

Oil Fluid

from New York  
No. 1, CANADA  
FLOUR  
from Boston  
stoves, newest patterns,  
do do.

W. WHITLOCK.  
24, 1851-3

ART.

Charlotte  
estate of Daniel Cuthbert  
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Charlotte, on Saturday  
APRIL next, at the  
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this tenth day of  
1851.

H. HATCH.  
Surr. Judge.

Probates.



NSWICK.

ASSEMBLY.

adopted as Standing  
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IS & C.

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a fresh supply of

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rels CANADA FLOUR,

GROUND ditto.

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BUTTER, from 20lbs.

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of at the lowest prices for

(December 24.

OR SALE.

0 Acres of Land, situ-

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advertis

WILLIAM KER,

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Martell's Brandy,

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Martin's Japan-Black

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ORT WINE.

Jamaica Rum,

Port Wine,

at Cognac BRANDY.

Martell's "Hennessy"

Vine Brandy

berry.

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NATIONAL PROGRESS.

There is nothing in the world which does not progress on the one hand or decay on the other. With nations in that respect it is the same as with individuals, and as it happens with the individual that the sooner he has reached the highest point to which his nature will allow him to be elevated, the sooner the decaying process begins, so happens it with nations. Forms of government are less material than people imagine; they are the result rather than the causes of progress. As surely as day follows night do free institutions follow popular emancipation. The very instant that a people free themselves from irresponsible control do they take upon themselves a governing authority. Young countries are always progressive; but there are old countries progressive too. Russia has made great strides of late years. From a state of semi-barbarism she is rapidly emerging, and her political institutions are being as rapidly ameliorated. The Czar is as yet omnipotent, but his omnipotence is not that of previous Czars or Czarinas. The nobles will first rebel, then the peasantry. That which happened in the reign of King John, in England, and only a few years ago happened in Hungary, will ultimately happen in Russia. Russia is making political progress while other nations are politically and commercially decaying; her greatest greatness is to be attained, their greatest greatness has been attained. The progressive principle is no where so evident as in positively new countries or in colonies. In these, the progress is readily perceptible. From utter helplessness, with them there is just one step to independence, and that step taken, nothing can impede their advancement. Thus, we have seen the United States emerge from the condition of colonies to the position of independent States, and have seen them stretching their limits and adding to their power—ship upon ship added to their navy, their population rapidly increasing, and, indeed, their political power and commercial greatness quickly extending. And yet this has been done independently of party. It is not the ascendancy of this or that political clique which has led to such results, but rather it is that the country must necessarily reach the highest position which its circumstances of climate, situation, and population will allow, and that the highest position has not yet been attained. As it is and has been with the United States, so will it be with Canada. Nothing can stay the progress of this country. Neither prejudices, nor passions, nor any feeling whatever will much interfere with it. Party policies may attempt much, but assuredly will not succeed in checking our onward progress. We need not pursue the subject farther. This train of thought was induced by the following remarks in Blackwood, by an Englishman abroad writing on "American Politics"—"Whoever may be the President however, the United States will hold on the even tenor of their way—increasing every day and every hour in material prosperity—augmenting in population and resources. They will not interfere in the affairs of Europe, notwithstanding all Kossuth can say; they will not again attempt to surprise Cuba, under cover of a Creole revolution, till a more favorable opportunity. They will coquet with the Sandwich Islands; push their feelers into the open oyster-shell of Mexico, and as far as the narrowest part of the Isthmus, feeling a destiny which impels them thither. They will flatter and court the Canadians, who hate them; construct railroads and canals as highways for enterprises of all kinds; settle, populate, cultivate, develop wild districts and undiscovered resources; display many of the best, and many of the worst features of the Anglo-Saxon character, with here and there a touch of all the different nations which they are absorbing into themselves; and in the end, I believe, before magnitude causes disjunction, or corruption produces decay, will become what they believe themselves to be now, one of the greatest people that the earth has ever seen." That which is asserted as being the certain destiny of the United States will be also our certain destiny. The time will be when the people of this country will also not only consider themselves but in reality be a great people, by means of railroads, canals, steamships, and emigration.—[Quebec Morn. Chron.

