

Jewellery, &c.

received an assortment of
JEWELLERY, CUTLERY,
AND METAL
&c. &c.

Articles,
be sold for cash
Jewellery,
SILVER AND CLEAN

28, and
GLASSES,
just and touch
J. F. SICKIN

PORK, &c.
be sold for cash
Jewellery,
SILVER AND CLEAN

LET
now occupied by Mr. W.
be sold for cash
Jewellery,
SILVER AND CLEAN

AIL STAGE

ST. STEPHEN
AND BARRING
has contracted to
ST. ANDREW
MILLTOWN
is a week, according
ent. viz. 12
days, at 6 o'clock
y. A. M. and St. Stephen
same days.
Disposition of the S.
y. years has driven a
ve. every attention to
passengers, with
a full share of pub
s will remain open
Hotel, St. Andrew
Stephen, and Ray
THOMAS HARDY
4, 1850.

Stoves!

received on consignment
Boston, a large supply of
T.
STOVES.
his store, in the Marl
U. MacLEAN
over, 1850.

RUNSWICK

LEADING SOCIETY
INGS FUND
John 30th Sep 1847
light, Robert F. Hazen
ndrews, Geo. D. Stice
phens, J. G. Stevens.

lasses, Flour

c. &c.
Defiance, from B.
MOLASSES.
A SUGAR.
J. Canada Super
refers Extra Genessee
mily use, &c. &c.
Java Coffee,
J. W. STREET.

NTS, OIL, &c.

3, 1850.
Liverpool, via St. John
& Raw Linseed Oil,
o Paint, 14, 28 & 50lb.
Kegs.
How 14 & 28lb Kegs
u Tea,
at Cognac Brandy.
A from Boston.
Muscovado Sugar,
LSO.
SULTAN" from Liverpool
Strach.
JAMES W. STREET

TICE.

ere have entered into
hip in Trade and Mer-
the style and Firm of
nd TURNER.
that lately occupied by
Joseph Wilson, in Saint
THOMAS T. ODELL,
LIZA TURNER.

The Standard.
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at the discretion of the publisher.
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Each repetition of 12 lines 1s.
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Each repetition of 12 lines 1d per line.
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

QUEBEC, Nov. 19th, 1851.
The English press of Montreal oppose the
election of the Chief Commissioner of Public
Works, because he is supposed to be favour-
able to the Halifax and Quebec Railway.
His (Mr. Young's) views upon this question,
as well as upon the proposed Canal to con-
nect the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain,
have been elicited by an address from several
of the electors. He gives them in mainly
and straightforward terms. The following is
from his reply:
"As the Assembly passed at the last session of the
Provincial Parliament has not yet been met
with corresponding action in the Lower Pro-
vinces, it would be premature in me to offer
any opinion as to the result of that measure
—a measure projected and passed under a
former Administration, and for which I cannot
be held responsible. I have, however, no
hesitation in stating that I am strongly in favor
of the scheme of a Railway from Halifax to
Quebec and Montreal; but to make this work
acceptable or desirable to the Canadian people,
it is absolutely requisite that simultane-
ously therewith, the construction of a Railway
from Montreal to Hamilton should proceed.
Feeling the importance of harmony with the
Eastern portion of Canada, the Lower Pro-
vinces and the British Government, in a work
of this magnitude, it is my opinion that the
line should be completed by Canada to the
borders of New Brunswick.
So far, however, as I have examined the
subject, I am not in favour of the line pro-
posed by Major Robinson, by whose report the
distance to be built in Canada, from Quebec,
is 277 miles. I believe that the line for a
railway from Quebec to the New Brunswick
boundary could be found by the way of Riv-
er Du Loup and the Grand Falls, and thence
intersecting the European and North Ameri-
can Railway at or near St. John, which would
not exceed 190 miles in length. Such a road
would secure the trade of the St. John
River in Maine and New Brunswick, and
could not fail to yield interest for the capital
invested."

