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H. HATCH.
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P. WILMORE, Clerk

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B. BALSON.
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of SPICES &c.

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NUT, CONFECTIONS,
barrils CANADA FLOUR,
SH GROUND ditto.

RAY, lying at the market
wharf,
and BUTTER, from 20lbs.

general assortment of Gro
sed at the lowest prices for
December 24.

FOR SALE.

250 Acres of Land, situ
assant Ridge, so called, in
Charlotte, being Lot No. 13

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Andrews.

WILLIAM KER,
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bon, from London, via S
e Congou Tea,
le Martell Brandy,
le Rotterdam Geneva
st blue Poland Starch,
st Martin's Japan Black

per the Grace from Liver
pool :-
do PORT WINE,
do Old Jamaica Rum,
do Port Wine,
do Best Cognac BRANDY,
do Martell, do Hennessy
do H. Vine Brandy
do Sherry.

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

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

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Each repetition of ditto 1d. per line.
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

European Intelligence.

The steamship Pacific arrived at N York
on the 25th inst., in ten days and four hours
from Liverpool, with 107 passengers.

In Manchester prices were steady, and in
most articles there was a slight advance. The
trade at Birmingham is very active.

Breadstuffs dull. Harvest reports from
north of Europe are very favourable.

The Bishops of western New York and
Michigan were in Liverpool. The former
at a public meeting had ridiculed the idea of
a rupture on the fishery question.

Letters from Berlin state that the unsold
ships of the German fleet have been transfer-
red to Messrs Rugebisch for 100,000 dollars.

From what has appeared in the public press
both in this country and in the United States,
within the last week or two, it was generally
supposed that the fishery dispute with Amer-
ica, if not actually settled, was at least in such
a train of amicable adjustment that all danger
of hostile collision between the two countries
was at an end. We certainly were amongst
those who thought so; but the question ap-
pears now to have assumed a new phase, and
fully confirms an opinion we have long enter-
tained, that it is extremely dangerous, in ne-
gotiating with America, to make any conces-
sion to her which is not fully warranted to
her by the obvious principles of justice.

Whether America has any serious intention
of making the fishery question a cause of war
between the two countries it is impossible to
say; but certainly she is doing all she can to
provoke it; and, if she carries out her policy
by Mr. Seward's plan, a rupture is inevitable.

Without England submitting to a humili-
ation, the very soon have cause to re-
gret. We do not think that America will
provoke a war with this country just now; she
will wait for a more suitable opportunity;
but that she will do so, is the first favorable
occasion is what we firmly believe, for her
ambition is of that reckless character which
seeks to overlook all the mischievous conse-
quences that must result, and to be deaf to
the voice of prudence. [London Shipping
Gazette.]

Henry Byron, parliamentary reporter of
the London press, is appointed consul to Havre.
Clearances from London for Australia are
still on the increase.

Capt. Hay of the 17th regiment, lately
clipped with Lady Elizabeth Byron, daughter
of Mary Anne Conyngham. It is believed they
came to America in a recent steamer.

The scene between Polk and Gallatin in
Congress appears in full in the English press,
and of course excites severe comments.

A violent thunder storm and deluge had
one great damage to property and crops in
Worcestershire, 2000 sheep having been
ruined.

The Royal family was at Balmora, the
queen and youthful members of the family
enjoyed in drives, and Prince Albert in deer
stalking.

The British Association, for the advance-
ment of science, was in session at Belfast.

IRELAND.—There is no variation in the
one of the last agricultural reports. The
reaping of the harvest is fast drawing to a
close, even in the most remote and back-
ward districts. The yield of the cereal and
green crops generally is said to be every-
where beyond an average, and there no longer
seems to be any doubt that the loss by the
potato blight will not exceed that of last
year.

FRANCE.—In France great preparations
were making to receive the president on his
tour.—Petitions for the restoration of the em-
pire continued to flow in. The Vienna
Lloyd's states that the marriage of Louis
Napoleon and Princess Vasa had been post-
poned by advice of her physicians, but will
certainly take place, the only difference in
the programme being that the empire will be
declared before, instead of after the nuptials.

The same paper says it has been resolved to
convince the French senate to obtain the de-
cision of the people on the question of em-
pire before the close of the year.

A telegraphic dispatch from Amsterdam
says the French minister at Hague has been
recalled in consequence of the rejection of
the treaty convention. [Dutch funds fell
rapidly in consequence.]

