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W. W. STREET.

The Standard.
is published EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. W. Smith.

At his Office, Water Street, Saint Andrews, N. B.

TERMS.

12s 6d per annum—if paid in advance.

16s, if not paid until the end of the year.

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until forbid, if no written directions.

First Insertion of 12 lines and under 5s.

Each repetition of 12 lines 5d per line.

First insertion of all over 12 lines 5d per line.

Each repetition of 12 lines 1d per line.

A advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Evans sumendum est optimum. - Cic.

No 47) SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23, 1853. [Vol. 20

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 Bill, 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.

A FEMALE ROBINSON CRUSOE.

The San Francisco Times, gives a romantic account of a female Robinson Crusoe, recently found on St. Nicholas Island, the only inhabitant of that lonely spot. The Indians who formerly inhabited it had been after much persuasion induced by some missionaries to leave it in 1835. One of the Indian women, just on the point of departure, missed her child, who had, she supposed, wandered off. While engaged in the search, the vessel which was to convey her to another Island was blown off, leaving her alone on the Island.

About three months afterwards, it is said, the schooner again touched at the Island to bring her away, but she could not be found. Since then her foot-prints have been occasionally seen on the shore, and other indications met with, showing that she still existed. At the beginning of the present month, an American, by the name of George Niederer, who is now and has long been a resident of Santa Barbara, was engaged in other hunting off the coast, and touched at St. Nicholas. While travelling along the beach, to his great astonishment, he suddenly came upon this woman. She was engaged in cleaning or curing bird skins, which she sewed together to serve as a covering, and in a garment made of which she was then dressed. She did not manifest much surprise at seeing Mr. Niederer, but readily assented to his proposition to his proposition to leave the island, and accompany him to the schooner. She immediately set about making preparations for her departure, and having packed up several bundles of bird skins and other fixings which she had found serviceable in St. Nicholas, she bade adieu forever to the land where, for so long a time, she might have soliloquized with poetic truth:

"I am monarch of all I survey."

She is now living with the family of Mr. George Niederer, in Santa Barbara, where she has all her wants administered to. She is about 60 years old, and is as simple as a child, and quite free from deception and guile. One of the reverend clergymen of the Mission of Santa Barbara, accompanied the writer, went to see her, as soon as he heard of her arrival. He brought with him two of the Mission Indians, who could speak the languages of one or two tribes of the California Indians. She was greatly delighted to see this Indian, but neither of them could understand what the other said. She has a distinct articulation for almost every object she saw, but no one understands her unless when she uses signs and gestures. She is very intelligent, and takes great delight in showing to her visitors, as well as she can how she dug the roots, caught the fish, manufactured her garments, and provided generally for her subsistence.

She signifies that she is much better pleased with her present mode of life than that she led on the island.

She takes great delight in looking at horses and cows, having probably never seen such large animals before. On one occasion she caught hold of a horse by the tail, and had it not been that Mrs. Niederer called her away, she might probably have suffered severely for her ignorance.

MR. WILLIAM CHAMBERS.—This gentleman left Toronto on Saturday for Hamilton, from whence he proceeds westward through Hamilton to Detroit. He proposes remaining in the United States till after the meeting of Congress in December, but will not re-visit Canada. We understand that Mr. C. has come to America, chiefly for the benefit of his health, but he is one of those who can not help laboring wherever he goes, or whatever he does. We have no doubt that he will give his impressions of what he has seen to the British public, and as he is a most correct observer and a man of sound judgment, and besides has the means of reaching the masses within his own power, we look to a great good being effected by his work. He has formed the most favorable impressions of Canada during his visit. Although a publisher of books upon Canada, and a man of great information, he was utterly unprepared for the advancement which Dr. Bowdler had reached, and will, no doubt, be most surprised by a view of the magnificent western peninsula, the garden of Canada, and of America.

THE LAST INVASION.—The Cincinnati Atlas states that two young men of that city have constructed a boiler and steam engine on the same principle as the steam fire engine, which they can wheel about from one part of the city to the other; and when they receive a job to saw wood, can raise steam in about ten minutes, adjust their circular saw in the instant time, and in half an hour cut a cord of wood in one or two pieces, as may be desired. The whole machinery

does not weigh over five hundred pounds, and may be regarded as a great improvement and a saving of much manual labor, as well as expense.

DIRECT RAILROAD FROM PORTLAND TO QUEBEC.—The success of the Railway from Portland to Montreal appears to have brought forth a proposition for a direct railroad from Portland to Quebec, by the valley of the Kennebec and the valley of the Chaudiere river. Speaking of this proposal, the Quebec Chronicle of the 2d instant says:—"We know of no railroad more to be desired, more likely of being easily carried into effect, or more certain of paying. It will pass through the richest mineral tract in the world. Gold, copper, and lead abound in the neighborhood of the rivers Chaudiere and DuLoup, the country is well settled, and the distance from Quebec to Portland by this route, is only 277 miles."

