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FITZGERALD.
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LONDON
STOUT,
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J. W. STREET.
12, 1852.

ICE.
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Administrator of all
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by Public Auction, on
day of December next,
at the Homestead, on
e, 25th October, 1852.
JOHN MCNICHOIL,
Administrator

Raw Paint Oil.
olderness" from Hull:
d Boiled and Raw Lin-
L; just received.
J. W. STREET.

THE STANDARD.
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. W. SMITH.
At his Office, Water Street, Saint Andrews, N. B.
TERMS.
12s. 6d. per annum—if paid in advance.
15s., if not paid until the end of the year.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Inserted according to written orders, or continued
till forbid, if no written directions.
First insertion of 12 lines and under
Each repetition of 6 lines
First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d. per line
Each repetition of 6 lines 1d. per line
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

POETRY.
MISCHIEF-MAKERS, A VANT.
Oh! could there in this world be found
Some little spot of happy ground,
Where village pleasures might be found,
Without the village tattle!
How doubly blest the place would be,
Where all might dwell in liberty,
Free from the bitter misery
Of gossip's and endless prattling!
If such a spot were really known,
Dams peace might claim it as her own
And in it she might fix her throne,
For ever and for ever.
There lies a queen might reign and live,
While every one would soon forgive
The little slights they might receive,
And be offended never.
'Tis mischief-makers that remove
Far from our hearts the warmth of love,
And lead us all to disapprove
What gives another pleasure:
They seem to take one's part—but when
They've led one's cares unkind of them,
They soon regret them all again.
Mix'd with their poisonous measure,
And then they've such a cunning way
Of telling ill-meant tales: they say,
"Don't mention what I've said, I pray,
I would not tell another's."
Straight to your neighbour's house they go,
Narrating every thing they know,
And break the peace of high and low,
Wife, husband,—friend and brother too.
Oh! that the mischief-making crew
Were but reduced to one or two,
And they were painted red or blue,
That every one might know them!
Then would our villagers forget
To rage and quarrel, fume and fret,
Or fall into an angry pet.
With things so much below them.
For 'tis a sad, degrading part,
To make another's house smart,
And plant a dagger in the heart.
We ought to love and cherish!
Then let us endeavor to be found
In quietness with all around,
In good works always to abound,
While angry feeling perishes!

A SURVEY OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES.
ASTRONOMY
The ancients were early drawn to the study of the heavens. The Chaldeans and Egyptians excelled in celestial observations. They named the planets, noticed eclipses marked the constellations of Orion, Pleiades, Hyades, and Boötes, and divided the day into twelve hours. Speculation naturally arose. It was fruitless. The stars appeared as so many brilliant points revolving in a moveable sphere.
Astronomy lay in this state till Europe awoke from the dead lethargy of the middle ages. It was the first science that fixed the awakening mind. Purbach and Regiomannus prepared the way for Copernicus, the herald of the true system. He gave his views to the world in 1543. Kepler, born in 1570, added much to astronomical knowledge. His observations and reasonings were profound. He discovered the ellipticity of the orbits of the planets and laid down what is called the three laws of nature. While Kepler was thus engaged in explaining the motions of the planets, Galileo, the martyr of astronomy, invented the telescope. The moon was observed; and a resemblance between the heavenly bodies and the earth indicated. The armed eye gazed upon new fixed stars, and the satellites of Jupiter and Saturn.
With Newton the study of astronomy commenced a new era. The time for establishing the true system on principles had arrived. The motions of the heavenly bodies was compared with the laws of motion as known upon the earth. The great law of attraction was discovered.
During the last fifty years, the progress of astronomy has been rapid. Instruments have been perfected, and their range enlarged. Lord Rosse's telescope has found a record in every daily sheet. Observatories are multiplied. The theory of comets has been explained. A single year's observations at Washington gives us 15,000 stars, most of which are unknown. New planets are added almost monthly to the records of worlds. In this progress, we must notice, in our country, the names of Walker, Bond, Mitchell and Kirkwood.
The science of optics was long neglected. The subtle nature of light seems to have eluded the observations of the ancients. Euclid began its study.
In the eleventh century, Alhazen wrote a treatise on optics. He was acquainted with the anatomy of the eye. Bacon, in the seventeenth century, made some good remarks on the uses of the lenses. Spectacles were invented, by Anato. a Florentine, in 1313. In the fifteenth century, Maurolicus pointed out the crystalline lens of the eye, and ex-