Elihu Burritt has arrived in Paris on a
peace mission.

Much activity is observable in the French
ports and arsenals.

The Debats has an article expressing
strong dissatisfaction with the British for se-
izure of French fishing vessels off Newfoundland,
and considers it a clumsy attempt to
show impartiality.

THREE DAYS LATER.

The Royal Mail steamer Africa arrived
at New York at 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening,
with 114 passengers. She brings dates
from Liverpool and London to the 11th inst.

There are few items of much importance
since the sailing of the Pacific.

The steam frigate Geyser is being fitted
out for the North American station.

The Standard.
OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E. G. R. S. M. D. E. S. T. O. P. T. I. M. U. M. — C. I. C.

No 39] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1852. [Vol. 19

Nothing new from France.

Later dates had been received from the
Cape of Good Hope. The news is by no
means cheering; there was no prospect of a
speedy termination of the war. The Kaffirs
are now well disciplined, and move with true
military precision. They have become very
troublesome.

Wheat has declined 1s. per quarter, and
flour 6d. per barrel. Corn quite dull. Cotton
rather dull, and declined 1/2 per pound.

The Harvest prospects still continue good,
and the result will be better than was ex-
pected.

The Lobos Islands question is almost ex-
clusively engaging the attention of the Eng-
lish press.

THE POLICE SYSTEM OF LONDON.—The
Edinburgh Review for July, L. Scott, & Co's
reprint of which has just come to hand, con-
tains a very interesting article on the Lon-
don system of police, from the pen, we
strongly suspect, of Sir Francis Bond Head.

Every one who has visited the English me-
tropolis has felt, and not a few of our own
countrymen have openly expressed, admira-
tion of the police system of that great ci-
ty. Its advantages are that it secures the
utmost liberty of the people, in which re-
spect it differs diametrically from the Police
of Paris and other continental cities of Eu-
rope; and that under its regime, life and
property are proverbially secure. In their
intercourse with the people, the London po-
lice are civil and obliging, by no means
keen of exercising the powers of their office,
and they readily give any information which
a stranger may require. They are in fact
the best guides in that great city, and assist
in London soon learn to consult a policeman
as to their own movements and respecting
the various localities. Civility, fidelity and
good sense are their general characteristics,
comprehending that, in an honorable sense,
they are the servants of the public as well as
the guardians of person and property.

Yet the establishment of the London sys-
tem of police, like every great reform, met
serious opposition, which at one time it seem-
ed almost impossible to withstand. Fortu-
nately, the commission for carrying the re-
form into effect, was entrusted to able, firm
and judicious men, who were sustained by a
deep conviction that the new system was im-
peratively demanded and would secure the
welfare and greater safety of the people.

The present system was commenced in 1829,
after a full examination of the subject by se-
veral successive committees of the House of
Commons, each of whom declared the exist-
ing abuses, and admitted the necessity of
the existing system, but hesitated to recom-
mend the adoption of the central system of
police which should interfere with the "liberty
of the subject." In 1838, however, Sir Robert
Peel procured yet another committee, who
after a most elaborate investigation, resolved
upon recommending the new organization to
Parliament, and an act was passed establish-
ing it. By this enactment the police depart-
ment was placed under the immediate direc-
tion of the Secretary of State for home af-
airs. The police of the metropolis consists
of two commissioners, (appointed by the
Crown) who are magistrates for the districts
over which they preside; 1 chief superin-
tendent; 18 superintendents; 321 inspectors;
585 sergeants; and 4,797 constables.

About 3,700 are on duty all night, and a
bout 1,800 all day. During the night they
never cease patrolling the whole time, they
are on duty, being forbidden even to sit down.

The police district is mapped out into divi-
sions, the subdivisions into sections and the
sections into beats, all being numbered and the
limits carefully defined. To every beat,
certain constables are specifically assigned,
and they are provided with little maps called
beat cards. The business of the constable
on duty is to patrol his beat in a fixed
time, according to an appointed route. As
soon as he has gone over it, he immediately
begins his round again, so that the patrolling
sergeant knows at any moment where the
constables ought to be found, unless some-
thing unusual has occurred, so that, adds the
reviewer, "every street, road, lane, and
alley and court within the metropolitan po-
lice district—that is, the whole of the metro-
polis, (except that small part called the city
of London), the county of Middlesex, and all
the parishes (218 in number), in the coun-
ties of Surrey, Kent, Essex, and Hertford-
shire, which are not more than 15 miles from
Charing Cross, comprising an area of about
700 square miles, supplies in circumference,
with a population of two and a half millions,
is visited constantly night and day, by some
of the police."