It appears by a statement of Mr. F. O. J. Smith, published in a Bangor paper, that one portion of this proposed line to Quebec, from Portland to Cantow Point, 62 miles will be completed in a few months. From thence to Bangor, a distance of 50 miles, a line of so much importance to Bangor, Belfast, Wiscasset, and Augusta, that those towns must combine to build it. From Bangor to the Canada line, the distance is 70 miles, and in this line Portland has a direct interest with the towns already mentioned.

From the Canada line to Quebec, the distance is about 95 miles, and this is all that would require to be provided for by the Canadians.

It appears that negotiations have been already opened between parties in the United States and persons of influence in Canada, who promise that if a movement is vigorously made in the State of Maine, it shall be promptly and heartily responded to. [New Brunswick.]

NEW CURE FOR MEANNESS.—Rev. D. Huntington, in an admirable address, at the Springfield Agricultural festival, made the following observations:—"Have we not all admired that masterly combination of grace and nobleness in the horse's head, which might decorate the select studio of the artist? And look at the generosity of his disposition, at the magnanimity of his temper—the qualities of his heart overruling the brain, I remember, in a somewhat celebrated address of a distinguished nobleman to King Charles the Second, it is mentioned that 'a man is never so much a man as when he is on horseback.' (Applause.) There is some very intimate connection between the exhibition of the higher types of character and the practice of that exhilarating exercise. It seems to me that much of the generous hospitality which characterizes the Southern community may be attributable as well to other natural causes, partly to the influence of the common indulgence in that noble practice. Sir, I am inclined to think riding a sovereign cure for meanness as for dissipation."

It is stated that the New York Central Railroad has over twenty six miles of freight cars in constant use. Yet even this does not accommodate the vast business.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of New Brunswick, took place at the Bank, last Monday, for the purpose of considering a proposition to apply to the Legislature for authority to increase the capital. The paid up capital is £100,000, and we learn that a resolution was passed to apply for an Act which would enable the capital to be increased to £200,000, if required. It is probable however that only £25,000 of the proposed increase would be offered in the market at first. The above resolution, we understand, was not passed unanimously. [Courier.]

We are glad to learn that the subject of providing Life boats for this Port will be brought forward at the next meeting of the Executive Council, and we have no doubt but that it will receive a favourable consideration. [Ibid.]

PANTHER KILLED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—On Tuesday last, as Mr. William P. Chapman was hunting for foxes, near Lee Hill, his dog went on a track which brought the hunter in view of an animal of large size in a tree. By a well directed aim, a charge of small shot was put directly into his eyes and brain and he fell in agony, tearing up the ground with his huge claws for a time, and in five minutes expired. The animal was found to be a male panther or cougar, weighing 190 pounds and measuring over 7 feet from the nose to the end of the tail. It was fortunate for the party that the shot took immediate effect, as a contest with such an animal would have been almost as dangerous as with a lion.

Metacomb.—We regret to learn that Mr.

William Paddock, son of Dr. Adino Paddock of Kingston, King's County, who left San Francisco in the steamer for Panama, on his return home, mysteriously disappeared from the deck of the vessel one night while on the passage down. It appears that he had occasion to go on deck during the night, and was not missed until the next morning. He had a considerable amount of gold on his person. Mr. P. was a young man of much energy and decision of character. [New Bar.]

European Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The Baltic arrived at half past 12 o'clock, with 175 passengers. Breadstuffs unchanged, but lower if any change at all. The Turks have crossed the Danube unopposed. It is rumored that an armistice had been opened. The news is usual contradictory.

The Arabia arrived at Liverpool on the 29th ult.

Everything is enveloped in mystification. A Vienna despatch announces that an armistice between the Turks and Austrians was agreed to for an indefinite period. This despatch materially advances the prices of English and French Funds.

Another despatch announces that a satisfactory diplomatic note of the Four Powers was on its way to Constantinople—that the supposed armistice was to allow time for its acceptance. This strengthens the funds, but it began to be that the armistice was a condition offered to Omar Pacha not to congregate hostilities till Nov. 1st, if he had not already begun. This depressed the Stock Market, and it was further depressed by a telegraphic despatch, apparently authentic, that the Turks had crossed the Danube in strength, and occupied Kalafat, with the intention to attack the Russians in the open field. The fact is the public did not know and have no means of knowing which of these conflicting statements to believe—consequently await with great anxiety for reliable news from the East.

There have been desperate riots at Wangan and Lancashire, England, by turned-out operative colliers, much property destroyed. The troops were called out.

