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The Standard.

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LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS
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LETTER FROM AN AUSTRALIAN EMIGRANT.

The *Australasian* inserts the letter of "an intelligent young married man a house carpenter, who has had several years experience of Australia, and who can be relied upon for the truth of his statements." This writer says:—
"If my uncle and brother had but come out when I sent for them they might have been worth a good deal of money by this time; but all they can do now is to come as soon as possible. If they don't like to go to the diggings, they can have plenty of work in Melbourne. Father, how do you think I should have had to work in England before I could have bought two acres of freehold land, and all paid for and have got the title deeds at home. It cost me £60, and is worth £500. I can have it any day, if I would sell it without the three roomed-house, which cost me £60, and that is all paid for. I have got plenty of work at 12 shillings per day, which is very good, as I have got no rent to pay, and no wood to buy, so I feel the good of the high wages, and the carpenters can't get men at these wages, although there are always a great number coming here daily. The houses are all full, and new comers are forced to live in tents; they cannot get houses to live in—they have to pay in Melbourne £1 per week for a three room house; the same houses before the diggings began, were let at 7s per week. Father and mother do come to this golden country and see what you never did see, for here is plenty of work for every trade, and every person who wants work, for the people soon after arriving, and when they get a little money go off to the diggings, so that makes wages and house-rents high in Melbourne. Tell every person you know to come if they can only raise money to pay their passage to Port Phillip; they don't need more, for they can get work as soon as they land; but there are plenty of masters who go on board to engage them, before landing, if they think proper. This is a thriving country. Myself, wife, and children enjoy excellent health. Dear father and mother, if you do intend to come, send us word, the name of the ship, and the time you leave London, so that we may be on the outlook for you because the ships don't come nearer to Melbourne than within nine miles. We have to take the steamboat to go to the ships in the Bay. We would most you, and see you safe, and a good deal of expenses, in our land of Goshen, for it is a fertile and happy one. Don't mind the price of the passage."

AUSTRALIA A LAND OF CONTRASTS.—If there be any land on the face of the earth, which to an Englishman's eyes must appear a land of contrasts, as compared with his own country, Australia is surely that land. It is our Austral antipodes. When it is day with them, it is night with us; and when we are all hard at work, they are in the arms of Murphy. When they have their longest day, we have our shortest; and when it is summer with them, it is winter with us. Their May-day is in autumn; and while our trees are budding, theirs are in the sear and yellow leaf. They begin to wear their summer dresses in October, and commence putting on top coats and pea-jackets in June. Their Christmas is in summer, and when mosquitoes are flying about, and the sun's heat is severe, the Yule-log, as may easily be imagined, is somewhat superfluous; and to dance Sir Roger de Coverly at Christmas, with the thermometer standing at 95° in the shade—think of that shade of Christmas! Without clear frost, Christmas in England is nothing; but Christmas with mosquitoes and hot winds! snap dragon in dog-days! hot, spiced claret in the height of summer! The climate, winds and seasons in Australia, are all reversed. The north wind does not blow cold, as with us, but hot like the seroco. The south wind—
That breaths upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odour,
in Australia brings rain, sleet and hail. The sun courses over head in the North, not in the South; in the North are the tropics, in the South are the polar regions. Australian people have to reverse their tropics, and instead of singing of—
Old January wrapped well
In many weeds to keep the cold away,
they sing in the language of the Australian bard—
When hot December's sultry breeze
Scarcely stirs a leaf on yonder trees!
Soils, streams, vegetables and animals are equally puzzling in Australia. The richest soils are often found on the tops of the hills. The valleys are cold, the hill-tops warm. Rivers flow from the neighbourhood of the coast into the interior, where they become lost. Trees don't shed their leaves but only their bark; and most of them in Australia afford no shade. The cherries grow with their stones outside. The birds don't sing, the dogs don't bark, the bees don't sting, the flowers don't smell. The mole (Smithornis) is a fish, and the kangaroo carries its young in a nest attached to its body. Australian swans are black, and Australian eels

gles are white. Cuckoos coo in the night, the owl hoots in the day, and the Australian jackass is a bird! But above all things, the working people in Australia are not 'poor'! That is perhaps the most crowning and satisfactory contrariety of all.—*English Paper.*

European Intelligence.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. D'Israeli) gave notice that on the next Tuesday he would move the following amendment to M. Villiers's motion for Free Trade:—
"That this House acknowledge with satisfaction that the cheapness of provisions occasioned by legislation, has mainly contributed to improve the condition, and to increase the comfort of the working classes, and that unrestricted competition having been adopted after deliberation, is the principle of our commercial system. It is the duty of the Government unreservedly to adhere to that policy in the measures of financial and administrative reform, which, under the circumstances of the country, they may deem it their duty to introduce."

