

The Standard.
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.
15s, if not paid until the end of the year.
No paper discontinued until arrears are paid.
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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Ex gratia sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 33] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1851. [Vol. 18

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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THE CORNED BEEF BOARDER.

A few years since, the capital of one of the New England States boasted of but one public house, which was a very creditable establishment, by the way, and at which, as at the present time, you can make sure of a very comfortable and satisfactory accommodation, on reasonable terms. Then, as now, this house was the temporary home of the Spots and Lycurguses of the State, when their legislative duties drew them to the capital. Mr. F., the proprietor of the house at that time, I allude, found that he had all sorts of men to deal with, the State Representatives being composed of farmers, shipbuilders, and speculators, lumber merchants, &c.

Of all men, however, the queerest customer was a representative who had not certainly been chosen for any remarkable oratorical talents, or for any extensive knowledge of political economy. In fact, his notions of private economy altogether predominated, as the following anecdote will show.

With his associates, Mr. G. took up his quarters at the public house kept by Mr. F. He was delighted with the breakfast of venison steak, the dinners of turkeys and moose meat, and other corresponding accommodations; but really the rate of board was more than he felt able to pay. Accordingly, he applied to the landlord to know if he could not board him for less than the usual price.

"I should be very happy to accommodate you," said Mr. F., "polite, but I should lose by the operation. I have the best of everything on my table, and my expenses are so large that I could not live if I were to reduce my prices."

"No way at all in my case?" inquired the Representative, ruefully.

"No—I don't see how I can. I have to pay uncommonly high this season for my turkeys, venison, eggs, and other eatables."

Now, see here, interrupted Mr. G.—I suppose these things are worth all you charge for board. I would not complain if I felt as though I could afford any way to eat such dinners. Now why not let them want to eat the turkeys, pay for them? For my part, I'd as lief eat corn'd beef every day as not. I won't eat your turkeys, and don't see why I should pay for them."

"Very well," said the obliging landlord, with an indulgent smile, "if you are willing to confine yourself to corn'd beef, as far as meats are concerned, and to eat other things accordingly, I suppose I can make some deduction in your case."

The Representative was highly gratified. He promised to eat corn'd beef, and to abstain from various costly dishes which were named, upon which condition a satisfactory bargain was made.

Accordingly, everybody who observed Mr. G. at table, from that day, were very much astonished at his singular choice of food. "Of course the bargain was a secret—confined to the parties by whom it was made—and the unconscious waiters laid before the Representative temptation after temptation, which he no doubt found it hard to resist."

"What shall I help you to, sir?" they would ask him. "Turkey, chicken pie, venison steak, roasted—"

"Corn'd beef!" would be the self-denying exclamation of the scrupulous boarder.

Day after day it was the same. Sometimes the waiters would, through mistake, may suppose, place before him a choice plate of the forbidden luxuries, which it made his heart ache to send away again, with his modest call for "corn'd beef."

At length the waiters grew so stupid—or waggish, we suspect—that Mr. G. would have to send away half a dozen appetizing dishes, before they could be made to understand that his unalterable choice was "corn'd beef."

This state of affairs afforded a great deal of amusement to the waiters, boarders, guests, everybody except Mr. F. himself, who was grievously annoyed. At last human nature could bear it no longer. One day Mr. G. called for his favorite dish three times, and received successively roasted veal, moose steak, and roasted chicken! Glowing and sweating with perplexity and wrathful impatience, he sent away the last named dish, with an emphatic request for "corn'd beef!"

The waiter—stupid fool! returned with smoking, odoriferous turkey!

"You think I shall eat that?" cried the furious Representative, "can't you understand? I ain't a turkey boarder, I'm a corn'd beef boarder! Do you hear? I'm a corn'd beef boarder!"

The waiter heard—the table roared—the Representative perspired profusely; but he was never afterwards troubled with refusing the dishes he had forewarned. The waiters enjoyed the joke, and the Representative the corn'd beef, in quiet.—[Albany Dutchman.]