USE YOUR OWN LEGS. You who, in these
days of vehement bustle, business, and
competition, can still find time to travel for
pleasure alone; you, who have yet to become
emancipated from the thralldom of railways,
coaches, and saddle-horses, patronise, I ex-
hort you, that first and oldest established of
all conveyances, your own legs! Think on
your tender partner nipped in the bud by the
railway bell; think on the conchman's detest-
able voice that summoned you, furnishing
from a good dinner table; luggage confided
to extortionate porters, of horses casting shoes
and catching colds, of cramp legs, and num-
bered feet, of rain longings to get down here,
and to delay for a pleasant half hour there;
think of all these manifold hardships of riding
at your ease, and the next time you leave
home strap your luggage on your shoulders,
take your stick in your hand, set forth, deliv-
ered from a perfect paraphernalia of incon-
veniences, to go where you will, how you will,
the free citizen of the whole travelling world!
Thus independent, what may you not accom-
plish? What pleasure is there that you can-
not enjoy? Are you an artist, you can stop
to sketch every point of view that strikes your
eye. Are you a philanthropist, you can go
into every cottage and talk to every human
being you pass. Are you a botanist or geol-
ogist, you may pick up leaves and chips rocks
wherever you please, the living day. Are
you a valiant man, you may physic your-
self by nature's own simple prescription,
walking in fresh air. Are you dilatory or ir-
resolute, you may dawdle at your heart's
content; you may change all your plans a do-
zen times in a dozen hours; you may tell
"Bones" at the inn to call you at six o'clock,
may fall asleep again (ecstatic sensation!)
five minutes after he has knocked at the door,
and may get up two hours later, to pursue
your journey with perfect impunity and sat-
isfaction. For to you, what is a time-table but
waste paper? and a "booked place" but a re-
lic of the dark ages? You dread, perhaps,
blisters on your feet; sponge your feet with
cold vinegar and water, and show me blisters
after that, if you can! You strap on your
knapsack for the first time, and five minutes
afterwards feel an aching pain in the muscles
at the back of your neck; walk on, and the
aching will walk off! How do we overcome
our first painful cuticular reminiscences of
first getting on horseback? By riding again.
Apply the same rule to carrying the knap-
sack, and be assured of the same successful
result. Again, and uncompromisingly I say
it, therefore, walk and be merry, walk and be
healthy, walk and be your own master! walk
to enjoy, to observe, to improve, as no riders
can! walk, and you are the best peripatetic
impersonation of genuine holiday enjoyment
that is to be met with on the surface of this
work-a-day world.—*Rambles Beyond Rail-
ways.*

A HINT SOMETIMES NEEDED.—Almost any
one can be courteous in a neighbor's house.
If any thing goes wrong, or is out of time, or

is disagreeable there, it is made the best of,
not the worse; even efforts are made to ex-
cuse it, and to show it is not felt; it is attri-
butable to accident, not to design; believe,
that what is so natural in the house of another,
is impossible at home, but maintain without
fear, that all the courtesies of social life may
be upheld in domestic society. A husband,
as willing to be pleased at home, and as anx-
ious to please as in a neighbour's house, and
a wife as intent on making things comfort-
able every day to her family, as on set days
to her guests, could not fail to make their own
home happy.

MUSICAL ANECDOTE.—In Cook's Musical
Miscellany, a work abounding with amusing
anecdotes and reminiscences, is the following
story of a Highland piper:
A Highland piper, having a scholar to
teach disdained to crack his brains with the
names of semibreve, minim, crotchets and
quavers. "Here, Donald," said he, "take yer
pipes, lad, and gie's a blast. So, verra well
blown, indeed; but what's a sound, Donald
without sense? You may blow for ever
without making a tune, or, if I dinna tell you
how the queer things on the paper mair help
you. You see that big fellow, wi' a round,
open face, (pointing to a semibreve, between
two lines of a bar) he moves slowly from
that line to this, while ye beat an' wi' your
fist and gie a long blast; if, now, ye pit a leg
to him ye mak' twa o' him, and he'll move
twice as fast; and if ye black his face, he'll
run four times faster than the fellow wi' the
white face; but if, after blacking his face, ye
bend his knees, or tie his legs, he'll hop eight
times faster than the white-faced chap that I
showed you first. Now, whenever you blow
your pipes, Donald, remember this: that the
tighter those fellows, legs are tied, the faster
they'll run and the quicker they're sure to
dance."

