

18, Figs &...  
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FLOUR, a spee-  
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16 Quarter Dillo,  
1000s. CARRANT,  
the Filbert nuts,  
lbs. Confectionery.  
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ONALD CLARK.  
FLOUR.  
the Subscriber,  
the Canadian Flour  
by SEPH WALTON.  
AND COPPER  
St Andrews.  
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N. LAMBERT.  
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by Public Auction.  
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1851.  
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richard Thos. Buck,  
a street.  
ES L STREET

The Standard.  
18 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY  
A. W. P. Smith.  
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No paper discontinued until arrears are paid.  
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Each repetition of 12 lines 3d per line  
First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d per line  
Each repetition of 12 lines 1d per line  
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on

# The Standard.

## OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Exariz sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 42] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1851. [Vol. 18

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPER  
Subscribers who do not give express  
notice to the contrary, are considered  
wishing to continue their subscription.  
If Subscribers order the discontinu-  
ance of their papers, the publisher may contin-  
ue to send them till all arrangements 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 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, the  
publisher is not responsible.

### CURIOSITIES IN THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Skellon striking clock, going 400 days;  
it shows dead seconds by the application  
of the chronometer escapement.  
Patent tell-tale clock, or servant's regulator.  
Perpetual motion clock, having no chain or  
weight.  
A table cover, or bed-quilt, containing 3,320  
pieces and 128 skeins of silk.  
A sporting watch, which shows the time to  
one-sixth of a second.  
A clock in a case, which occupied thirty-  
four years in completing it, with astronomical,  
chronological, and other movements, wind-or-  
gan, &c.  
Mechanical clock; works without main  
spring or chain, and requires no winding up.  
A clock showing the days of the month,  
the months of the year, the motions of the sun  
and moon, and the state of the tide at some  
of the principal sea-ports of Great Britain,  
Ireland, France, America, Spain, Portugal,  
Holland and Germany, and going for twelve  
months.  
Apparatus for navigating a balloon through  
the air, by means of paddle wheels and Ar-  
chimedean screw.  
Artificial leg, to enable persons who have  
lost the knee, either to walk or ride.  
Fox's magnified balance, weighing to the  
ten-thousandth part of a grain.  
Walking-stick containing an electrogalvanic  
machine, and battery complete.  
Expanding piano-forte, for yachts.  
Tuning fork, with chromatic scale, by  
which any note may be tuned at pleasure.  
A boot and shoe, made from a single piece  
of leather.  
A specimen of type, said to be the smallest  
ever manufactured in this country. The  
whole of Gray's Elegy, consisting of thirty-  
two verses is contained in two columns 2, 3, 4  
inches deep.  
Patchwork quilt in 13,600 pieces of silk,  
satin, and velvet, and white embroidered  
flowers.  
Table-cover, consisting of 2000 pieces of  
cloth the sole work of the exhibitor, and has  
occupied his leisure hours for eighteen years.  
A horse shoe, designed to permit the nat-  
ural expansive action of the foot of the  
horse.  
Carved book tray, executed by a plough-  
man, in the evening by candle-light, without  
the aid of any model or design, and solely  
with a penknife.  
Inlaid marble table; the top contains 700  
pieces of 30 sorts of marble—10 English, and  
20 foreign.  
Picture frame, inlaid with tortoise shell  
and pearl, composed of 2,300 pieces.  
Bed cover of patch-work the number of  
pieces nearly 90,000.  
A bird cage containing 2,525 pieces, and  
composed of 21 different kinds of wood.  
Typhoidicator, or storm pointer, an instru-  
ment for obtaining by inspection the bearing  
and relative position of a revolving storm or  
hurricane, in accordance with the theory com-  
monly called the law of storms, as made  
known in several publications by Dr. Ried.  
Self-acting calculator or surface. The  
area of any figure drawn on a plane is found  
by moving the tracer over the outline, how-  
ever irregular it may be.  
Scarlet cloth table cover, braided with up-  
wards of 2,000 yards of black mohair cord  
without patterns or ornament.  
Oral meditation of her Majesty, produced  
by single line of equal thickness, and 209  
feet in length.  
Mechanical human figures capable of ex-  
pansion, in perfect proportion, from the stand-  
ard of the Apollo Belvidere, to seven feet  
high. For the use of artists and of manufac-  
turers of wearing apparel.  
Two vases carved out of a species of sand-  
stone from Jerusalem, with an ordinary pen-  
knife.  
Machine moving by the equilibrium of wa-  
ter and air. Boat moved by the same power.  
Clock on the same principle.  
A geographical clock, showing the differ-  
ence of mean time in all the capitals of Eu-  
rope.  
A piece of white linen, spun and woven by  
hand, having 7,000 threads in the warp.  
A lump of gold ore weighing 3 cwt.  
Vegetable hair, made of the leaves of the  
Algerian dwarf palm-tree &c. Patented for  
Algers and France.  
A print in Chinese character, 4,200 punches  
in these Chinese characters have been cut in  
steel for the American Missionary Society in  
New York. The types are devised on a  
perpendicular system, and formed by 54,000  
different characters.  
A second watch made of ivory, with gold  
screws and steel moving powers. It works  
in ten rubies, and weighs (glass and vase  
included) only half an ounce.  
An octagonal table inlaid wood, containing  
3,000,000 of pieces; the arms of England  
prolone, in space of three inches by two consist-  
ing of 53,000 of these pieces.  
A watch going one year.  
A Berlin wool carpet, executed by one  
hundred and fifty ladies of Great Britain.  
The dimensions of this carpet are thirty feet  
in length and twenty in breadth. The car-

