

Oil Fluid.  
from New York—  
No. 1, CANADA  
FLOUR.  
from Boston—  
Stoves, newest patterns,  
do do do  
W. WHITLOCK,  
24, 1851—31

ERT.  
JABLOTTE  
Estate of Daniel Cun-  
the Parish of Saint  
city of Charlotte, de-

chlan Doon adminis-  
it and singular the  
crisis which were of  
minghand deca- at  
both this day filed  
said Estate, and had  
lions and next of Kin  
all persons interested  
day appear and attend  
lawade of the said

is therefore hereby g-  
ors and next of Kin of  
id to all persons intere-  
and they are here-  
fore me at a Court of  
at the Office of the Re-  
in Saint Andrews, in  
Charlotte, on Saturday  
APRIL next, at the  
noon, to attend the  
of the Account of  
or.

Hand and the Seal of  
this tenth day of  
1851.  
H. HATCH,  
Surr. Judge.

Probates  
UNSWICK.

ASSEMBLY.  
e adopted as Standing  
of 1851—  
all of a private nature  
your relief, shall be re-  
after the fourteenth  
of the Session, both  
the Clerk of this House  
cus to the meeting of  
se fifty printed copies  
sent to each of the  
in the several Counties  
cause the same to be  
in Gazette, and two  
County where News-  
House will sustain ro-  
ances to Teachers of  
schools, unless it shall  
ent two Trustees of  
it where such School  
the time actually  
to be licensed— if a  
cter was not certified  
boardary was— and  
was not compelled for  
School on account  
duct.  
P. WILMORE, Clerk

TS &c.  
BALSON.  
a fresh supply of  
PICES & C,  
which are,  
Zante, CURRANTS,  
UTS, CONFECTIONS,  
rrels CANADA FLOUR,  
H GROUND ditto.  
AY, lying at the market  
haif.  
BUTTER, from 20lbs.  
General assortment of Gro-  
of at the lowest prices for  
December 24.

OR SALE.  
0 Acres of Land, situ-  
nt Ridge, so called, in  
lotte, being Lot No. 12  
for particulars and a  
apply at the office of the  
adverses.  
WILLIAM KER,  
xm  
from London, via St  
oung, T. & Co.  
Martell Brandy,  
otterdam Geneva  
the Poland Starb,  
Martin's Japan Black  
the Grace from Liver  
of—  
ORT WINE,  
Jamaica Rum,  
Port Wine,  
Cognac BRANDY,  
Martell, Hennessy &  
Vine Brands  
Merry.

The Standard,  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY  
A. W. Smith.  
At his Office, Water Street, Saint Andrews, N. B.  
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12s 6d per annum— if paid in advance.  
15s, if not paid until the end of the year.  
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Inserted according to written orders, or continued  
all forbad, if no written directions.  
First insertion of 12 lines and under 2s  
Each repetition of Ditto 1s  
First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d per line  
Each repetition of Ditto 2d per line  
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

# The Standard,

## OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 30] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1852. [Vol. 19

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS  
Subscribers who do not give express no-  
tice to the contrary, are considered as wish-  
ing to continue their subscriptions.  
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without informing the publisher, and the  
paper is sent to the former direction, they  
are held responsible.

### QUEER MODE OF GETTING A WIFE.

One little act of politeness will sometimes  
pave the way to fortune and preferment.  
The following sketch illustrates the fact:  
A sailor, roughly garbed, was sauntering  
through the streets of New Orleans, then in a  
rather damp condition from recent rain and  
the raise of the tide. Turning the corner of  
a much frequented and narrow alley, he ob-  
served a young lady standing in perplexity,  
apparently measuring the depth of the muddy  
water between her and the opposite sidewalk  
with no very satisfied countenance.

The sailor paused, for he was a great ad-  
mirer of beauty, and certainly the face that  
peeped out from under the little chip hat, and  
the soft curls hanging glossy and uncon-  
fined over her muslin dress, might tempt a  
curious or admiring glance. Perplexed,  
the lady put forth one little foot, when the  
gallant sailor, with characteristic impulsiveness,  
exclaimed:—"That little foot, lady,  
should never be soiled with the filth of this  
lane. Wait for a moment, and I will make  
you a pair."

So, springing past her into a carpenter  
shop opposite, he bargained for a plank which  
stood in the doorway, and coming back to the  
smiling girl, who was just quiescent enough  
to accept the services of the handsome sailor,  
he bridged the narrow stream, and she tripped  
across with a merry "Thank you," and a  
grateful smile, making her eyes as dazzling  
as they could be.

