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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Especially recommended to the public.—Cic.

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LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPER

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
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AGRICULTURAL.
We call the attention of the public, but more especially of our Agricultural readers, to the annexed paragraph copied from the St. John Observer. We wonder if there is any public officer in the place who will consider it his duty to see the law carried out?

"We desire to call the attention of our readers, and especially of our Agricultural friends, to the provisions of the new Law for regulating Weights and Measures, which will come into effect on the first of October next; and by which, therefore, their operations in trade must henceforth be regulated. The Act provides among other things, that the measure for all liquids shall be the old English wine gallon 231 cubic inches; that the measure of dry capacity shall be the measure formerly used in England, and known as the Winchester bushel, containing 2150 cubic inches and 42 hundredths of a cubic inch; that the standard specimens of all weights and measures shall be kept in the Provincial Secretary's Office, and copies thereof furnished to the respective Clerks of Peace for the several Counties respectively; that Clerks of the Markets and Town Clerks shall keep stamped or proved and authorised sets of Weights and Measures, to be used as standards; that such Clerks shall have full power to inspect and examine all Weights and Measures, in all stores, shops, places of business, ships and vessels; and to seize all imperfect Weights and Measures; and the owners thereof are subject to a fine of £10, maximum; that the use of the heaped Measure is hereby abolished, and all sales or contracts for sales by the heaped measure made after the Act comes into operation, shall be null and void; that the standard bushel of Wheat, Indian Corn, Barley, Buckwheat, Rye, Oats and all other grains; Potatoes and all other edible roots, shall respectively be taken to be of the following weight in pounds avoirdupois:

Of clean Wheat or Indian Corn	60 lbs.
Barley or Buckwheat	50
Rye Grain summer or winter,	56
Oats	36
Timothy Seed,	40
All other grains,	56
Potatoes and all other edible roots	56

That Coals shall be sold by weight, and not by measure, by the ton of 2240 pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivision; and provisions are also made for recovery of penalties under the Act.

LIME AS MANURE

Mr. Wright had supplied lime to two fields, to three acres of very strong clay soil; when in green crop it was troublesome to work; he applied of slacked lime to it, eighty bushels to the acre; when it was in green crop, sowed the land with lime, and had more wheat from that piece than ever before from the same ground; since then it has been in meadow, and instead of a ton or a ton and a half to the acre, he has cut two and a half tons from it every year. On the other field, land that had been wrought, he applied forty loads of barneyard manure, and eighty bushels of lime to the acre. His crops have been good, particularly the clover. He thought it would pay to apply lime to undrained clay land; it would pay on grain but more on grass. Lime, at a York shilling a bushel, was the cheapest manure we could apply, as its effect was as lasting, not like plaster, which was only beneficial for one or at most two years, whereas the lime was beneficial to the land for many years; to have his lime air-slacked, he wrought it in the fall, and kept it in a dry shed all winter.

Mr. John Wade thought one bushel of Plaster would do as much good to the acre as ten pounds worth of lime. Professor Johnson said, that the ounce of so much rust in what was the want of lime in the soil, and that the lime was an antidote of rust; but he found it was no such thing. Some years ago he burnt seven kilns full of lime and applied it to his fallow land after the first plowing fifty bushels to the acre, and saw no benefit from it. One bushel of Plaster would produce as much as eighty bushels of lime.—[Agriculturist.]

A PRECIOUS PAIR.

One of the fair denizens of the Quarter Breda, who was most elegantly dressed, Middle Eulalie by name, appeared yesterday before the tribunal of correctional police, to complain that a person calling himself Count Arthur de Givry, had robbed her. "I charged him," said she, "to take out of pawn a ring worth £25, which I had bought in London; but instead of bringing it to me, he went off to London with it." "The man is no Count," said the president. "Do you know his real name?" "I only knew him as Count de Givry, and he was presented to me to marry me." "He also told you a pair of curtains, a magnifi-

cent toilette table, and other articles. How did he get at them? Did you live together?" "As his propositions of marriage were formal, I allowed him a key of my apartment. He has violated everything that is sacred in robbing me." A pretty young woman, a friend of the unfortunate Eulalie, was called as a witness. "Ah!" she began with a sigh, "I am very wretched, for I am the involuntary cause of my friend's misfortune!" "My dear friend," cried Eulalie, "I pardon you from my heart, for I know that you acted for the best!" "But I," cried the witness, "can never forgive myself for having presented that horrible man to you! Who, however, would not have been deceived as I was as to his respectability, when he was a handsome fellow, when he was at the races on horseback, where he introduced himself to me, and when he presented me with his card bearing the crest of a count?" The witness proved the robbery of the ring and other things. The count did not find it convenient to appear, was sentenced by default to a year's imprisonment and 25 fr. fine.—[Galignani.]

