

es, Oil, Fluid

from New York
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The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 44] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1853. [Vol. 19

WINTER IS COMING.

Yes, gentle reader, "Winter is coming," and how are you prepared or preparing for it? We have had "seed time and harvest"—Spring and Summer—and Autumn has come, and now, winter, (death's fitting emblem,) will soon be stepping in Autumn's footsteps.

We have told this far to laggep a store for the winter—so has also told the house, and industrious ant. But so has not told the vagabond grasshopper. He has destroyed man's substance, starved the sheep, the horse, and the cow, and all that he will give in return for all this great damage, is his worthless carcass to the dust when frost comes. The grasshopper is not the only drone that eats out the substance of the prudent and industrious, and gives back only a worthless carcass.

The prudent farmer will now begin to prepare for the winter. As he feeds all his stock in yards or under cover, he will see that every thing is in order, by devoting his hours to fixing up his racks, repairing his sheds, and gathering a supply of litter from his waste places. His poor, weak, and old sheep, will be taken out and put into good food, and fed with corn meal or oil meal, so that they may get into good condition for the butcher, or the yard. Young cattle and colts should be looked after, and if thin and weak, given extra food, for a wonderful saving is effected by having all stock come into the yard in good condition. This is the last month in the year for cutting firewood. If not convenient to draw home, cut it down at least. While the ground is dry, it is also a good time to clear out or construct ditches and drains to swampy places; cut up alders and other bushes.

It is very important this year to make the most of your forage, especially if we have a hard winter, and who can tell that it will not be? The prudent farmer, therefore, will have everything. All his straw will be cut and fed to those animals having roots or grain. And all the grain will be bruised or ground before feeding. A great deal more can be saved than people are aware of by cutting straw, hay, and stalk. In feeding sheep, at least on one-third may be saved by cutting, especially if the hay be coarse timothy or clover.

If you begin now, you will barely be ready when winter does come.

MILITARY AND MILITARY EXECUTION.

Corps, Sept. 16.—The 30th Regiment stationed at Cephalonia, and the 41st, stationed at Zante, have been infected by the gold fever, and a sort of plot has been formed among the men to strike their officers with the express purpose of being transported for a term of years, and thus obtaining their discharge from the service and a free passage to Australia. Notwithstanding of these cases occurred in one month, and the men were brought here to be tried by general court-martial. All the men were found guilty, and of course, according to military law, condemned to death. Seven, however, were let off with transportation, but the general in command, General Conyngham, thinking that an example must be made in order to check a crime, which would be encouraged rather than checked if all were transported, ordered the sentence of death to be executed in one case. It was passed on Friday, and on Monday morning the prisoner was shot in the fort of Vido. A company from each regiment attended. The man marched on to the ground, following his coffin, and the chaplain, reading the burial service. Twelve men were led off from the 49th Regiment, and they had to select a musket each from a stack of twelve, ten of which only were loaded with ball, so that no man could be certain if he were the executioner. The sentence of the court-martial was read over to the man. He knelt down only eight paces in front of his twelve comrades, throw upon his jacket; the words, "ready, present, fire," were given, and he fell dead, with one ball through his head and others in the chest. Much interest had been excited for him, as, although a private, his father is a captain in the army, and many petitions were sent to the general, but returned them all with a single notation, "mistaken humanity."

There seems to be a feeling here that the general should have waited for an approval of the sentence by the authorities at home.

NORWAY HORSES.—Laying, in his Travels in Norway, says that the horses in that country have a very sensible way of taking their food. Instead of swilling themselves with a full pail of water at a draught, (no doubt from the fear of not getting any again) and over gorging themselves with dry food for the same reason they have a bucket of water put down beside their allowance of hay. It is amusing to see with what relish they take a sip of one and a mouthful of the other alternately, sometimes moistening their mouths, as a rational being would do while eating a dinner of such dry food. A brown winded horse is scarcely over soon in Norway.