Alas! our young sailor was perfectly  
charmed. What else could make him catch  
up and shoulder the plank, and follow the  
little witch home, she twice performed the  
ceremony of walking the plank, and each  
time thanking him with one of her eloquent  
smiles. Presently our hero saw the young  
lady tripping up the marble steps of a palace of  
house, and disappear within its rosewood  
entrance; for full a minute he stood looking  
into the door, and then, with a wonderful  
big sigh, turned away, disposed of his wooden  
drawbridge, and wended his way back to the  
ship.

The next day he was astonished with an  
order of promotion from the captain. Poor  
Jack was speechless with amazement. He  
had not dreamed of being exalted to the dig-  
nity of second mate's office on board one of  
the most splendid vessels that sailed out of  
New Orleans. He knew he was competent  
for, instead of spending his money, in visiting  
theatres and bowling allies, he had purchased  
books and had become quite a student; but  
he expected years to intervene before his am-  
bitious hopes could be realized.

His superior officers seemed to look upon  
him with considerable leniency, and gave  
him many an opportunity to gather mara-  
time knowledge; and in a year the hand-  
some, gentlemanly young mate, acquired  
unusual favor in the eyes of the portly com-  
mander, Captain Hume, who had first taken  
the smart little black-eyed fellow, with his  
turban and tidy bundle, as his cabin boy.

One night the young man, with all the  
other officers, were invited to an entertain-  
ment at the captain's house. He went, and  
to his astonishment mounted the identical  
steps that two years before the brightest vi-  
sage he had ever seen passed over—a vision  
he had never forgotten. "Thump, thump,"  
went his brave heart, as he was ushered in to  
the great parlor, and like a gladiator he  
beat again, when Captain Hume brought for-  
ward his blue-eyed daughter, and with a  
pleasant smile said:

"The young lady once indebted to your  
politeness for a safe and dry walk home."  
It was only one year after that time that  
the second mate trod the quarter-deck, part-  
owner with the captain, not only of his vessel,  
but in the affection of his daughter, Grace  
Hume, who had cherished respect, to say  
nothing of love, for the bright-eyed sailor.

"The old man has retired from business,  
Henry Wells is now Captain Wells, and  
Grace Hume, according to polite parlance,  
"Mrs. Captain Wells." In fact our honest  
sailor is one of the richest men in the Great  
City, and he owes the greater part of  
his prosperity to his tact and politeness in  
crossing the street.

SERIOUS RIOT IN CANADA.—A serious  
riot occurred a few days ago at St. Catha-  
rine's, Canada West, on the occasion of the  
annual militia training, between the whites  
and blacks. The Toronto Colonist says:—  
It seems the blacks were in considerable  
force on the training field, and some unpleas-  
ant remarks occurred between themselves and  
the whites, whereupon one of the blacks  
threw a stone at a white man. Subsequently  
it was said that a white man insulted a negro  
and several negroes therefore proceeded to the  
tavern where they supposed the offenders  
badly beat parties who had nothing to do  
with the affair. This, together with a re-  
port that the negroes had killed a fireman,  
led to a very general row between the two  
races. The negro village was attacked, and  
after much fighting the negroes were forced to  
take refuge in the woods, and their village  
is now one mass of ruin. Several parties  
belonging to each side have been arrested.

### FROM LAMARTINE'S HISTORY OF THE RESTORATION OF MONARCHY IN FRANCE.

#### THE CAUSES OF THE DEFEAT AT WATERLOO.

The battle of Waterloo was lost not by  
the army which was never more indefatigable,  
more devoted, or more brave, but by the  
commission of four faults: the tardiness of  
Napoleon on the evening of the 16th in occupy-  
ing Quatre Bras; the indecision of Grouchy  
in not marching towards the cannon of the  
battle, and neglecting Wavres; the too  
great distance left by Napoleon between his  
army and his right wing commanded by  
Grouchy; finally, and above all, the loss of  
several hours of daylight by Napoleon on the  
18th, in front of Wellington—fatal hours,  
which gave time to the Prussians to arrive on  
the field of battle, and to the French army  
a second enemy upon its flanks before it had  
vanquished the first. Of these four errors,  
two must be ascribed to Napoleon's generals,  
and two to himself, none to the troops. Nei-  
ther his genius nor his resolution are recog-  
nized in separating himself from one-third of  
his army by an immense and unknown space  
on his right, without even verbal communica-  
tion with this wing; nor when he hesitated till  
eleven o'clock in the forenoon before he ad-  
vanced to storm Mount Saint Jean, and to  
deprive Wellington of the hope of being  
joined by the Prussians, already in sight on  
the horizon, but still three hours' march  
from the field of battle. He left Ney, half a  
victor, upon the reverse of Mount Saint Jean,  
to wait for three hours the mass of the ar-  
my and the Imperial Guard, instead of  
profiting by the breach opened by the Mar-  
shal in the English army, to hurl upon it his  
cavalry and his reserve, and to sweep Wel-  
lington, scarcely resisting from the field, be-  
fore Blucher should be in a position to pre-  
vent the defeat of the English. Finally, his  
decisive impulse amidst the fire of battle  
could not be recognised in his ten hours' im-  
mobility on the plateau of Rossomme, and  
in his passive inactivity behind the hillock at  
Mont Saint Jean, whilst his army was totally  
sacrificing itself by mounting to the breach  
opened by Ney, and waiting for nothing but  
the presence and example of its Emperor to  
rise above itself and superior to destiny.