There are eighteen divisions
of the police. Each division is subdivided
into 121 police stations, each of
which is a central point, for the division or
subdivision in which it is situated, where all
communications are received from the con-
stables of that division.

The ordinary constables—the rank and
file of the force—are paid, we believe, eight-
teen shillings per week, the sum increasing
according to rank. The total cost of the

force in 1850 was £363,108, in addition to
which the police courts cost £150,000. The
expense of the police force is paid by a rate
of sixpence in the pound on the rental of
the district, (equal to about two shillings and
three pence sterling per annum,) payments
from the consolidated fund, ditto from public
departments for services, and miscellaneous
receipts. About £11,000 of the expenses of
the police courts are paid by fees, forfeitures,
&c., and the remainder is charged to the
consolidated fund. During the Great Exhi-
bition, 1005 men were added to the force;
33 police officers were brought over from for-
eign countries, and 24 came up from the
Province. By day 386 of the metropolitan,
7 of the foreign, and 6 of the provincial po-
lice, kept watch inside of the building; and
237 of the metropolitan, 7 foreign, and 6
provincial guarded the outside and entrances.

At night 54 were on duty inside and 33 out-
side the building, besides which the arrivals
of foreigners by steamboats and railways
were carefully watched. It is also stated,
that so perfectly does the system supply fac-
ilities for communicating with the various
divisions of the force, that in cases of a gen-
eral riot or other emergency, the comman-
der could from the central station at White-
hall, summon the whole 5,500 men to any
one point in London in 2 hours.

The advantage of this system are now
highly appreciated by the City of London.
I need not here say how much so, remarking
that any other result was impossible, and the
system is spreading through the country.

The mode of its operation in the detection
and arrest of criminals is illustrated by the
reviewer in some interesting narratives, to
which we refer those who desire further in-
formation upon the working of the system.

The article concludes with suggestions for
improvements and additions, not exactly ap-
plicable to this latitude, but good in them-
selves. [New York Com. Advertiser.]

MURDER AT NANTICK.—The Boston press
state that on Saturday last, a Mr. O'Leary
Taylor, a shoemaker, living at Nantick, was
murdered, and his wife so seriously injured
that her life is despaired of. The Post says:

The residence of Taylor was about two
miles from the railroad depot, his nearest
neighbor living at a distance of several rods
from him. The back part of the house was
used as a shop, and in this shop Taylor was
found, with severe wounds on his head, and
the floor covered with blood. In the bedroom
adjoining the shop, a bedpost was split ap-
parently by an axe, and in the front room,
Mrs. Taylor was discovered sitting upon the
floor, with her head in a rocking chair still
living.

Suspicion of the murder fell upon Thomas
Casey, an Irish boy of 19 years, who had
been employed by Taylor for some six
weeks, and was missing in the morning.—A
search was made, when Casey was discovered
on the road to South Framingham. He
gave himself up without resistance, and
stated that he left the house of Taylor at 9
o'clock the previous evening, with the de-
sign of going to Nantick, but that he lost his
way, went to Needham, and then wandered
about to the place where he was arrested.—
Taylor and Casey were heard at 6 o'clock,
the previous evening, talking loudly to-
gether.—There was no appearance, however,
of blood upon him, and he exhibited no
signs of guilt on being brought to see the
body of Taylor and the condition of Mrs.
Taylor.

The Commonwealth contains the follow-
ing additional particulars:—

The latest account from the tragic scene
state, that at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Mrs.
Taylor had a few moments of consciousness,
when Casey was brought before her. She
uttered a fearful shriek, and exclaimed, "He
is the murderer.—HE KILLED MY HUSBAND!"—She then fell back, was attacked
with spasms, which continued till 7 o'clock,
and she was not expected to live through the
night.

When identified by Mrs. Taylor, Casey
started back and exhibited every sign of
guilt. He was at once conveyed to the
county jail. The inquest was adjourned to
Monday.

