transition state in which, however, his lordship has of late been, is not on the other hand unsuggestive of hope and expectation. And in this state of suspense and doubt the best policy Liberals can adopt is "to stand by their guns," and be satisfied with nothing short of substantial progress, thankful however, for that, whencesoever it may come.—[Daily News.

MOORE AND HIS MOTHER.—The mother's care of Moore's early years, and unabated love through her advanced years, was truly beautiful. They were requited, too, with the fullest measure of grateful affection and undying respect by the son. When Mr. Moore (the father) died, having held for years a government appointment of barrack-master, friends sought to secure for his widow a pension; but Moore claimed the privilege of her support, and declined the kind agency which would have debarred him of a son's greatest pleasure. His habit was to write twice a week, at least, to his mother, and the postman's knock at the expected period was an anxiously-watched moment in the old woman's fleeting hours. Any visitor could tell on entering her drawing room, as she sat in winter by the fire, or in summer at her window, whether the by-weekly want was supplied. A shade upon her aged brow told either that the letter had not come, or the news was not good—whilst a radient smile proclaimed that she got "Tom's letter."—These letters, short though they might be, often but a line, were the cherished treasures of her old age.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The committee on territories, it is said, are progressing rapidly in the matter of the Pacific Telegraph Company. The proposition of Messrs. Alden and Eddy has been very well received amongst the members of both houses, and if the committee report favorably, of which there seems little doubt, the bill will pass.—The proprietors say that they are ready to pledge themselves to put a message through to San Francisco in less than eighteen months from the date of the grant.

The fishery document which was to have been sent with the treasurer's report, was withheld by the Secretary.

CALENDAR FOR 1853

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
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Y	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	Y	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
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P	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	T	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
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	29	30	31						27	28	29	30			
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J	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	E	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
U	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	C	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
N	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
E	26	27	28	29	30				25	26	27	28	29	30	31

The Relative Proportions of Nineveh, Babylon, and London.—The area of Babylon was 225 square miles, that of Nineveh 216 square miles, while that of London and its environs is but 114 square miles; so that, within an area of little more than half that of Nineveh, the population of the latter is nearly four times greater. This may at first sight appear a disappointing calculation, considering the unanimous testimony of antiquity to the greatness of "Imperial Nineveh, the earthly queen:" but we are not to frame our ideas of the eastern and ancient from the western and modern, or look to our crowded town and high streets, as types of these arrangements which 3,000 years ago prevailed in Asia.—[*Bonomi's Nineveh and its Palaces.*

KEAN'S FUNERAL.—Owing to the crowd of people at Kean's funeral, there was a difficulty in getting out of the church. A comedian who had been intimate with him whispered, as he went out, while a tear glistened in his eye, "This, then is the end of Kean, poor fellow! But he drew a crowded house to the last."

Demosthenes, as Plutarch relates, once said, that if, at the commencement of his public career, he had known what he afterwards learned of the miseries of public life, and had been shown two roads, one of them leading to an early grave, and the other to political power, he would have chosen the former.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.—The anniversary meeting of this Society was held in this City last Thursday, the Lord Bishop of Fredericton in the chair. The annual report was read, which shewed that the Society is steadily advancing, the gross revenue being somewhat over £1044. The Secretary and Treasurer were re-elected, and the Executive Committee appointed. A resolution was unanimously passed, and a committee appointed to draw up a petition to the Imperial Parliament, setting forth the strong opposition which has been manifested in this Province to any changes in Colonial Church Government.—[Newbrunswicker.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.—The following sums were raised on the occasions of the anniversary meetings of the Branch Wesleyan Missionary Societies, held during the last week in this City and Portland:—

At Carleton, £10; Germain-street Chapel £23; Portland Chapel, £30 2s. 6d.; Centenary Chapel, 40. The proceeds being nearly forty pounds beyond the collections of the year preceding.—[Ib.

A petition signed by 28,000 ladies, in favor of the Maine liquor law, was presented to the New York legislature at Albany on Friday morning, 20th Jan.

FIRES IN THE UNITED STATES.—The great clock factory of J. C. Brown, in Bristol, Connecticut, was burnt last Thursday night, with all its machinery and stock. Loss $35,000. Insured for $30,000. Forty or fifty hands are thrown out of employment.

The cotton factory of George Wetherhead, in North Killingly, Connecticut, was also burnt on Thursday last.

In West Philadelphia, on the same morning, the Rose Mill woolen factory, occupied by Wm Simpson, was burnt, together with 4,000 yards of cloth. Loss about $10,000.

In Louisville, Kentucky, on Thursday eve the upper part of the Louisville Hotel was destroyed by fire. Loss $10,000.

The Union of the 13th says, the ten Aldermen of Rochester, who were indicted for granting licences contrary to law, were acquitted.

The coldest day ever known in England was December 25th, 1796. The thermometer then sunk to 16 degrees below zero.