The great event of the week has been the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, and it is impossible to convey an idea of the excitement throughout the metropolis. The lying in state terminated on Wednesday at five o'clock, having been visited during the day by 65,073 persons. The route of the procession was taken possession of by the crowd early in the morning, and multitudes who had paid high prices for seats at windows and balconies, found themselves unable to make their way to eligible positions.

The procession started at 8 o'clock, with muffled drums, and the band of each regiment playing the dead march. At about one o'clock the head of the procession reached the Cathedral of St. Paul's. It is estimated that between 16 and 18,000 persons were seated in the Cathedral. The funeral services were chanted by the choir of the Chapel Royal and of Westminster; the service composed by Dr. Croft.

The 30th and 40th Psalms, arranged to chants by the Earl of Mornington, followed by an anthem composed for the ceremony by Dr. Goss, of St. Paul's. The Lesson, 15th chapter 1st Corinthians, was then read by the officiating minister, after which was sung a chant composed by Beethoven. After which a dirge, composed by Dr. Goss. The body of the deceased was then lowered through an opening in the floor of the Cathedral into the crypt beneath, during which time the Dead March was played. After this, an anthem, "Man that is born of Woman," and Dr. Croft's "I heard a Voice," were chanted. These exercises were followed by the usual prayer and a verse sung from Handel's anthem—
The Garter King-at-Arms then advanced and proclaimed the title of the deceased.
Then Mendelssohn's hymn from St. Paul's "Sleepers Awake" was sung.
The Bishop of London pronounced a blessing, and the service concluded.

The West India mail steamer La Plata has arrived at Southampton, with the loss of her commander, Capt. Clark, also the purser, third engineer, and six of the crew, by fever. Several more of the crew, and a number of the passengers are ill. She has on board £800,000 in specie.

The Earl of Shrewsbury died at Rome on the 9th of Nov. He was one of the pillars of the English Roman Catholic Church. The Commemorative medal concluded between Great Britain and the Sandwich Islands on the 10th of July, 1851, of the ratifications were exchanged on the 6th of May last, has just been published. By this treaty, reciprocity of trade is established on all articles except spirituous liquors. British whale ships have access to all the ports of the Islands and refitting and refreshments; but trading vessels are admitted only to the ports of Honolulu and Lahia. British subjects in Hawaii are exempted from military service, and pay no higher taxes than the natives.

The steamer Victoria, from Hull to St. Petersburg, was totally lost during a gale, between the 8th and 9th Nov., near Gothenburg. Eight persons perished, and the remaining 20 men and three lady passengers were rescued by Swedish fishermen after being on the rocks 24 hours.

FRANCE.—The Government is still occupied in settling the details of the new Bank "Des Rapports," a project that Louis Napoleon has set his mind upon. It is strongly opposed by the Rothschilds, and other capitalists.

GREECE.—The Augsburg Gazette, under date 2d Nov., says—A courier has arrived here with important despatches for the English ambassador. It is a protocol relative to the succession to the throne of Greece, signed by the protecting powers. The Ministers wished to convolve the Chambers immediately, to submit the protocol to them, but the English and Russian ambassadors declared to them that it belonged to the protecting powers alone to regulate the succession.

PORT JACKSON.—The anecdote told of Capt. Cook having overlooked this harbor, is worth relating. One day whilst the great navigator was at dinner in his cabin, a seaman of the name of Jackson happened to have the lookout at the masthead, and seeing the narrow opening now termed "Sydney Heads," forthwith announced a harbor on the larboard beam. The intelligence was duly conveyed to Captain Cook, who was in no great hurry to quit his dinner, and when he did so the entrance to the harbor, from the speed with which the ship was going through the water, was nearly shut in. Being unable to see any of the indications which would have led him to suspect the presence of a harbor of any magnitude, Capt. Cook is said to have soundly rated the seaman at the mast-head for his false report, whilst the man as firmly adhered to his statement. "Well," said the commander with a sneer, "we will call the harbor by your name, Port Jackson;" and as Port Jackson was marked down on the ship's log, with the additional appellation of "the boat harbor." The vigilance of the seaman was thus unconsciously rewarded by his name becoming immortalized.—*Gold Colonies of Australia.*

SCIENCE ANSWERING SIMPLE QUESTIONS.