AND HE REMEMBERED THE EDITOR

Under this caption, the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette says:—
"A very mysterious looking box was laid on our table this morning, directed in a full round hand. At first we were a little suspicious that some evil-disposed person might have prepared a torpedo, but as we recollected no act on our part calculated to irritate any one to perpetrate such a diabolical deed, the scissors were put in requisition, and our astonished eyes beheld, buried in paper, a box of wedding cake, and just beneath it, a fine line soldier, with a silver cap, belonging to the first Schreider regiment.—We have every reason to believe that we are indebted for this gift to a recent annexation which has taken place; and in view of this circumstance, shall advocate reciprocity of intercourse with Canada with all our ability."

As a general rule, the character of American jewelry is of the worst possible description. Houses of the highest standing in New York and Boston have supplied articles of gold and silver, which upon being essayed in Paris, were found to be comparatively worthless. Thus a Boston firm fulfilled an order for a silver milk picher, with a stipulation that the article was to be made of American half dollars, which was subsequently found to be only worth one-third of the price paid for it.—[Exchange p.]

A RACE FROM THE "LAND OF LIBERTY."

The Toronto Colonist contains the following particulars of the escape of a slave to Canada from the American side. The particulars were furnished by a gentleman who was standing upon one of the steps of the principal hotels at Niagara, when a carriage drove up, containing a Southerner and his party:—
"In front of the hotel stood a mulatto woman, talking with her husband, while several colored waiters were also there employed in their various duties. As the man stepped down from the carriage, his eyes met that of the woman, and on both sides there was instant recognition. He advanced towards her with the salutation 'How do you do, Martha?' extending his hand. She shrank back, fearing that if she took the proffered hand she would be detained by its grasp. He pressed towards her, while she retreated, and finally turned and ran. The Southerner then howled out that he would give a hundred dollars to any one who would arrest her. Several were brutal enough to start like hounds in pursuit; but her husband sprang to her side, and the waiters interposed between them and the pursuers, and all rushed towards the river.
The woman outran them all, even her husband, and plunged down the ferry stairs by hope instead of steps. A single boat lay there, while she could not push it off. In a moment her friends were at her side again, while the pursuers were hurrying down the steps. She sprang into the stern of the boat, followed by her husband, others seized a handspike and applied it to the boat, it moved, and as several hands were reached out to seize it, it glided just beyond them.—An instant more, and they were afloat upon the broad river, and sent up a glad and defiant hurrah, which was heard above the roar of the cataract; they reached in safety a soil which is truly free."

DANGEROUS SKEIN IN RUSSIA.

The Journal de Frankfort gives the following details respecting the Neckrasowskies, a religious sect extremely hostile to Russia:—This sect was forced, under the Emperor Alexander, to emigrate from Southern Russia, and then went and fixed themselves at Tulichia, on the Danube, and in the islands of the Delta of that river, whilst a small number of them remained at Ismail. They all determined to seize on this latter place, and for that purpose prepared 80 boats well provided with arms. The letters of the body at Tulichia and the secretaries at Ismail fell into the hands of the Russians, who at once determined on measures of defence. This sect is the same that, during the presence of the Emperor at the siege of Schumla, in 1828, destroyed two Russian regiments by a sudden attack.

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KATTY MAYOURNEEN.

Arrah Katty mayourneen the mornin' is bieskin' An' so is my heart, but you won't kill me dead, Faix then 'twould be no that in turn you'd be VARTIN.
Och Katty my darlin' get up out of bed, For may be you're drammin that we're goin to sever That my bundle's tied up, an' this day we're to part: Sure my dear little colleen, an' that'll be nester Until the death could strike into my heart.
Arrah Katty be after just opin' your eyes An' 'help the warm sun to a bit of their light, You'll be stavin' yourself some fine day in the skies. For sure enough now you're the star o' my night. Och Katty mayourneen dont lave me to weep An' be drammin up there that we're goin' to part. For that'll be never, until your LAST SLEEP An' then the death could strike into my heart.
St. Andrews Sept. 1853. C. E.

THE OLD MAN AND HIS GRANDCHILD.

There was once a very old man, whose eyes had become dim, and his ears deaf, and whose knees trembled under him. When he sat at the dinner table he could scarcely hold his spoon, so that sometimes he spilt his soup on the cloth. His son and daughter-in-law were much displeased with this, and at last they made their old father sit in a corner behind the stove, and gave him his food in a little earthen dish.
He never got as much as he could eat, and he would often look towards the table with wet, longing eyes.

