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IBED AND CLEANED.
Articles,
sold low for Cash
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IBED AND CLEANED.
and
LASSES
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welly, repaired, cleaned
O. F. STICKNEY

PORK, &c
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HAEL TURNER,
Fredericton.

STAGE,
ST. STEPHEN
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ST. ANDREWS
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OMAS HARDY
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Stoves!
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M. W. STREET

ICE.
have entered into
Trade and Mer-
style and Firm of
TURNER,
lately occupied by
eph Wilson, in Saint
MAS T. ODELL,
ZA TURNER.

The Standard,
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.
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The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 51] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1851. [Vol. 13

PUBLIC NOTICE.

HAVING received a Petition, signed by upwards of fifty resident Freeholders and Householders, paying Rates upon Property of this County, a copy of which is submitted, together with the names of the signers thereof, praying that a Public Meeting may be called, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of incorporating the County of Charlotte, in conformity with the Act for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in this Province; I do hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING to be held in the County Court House at Saint Andrews, on

THURSDAY the 22d day of APRIL next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking the prayer of the said Petition into consideration; and I do hereby also give Notice to all concerned, to govern themselves accordingly.

Copy of Petition, and Signers' Names thereto—
To THOMAS JONES, Esquire,
High Sheriff of the County of Charlotte
Sir,
Whereas "An Act to provide for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in this Province," passed the Legislature on the 30th of April last, and was specially confirmed, ratified, and finally enacted by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 7th day of August;

Now, therefore, we the undersigned, resident Freeholders and Householders, of this County, paying rates upon Property, pray that, on as early a day as practicable, a Public Meeting be called at the County Court House, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of incorporating the County of Charlotte in conformity with the said Act.

Robert M. Todd, J. P., George Hosford, Charles F. Stewart, Patrick M. Mahan, W. Thompson, Geo. E. Todd, Mr. L. Todd, James W. Perkins, James G. Allen, William Condon, John Bailey, Almer M. Allister, H. S. M. Allister, James Lowden, S. R. Nutt, J. S. M. Hiltz, Daniel Harmon, Joseph Brownson, W. Rose, William Blair, E. Smith, Henry M. Maurice, John O'Sullivan, John Austin, T. Widdler, William Smith, Ebenezer R. Dutton, Joseph J. Dutton, David Woodcock, John Regan, Samuel Scott, Thomas Cotterell, Jeremiah Rogers, David Smith, Rufus Dean, John Finley, Thomas Black, J. Samuel Loas, Charles Black, John Black, John Mitchell, John P. Zimaurice, H. W. Young, Nicholas School, Henry School, George Ferguson, Robert Ferguson, Thomas Turner Odell, William Grundy, L. Donaldson, John A. Young, John Wilson, J. P., E. A. Babcock, Thomas Berry, A. W. Smith, C. R. Hatheway, Alex. T. Paul, M. S. Hannah, B. R. Fitzgerald, Stephen M. Curdy, Andrew E. Elmer, Alex. Watson, James W. Chase, Joseph Walton, James M. Allison, Thos. A. John Nisbit, Isaac Snodgrass, James Clark, W. H. Mowat, Henry Hutchings, Robert Hutchings, R. J. Eastman, Timothy F. Harley, Hugh Meloney, Obediah Clark, Sargent Meloney, James Meloney, John Balson, Samuel T. King, Horatio N. Hill, Albert Robison, Andrew Watters, John Watters, John Magson, Edward Sprague, J. Lane, John Simpson, Andrew Harrington, Thos. Robt. S. Robinson, Wagon Cunniff, Patrick Hinchey, Angus Hodgkin, Joel Simpson, David M. Inosh, Michael Gould, Jacob Moody, James B. Up on, Cyrus S. Brunes, Randal Lowden, George Willson, George Cook, Henry O'Neill, John Lechary, John Fortune, John D. Cameron, Michael Faus, John Grant, James M. Carr, Charles Bradley, John Morrison, John Turner, Richard Turner, David Hanson, Samuel Turner, Hiram Hanson, Robert Purges, Peter Dow, James Turner, John M. Joseph M. Colough, Cyrus A. Thompson, William H. Butler, G. B. Alward, Matthew Campbell, Hugh Temple, James Craugh, Patrick Donnelly, Patrick Casey, Samuel S. Colley, O. S. Frost, John Farnham, Thomas Osborne, Alex. G. Smith, Joel Whitney, James Hill, Michael Barrett, Samuel Hamilton, Harlen Whitey, Arthur Aibee, D. A. McAlister, C. P. Lovejoy, Eustas Church, Samuel Butler, W. D. Swainson, Thomas Mitchell, Robert Ross, Thomas School, Hugh M. Ross, William Ross, Warren Powers, James Boyd, John G. McCurdy, James R. Bradford, James Smith, John Levar, Ephraim Black, E. Barnham, R. P. Esty, Samuel Staples, Alexander Morrison, George Monrah, Charles McLain, James Watters, John O'Brien, Stephen W. Hylton, Amasa Harrington, Stephen S. McLean, Michael Hoagan, Edwin Morse, Wm. E. Diment, John C. Green, J. McDonald, John Campbell, Philip Dayyer, William Dawson, Malcolm McFarlar, Edward Hutchings, John Christie, John Peat, Robert Minard, Patrick Ryan, Jonathan Dresser, James B. Jones, Patrick McCourt, J. Jamison, James Stubb, Martin Moran, Henry Hanagar, P. O'Neil,

