

utter, Fruit.

just received, per sch  
New York  
BONITA & F. FLOUR,  
St. John.

Butter,  
DONALD CLARK,  
882.

Properties for  
TO LET.

House, Stores and  
town of St. Andrews,  
James' property.

St. John's, about  
in Mt. View, St. Ste-

St. Patrick, the Eng-  
and Quebec Rail-  
on which, or in its  
will be established as  
materially enhances

within five minutes  
St. Andrews, a deli-  
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immediate operation  
of the most desirable  
British North American  
Capitalists, the Me

In view of which  
are offered to the  
public.

FITZGERALD,  
30, 1852

ICE.

not accepted by Hervey  
and L. E. on the first of

H. H. HATCH.

LONDON  
STOUT.

RT WINE & Co.  
R. 1852

LONDON, via St.

Elves: London  
and Fale Ale,  
town in Geneva,  
a Wine.

rom the Clyde:  
asky.

J. W. STREET,  
1853.

ICE.

ence to sell all the  
Nevin Thomson, late  
County of Charlotte,

on the 25th day of  
duly granted by the  
he said County, to  
Administrator of all

chattels and credits  
impson, for the pur-  
ose of

real estate of which  
son died seized, com-  
monly or half part of  
a grant to Alexander  
a Mercantile, in the  
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Nevin Thomson is  
the late Ebenezer  
and lot is bounded as  
by land granted to  
e East by land own-

Northerly by land  
hol; and Southerly  
(so called) and ad-  
conveyed to the said  
Alexander McVicar,  
is hereby Given, that

Administrator as  
to sell the above  
under and by virtue  
Public Auction, on  
of December next,  
the Homestead, on

5th October, 1852.  
H. H. HATCH,  
Administrator

Paint Oil.

ness" from Hull:  
uled and Raw Lin-  
ust received  
J. W. STREET.

The Standard  
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY  
W. W. Smith,  
At the Press, Water Street, Saint Andrews, N. B.

TERMS.  
12s. 6d. per annum—if paid in advance.  
15s. if not paid until the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS  
Inserted according to written orders, or continued  
till forbid, if no written directions.  
First insertion of 12 lines and under 2s.  
Each repetition of Dito 1s.  
First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d. per line.  
Each repetition of Dito 1d. per line.  
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

# The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Et assisumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 31] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1853. [Vol. 20

## 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. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed they are held responsible till they have settled their Bill, and ordered their papers to be discontinued. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

### Communication of Ideas among Cattle.

There is a large shallow inlet on the Prussian shore, known as the Frische Haaf, crossed for the first time by steamers ten or twelve years ago. Upon their way the vessels paddle by a common near the Elbing river, upon which the townspeople turn cattle out to graze. When the first steamers passed the common they caused every flank of beef to quake; such flocks in dragon shape had never appeared before to try the nerves of any cow, or to excite wrath in the bulky bosom of the most experienced among the warriors of the herd. With tails erect, therefore, and heads bent down, the whole colony upon the common charged over dykes and ditches inland, roaring horribly. Every appearance of the steamer, to the great joy of the crew, caused a panic and a scattering of oxen, until, after a few days, the animals had become hardened to the sight, and took it as a thing of course, which meant no harm to them. Now, all the horned beasts on the common during that first venture in the usual way placed there to be fattened. In the following spring they had come the way of beef, and their places were filled by a new generation altogether. So soon, therefore, as the Haaf was clear of ice, and the steamers again began to ply daily upon the route between Elbing and Königsberg, the sailors were on the alert again to witness the old scene of uproar by the water side. But they were disappointed. Though there was the pasture ground well stocked with new recruits for the market, who had come from distant inland farms, or out of stalls within the town, though scarcely one of them—if any one—had ever seen the appearance of a steamer, not a cow flinched. The members of the whole herd went on grazing or stared imperturbably at the phenomenon. It was a new thing no doubt for them to see—but they had already been told of it. Every spring the first passing of the steamers in this way regarded by a fresh generation on the common with complacent indifference. The experience acquired by its predecessors ten or twelve years ago seems to be now added to the knowledge of every calf, heifer, or any corner of our province. And yet, in what way have these calves been educated? or, if this fact has been taught to them at all, what else may they not know?—[*Dickens's Household Words*]