One day his shaking hand let his little dish fall, and it was broken. The woman scolded, but he said nothing; he only sighed. Then they brought a trough for him. Once, he was sitting thus in the corner, and his little grandchild, about four years old, was playing on the floor near him with some pieces of wood.
"What are you making?" said the father, smiling.
"I am making a trough," answered the child, "for father and mother to eat from when they are old, and I am growing big!"
The man and wife looked at each other in silence, and their tears flowed fast.—They brought their old father back to the table, gave him as much food as he wished, and they never spoke angry words when his trembling hand spilt soup on the cloth.

AMERICAN CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States has just issued circular instructions to the Officers of Customs, of which in the present condition of our intercourse, and with our vastly increasing relations, with the country we offer no apology for making an abstract of, for the information of our mercantile readers.
The first paragraph recites the Act of March 1851, by which it is enacted, that, in all cases of ad valorem duties being payable, the collector shall ascertain the wholesale price in the principal markets of the foreign country, at the date of shipment, and so it shall add all costs and charges (except insurance) including commissions, at usual rates, as the price for calculating duties.

If goods are imported from a country other than that of their growth or manufacture, and the invoice price is less than that in the principal markets of the country of growth or manufacture at the date of exportation to the United States, such cases shall be reported to Head Quarters before duty is finally adjusted.
The "date of exportation" of goods from a port of the country of their origin or purchase for an owner or consignee in the United States shall be held to be the date of the vessel's sailing, ordinarily to be ascertained from her clearance.
When goods are imported from an inland country, having no seaport of its own, through the ports of another country, the "date of exportation" will be held to be the date when the goods leave the interior country, destined in good faith and in regular course of trade, for shipment to an owner or consignee in the United States. The consu-

lar certificate will generally be received as evidence of this. In absence of such proof, other satisfactory proof will be admitted.

The charges above referred to, are:—
First.—They must include "purchasing, carriage, blending, drying, dressing, finishing, putting up and packing" together with the value of the sack, "package, box, crate, hoghead, barrel, cask, can, and covering of all kinds, bottles, jars, vessels and demijohns."
Second.—Commissions at the usual rate, but in no case less than two and a half per cent; and where there is a distinct brokerage or where brokerage is a usual charge at the place of shipment or purchase, that to be added likewise.
Third.—Export duties, cost of placing cargoes on board ship, including drayage, labor bill of lading, lighterage, town dues, and shipping charges, dock or wharf duties; and all charges to place the article on ship-board, and fire insurance if effected for a period prior to the shipment of the goods to the United States.

Freight from the foreign port of shipment to the port of importation is not a dutiable charge, but when goods are transported from an interior country for shipment to the United States, the cost of transportation to the foreign port of shipment must also be included among the dutiable charges.
Invoices of goods purchased must show true cost, with all dutiable charges. Invoices of goods, say, consigned, must exhibit the usual market value at the period of exportation, with charges added.

WALKING STICKS.—Walking-sticks were first introduced into fashion by the effeminate Henry II. of France, but did not become a requisite appendage to the gentlemen of fashion in England till the year 1655, at which time they were formed with an indented head, in order to afford a more easy pressure of the hand which they supported. Ingenuity which, in matters of fashion, is for ever on the alert, now crowned it with the addition of the round and hollow top, which sometimes contained nutmeg or ginger, to warm the smothered hand of the aristocrat, and sometimes sugar candy for the asthmatic; but soon after coming into universal use among the bon ton of society, the cavity was exclusively appropriated to its reception, and the meeting of two friends was invariably marked, after the first salutation, by the unscrewing of the tops of their walking-sticks.

A FAITHFUL SERVANT.

Three or four weeks ago an amusing incident took place in one of the most splendid of the New York Hotels, which is too good not to be related.—A distinguished southern gentleman, formerly a member of the cabinet, was a boarder in the house, and preferring not to eat at the table d'hôte, had his meals served in his own parlour, with all the elegance for which the establishment is noted. Being somewhat annoyed with the airs of the servant who waited on him—a negro of very sooty complexion—he desired him one day at dinner, to retire. The negro bowed and took his stand directly behind the gentleman's chair. Supper, that a few minutes after, the gentleman saw him step forward to remove the soup. "Fellow," said he, "leave the room, I wish to be alone." "Excuse me, sir," said Cuffee, drawing himself up stiffly, "but I'm responsible for the silver."

IT IS ON HORSEBACK THAT THE LADIES OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS APPEAR TO THE BEST ADVANTAGE.

A letter says:—
"Imagine a stout fat woman, dressed in rich silks, with wreathes of green leaves hanging about her shoulders, with a man's straw hat upon her head, with a wreath of yellow flowers round it, in lieu of a ribbon, mounted astride of a horse. Then imagine a long train of yellow or red silks, the middle of which is fastened to the small of her back and the ends of which, after passing under her, on the saddle, are turned backward in such a manner that, when the horse is on the gallop, they flutter out in the wind, extending back on each side as far as the horse's tail; and you have a tolerable good idea of a K-naka lady on horseback. Saturday afternoons are a sort of holiday with them, and you may often see twenty of them, riding, all in company, through the streets of the town, always on the gallop."