THE WOLVES AND THE RAILROADS.—During an excursion to Northern Indiana a few days ago, we learned that since the tracts of the railroads around the lake were laid down but one single wolf has been seen, or heard of south of them, and it is thought that he had never been north since their construction. The farmers of Twenty-Mile Prairie and adjacent country, no longer troubled about herding their sheep in pens during each night, as they were formerly. The wolf is at all times exceedingly suspicious of traps, and is not disposed to venture near iron or steel, however tempting the bait may be that lies near it; hence their fear of crossing the railroad track to commit depredation on the flocks in the farming country south. At

night, too, when they leave their dens, the locomotive pass, and their hideous and strange noise is not calculated to inspire the varmints with any remarkable degree of confidence and security from danger.—[Chicago Tribune.

IMPORTANT TRIAL IN ALBERT COUNTY.  
The Mining Case Settled!—A telegraph despatch was received yesterday from Hopeville, Albert County, stating that the important trial relative to the Mining License in this County, between Edward Allison, and Wm. Cairns, Esquires, Defendants, and Dr. Genser of Nova Scotia, and others, Complainants, has at length been decided in favour of the Defendants. The Court opened on the 20th July. His Honor Judge Wilnot presiding, and the case occupied fourteen days, during the whole of which time the greatest patience and attention was manifested by the Jury, which, we believe, was specially summoned for the trial, and consisted of some of the most intelligent men to be found in the County.

Never perhaps at any previous trial in New-Brunswick was so much interest manifested as to the result, nor was there ever a greater array of scientific men from the Colonies and the United States examined on either side, both as to the Geological position of the Mine and surrounding country, and the chemical properties of the article in dispute. Drs. Robb, Wetherall, Lidy, Anticell, and Professor Taylor were examined on the part of the plaintiffs, and Professor Silliman, Drs. Percival, Hayes, Jackson, Torry, Elliot, Dock, and Messrs. Teschemacher and Poles, on the part of the defendants. The results of experiments on both sides were also exhibited, and on the cross-examination of one of the plaintiff's witnesses, it appeared that an article which had been produced on the trial in Halifax, labelled "Hillsboro' Asphaltum, from Albert, New-Brunswick," and which had been used as part of the proof to establish the mineral to be Asphaltum, and as coming from the mine, and its immediate vicinity, was in reality a piece of frotelium found near a Naphth spring across the Petitcodiac, in the County of Westmorland, upwards of 10 or 12 miles from the mine, being in no way connected with it, and entirely different in its aspect and characteristics from the mineral taken from the mine itself. It might be superfluous to add that this person was not one of the witnesses above named.

We learn that the impartial conduct and diligent attention of His Honor the Judge have been highly spoken of, while the patience and intelligence of the Jury may be safely commented upon.

The Counsel for the Plaintiffs were D. S. Kerr, Albert J. Smith, and C. Miller, Esqrs. For the Defendants, the Hon. Attorney Gen. Hon. J. H. Gray, and J. M. Johnston, and A. C. Palmer, Esquires.

The result of this trial proves two important facts, namely, that the Jury, in addition to negating the trespass, have found the article in dispute to be Coal, and not Asphaltum, and that satisfactory evidence has been produced of a rich supply of Minerals, &c., which must add to the revenues of the County of Albert, and prove highly beneficial to the Province at large.—[Newbrunswick.

PROGRESS OF LIFE AND DEATH.—From Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, the following curious statistical memoranda have been taken, deduced from the late census of the United States:—

"Among the interesting facts developed by the recent census, are some in relation to the laws which govern life and death. They are based upon returns from the State of Maryland, and a comparison with previous ones. The calculation it is necessary to explain, but the result is a table from which we gather the following illustration: "10,268 infants are born on the same day and enter life simultaneously. Of these 1,243 never reach the anniversary of their birth. 9,025 commence the second year, but the proportion of deaths still continues so great, that at the end of the third only 8,183, or about four-fifths of the original number survive. But during the fourth year, the system seems to acquire more strength, and the number of deaths rapidly decreases. It goes on decreasing until twenty-one, the commencement of maturity and the period of highest health. 7,134 enter upon the activities and responsibilities of life—more than two-thirds of the original number. Thirty-five comes, the meridian of manhood; 6,302 have reached it. Twenty years more, and the ranks are thinned. Only 5,727, or less than half of those who entered life fifty-five years ago, are left.—And now death comes more frequently.—Every year the ratio of mortality steadily increases, and at seventy there are not a thousand survivors. A scattered few live on to the close of the century, and at the age of one hundred and six the drama is ended.—The last man is dead."