**EXAGGERATION IN LANGUAGE.**—The habit of exaggeration in language should be guarded against; it misleads the credulous and offends the perceptive; it imposes on us the society of a balloon, when a moderately sized skull would fill the place much better; it begets much evil in promising what it cannot perform, and we have often found the most glowing declarations of intended good service end in mere Irish wows. Those who when we ask a favor, affirm they will do it, "coo what it may," and though they may have to move heaven and earth, are never found by us to be so likely to confer it as a certain steady person we could name, who says, "he will" do it if he can. Strong exaggeration in every day language should be avoided, we think, as being mentally unhealthy and conversationally warring. A straight-forward intention in speech is as grateful to associates as well ordered dress, and we feel as much doubt and dislike in talking to one who, with very inferior intellect, flings all sorts of loquacious yeast in our ears as we should in grasping an unwashed coarse hand, covered with paste rings.—[*Eliza Cook*]

**A TRAIN SMASHED—PERSONS INJURED.**—As the passenger train of the Southern Michigan Railroad was within four miles of Toledo, on the morning of the Fourth, an accident on the baggage car snapped in two. The car flew about three rods to the left of the track, a perfect wreck. The collision threw the first passenger car forty feet from the track with great violence, smashing it to pieces, and reducing it to an unsightly pile of broken wood, iron and glass. How a single person escaped wound or death, is astonishing. One man was mortally wounded. A huge splinter struck him below the breast, tearing out his entrails in a horrible manner. He died at Toledo yesterday. Another man had his leg broken, a third his foot smashed, a fourth a severe contusion on the head, which will probably reduce him to a condition of permanent idocy. Several others were injured and bruised. All were shocked and hurt more or less. The second passenger car was thrown across the track and broken in the middle, and came near throwing all its inmates upon the track. A boy had his arm broken. A lady had her head badly bruised and cut. A man received a severe wound in the side from some broken glass. A gentleman who was in the second car, says the shock of the collision was tremendous, suddenly lifting people from their seats and throwing them headlong eight or ten feet over the backs of their neighbor's seats.—[*Cleveland Forest City*]

The Members of the "Mind-your-own-Business Society," propose for consideration the following

### QUERIES.

If a person feels a person treading on his toes, Need a person ask a person how a person knows?

Is it anybody's business.  
If a gentleman should choose  
To wait upon a lady,  
If the lady don't refuse?  
Or, to speak a little plainer,  
That the meaning all may know,  
Is it anybody's business  
If a lady has a beau?

Is it anybody's business  
When that gentleman does call,  
Or when he leaves the lady,  
Or if he leaves at all?  
Or, is it necessary  
That the curtains should be drawn,  
To save from further trouble  
The outside lookers on?

Is it anybody's business  
But the lady's, if her beau  
Rides out with other ladies,  
And doesn't let her know?  
Is it anybody's business  
But the gentleman's, if she  
Should accept another's escort,  
Where he doesn't chance to be?

Is a person on the side-walk,  
Whether great or whether small,  
Is it anybody's business  
Where that person means to call?  
Or if you see a person  
As he's calling anywhere,  
Is it any of your business  
What his business may be there?

The substance of our query.  
Simply stated, would be this:  
Is it anybody's business  
What another's business is?  
If it is, or if it isn't,  
We would really like to know.  
For we are certain, if it isn't,  
There are some who make it so.

If it is, will join the rabble,  
And act the noble part  
Of the titlers and defamers  
Who throng the public mart;  
But if not, we'll act the teacher,  
Until each meddler learns,  
It were better in the future  
To mind his own concerns.

**COULDN'T BE CHOKED OFF.**—The Clinton Courant tells a story of a rural philosopher, who had somewhat advanced in years without learning much of the mysteries of nature. What knowledge the old gentleman had gleaned was entirely independent of science. He did not know whether a microscope was "something to eat or a now fangled farming machine." A young friend fresh from school, once paid him a visit, and was very anxious to enlighten the old man on the wonders of the microscope, a specimen of which he carried about with him.

While the old philosopher was making a frugal meal in the field at noon, the youth produced his microscope and explained its operation, which he illustrated by exhibiting its power upon several bugs and minute atoms of animate matter at hand. To his surprise, the aged pupil did not manifest much astonishment, and, stung by his difference, he detailed to him how many scores of living creatures he devoured at every mouthful and in each drop which quenched his thirst. At this his hearer was sceptical; to prove the fact, the boy snatched from his hand a chunk of rich cheese which he was then devouring, and placing it under the magnifier, the mass of wriggling animalcules was triumphantly pointed out.