"Give me My Money"—Walpole relates: "Lord Bath owned a tradesman eight hundred pounds, and would never pay him. The man determined to persecute him till he did; and one morning followed him to Lord Winchester's and sent up word that he wanted to speak with him. Lord Bath came down and

said, 'Fellow what do you want with me?' 'My money,' said the man, as loud as ever he could bawl, before all the servants. He bade him come next morning, and then would not see him. The next Sunday the man followed him to church, and got into the next pew—he leaned over, and said, 'My money; give me My Money.' My Lord went to the end of the pew; the man, too; Give me My Money.' The sermon was on avarice, and the next, 'Cursed be they that hoard up riches.' The man groaned out: 'O Lord! and pointed to my Lord Bath—in short, he persisted so much, and drew the eyes of all the congregation, that my Lord Bath went out, and paid him directly."

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN ANIMAL LIFE.—The Zoological Society's Garden in the Regent's Park, that already popular menagerie, has just received an accession which bids fair to contest attraction with the hippopotamus or the infant elephant. The Governor of Singapore, Lieutenant Colonel Baileworth, C. B., has for the third time transmitted a most valuable collection of living animals to the Zoological Society. Among them is the finest sample of the Uranian which has yet been seen in Europe.

The Uranian is, we are informed, about four years old, excessively intelligent, and as docile as most children of that age. He was accompanied when he left Singapore by a female of the same species; but she unfortunately did not survive the voyage to England. Her death is said to have had a "strong" effect upon the spirit of "Daisy," who is now only recovering by dint of the utmost devotion on the part of his attendant, and the Society who assist him, for the loss which he has sustained. The Uran of Borneo, when adult, a most formidable being, and greatly exceeds the Chimpanzee in bulk and power. Attaining a stature of near five feet, armed with canine teeth of enormous dimensions, and endowed with muscles which infinitely transcend the most herculean development in man, he has no rival for supremacy in the primeval forests of the Archipelago. In infancy and early youth the forehead of the Uran is much more indicative of intellect than in later periods, when the animal expression gains a terrible ascendancy, partly in consequence of the development of the frontal sinus, and still more especially of great callosities on the cheek, with a lightful and flatness to the countenance.

To what amount of intelligence the tailless apes of the Archipelago and Africa are capable of, is a problem yet to be determined; but the pensive and thoughtful glance of the animal in the Society's garden cannot fail to suggest many curious speculations to an observant and intelligent mind.

Subsistence at all times.—By different nations every day of the week is set apart for public worship; Sunday by the Christians, Monday by the Greeks, Tuesday by the Persians, Wednesday by the Assyrians, Thursday by the Egyptians, Friday by the Turks, and Saturday by the Jews. Add to this the fact of the diurnal revolution of the earth, giving every variation of longitude a different hour, and it becomes apparent that very moment is Sunday somewhere.

After all, to how little of the really beautiful within us can we give clear utterance!—How much there is in our souls, of God and Heaven—how much of Love and Grief, for which we can find no words! And are not these thoughts and feelings worth more to us than all we ever uttered? These at least can never be poured out and wasted—never can be wounded by rudeness, never crushed by scorn. They are like beautiful night-dreams, that fill us with joy and delight, but which can never be shared with or imparted to another.

Agricultural Labourers at the Crystal Palace.—A remarkable feature of Thursday's experience in the interior of the Exhibition was the appearance there, at an early hour, of nearly 800 agricultural labourers and country folk, from the neighbourhood of Godstone in Surrey, headed by the clergyman of the parishes to which they respectively belonged, and organised for the occasion into companies like a regiment of militia. They paid 1s. 6d. each towards the expenses of the trip, the rest being defrayed by the gentry of the neighbourhood. The men wore their smartest dress frocks, the women their best Sunday smocks, and more perfect specimens of rustic attire, rustic faces, and rustic manners, could hardly be produced from any part of England. After some little marshalling they left the Exhibition in close order, moving three abreast—an affecting array of young and old, male and female, in which each observer might read with his own eyes the evidences of a laborious life, little relieved by intelligence or education, but simple, unpretending, and not unaccompanied by domestic virtue and happiness.

Household, the physiologist, relates that Louis II. of Hungary, was crowned in the second year of his life, and ascended the

throne in the third. In his fourteenth year he had a complete beard; in his fifteenth he married; in his eighteenth he grew gray, and at twenty he died, with all the appearances of an aged man.

POETRY.

ALL THINGS ARE TRANSIENT.

Nothing that lives can bloom
Long upon earth;
Metemorphosis, that realises illume,
Die in their birth!
All that the soul admires—
All that the heart desires—
From heart and soul expires;
Leaving but death!

