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BY J. GERALD.
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W. STREET,
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J. W. STREET

The Standard.
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. W. Smith.

At his Office, Water Street, Saint Andrews, N. B.

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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Earissumendum est optimum. - Cic.

No 46] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1853. [Vol. 20

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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THE STANDARD.

Mexico.—We learn from New York papers, that the Mexican dictator Santa Anna has recently issued a decree re-establishing the Jesuits in Mexico, which act it is said, is preparatory to his establishment as Emperor. They can do as they please, and are only responsible to the provincial of their own order, or to their general at Rome. This act of Santa Anna's, will be unpopular with their brethren the Catholic Clergy, and the Mexicans generally.

THE SEASON is rapidly assuming a wintry feeling and aspect. On the 6th instant, snow fell, which covered the ground; the sun however melted it the next day. On the night of the 8th, the frost was so severe, that water was frozen in several houses in Town, the weather since that time, with the exception of the 9th, when there was a rain storm, has been cold. We notice, that snow fell up the River St. John sufficiently deep to make sleighing. The thermometer at Fredericton fell to 8° above zero, and the river was full of floating ice, making it difficult for the steamers to reach that city.

The London Economist extracts the wisdom of the Directors of the Bank of England, in raising the rate of discount to five per cent, and says: "If the bank directors had acted with the same vigour in the end of 1846 and beginning of 1847, we should never have witnessed the extreme depressions and panics which prevailed in the April and September of the latter of those two years." The Economist holds that there is no cause for alarm and nothing warrant the existing depression in securities.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—A most important invention—the manufacture of leather without bark,—has been made by a Mr. Preller. The process has now been conducted so long, as leaves no doubt of its success, and universal adoption. We copy the following extract from a notice in the London Gardner's Chronicle, which is published by the N Brunswick. The agent for this valuable improvement in the tanning of leather, is at present in St. John, —Mr. E. Bennisson, of that City, has secured the agency for this Province, and is working on the new principle. The Gardner's Chronicle says:

"Mr. Preller used, on the one hand, vegetable substances, consisting largely of starch, and containing little gluten, such as barley flour, rice flour, or even starch itself; and on the other, butter, milk, grease, and other fatty animal matters; to which he added salt or saltpetre in certain proportions. With this mixture, skins prepared in the usual manner are smeared, after which they are ignited in a revolving cylinder for a certain length of time, when they quickly become ready for the currier.

This method of treatment is so remarkable for its originality, and attended with such excellent advantages in the course of manufacture, and in the character of the produced article with reference to the requirements of practice, as to promise nothing short of a complete revolution in the arts of the tanner, and the establishment to a certain extent, of new criteria by which the qualities and value of the leather for practical purposes are henceforth to be estimated. A large factory in Lant street, Southwark, has been fitted up by Mr. Preller, and he is there carrying on his manufacture to a very considerable extent, and with a degree of success which could hardly have been supposed would attend his efforts in the comparatively short time which has elapsed since he began. His leathers have already acquired a high reputation in the market and are rapidly getting into favour for a variety of manufacturing purposes, especially for driving bands, for which their superior strength, flexibility, uniformity of texture, and durability, render them eminently serviceable."

The difference in quality of the skins thus treated and such as have been tanned with oak bark, catechu, or similar substances, is represented to be strikingly in favour of the patent process.

The peculiar merits of Preller's method are said to be these. It reduces the weight of leather, and at the same time increases its strength; and this takes place to such a degree that it has been found that oak tanned leather of an inch in thickness is incapable of resisting a strain which Preller's leather of an inch in thickness will resist in constant working. A strip of it a yard long, about half an inch in width, and 1-8th of an inch thick, gave way with a breaking weight of 6cwt. 20lbs; while oak hide well tanned on the oak bark system, and of the and of the same dimensions could only resist a strain of 5cwt. As another illustration of the superior strength of Mr. Preller's leather for driving bands, we may mention a circumstance which was told us at the factory, that on one occasion, to lengthen a driving band made of his own leather he added to it a piece of oak tanned, and that the latter gave way in the performance of its work.

Sheep skins, kid skins, and some other species of leather, which in general may be torn in sunder in the hands with the exercise of only a small degree of force, acquire in this process a strength which is quite surprising, of which we had experience ourselves when a piece of split sheep skin, of large size, was put into our hands, and we were requested to break it."

BEST JOKE OF THE SEASON.