European Intelligence.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Niagara, from Liverpool, with dates to the 16th ult. arrived at 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning at Halifax. She has 90 passengers for Boston and 6 for Halifax.

Lord Rolfe, a Scotch Nobleman, is dead. The Court has returned to London, and a Cabinet Council was held on the 15th. Parliament is to meet on the 15th November.

A rumour has crept out that Government are about to make a movement in favour of extending the franchise—the plan proposed being to impose an income tax on all wages above one pound per week; and to confer votes on payers of the tax. It is also stated that a strong organization in the new Parliament will press the introduction of the bill. We give these rumours in the absence of more definite news.

The scope of the despatches brought home by Lady Franklin's ship Prince Albert, from Capt. Beahy, is that the searching expedition are proceeding up Wellington Channel, favored by very open weather, and under the strong probability that Franklin passed that way.

A despatch from Trieste states that 9,000 British troops had been landed near Herab, Persian Gulf. It is supposed that their presence is to prevent the Persians from threatening the independence of Herab. Twenty-four political prisoners were shot in Sinigaglia, in the Papal States, from the 1st to the 3d ult.

Affairs in Burmah are in statu quo. In China the insurrection continues under full head. The prohibition on the export of corn from Egypt has been withdrawn.

The yacht America figures largely in the news of the week. On Tuesday, 12th, she completed with the Swedish yacht Sverige, and whipped her full 20 minutes. Lord De Blaquiere, her owner, has published a challenge to the yachts of all Nations, except the United States, and offers to sail the America for £1000 against any yacht in a 9 knot breeze, any where except inside the line of Wight. The challenge has been accepted for £500 by J. L. Craigie, with the yacht Volante, and for £1000 by J. Mackintosh with the Iron yacht Disowned, from Krich to the North and back, the matches to come off when the weather suits.

The Earl of Carlisle has written a preface to "Uncle Tom's Cabin," intended to neutralize the recent criticism in the London Times.

The Earl of Derby has been elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

A meeting of Iron masters was held at Wolverhampton, 13th, at which the recent rise in prices was approved, although it was stated that the Manufacturers had as yet divided little advantage from the rise, as they had mostly contracts on hand at old quotations. A circular letter issued by a Liverpool House to the trade takes a contrary view, and warns against the reckless speculation that is keeping up the figures. Clerks in Merchants offices and other persons without capital being known to hold large quantities of Iron Scrip, from these and other circumstances the House in question anticipate a panic ere long.

FRANCE.—The accounts of Louis Napoleon's reception at Bordeaux and elsewhere are quite dazzling. Titles of high Nobility are spoken of for M. M. Presigny, Morney, Fould, Baroche and others, and a measure of general amnesty is looked for as the first act of the new Emperor's reign. On the 16th he was to enter Paris in triumph.

Denmark.—There is a rumour that the King of Denmark intends to abdicate; the Constitution forced on him in 1848, being too democratic for his liking. Prince Christian of Glucksburg will be his successor.

SWITZERLAND.—The Prussian Ambassador to the Helvetic Confederation has ordered all Prussian workmen to return to Prussia within a month, to withdraw them from the influence of democratic doctrines.

AUSTRIA.—A Vienna correspondent of the London Times says he is informed that Mr. McCurdy returns home in a few weeks, and there is yet even a Consul here, Mr. Schwartz having recently been dismissed. Americans have been in remarkably bad odor in Austria, and as they are still regarded with extreme jealousy by the Authorities, it is, to say the least of it, hardly prudent to leave them without any protection here.

TURKEY.—The salian has recovered. The trouble between Turkey and Persia respecting the frontier line had been arranged.

ITALY.—Disturbances had taken place at Faenza between the Citizens and the Police, aided by Austrian Troops. Several had been killed on both sides, but as yet we are without particulars.