The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 36] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1853. [Vol. 20

plained in a good degree the nature of long and short sighted eyes. Baptista Porta, a Neapolitan, invented the Camera Obscura, about the year 1660. It led Kepler to explain the action of the eye in vision. The rainbow was explained 1610, by Dominis. In 1590, Janer, of Middleburgh, in Zealand, invented the telescope. The news of this was immediately communicated to Galileo, who constructed one, and turned it, to the heavens. From this time forward the science of optics rose into notice. Descartes, Gregory, Barrow, Huggins and Newton, labored to promote its growth. The theory of light proposed by Newton, for a long time commanded respect. It was the theory of emission. Light is thrown off from luminous bodies. The theory of Huggins is now ascendant. It is the theory of undulation. Light is a subtle ether, pervading all space, and when thrown into a vibratory state, occasions vision.
ELECTRICITY.
This branch of physical science is wholly based on experiment. It was known to the ancients only in some natural phenomena. The Greeks were acquainted with the attractive and repulsive powers of amber, the mineral from which electricity takes its name.
In 1720 Stephen Gray made some discoveries. They respected conductors, non-conductors and insulated bodies. Du Fay, in 1733, added to these discoveries. He regarded electricity as consisting of two kinds, and distinguished these by the names vitreous and resinous.
The first successful attempt to explain the facts of electricity was made by Dr. Franklin. With him, it took the form of a science, and, since his day has risen to a proud rank through the labors of Coulomb, Volta, and Faraday. The telegraph is the noblest instance of its application—the invention of Sydney Morse.
MAGNETISM.
Magnetism had its beginning in a knowledge of the loads stone. The Chinese were first acquainted with it. There is no room to doubt but that the compass was brought from the East.
Gilbert, in the time of Elizabeth, is the first one who attempted to collect the phenomena of magnetism, and classify them. From that time observation has been adding valuable discoveries.
Columbus observed the declination of the needle in his great voyage of discovery. The dip was first noticed by Norma in 1576. Halley attempted to explain the declination. The earth was regarded by him as a magnet. The daily variation of the needle was discovered in 1722 by Graham. Oersted of Copenhagen discovered the effects of electric currents on the needle, and led the way to electro-magnetism. Faraday has done much electricity. His discoveries are of the highest order. As a consequence of these inquiries, we now look upon light, electricity, and magnetism as different functions of the same principle. The magnetic poles of the earth and the sublime phenomena of the aurora borealis and australis are owing to electric currents.
CHEMISTRY.
Chemistry, as a science, was unknown to the ancients. It is based strictly on experiment, and has taken its true rank within the last century. Its progress has been a brilliant one, and is owing the labors of such men as Davy, Becher, Black, Cavendish, Dalton, Faraday.
Already it has reached a high degree of perfection and utility. The four elements of the ancients have been extended to sixty one, the laws of chemical attraction explained, the nature of substances brought to view by analysis, and the results applied to manufactures, agriculture, and the arts.
A DRUNKARD UNDER CHLOROFORM.
After a minute or two, a shuffling of feet is heard, the folding doors are thrown open, and a strong, early looking, bull headed "navvy," whose leg had been smashed by a railroad accident, is borne in, and gently laid on the table. His face is damp and pale; he casts an anxious, eager look around; then with a shudder he closes his eyes, and lies down on his back. The chloroform apparatus is now applied to his mouth, and a dead silence marks the general expectancy. The man's face flushes—he struggles, and some muffled exclamations are heard. In a minute or two more the gentleman who has charge of the chloroform examines his eyes, touches the eyeball—the lid winks not, the operator steps forward, and in a trice the limb is transfixed with the long bistoury. Some intelligence now animates the patient's face which bears a look of drunken jollity. "Ha! ha! Capital," he shouts, evidently in imagination with his bow companions, "jolly good song, and jolly well sung! I al ways know'd Jem was a good un to chant! I sing I dash my wig, if I ain't as husky as a broken winded 'ee. Well, if I must, I must, so here goes." By this time the line has been bared, and the operator saws, while the patient shouts.