Why is rain water soft? Because it is not impregnated with salts and other minerals. Why is it more easy to wash with soft water than with hard? Because soft water unites freely with soap, and dissolves it, instead of decomposing it, as hard water does. Why do wood ashes make hard water soft? First, because the carbonic acid of wood ashes combined with the sulphate of lime in the hard water, and converts it into chalk; and, secondly, wood ashes convert some of the soluble salts of water into insoluble, and throw them as a sediment, by which the water remains more pure. Why has rain water such an unpleasant smell when it is collected in a rain water tub or tank? Because it is impregnated with decomposed organic matter, washed from roofs, trees, or the casks in which it is collected. Why does water melt salt? Because very minute particles of water insinuate themselves into the pores of the salt by capillary attraction, and force the crystals apart from each other. How does blowing hot foods make them cool? It causes the air which has been heated by the food to change more rapidly, and give place to fresh, cold air. Why do ladies fan themselves in hot weather? That fresh air may be brought in contact with their faces by the action of the fan; and as every fresh particle of air absorbs some heat from the skin, this constant change makes them cool. Does a fan cool the air? No; it makes the air hotter, imparting it to the heat of our face; but it cools our face by transferring its heat to the air.

THE SEVEN ANCIENT WONDERS.

These were 1st. The brass Colossus of Rhodes, one hundred and twenty feet high, built by Caros, A. D. 233, occupying 12 years in working. It stood across the harbour of Rhodes sixty six years, and was then thrown down by an earthquake. It was bought by a Jew from the Saracens, who loaded nine hundred camels with the brass.
2nd. The Pyramids of Egypt.—The largest one engaged 360,000 workmen thirty years in building, and has now stood, at least 3,000 years.
3rd. The Aqueducts of Rome, invented by Appian Claudius, the Censor.
4th. The Labyrinth of Pammetheus, on the banks of the Nile, containing within one continued wall, 1000 houses, and twelve royal palaces all covered with marble, having only one entrance. The building was said to contain 3,000 chambers, and a hall built of marble, adorned with statues of the gods.
5th. The Towers of Alexandria, a tower built by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, in the year 282 B. C. It was erected as a lighthouse, and contained six hundred galleries of marble, a large lantern at the top; the light of which was seen near a hundred miles off—mirrors of enormous size were fixed round the gallery, reflecting everything on the sea. A common tower is now erected in its place.
6th. The Walls of Babylon, built by order of Semiramis, or N-buchadnezzar, finished in one year by 200,000 men.—They were of immense thickness.
7th. The Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, completed in the reign of Servius, sixth king of Rome. It was four hundred and fifty feet long, two hundred broad, and supported by one hundred and twenty six marble pillars, seventy feet high. The beams and doors were of cedar, the rest of the timber cypress. It was destroyed by fire B. C. 363.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR FEET.

Of all parts of the body, says Dr. Robert, there is not one which ought to be so carefully attended to as the feet. Every person knows from experience that colds and many other diseases which proceed from the same, are attributed to cold feet. The feet are at such a distance from the "wheel" of the system, that the circulation of the blood may be very easily checked. Yet for all this, and although every person

of common sense should be aware of the truth of what we have stated, there is no part of the human body so much neglected with as the feet. The young and old would be benefited, cramp their feet into thin soled pitching boots and shoes, in order to display neat feet in the fashionable sense of the term. There is one great evil, against which every person should be on their guard, and it is one which is not often guarded against—we mean the change of warm for cold shoes or boots. A change is often made from thick to thin soled shoes, without reflecting on the consequences that might ensue. In cold weather, boots and shoes made of good thick leather, both in soles and uppers, should be worn by all. Water-tights are not good if they are air-tights also; india rubber over shoes should never be worn except in wet splashy weather, and then not very long at once. It is hurtful to the feet to wear any covering that is air tight over them, and for this reason india rubber should be worn as seldom as possible. No part of the body should be allowed to have a covering that entirely obstructs the passage of the carbonic gas from the pores of the skin outwards, and the moderate passage of air inwards to the skin—Life can be destroyed in a very short time, by entirely closing up the pores of the skin. Good warm stockings and thick soled boots and shoes are conservatories of health, and consequently of human happiness.—*Scientific American.*