GREECE.—Negotiations are in progress between the Bavarian Government and the Governments of France, England, and Russia, respecting the succession to the throne of Greece. Prince Adalbert of Bavaria, brother of King Otto is named as their apparent, and has embraced the Greek religion as a preliminary step to the throne.

PERIA.—Hages Sulliman Khan, accused as being the late attempt on the life of the Shah, had been seized and put to death with much cruelty.

INDIA.—The Overland mail from India had arrived at Marseilles. Nothing worthy of note had occurred since last mail.

THE FORTRESSES AND CASTLES OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The fortresses and castles of Great Britain afford of themselves an interesting and distinct object for study. There are numerous examples left scattered over the country; the constructions of various periods, from the earth fortresses ascribed to the aborigines, such as the Herefordshire Beacon on the Malvern Hills, in Worcestershire, and the remains of Roman constructions, as Richborough castle, in Kent, and Portchester castle, in Hampshire, of late years, down to the stately structures of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, wherein security was less studied than magnificence, and the fortress merged into the palace. An Anglo-Norman castle may be described as consisting of banks and ditches, with a wall occupying the top of the former, and flanked by towers enclosing a large area, called the outer baillium or court; entrance-gate towers, with a bridge across the ditch, and guarded by a portcullis, an inner baillium, separated from the outer by a strong wall, and a keep, or donjon, within that complete the arrangement. Rochester castle will afford you an example if you wish one. The keeps were ill lighted and uncomfortable, security being the primary consideration. You will often find a well in the keep to supply water at the last extremity, as you will sometimes find, by the way, in some churches in Normandy and elsewhere, which were connected with fortresses.

The number of castles built in England a century after the conquest was enormous. As the times became settled, comfort was more attended to, and the rude keep, with a few subsidiary buildings, expanded into the stronghold of the chieftain often became the nucleus of a town. His dependents gathered round the castle, gradually obtaining intelligence, wealth, power, privileges; and their lords grew less, ultimately gained the mastery, and saw the fortresses destroyed, or placed under municipal control for municipal purposes. It is interesting to see the robber castle striking its flag to the Town-hall, and the people calling Belfry. If you want examples, recall those you saw on the banks of the Rhine. It is unnecessary for me to re-people one of our ancient castles for you, although it would be a pleasant task to per-plate the lady's "lower," the tall yard, the battery, or the gatehouse; to see the rude style in which the better class lived, the coarseness of their enjoyments, the fecklessness of their resources, as compared with those of the masses of our own period.

The captured intellect of past ages has been brought to bear on their actual advancement and welfare, and will be more so; machinery is doing their drudgery; every civilized yields its produce for their use and gratification; locomotion is easy; life, the power of seeing, knowing, doing, is doubled with many; and may be said matter to read; of the institution itself did much towards softening men's manners, and preparing the way for a better state of society; but these were, nevertheless, miserable times, and we may congratulate ourselves on living later than our forefathers.—The Builder.

BARDON, Oct. 20.—The ship "Harvest Home," about 80 tons, was wrecked and towed into Marshall Cove, 10 miles from here, on Sunday last. Her about two thousand bushels potatoes in hold. Masts, sails and rigging gone. No person on board, supposed all to have perished. Not known where belonging—and is at present in charge of Robert Stone, Esq., Collector of Excise, Wilmot.—Telegraphic Yarmouth Herald.

CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS.—Over 1200 passengers left New York in California steamers on Wednesday, viz:—750 in the "Star of the West," and 450 in the "Albatross."

Among those who went out in the latter vessel was Miss Catherine Hayes. There were also 150 laborers for the Panama Railroad.

ESCAPES OF SLAVES.—A large number of fugitive slaves arrived in Sandusky, Ohio, on the 20th, from Kentucky, and were escorted by their friends to the steamboat Arrow. Just as the boat was leaving, the fugitives were arrested by some persons who attempted to take them ashore, but a quantity of blacks and whites interfered, and after a sharp struggle, rescued them from their grasp, and they proceeded to Canada.