The Spanish fort near Chagres, is one hundred and eighty-two years old, and is still in good preservation.

HABITS.

Like flakes of snow that fall unperceived upon the earth, the seemingly unimportant events succeed one another. As the snow gathers together, so are our habits formed.—No single flake that is added to the pile, produces a sensible change; no single action creates, however it may exhibit, a man's character; but, as the tempest hurls the avalanche down the mountains, and overwhelms the inhabitants and his habitation, so passion, acting upon the elements of mischief, which pernicious habits have brought together by imperceptible accumulation, may overthrow the edifice of truth and virtue.—[Jeremy Bentham.

THE SPRINGTIME.

In those vernal seasons of the year, when the air is calm and pleasant, it were an injury and sullenness against Nature not to go out and see her riches, and partake in her rejoicing with heaven and earth.—[John Milton.

Scraps from Punch's Almanac for 1853.—Young ladies are like jellies—as they are moulded so they will turn out.

A coquette treats a lover like a bouquet—carries him about a certain time for amusement or show, and then picks him quietly to pieces.

Compliments are the sugar and sweet stuff which ornament the head of a cake in society.

A wrinkle is the line by which Time generally travels.

She who is too easily pleased with herself rarely succeeds in pleasing others.

The wheel of Fortune turns faster than those of a Handsome cab.

Don't scream unless you're frightened.

The last dance is the shortest and the sweetest.

Ceremony on a Christmas day is as out of place as a bonnet at the Opera.

Nothing falls so flat as a cold visit—excepting an *omelette soufflé*.

The reigns of a dog-cart should never be seen in the hands of a young lady.

The worst ribbons you can handle are those of a four in hand.

ASPIRATION OF A HUSBAND.—Oh, that the fashions would last as long as the bonnet.

CHEMISTRY OF THE CONSTITUTION.—As soon as the Queen dissolves Parliament, the Parliament evaporates.

THE WEALTH OF THE NIGHTINGALE.—Notes, and a Bill.

DELICACY.—An American young lady, a weekly newspaper having been left on her toilette table, refused to dress herself because there was an *Observer* in the room.

A PARADOX.—As ugly as a witch is a proverbial saying; yet the Lancashire witches are the finest women in England, whilst it is not the fact that the smartest men are to be found in the county of Bucks.

POLITE SOCIETY.—The Institution of Civil Engineers.

CAB.—A vehicle of abuse.

HUSBAND.—A slave of the ring.

CORNS.—Pedestrian barometers.

LIPS.—Cupid's buss conductors.

EXAGGERATION.—Truth in a dropsy.

DRUNKARD.—A victim to hydrophobia.

PLAGIARIST.—A thief in the wick of authorship.

ETIQUETTE.—French polish for English dinner tables.

An old maid is an odd boot—of no use without a fellow.

FLOWERS OF SPEECH.—For the most part are Passion Flowers.

THE FIRST LAW OF GRAVITY.—Never to laugh at your own jokes.

PASSING STRANGE.—A lady passing a bonnet shop without stopping.

LAWYER.—A human apteryx, who supports himself entirely by his bill.

A REGULAR SMOKY CHIMNEY.—"Her Majesty's Pipe" at the Docks is a chimney that actually smokes tobacco.

EDUCATION.—Dr. Andrew Bell founded National Schools; and a great Bell-foundry too!

LOGIC.—Cicero said that nobody dances while sober. If Cicero was right, every dance is a reel.

A FAST MAN.—A fast man is like a glass of champagne—directly he begins to settle he gets flat.

S. DAVID'S DAY ought to be kept as a holiday at the Royal Dockyards, as a day famous for *leaks*.

THE BRITISH SLAVE MARKET.—Anybody in England is liable to be sold by auction, whom it is possible for the auctioneer to take in.

Dreams are the novels we read when we are fast asleep.

The young gentleman who won't dance till after supper doesn't deserve to have any.

The blood that makes a pie is a continual feast to the husband that marries it.

Between Life and Death there is frequently but the thickness of a shoe.

The true test of woman's temper is to keep him waiting five minutes for his dinner.

A breach of promise of marriage may be called an "action away *ring* from the church door."

Modesty is a handsome dish—over that makes us fancy there must be something very good underneath it.

There's a secret drawer in every heart, as there is in every desk, if we only knew how to touch the spring of it.

RURAL INNOCENCE.—A countryman, hearing of a ship to the Downs, wanted to know what was the breed of him.

MEMORANDUM FOR MINE PROPRIETORS.—In building a column you commence at the base, but to sink a shaft you should first lay down your capital.

The heart's first suitor no more tenaciously on a gentleman's affections than a button does on one of his shirts, for, in fact, it is no sooner on than it's off again.

Eyes are the electric telegraph of the heart that will send a message any distance in a language only known to the twin souls who correspond.

There are ladies who look upon a ball-room as nothing better than an omnibus that doesn't go off properly unless it's as full as it can hold.