One of these faults alone was sufficient to  
run an ordinary army, but all combined de-  
stroyed that of France. Let us add, in or-  
der to be just, that Wellington and his army  
equaled by their intrepidity the first generals  
and the best soldiers in France. The Eng-  
lish general possessed the true genius of  
defence—passive obedience to death.  
The Scottish regiment covered, without yield-  
ing an inch, the spot on which they were or-  
dered to die.

#### CURIOUS DECEPTION.

A gentleman from Paris writes the follow-  
ing. I saw through one of the windows of  
the Mayor's office, in the twelfth arrondis-  
sement, what seemed to be the body of a ne-  
gro hanging by the neck. At the first glance  
and even at the second, I took it for a human  
being, whom disappointed love, or perhaps  
an expedition judge, had disposed of as such;  
but I soon ascertained that the ebony ge-  
ntleman in question was only a large doll,  
as large as life. What to think of this I did  
not know, so I asked the door-keeper the  
meaning of it.

"This is the contraband Museum," was  
the answer; and on my showing a curiosity  
to examine it, he was kind enough to act as  
my cicerone.

In a huge, dirty room, are scattered over  
the floor, on the walls, and along the  
ceiling, all the inventions of roguery which  
had been confiscated from time to time by  
these guardians of the law, the revenue offi-  
cers.

It is a complete arsenal of the weapons of  
smuggling; all, unfortunately in complete  
confusion.

Look before you; there is a hearsehead  
dressed up as a nurse, with a child that holds  
two quarts and a half. On the other side are  
logs hollow as the Trojan horse, and filled  
with crates of cigars. On the floor lies a  
huge box contrived for gorging with China silks,  
and just beyond it, a pile of coal, curiously  
perforated with spoons of cotton.

The colored gentleman who excited my  
sympathy at first, met with his fate under the  
following circumstances:

He was built of tin, painted black, and  
stood like a heyduck or Ethiopian chessman  
on the foot board of a carriage, fastened by  
his feet and hands. He had frequently pas-  
sed through the gates, and was well known  
by sight to the soldiers, who noticed he was  
always showing his teeth, which they sup-  
posed to be the custom of his country.

One day the carriage to which he belong-  
ed was stopped by a crowd at the gate.  
There was a grand chorus of yells and oaths,  
the vocal part being performed by the de-  
fers and carmen, the instrumental by their  
whips.

The negro, however, never spoke a word.

His good behaviour delighted the soldiers,  
who held him up as an example to the crowd.  
"Look at the black fellow," they said,  
"see how well he behaves! Bravo, nigger,  
bravo!"  
He showed a perfect indifference to their  
applause.

"My friend," said a clerk at the barriers,  
jumping upon the foot-board, and shapping  
our sable friend on the shoulder, "we are  
really much obliged to you!"  
Oh, surprise! the shoulder rattled. The  
officer was bewildered; he scanned the foot-  
man all over, and found he was made of  
metal, and as full as his skin would hold of  
the very best contraband liquor drawn from  
his loat.

The juicy morsel was seized at once, and  
carried off in triumph.  
The first night the revenue people drank  
up his shoulders, and he was soon bled to  
death. It is now nearly six years since he  
lost all the moisture of his system, and was  
reduced to a dry skeleton.

STONE WARE.—Few of our farmers are  
aware of all the advantages of using stone  
ware in the management of the dairy. It  
being made of peculiar kinds of clay, which  
by the action of a powerful heat is converted  
into stone, should be sufficient to recommend  
it to every one who has the care of milk.