GOLD FOUND.—The Quebec, Mon. Chronicle of the 18th inst. says—"A piece of gold weighing 144 lbs., and the value of which is about \$200, has, we are informed, been picked up by a habitant at the Chaudiere.

Domestic Stock.—Commercial Bank.

This institution may now be considered to be in a highly prosperous state, as for the last two or three years it has been paying an annual dividend of six per cent. besides laying past a good reserve fund for the purpose of meeting losses and waiting off bad debts. Some lots of this Stock have recently changed at par, and there is every probability under the present efficient management of the Institution, that the Stock will very soon command a premium. About two years ago, it sold at from 15 to 20 per cent. discount. The balance sheet for the last half year has just been made up, and it shows a very satisfactory result.—(St. John Courier.)

THINGS WONDERFUL AND TRUE.

With a very neat approach to truth, the human family inhabiting the earth has been estimated at 700,000,000; the annual loss by death 18,000,000. Now the weight of the animal matter of this immense loss—each man the grave is no less than 624,808 tons, and by its decomposition produces 9,690,009,000,000 cubic feet of gaseous water. The vegetable production of the earth clear away from the atmosphere the gases thus generated, decomposing and assimilating them for their own increase. This cycle of changes has been going on ever since man became a co-partner of the earth. He feeds on the lower animals and on the seeds of plants which in due time become a part of himself. The lower animals feed upon the herbs and grasses which, in their turn, become the animal; then, by its death, again pass into the atmosphere, and are ready once more to be assimilated by plants, the cycle or lony existence being recommencing, where it is repeated, and not even then unless efficiently deep in the soil be out of the labyrinth reach of the roots of plants and trees. Nothing appears so calculating as to see a flock of sheep grazing in a country churchyard, knowing it to be an undeniable fact that the grass they eat has been manured by the gaseous emanations from our immediate predecessors; then following up the fact that this said grass is actually assimilated by the animal, and becomes mutton, wherof, perhaps, we may dine next week. It is not at all difficult to prove that the elements of which the living bodies of the present generation are composed, have passed through millions of existences, and formed part of all kinds of animals and vegetable bodies, in accordance with the unerring law of nature; and consequently we may say with truth that fractions of the elements of our ancestors form portions of ourselves. Some of the particles of Cicero's body, peradventure, trace this pen. Why may not imagination wield the noble dust of Alexander till we find it stopping a bung hole?

Imperial Census, dead, and turned to clay. Might stay a hole to keep the wind away! Oh, but that earth which kept the world in awe should patch a wall where the water's law lay!

PARLES FOR GROWN PEOPLE.—We commend to our readers the following little, but valuable told by Dr. Reynolds, of Oswego, N.Y., at a gathering of the farmers at that vicinity:

"As you are all farmers, I'll tell you a story of a young farmer. He thought of getting married, as every man ought, (a laugh) but had two sweethearts, which every man ought not to have. (More laughter.) One was a tall, fine girl, vain, showy, famous at a ball, but not good at housework. She was so famous for silks and plumes, and always in such a hurry, that she got the name of Fuss and Feathers. (Loud laughter.)

The other was mild, intelligent and clever, able to show off at a ball, but more fond of being happy and making others happy at home. She was fit for any work, and without being extravagant. Though Fussy and Feathers was a great belle, the young farmer reflected that if he married her, his farm would go to ruin, his independence would be lost, and he himself bound to the painful slavery of being in debt; when, if he married the other, he would have a pleasing, intelligent companion, who would keep him respectable by keeping him out of debt, maintain his independence, and secure his happiness. He married her, and rejected Fuss and Feathers." (Loud laughter.)