The old man gazed upon the sight indifferently, and at length, with the utmost nonchalance, took another huge bite. "Don't," exclaimed the boy, "don't eat it, Uncle Ben; don't you see 'em? See 'em squirm, and wriggle!" "Let 'em wriggle!" said the old philosopher, munching away calmly, "they've got the worst on't, if they kin stan't 'em," and he deliberately finished his meal!

**QUESTIONS, July 14.**—The Honorable Chief Justice, Sir James Stuart, Baronet, died this morning. Sir James has been declining for some time past. Having gone to Europe for the benefit of his health, he returned lately to this country much improved. Time was however too much for climate, and that which France and Italy had done, age again undid. Sir James had not been long at home when he began again to get frail and, a day or two ago, became so seriously ill that he could not take his seat as President of the Court of Appeals. The painful result of this illness is the death of a most distinguished politician and an able and upright Judge, one whose like Canada may never see again.—[*M. Chilton*]

### European Intelligence.

From papers by the Arctic.

Count Nesselrode had issued a new Circular, more imprudent than the last, claiming that Russia occupies principally because French and English Fleets occupy Turkish waters, and hints most clearly, that Russians will refuse conciliation until fleets are withdrawn, expressing however, Russia's willingness to evacuate principalities when demands are fully granted. This note had partially opened the eyes of the European public, who see necessity for bringing matters to settlement one way or other.

Russia's object being merely to gain time and render its position impregnable, scarcely admitting possibility of war. Opinion begins to press for something decisive, and the public are continually amused by despatches of pacific tendency, the latest implying that France and England had last week forwarded to St. Petersburg a moderate note of concession, on both sides to end the matter. An answer was expected about a week from July 11th; till received, all is mere guess work. Bourses all keep pretty firm, a good sign.

It is announced as "highly important, if authentic," that M. Bruck, Austrian Envoy, instead of a conciliatory mission to Constantinople, has made an imperative demand on Turkey for all concessions previously refused to Luningens' mission.

The latest from the London Times, July 13, is as follows:—The French Minister of War is asserted to have addressed the President of the Chamber of Commerce at Nantes on the Turkish question, in the following strain:—

"We are not bent on making war, but if the Emperor, to whom the honor of his government is dearer than all, should think that national honour excites war, he will certainly not recoil from necessity."

Paris Bourse was dull on Tuesday. Majority funds declined.

VIENNA, July 11th.—The troops were about to be concentrated near Peterward in protection of the frontier.

It is said that the Porte will publish a Proclamation in reply to the Emperor of Russia setting forth all injuries suffered from Russia for above a century.

Danubian Principalities and Divan of Moldavia met at Jassy on the 27th of June. The first act was to vote an address of devotion to the Czar.

An army of eighty thousand Russians is to occupy the principalities. Contracts for forage have been concluded for nine months.

**Serious riot in Smyrna.**—In a riot at Smyrna, resulting from the arrest of M. Costa, Kossuth's emissary, the captain of the United States frigate St. Louis behaved gallantly, and demanded to have the prisoner delivered up to the protection of the United States, and would have taken possession of Costa by force had he established any claim to the United States for protection. In consequence of the row Austria demanded and received from Turkey, satisfaction for the insult, and the Governor of Smyrna was discharged. The American commander's conduct excited admiration.

Later advices from Smyrna, June 28th, state that the Captain of the American frigate has laid his vessel close to the Austrian brig in which the Hungarian Col. Costa is imprisoned. The American captain declared he would oppose the removal of the prisoner to Trieste. The United States Minister claims Costa on the plea that he is an American citizen.

**GENERAL NEWS.**  
The plot against Napoleon's life at the Opera was more serious than at first supposed. The conspiracy is unravelled, and prisoners are on trial.

The silk crop in different parts of France is viewed with anxiety, but is not suffering; other crops again promise well.

The public is warned by advertisement against Chacon's spurious Spanish Bonds.

The Grand Duke of Weimar is dead.

Father Beck, a Belgian, has been elected General of the Jesuits.

We have nothing further from Greece relative to the King difficulty.

The Hamilton (Canada) Gazette contains the following:—

"On Thursday last we were informed on reliable authority, that a case of poisoning occurred in Buffalo on Tuesday, in which the Rev. J. E. Ryerson, of St. Catharines, nearly lost his life. Our informant states, that Mr. Ryerson had been given poison in a glass of lemonade, by a person connected with a certain Temperance hotel; Mr. Ryerson's watch was found upon the man, but his money to a large amount could not be found. The man is in prison, and it is said that he was once an inmate of the State Prison. Our informant is acquainted with Mr. Ryerson, and spent a few hours with him at the time of his precarious condition. By late accounts we learn that Mr. Ryerson is pronounced out of danger, but cannot be removed for a few days to his residence."