Mr. Souly had presented his credentials to the Queen of Spain, and was graciously received.

FRANCE.—The Moniteur contains an encouragement to growers of cotton in Algeria. (Very latest by Submarine Telegraph to Liverpool.)

The Turkish Cavalry and Infantry Corps crossed the Danube on the 27th, and took possession of Kulefat, and were passing.

The Russians are gathering round Kulefat, and a collision was expected next day.

Another despatch says, 20,000 crossed the Danube near Widan, and occupied Kulefat without collision, the Russians having retired.

The London Times has a despatch from Constantinople, saying the Austrian Envoy had submitted to the Sultan a draft of a note from the four powers. The same note having previously been accepted by Russia. The Times still thinks negotiations may prevent general war.

MARKETS, Nov. 1st.—The general aspect of the Cotton Market is heavy; sales have been at a reduction of 1-16.

Breadstuffs generally well supported, but without any change or excitement.

ORDINATION OF A NEW ZEALANDER.—On Sunday last an ordination service was held at St. Paul's Church, by the Lord Bishop of New Zealand. A special feature of interest was connected with the occasion, by the unprecedented and deeply gratifying fact that one of the aboriginal native race of New Zealand was admitted to Deacon's orders.

The name of the new Maori minister is Rota (Lot) Waita; he has been with the Bishop for several years. He is to minister, we believe at a mission station on the east coast; and we earnestly trust that his future career may be such as to realize the expectations now formed of his usefulness amongst his countrymen. [New Zealand, May 25.]

IRVINE PEOPLE.—Miss Dix, the philanthropist, states that among the hundreds of insane people with whom her sacred missions have brought her into companionship, she has not found one individual, however fierce and turbulent, that could not be calmed by Scripture and prayer, uttered in low and gentle tones. The power of religious sentiments over those shattered souls seem miraculously. The worship of a quiet, loving heart, affects them like a voice from heaven. Fearing and trembling, yelping and stamping, singing and groaning, gradually subside into silence, and they fall on their knees, or gaze upwards with clasped hands, as if they saw through the opening darkness a golden gleam from their Father's throne of love.

MILK.—Dr. Prout has shown that all our principal alimentary matters may be reduced to three classes: the saccharine, the oil, and the albuminous, represented by butter, sugar, and white of egg. Now, milk consists of all three—the curd, which is chiefly albumen; the butter chiefly oil; and a portion of sugar. Milk is the only substance prepared by nature so completely perfect as to be a compound of these three principles, and therefore its perfection, mixed with bread, as a food for children.

YOUNG AMERICA.—"My son," said a doting father who was about taking his son into business, "What shall be the style of the new firm?" "Well, governor," said the one and twenty youth, looking up at the heavens to find an answer, "I don't know; but suppose we have it 'John H. Samplin and Father.'"

The old gentleman was struck with the originality of the idea, but could not adopt it.

THE WESTERN LUMBER TRADE.—It is said that the lumber in Cincinnati has entirely exceeded the supply, and great difficulty is experienced in supplying the market of that city. It is thought that hereafter Cincinnati must depend chiefly upon the lake regions for this article, as the railroads through the pine lands of Pennsylvania and Western New York, have opened a channel through which the lumber of those regions finds its way to Eastern markets instead of to Cincinnati as formerly. Chicago will probably ere long, be the great lumber mart of the West.

O'Donohue, the Irish patriot, who was announced to deliver a lecture before the Irish Social Association in Baltimore, Tuesday night, did not proceed. He was in such an excited state, and became so violent in his denunciations, that the officers of the Society silenced him.

THIRTY THOUSAND JEWS, (for that is their estimated number in New York,) the few days past, have been celebrating a series of solemn feasts—terminating on Tuesday evening. These feasts commenced on the 4th of October with their New Year festival of the atonement. The "Feast of Tabernacles" was celebrated on Monday, the 15th day of the month Tisri, and took its name from the tents which were erected about the Temple of Jerusalem, in public places, on the flat roofs of their houses, and in gardens, in which the Jews dwell for eight days in commemoration of the forty years during which their fathers dwelt in the wilderness. The celebration of this feast was conducted with great solemnity in the various Synagogues in the city. The Jews in New York own thirteen Synagogues. [New York Express.]

AUTHORSHIP OF THE BIBLE

There are in all sixty six books that comprise the volume of the Holy Writ, which are attributed to more than thirty different authors or writers of the whole.

Half of the new Testament was composed by St. Paul, and the next largest writer is the gentle and beloved St. John. With the single exception of Paul, neither history nor tradition has testified that those powerful thinkers and writers ever enjoyed the benefit of education, or that they were trained to scholarship and learning; yet, how ably have they written, what eminent characters have been chronicled by them, and what great events recorded both for time and eternity.