Her Majesty's Brig Sappho, Capt. Cochran, whose arrival we announced in our last, and whose hardy "blue jackets"

have given life to our town at this monotonous season will leave port, we understand, to day, for the fishing grounds to the westward. If there be any detection in the invading of our waters on the part of our wily and too successful enemy, by all means let the offenders be punished:—let them be made to feel that our privileges must be kept as inviolate as their own. If "Monsieur Tonsou" be permitted from time to time to escape the crime, or in other words the arm of the law, well may he figure and parley and laugh at us for our absurdity! The men of war steamers now expected will at once sweep our waters, and with the combined exertions of the above vessel and the "preventives" already despatched in charge of Messrs. Tobin and Finlay, the best results are likely to follow.

We are glad to learn from a correspondent (noticed under the proper heading) that both fish and caplin have struck in at Bear's Cove. Let us hope that the result of that catch, generally, may prove ample for the employer and employed.—Newf. Id. Times.

European Intelligence.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

The steamship Niagara arrived at Halifax, Yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock, bringing Liverpool dates to the 24th July.

The steamer Pacific arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday the 21st. The City of Glasgow, for Philadelphia, sailed on the 21st with 104 passengers.

The Cotton market was firmer. The total sales of the week amounted to 64,190 bales. The Grain market continued depressed, and transactions in all articles were of the most limited character. Western Canal flour was quoted at 16s. to 19s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 19s. to 19s. 6d.

STATE OF TRADE.—In the manufacturing districts trade generally has not been so active a tone, buyers acting with great reserve, and as many old contracts are running out, they have sought to renew them on more advantageous terms, in which they have been disappointed. Spinners are equally desirous of entering upon fresh engagements, but are unwilling to concede, consequently the business is limited in amount, both in goods and yarns, but with symptoms of more activity.

Money in England continues very abundant, and discounts easy. Closing price of Consols on Friday 10s for money, and 100s for account.

Freights at Liverpool to the United States remain nearly as last quoted.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Parliamentary elections were almost over, and according to the most careful classification, the new House of Commons stands thus:—For the Ministry, 325. Opposition, 272. Majority for the Ministry—fifty three.

In the above are included as Ministerialists, forty liberal Conservatives. Between 30 and 40 places were still to be heard from. Of the above, are 167 new members, who take the seats of 172 of the old House, who retired or were defeated.

Thos. Gisborne, Esq., who but for the state of his health, would have been brought forward by the liberal interest, at the late election for Nottingham, died during the week from disease of the heart, having been for upwards of 20 years an active reformer.

At a Yacht race at Cowes on Thursday, the American was distanced 2 minutes and 3 seconds by a Yacht named the Arrow.

FRANCE.

The French papers are filled with accounts of the reception of Louis Napoleon at Strasburg, where he appears to have been received with every demonstration of respect. The most striking feature in the reception ceremonies was a cavalcade of 1200 mounted peasants acting as escort to 120 car loads of young girls, the prettiest in their respective villages, and dressed in their holiday costumes. It is estimated that 120,000 strangers were attracted to Strasburg by the fête.

On Monday the President crossed the Rhine in Baden, where similar demonstrations awaited him. It is rumoured his visit to Baden is connected with matrimonial projects, and that the lady whose hand he aspires to is the Princess Caroline Stephanie De Vasa, born in 1831, grand daughter of the Duchess of Baden, and related to the deposed Royal family of Sweden.

Field Marshal Excellency was thrown off his horse on the road from Servis and was killed.

More political arrests continue to be made. Petitions for the establishment of the Empire are again being got up in several places under the patronage of the local authorities.

ITALY.