FACTS IN PHYSIOLOGY.—A man is taller in
the morning than at night to the extent of half
an inch, owing to the relaxation of the cartil-
ages. The human brain is the 28th of the
body; but in the horse only the 400th. Ten
days annu is the average sickness of hu-
man life. About the age of 30, the lean
man generally becomes fatter, and the fat
man leaner. Richter enumerates 600 distinct
species of disease in the eye. The pulse of
children is 180 in a minute, at puberty it is
80; and at 60, it is only 60. Dr. Lettoms
ascribed health and wealth to water, happiness
to small beer, and disease and crimes to spir-
its. Elephants live 200, 300, and even 400
years. Bats in India are called flying foxes,
and measure six feet from tip to tip of their
wings. Sheep, in wild pastures, practice
self-defence by an array, in which rams stand
foremost, in concert with ewes and lambs in
the centre of a hollow square. Three Hud-
son's bay dogs draw a sledge loaded with 300
lbs. fifteen miles in a day. One pair of pigs
will increase in six years 119,260, taking the
increase at fourteen times per annum. A
single house fly produces in one season 20,
080,327 eggs. The flea, the grasshopper,
and the locust jump 200 times their own
length equal to a quarter of a mile for a man.

THE LOWER CLASSES.—Who are they?—
The toiling millions, the laboring man and
woman, the farmer, the mechanic, the arti-
zan, the inventor, the producer? Far from
it. These are nature's nobility. God's fa-
vorites—the salt of the earth.
No matter whether they are high or low in
station, rich or poor in pelf, conspicuous or
humble in position, they are surely the "up-
per circles" in the order of nature whatever
the fictitious distinctions of society, fashion-
able or unfashionable.
It is not low—it is the highest duty, privi-
lege and pleasure for the great man and the
whole-souled woman to earn what they pos-
sess, to work their own way through life, to
be the architects of their fortunes. Some
may rank the classes we have alluded to as
only relatively low, and in fact the middling
classes.
We insist they are absolutely the very
highest. If there is a class of human beings
on earth who may properly be denominated
low, it is those who spend without earning,
who consume without producing, who dissi-
pate on the earnings of their fathers or re-
latives without being anything in and of them-
selves.

It is said that Kosuth, having been con-
signed to imprisonment for three years, for dis-
obeying the edicts of the Austrian Govern-
ment, he applied, at the end of one year, for
the use of books. He was offered the choice
of one, provided it was not of a political char-
acter. He asked for these. The request was
granted, and he selected the English Gram-
mar, Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, and
Shakespeare. By attentive study of these
volumes he mastered the English language
before the term of his imprisonment expired.
—(Boston Daily Mail.)

The mania for emigration, is unabated in
Ireland.

The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Ex variis sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 47] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1851. [Vol. 18

POETRY.

THE INDIAN SUMMER.
There is a time, just ere the frost
Prepares to pave old Winter's way,
When Autumn, in a reverie lost,
The mellow day-time dreams away:

When Summer comes, in musing mind,
To gaze once more on hill and dell,
To mark how many sheaves they bind,
And see if all is ripened well:

With balmy breath she whispers low,
The dying flowers look up and give
Their sweetest incense ere they go,
For her who made their beauties live.

She enters 'neath the woodland shade
Her zephyrs lift the lingering leaf,
And bid it gently where he laid
The loved and lost ones of its grief.

She seeks the shore, old Ocean heaves
In gladness huge his mighty breast;
Prison his wild winds in their caves,
And looking in her smiles, is blest.

At last old Autumn, smiling, takes
Again his sceptre and his throne,
With hoarse and hoarse the trees he shakes,
Which tell us now that he is come.

Sweet Summer, sighing, flies the plain,
And waiting Winter, grim and grim,
Sees miser Autumn hoard his grain,
And smiles to think it's all for him!

THE REAPER.

