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# The Standard.

## OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Enniammendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 37] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1853. [Vol. 20

### European Intelligence.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.  
The steamship Atlantic arrived at New York on Saturday the 5th inst with 200 passengers, and Liverpool dates to the 24th August.

The steamship Asia arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning the 21st.

Parliament was prorogued on the 20th by commission. The following is the Royal Speech—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,  
We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from your attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to express her Majesty's cordial approbation of the zeal and assiduity with which, during a protracted and laborious session, you have applied yourselves to the consideration of many subjects of great importance to the public welfare."

Her Majesty has seen with much satisfaction that, by the remission and reduction of taxes which tended to cramp the operations of trade and industry, you have given fresh extension to a system of beneficent legislation, and have largely increased the means of obtaining the means of obtaining the necessities of life.

The provision which you have made for meeting the demands of the public service, not only in the present but also in future years, is of a nature to give permanent stability to our finances, and thereby to aid in consolidating the strength and resources of the empire.

The buoyant state of the revenue, and the steady progress of our foreign trade, are proofs of the wisdom of the commercial policy now firmly established; while the prosperity which pervades the great trading and producing classes, happily, without even a partial exception, affords continued and increasing evidence of the enlarged comforts of the people.

The measure which you have passed for the future government of India, has been readily sanctioned by her Majesty, in the persuasion that it will prove to have been wisely framed, and that it is well calculated to promote the improvement and welfare of her Majesty's Eastern dominions.

Her Majesty regards with peculiar satisfaction the provision you have made for the better administration of charitable trusts. The obstacles which existed to the just and beneficial use of property set apart for the purposes of charity and of education, have been a serious public evil, to which her Majesty is persuaded that, in your wisdom, you have now applied an efficient remedy.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:  
We are commanded by her Majesty to thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year, and for the provision which you have made for defence of the country, both by sea and land. Her Majesty will apply them with a due regard to economy, and consistently with that spirit which has at all times made our national security the chief object of her care.

My Lords and Gentlemen,  
Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she continues to receive from her allies the assurance of their unabated desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with this country.

It is with deep interest and concern that her Majesty has viewed the serious misunderstanding which has recently arisen between Russia and the Ottoman Porte.

The Emperor of the French has united with her Majesty in earnest endeavours to reconcile differences, the continuance of which might involve Europe in war.

Acting in concert with her allies, and relying on the exertions of the Conference now assembled at Vienna, her Majesty has good reason to hope that an honourable arrangement will speedily be accomplished.

Her Majesty rejoices in being able to announce to you the termination of the war on the frontiers of the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, and she trusts that the establishment of representative government in that colony may lead to the development of its resources, and enable it to make efficient provision for its future defence.

We are also commanded to congratulate you, that by the united exertions of the naval and military forces of her Majesty and of the East India Company, the war in Burmah has been brought to an honourable and successful issue. The objects of the war having been fully attained, and due submission made by the Burmese government, peace has been proclaimed.

Her Majesty contemplates with grateful satisfaction and thankfulness to Almighty God, the tranquillity which prevails throughout her dominions; together with that peaceful industry and obedience to the laws, which ensure the welfare of all classes of her subjects. It is the first desire of her Majesty to promote the advance of every social improvement, and, with the aid of your

wisdom, still further to extend the prosperity and happiness of her people."

An honorable arrangement of the Eastern Question will speedily be accomplished. Lord Palmerston stated in the House of Commons that he is confident the Czar will evacuate the Principalities without any unnecessary delay. The Eastern question otherwise offers nothing new, and appears no further or nearer to adjustment than before.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna states that the Divan had unanimously recommended the acceptance of the last Austrian project to the Sultan, and the Paris Constitutional adds that it has actually been accepted. It is, however, further stated that the Porte will not send an Ambassador to Russia till the Danubian Provinces have been entirely evacuated.

Major-General Lord Saltoun is dead, aged 69 years. He was one of the Duke of Wellington's most intimate friends, and a brother in arms, and served with General Sir John Moore in the campaign of the Peninsula.

The Camp at Chobham has broken up. Admiral Sir George Cockburn died, recently, aged 82 years, and Sir Charles Napier is reported to be at the point of death.

INDIA.—The overland India mail has been telegraphed, bringing dates from Calcutta to the 16th July, and Hong Kong to July 7th. The King of Ava has submitted to the demands of the British authorities, and peace has been proclaimed in Burmah.

Trade in India is dull. In China, the Imperialists, who were assisted by foreigners, were repulsed by the insurgent forces in an attempt to recapture Chung King Foo. The Chinese markets were generally dull.