Stars as they light the hours,
Steal them away!—
Souls which unfold the flowers,
Bring them decay!—
Even Moon's beams of light,
Fresh on their heavenly flight,
Shine but to speed the night!
Nothing can stay!

So, for a little while,
Time passes on—
Flowers that our hopes beguile,
Fade one by one!
All that our love can say,
Of those who blessed our way,
Is—that they passed their day—
Lived—and are gone!

Executions.—Two young men, named Benson and Douglas, were executed in New York on the 26th ult. for the murder of Asa Havens, mate of the barque Glen. A colored lad, named Clements, was also convicted of participation in the crime, and sentenced to death, but has been reprieved for the present. Douglas stated in his address to the people present at the execution, that Clements was innocent of the crime.

DEATH OF GEN. DEARBORN.—Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn, long and favorably known in Massachusetts as Deputy Collector of the Port of Boston, Adjutant-General of the Commonwealth, and at the time of his decease Mayor of the city of Roxbury, died at the residence of his son-in-law Hon. A. W. Clapp, Portland, Me. on Tuesday, after a painful illness of about ten days.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—If the severity of punishment tends to the diminution of crime, there ought to be few murders in China;—it appears, however, that in the city of Canton alone, 141 were beheaded the last year. So the people of Christian countries cannot safely neglect the duties of their defence. They will have to depend more upon religious and educational institutions, reform schools, &c. and less upon the terrors of the law.

True Benevolence.—A traveller in Asia Minor, at a time of distressing drought found a vase of water under a little shed by the roadside, for the refreshment of the weary wayfarer. A man in the neighborhood was in the habit of bringing the water from a considerable distance and filling the vase every morning, and then going to his work. He could have no motive for doing this but a kind regard to the comfort of weary travellers, for he was never there to receive their thanks, much less their money. This was benevolence.

BEFORE EXTRACT.—Do trees talk? Have they not leafy lungs—do they not at sunrise, when the wind is low, and the birds are carolling their songs, play a sweet music? Who has ever heard the soft whisper of the green leaves in spring time on a sunny morning, who did not feel as though rain-bow gleams of gladness were running through his heart? And then, when the peach blossoms hang like rubies from the stem of the parent tree—when the morning glory, like a nun before the shrine of God, unfolds her beautiful face, and the moss-rose opens their crimson lips, sparkling with the nectar that falls from heaven—who does not bless his Maker? When autumn comes—the season of the "sere and yellow leaf"—when the wheat is in its golden prime, and the corn waves its silken tassels in the air, how those who think, how and remember the reaper. Death! And then again in winter, when the bosom of Old Mother Earth is cold, and the white snow like a shroud, is on her breast, and the naked trees with leaves all fallen, stand quivering in the wind!

THE USE OF FRUIT.—Instead of standing in any fear of a generous consumption of ripe fruits, we regard them as positively conducive to health. The very maladies commonly assumed to have their origin in a free use of apples, peaches, cherries, melons and wild berries, have been quite as prevalent, if not equally destructive, in seasons of scarcity.—There are so many erroneous notions entertained of the bad effects of fruit, that it is

quite time a counteracting impression should be promulgated, having its foundation in common sense and based on the common observation of the intelligent. We have no patience in reading the endless rules to be observed in this particular department of physical comfort. No one, we imagine, ever lived longer, freer from the paroxysms of disease, by discarding the delicious fruits of the land in which he finds a home. On the contrary, they are necessary to the preservation of health and are therefore caused to make their appearance at the very time when the condition of the body, operated upon by deteriorating causes not always understood, requires their grateful renovating influence.—Boston Med. and Sur. Journal.

COMMUNICATION.
FOR THE STANDARD.

MR. EDITOR.—I notice in your paper of this date, your remarks upon the roads now under repair by Supervisor Col. Anderson. It is easy to find fault, and point out errors; but to substantiate those facts, is another thing. Now, Sir, if you look back to the first formation of the St. Andrews & St. John road, I do not think there is a Supervisor who ever done so well and received public approbation, as Col. Anderson; and you are quite in error in stating that the stones have been left on the road. Such is not the fact. The stones have been raked off, and the whole road from St. Andrews to St. John, is praised by all who travel, and it is equal to no superior to any in the Province.

If you had cast your eye on the Frye Road, where so much money has for years been mispent, your observations would have had due weight.

