

**The Standard.**  
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**THE BRIDE SHIPPED TO ORDER.**  
I lived in Virginia during the winter of 1848. At an evening party in Richmond, there were twelve mothers, twelve daughters, and a tolerable sprinkling of fathers, sons, widows, and widowers present, with Laurie Todd in their midst, and you may be sure we had some fun. Conversing with her, an ancient lady, she remarked that her grandfather left Scotland when young, and settled in Virginia. He became a merchant, and a planter, and grew rich. His agent in Glasgow was Alexander McAlpin, to whom he consigned two or three cargoes of tobacco every year, and received in return cash, hardware, dry goods, &c. He had flocks and herds, men servants and maid-servants, horses and mules; but one thing he got lacked—he had no pretty wife to sing with him when he came home at night, fatigued with counting money, and satiated with worldly pelf, for he had more of that than heart could wish. So, after a while, he concluded to take a wife—as soon as he could catch one.

But here was the rub. His time was so occupied with his business that he could not find time to look about him for a wife; and worse than all he was a bashful man. When he saw a maiden of twenty advancing in his path, he would cross the street, fearful of being killed by a shot from her sparkling eyes. But a remedy was at hand, however. He had often heard his parents speak much in praise of the bonny lassies of Scotland. A bright idea struck him. When he was leaving the office, his clerk was copying a duplicate order for sundries to be sent as part of the return cargo. He thought to himself that he would order a young lassie for a wife, as the last item on the list. The article was ordered accordingly.

At the same time, he wrote a private letter of instruction to his agent Mr. McAlpin, giving a minute description of the article wanted, as to age, height, wealth, &c. In short, she must be a bonny Scotch-lassie; to be sent on the return of his own ship; her name to be on the manifest bill of lading, &c. He promised, on arriving, to have her stored in a house of a respectable widow whom he named, and if agreeable to the parties concerned, he would make her his wife in thirty days, after her arrival. If not, and she wished to return, he would pay expenses, loss of time, &c. When Mr. McAlpin had finished reading the letter of instructions, he slowly removed his spectacles, muttered to himself, "The lad [his correspondent, who was thirty years old] is daft; he tells me to send him a wife, as if she were a barrel of salt herrings; *gude keas the fash* (trouble.) I was to get a wife for myself. I'll see what the gude wife says." (A bright idea.)

Next day Mrs. McAlpin sat in council with Mrs. A. B. Invitations were sent to ten matrons, whose daughters were in and out of teens to assemble at Mrs. McAlpin's tea-board. Each matron was requested to bring with her a daughter who was not "over young to marry yet." All being present an hour before tea, Mr. McAlpin read the letter, and made an explanation. They then sat down to tea. After tea, each lass gave her ultimatum, when it was found that only three were willing to accept the offer. These three agreed to draw lots, to decide the preference. Mary Robinson drew the longest straw, and was hailed as the bonny bride.

In ten days thereafter they set sail for America. They entered Chesapeake Bay after a voyage of twelve weeks, and in two days more they were in James River. When Mr. Crawford, our hero, heard of the arrival of the ship, he, with four servants, repaired to the wharf. Mary was standing on the quarter deck, admiring Nature's wildest grandeur. She had recovered from her sea-sickness when four days out. The beautiful breezes on the broad Atlantic had imparted on her pretty face a beautiful freshness. There she stood, her cheek tinged with the roses of Sharon, and her bonny brow white as the lily of the valley. Crawford sprang on the deck and was introduced by the captain. He looked on Mary with love and admiration; her soft hand lay in his; he was glad.

They all descended from the ship, and repaired to the mansion of the widow aforesaid. On the thirtieth day of probation, the lovers were united in the holy bonds of wedlock. In conclusion, the sprightly and venerable widow remarked, that a happier couple were never linked together. —[House Journal.]