CONTINENTAL.—The Hospodar of Moldavia has been succeeded by the Sultan for Russian leanings; he refuses to give up, and so the English and French Consuls have withdrawn.

Capitalists are wanted to construct a Ship Canal, from the Head of the Danube to the Black Sea, thus avoiding the mouth of the former.

The Emperor and Empress of France have gone to Dieppe; all the ships of war in the channel have been ordered to assemble at that port.

The text of the Austrian protest against the Smyrna affair is published and sent to all foreign ministers. It takes the ground that Capt. Ingraham has broken the international law as explained by Vattel and other jurists.

The Emperor of Austria is affianced to the Princess Elizabeth, of Bavaria. The import duty on bread stuffs into the two Sicilies has been repealed.

Some popular demonstrations against the authorities have been made at Leghorna. The export of bread stuffs from Greece has been prohibited.

General Montholon, who shared the Emperor Napoleon's captivity at St. Helena, died in Paris recently.

A despatch from Russia, dated Taganrog, 31 August, says that the result of the harvest is most favourable, and large purchases of bread stuffs are making for exportation. A conspiracy of Musselmans to kill Christians had just been discovered at Aleppo.

KINDNESS RETURNED.—A writer in the Providence Journal says, that a bachelor died last week in that city, who, nearly fifty years ago was left an orphan, with no kindred blood on which to lean for succour and support. A woman, with true kindness, the most unselfish generosity, took him to her home, and nurtured and sustained him until of an age to go forth into the world and call for himself. The boy came to Providence. He prospered in business, and accumulated a handsome estate. The past week he died. In his last will and testament he handsomely provided for her who was the stay of his infancy and the guide of his childhood.—The good old woman is now far declined in the journey of life, a widow, and poor.

FROST AND ICE IN AUGUST.—The Detroit Daily Advertiser of Monday states, that there was a severe frost the night previous in that city and vicinity. Potatoes, buckwheat and corn were badly nipped, while pumpkins, squashes, cucumbers, melons, sweet potatoes and other tender plants, were completely cut off. In one instance ice was formed in a pool of water placed outside of a house after day-light in the morning.

THE DAUPHIN AGAIN.—Rev. John Hanson, who discovered the dead Dauphin among the Iroquois Indians, writes to the New York Times that the evidence in his possession of the identity of Mr. Williams and Louis XVII. of France, leads to an opinion, irresistible, clear, and logical, and he can say now, with perfect firmness, that every shadow of doubt has passed off my mind; that my judgment is no longer in suspense; that I repose in Mr. Williams confidence the most entire and the most absolute; and that

I thank God for having made me an instrument in rescuing from undeserved reproach one of the best, and certainly most ill understood of men."

He also says he stakes his reputation, as a man of common sense and discernment, on the issue, and he asks the public to suspend judgment until his work is issued.

STRANGE SIGHT.—Twenty Swarms of Bees at War.—Ezra Dibble, a well known citizen of this town, and for many years engaged extensively in the management of bees, communicates to us the following interesting particulars of a battle among his bees:—

He has seventy swarms of bees, about equally divided on the east and west sides of his house. On Sunday, Aug. 14, about 3 o'clock, the weather being warm, and the windows open, his house was suddenly filled with bees, which forced the family to flee at once to the neighbors. Mr. D., after getting well protected against his assailants, proceeded to take a survey, and, if possible, learn the cause which had disturbed them. The 70 swarms appeared to be out, and those on one side of the house were arrayed in battle against those on the other side, and such a battle was perhaps never before witnessed.

They filled the air, covering a space of more than one acre of ground, and fought desperately for some three hours—not for "spoils," but for conquest; and while at war no living thing could exist in the vicinity. They stung a large flock of Shanghai chickens, nearly all of which died, and persons passing along the roadside were obliged to make haste to avoid their stings. A little after six o'clock quiet was restored, and the living bees returned to their hives, leaving the slain almost literally covering the ground, since which few have appeared around the hives, and those apparently stationed as sentinels to watch the enemy. But two young swarms were entirely destroyed, and aside from the terrible slaughter of bees, little injury was done. Neither party was victorious, and they only ceased on the approach of night, and from utter prostration. The occasion of this strange war among the bees is not easily accounted for; and those most conversant with their management never before witnessed or heard of such a spectacle as here narrated.—[Connecticut (Ohio) Reporter.]

THE PERT YOUNG MAN.  
There is a period in the life of a young man which may appropriately be called the age of puerility. It is at that period when he is a little more than a boy, and a good deal less than a man; when the hand, stroked across the chin, detects a sort of downy inequality, and visions of barbers and razors rise up constantly before him—"when the tailor suddenly becomes a person of vast importance, and he begins to talk of the "men of our college, and the ladies of our acquaintance."