pet has been produced in the following man-  
ner.—The pattern originally designed and  
painted by the artist, has been sub-divided  
into detached squares, which have been  
worked by different ladies; and on their  
completion, the squares have been reunited,  
so as to complete the design. In the pattern  
also introduced. The minute of the excu-  
tants are ornamentally arranged, so as to form the  
external border. The whole design is con-  
nected by wreaths or bands of leaves and  
foliage, the centre group representing the  
store from whence they had been distributed.  
—London Family Friend.

### POETRY.

#### MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.

BY AMANDA M. DOUGLASS.

Mother, I come beside thy grave,  
To tell thee of my life and love;  
There is within these very tears  
A sweet and soothing power.  
I steal from out this world away,  
To sit an hour with thee;  
And all thy words of love come back  
In angel tones to me.  
Mother, this is a cruel world  
For one so young and poor;  
Full many a cold and scornful word  
My heart has to endure.  
They bid me wake upon the lug  
Some strangely thrilling lay;  
Nor dream my sad and lonely heart  
Is breaking 'mid the gay.

They bid me paint the charm, mother,  
Of Beauty's witching smile;  
They say among the fair and bright,  
It will my heart beguile.  
I've tried it but too well, mother,  
And found its bitter mirth  
Will never bring upon my soul  
A comfort here on earth.

I hear thy chiming tone, mother,  
In the low and balmy wind;  
And very hard I try, mother,  
Some bliss on earth to find.  
My happiest hours are spent, mother,  
Beside thy quiet tomb;  
Where birds are warbling low, mother,  
And flowers sweetly bloom.

O yes! I come beside thy grave  
Each quiet evening hour;  
And listen to thy low breathed words  
From out each gentle flower;  
And I will pray for faith, mother,  
To guide me through the gloom,  
And hope that I may sleep at last  
Beside thee in the tomb.

