

Oil Fluid
from New York
No. 1, CANADA
FLOUR
from Boston
Stoves, newest patterns,
do do
W. WHITLOCK,
24, 1851-3

State of Daniel Cun-
the Parish of Saint
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both this day filed
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all persons interested
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and they are here-
fore me at a Court of
of the Office of the Re-
in Saint Andrews, in
Charlotte, on Saturday
APRIL next, at the
ternoon, to attend the
of the Account of
and the Seal of
of this tenth day of
1851.

H. HATCH,
Suff. Judge.
Probates

ANSWICK.
ASSEMBLY.
e adopted as Standing
of 1851—
of a private nature
or relief, shall be re-
after the fourteenth
of the Session, both
the Clerk of this House
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sent to each of the
in the several Counties
cause the same to be
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duet.
P. WILMORE, Clerk

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

OR SALE.
0 Acres of Land, situ-
Ridge, so called, in
lotte, being Lot No. 12
for particulars and a
apply at the office of the
advertisers.
WILLIAM KER,
xu

from London, via St
ongon, T. &
Martell's Brandy,
outermost Geneva
the Poland Starch,
Martell's Japan Black
the Grace from Liver
ORT WINE,
Jamaica Rum,
Port Wine,
Cognac BRANDY,
Martell's Hennessy &
Vine Brands
Merry.

The Standard,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. W. Smith,
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Each repetition of Ditto 1s 6d
First insertion of all over 12 lines 2d per line
Each repetition of Ditto 1d 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 notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrearages are paid.
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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 observed a young lady standing in perplexity, apparently measuring the depth of the muddy water between her and the opposite sidewalk with a very satisfied countenance.
The sailor paused, for he was a great admirer of beauty, and certainly the face that peeped out from under the little chip hat, and the soft curls hanging glossy and unconfined over her muslin dress, might tempt a curious and 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 condescending to accept the services of the handsome sailor, he bridged the narrow stream, and she tripped across with a merry "Thank you," and a roguish 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, who 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 a house, and disappear within its rosewood entrance; for full a minute he stood looking into the door, and then, with a wondering 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 dignity 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 alleys, he had purchased books and had become quite a student; but he expected years to intervene before his ambitious hopes could be realized.
His superior officers seemed to look upon him with considerable leniency, and gave him many an opportunity to gather maritime knowledge; and in a year the handsome, gentlemanly young mate, acquired unusual favor in the eyes of the portly commander, 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 entertainment at the captain's house. He went, and to his astonishment mounted the identical steps that two years before the brightest vision he had ever seen passed over—a vision he had never forgotten. "Thump, thump" went his brave heart, as he was ushered into the great parlor, and like a gludge-hammer it beat again, when Captain Hume brought forth 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, partner 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 Crescent City, and he owes the greater part of his prosperity to his tact and politeness in crossing the street.

and the affair will be thoroughly investigated.

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 indelible, more devoted, or more brave, but by the commission of four faults: the tardiness of Ney on the evening of the 16th in occupying 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, more to the troops. Neither his genius nor his resolution are recognized in separating himself from one-third of his army by an immense and unknown space on his right, without even verbal communication with his wing; nor when he started at eleven o'clock in the forenoon before he advanced 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 army and the Imperial Guard, instead of profiting by the breach opened by the Marshal in the English army, to hurl upon it his centre and his reserve, and to sweep Wellington, scarcely resisting from the field, before Blucher should be in a position to prevent the defeat of the English. Finally, his decisive impulse amidst the fire of ten hours could not be recognized in his ten hours' immobility on the plateau of the hillcock at Mount 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 ruin an ordinary army; but all combined destroyed that of France. Let us add, in order to be just, that Wellington and his army equalled by their intrepidity the first generals and the best soldiers in France. The English general possessed the true genius of defence—passive obedience unto death.—The British regiment covered, without yielding an inch, the spot on which they were ordered to die!

CURIOUS DECEPTION.

A gentleman from Paris writes the following. I saw through one of the windows of the Mayor's office, in the twelfth arrondissement, what seemed to be the body of a negro 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 expeditious judge, had disposed of as such; but I soon ascertained that the ebony gentleman in question was only a large dog, 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 officers.
It is a complete arsenal of the weapons of smuggling; all, unfortunately in complete confusion.
Look before you; there is a hoghead 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 millions of cigars. On the floor lies a huge box constructor, gorged 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 heynick or Ethiopian chessman on the foot board of a carriage, fastened by his feet and hands. He had frequently passed through the gates, and was well known by sight to the soldiers, who noticed he was always showing his teeth, which they supposed to be the custom of his country.
One day the carriage to which he belonged was stopped by a crowd at the gate. There was a grand chorus of yells and oaths, the vocal part being performed by the divers 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 slapping 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 footman 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 this foot.

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 become sour in warm weather, the oxygen that it imbibes from the atmosphere, the oxygen that is present in some degree act upon the substances of this kind, and in a high degree a non-conductor, keeps the cream cool, and is a pure and sweet state much cooler than the glazed pot or wooden vessel. And for the purpose of packing down butter, the stone 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 article. 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 farm 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 Gazette also learns, from what it considers undoubted authority, that unexpected troubles of a serious nature, consequent upon an interpretation 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 vessels 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 pulled 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 little alarm while Mr. Webster is at the head of the Department of State, knowing that in him the honour and interests of our country will always find an able defender.
The official communication, whatever its purport, will undoubtedly be shortly laid before the public. [Boston Journal.]