OMITTING TOO MUCH.—A green good na-
tured, money-making, up country Jonathan,
who said everything dryly, "got things fixed,"
and struck up a bargain for matrimony; hav-
ing no particular regard for appearances the
parties agreed to employ a green-horn coun-
try justice to put on the tackling. He com-
menced the ceremonies by remarking, that
"two's company, or such occasions to con-
mence with prayer, but he believed he would
omit that, after tying the knot, he said, 'it
was customary to give the married couple
some advice, but he believed he would omit
that; it was customary to kiss the bride, but
he believed he would omit that also.' The
ceremony being over, Jonathan took
the square by the button hole, and clapping
his finger on his nose, said, 'Squire it's cus-
tomary to give the magistrate five dollars—
but I believe I'll omit that!'"

POETRY.

GET UP BEFORE THE SUN.

Get up before the sun, my lads,
Get up before the sun!

This smoking in a feather bed
Is what should not be done.

Between sunrise and breakfast, lads,
Rise, averts the morning air,
"Well make you look so bright, my lads—
"I'll make you look so fair."

Get up before the sun, my lads,
Get up before the sun!

You lose the golden luxury
That life has, if you dawdle;
Between sunrise and breakfast, lads,
Arise, then, do not tarry.

The key to life's happiness,
By rising early.

Get up before the sun, my lads,
Get up before the sun!

Or take the prize, or milk the cow,
Or take the life and soul;
For life gives you buoyant spirits, lads,
Give vigour to your frame—
Then rise before the sun, my lads,
And these rich blessings obtain.

NO NIGHT BUT HATH ITS MORN.

There are times of deepest sorrow,
When the heart feels lone and sad;
Times when memory's spell of magic
Have in gloom the spirit clad.

Wouldst thou have a wand all potent
To illumine life's darkest night;
Lest the thought that e'er in nature
Dullest hours precede the light.

When the world, cold, dark, and selfish,
Frowns upon the feeble flame;
Lighted from the torch of genius,
With hush kindled round thy name;

When thy fondest hopes are blighted,
And thy dearest prospects fade,
Think, oh lone one, scorned and slighted,
Sunshine ever follows shade.

RAILWAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—A report
on the Railways of the United Kingdom has
just been published, by Capt. J. S. A. Sym-
mons, Gov't Inspector, from which it ap-
pears that the number of miles open for
traffic at the close of 1851, was in England
and Wales 5,306 miles, in Scotland 960,
Ireland 824—total 6,890. The sums raised
annually for Railway purposes, previous to
the year 1848, cannot be ascertained; but
since that period, parliament has required re-
turns which show the calls for 1848 to have
been £23,234,118; in 1849, £29,574,720;
and in 1850, £40,522,967, the diminution
is remarkable.

The returns of the sums raised in 1851
have not all, as yet, been received, and there-
fore cannot be stated. During the past year
33 passengers were killed, and 375 injured
by railway accidents; in the previous
year 32 were killed and 183 were in-
jured. The number of passengers conveyed
on all the Railways in the kingdom during
the past year, amounted to 85,391,095, be-
ing an increase of 17 per cent. over pre-
vious year; value of passenger traffic £7,960,
764, an increase of 16 per cent.; and va-
lue of goods traffic £7,056,695, an increase
of 101 per cent. over previous year. Ag-
gregate revenue of all Railways for 1851,
close on 15 millions pounds sterling—an in-
crease of 131 per cent. on the receipts of
1850.

THE SCHOOLMASTER AND HIS PUPIL.—Jo-
seph, where is Africa?

On the map, sir.

I mean, Joseph, in what continent—the
Eastern or the Western continent?

Well, the land of Africa is in the Eastern
continent; but the people, sir, are all of 'em
dark as I am.

What are its products?

Africa, sir, is a vast South!

Africa, you say?

Well, sir, it has no gold; it never had
any.

How do the African people live?

By drawing.

Drawing what—water?

No sir; by drawing their breath.

Sit down Joseph!

Thomas, what is the equator?

Why, sir, it's a horizontal pole running
perpendicularly through the imaginations of
astronomers and old geographers.

Go to your seat, Thomas.

William Stages, what do you mean by an
eclipse?

An old race horse, sir.

Silence. Next Jack, what is an eclipse?

An eclipse is something as appears when the
moon gets on a bus, and runs agin the sun;
consequently the sun blacks the sun blacks
the moon's face!

Class is dismissed.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express no-
tice to the contrary, are considered as wish-
ing to continue their subscriptions.

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of their papers, the publisher may continue
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are directed they are held responsible till
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without informing the publisher, and the
paper is sent to the former direction, they
are held responsible.

Mr. Jackson, M. P., the eminent Railway
contractor, arrived in St. John from Quebec,
via Fredericton, on Saturday 18th inst.

