

STAGE.

STEPHEN, BARING, attracted to rep. T. ANDREWS, L.TOWN, and ek, according to viz: on Mondays at 6 o'clock, A. Thursdays and Saturdays, St. Stephens lays.

AS HARDY 49.

&c. pool, via St. John, and as follows: BRANBY, &c. other trams.

ng School. N.Y. general for the has continued school, boys, leave in his friends and ends opening an N MONDAY the ember, in all the mercantile or mers of attendance sundays excepted, 1849.

MECHANICS, Farmer, informed that LEY'S ROBERTSON Office, 2nd Street, to get, letters, 2 boxes, supplied to payment.

OTEN, J. Executor, 1849.

ils, Spikes, VOLANT, from Li, 2 Boxes Refined Iron, assorted, 2 Halls' Anvils, each, cut Nails, each Spikes, from Boat Nails, Nails, England Scythes, 38, goods in the Hard, sold by Wholesale, market prices for payment, J. W. STREET, 1849.

Groceries, &c. le by the Subscriber NION COOKING and Ningyong Teas, nd Sugars, Hams, Land,monds, Arrowroot, 25 Cigars, Tobacco, 125 Longleaf, &c. ROBERT KER.

The Standard, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY A. W. Smith, At his Office in Saint Andrews, N.B. TERMS: 12s 6d per annum - if paid in advance. 15s, if not paid until the end of the year. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid. ADVERTISEMENTS: Inserted according to written orders, or continued until failed, if he written directions. First insertion of 12 lines and under. Each repetition of Ditto 2s 6d. First insertion of all over 12 lines 3s per line. Each repetition of Ditto 1d per line. Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

Counting-House ALMANAC 1850.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FEB.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MARCH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
APRIL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JULY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AUGUST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEPT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
OCT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NOV.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DEC.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Watches, Jewellery, &c. Received and for sale by the Subscriber an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CUTLERY, and FANCY ARTICLES, &c. &c. which will be sold low for Cash. One 14-day French spring CLOCK. Patent Lever and Vertical Watches. Gold, Plated, Silver, and common. Watch Keys, Gold, Silver, German ditto, Silk, and India Rubber. Watch Guards, Ladies and Gents. Gold, Silver, and German Silver. Pencil Cases. Gold and Plated. Earrings. Ladies' Companion. Silk and Leather Purses. Pocket and Need. Books, Card Cases, Tablets, Paper Mach. Portfolios and Fire Screens. Hat, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and shaving Brushes. Silver mounted and Platin Bohemian Glass Sceni. Bottles, Ink Stands, Letter Clips, Thermo meters, Britannia Metal and Brass Cans. Idsticks, Soufflers and Trays, Razors and Razor Strops. Key Rings, Tea Bells, Pocket, Lash, and Five Combs. Telescopes, Silver Blue Steel, and German Silver. Munters. Spectacles, Carpenter's and Lad Pencils, Ciga. Cases, Pocket, Jack, and Pen Knives. Bateher's Dito, Nail, Pocket, and Tailor's Scissors. 1 Set Fire Irons, Hot Water Jugs, Percussion Caps, Sea Tea Trays, Military, Shaving, and Fancy Toilet, Soap, Hall & Son's Sporting and Rifle Powder with a variety of other articles. Clock, Watches, Jewellery, &c. Cleaned and Repaired: Quadrants, Com. passes, and Log Glasses, adjusted. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver. GEORGE F. STICKNEY.

TO LET. THAT Stand now occupied by Mr. W. Pomeroy, nine miles from Saint Andrews, with the FARMS attached. Apply to Mr. Pomeroy on the premises, Mr. D. McCallum, Riddings, or at the Office of this Paper. RACHAEL TURNER, Feb. 27, 1850.

The Standard, OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 33] SAINT ANDREWS, N.B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1850. [Vol. 17

RULES FOR THE MEMORY.