H. M. Steam ship Buzzard, from Portsmouth England, when coming up the harbor yesterday afternoon, ran upon the shoals of 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 intended 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 squatoon on this station.

A NEW METAL.—A writer in the Floridaian says a well known being excavated in Jackson county, Florida, which in the number of strata already passed through, is, according to the Florida Whig nearly as notable as the one so lately dug 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 deposit of trunks and branches of trees, in a petrified state, and still farther down, at the depth of sixty-five feet, is struck a vein of metallic 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 appearance 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 since Jonathan 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 pertaining 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" Jonathan sternly answers "that is coasting too!"

Our Imperial rulers, during the whig dynasty, were not satisfied with throwing carrying trade between the Colonies and Great Britain into the hands of Jonathan, without the slightest equivalent in return.

Jonathan may offer, or undertake circumstances, a whatsoever. Chronicle.

European Intelligence.

THE RIOT AT STOCKPORT.

On Tuesday night, June 23, a dreadful riot occurred in Stockport, between the lower class of Irish Catholics and English Protestants, embittered by party spirit and quarrels about the constant discussion as to the right of the former to continue their proceedings. There appears to have been "a procession," or something like one. Some ultra Protestant sermons were thrown out by a bystander—the offender was hunted, but was defended by some of his own party and made his escape. The assembled Irish vowed revenge, and broke the windows of the Church of England schools, or of the church. A brawl became a fight, and there ensued a riotous riot bearing a fatal similarity to that of 1790. In Rock row the following morning, the street was covered with the following morning, there was chalked the expressive word "England," in large letters, as if the inhabitants were fearful of another attack and had adopted that mode of securing themselves.

The fury of the mob was not confined to the riotous however; parties were detached while the melee was proceeding there and went up to the Roman Catholic Chapel at St. Michael, not far off. The first attack was upon the windows, which were broken in a very short time. The doors were then broken open, and the mob went at once to the altar, destroying the tabernacle, with all its furniture, including candlesticks, figures of Christ, the Virgin, St. Peter, St. Patrick, and St. Joseph. The whole of the altar, with the exception of the base, was destroyed. Next the pews were pulled down and thrown into the street; the seats in a large gallery shared the same fate, and an organ, worth about £50, also fell a sacrifice.—When the mob evacuated the place, little more remained standing than the four walls.

The same scenes were enacted at Edgley, with the addition that there they entered the

house of the priest, the Rev. Randolph Firth who escaped mistreatment by getting upon the roof of the house. They turned the furniture into the streets, and set it on fire in front of the chapel, where it continued to burn for some time.

The police of Stockport are only a limited number, about 11 regular, under the superintendence of Mr. Saddler. But on Tuesday night two were off, one at Derby and one confined at home. Mr. Saddler at first seems to have calculated that the disturbance was of a character such as had taken place on Monday night, and that it would settle as the other had done; but, finding that it did not he collected his force, and went to quell it.—Of course, his small force was quite insufficient, and he called out the fire brigade to assist, and at the same time he sent for the magistrates to take steps for quelling the riot.

They soon assembled, and having ascertained and read the Riot Act, the mayor performing that duty, the police arming themselves with cutlasses. They also obtained the assistance of 60 men of the 4th Regiment of Infantry, and by their aid all was quiet about 11 o'clock. The police in the meantime proceeded to make arrests, entailing their assistance a number of the young men of the town, and in addition to those who had been taken by them they had apprehended 114, of whom 65 were wounded, some feebly on the head and back. One of these, an unfortunate Irishman, died of his wounds in the cells at the police-office. Stockport is a town of upwards of 30,000 inhabitants.

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 business was doing.
The trade at Manchester was moderately favourable.
The weather in England was fine, and the crops throughout Europe generally were remarkably prosperous.
Money continued as abundant as ever, and discounts easy. Consols 100 to 100 1/2. Prime Bills can be done at 14 to 15 per cent.
Freights, for cargo and passengers, remained unchanged.
The Parliamentary elections were occupying 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 Countess have polled. A return in the London Daily News to Friday, classifies the members elected as 156 Liberals, and 89 Derbyites. The Times, on the same basis, makes the number 139 Liberals, 68 thorough Ministerialists, and 28 Liberal Conservatives. Among the more noticeable names in the list of members, are Lord John Russell and Baron Rothschild for London; Lord Palmerston, Dr. Lardner, of Newcastle, G. P. Muntz and W. Schofield, for Birmingham; T. S. Ducombe, Sir C. Wood, Hon. T. M. Gibson and John Bright, for Manchester; R. M. Miles, J. Brotherton and J. A. Roebuck, for Sheffield; Sir W. Molesworth, J. L. Richards, Sir R. Peel, Hon. H. Labouchere, 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 succeeded Fergus O'Connor for Nottingham.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England offers a prize of £5,000, and the gold medal of the Society, for the discovery of a manure 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 Dungh & Sons, of Dundee—liabilities £20,000, with small assets.

The British strangers, 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 ministry were again current. It is reported both in London and Paris that Louis Napoleon has intimated the British Government that he is prepared to admit certain English staples into France on easy terms, provided the British import duty on France wines be repealed.

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

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