How TO BE A MAN.—When Carlyle was asked  
by a young person to point out what course of  
reading he thought best to make him a man, replied  
in his characteristic manner:—"I was not by book,  
chiefly, that a man is in the point of a man. Study  
to do faithfully whatever thing in your actual  
situation, then and now you find either expressly  
or tacitly laid down at your charge—that is your  
post; stand in it like a true soldier. Silently de-  
vour the many chapters of it,—all situations have  
many, and see you aim not to quit it, without do-  
ing all that is your duty.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning,  
while the Dedham train was backing out  
from the Providence depot to the engine  
house in Roxbury, the upward 814 of the  
Newton train came into collision with it, at  
the crossing of the two roads on the open  
land near the Back Bay. Two of the cars  
of the Dedham train were thrown off the  
track, one of which was smashed very badly;  
the other slightly. The engine of the New-  
ton train was thrown off the track, but not  
injured. Fortunately there were no passen-  
gers in the Dedham train, for had there been,  
many deaths must have been the consequence.  
The engineer on the Newton train, Mr.  
Moulton, had his ankle injured, but we  
learn not seriously. The fireman was un-  
hurt. The train contained twenty or thirty  
schools girls, who every morning take the  
cars for the Normal Institute at west Newton.  
The sent of the accident gave evidence that  
such meetings cannot take place without con-  
siderable destruction. In one place was the  
top of a car, with its timbers shivered; in  
another a pile of seats, while one of stow-  
aways which by immense force had been dis-  
placed, lay on the side of the road. All was  
in fearful confusion.

We learn that the Worcester Railroad has  
priority as to the right of running its trains,  
and on this score we presume a portion at  
least of the blame will be attached to the  
Providence company. The matter is to un-  
dergo an investigation, which we presume  
will throw the blame upon the shoulders of  
those who deserve it.—Boston Bee.

BUENOS AYRES.—Advices from Buenos  
Ayres are to the 5th of August. The mar-  
ket was completely overstocked. The pro-  
duce of the country is very scarce and very  
high. The Government had sent troops to  
put down Urquiza. At Brazil active prepa-  
rations were being made to invade the Argen-  
tine territory and assist Urquiza.  
Pendleton, the American Charge was dai-  
ly expected.

At Buenos Ayres from Rio Janeiro, brig  
Reindeer, Chase, arrived from San Fran-  
co, in one hundred and four days.

### THE STANDARD.

The Royal Mail steamer America arrived  
at Halifax about 5 o'clock on Wednesday  
evening, with 105 passengers, 12 of whom  
landed at Halifax. She brings dates to the  
4th inst.

The cotton market for the week ending  
Friday, Oct. 31, was dull, with a slight de-  
cline in prices. The sales of the week were  
36,650 bales.

There was a steady demand for Wheat  
and Flour, and buyers were compelled to pay  
the full prices of the previous week.

### THE NOMINATION

of Candidates to fill the vacancy in the repre-  
sentation of St. John, occasioned by the appoint-  
ment of the Hon. R. D. Wilmot to the office of Sur-  
veyor General, took place in that City, on the 18th  
instant. The Hon. Mr. Wilmot was nominated by  
W. Tisdale, Esq., seconded by John Kerr, Esq.,  
and Allan McLean, Esq., was nominated by John  
Owens, Esq., R. W. Crookshank, Esq.

Hon. Mr. Wilmot then addressed the electors  
in a lengthy and powerful speech, in which he  
vindicated the course he had pursued in joining  
the Executive and accepting office, and ably re-  
futed the many slanders circulated by design-  
ing demagogues. He concluded by proving to the con-  
stituency that he would have been, cooerant to the  
best interests, had he refused to accept a place in  
the Government. This, a person residing in any  
other County in the province could see with half  
an eye. And was he to shut St. John, (the great  
emporium of the province) out from the councils  
of the country, merely to gratify the whims of  
J. W. Ritchie? certainly not.

Mr. McLean next addressed the electors, and  
observed that "he did not appear before them of  
his own free will and accord, but at the request  
of a large number of friends, and chiefly for the pur-  
pose of trying the question between them and the  
Government."