Turin papers give the particulars respecting the recent arrests at Milan and other cities. About 60 persons were arrested in the Province of Mantua, among them the Arch Priest of Revera and six other clergymen.

The "Opinione" of Turin, from Rome, mentions the arrest on suspicion of liberalism, of Count Tancredi Mastri, with six other young men of honorable families in Ferrara.

The warrants were not issued by the Pontifical authorities, but by a civil Austrian commission sitting at Bologna.

The long pending trial of the Amazzilli brigands has been concluded, and three of the chiefs have been sentenced to death. It is stated that the Pope is much dissatisfied with the conduct of the Archbishop of Paris, but wherefore is not known.

The present year seems likely to be one of mark in the annals of this city and Province.—Most of the many of our people engaged in the lumber trade last winter have realised a handsome remuneration from their labor. Sufficient quantities have been got to market to supply the current demand, and enough remains over in available streams to meet the requirements of the fall trade which is likely to be active and remunerative. The agricultural interests of the country have not been neglected, and the accounts from all the districts about us are very favourable. Hay, which will be very nearly an average crop—short, will be far the reports from the Grains are on all hands promising an abundant harvest, and so far the reports from the potatoes are more satisfactory than might have been expected. Our gardens and orchards are yielding generous supplies of vegetables and fruits. Everything about us is indicative of plenty, and full of incentive to gratitude and hope.

In our City the mechanics and labourers are all employed steadily and profitably. Frederick is rising renewed from the effects of the fire, and even now presents an appearance you were to November, 1850. If the Fathers of the last generation could walk up Queen Street as it is, they would be sorely puzzled to believe themselves in Frederick, some of their old familiar places have been wonderfully "puffed by fire," and the handsomer ranges of lofty and elegant brick buildings which Messrs. Barker, Doherty & McTavish, and Hatheway & Small have had the taste and spirit to erect, afford evidence of a large advance upon Frederickian architecture of the last age. Above and below, and behind these handsome structures, others of less pretensions, yet of very considerable value and beauty abound in great number, and in every stage of progress, attesting the courage and the independence of our people, and proving that, as a community, we are making a profit of a loss.—[Frederickian Head Quarters.

ALBERT COUNTY.—We alluded last week to the Albert Coal Mining Company, in which Messrs. Allison, Cairns and others are concerned, and the benefit to be derived by the Province from the exportation of such large quantities of its mineral treasures.—The parties in whose possession the mines are at present, are carrying on the work with great energy, having already expended a heavy amount of capital on the undertaking, and the result of this new trade springing up will not be long in producing a great alteration upon the appearance of Hillsborough and the surrounding country. We have also to notice another undertaking of great importance to the Province, situated in the same County, viz: the Albert Building Stone Company near Harvey. This concern is carried on under the superintendence of Messrs. Lang and Stirling, two Scotch gentlemen who have an interest in it with C. D. Archibald, Esq. There are now seventy five men busily employed raising stone from this quarry, for which a ready market is found in New York and Philadelphia, the quality being very superior. During the present year it is expected 4000 tons will be exported, and next year probably 30,000 tons.

Within a few miles from the stone quarry, a valuable Slate quarry has been discovered and there are now eight men employed in clearing away the surface, with a view to commence extensive operations. We have received a specimen of the slate, which we have placed in the reading room for inspection. The Gypsum mines, owned and worked by Mr. Fowler, at Hillsborough, will also prove a valuable source of export when the arrangements are completed for working them on an extensive scale.

On the whole, Albert County has at present the appearance of rapidly rising into importance, possessing as it does such varied and extensive mineral resources, besides being one of the finest agricultural districts in the Province of New-Brunswick.

TRUTH.—The temple of truth is indeed built of stones of crystal: but inasmuch as men have been concerned in rearing it; it has been consolidated by a cement composed of baser materials. It is deeply to be lamented that truth, itself will attract but little attention, and less esteem, until it be amalgamated with some party, persuasion or sect. Unmixed and undiluted, it too often proves as unfit for currency as pure gold for circulation. Sir Walter Raleigh has observed, that he that follows truth too closely, must take care, that she does not strike out his teeth: He has little to fear from truth, but as much to fear from the pretended friend

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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of it. He, therefore, that is dead to all the smiles, and all the frowns of the living, alone is equal to the task of writing a history of his own times, worthy of being transmitted to times that are to come.