**Travelling by Steam round the Planet Uranus.**—The circumference of the orbit in which Uranus revolves about the sun is 11,314,600,000 miles, through which it moves in 30,686 mean solar days, or about 84 years; it is the slowest moving planet in the system, and yet it pursues its course at the rate of 15,000 miles an hour. Were a steam carriage to move round the immense orbit of this planet at the continued speed of about 32 miles an hour, it would require no less than 61,570 years before this ample circuit could be completed; and yet a globe 80 times larger than the earth finishes its circuit in eighty-four years. —[Dick's Classical Geography.]

# The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

*Evangelium sumentum est optimum.*—Cic.

No 37 SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1851. [Vol. 18]

## European Intelligence.

The American steamship *Atlantic* arrived at New York on Monday morning last, with 100 passengers, and four days later intelligence from all parts of Europe.

The *Atlantic* has made the most remarkable trip on record. She left New York for Liverpool on the 6th Aug., arrived there on the 17th, and discharged cargo; left again on the 20th, and arrived at New York on the 1st inst.—having been absent only 25 days and 17 hours.

The steamer *America*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th, 8 hours after the *Atlantic*. It will be remembered they left Boston and New York respectively the same day.

Trade in the manufacturing districts presented no new feature. In all branches of business a continuance of activity was manifested.

The English funds had declined  $\frac{1}{2}$  at London. Corn was 1s. lower.

The number of visitors to the Exhibition on the 15th was 57,000. The Commissioners have decided to close the building on Saturday, October 11th. On the 15th the Commissioners will meet to receive the reports of the several juries, when an attendance of exhibitors, local commissioners and others is required. At the close of their proceedings leave will be given to exhibitors to remove their goods. The reports of the juries and the names of those receiving prizes are to be published in the London Gazette.

The challenge of the yacht *America* remains unaccepted. She has entered for a regatta at Cowes on the 22d, when the Queen's cup will be run by six vessels of the Royal Yacht Squadron also.

Castelli, Guismini & Co., a Greek house, failed on the 16th for £700,000.

**IRELAND.**—The reports of the potato rot indicate no farther extensions of the blight.

The Roman Catholic priests in Ireland have indicated their determination to set at naught the prohibition and penalties of the Ecclesiastical Title Bill. Drs. Cullen and McHale have issued letters in open determination, showing that the Catholic hierarchy is not dead, notwithstanding the recent act of Parliament. An aggregate meeting of the Roman Catholics is about to be held, which promises to furnish abundant vituperation and defiance of the Government.

**DENMARK.**—The King had a narrow escape on the 14th—the horses of his carriage having run away, completely destroying the latter.

## Arrival of the Steamship AMERICA.

The steamship *America*, with Liverpool dates to the 23d ult., arrived at Halifax at 5 1/2 o'clock on Wednesday morning, with a large number of passengers. She experienced boisterous weather all the passage.

The Cotton market was firmer, and the demand more active and extensive at an advance of from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  on last quotations. The sales of the week amounted to 57,980 bales.

The harvest was progressing favourably. The Corn market, in consequence, was more depressed than ever. Flour had declined 6d per barrel.

Trade in the manufacturing districts was active, and higher prices were asked.

**MONEY MARKET.**—Money continued in demand, but the rate of interest at the Bank of England had not been raised. Discount short bills  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. Consols for account: 96 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 96 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Ditto for money 96 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**TIMBER MARKET.**—The supply of Spruce Deals has been very plentiful, and any further increase in the same ratio will reduce their value in the Liverpool market. Good yellow Pine Deals are wanted. Pine timber ranges about the same.

In tea, tobacco, sugar, molasses and coffee, quotations unchanged, and very small sales.

The Queen would leave London on the 27th, on a visit to Scotland.

The aggregate meeting of the Catholics of the United Kingdom was held in the Round at Dublin on the Tuesday previous to the sailing of the *America*, and led, as was expected, to several scenes of violence.

The New York yacht "*America*" sailed in the Ryde Regatta on Friday 22d and won the race, beating all her English competitors by a long distance. The Cup will not, however, be awarded to her, because she did not comply with the sailing regulations, but departed from the prescribed course. She went inside the Nab, instead of outside.