Mr. Ritchie next addressed the electors in a  
windy speech, and showed that there was "a com-  
bination" last winter to upset the Govern-  
ment—that Messrs Gray and Wilmot had belong-  
ed to the combination; they all failed in ousting  
the Government, and yet he contended that Gray  
and Wilmot should have remained members of  
this fictitious "combination" and still oppose the  
Government. He concluded by saying in ef-  
fect, "that if the constituency of St. John should  
decide that Messrs. Wilmot and Gray had done  
right in accepting office by re-electing Mr. Wil-  
mot, he should consider it a vote of censure on  
himself, and would at once retire from the rep-  
resentation." This is all "gammion," Ritchie re-  
tire—there is "method in his madness."

Mr. Wilmot replied in a very spirited man-  
ner to Mr. Ritchie, and the meeting was  
addressed by the Hon. Mr. Gray, who took  
occasion to refute some of the many calum-  
nies and mis-statements respecting himself,  
that have been industriously circulated of  
late, and especially a monstrous falsehood  
respecting a railway proposition from Mr.  
Julius Thomson of St. Andrews; this re-  
ceived the most positive contradiction, in a  
letter from Mr. Thomson himself, which was  
read by Mr. Gray. The address of Mr. Gray  
was listened to with very great attention, and  
at its close, the meeting broke up, in the  
most quiet and orderly manner.

THE ST. LAWRENCE.—It will be seen, by  
the following extract from the New York  
Courier and Enquirer, that our neighbours  
are waking-up to the importance of the pari-  
tation of the St. Lawrence—the natural  
channel of the vast increasing commerce be-  
tween western and central America and Eu-  
rope.—

"One of the most admirable illustrations  
of the workings of the tariff act of 1843, is  
contained in the first few lines of the following  
paragraph from a recent issue of the Portsmouth  
Argus. The iron alluded to was brought origi-  
nally from the English rolling mills, and  
besides superseding the American product in  
our markets, was conveyed to its destination  
in the West by a route avoiding our internal  
improvements, and thereby escaping even our  
railroad and canal levies, by passing through  
the waters of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes  
free of American tolls. We commend this  
paragraph to the attention of our readers; for  
in its brief revelation of facts it is more elo-  
quent and argumentative than a volume of  
free trade essays.—

"We learn by a gentleman from Montreal,  
that this last summer a vessel of 400 tons  
burthen, laden with railroad iron, sailed from  
Quebec for Chicago—that she passed up the  
St. Lawrence to Montreal, thence by the  
Lake and the Welland Canal to Lake Erie,  
thence by the Lakes to her port of destina-

tion. After delivering her cargo of iron at  
Chicago, she, on her return, took on-board  
at Lake St. Clair a cargo of staves and re-  
turned to Quebec, sailed thence with her  
cargo on board for Liverpool. Further, that  
the rapids of the St. Lawrence, between Lake  
Ontario and Montreal, have been carefully  
examined and surveyed this season by ex-  
perienced and skilful engineers, who reported,  
that by an outlay not exceeding £10,000—  
equal to \$40,000—the obstructions in the  
river can be so far removed, that a loaded  
vessel of 1000 tons burthen can pass down  
the river from Lake Ontario to Montreal,  
over all the rapids, without difficulty; and  
that the same vessel can return by any of the  
canals, carrying back a return cargo, equal  
to half the vessel's capacity. We also learn,  
that the merchants of Montreal are now ma-  
naging a project for having a regular line of  
steamers to run between Montreal and Liv-  
erpool, when the St. Lawrence is free from  
ice, and between Liverpool and Portland; in  
connection with the railway, when the river  
St. Lawrence is obstructed by ice."