M. A. Daly; Samuel Sweat; P. Curran; George Moore; Thomas Meany; James Mulherin; Thomas Tharom; Raymond E. Riddout; Patrick Loughran; Patrick McCann; John Humphrys; Chalmers Nodin; Isaac Nodden; John B. Smith; George A. Duggett; J. H. Whitlock; Geo. A. Boardman; Samuel Perkins; James Albee, Jr.; John Gilmore; Andrew Swager; John McLane; John D. Andrews; David Smith; John McAdam; Dugald Blair; M. D. J. Curran; John Danabue.

GIVEN under my Hand, at my Office, in St. Andrews, this 16th day of December, 1851
THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte

ELOPEMENT FROM ENGLAND.—ARREST OF THE PARTIES IN NEW-YORK.—Maximilian Benedict, alias Baron Baumgarten, was, on Sunday evening, arrested by Officer Jones, of the Fifteenth Ward, on complaint of Mr. G. H. Taylor, a wealthy merchant of London, who charges him with being a swindler, and thief. It appears from the affidavit of Mr. Taylor, made before Justice M'Grath, that about six months since the accused, who had been admitted by him at his house as a friend and visitor, induced his youthful wife to elope with him, which she did, carrying away with her about \$1,200 worth of her husband's property. The accused took place in the city of London, and Mr. Taylor, immediately after he became aware of the fact of her elopement, supposing they had gone to France, pursued after them, and not being successful there, extended his travels to Prussia, Austria, and other countries, in all of which he ascertained that Benedict was regarded as a swindler, and had been arrested in each of them. Not finding the runaway, he concluded to come to this country, and accordingly took passage in the steamship City of Glasgow which arrived at the wharf on Saturday night. On the following day he ascertained that his wife and her lover were at the house of Mr. Genn in the celebrated Bazaar, where he was boarding, and to whom he had represented himself to be a Hungarian patriot, and Mr. G. was led to believe that this was true from statements of a similar character which had been made to him by others relative to Benedict. The prisoner was taken before Justice M'Grath, in whose presence he was searched, and a gold watch and chain, valued at \$250, together with an elegant snuff box \$50, and a gold finger ring, were found on his person; all of which bear the initials of Mr. Taylor; and were identified by him. The accused was locked up to await further examination. The transient lady is now in charge of her husband, who expresses a willingness to overlook the past, if her conduct for the future is irreproachable.—N. Y. Tribune.

A resident of this city, has taken out a patent for making sugar out of Indian corn and oil of vitriol. Though familiar to all chemists, is doubtless novel to most our readers. A quantity of corn meal is placed in a boiler, to which is added nearly equal quality, by measure, of water, together with a small proportion of common oil of vitriol, or sulphuric acid. The mixture is then boiled at a very high temperature, when common brown sugar is produced, in solution, of course with the acid. A quantity of common chalk is now thrown in, which has the effect to remove the vitriol from the sugar, the vitriol uniting to the chalk, and falling with it, as sediment, to the bottom of the boiler. The liquid sugar is then drained off into another vessel, boiled down to molasses, and finally crystallized and clarified in the usual manner.—N. Y. Courier.