Another fearful colliery accident occurred on the 20th August, by which eight lives were lost. This was the third of the kind within one week.

The Great Exhibition was drawing less in money and numbers than heretofore, the receipts of the 21st August were a trifle over £2,000; in fact the great rush is over. The doors have been opened at nine instead of ten, and the five shilling admission fee is entirely discontinued. The exhibition will finally close on the 11th Oct. The prizes will be declared on the 15th within the building, and formal leave taken of the Foreign Commissioners on the same day.

At a large meeting held in Dublin, the Lord Mayor in the Chair, resolutions were unanimously adopted, and a provisional committee appointed to enquire into and report upon the preliminary steps to be taken for the formation of a Company with a capital of £500,000 for the purpose of building a canal, and with a view of opening a steam communication with America, from some point of the Irish coast, to be decided upon as the most approved of.

The opinion gains ground in Paris, that the Prince De Joinville will be started as a Candidate for the Presidency.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

We yesterday received our files of papers from this island. The weather had been rainy, with cold winds, very unfavourable for curing the new fish, which it was feared would receive serious injury. No symptoms of the potato disease had appeared; and the crops throughout the island were expected to be very abundant. The N. F. Courier says:

"The news from the shore fishery continues to be very good; in some places, as usual, there has been a scarcity of bait and fish, but we believe a good average catch will be secured. From the Labrador we learn that cod seines were doing very well, but the hook-and-line fishery was less successful. The crops of every kind are in a very promising condition. The crop of hay will be very good. Wheat and oats are very fine and vigorous, and the potatoes are progressing most luxuriantly. No blight, and we shall have happiness and plenty throughout the island during the coming winter."

Mr. Gisborne is progressing very fast with his line of Electric Telegraph from Saint John's to Conception Bay. This improved means of communicating intelligence appears to have roused the people of Newfoundland very considerably, and will undoubtedly lead to other improvements. —[New Brunswick.]

## FROM THE WEST INDIES.

By the British mail steamer *Merlin*, at New York, we have St. Thomas dates of the 21st, Bermuda to the 27th, Demerara to the 29th, and Surinam to the 7th Aug. On the 18th, St. Thomas and vicinity was visited with a frightful hurricane, which lasted 15 hours, causing the destruction of a large amount of property. All the small craft in the harbor were driven ashore, and many larger vessels were severely injured.

The gale was also severely felt at Saint Croix. At Bassin, the vessels in port got foul of each other, and did considerable damage.

Demerara papers contained advices from Surinam to the 7th inst., from which we learn that there had been no abatement of the yellow fever since the previous accounts. According to government returns over one hundred persons died of the fever in the small town of Paramaribo during the month of July.

On the 24th inst., an unsuccessful attempt at desertion was made at Bermuda by several soldiers, who were discovered just as they reached a vessel bound for New York.

## QUEBEC AND RICHMOND RAILROAD.

Mr. Morton's report will, no doubt, be read with interest and attention by all classes, and we sincerely trust the Corporation will bestir themselves, and by a prompt issue of their Debentures, enable the Railroad Committee to place under immediate contract, the line between the Beancour and Richmond, a distance of 62 miles, and which line Mr. Morton states is common to all routes.

For many reasons we think Mr. Morton's suggestion (that the terminus should be placed in such a position as will facilitate a connection with the Great Trunk Line to Halifax) a good one, and with this in view, we would suggest that the Commissioners be named by the Province, should in the ensuing winter determine the route from the Beancour to the St. Lawrence.

Objections are made by some that the interests of the city would suffer, if the line were commenced this fall at Richmond, and the Beancour, as produce otherwise distinguished for this market would find its way to Montreal; but, we may state, these objections carry no force, when it is considered that the 30 miles near the city can be begun in Spring, and the whole line be simultaneously finished.