Mr. Smith: it is but fair play both sides of the Road subject should be known, and you will insert in your useful columns the within.

A FRIEND TO GOOD ROADS.
Aug. 6, 1851, St. Andrews.

NEW YORK, August 1.—A despatch from Toronto, Canada, states that Mr. Robinson, in the assembly, had proposed to throw open the River St. Lawrence to vessels of all nations. The government strenuously opposed the proposition, and insisted upon having an equivalent in reciprocal trade with the United States. The bill to increase parliamentary representation to 150 has been thrown out by a majority of one vote.

A NEW SOURCE OF REVENUE TO RAILROADS.—The Western cattle-dealers now use the railroads for the transit to market of their cattle. In a Louisville paper we see that ninety head of beef were recently sent by the Little Miami and Columbus roads to Cleveland and thence by steamer to Buffalo, and from that place by railroad to New York city. The cost of transportation \$14.15 per head. The owner sold immediately on satisfactory terms, and returned home having been absent eleven days. Not the least accident or difficulty occurred, and there was very little shrinking in the cattle. To drive a lot of cattle from the same point to New York formerly required seventy-five days, attended with an expense of near \$20 per head, and with a heavy loss by shrinkage.

ASPHALTUM WATER PIPES.—Fine specimens of Water Pipes have been deposited in the office of the Halifax Water Company by Dr. Gessner. They were made from the asphaltum of Trinidad, by the invention of the noble Earl of Dundonald. A certificate from the supervisor of the Naval Works at Bermuda, shows that they are capable of resisting a pressure of 140 lbs. to the square superficial inch. They may be readily cast in the trenches dug to receive them, in moulds made of sheet iron, and the joints are completely soldered by the application of a hot iron. The price of these water pipes is only about one quarter the cost of iron ones. The material is indestructible, and admirably adapted to maintain the purity of water.—This new manufacture of asphaltum water pipes is now being applied at Trinidad and other West India Islands, and doubtless they are equally well adapted to any climate, and deserve the careful consideration of civil engineers.—Halifax Colonist.

TOO HARD ON THE MAYOR.—The Washington Republic makes merry over the mistake of a rustic who drew up at a store in Washington, and asked the Mayor of the city, who was standing by to hold his horse, which the Mayor very obligingly did. Our factious brother of the Providence Post in noticing the incident says:—

The fact that it is not every one who can procure a Mayor to hold a horse, is accounted for by the fact that there are not so many mayors in the world as would be needed to hold everybody's horse, but when there happens to be a good fellow, who can be trusted with a horse not his own, we see no reason why he should not be honored with the offer which the Mayor of Washington so smilingly accepted. It is a mistaken notion—if any such prevails—that a mayor is not fit for any useful employment.

A BITING SATIRE.—Punch has an engraving of a wretched negress, scantily draped, and with her wrist shackled—such a figure, in fact, as we blush to own may be seen at a Southern slave auction. The figure is standing on a pedestal ornamented with whips and manacles, and leans against a whipping post, over which is thrown the National flag.—The motto on the pedestal is "E pluribus unum," and the name, "The VIRGINIAN slave," intended as a companion to Power's Greek slave." The sting of the satire is its truthfulness.

AN AGRICULTURAL NOVELTY.—The archimedian agricultural machine is exhibited by Mr. D. J. Murphy. (of Cork) and it is intended by this machine, with the aid of a pair of horses, to plough, harrow, and roll the ground; thus, at one operation, do the business of three works of labour as done at present.—The front part of the machine consists of a barbed roller, into which are inserted cutters, arranged in a spiral manner. These cutters may be either heart-shaped knives, radiating from the surface of the cylinder, with their flat sides towards its ends and with conical spikes between the different rows, or a continuous blade may be curved round the cylinder, like the thread of a screw, different forms being for varying soils and purposes.—This, by its weight, cuts up the ground; it is followed by a pair of harrows, which is to pulverise the clods, and finally a serrated roller finishes the work so ingeniously begun. If it were only for the boldness of the attempt of this inventor, we think the model worth a careful inspection.—[Mark Lane Express.]

Not even the Death of kindred can effect the gambler.

Counting-House
ALMANAC.
1851.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
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JAN.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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26	27	28	29	30	31							

FEB.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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MARCH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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AUGUST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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SEPT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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OCT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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NOV.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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DEC.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
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Ships Articles and Manifests for sale.