There is a Reaper whose name is death,
And, with his sickle keen.
He cuts the bearded grain at a breath,
And the flowers that grow between.
He looks at the flowers with tearful eyes,
He kisses their drooping leaves:
It is for the Lord of Paradise
He binds these golden sheaves!
And the mother gives, with tears and pain,
The blossoms that grow between;
She knows she will find them all again
In the fields of light above.

Honesty and Restitution in a Cod Fish.

A sloop was recently lying in Lockbrook,
Scotland, the skipper of which when fishing
over the side lost the keys of his lock-rs, &c.
from his pocket into ten fathoms of water.—
Attached to the bunch was a small piece of
parchment on which his name and that of
the vessel were written. He, of course, gave
up all hopes of the keys again, and gazed on
their rapid descent into the watery deep with
with deep regret. Six weeks afterwards, the
skipper cast anchor of the Island of Rassay,
about one hundred miles from Lockbrook,
and again resumed his piscivory employment.
Among the results of his labours was a large
cod-fish, which was speedily unhooked and
thrown upon the deck; and to the utter as-
tonishment of the skipper, the poor cod, when
in the last agonies of death, vomited up his
bag of keys. The parchment being partly
preserved proved his property beyond a doubt.
At the same time, as if conscience stricken,
it disgorged a penknife belonging to a brot-
her skipper, on which his initials were en-
graved. It is a remarkable circumstance that
the fish in its migratory course should arrive
at his side and with its last breath disch-
arging an act of honesty that would have hon-
oured a higher grade or species of animal!

THE LAKES.

The entire line of lake coast is 5,000 miles, of which 2,000 constitute
the British coast. The following is the re-
sult of the survey of the U. S. Topographical
Engineers:—
Lake Champlain 106 miles, greatest width
12, average width 8; Lake Ontario 180, great-
est width 62, average width 30; Lake Erie
240, greatest width 57, average width 33;
Lake St. Clair 18, greatest width 25, average
width 12; Lake Huron 270, greatest width,
(not including the extensive bay of Georgian
Bay) 120 miles long, and averaging 45 miles
in width; 165, average width 70; Lake Michi-
gan 340, greatest width 83 average width 58;
Lake Superior 430, greatest width 136, aver-
age width 100.
These lakes may be considered as connected
throughout their whole extent. Lake Cham-
plain connects with Lake Ontario by means
of the river Richelieu, the lock and dam na-
vigation of St. Lawrence river, the Ottawa
river, the Rideau Canal through Canada, and
the Champlain and Erie Canals of New York.
Lake Ontario is connected with Lake Erie by
means of the Welland Canal through Canada,
and by means of the Oswego and Erie Can-
als through this State. Lake Erie is con-
nected with Lake St. Clair by the deep na-
vigable strait of Detroit, 25 miles long. Lake
St. Clair is connected with Lake Huron by
the navigable strait of St. Clair, 30 miles long.
Lake Huron is connected with Lake Michi-
gan by the deep and wide strait of Mackinaw,
and with Lake Superior by the strait of St.
Mary's 45 miles long.

An Anecdote for Idle Gentlemen.—Dr.
Franklin, when in England, used pleasantly
to repeat an observation of his negro servant
when the Doctor was making the tour of
Derbyshire, Lancashire, &c. "Every thing,

mass, work in this country; water work,
wind work, fire work, smoke work, dog work,
man work, bull-work, horse work, ass
work; every thing work here but the hog;
he eat, he drink, he sleep, he do nothing, all
day—he walk about like a gentleman."

THE RAILWAY SINKING FUND.