If contracts were at once given for the 62 miles, in sections of 5 miles, Quebec would gain fully a year; and now that the Seat of Government is so soon to be brought back, we think sound policy dictates prompt and immediate action.

As the line will be merged into the great Government scheme, we think the Corporation will be shortsighted if they do not enter heartily into the matter. If they do not, and if nothing is done, the Government undertake

it, we may well be grieved for lack of enterprise. —[Quebec Mercury.]

## NEW CALCULATING MACHINE.

An extraordinary calculating machine is now placed in the Russian Court. It is the invention of a Polish Jew, named Stifel, a native of Warsaw, and works sums in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, with a rapidity and precision, that is quite astonishing. It also performs the operation of extracting the square root and the most complicated sums in fractions. The machine, which the inventor calls *Arithmetica Instrumentalis* is about the size of an ordinary toilet, being about 18 inches by 9 inches, and about four inches high.

The external mechanism represents three rows of cyphers. The first and upper row, containing 13 figures, immovable; the second and third, containing 6 figures each, movable. The words addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division are engraved on a semi-circular ring to the right, and underneath is a hand, which must be pointed to whichever operation is to be performed. The figures being properly arranged, the simple turn of a handle is then given and the operation is performed at once, as if by magic.

The most singular power of the instrument is, that if a question be wrongly stated, as, for instance, a greater number being placed for subtraction from a lesser, it detects the error, and the ringing of a small bell announces the discovery. The inventor has exhibited the power of this wonderful calculating machine to the Queen, Prince Albert, and several persons of distinction. The inventor also exhibited a machine for ascertaining by weighing the fineness of gold and silver, but this is to be submitted to further and more severe tests. Both machines are, to say the least, extremely curious, and have been rewarded by a silver medal by the Russian Government. During the week the directors of the Bank of England visited the machine.

The disciples of Emanuel Swedenborg regard all death as a translation to a higher state of being. "We say," writes one of their eloquent ministers, of our departed friends, "They are gone!"—the angles say, "They are come!" "We say, "They are dead!"—the angles say, "They are alive!" "We say, "They are fallen asleep in Jesus,"—the angles say, "They are awakened to a blissful and joyous resurrection morning." And thus this faith of the "New Church" is sufficient to staunch the fountains of paternal or fraternal sorrow of its believers, we have ourselves had an opportunity of seeing. It is not many months since we attended the funeral of a young friend, who with his family, belonged to the church of Swedenborg. The scene at the house surprised while it gratified us. There was no dead silence, no darkened windows and darker faces, glooming in the sad habiliments of woe; but the windows and doors open; the apartments were light and cheerful; there were no suppressed sobs or violent weeping. Until the minister began to speak, hopefully and cheerfully, of the departed brother, who had gone to another and a better world, the friends and acquaintance of the deceased gathered about the coffin which stood in the hall, and spoke affectionately and familiarly of the spirit which had so lately formed the passive clay that lay before them. No bitter tears were shed—no heart seemed wrung with anguish. Certainly it was, to our eye, a perfect realization of the strength and sincerity of a faith which could thus "overcome the darkness of death," and illumine the gloom of the grave. —[Knickerbocker.]

## THE ENGLISHMAN'S DRESS.

I have said a few words of the nice and cleanly habits of the English, in their houses and cities. In their persons they are equally remarkable for their virtue. The Englishman, if not always handsomely, is at least always appropriately and neatly dressed. Dress is almost a part of his religion. The fashions of England are not of so much elegance as those of France or America, which in this particular is French rather than English. An English coat is a clumsy structure compared with either a French or an American one. Not the English is always better brushed; and for this last, it looks as if it were every day newly varnished. His linen is perhaps oftener changed than with others. But whether that be so or not, one thing is clear, that although a London atmosphere will in the case of a stranger mark it throughout in black streaks in a few hours, for some unaccountable reason the Englishman's bosom and wrists maintain their stainless white. There are those, I am persuaded, from what may be observed at home, persons on whom a fly never lights, and a grain of dust never falls. It is the only way of accounting for their shirt collars. Insects and dust, as a general thing, abhor and shun the Englishman. —[Lb.]