An American Editor tells the following admirable story under the above head:

"The recent fair was fruitful of incidents, of which I will relate one. It was a rainy time, and many having nothing else to do found their enjoyment at the 'Shows,' where the 'Cruiser' was sold. One individual looked till he was tired, and then started home. When just beyond the limits of the village, the tugs gave away and the horse parted from the wagon. This was unnoticed by our hero, who continued to shout and sing, and drive his horse, as though all was right prosperous. A gentleman passing about that time, asked him what he was doing there? 'Been to the fair—hic—seen an Elephant—hic—and now I'm going home—hic—take nothing—hic.' Well where is your horse? 'Hoos be d—d—hic—much as I can do to take care of the wagon—hic.'"

How the Queen wears her Bonnet.—The Dublin Evening Mail, has the following bit on bonnets:

"We may mention for the information of our fair readers, that the Queen wore a pink bonnet, (on her visit to the Exhibition,) which her Majesty wore on her hand, be it remarked, and whose shape we wish we could induce the fashionable milliners of the present day to adopt, instead of those absurd things which 'gow-a-days hang half way down the backs of young ladies, giving a brazen, bare-faced expression to the fairest and most delicate features, and an appearance of being high shouldered to the most graceful figures."

Dry Wit.—Dr. Jasper Mein, who lived in the reign of James I. of England, was celebrated as a scholar and a wit. He displayed through life a strong propensity for innocent railway and practical jokes. Just before he expired, he told his servant, who was sadly addicted to intemperance, that he had bequeathed him something that would make him drink. The servant, as soon as his master was dead, immediately opened the legacy, expecting, of course, to find a heap of treasure; but alas! his disappointment was great in finding nothing but a red herring.

THE THRIFFLESS FARMER. The thrifless farmer provides no shelter for his cattle during the inclemency of the winter, but permits them to stand shivering by the side of a fence, or lie in the snow as best suits them.

He throws their fodder on the ground, or in the mud, and unfrequently in the highway; by which a large portion of it and all the manure is wasted.

He grazes his meadows in fall and spring by which they are gradually exhausted and finally ruined.

His fences are old and poor,—just such as to let the neighbour's cattle break into his field, and teach his own to be unruly and spoil his crops.

He neglects to keep his manure from around the sils of his barn—if he has one, by which they prematurely rot, and his barn is destroyed.

He tills, or skims over the surface of his land, until it is exhausted; but never thinks it worth while to manure or clover it. For the first he has no time, for the last he "is not able."

He has a place for nothing, and nothing in its place. He consequently wants a shoe or a rake, or a hammer, or an augur, he knows not where to find them, and thus loses much time.

He loiters away stormy weather, when he should be repairing his utensils, or improving his mind by reading useful books or newspapers.

He spends much time in town at the corner of the street, or in the 'smoke-holes,' complaining of thriftness, and goes home in the evening 'pretty well wore.'

He has no shed for his fire wood consequently his wife is out of humour, and his meats out of season.

He plants a few fruit-trees and his cattle forthwith destroy them. He "has no luck in raising fruit."

One half of the little he raises is destroyed by his own or his neighbor's cattle.

Somebody's hogs break in, and destroy his garden, because he had not stopp'd a hole in the fence, that he had been intending to stop for a week.

He is often in a great hurry, but will stop and talk as long as he can find any one to talk with.

He has, of course, little money; and when he has to raise some to pay his taxes, &c., he raises it a great sacrifice, in some way or other by paying an enormous share, or by selling his scanty crop when prices are low.

He is a year behind instead of being a year ahead of his business—and always will be.

When he pays a debt, it is at the end of an execution; consequently his credit is at a low ebb.

He buys entirely on credit and merchants and all others with whom he deals, charge him twice or thrice the profit they charge prompt paymasters, and are unwilling to sell him goods at cost. He has to beg and promise, promise and beg, to get them on any terms. The merchants dread to see his wife come into their stores, and the poor woman feels depressed and degraded.

The smoke begins to come out of his chimneys late of a winter morning, while his cattle are suffering for their morning's feed.

Manure lies in heaps in his stable; his horses are rough and uncured, and his harness trod under his feet.

VALUE OF A PLOUGH.—Among the Calfagiculture is considered to be a kind of labour unworthy of a warrior, and is therefore left entirely to the women.—When they first saw a plough at work, they gazed at it for a time in astonishment, and delighted silence; at last one of them gave utterance to his feelings in this exclamation—"See how the thing tears up the ground with its mouth! It is of more value than five wives."

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT AND ECONOMY IN THE MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR.

A recent English paper contains a detailed account of a remarkable invention, which is likely to effect a complete revolution in the manufacture of flour. The invention was, in its imperfect and unfinished state, exhibited at the World's Fair, in London, and having now been completed, is rapidly coming into use in England, France, Austria and Mexico. The flour ground by the mills formed upon the model of this invention is preferred by the bakers who have tried it, to all other flour which they had previously used, as it is more nutritious and more apt to rise easily and certainly than any other.