The Freeman of Tuesday last says:—
Messrs. Jackson, Archibald Poor and
Morton, the Directors of the Railway Com-
pany and some Members of the Executive
met yesterday, at the Bank Parlor, to dis-
cuss and arrange the various matters relative
to the Railway.

The conference was a very interesting and
satisfactory one. Mr. Jackson, it is said, ex-
plained his views very fully. He wished
particularly that the original project should
be carried out as a whole, because he views
the connection of the two continents as the
main object to be attained. With this view
the Company he represents have it in con-
templation to build a line of immense im-
portance, 1,500 horse-power, to run from
Milford Haven to Halifax, carrying passen-
gers at a low rate, say £10. The works on
the line must be all of a permanent and solid
character, the bridges of stone, &c., as the
Company will invest their capital in no other
description of works. Mr. Jackson was un-
able to lay before the meeting any estimate
of the cost as the survey has not advanced
far enough to enable him to make anything
approaching an accurate calculation. It was
thought he would leave last night for Hal-
ifax, by way of Windsor, to consult with
the Nova-Scotian Government, who have made
some overtures, and would return by way of
the Band, and it is expected that on his re-
turn he will be able to form some fair idea
of the cost of the work. It is supposed that
the cost will be pretty much the same as
that of the Richmond Railway.

Mr. Jackson is quite prepared to carry
out the arrangement made with Mr. Chan-
dler.

Messrs. Poor and Morton gave satisfac-
tory assurance that the people of Maine will
be ready to meet the people of the Province
whenever the line reaches the frontier.

We trust that a contract may be signed as
soon as possible for the section to Sweden,
that our people may feel satisfied that the
work will be actively commenced in spring.

FACTS ABOUT MILK.—Cream cannot rise
through a great depth of milk. If milk is
therefore desired to retain its cream for a
time, it should be put into a deep narrow
dish, and if it is desired to free it most com-
pletely of cream, it should be poured into a
broad flat dish, not much exceeding one inch
in depth. The evolution of cream is facilitat-
ed by a rise, and retarded by a depression of
temperature. At the usual temperature of
the dairy, 50° Fahrenheit, all the cream will
probably rise in twenty six hours, but at 70°
it will probably all rise in less than half that
time, and when milk is kept near the freez-
ing point, the cream will rise very slowly,
because it becomes partially solidified.

In wet and cold weather the milk is less
rich than in dry and warm; and on that ac-
count more cheese is obtained in cold than in
warm, though not in thundery weather. The
season has its effects—the milk in the spring
is supposed to be the best for calves, in sum-
mer it is best suited for cheese, and in au-
tumn the butter keeping better than that of
summer. Cows less frequently milked than
others give rich milk and consequently much
better. The morning's milk is richer than
the evening's. The last drawn milk of each
milking, at all times and seasons, is richer
than the first drawn, which is the poorest—
Exchange Paper.

MUCH TO MIND.—An honest farmer, in the
State of Pennsylvania married a Miss from a
fashionable boarding school for his second
wife. He was struck dumb with her ele-
quence, and gaped with wonder at his wife's
learning. You may, said he, bore a hole
through the solid earth and chuck it into a
mill-stone, and shall tell you to a shaving
how long the stone will be going clean thro'.
She has learned kinistry and cockneyology,
and talks a heap about ox hides and comical
infinities. I used for to think that it was air
I sucked in every time I expired, homsomde-
ver, she tells me that she know'd better—she
told me that I had been suckin' in two kinds
of air, ox gin and high gin. My stars! I'm
a teetotal temperance man, and yet I have
been drinkin' these liquors without knowin'
it.

"Ox" of the New Hampshire Gazette.
A correspondent of the Journal relates the
following:—

While on a visit to my friends in New-
Hampshire the past week, I had the pleasure
of an introduction to Miss Rosina Delight
Richardson, (of East Alstead, Cheshire
County, N. H.) Miss Rosina is nineteen
years of age, is 5 feet 3 1/4 inches in height,
measures 5 feet 4 1/4 inches around the waist,
6 feet 2 inches around the hips, 22 inches
around the arm, above the elbow, 14 inches
around the arm below the elbow, and 2 feet
19 inches in a straight line across the shoulders.
At birth she weighed 6 lbs. at 5 years
148 lbs., at 10 years 205 lbs., at 15 years
365 lbs., and now, at 19 years of age, she
weighs 475 lbs.