A man that knows himself, will have a regard not only to the management of his thoughts, but the improvement of his memory. The memory is that faculty of the soul which was designed for the storehouse or repository of its most useful notions: where they may be laid up in safety, to be produced upon proper occasions. Now, a thorough self-acquaintance cannot be had without a proper regard to this in two respects. 1. Its furniture. 2. Its improvement. 1. A man that knows himself will have a regard to the furniture of his memory: not to load it with trash and lumber, a set of useless notions, or low conceits, which he will be ashamed to produce before persons of taste and judgment. If the retention be bad do not crowd it. It is of as ill consequence to overload a weak memory, as a weak stomach. And that it may not be cumbered with trash, take heed what company you keep, what books you read, and what thoughts you favor; otherwise a great deal of useless rubbish, may fix there before you are aware, and take up the room which ought to be possessed by better notions. But let not a valuable thought slip from you, though you pursue it with much time and pains before you overtake it. The retaining and retaining may be of more avail to you than many hours reading. What pity it is that men should take such immense pains as some do, to learn those things, which as soon as they become wise, they must take as much pains to unlearn. 2. Self-knowledge will acquaint a man with the extent and capacity of his memory, and also the right way to improve and instruct it. There is no small art in improving a weak memory, so as to turn it to as great an advantage as many do theirs which are much stronger. A few short rules to this purpose may be no unprofitable digression in the present instance. 1. Beware of all kinds of intemperance in the indulgence of the appetites and passions. Excesses of all kinds do a great injury to the memory. 2. If it be weak do not overload it. Charge it only with the most useful and solid notions. A small vessel should not be stuffed with lumber. But if its freight be precious and judiciously stowed, it may be more valuable than a ship of twice its burden and capacity. 3. Recur to the help of a common-place book according to Mr. Locke's method, and review it once a year. But take care that by confiding to your minutes or memorial aids, you do not excuse the labour of the memory; which is one disadvantage attend this method. 4. Take every opportunity of uttering your best thoughts in conversation, when the subject will admit of it: that will deeply imprint them. Hence the tales which common story-tellers relate, they never forget, though ever so silly. 5. Join, to the idea you would remember, some other that is more familiar to you, which bears some similitude to it, either in its nature or the sound of the word by which it is expressed, or that hath some relation to it, either in time or in place. And then, by recalling this, which is easily remembered, you will by that concatenation or connection of ideas, which Mr. Locke takes notice of, draw in that which is thus linked or joined with it; which otherwise you might hunt after in vain. This rule is of excellent use to help you to remember names. 6. What you are determined to remember, think of before you go to sleep at night, and the first thing in the morning, when the faculties are fresh. And recollect at evening, every thing worth remembering the day past. Think it not strange to furnish this storehouse of the mind with good thoughts; but lay them up there in order, digested or ranged under proper subjects or classes; that whatever subjects you have to think or talk upon, you have recourse immediately to a good thought, which you heretofore laid up there under that subject, so that the very mention of the subject may bring the thought to hand; by which means you will carry a regular common-place book in your memory. And it may not be amiss, sometimes, to take an inventory of this mental furniture, and recollect how many good thoughts you have there treasured up under such particular subjects, and whence you had them. Lastly, Nothing helps the memory more than often thinking, writing, or talking, on those subjects you would remember. But enough of this.—Mason.

ed the Church on the first Sunday, the organist party struck up, "See the conquering hero comes!"

Model Report for Engineers.—Mr. Ralph Dodd made a report to the Sunderland Docks Commissioners on the 28th of July, 1791, on the river, harbour, and piers, the leading features of which was conversion of what is now called the Potato Garth into a wet dock of upwards of 13 acres in extent, with two pair of gates—the lower entrance enabling ships to get out to sea at all times, and the upper entrance, as near the west end as possible, allowing ships and keels also to pass to and fro. The style of Mr. Dodd's report is much at variance with that of ordinary engineers, and the following sample will be amusing if not instructive to our readers:—"Does any one wish to have a just idea of the extensive trade of this port? On a sea tide let him go where once I stood. No sooner there than casting my eyes to the southward, over the curling crystal flood, as Homer beautifully observes, I saw a wood of ships—a rephry was gently fanning them to the port; all sails drew; and their streamers were waving in the wind. This prominent point (the pier end) where I stood, stretching on the sea, soon became thronged. Here, with glad steps, came some of Eve's fairest daughters. Some hung on their arm the cherub form, and by their side their tender offspring led. What glittering eyes of gladness were fixed on this fleet—some to parents, some to husbands, some to lovers. Does the artist want a subject of nature to paint love and gladness by? He cannot be better served than here; and for sadness on the days of departure he would see the half closed eye with the crystal tears dropping down many a fair cheek."

WONDERS OF THE DEEP.