It was stated, by a Committee of the House of Parliament, that by this invention 81,557,129 quarters leaves, in addition to those which are now made from the same quantity of wheat, would be produced, giving a clear saving of upwards of £2,000,000 per year. As a machine which effects such astonishing results cannot fail to become of vast importance, we copy from the 'Mechanics' Magazine the following information in relation to it.

On the 9th of February, a large party of engineering gentlemen, and of others engaged in an extensive way of business, as millers, assembled at the flour mills of the Messrs. Pavitt, High Street, Wapping, to witness the performance of two mills constructed by Mr. Middleton, on the principle of Westrup's patent. In the same establishment are seven other mills of the ordinary construction, and the trial of relative merits was between two conical and the most effective pair of the flat mills. The result proved to be immensely in favor of the conical system; while the performance of the articles produced, according to the opinion of experienced bakers is far superior. The economy of this new system of grinding is found to effect very sensibly the detail of operations both in the mill and in the bake house. In the former it becomes possible to grind up a large portion of farinaceous matter now rejected in the form of bran; that is to exhaust the husk of the cereal more completely, and therefore to yield a larger quantity of pure farina. In the latter the tedious, but critical duty of watching for what is technically termed "the sponge," or rising of the dough, is quite superseded. At present, if this be neglected, the dough falls again in the oven, and the bread is sold at a reduced price, which is a serious disadvantage.

Under the conical system of grinding, in consequence of the greater proportion of gluten contained in the mass, the acids do not escape so rapidly and the sponge takes place in the oven.

Upon the whole there is a large gain to the public, for besides saving in fuel, it is capable of increasing the bread of the people to the value of £2 460 428 a year, which at 6d. per loaf would give them 81,757,120 more quarters a year.

The "conical" mill is intended to obviate the defects of the flat mill, and a very few remarks will suffice to show that its inventor has not only detected their cause, but has brought into operation a most philosophic, and therefore successful, combination of grinding and separating agencies, by which these defects have disappeared to an extent which leaves little to be desired. The beneficial changes effected may be succinctly enumerated. First the reduction of the weight of the running stone from 14 cwt. to 11 cwt., by placing it beneath instead of upon the fixed one; second, the reduction of the size of the stones in the proportion of 3.34 to 1; and thirdly, the giving to the stones a new form—that of the frustum of a cone. The advantage of lessening the diameter and weight of a mass, of which the one is 4 cwt., and the other 11 cwt., will be apparent, when it is considered that its effective velocity is 120 revolutions per minute, and that this velocity must be sustained against the friction of the grinding surfaces. The altered position of the running stone admits of a much more delicate adjustment of the opposing surfaces, and gives to the miller an easy and effective control over the most important portion of his operation. The conical form facilitates the discharge of the flour, and obviates the clogging and over-heating of the old practice. In addition to these advantages, by a judicious modification of the ordinary mode of dressing, or rather by a combination of the mill with the dressing machine, a perfect separation of the flour from the bran is effected at the moment the grist escapes from the stones. The bran still remains in the mill and falls by its own gravity to a second pair of stones, in all respects resembling those already described.

Both pairs of stones are mounted on the same spindle, and of course impelled by the same gearing. The operation of the lower pair need not be described; they complete the process, and leave nothing unconverted into flour which could add either to the weight or the quality of the loaf. In considering this arrangement, we cannot fail to be struck with the analogy subsisting between it and that which we observe in the construction of the jaws of animals—a circumstance which assures us of its philosophical superiority.

There were three trials as regarded the old system and the new. The first experiment on the old mill gave a discharge of 16 lbs. of flour in five minutes, which was equal to 192 lbs. per hour; while upon the patent mill there was a discharge of 384 lbs. in five minutes, 452 lbs. per hour. The difference, therefore, on that experiment was against the old system 270 lbs per hour. The second experiment tried was even more favorable as regarded the new system.

Two conical mills worked against two on the flat principle for one hour, ascertained exactly, and with the following results:

Conical mill (No. 1)	produced 81 bushels.
Flat mill (No. 1)	" 71 "
" (No. 2)	" 3 "
" (No. 2)	" 3 "

REPENTANCE.