A good anecdote is related by Mr. Hatch, in his Annals of Warren, of one Doggs, who introduced the first flock of sheep into the place. He brought them by water from Pennsylvania; and while sitting on the windlass one day, he got sleepy and began to nod. The patriarch of the flock, taking it for a challenge, drew back and knocked him sprawling upon the deck. Whereupon Doggs, more pugnacious than wise, seized the old fellow by the wool and knocked him overboard. But he got more than he bargained for by this counter movement, for the whole flock feeling bound in all cases to follow their leader, popped over after him; and Doggs being several miles from the land, was obliged to heave to, and with much difficulty recovered them again. He concluded that he had the worst of the battle at both ends. (Konnectic Journal.)

ORCHARDS.—These should be cared for, as well as other kinds of culture. Look to the analysis of the wood, bark, leaves and fruit of each kind of tree. They are all published, and from these analyses you may ascertain what substances have been most probably abstracted from the soil. Add these, and cleanse the bark by the application of a sulphur solution of soda, and your trees will give good crops of fruit.

It won't do to be a raven, who's horse kicks him, to kick back at the horse in return. It won't do to crack jokes on old maids, in the presence of unmarried ladies who have passed the age of forty.

It won't do to imagine a Legislature, fed at the public crib, will sit for six weeks, when two thirds of the members have but the capacity to earn a decent living at home.

It won't do, when a mosquito bites your face in the night, to beat your own cranium in places with your fist, under an impression that you are killing the mosquito.

It won't do to take hold of a hair-trigger, and pull during a fit of the blues.

It won't do for a chap to imagine a girl is indifferent to him because she studiously avoids him in company.

It won't do for a young lady to presume that more than a third of the gentlemen who show her pointed attentions have the most elegant idea of carrying her.

It won't do for a man to fancy a lady is in love with him because she treats him civilly, or that she has virtually engaged herself to him, because she has always endured his company.

It won't do to be so devoted to a tender-hearted wife as to comply implicitly with her request when she asks you "Now tumble over the cradle, and break your neck, mayn't dear won't you?"

It won't do to pop the question more than a dozen times after a lady has said "No!"

It won't do to extol the beauty of a lady's hair before you know whether it did not once belong to another lady's head.

It won't do to go barefoot in winter to get rid of trouble from corns.

It won't do to take every man to do that you would like to do, even if so it would be to do a favor. It won't do!

CHLOROFORM.

The fatal effects from the use of chloroform are attributed to the fact that it contains Dr. H. C. Perry, of Newburyport, has been trying an experiment upon a frog—by dissolving a few drops of oil in the sulphuric ether. After inhaling it for a short time the same effects were observable as when chloroform is used, namely, an almost entire suspension in all the blood vessels ramifying from the web of his foot; there was, in fact, only a slight backward and forward motion of the blood globules to be seen in one single vessel; in all the others the blood was perfectly stagnant. The frog remained insensible for a much longer period than when sulphuric ether alone was used.

After the lapse of several days, and when he appeared bright and ready for another experiment, he was exposed to the vapour of a few drops of the oil dissolved in about a drachm of New England Rum for about six minutes, when he closed his eyelids and appeared to be under its influence. He was then placed upon the stand of the microscope, but not the slightest appearance of circulation was to be found in any of the vessels of the web, which was unusually pale and exsanguine. He removed his foot twice or thrice from the stand and gasped several times, and was found to be dead.—(Lowell Courier.)

The Ellen Gibson, steam yacht, to Mr. F. N. Gibson, arrived on Tuesday from Philadelphia, via Holmes' Hole, and from the latter place in 42 hours. She is to be employed in connection with the Newfoundland and P. E. Island Telegraph operations. Mr. Gibson, we understand, will shortly proceed to her to the scene of his enterprise, the submarine wire, as before noticed, having arrived from Liverpool at Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Halifax Sun.

Locomotive in Upper Canada.—On Tuesday last the first locomotive ever seen in Upper Canada, was put in motion on the Northern Railroad, which is to run from Toronto to Lake Huron.