FORGED NOTES.—On Saturday evening, a man who gave his name as Abraham Lowdy, was arrested while attempting to pass a Five Pound Note purporting to be of the Bank of New Brunswick. It appears that he went into the Clothing-store of Mr. Mullin, in Dock-street, and after purchasing a number of articles, presented the note in payment, but the proprietor not having the change at hand, sent out to get it changed, when Mr. Magee, into whose store it was taken, discovered it to be counterfeit.—Lowdy was arrested, and yesterday underwent an examination before B. L. Peters, Esq., at the Police Office, and has been committed to Gaol. There are two other counterfeit notes in the hands of the authorities, which have recently been passed off, and this leads to the belief that an organized band of counterfeiters is in our midst.—The public must, therefore, be upon their guard.

We understand that the note on the Bank of New Brunswick is tolerably well executed, but the one that has been detected upon the Commercial Bank is very clumsily done.—By comparing a genuine note with the counterfeit, the cheat may be easily detected.—[New Brunswick.]
BY TELEGRAPH FROM MIRAMICHI.—Last evening we received the first telegraphic despatch from Miramichi. Mr. Douglas B. Stevens at half-past 4 p. m. announced to us

by telegraph that he had just opened an office at Chatham!
We congratulate our friends in that quarter upon being thus placed in instant communication with every town and village in America to which the telegraph extends, and trust it may prove the precursor of further improvements in that section of the Province.

THE STANDARD.

AGRICULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.—California will soon become as justly celebrated for its great crops, as for the large amount of gold it contains. In a letter which we received a few days since from San Francisco, the writer, who is a native of this town, says: "My countrymen cannot have any idea of the fertility of the soil, or the delightful climate of this country. I have seen some of the best crops and the largest yield from the land here that I ever witnessed, and with trifling cultivation. It is by no means uncommon to see Cucumbers a yard long, other things in proportion. You will see by the paper I send, the 'Alta California,' that we have good sized beets and cabbages." We quote the following from the paper sent us—

AN ENORMOUS BEET.—We have received from Mr. R. E. Clay, of Monterey, a very large Beet. It was raised by him at the Mission of Carmel, near that city. It is 26 inches in length, 2 1/2 inches in circumference, and weighed, when taken from the ground, 261 pounds. Mr. Clay is of opinion that it would have grown much larger, had not the cattle broke into the enclosure and eaten off the top of the plant. Those who desire to inspect this production of our sister County can do so, by visiting Mr. Shelton's Exhibition at the Verandah.—[Alta California.]

SONORA AGAINST ALL THE WORLD.—We were yesterday shown by Mr. Galloway, a mammoth Cabbage, raised in the Sonora Valley, measuring five feet and three inches in circumference, and weighing fifty pounds.—The Myrtles of Peter Stuyvesant's days would have put this statement in their pipes with many misgivings, if it had been asserted that the island of Manhattan had raised a cabbage weighing fifty pounds; and Rip Van Winkle would never have slept so long had he ever dreamed that his native soil could have raised such a monster.—[Union.]

NEW SCHOOL BILL.—We have received a printed copy of "A Bill for the better establishment and maintenance of the Parish Schools." The object of publishing the Bill is to place it before the people, that they may become acquainted with its contents, prior to the meeting of the Legislature. We will endeavor to notice in our next number, as we have not room to publish it at present.

CASH PAYMENT BILL.—A Bill to prohibit the payment, in certain labor work, and occupations, of wages in goods or otherwise, than in the current money of the Province of New Brunswick," has been framed by Mr. Willington, Member for Northumberland, and published in the Gleaner. The bill is a verber by the Gleaner, will prove a failure, because it is framed to benefit certain classes only.

We have received from the talented author a neatly printed pamphlet, entitled "The Experience, Prospects and Purposes of King's College, Fredericton; ORATIO delivered at the Encaenia, June 20, 1851, by EDWIN JACOB, D. D. Principal."