The Rev. C. Simeon, on being asked, in a company of friends, members of the 'University,' 'What do you consider the principal mark of regeneration?'—replied as follows:—

"The very first and indispensable sign is self loathing and abhorrence. Nothing short of this can be admitted as an evidence of a real change. Some persons inquire, 'Do you hate what you once loved, and love what you once hated?' But even this mark cannot be so surely relied on as the other. I have constantly pressed this subject upon my congregation, and it has been the characteristic of ministry. I want to see more of this humble contrite, broken spirit among us. It is the very spirit that belongs to self condemned sinners. Permit me to lay this matter near your hearts. Take home with you this passage, 'Then shall ye remember your own evil ways, and your doings that were not good, and shall loathe yourselves in your own sight for your iniquities and abominations;' (Ezek. xxxvi. 31.) and to night, on your beds, or in the morning, meditate thus within yourselves: Loathe? Why, if I loathe and abhor anything, I cannot look upon it without disgust. The very sight of it gives me great pain and uneasiness. I turn away from it as from something abominable and hateful. Have I ever thus loathed and abhorred myself, at the remembrance of my iniquities and abominations? This sitting in the dust is most pleasing to God. When we carry our thoughts to heaven, and consider what is going on in that blessed region, we behold angels and archangels casting their crowns at the feet of Him that sitteth upon the throne, in whose province the cherubims veil their faces with their wings. I have been in the

company of religious professors, and have heard many words about religion; but give me to be with a broken hearted Christian, and I prefer his society to that of all the rest. In these days there is too much of talking about religion, and too little of religion itself. On this subject, I remember having read a passage in the life of a pious man, who observed on his death bed, 'I have met with many who can talk about religion—with few whose experience keeps pace with their talking.' Permit me again to lay this important subject before your consideration; and that you may be able the better to pursue it, and properly to enter into it, allow me to state to you what have sometimes been my feelings while seated in this chair by myself, shut in with God from the world around me. I have thought thus within myself in my retirement:—I now look around me and behold this apartment. I see all in comfort about me. I find myself with my God, instead of being shut up in an apartment in hell, although a hell-deserving sinner. Had I suffered my desires, I should have been in those dark abodes of despair and anguish.—There I should have thought of eternity without hope. From all this I am delivered by the grace of God, though I might have been cut off in my sins fifty four years ago.—While engaged in these thoughts they sometimes overpower me. Were I now addressing to you my dying words, I should say nothing else but what I have just said. Try to live in this spirit of self abhorrence, and let it habitually mark your life and conduct."

A LOAFER'S SOLILOQUY.—"I wish I knew where to get a cent, I do. Bless if I don't emigrate to Kansas to dig gold. Money scarce there than wit—can't live by neither—at least I can't. Sold the last old shirt, pawned my boots for three cents, and went home rich as a lord."

Told my landlady I had a hundred thousand dollars, and wanted the best room in the house. He suited me by saying the attic was too good for me.

"I am injured individual. Society persecutes me. I don't do exactly no harm as I know on. I don't rob widder's houses, I don't know widder's. I don't put the bottle to my neighbor's lips. I ain't got no neighbors, and the fact is, I don't own any bottles. Couldn't tell 'em if I did."

"I am an innocent man. Nobody can look me in the face and say I ever hurt 'em's nobody, and yet I haven't a roof to lay my head into. My old landlady hated me—why? I couldn't pay, and I left. Cause why? I aint it better to dwell in a corner of the house than with a bawling woman in a wide house? But I aint got a house-top; and if I had, a corner wouldn't be safe, would it?"

"I'm a despr't man. I'd go to work if it wasn't for my excessive benevolence. I'm afraid of taking the bread out of somebody's mouth. Besides, wisdom's the principle thing; don't the good Book say so? What's money to wisdom? Aint I a studying character? If a man kicks me because I can't pay for my liquor, aint I getting understanding? aint it a lesson to human nature? I'm told the world owes me a living. When is it going to pay, I wonder? I'm tired of waiting."

DISPOSING OF A MAN AND WIFE.—Tui Matawata, a King of the Cannibal Islands, had in his very miscellaneous collection of wares, one of some pretensions to beauty, and this was the way of his wooing her. Having visited the island in company with her husband, she attracted the attention of his majesty, who made a dinner of the gentleman and a queen of the lady, on one and the same day. In other words, he took the husband to his stomach, and the wife to his bosom—thus incorporating an entire family, and furnishing a forcible illustration of genuine savage hospitality.—Account of Exploring Expedition.

CHURCH MUSIC.—A correspondent complains that the organs in our churches overpower the voices of the singers. It always seems to us that singing as a part of public worship is very strangely conducted in Christian churches. The words are always drowned in the tune. If the singing is intended merely as a professional exhibition, it is not generally, we suppose, of a character to justify the attention given to it. If it is intended for a higher purpose, as a part of the public worship, we cannot see the propriety of singing in such a manner that the sentiment of the hymn is entirely lost. As the singing in our churches is conducted, the words might as well be in a foreign tongue.—Providence Journal

Cuba.—A telegraphic despatch from Washington states that Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, had a long interview with President Pierce on Tuesday, in which he positively denied that there was any truth in the ridiculous rumour that the British government was engaged in any scheme to substitute the apprenticeship system for slavery in Cuba.