THE BEARDED WOMAN.—As if that was a curiosity! I can see legions of them any day (without collapsing my pocket-book by a trip to Amory Hall.) I suppose and minding amiss through the world, on their patent leather toes, behind a dicky and moustache. Poor silly creatures! they excite my commiseration, and I sometimes feel as though I should like to take them up with a pair of sugar tongs, spread them out on a rose leaf, and feed them with a pap spoon. A pretty bit of live satire that bearded woman is, to be sure! Wonder they don't challenge her, for invading their feminine territory.
For so many of these "bearded women" that it is a perfect relief to me to see a huge, broad-shouldered, full-chested Anak of a Vermont, with a fist like a sledgehammer, a voice like Mars, and a stride like Hercules. I can get up something of a respect for such an embodiment of masculinity—but these be whiskered, be-scotted, be-capped, be-jewelled, be-everlastingly despised Lilliputian dandies—these bearded women. "Betty! throw up the window, and loose my bodice—I'm faint!"
FANNY FEEN.
PAYING FOR A PAPER.—There is too much truth, we are sorry to say, in the following remarks copied from the Germantown Telegraph. Our subscribers are, unfortunately for us, scattered over a large district of Country, and the difficulty of collecting with us, is therefore considerably enhanced:—
Except the cash system is exclusively and rigidly observed, we know of no business whose bills are so difficult to collect. This is not because the subscribers are unwilling to pay, but it is principally owing to pure neglect. Each one imagines that because his year's indebtedness is so small a sum, the printer cannot be much in want of that, without for a moment thinking that the fruits of his entire business are made of exactly such sums, and that the aggregate of all the subscribers is by no means an inconsiderable amount of money, and without which the publisher could not for a single month continue to issue his paper.
AWARD OF MEDALS.—We understand that the Commissioners of the London Exhibition awarded, and have sent out Medals to J. Fraser, Esq. of Chatham, and Mr. John Chalmers, of Douglastown. To the former for *Preserved Fish*, several cans of which were sent home to the Exhibition; and to the latter for *Candles*, manufactured from the Bay Berry or Wax plant, as it is commonly called. These articles, as well as a variety of others, were forwarded from hence by the Board of Agriculture, and it affords us much satisfaction to be enabled to record that some of them have been considered worthy of notice and reward by the