THE TEHUACAN CANAL.—The New-Orleans Picayune has the following news from Mexico, to the 18th ult.:

Mr. Ramon Gamboa has submitted to the Senate a draft of a bill empowering the Executive to open negotiations with the British Government for the opening of the Isthmus of Tehuacan; the basis of the arrangement to be that Great Britain construct a canal within a given period, erect such fortifications as Mexico may designate, and assist Mexico in case of an invasion of the Isthmus, or any attack made on her rights to lands situated thereon—Mexico binding herself to keep a garrison of 2000 men on the Isthmus, to aid travellers, garrison forts, &c. &c., and to make over to Great Britain all tolls and other advantages to be derived from the canal.
The New York Tribune observes, in the terms of the bill propose to give to Mexico a formidable position in reference to the inter-oceanic passage; and the Boston Courier says that the United States can never agree to give to Great Britain this advantage.—New Bruns.

A BILLION.—Few people have any conception of the stupendous sum which is designated by this term. Some writer having stated in an article headed, "What becomes of all the pins?" that "millions of billions of pins must vanish, nobody can tell how, or when, in the course of a year." "Evidly," a correspondent of the National Intelligencer, shows up the absurdity of the assertion in the following manner:—
"I think, sirs, the author of that article thought little of what he was saying, when he said that millions of billions of pins must vanish in the course of a year. Many pins, undoubtedly, vanish every year; but any mathematician will demonstrate to us, that a single billion has never yet been manufactured. A billion, according to Noah Webster, is a 'million of millions'—a number so vast, I say, that the human mind has not the capability to comprehend it. A manufactory making one hundred pins per minute, would only make fifty-two millions five hundred and ninety-six thousand per annum, and would require near twenty thousand years, at the same ratio, without a single moment's cessation, to make the number called a billion.—[N. Y. Atlas.]

BEAUTIFUL COMPARISON.—That tree, full-leaved, and swelling up into the calm blue summer air! Not a breath is stirring, and yet how it waves and rocks in the sunshine. Its shadows are hung lybishly around it, birds sit and sing in its branches, and children seek refuge beneath them. Human affections and the leaves, the foliage of our being; they catch every breeze; and in the heat and burden of the day, they make music and motion in a sultry world. Stripped of that foliage, how unshightly is human nature! Like that same tree it stands, with bare and shivering arms, tossing despairingly to heaven—a glorious fluttering of life and warmth before; an ign barren, for the wildest minstrelsy of the winds of heaven, now.—[Dr. Cheever.]

GOOD LOGIC.—The ex-Governor of Massachusetts delivered an address at a late examination of the pupils of the State Normal school. Towards the close, he gave the "old bachelors" a rating, particularly those of them who grumble at being taxed for educating other people's children. "Are I to be taxed to support children not my own? Grumbles the old bachelor. 'Certainly.' 'But I have no children of my own.' 'So much the worse; you ought to have them.' 'But I have no wife.' 'Bad again; you ought to have a wife, and children into the bargain.' 'And not having a wife, which no good man ought to be without, and no children, which are also necessary, you deserve to be doubly taxed. Go and present your case to some good lady, as one fit for her sympathy, and if you are deserving of it, you will certainly find it.'

THE COCONUT PALM TREE.
When the Cinghese villager has felled one of these trees after it has ceased bearing (say in the seventh year), with its trunk he builds his hut and his bullock stall, which he thatches with its leaves—His bolts and bars are slips of the bark, by which he also supports the small shell which holds his stock of home-made utensils and vessels. He fences his little plot of chilies, tobacco, and fine grain, with the leaf-stalks. The infant is swung to sleep in a rude net of coir string, made from the husk of the fruit; its meal of rice and seraped cocconut is boiled over a fire of cocconut snells and husks, and is eaten off a dish formed of the platted green leaves of the tree, with a spoon cut of the nut shell.—When he goes a fishing by torch light, his net is of cocconut fibre; the torch or chule is a bundle of dried cocconut leaves and flower stalks; the little canoe is a trunk of the cocconut palm tree, hollowed by his own hands. He carries home his net and his string of fish on a yoke or pingo, formed of a cocconut stalk. When he is thirsty he drinks of the fresh juice of the young nut; when he is hungry, he eats its soft kernel.