Very tight pantaloons, displaying immense moral and physical courage in venturing into the world with such slender supports as they contain; a cravat of great proportions; a knowing half-jockey, half-gentleman; gold chain and a quizzing glass, make up the external qualifications of the pert young man. He sets his legs apart in addressing men old enough to be his grandfather, twirls his cigar, and calls him "my dear fellow," or "my boy."

His paternal parent he always calls "the governor," and never thinks of him or refers to him, except when he wants the "governor to come down handsomely," who, he maintains, has no right to "expect a man" to be unable to pay his billiard expenses. He walks the streets as though he owned them; salutes the ladies with a fascinating smile, takes of his hat to them when he has passed them, as though he did not wish the courtesy to be observed; but, then, he had observed older men to do this, and he thinks it "dem'd gentlemanly" to do so likewise.

His conversational powers are very limited, never having fathomed any deeper than the bottom of brandy smash, or extended his inquiry beyond the bill of fare of his favorite restaurant. In his manner to ladies he is rather patronizing, and at the same time very humane; for in the first instance, he acts upon the conviction of the inferiority of the sex; and in the next, with consideration with regard to the killing effects of his own beauty and many accomplishments. He cannot possibly marry them all, and to show partiality would be unfair.—His head is the only place where Nature acknowledges a perfect vacuum.

TRUTH PREFERRED TO LIFE.—When the immortal Sydney was told that he might save his life by telling a falsehood, denying his hand writing, he said, "When God hath brought me into a dilemma in which I must assert a lie or lose my life, he gives me a clear indication of my duty, which is to prefer death to falsehood."

### FARMING.

If one half the zeal, energy, and expense that blows so many gazettes with low and coarse abuse, setting the whole community by the ears for the vain and paltry purpose of a few demagogues and office seekers, were bestowed on the advancement of agriculture.

If the people were half so ambitious to improve and beautify their fields as they are to settle the affairs of the nation; and half so angry with thistles, thorns and poor fences, as they are with their political opponents, who probably wish as well to the country as they, we should have more productive fields, less compasses of poverty, more ability to be charitable and magnificent, and abundantly more good feelings. From Pittsburgh to New Orleans the son plows as his father did before him, and the great masses of farmers are as stationary in theory as they are in practice. Nine in ten believe at this moment, that book farming is the mere, useless, visionary dreaming of men that knowing a little practical agriculture.

We would tell that England is the garden of Europe simply because almost every acre of the ground is cultivated scientifically, and on principles which have been brought to the test of the most rigid and exact experiment. We would tell them that New England, of whose soil and climate they are accustomed to think, as consigned by Providence, to sterility and inclemency, is the garden of the United States, only because the industrious and calculating people do not throw away their efforts in the exerting of mere brute strength—but bring mind, system, experience, to bear upon their naturally hard and thankless soil.

On every side the passing traveller sees verdure, grass and orchards in the small and frequent enclosures of imperishable rock, and remarks fertility won from the opposition of the elements and nature. After an absence of ten years on our return to our country, we were struck with this proud and noble triumph conspicuous over the whole region.

The real beneficiaries of mankind as St. Pierre so beautifully said, are those who cause two blades of wheat to mature where one did before. The fields ought to be the morning and evening thrones of Americans that love their country. To fertilize and improve his farm, ought to be the prime temporal object of the owner of the substantial soil.

All an usual aggrandizement, power and wealth may be traced to agriculture, as its ultimate source. Commerce and manufactures are only subordinate results of this enterprise.

We consider agriculture as very subsidiary not only to abundance, industry, comfort and health, but to good morals and ultimately even to religion. We should always say and sing, "Speed the plow!" We shall always regard the American farmer, a rippled to his employment as the first order of nobility among us. We wish them beautiful harvests, good beer and moderate use of cider; and if he will rear it himself, of the grape, but none of the pernicious gladdness of whiskey; and we shall only invoke upon his labors the blessings of God, and say of him peace be within his walls.—[Reverend T. Flint.]

A THRILLING SCENE.  
The following narrative—a true one—describes a scene that actually took place not many years since, in a country town in the state of Maine.

One evening in month of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, a number of townsmen had assembled at the store of a Mr. Thomas Putnam, to talk over matters and things—smoke, drink and in short do anything to "kill time."

Three hours had thus passed away. They had laughed, and talked, and drank, and chatted, and had a good time generally; so that about the usual hour of shutting up shop, each of the party felt particularly first rate.