Advantages of the early and continued cultivation of Vocal Music. It improves the voice, in speaking and reading, by giving smoothness, volume and variety to the tones. The voice, like every other faculty, is strengthened by use. If a child life a given weight every day, we all know his strength will be gradually increased, provided he is not forced to exert himself beyond his strength. So the voice by constant exercise will continually improve, provided it is not strained beyond its natural compass. The voice, it is true, may be greatly injured or even destroyed, by forcing it, particularly on the high notes; but under proper and judicious directions, it will daily improve by use. This is in strict analogy with the common laws of exercise, applicable alike to the physical, intellectual, and moral powers of man. Children, in their amusements, are often exerting their voices to their utmost extent, and this without injury, because they do not go beyond their natural tones. Criers in the streets of large cities, acquire an astonishing power of voice by this daily practice; yet who ever heard of such persons or any public criers losing their voices, in consequence of such exertion? It is dangerous to use the voice in singing, only when it is dangerous to use it by much talking; that is, when the lungs are affected by a cold, or otherwise diseased. This is the common cause of a ruined voice. Persons who are fond of music, often force the lungs in singing when in an unhealthy state, and by excessive irritation bring on permanent disease. Singing not only tends to strengthen the voice, but also gives smoothness and variety to the tones in speaking. It is as necessary to give a pleasing variety to the tones in order to produce good speaking as good singing; and the organs of sound should be as much under the control, in the former case as in the latter.

THE IMMENSITY OF THE UNIVERSE.—As a proof of what an immense book the heavens is and also of the indefatigability of the student man in turning over its leaves, Dr. Nichol, in his work describing the magnitude of Lord Rosse's telescope, says that Lord Rosse has looked into space a distance so tremendous, so inconceivable, that light, which travels at the rate of 200,000 miles in one second; would require a period of 250,000,000 of solar years, each year containing about 32,000,000 of seconds to pass the intervening gulf between this earth and the remotest point to which this telescope has reached! How utterly unable is the mind to grasp even a fraction of this immense period; to conceive the passing events of a hundred thousand years only is an impossibility, to say nothing of millions and hundreds of millions of years. The sun is ninety-five millions of miles distant from the earth, yet a ray of light will traverse that immense distance in 480 seconds; long as the distance may seem to be passed in so short a time, what comparison can the mind frame between it and that greater distance which, Dr. Nichol and Rosse demonstrate would require every second of that time to represent more than five hundred thousand years! And recollect the study of astronomy is not only useful to excite emotions of grandeur and sublimity at such discoveries; but it is the basis of navigation and of our note of time, and unites the strictness of mathematical reasoning and the most certain calculations.

DEPTH OF THE OCEAN.—Captain James Ross found 16,000 feet west of Cape Good Hope, which is the height of Mt. Blanc, and he sounded with the plummet 35,400 feet, or 27,600 English feet, without touching bottom, west of St. Helena. Dr. Young assigns to the Atlantic a depth of a league—that is, 13,400 feet; and to the Pacific Ocean a league and a third, or about 18,000 feet. Certain inland seas, like the Mediterranean and Caribbean, have greater depths than would be expected from their proximity to the land; and seem to be sunken basins, the form of which is connected with the volcanic phenomena of which they are the seat.

TO REMOVE GREASE SPOTS FROM WOOLLEN CLOTHES.—Make a thin paste of flour and water, and lay it on the tarnished places. It should remain sufficiently long to become perfectly dry, when, upon brushing it off with a stiff brush, the spot will have disappeared. If any remains of it are observable the operation should be repeated. This is a very cheap and efficacious method of removing blemishes from clothes that have become soiled. The oil's substance which accumulates so abundantly on the collars of coats and other garments, in consequence of the oleaginous quality of the hair, may be removed by this means, and the cloth rendered with a luster and brilliancy and gloss. We have tried many experiments for removing greasy spots from woollens, but none so expeditious and successful as the above.