Jeremiah is sorrowful; Isaiah sublime; David poetical; Daniel sagacious; Habakkuk and Haggai terrible and denunciatory; but they all seem to have exercised their natural gifts under the influence of Divine direction and inspiration. Moses with his vast knowledge and profound intelligence—the legislator, the reformer, the deliver, commenced the work; and John with his depth of feeling and exquisite tenderness and simplicity, completed it.

And what do we know of the lives of all those or even of the two last mentioned? Nothing that human vanity might exult in.

Moses was rescued from the oozy rushes of the Nile, and John died in his old age an exile on the same Island of Patmos.

WHAT ARE TREES MADE OF?

If we were to take up a handful of soil, and examine it under the microscope, we should probably find it contain a number of fragments of woods, small broken pieces of branches, or leaves, or other parts of the tree. If we could examine it chemically we should find it more strikingly that it may be nearly the same as wood in its composition. Perhaps, it may be said the young plant obtains its wood from the earth in which it grows. The following experiment will show whether the conjecture is likely to be correct or not: Two hundred pounds of earth dried in an oven and afterwards put into a large earthen vessel, the earth was then moistened with rain water, and a willow tree, weighing five

pounds was planted therein. During the space of five years the earth was carefully watered with rain water. The willow grew and flourished and to prevent the earth being mixed, with fresh earth being blown upon it by the wind, it was covered by a metal plate, full of very minute holes, which would exclude everything but air. After growing in the earth five years, the tree was found to have gained one hundred and sixty four pounds. And this estimate did not include the weight of the leaves or dead branches, which in five years fell from the tree.

Now came the application of the test.—Was all this obtained from the earth. It had not sensibly diminished; but in order to make the experiment conclusive, it was again dried in an oven and put in the balance. Astonishing was the result—the earth weighed only two ounces less than it did when the willow was first planted in it! yet the tree had gained one hundred and sixty four pounds. Manifestly then the wood thus gained in the space of time was not obtained from the earth; we are therefore obliged to repeat our question, "where does the wood come from?" We are left with only two alternatives; the water with which it was refreshed, or the air in which it lived. It can be clearly shown that it was not due to the water we are consequently unable to resist the perplexing and wonderful conclusion, it was derived from the air.

Can it be? Where are those great ocean spaces of wood, which are as old as man's introduction into Eden, and wave in their vast and solitary luxuriance over the fertile hills and plains of South America were all these obtained from the thin air? Where the parties who unite to form our battle ships old England's walls of wood, ever borne the world about, not only on wings of the air, but actually as air, themselves? Was the firm table on which I write; the chair on which I dwell, once in a form which I could not as much as lay my finger on, and grasp in my hand? Wonderful truth—all this air. [English Paper.]

THE FISHERMEN.—The cod and mackerel season is now about over, and it has been a hard season for the fishermen. The Transcript learned that the average wages earned by the men who have made voyages where the hands had a share of the profits, will not be more than twenty five cents a day. A few vessels have been quite fortunate, and it bears of one captain whose share will be about \$1600 for the season. In the fishing districts, there is much discussion respecting plans for the future. Many of those engaged in the business will quit it, as there is not enough profit to warrant its prosecution. The fishermen have seen with great disappointment, that they have been virtually abandoned by the General Government. Not one Massachusetts vessel in twenty on the grounds either saw or heard from the United States vessels sent for their protection. [Boston Chronicle.]

"Done Brown." Miss Cook, of Roxbury has been getting married to Philip Brown. We leave the world to judge.

They have a dwarf in Columbus, Ohio, 24 years old, 30 inches high, weighs 30 pounds and is a model of strength and activity.

Poverty begins to shriek in the bleak night wind. Let the ear of affluence be open to the cry for succor.

There are three special foes to economy: Impatience, curiosity, and the gratification of envy for revenge.

Of the seven \$100 premiums awarded at the Springfield Horse Exhibition, Vermont took five and "the rest of mankind" only two.

It was reported, recently that the Mississippi had raised one foot. A western editor is anxious to know when it will raise the other.

The lie that has been so often "nailed to the counter" by politicians, seems to have got loose. It is now bandied about in every direction.

MUNIFICENT.—John Gillis, Esq., "celebrated" the completion of the external construction of his splendid pile of Brick Buildings, by giving, last evening, a sumptuous supper to the workmen engaged in the erection of them.—[M. Times, 16th.]

The Miller doctrine is spreading in Maine. There are thousands who believe the world will be burnt up next spring.

The man who minds his own business is profitably engaged. Where is he? Not to be found in other people's stores, nor corners of the streets.

This year's product of shawls by the several manufacturers in the United States, is nearly half a million, of which the Lowell Bay State mills turn out 300,000.