## Gossiping.

Take care how you spend your time in talking about at corners, shops, taverns, and such places, in talking over the news—not to say the scandal of the town. It is a miserable habit to fall into. It brings on itching ears and telegraphic tongue, it

## LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrears 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 their papers to be discontinued.

If subscribers remove to other places, without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

consumes time, injures reputation, and unites for the healthful conversation of social life. Beware of it, and if you have anything else to do, set yourself about it, as quick as possible, lest the habit become fixed and incurable.

A lady in South Carolina says she goes heart and soul for the Union, for, if States may separate when they please after making a bargain of Union, the next thing will be the right of the men claiming to secede from their wives the moment they disagree, or happen to get offended with them.

**ON HAND.**—A farmer hired a sailor to dig a patch of potatoes upon condition of being allowed a bottle of whiskey to begin with. In about an hour, the farmer went to see how the son of Neptune had progressed with his business of farming, when he found him holding to a stump, the bottle lying empty at his feet, and no potatoes dig. "Halloo, you rascal!" said he, "is this the way you dig potatoes?" "If you want your potatoes dug," said the sailor, hiccupping, "bring 'em on, for I'm not going to run all round the lot after 'em."

**A FAIR RETORT.**—A young lady, dressed in the Bloomer costume, who had wit as well as independence, was present at an evening party a short time since, where she attracted the attention of the gentlemen and the sneers of some of the ladies. One extremely sensitive lady, who, no doubt, envied the appearance of the new costume, remarked to the wearer, that it was a very immodest dress and unbecoming a lady. The witty fair one replied, "If you should pull your dress up enough to cover your shoulders, it would be shorter than mine!" The modest lady, whose dress seemed in danger of falling from her person, immediately fainted and fell into the arms of a lemonade waiter. —[N. York Pathfinder.]

## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

A SUPPLY of POSTAGE STAMPS has been received from England, and will be on sale at this office on and after FRIDAY next the 6th September. They are of the respective colors and values as under, viz:

Scarlet—Three Pence.  
Yellow—Six Pence.  
Pink—One Shilling.

Supplies will also be immediately forwarded to all Postmasters throughout the Province, and through them to the Way Office Keepers, from whom the Public will be able to obtain them at cost prices, in any quantities they may require.

N. B. The Postage Stamps should be affixed to the face, or direction side of the Letter, at the Right hand upper corner.

J. HOWE,  
Postmaster General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.  
St. John, 1st September, 1851.

## Meeting of Courts.

The Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas, for the County of Charlotte, will sit at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 16th day of September next, at 12 o'clock.

The Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Nisi Prius for the said County will be held at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Tuesday 4th day of November next, at 12 o'clock.

At which time and place all Magistrates, Coroners, and Constables of said County, and all persons required to be at these Courts, are hereby Publicly Notified to give their attendance.

By Order of Her Majesty's Justices,  
THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.  
St. Andrews, August 27, 1851.

## Steamer Nequasset.

THE STEAMER NEQUASSET, Capt. CAREY, having been put in thorough order, has again commenced her usual daily trips between Eastport and Calais, touching at St. Andrews and Robbinston both ways. She connects with the Steamer *Admiral*, now plying between Boston, Eastport, and St. John on Tuesdays and Fridays, until further notice.

Family Tickets for this Season may be had on application to

ROBERT KER, Agent.

## FOR SALE.

Two lots of Land and premises, with the Cottage thereon, situate on Princess Royal Street, in the Town of St. Andrews, formerly occupied by John S. Jarvis.

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to

GEORGE D. STELL.

## Encampment, No 318.

THE Regular Quarterly Meeting of High Knights Templars and Knights of Malta, will be held at Masonic Hall, on Monday evening next, the 5th inst, at half-past 7 o'clock.

By Order of the G. M.  
Sept. 3, 1851.