The U. S. Steamer Menomonee, Capt. Freeman, from India River, Fla., arrived here yesterday; and reports that Messrs Clark and Barnham, who had been induced by an offer by Barnham of the New York Museum to take the adventure, succeeded in capturing two beautiful specimens of the Manatee genus, near Jupiter Creek in Florida. One of these animals was about 14 feet long, weighing 1500 lbs, and was killed in capturing.—The other is 9 1/2 feet long, and was secured without much difficulty to a skiff and towed into Indian River, from whence it was shipped via Charleston for New York. The Manatee is what is commonly called the sea cow, and known in the Pacific, especially at the Philippine Islands, as the Waladates; there are 60 species, the Arctic and Antarctic, which differ only in the color of the skin and hair. We remember to have seen one caught some eighteen years ago on the northern coast, and another some years after near the Bahamas.—The physical formation was very similar, but the color was different, that of the Northern being darker and the hair coarser. They resemble a seal very much, and doubtless belong to the same genus, having flippers and flukes, but instead of the separation of the tail, it is whole and spread like a fan. Its head is shaped like that of a cow; but longer, and having teeth only in the lower jaw, which resembles a dog's. These sea animals were known to the Indians in Florida many years since, and Colonel Harney, during his campaign among them, was several times feasted on their flesh, which he pronounced very choice.

[Savannah Georgian, 29th.] The monster has arrived at Charleston, and the Courier of the 27th, gives the following more particular description.—"This singular creature is about ten feet in length, and some eight or nine feet girth at the largest part of the body; has a broad fan-shaped tail or fin, and two flippers or paws—somewhat similar to a large turtle, but with more points. Its head is peculiarly formed, having nostrils and lips resembling a cow. It was brought to this city in the schooner Charleston on Thursday last, and intended to be taken to the north at the next trip of the Steamer Osprey. It is contained in a large box filled with water, and appears to be healthy and lively. During the passage heavy weather prevented supplying the box with water, and it remained without it from 2 A. M. until 9 o'clock at night."

Reliable Witness.—A Hoosier was called on the stand out West to testify to the character of a brother Hoosier. It was as follows:—"How long have you known Bill Bush-whack?" "Ever since he was born."

"What is his general character?" "Letter A. No. 1. A Bore put a very great way."

"Would you believe him on oath?" "Yes sir—eh, hos, on or off, or any other way."

"What, in your opinion, are his qualifications to a character?" "He is the best shot on the prairies or in the woods; can shave an eyewinker off as well as far as a shooting iron will carry a ball."

—he can drink a quart of brandy a day, and chews tobacco like a horse."

Profits of the Swell Mob.—The gains of some of the swell mob are great. They can always command capital to execute any special scheme. Their travelling expenses are large; for their harvests are great public occasions, whether in town or country. As an example of their profits, the exploits of four of them at the Liverpool cattle show, some seven years ago, may be mentioned. The London detective police did not attend, but one of them way-laid the rogues at the Euston Station. After an attendance of four days, the gentlemen "he was looking for appeared—handcuffedly attired, the occupants of first-class carriages. The detective, in the quietest manner possible, stopped their luggage;—they entreated him to treat them like gentlemen. He did so, and took them into a private room, where they were so good as to offer him fifty pounds to let them go. He declined, and overhauled their booty: it consisted of several gold pins, watches, (some of great value) chains and rings, silver snuff-boxes—and bank notes to the value of one hundred pounds! Eventually, however, as owners could not be found for some of the property, and some others could not prosecute, they escaped with a light punishment. In order to counteract the plans of the swell mob, two of the sergeants of the detective police make it their business to know every one of them personally. The consequence is, that the appearance of either of these officers upon any scene of operation is a bar to anything or any body being "done." This is an excellent characteristic of the detectives, for they thus become as well a preventive of police."

AN IRISH DON JOAN.—Jonny M'Andrew of Sligo, had "cooed" Barbara Cairaty; and when the left Sligo, Sligo was no place for Jonny. He came over to England. A Bolton he met the fair Catherine, who drove Barbara clean out of his head, and being frail as fair, she became his concubine. The Priest, hearing her way of life at the confessional, remonstrated with Jonny, and recommended marriage. He excused himself on the pretext of the fees. The reverend father offered to marry them gratis. "That's very good of you," he replied, "but I'm leaving the town." Kate, who was present put the corner of her apron into the corner of her eye, and said if Jonny would only make an honest woman of her he might leave the town and marry any body else he liked. So at least Jonny swore; and, having married her, set off for Leeds, where, as mischief and matrimony would have it, he met his old flame, Barbara, and married her, too. His former marriage came to the ears of the new bride: a warrant was taken out for the delinquent; and being, as we learn from the Leeds Times, brought before a magistrate, the whole case was unfolded to his shame. But the rogue protested that Barbara knew of his contract with Kate; that he told her all about it; and that she only said to him, "Ah, what if you had sixteen wives, Jonny! sure and I'll make the seventeenth!" Lothario was committed for trial.