INCREDIBLE LEAP OF SALMON.—Alderman Gulph has a salmon for dinner on the anniversary of his wedding-day, and he declares it has got into his head the next morning.

AN EYE TO THE MAIN CHANCE.—A young stockbroker's having married a fat old widow with £100,000 says it wasn't his wife's face that attracted him so much as the figure.

The art of economy is drawing in as much as one can, but unfortunately young ladies will apply it in "drawing in" to their own bodies, when they wish to avoid anything like a *waist*.

SOWING OATS WITH WHEAT.

An Illinois correspondent of the Genesee Farmer says he has repeatedly tried the experiment of sowing oats with wheat as a protection from the severity of winter. He first sows one bushel of oats per acre, and then puts in the usual quantity of wheat and harrows them in together. He has, this season, three different pieces of wheat on the same ground, all prepared alike. On the first piece, he sowed with the wheat one bushel of oats per acre; on the second, half a bushel; on the third no oats at all. The same kind and quantity of wheat was sown on each. The first piece is good, without any chess. The second piece is a middling crop, with little chess. The third piece is nearly all chess, and not worth harvesting.

The editor adds to the remark, "that the fact stated is of much value, and the practice of sowing a few oats with winter wheat on soils on which it is apt to winter kill, should be more generally adopted. The oats kill out in the winter and afford protection and manure to the wheat plant." Can any of our Western correspondents give us further experiments of information in regard to this practice? It is new to most farmers in this section.—*Rural New Yorker.*

MATERIALS FOR MANURE.

Let us again urge you to collect and compost everything on your farm that is susceptible of being converted into manure; and there is nothing that ever formed part of a living body that is not—add to these materials, as you throw them into heaps, a few bushels of ashes per load, and a barrel of plaster for every twenty load. Or if you have not the ashes, add one load of barn yard or stable manure to every two loads of the rough material—and it matters not whether the latter be peat, marsh mud, creek mud, river mud, woodsmould and leaves, pine-shutters, bad mould—by the time next spring that you are prepared to haul it out to your corn ground, it will all be good manure—all sufficiently fertilizing to feed and vastly increase your own crop.

In the spring, previous to hauling it out, shovel it over, so as to mix the mass thoroughly and equalize its fertilizing properties. If when you are subjecting your manure pile to this process, you were to add two bushels of salt to every twenty loads, you would add greatly to its value.—[American Farmer.

CARROTS FOR HORSES.

The stable keepers are beginning to find that these vegetables form a nutritious food to mix with grain for their horses. It is better to give a working horse a peck of carrots and four quarts of oats or corn meal a day, than to give him six quarts of meal.

Young Animals must receive careful attention. If stinted in food and exposed to the elements, they will scarcely ever assume those full, plump and handsome proportions so de-

sirable, do what you will for them afterwards.

"DON'T TAKE THE PAPERS!"

In making an excursion, the other day a little out of the State, we indulged ourselves as usual, in taking a hasty survey of the farms, buildings, orchards, &c., as we passed along. The glance that may be obtained, as rapidly as one rushes along in a car, is oftentimes a pretty good index to the whole establishment. And we have sometimes thought we could write a tolerably correct description of the habits of the inmates of an establishment by merely passing the premises.

One homestead we saw, worthy the age which cast off hats and pantaloons ornamented the windows. The house had been erected with fair proportions and painted white; the elements had wasted the paint, leaving only patches here and there to indicate its original colour, while the fences were scattered in every direction, like a platoon of routed troopers. The barn stood away, rickety, and uninviting, with all the avenues from the barn-yard prostrate. Nothing loth, the cattle has forsaken its gloomy precinct, and were basking in the sunshine on the south side of the dwelling house—one cow quietly chewing her cud with her nose over the threshold of the front door! All other things about the premises were in excellent keeping with this one point. While we wish the occupants much joy in their primitive possessions, we cannot help believing that they *do not take the papers.*—*New England Farmer.*

We learn that a movement has been made in Victoria County, in favor of an application for a Charter of Incorporation. A Public Meeting has been held for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to ascertain the views of the people in the matter, and a petition is in course of signature, requesting the High Sheriff to call a Public Meeting, for the purpose of testing the question.—[Carleton Sentinel.

The Quickest Passage to Australia.—The Marco Polo, J. N. Forbes, commander, (one of the Messrs. James Baines and Co.'s black ball line of Australian packets,) arrived in the Mersey about noon on Sunday, from Melbourne, after one of the most remarkable voyages ever recorded. The Marco Polo sailed from Liverpool on the 4th of July, and made her outward run in sixty-eight days. She sailed from Melbourne on her return, on the 11th of October, and arrived off Holyhead at 3, p. m. and in the river as above stated, having, as will be seen, made the voyage in the unprecedented space of five months and twenty-one days. Captain Forbes is about to be presented with a handsome testimonial, by some gentlemen connected with the Australian trade.

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