In his great Railway speech in the Legi-
slature of Nova Scotia, Mr. Howe took occa-
sion to make some explanations respecting
the proposed sinking fund for the Railway
loan, which are important. With reference
to this fund, Mr. Howe said he wished to be
very explicit.
It was true that Mr. Howe's letter might
bear the construction put upon it by some
gentlemen; but his own impression was, the
authorities in England perfectly understood
the position of the Colonies. He had no idea
that either New Brunswick, Canada, or No-
va Scotia would be called upon to pay any-
thing beyond 3 per cent interest, until the
line itself should yield more than that sum.
He might be asked the grounds of his belief.
—In a speech at Mason's Hall, in May last,
he stated this distinctly, and copies of that
speech had been transmitted to Earl Grey,
to Lord Montagu, and to Lord Stanley.
From two of these noblemen he had received
replies, containing such complimentary re-
ferences to the speech as clearly showed they
had read it, and were satisfied with the
statements it contained.
Mr. Howe having received from Earl
Grey, and from one of the other noblemen
mentioned, the most marked approbation of
his speech at Mason's Hall, (the first after
his return to America) feels quite assured
that the statements he then made, and which
he has since continually repeated, is the true
meaning of Mr. Howe's letter, as understood
by Mr. Howe, and also by the British Min-
ister.

We trust this explanation will relieve some
lingering doubts on this important point.
—[New Brunswick.]

The Introduction of the Potato and Flax into New England.

The Manchester (N. H.) Democrat says:
"Probably no one of the towns of New-
Hampshire has furnished a larger and more
industrious body of citizens whose descend-
ants are now scattered to every part of the
State, to Vermont, and not a few of them to
the far off West, than Londonderry. This
township, formerly including the present town
of Derry, was settled in 1718 by a colony of
Presbyterians from the neighborhood of Lon-
donderry, in the north of Ireland, to which
place place their ancestors had emigrated
from Scotland about a hundred years pre-
vious. These colonists came over to this
country in the Fall of 1718, and early in
the Spring of the next year, sixteen families
moved up to Nutfield, as it was then called,
and on the day of their arrival attended to
religious exercises and listened to a sermon
from their first minister, Rev. James McGre-
gor. "This first meeting was held under an
oak on the east end of Beaver Pond. The
settlers then purchased their title of the In-
dians, and though Londonderry was for a
long time a frontier settlement it was never
attacked by the savages. The settlement of
Londonderry was a new era in the history of
this State. The new comers introduced the
culture of the potato, a vegetable till then un-
known in New England. They also intro-
duced the raising of flax and the manufac-
ture of linen cloth, which, although now su-
perceded by that of cotton, was for 70 years
no inconsiderable source of prosperity.
During the Revolution, the citizens of Lon-
donderry took an early and active part in
favor of independence. Seventy of them were
in the battle of Bunker Hill and about the
same number at Bennington. John Stark,
Col. George Reid and Capt. David McClary
who was killed at the battle of Bennington,
were natives of Londonderry."

Extraordinary Case.

There tell under
our observation yesterday, says the Kingston
(Ulster Co.) Journal, the most singular case
of disease we ever witnessed. The subject
is a man named Snyder, aged 35 years, re-
siding in the town of Wawarsing in this
county. Four months ago he had an attack
of sickness, but recovered and was to all ap-
pearance entirely healed. About a fortnight
after his recovery he was seized with drow-
ziness, and for some time after slept nearly
two-thirds of the day. This increased until
he would sleep two or three days without
waking. When we saw him yesterday he
was continuing an uninterrupted sleep of 5
days. His pulse is regular, though not very
full; his respiration is easy and natural, and
his skin moist and cool. If food or drink be
placed in his mouth he swallows it, and he
walks when led by the hand and slightly
supported. Tuesday last he awoke from a
sleep of two days, spoke a few words,
struck a lady who was in the room violently
with a chair, and almost immediately after-
ward, sank into his present slumber. He has
been sent to the New York Hospital.

One of our exchanges tells of a lazy fellow,

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPER.

Subscribers who do not give express
notice to the contrary, are considered
wishing to continue their subscriptions.
If subscribers order the discontinu-
ance of their papers, the publishers may contin-
ue to send them till all arrears are paid.
If subscribers neglect or refuse to let
their papers from the office to which they are
directed, they are held responsible till they
have settled their bills, and ordered the
papers to be discontinued.
If subscribers remove to other place
without informing the publisher, and the
paper is sent to the former direction, they
are held responsible.

named Jack Hole, living near Ovington, Ky.,
who has adopted a way of spelling his name,
which throws phonotypy clear into the shade.
He makes a big "J" and then jabs his pen
through the paper for the "Hole."

INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGENIC IMAGES.—It
has long been a question in the photographic
science to obtain a truly instantaneous por-
trait of a body in rapid motion. Some ex-
perimenters have indeed published what they
call "instantaneous processes;" but it will
readily be understood that this is merely a
phrase expressive of rapidity; and that such
processes do not in fact give distinct images
of bodies moving swiftly across the field of
view.

A photographic process recently invented
by Mr. Talbot having appeared to him to ex-
ceed in sensibility any other with which he
was acquainted, he resolved to try whether it
were possible to obtain by means of it an in-
stantaneous image. The experiment was
tried at the Royal Institution, and proved suc-
cessful. The arrangements adopted were as
follows:

A printed paper was fixed upon the sur-
face of a wheel. A camera was carefully ad-
justed to give a correct image of this wheel.
The room was then darkened, and a very
sensitive plate was placed in the camera; the
wheel was turned by a handle until it acquir-
ed a great velocity; the greatest, in fact,
which could be given to it. At this moment
the camera was opened, and a powerful elec-
tric battery was discharged in front of the
wheel, illuminating it with a sudden flash of
brilliant light. The sensitive plate was then
taken out of the camera, and the image was
developed. The plate was found to contain
an image of the words printed on the paper;
and it was remarkable to observe that there
was no indistinctness of outline in them, not-
withstanding the rapid motion of the wheel.

The valuable uses to which this novel fact
in Photography can be applied are too obvi-
ous to require to be specifically pointed out.
It will only be necessary for photographers to
devise convenient and easy methods of ob-
taining the electric spark and throwing it on
the object, and we shall be able to arrest and
embody the most fugitive phenomena which
present themselves to the eye.—[Allgemeine.]

The New York Knickerbocker gives the

annexed good story of Yankee enterprise:—
A most genial friend in one of our south
county towns, which "we know," says
Mrs. Camp says, tells the following:—
A map-pedlar, in pursuance of his voca-
tion, chanced to step at the principal hotel in
one of the pleasantest of our State villages.—
A friend whom he had known in former
years, invited him to a large party which he
was to give the same evening. The old
friend came; and when received by his host
at the door, was found with three maps in his
hand. "How-do-da!" said he; "got any
maps?"—"thought as 'twas there was to be a
good many folks here to-night, I'd hang up
some of my maps here, and let 'em look at
'em. Good chance—first rate; may be some
on 'em would like to buy 'em; and I could
explain 'em as well as not; nothin' else to
do, pooh! what's Got a small hammer?"
Know where I'd be liable to dispose of a few
maps?" Sharp practice, that's all!

FROM HATTY.—Dates from Jacmel to the

26th ult., state that the Emperor Faustin
First, had agreed to assume the Dominican
debt, and that he was firm in his purpose
of capturing the Eastern or Dominican part
of the island, and had called out 3000 men
at Jacmel, to rendezvous at Port au Prince
with that intent. Provisions were very
scarce and commanded enormous prices.

The London "London Punch" says:

"Bloomerism appears to be aptly not like-
ly to thrive in this climate. A few spec-
imens have come out here and there; but a
majority of the Bloomers have been nipped
in the bud."

A wag who was asked to buy the Bank

Note Detector, yesterday, said he would pur-
chase it if it would detect a bank note in his
pocket.

When it was told to the Rev. Sidney Smith

that it was intended to pave St. Paul's church
with blocks, his answer was, that he
thought there would be no difficulty in the
matter, if the *Draft and Chapter* could put
their heads together.

INTER ITEMS.—It is said that Government

intends establishing an institution at Kingston
for the professional education of seamen.

Constitution Hall, Dublin, has been pur-

chased by a Manchester firm, who are about
to change it into a huge gin-palace.

Large numbers of sheep continue to be im-

ported into Dublin, Belfast, and Cork, from
England, so scarce are the animals in Ireland.

The Kennebec and Portland Railroad will

be opened to its terminus on the 1st Dec.