European Intelligence.
The Europa arrived at Halifax on the 29th inst.
EASTERN AFFAIRS.
No change had taken place since the announcement already received, that the Porte accepts, without modification, the note prepared by the four Powers and acceded to by the Czar.
A rumour was circulated in London on Friday evening, that complications had sprung up and that Parliament would not be prorogued until they assumed a more favorable aspect. The story, however, was destitute of foundation.
Despatches from Jassy, says a *divan* was convoked, and solicited the Hospodars to remain, the Czar having given them permission either to proceed to Constantinople or remain at home unmolested. The correspondence between the Porte, and the ordering the latter to retire, is published, but contains nothing additional to what is already published.
Correspondence says that Rechid Pacha had informed Austria that any occupation of Servia by Austria would be regarded as a declaration of war.
ENGLAND.
The debate in Parliament on Turkish affairs was generally regarded as unsatisfactory, and English funds opened next day with further depression, although they afterwards revived from other causes.
Lord John Russell stated in reply to Lord Dudley Stewart, that the negotiations with the United States, respecting the Mosquito territory, were still pending but he hoped they would be brought to a satisfactory termination next Session.
The farce of assembling Convocation of the Church, was duly gone through on the 18th inst. and immediately adjourned to Nov. 10th.
Parliament was to be adjourned 20th, if nothing unforeseen occurred.
Parliamentary Reports on decimal currency, strongly recommend its adoption.
Select Committee had published their Report on the Slave Trade treaties. It is a very long and important document. It says that the trade would soon be extinguished if the Cuban market were closed; and thinks the present time favorable for the joint efforts of Britain, France and United States, to stop it on the coast of Cuba.
Lieut. Maury lectured at Lloyds, London, on 18th, before a large company of Shipping interests. Resolutions were passed complimentary to Lt. M., and Government of United States.
Deaths.—Dr. Bransby Cooper, Frederick Adams, and celebrated Lady Sale, the latter at Cape Town.
Numerous Ribbonmen have been arrested in Ulster.
FRIGATE ACCIDENT AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE SYDENHAM.—Thirteen Men Killed. An accident of a trifling character took place Monday afternoon, about two o'clock, at the Crystal Palace. The scaffolding intended to raise the remaining great ribs of the main transept suddenly gave way, precipitating a number of men to the ground from a height of upwards of 150 feet. No fewer than thirteen lives have already been sacrificed to the catastrophe, and there seems to be some reason to fear that more may yet be added to the list. There were some eighteen or twenty men on the scaffolding when it fell; and nine of the unfortunate men were picked up dead immediately afterwards; one lived for a few minutes, and eight survived to be removed to St. Thomas' Hospital, where three have since died.
The enterprising owner and builder of the famous clipper, the Sovereign of the Seas, has received instructions to build a clipper ship for the owners of the Marco Polo, to sail under the English flag, and another house has also contracted for a clipper ship with the same builder.
Mr. John B. Gough, an American temperance orator, is at present lecturing at Leeds.
Amongst the many arrangements for erecting the more efficient defence of our coast, the government has directed that a tower shall be at once erected in the spit of the Isle of Grain, opposite Sheerness.
Major General Staveley, C. B., 94th Regiment, is to be removed from Bombay and to succeed Lieutenant General Sir Edward Armstrong, in the command of the Madras Army. The vacancy thus created at Bombay will be filled up by the appointment of a company's officer.
IRELAND.
The town hall of Limerick has been destroyed by fire.
A gang of ten ribbonmen have been arrested in Dundalk.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPER
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 arrears are paid.
If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their Bill, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.
If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Mr. Edmund O'Flaherty has been appointed, conjointly with Mr. Godley, Commissioner of Income tax for Ireland.
The Galway Packet states that the emigration mania is daily gathering strength in the whole of the western counties.
There are at present seven vessels in Galway docks, laden with grain from different foreign ports; the principal supplies come from Norway, Sweden, Austria, and America.
THE ROYAL VISIT.—Preparations are in progress for the reception of her Majesty and Prince Consort, whose arrival at Kingstown is confidently stated will take place on the 29th instant. According to the Evening Mail, the royal visit will be strictly private. There is to be no levee or drawing room, and the Exhibition, probably, will be the only public resort where the people of Dublin will be afforded the rare opportunity of meeting the Sovereign face to face.
COLONIAL, &c.
African, Australian, and Cape of Good Hope News to July 9th, all progresses favorably at the Cape. The Kaffirs peaceably trading with frontier settlers.
The Victoria Gold Fields as productive as ever.
Various accounts received from the West Indies—anticipated here, via U. States.
FRANCE.
Paris' correspondence is entirely filled with reports of the fate of the 15th. Provisions were supplied to the poor at a total expense of three fourths of a million of francs. The weather was very favorable.
Resolution to pay 8 million francs as legacies of Napoleon 1st, will likely be carried.
Trade in Paris was active owing to the numerous visitors and orders from America.
SPAIN.
Spanish General Prim was at Constantinople, authorised to enter Turkish service, if war should ensue.
AUSTRIA.
Official Journal, 17th, contains decree discontinuing the state of Siege of Vienna and Prague. Austria has addressed a memorandum to all the European Governments showing that the recent affair at Smyrna is America's first step towards realization of the Monroe doctrine.
Considerable decline at the price of grain at Trieste.
RATHER INQUISITIVE.
We heard a friend relate the accompanying incident the other day with not a little zest, and to the amusement of a good many bystanders.
Jumping into an old fashioned stage coach last month in company with nine others, to jostle over ten miles of unfinished road between Pittsburg and Philadelphia, I was very much amused with the following characteristic dialogue between a regular question asking "down easter" and a high heeled southerner. We were scarcely seated before our Yankee began:
"Travelling East, I expect?"
Yes, sir.
"Going to Philadelphia, I reckon?"
No, sir.
"Oh, ah! to New York, may be?"
Yes, sir.
"Celestine to buy goods, I presume?"
No, sir.
"Never been there before, I would'n't wonder?"
No, sir, never.
"New York is a wonderful place?"
Such is my impression, sir.
"Get letters, I expect?"
Yes, sir; I am provided with letters of introduction.
"Wouldn't mind showin' you round myself a spell, if you wanted."
I thank you, sir; but I shall not require your assistance.
"This last remark of the polite but reserved stranger was a poser; and the "inquisitor" fell back a moment to take breath and change his tactics. The half suppressed smile upon the faces of the other passengers soon aroused the Yankee to still further exertions, and he began again:
"Stranger, perhaps you are not aware how difficult hard it is for a Yankee to control his curiosity. You'll please excuse me, but I really would like to know your name and residence, and the business you follow. I expect you ain't ashamed of 'em; so now won't you just oblige me?"
"This last appeal brought out the southern friend, who, rising up to the extreme height allowed by the coach, and throwing back his shoulders, replied:
"My name is General Andrew Washington. I reside in the State of Mississippi. I am a gentleman of leisure, and I am glad to be able to say of extensive means. I have heard much of New York, and am now on my way to see it; and if I like it as well as I am led to suspect, I intend to—buy it!"
Then was heard a shout of stentorian laughter throughout the stage coach; and that was the last of that conversation.