SERIOUS RIOT.—The Lynchburg Va., Re-  
publican, says: "Quite a serious riot occur-  
ed on Thursday morning last on the 4th sec-  
tion of the railroad above this place, among a  
number of Irish laborers. It appears that  
they had been preparing for the affray for se-  
veral days previous, by purchasing fire arms,  
&c. Before light on Thursday one of the  
parties attacked the shanties of the other party,  
killing one man dead, a ball passing  
through his head, and severely wounding se-  
veral others. The firing was kept up for se-  
veral hours. As soon as the news reached  
town the military were immediately paraded,  
and marched to the scene of action; but be-  
fore their arrival the fighting was over, and  
most of the rioters dispersed. They suc-  
ceeded, however, in making several arrests, which  
together with those arrested in town by the  
civil authorities, numbered some forty per-  
sons, all of whom have been lodged in the  
jail of this place.

EARTHQUAKE AT TRINIDAD.—Trinidad,  
Port of Spain, Sept. 15.—On the morning  
of the 8th inst. we had a sharp Earthquake  
shock. It occurred at 4 1/2 o'clock and lasted  
some time. It was followed by another at  
5 o'clock, which, though shorter was more  
severe, and caused some little damage, prin-  
cipally to the Government Buildings, splitting  
walls, &c. It caused some considerable fear,  
houses, &c., were completely deserted, and  
the streets and squares crowded by a frightened  
people.

The Packet has brought the pleasing infor-  
mation that Lord Harris has, at the earnest  
solicitations of Earl Grey and Lord Palmer-  
ston, consented to return to us, with more  
power—without which he would not accept  
the office again. This is a great compliment,  
and well deserved.

The weather is propitious for the growing  
crops, and a fine return is anticipated. Native  
provisions are plenty, and the markets are  
flooded. Grenada is pouring her Yams upon  
us.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.—There is a great  
excitement in the vicinity of Cumberland  
about the failure of the Maryland Mining  
Company. The laborers blocked up the road,  
and would not allow the loaded cars of the  
company to be brought to Baltimore.  
There is a bank panic in this city.

### AGRICULTURAL GEOLOGY.

No class of the community have an equal  
interest in geology with farmers. No sci-  
ence is so interesting to farmers as geology  
in connection with chemistry. The two sci-  
ences cannot be separated and justice done to  
either. While the elements of our globe, es-  
pecially of soils, require chemical tests to de-  
termine character, these very elements are  
absolutely essential for experiments to de-  
termine the fundamental principles of chemis-  
try. Oxygen the most powerful chemical  
agent in creation, is also the most abundant  
material in rocks and soils. The one as an  
element, the other as an agent, are alike es-  
sential to each other, and both indispensable,  
as at the foundation of all agricultural science,  
a knowledge of each is as feasible as it is  
important—entirely within the comprehensi-  
on of a child six years old. Each is a sci-  
ence of fact more than of abstract reasoning—  
of facts, too, equally instructive and deligh-  
tful to every young mind.

Take an example:—The child has placed  
before him two glass tumblers—the one con-  
taining quartz, the other lime, or sand and  
chalk. The name of each is of course as  
readily learned as the name of iron, lead,  
gold, zinc, horse, or any other object in nature  
or art. Into each tumbler is poured some  
sulphuric acid or muriatic acid. In the tumbler  
of lime the pupil observes an action—in that  
of quartz no action. He is told this action  
is called effervescence. He hence learns to  
recognize lime and quartz, and the more cer-  
tainly from the recollection that the one effe-  
vesces with acids and the other does not.

Here is an example of geology and chemis-  
try alike useful to the farmer and interesting  
to the farmer's child, or any child. The

same simplicity and direct fundamental in-  
struction run through the whole of both of  
these exceedingly practical sciences.

I may hereafter point out a few of the  
leading principles of these two sciences;  
their essential importance to all classes, and  
most of all to farmers; their exceeding fit-  
ness for the early instruction of children, and  
the entire feasibility of having them among  
the "first lessons" taught in each of the  
eighty thousand American schools.