A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.

The existence of one of the "unhallowed and unused" relics of the revolution, not generally known to have been in Jersey city for the last half century, was discovered to the public two or three days since. It is the pedestal of the equestrian lead statue of George III., which stood in the Bowling Green, New York, until the year 1776, when the statue was run into revolutionary bullets. In 1783, Major John Smith, of the British army, died, and was buried on a hill near the present site of St. Matthew's church, in Sussex street. This hill was levelled in 1804 by Andrew Day, of the Jersey associates. It is not known what

then became of the remains of Major Smith. John Van Vorst, grandfather of the present Alderman Van Vorst, took the stone and made a step of it to his old mansion, which stood a few rods south of the present J. Van Vorst's residence. That building was demolished in 1818, and the pedestal was transferred to the residence of the late Cornelius Van Vorst, on the northerly side of Wayne street, near Jersey street. It there became a stone step at the kitchen door, and remained until last week, when workmen were removing it for the same purpose, and upon turning it over, they discovered an inscription, as follows:—

In memory of Major John Smith, Of the XLIII or Royal Highland Regiment Who died 26th July, 1763, in the 45th year of his age.

This stone was erected By the brave officers of the Regiment. His bravery, generosity, and humanity, during An honorable service of 29 years, Endear'd him to the soldiers, his acquaintances, and friends.

The stone is of Portland-marble, 51 feet long, and 4 inches thick, and was brought to this country from England to be used as a pedestal to the statue. In 1828, an English gentleman called upon Mr. Van Vorst and offered him \$600 for this stone, but the offer was declined. It yet bears the marks of two of the feet of the horse, which are designated above by the U.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

Steamer Star of the West, eight days from San Juan, with San Francisco dates of the 16th ult., arrived at New York at half past 11 o'clock on Friday morning, bringing 600 passengers, and half a million of dollars in the hands of her passengers, and about one million of gold dust, &c., on freight.
Sloop of war Portsmouth arrived at San Francisco on the 11th, from the Sandwich Islands, and reports the small pox to be raging there, there having been 500 new cases in a week.
A fire occurred in Sacramento city. Loss \$35,000.

Peter Smith, formerly connected with the Lopez expedition, killed Lieut. Scott in a duel on the 3d ult.
The head of Joaquin the bandit, had been brought to San Francisco to be exhibited.
The Rogue River Indians attacked the white settlements in the northern portions of the state, and murdered a number of citizens. Detachments of troops have been sent in pursuit.

The taxable property in San Francisco is estimated at \$30,000,000. Increase \$11,000,000 over last year.

The clipper ships Hornet and Flying Cloud arrived on the 12th—the former being forty minutes ahead of the latter. The Flying Cloud lost her chief officer and a seaman in a gale.

Much uneasiness was felt at San Francisco on account of the non-arrival of Lieut. Beal and party.
Gold has been discovered at Santa Cruz. Fruit was very plentiful in the markets.
Petitions are in circulation, urging congress to take immediate measures to build the Pacific and Atlantic Railroads.
Chinese merchants are about opening a banking office in San Francisco.

DR. LARDNER MISREPRESENTED.—By the last number of the Scientific American we observe a flat contradiction of the universally believed assertion that Dr. Lardner had demonstrated the impracticability of crossing the ocean by steam, at the very moment the Sirius was making her successful trip to New York. Dr. Lardner, says this paper, distinctly affirmed the very contrary of what has been attributed to him as any one can find out for himself by consulting pages 235, 6 & 7 of Lardner's work on the Steam Engine, Navigation and Railways. Better late than never to do the Dr. justice, and we lead our share with pleasure. If he was rather fond of Hearsay—that's no reason why his scientific reputation should be unjustly wounded.

The weather is very dry—springs are low, the streets and roads dusty—the mills silent. The lumber interest is suffering greatly. In the interior of this county the crops are light, owing to the drought and to the ravages of the grasshoppers and the blight on the potatoes. Fruits are ripening prematurely, and almost all the apples are wormy.—[Bangor Courier.]

The Lord Bishop of Durham has suspended the Rev. John H. Blunt, curate of Tyndal, from admission to priest's orders for six months, in consequence of a memorial presented to his lordship by certain members of the congregation of Christ Church, in that parish, objecting to Mr. Blunt's ordination on account they stated, of his tendency to Romish doctrines and practices.—[Norfolk Courant.]

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McNICHO,
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