"Come," said Charles Hatch—one of the company—"let's all liquor, and then have a game of high law Jack!"

"So I say," exclaimed another who's got the cards? "Fetch on your heels!" drawled out another, his eyes half closed, through the effects of the liquor he had drank.

After drinking all round, an old pine table was drawn up before the fireplace, where, burned brightly a large fire of henlock logs, which would snap and crackle—throwing large live coals out upon the hearth.

All drew up around the table, seating themselves on whatever came handiest. Four of them had rolled up to the table some kegs, which from their weight were supposed to contain nails.

"Now," said Hatch, "how shall we play—every one for himself?"

"No—have partners," growled one man. "I say, every one for himself," exclaimed another.

"No, hang'd if I'll play so, should the former—bringing his fist down upon the table

### LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPER.

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knocking one candle out of the stick, and so, no her upon the floor.

"Come, come," said Hatch, "No quarrelling—all who say for having partners, stand up."

Three arose. "Now all who say, each one for himself—stand up."

The remaining four immediately got up. "You see, Barclay," said Hatch, "the majority are against us. Come, will you play?"

"Well as I don't want to be on the opposite side, I'll play," answered Barclay, somewhat coolly down.

Mr. Putnam was now in the store that evening, and the clerk who was busy behind the counter had taken very little notice of the proceedings. About half past ten, Mr. Putnam thought he would stop over in his store, and see that everything was safe. As he went in he walked up towards the fire.

When within a few steps of where the men were sitting he started back in horror. Before him sat seven men; half crazy with drink and the excitement of playing cards. There they were within a few feet of the fire just described—and four of them, seated on kegs of powder.

Barclay who was a very heavy man—had pressed in the head of the keg on which he sat, bursting the top-chop, and pressing the powder out through the chinks. By the continued motion of their feet, the powder had become spread about the floor, and now covered a space of two feet all round them.

Mr. Putnam's first movement was towards the door, but recovering himself, he walked off to the fire. Should either of them attempt to rise—he thought—and scatter a few grains a little further into the fireplace, where lay a large quantity of live coals?

At that moment Hatch looked up, and seeing Mr. Putnam with his face deadly pale, gazing into the fire, exclaimed, "Good God, Putnam, what are you?" and at the same time made a motion to rise.

"For heaven's sake, gentlemen, do not rise," said Mr. Putnam. "Don't you sit on kegs of powder—it is scattered all around you—one movement might send you into eternity. There are two buckets of water behind the bar. But keep your seats for one minute, and you are saved—more, and you are dead men!"

In an instant every man was perfectly paralyzed—not a limb moved—each seemed paralyzed.

Less time than we have taken to describe this thrilling scene, Mr. Putnam had poured on the water and completely saturated the floor and extinguished the fire to that an explosion was impossible. Then, and not till then, was there a word spoken.

Before those seven men left the store, the very night, they pledged themselves never to taste another drop of liquor or play another game of cards.—[American Union.]

The humbug about our New England fishermen arming themselves for hostilities off the Canadian Coasts, is about exploded. We have heard of but one man who took a deadly weapon with him—which weapon was in the shape of a jug, loaded with Rum. He will be liable to get a "shot" himself.—[Argus.]

GRAND STATUE.—A gigantic equestrian statue in honor of Charles XVI. of Sweden (Bernadotte) has just been cast in one piece with the exception of the head and right arm of the king and of the head and tail of the horse, in the Royal Foundry at Munich. It is seventeen feet high, and between twenty and thirty tons in weight, and yet the horse is made to stand on its hind legs. The statue has been designed by M. Fegelfberg, a Swedish sculptor of note, and is destined for Stockholm.

A GOOSE NOT ALWAYS A GOOSE.—The following story we take from the Dundee Warder.—"Sagacity of a Gander." A gentleman on whose veracity we can rely, related to us the other day a most singular circumstance, illustrative of extraordinary sagacity in one of the feathered tribe. One day last week a gander "on duty" near the Canal Basin, was keeping guard over a flock of geese, which he did with all the pride imaginable. But presently a pugnacious cock attacked the geese, which led to a rencontre between his foster-son and the gander. The contest, however, was of short duration, for the gander seized the cock by the neck, and straightway flew in to the canal, where he thrust his antagonist under the water, and there held him till he was dead! We have read of wonderful instinctive acts of dogs and horses, but we question if any more summary proceeding was ever adopted by man or beast to vanquish a foe than this.

Circulating by order of the Emperor, is blockaded, to prevent importation of articles from Sutyran. It is stated that the Circassians had taken by storm several Russian forts.