GOOD MANNERS.—If having a hat on one's  
head has saved the cranium from many a  
hard thump, there cannot be a doubt that tak-  
ing off one's hat at the proper times and  
places has spared the owner a great many  
more. Good manners are to the intercourse  
of human life what oil is to machinery, lu-  
bricating the course of social affairs, and  
making them move smoothly and pleasantly.  
The influence of little acts of civility, and  
words of kindness is more potent in making  
the world happier than it is easy to estimate.  
It is a nice question whether mere politeness  
may not often have more to do with promot-  
ing the happiness of its recipients than even  
the best morality, without it. Is it the effi-  
cient key to all persons and places. It is  
acceptable to the highest, and gratifying to  
the lowest. It is not only one of the most  
valuable talents, but no one of the least ex-  
pensive, and may be commanded for a little  
care and cost by all who desire its possession.  
In short, it is the finest of "the fine arts,"  
(though not commonly ranked among them),  
and is far more worthy of culture than draw-  
ing, music, or poetry. That it should be the  
most neglected of all of them, in wonder-  
ful.—American Magazine.

A FEMALE KNIGHT.—At the head of the  
Legion of Honor, lately created by the Presi-  
dent of the French Republic, is a widow  
by the name of Brulon, who was born in  
1771 and is now an officer in the Hotel des  
Invalides, where she has lived for the last  
63 years, enjoying the esteem and veneration  
of the old companions in arms. She was the  
daughter, sister and wife of military men,  
who died in active service in Italy. Her  
husband died at Ajaccio in 1791, after 7 years  
service. In 1782, at the age of 21, she en-  
tered the 42nd Regiment of Infantry, in  
which her husband had served, and made  
herself so remarkable, by her honorable con-  
duct that she was permitted to continue in  
the service, notwithstanding her sex. She  
was attached to the regiment for years, and  
performed seven campaigns as private soldier,  
sergeant, sergeant-major, and sergeant-major.  
She was wounded at the siege of Calvi, and  
being rendered incapable of service, was ad-  
mitted into the Hospital des Invalides. In  
October 1822, she was promoted to the rank  
of ensign.

THE LAST WORD is the most dangerous of  
infernal machines. Husband and wife should  
no more fight to get it than they would struggle  
for the possession of a lighted bombshell.  
Married people should study each other's  
weak points, as skaters look out for the weak  
parts of the ice, in order to keep off them.  
Ladies who marry for love should remember  
that the union of angels with women has  
been forbidden since the flood. The wife is  
the sun of the social system. Unless she  
attracts, there is nothing to keep heavy bodies  
like husbands from flying into space. The  
wife, who would properly discharge her  
duties, must never have a soul above trifles.  
Don't trust too much to good temper when  
you get into an argument. Sugar is the  
substance most universally diffused, through  
all natural products. Let married people take  
a hint from this provision of nature.

HAD RATHER STAY HERE.—It is natural  
to suppose that the papers which are being  
sent back from our country to the Old World,  
should make some little objections. The  
other day just before the tow boat John Tay-  
lor cast off from the ship, a smart and bright  
looking Irish woman, who has been an in-  
mate of the Lowell almshouse, having re-  
solutely refused to work for her living, and  
who had been placed on board by the State  
authorities, to be sent back to her proper  
home, lapped on board the steamer, having  
made several ineffectual attempts to do so be-  
fore. She disliked her accommodations, on  
board the ship, which were, in her opinion,  
not equal to those which she had at the  
Lowell almshouse. She was placed on  
board the Parliament, and carried away.

THE WELL INFORMED WOMAN.—The well  
informed woman may generally be known  
not so much by what she tells you, as by what  
she does not tell you; for she is the last  
to make pleasure in mere gossip or to make  
vulgar allusion in the presence, dress or  
personal habits of her friends and neighbors.  
Her thoughts are not in these things. The  
train of her reflections goes on, along with  
the eating, drinking, visiting or scandal of the  
circle in which she moves. She has a  
world of interest beyond her local association,  
and while others are wondering what is the  
price of her furniture, or where she bought her  
watch.—Mrs. Ellis.