LONG LIVE THE QUEEN.—Queen Victoria has caused the royal signature to be affixed to the Maine Liquor Law, as passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick. We are assured by a gentleman direct from Upper Canada, that the Maine Law principle is very rapidly gaining in all the British Provinces, and that the law will assuredly be passed in the Canadian very soon. We hope the amiable and excellent Queen will live till she has opportunity to sign a bill for every local legislature in all her vast dominions; and that long before the youthful Prince of Wales shall reach so near maturity as to have the first desire to know how a crown would fit on his head, the Maine Liquor Law will be the Law for the whole British Empire. Victoria has thus set a noble royal example, not only for the crowned heads of Europe, but for all the men of high office in all nations. At the risk of a little of our reputation for republicanism, we call on our brother Yankees, scattered over all the earth, to join without one hearty hurrah—THREE HAILERS FOR THE QUEEN!—*New York Alliance.*

SINGULAR INCIDENT.—At St. Mary's Bay, last week, Mr. John Spurr, made preparations to butcher a hornless Ox, or what is called "Buffalo breed." The parties present made several attempts to knock him down; but the head was so hard that it resisted every blow. Finally they succeeded so far as to bring him on his knees; they then laid hold of him, got him down, and cut his throat through to the neck bone, severing both veins and wind-pipe. In that position he was kept until they thought life was all but extinct, when, to the surprise of every one present, he suddenly sprang to his feet, and there stood looking round for the space of an hour, and breathing through the wind-pipe. At length he began to stagger, fell and ceased to breathe. This is certified by at least a dozen neighbours who were present.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The brig Britannia, of Sunderland, England, from Miramichi, N. B. home ward bound, laden with timber and deals, was cast away in a snow storm, on Monday last, at Shinners's Pond, North Cape of this Island. The Captain and crew attempted to land in a boat, but it was immediately swamped; and the Mate, Anthony Alexander, is the only person who succeeded in reaching the shore. The names of the unfortunate sufferers we have not heard. The hull, materials and cargo of the vessel are advertised for sale.—*Royal Gazette, P. E. Island.*

PRESERVING BUTTER.—The farmers in Parish of Undy, in the County of Aberdeen, Scotland, practice the following method of curing their butter, which gives it a great superiority over that of their neighbours:—Take two quarts of the best common salt, one ounce of sugar, and one of saltpetre: take one ounce of this composition for one pound of butter; work it well into the mass, and close it up for use. The butter cured with this mixture appears of a rich and marvellous consistency and fine color, and never acquires a brittle harshness nor tastes salty.—Dr. Anderson says: "I have ate butter cured with the above composition that has been kept for three years, and it was as sweet as at first." But it must be noted that butter thus cured requires to stand three or four weeks before it is used. If it is sooner opened, the salts are not sufficiently blended with it, and sometimes the coolness of the netre will be perceived, which totally disappears afterwards. The above is worthy the attention of every dairywoman.

POWER OF IMAGINATION.—A few years since, Elijah Barnes, of Pennsylvania, killed a rattlesnake in his field without any injury to himself, and immediately after put on his son's waistcoat, both being of one color.—He returned to the house, and on attempting to button his waistcoat, he found to his astonishment that it was much too small. His imagination was now wrought to a high pitch, and he instantly conceived the idea that he had been bitten imperceptibly by the snake, and was thus swollen from its poison. He grew suddenly very ill, and took to his bed. The family, in great alarm and confusion, summoned three physicians, and the usual remedies were prescribed and administered. The patient, however, grew worse every minute, till, at length, his son came home with his father's waistcoat, dangling about him. The mystery was soon unfolded, and the patient, being relieved from his imaginary apprehensions, dismissed his physicians and was restored to health.

RURAL AXIOMS.

It is as cheap to raise one ton of grass clover, as a ton of burdocks or pig-weeds. It costs no more to raise a hundred bushels of Baldwins, than a hundred bushels of cider apples; or ten barrels of Virgalious of Bartlett's, than the same quantity of chik-pears. An axe costing two dollars, with which a laborer may cut fifty cords a month, is a cheaper tool than an axe costing half a dollar, and with which he can cut only forty cords. A cheap plough at five dollars, costing in one season three dollars for repairs, and three more in loss to teams, men, and by retarding crops, is a dearer plough than one at ten dollars, requiring no repairs. A cow bought for ten dollars, whose milk just pays her keeping, affords less profit than one at thirty dollars, giving double the value of milk delivered by the former. A common dashed churn at two dollars—used one hundred times a year, is not so economical a purchase as a Kynall churn at four dollars, requiring but half the labor to work it. A ten-acre field, costing fifty dollars per acre, and dilted, manured, and improved at fifty dollars more, so as to give double crops, is much more valuable and profitable than twenty acres unimproved, costing the same money. The laborer who wastes half his strength in working all day with a dull saw, because he cannot give a shilling, or afford half an hour to get it sharpened, will waste at least twenty-five cents per day, or six or seven dollars per month.

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