It is well known that the common brown  
earthen ware, so much in use, is glazed with  
lead, which will corrode when acted on by  
an acid, and as cream is very liable to be-  
come sour in warm weather, the oxygen that  
it imbibes from the atmosphere, which makes  
it sour, must in some degree act upon the  
lead of the glazed pot, and from the expan-  
sion of lead, and render it not only disagreeable  
to the taste, but very unwholesome.

The stone pot being entirely free from all  
substances of this kind, and in a high degree  
a non-conductor, keeps the cream cool, and  
in a pure and sweet state much longer than  
the glazed pot or wooden vessel. And for the  
purpose of packing down butter, the stone  
pot will preserve every part of it sweet and  
pure, while the glazed pot or wooden firkin  
will impart to that portion of the mass which  
comes in contact with them, a disagreeable  
flavor. For the same reasons, the stone  
churn, for those who have but few cows, is  
far superior to the old fashioned wooden ar-  
ricle. No one can properly appreciate the  
difference between stone and earthen ware for  
these purposes, until he has tried them.  
[Maine Farmer.]

### APPREHENDED TROUBLE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The Saturday Evening Gazette learns that a  
special messenger from Mr. Webster, who is at  
present on his tour in Franklin, N. H., passed  
through the city on Saturday afternoon  
en route for Washington, bearing important  
despatches affecting the future relations of  
this country and Great Britain. The Gaz-  
ette also learns, from what it considers un-  
doubted authority, that unexpected troubles  
of a serious nature, consequent upon an in-  
terpretation put upon the Fishery Treaties by  
the Derby Ministry, threaten to disturb the  
peaceful relations of the two countries.

There has been considerable difficulty of  
late with regard to alleged encroachments of  
American fishermen, and armed cruizers  
have been instructed to seize American ves-  
sels who may so encroach upon the British  
fishing grounds. A week or two since we  
published a paragraph from a Halifax paper,  
stating that an American vessel had been  
captured and taken into harbor, by way of  
reprisal, and that the Americans rallied on  
the following night and "cut her out." If  
any trouble should arise, from this or any  
other source, with Great Britain, the public  
will feel but too alive while Mr. Webster  
at the head of the Department of State,  
knowing that in him the honour and interests  
of our country will always find an able de-  
fender.

The official communication, whatever its  
purport, will undoubtedly be shortly laid be-  
fore the public. [Boston Journal.]

H. M. Steam ship Buzzard, from  
Portsmouth England, when coming up the  
harbor yesterday afternoon, ran upon the  
shoals off Point Pleasant where we believe she  
still remains. It is supposed, however, that  
she will be got off without receiving material  
injury. The Buzzard is one of the vessels in-  
tended for the protection of the Fisheries on  
these coasts, is of about 300 horse power,  
and we learn, has on board a number of men  
for the squadron on this station.

A NEW METAL.—A writer in the Florida  
says a well known being excavated in Jack-  
son county, Florida, which in the number of  
strata already passed through, is according  
to the Florida Whig nearly as notable as the  
one so famous near Genoa. The first twenty  
or thirty feet is composed of the sandy soil  
common to that region. This is succeeded  
for about an equal distance, by a black, rich  
vegetable loam. Beneath the loam is a depo-  
sition of trunks and branches of trees, in a resin-

ified state, and still farther down, at the  
depth of sixty-five feet, is struck a vein of me-  
talline ore. A specimen of the ore is in the  
possession of the editor of the "Whig," who  
says that it is very pure, and has the appear-  
ance of silver, but the hardness of platinum. There  
is little doubt of its being valuable. It is said  
to be found in considerable quantities.

RECIPROCITY WITH A VENGEANCE.—Two  
years and a half have passed by since Jona-  
than was first allowed the privilege of calling  
at our North American ports, and thence  
loaded with our staple exports, to sail to the  
ports of Great Britain, to the detriment of our  
shipping. Jonathan takes precious good  
care not to leave a shilling behind him, save  
his port charges, which are precisely the  
same in amount as those levied upon British  
vessels. Jonathan has rarely been known to  
buy a pound of beef from a St. John butcher,  
and he is so well found in every article par-  
taining to his ship, that his conduct excites  
no little surprise, if he is known to purchase  
the handle of a bent hook. And still, he has  
every humanity and privilege, which can  
possibly be enjoyed by a British shipowner.

After participating in these advantages so  
long what is the extent of "reciprocity"  
which he has granted in return? Can a  
British ship clear out with a cargo from New  
Orleans to Eastport? No, "that is coasting."  
Can she even enjoy this privilege between  
Eastport and St. Francisco, a distance of  
over seventeen thousand miles? "No" Jona-  
than sternly answers "that is coasting too!"