Here—is the most celestial feeling;—the sure indication of practical confidence in the goodness of the Creator. How beautifully have the poets sung of the charms which hope infuses into the heart. Her steps are over enamelled meads, and her blue eyes are ever turned on the lucid arch of her own congenial heaven. If hope be confined to earth it sheds a roseate hue on every thought and thing; and if it soars to heaven while life is ebbing fast, it will whisper peace over the dying couch, and renders the sting of death painless. The encouragement of hope, then, is the paramount duty of all who minister to the sick and dying.

Two boys were going through a churchyard, one of them with a gun. They heard something in one of the trees, which the young sportsman fired at, and down came a whacking big owl. "Oh, Billy! said the other, "what have you did? You've gone and shot a cherubim!"

The English Churchman supposes that Mr. Gorham will now be instituted in due course of law, and advises that gentleman to preach his first sermon from the text,—"He that entereth not by the door into the sheepfold, but climbeth up some other way, the same is a thief and a robber."

The Lancaster Guardian says,—"In the gardens belonging to Mr. John Douglas, of Bloomfoot Cottage, Kirkby, Ireleth, a strawberry was plucked on Friday last, the two circumferences of which measured respectively 7 1/4 and 4 1/4 inches."

The proper pursuit of wealth is not only permitted, but encouraged by God, as developing the character, cultivating the virtues, and giving us the very discipline that we need in probation and for eternity. But, on the other hand, of all astringents, covetousness is the strongest; of all vices, the meanest.

LAW RESPECTING NEWS PAPER.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrears are paid. If subscribers neglect to refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible if they have settled their bills, and order their papers to be discontinued. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, the publisher is not responsible.

Arrival of the Steamship.



Cambria.

The Steamship Cambria arrived at Halifax at one o'clock on the 6th inst., in 10 days from Liverpool. She left on the 27th July. The commercial news is satisfactory. Business in the manufacturing districts is prosperous, and the operatives fully employed.

Cotton has declined 1/4 per lb. The sales of the week were 40,000 bales. In consequence of rumours about the potato blight has again made its appearance—the crops throughout the United Kingdom are represented as most promising. The Parliamentary news is not of a very important nature. The Ministry have been going on as usual, sustaining defeat after defeat in the House of Lords with their usual indifference. The Jewish Emancipation Bill and the new marriage Act have been withdrawn from the Lords, in consequence of the fears of the Ministry that they would share the usual fate of the Government measures. One of two things is now apparent,—the Upper House must undergo important modifications, or the Ministry must resign.

Baron Rothschild had been presented in the House of Commons, as member for London, producing his credentials and demanding to be sworn in. This led to a very protracted and exciting debate which was adjourned till Monday. The general impression is that the Government will be defeated in this affair—and it is supposed, if such should be the case, the Ministry will resign.

The Bishop of Exeter and Gorham case still occupy a large share of public attention, and an address to the Queen has been adopted by the friends of the Bishop, praying that all cases affecting doctrine hereafter may be decided by the Heads of the Church.

IRELAND.—Since the closing of Conciliation Hall, and the dissolution of the Repeal Association, nothing has arisen to create excitement in Ireland. It is rumoured that the Queen intends to pay a visit to this part of her dominions in the course of the present season. FRANCE.—There is nothing of striking interest from France. The Law against the press has been published, and it is thought that the more stringent measures of the Bill will be evaded. It is, however, a disgrace to the French people, and proves that the despot enthroned at the Elysee, and his tools are only deserving of unmitigated contempt. Both President and National Assembly have thus shown themselves recreant to the trusts committed to their care, and shown it, too, with a boldness and a barefacedness which would seem to bespeak the fullest confidence in their strength, should circumstances ever occur to bring their outrageous usurpations to the trying ordeal of another revolution. France, then, at this moment groans under a tyranny a thousand times more odious than she ever endured under either Orleans or Bourbon. Her Revolution of February has enfeebled and enslaved her infinitely worse than she was before.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHES.—Hostilities have actually recommenced both by land and water, and the result is looked to with much anxiety, as several of the leading powers—England among the rest—are likely to be involved in the affair.

THE UNITED STATES AND PORTUGAL.—The difficulty between the United States and Portugal has assumed a very threatening aspect; and the answer of the Portuguese Government to the American Minister was considered very unsatisfactory, and he had demanded his passports, and was about to quit the Kingdom. The American squadron was still in the Tagus.

ERIE, July 31.—This morning while off Barcelona on her downward passage the steamer collapsed her steam chest, instantly killing one of the engineers and two others, as well as dreadfully wounding several others—25 of them mortally. The assistant engineer's body was found under the funnels. The decks of the ill-fated vessel are badly torn up, and otherwise injured. She was towed into Erie by the Alabama. As near as can be ascertained 27 were scalded, of whom 9 are dead, 6 or 8 perhaps mortally wounded.