If he has a mind to be merry, he sips a glass of arrack distilled from the fermented juice of the palm, and dances to the music of rude cocconut castanets. If he be weary, he flavors toddy of the unfermented juice, and flasks his curry with vinegar made from the toddy. Should he be sick, his body will be rubbed with cocconut oil; he sweetens his coffee with jaggery, or cocconut sugar, and souses it with cocconut milk; it is sipped by the light of a lamp, constructed from a cocconut shell, and fed by cocconut oil. His doors, his windows, his shelves, his chairs, the water-gutter under the eaves, all are made from the wood of the tree. His spoons, his forks, his basins, his mugs, his salt-cellars, his jars, his child's money box, are all constructed from the shell of the nut. Over his couch when born, and over his grave when buried, a bunch of cocconut blossoms is hung to charm away evil spirits.
"I hold it to be a fact, says Paschal, that if all persons knew what they said about each

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrearages 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 sent 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.

THE SINKING FUND.—Some of our City contemporaries have become quite excited with the belief, that such a discrepancy exists between the Railways Acts of Nova Scotia, and the proposition of the Imperial Government, as will effectually prevent these Provinces from availing themselves of the proffered loan for railway purposes.

It would naturally be supposed, that the contemplation of such an untoward event would cause anxiety and regret. On the contrary, our contemporaries appear to glom over this supposed hitch in the negotiations, and seem gratified with the hope that all further proceedings with reference to the construction of the contemplated railways in these Colonies, by means of Government aid, will be brought abruptly to a close.

There is no accounting for the perversity of human nature, nor can a sound reason be given for the present reluctance, among certain parties, to accept that which they very earnestly desired to obtain only a year or two since.

We are happy to say, however, that the fancied difficulty only exists with those who have other interests to subserve, and whose judgment on this matter is not so clear as under other circumstances, it probably would be. At every step of the recent railway proceedings, both in the Legislatures of Canada and Nova Scotia, announcements have been made of impending difficulties, which would bring matters to a final end. The Legislatures, however, went steadily on, the obstacles vanished; and the Legislative Acts of Canada and Nova Scotia have been forwarded to England, with the full belief that they will receive her Majesty's assent. And so matters will continue to progress, steadily and effectively; and when the arrangements are finally completed, we doubt not our contemporaries will join with us, heartily and sincerely, in congratulating New Brunswick upon the commencement of a new era in her affairs—the beginning of internal improvements upon an enlarged and liberal scale, which in their results will elevate this Province to the position that, from its extent and capabilities, it is justly entitled to occupy.—New Brunswick.

MR. COONEY'S LECTURE.—REV. R. COONEY, A. M., delivered an address to a very full house, in the Mechanics' Institute, on Monday evening, the subject of which was "Reading, a means of enjoying good society," and which that gentleman endeavored to show was also a means of getting into good society. The Lecture was excellent, delivered in the orator's usual good natured style. In order to illustrate his subject, he brought a great many things into notice, some of which he examined to the highest pitch of identity, less-graded, however, to comic others which degraded and debased the human family. Yankee white-eyes suffered from his sarcastic remarks; demoralizing pleasures were represented in a very unfavorable light. Literature, History, Biography and Poetry were paid high tributes, the latter especially being presented to the audience in glowing colors. Political economy was touched upon, being, as the gentleman said, a subject in which the young and rising generation should take an interest. He did not wish to meddle in politics, but as he paid taxes he had a right to say a little on the subject, and growing more mirthful than he had been through the first part of the evening, he made an eloquent though funny political conclusion, wishing his hearers, however, before their departure, a "merry Christmas, and a happy New Year."—Morning Times.

Outrageous Assault.—We are informed that a desperate assault was made upon Messrs. George and James Stockford, at Leppre Basin, near Hanson's Mills, in the adjoining Parish of Lancaster, whilst these officers were in discharge of their duty. In the execution of warrants against sundry persons at the place above named, the Stockfords were rudely attacked by Owen Sullivan and William Whalen, aided by Richard Knowles. Mr. James Stockford was struck with an axe by Sullivan, on the head, by which he was knocked down and immediately disabled, whilst down he was stabbed in the hip with a bayonet, by Whalen. He now lies dangerously ill at his own residence. Mr. George Stockford was slightly wounded only.

Certain parties against whom the Stockford's held warrants have been arrested, and are now in jail. The miscreants Sullivan and Whalen have not yet been taken. In due time, however, we trust that these wretches will receive the punishment they so justly merit.—Chronicle.
The longer I live, the more certain I am that the great difference between men, the great and the significant, is energy—invisible determination—an honest purpose once fixed—and then victory. That quality will do anything that can be done in the world.