Our Imperial rulers, during the whig dy-  
nasty, were not satisfied with throwing carry-  
ing trade between the Colonies and Great  
Britain into the hands of Jonathan, without  
the slightest equivalent in return. But what  
appears that even the passenger and good traf-  
fic, on our river, is to be crossed from us al-  
together, and placed in the charge of Yankee  
steamers, under the high pressure  
principles having arrived in this harbour on  
Saturday last from some obscure river in  
Maine, or New Hampshire, where no doubt  
in the estimation of a discerning public, she  
had worn out her welcome long ago. This  
patriarchal concern, it is pty on the river St.  
John forthwith. We conjure every patrio-  
toman, woman and child, to withhold all pa-  
tronage from this recalcitrant importation. It is  
well known that the yankees will not reciprocate  
our repeated offers to trade with them  
without our Fisheries, and the navigation of  
our River are thrown into the bargain, but we  
sincerely trust that our people will never think  
seriously for one moment of making such  
shameful sacrifices, for any benefit which  
Jonathan may offer, or underrate circumstan-  
ces whatsoever. — Chronicle.

### SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship America arrived at Halifax  
on Tuesday evening, 26th inst. at 8 o'clock,  
bringing Liverpool dates to the 10th, and 60  
passengers. The most important news by  
this steamer is the Parliamentary elections  
which are now pending in England.

The cotton market was unchanged, with  
slight business, owing to the elections. Flour  
market dull. In provisions a moderate busi-  
ness was doing.

The trade at Manchester was moderately  
favourable.

The weather in England was fine, and the  
crops throughout Europe generally were re-  
markably prosperous.

Money continued as abundant as ever, and  
discounts easy. Consols 100 to 100 1/2.  
Prime Bills can be done at 1 1/2 to 2 per cent.

Freights, for cargo and passengers, re-  
mained unchanged.

The Parliamentary elections were occupy-  
ing their full share of public attention. Most  
of the English Borough members have been  
returned, the Counties having yet to elect.

The result so far is not encouraging to the  
Government, but may be better when the  
Counties have polled. A return in the Lon-  
don Daily News to Friday, classifies the  
members elected as 156 Liberals, and 80  
Derbyites. The Times, on the other hand,  
makes the number 139 Liberals, 68 Thorough  
Ministerialists, and 28 Liberal Conservatives.

Among the more notable names in the  
list of members, are Lord John Russell and  
Baron Rothschild for London; Lord Palmer-  
ston, Dr. Lardner, of Newcastle celebrity, G.  
P. Muntz and W. Scholfield, for Birm-  
ingham; T. S. Duncombe, Sir C. Wood, Hon.  
T. M. Gibson and John Bright, for Manches-  
ter; R. M. Miles, J. Brotherton and J. A.  
Roebuck, for Sheffield; Sir W. Molesworth,  
J. L. Richards, Sir R. Peel, Hon. H. Labou-  
chere, Sir DeLacey Evans, Sir W. Clay and  
S. Bagley, for Tower Hamlets. George  
Thompson, it will be observed, has lost his  
election, much dissatisfaction being expressed  
by his constituents at his desertion of his  
duties for an entire session, while engaged  
in agitating in the United States. Turner  
and McKenzie, the Tory candidates, have  
gone in for Liverpool by a large majority,  
and the Hon. Henry Stuart, Liberal, has suc-  
ceeded Fergus O'Connor for Nottingham.

The Royal Agricultural Society of Eng-  
land offers a prize of £5,000, and the gold  
medal of the Society, for the discovery of a  
mineral equal in fertilizing properties to the  
Peruvian Guano, and of which an unlimited  
supply can be furnished in England at £5  
per ton.

Another failure is announced in the flax  
trade, viz: A Duggan & Sons, of Dundee  
—liabilities £20,000, with small assets.  
The British steamers, recently imprisoned in  
Italy have arrived at Liverpool.

The latest accounts say, that rumours of  
election riots have taken place at Dublin and  
Wigan, were current, but no particulars had  
been received.

FRANCE.—Rumours of changes in the minis-  
try were again current. It is reported both  
in London and Paris that Louis Napoleon  
has intended the British Government that he  
is prepared to admit certain English staples  
into France on easy terms, provided the  
British import duty on France wares be repel-  
led.

Several lamentable cases of hydrophobia  
are recorded in the Parisian papers.