The Montreal Herald says that the Military Court of Enquiry has closed its proceedings, with the recommendation that Sergeant Conner and those of the soldiers who have sworn to the order to fire having been given by their officers, should be tried by Court Martial, thus affording them an opportunity of proving their charge.

**LATE CALIFORNIA NEWS.**—The steamer Northern Light, from San Juan, arrived at New York on Monday morning last, with 500 passengers and \$389,000 in gold dust, brought down by the Sierra Nevada, which left San Francisco on the 1st July.

The Northern Light was struck by lightning July 19, near Cape St. Antonio, which split her mainmast, but injured no one. Among her passengers was Patrick O'Donoghue, the Irish exile, recently escaped from Van Dieman's Land.

The steamer Oregon, which left San Francisco for Panama on the 1st July, had \$1,650,000 on board.

The town of Rough-and-Ready was nearly destroyed by fire; only 15 buildings were left. All the stores, except one, were consumed.

Reports from the mining districts in all directions, represent a state of unusual prosperity.

A duel was fought at Marysville, between Col. Rust, editor of the Express, and Judge Stidger, of the Herald. The latter was slightly wounded in the coat tail.

Accounts from Oregon state that Gold has been found on the Santiam River.

**REMEDY FOR THE YELLOW FEVER.**—The newspapers of British Guiana contain accounts of the discovery of a remedy for that scourge of tropical America, the yellow fever. The discovery was made at Angostura, in Venezuela, or as the city is now called, Ciudad Bolivar. The remedy is the plant *vervain* or *verbena*, which grows abundantly in that region.

The expressed juice of the leaves, given in small doses three times a day, with a decoction of the same every two hours, is stated to be a perfect cure for the yellow fever and black vomit, even in their most threatening stages. All the Physicians of Angostura have adopted this treatment of the disease, and they state that hardly any deaths occur under its influence. This information is furnished by Mr. Mathison, the British Vice-Consul at the above place.

The varieties of the *verbena* growing in the warm and temperate regions of the Western world are numerous. The particular species referred to above is that known to botanists by the name of *verbena jamaicensis*. It is a native of the West India Islands, as well as of the continent. There are two kinds of it—the male and the female—the latter is the one used as above. It has long been known to the creole population of Spanish America for its medicinal virtues. They have used it as a febrifuge and an unfailing specific in cases of dysentery. It is generally given to children as a tea, mixed with sugar and milk, and is by no means a disagreeable beverage.

The expressed juice of the plant forms a cooling purge for children in fevers. The vervain is likewise a remedy of particular note in many maladies that defy ordinary medicines. Sloane says that a decoction of it cures dyspepsia; Hughes, that it is a powerful diuretic; according to Barham, it is likewise an excellent vomitive. And, having now been discovered as a cure for yellow fever, the shrub must in future rank as a still more valuable addition to the pharmacopoeia.—[*Boston Courier*]

**COURTESY—THINK OF THIS.**—The power of diffusing happiness is not the exclusive power of the rich. All are capable of it. The poorest man can cheer me by his affection, or distress me by his hatred or contempt. Every man is dependent on another. A piece of neglect even from the lowest and most contemptible of men, is fit to ruffle the serenity of my happiness; and a civil attention even from the humblest of our land, carries a gracious and exhilarating influence along with it.

Let me never hear, then, that the poor have nothing in their power. They have it in their power to give or withhold kind and obliging expressions. They have it in their power to give or withhold the smiles of affection and sincerity of tender attachment. Let not the humble offerings of poverty be disregarded. The man of sentiment knows how to value them; prizes them the best deeds of beneficence. They lighten the weary anxieties of this world, and carry him with a cheerful heart to the end of the journey.

We seldom hear of a prelate who is not "venerable and respected." A judge who does not deliver an "able" charge. A railroad conductor who is not "gentlemanly and obliging." A bar keeper who does not scowl and look daggers when you tell him you will fix it the next time.

**RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.**—A. C. Morton, Esq., C. E., who has been specially employed by the Government as consulting Engineer on the European and North American line, arrived here in the steamer Admiral yesterday morning, and proceeded by express to the Bend, for the purpose of officially inspecting the Shediac and Bend survey, preparatory to an immediate commencement of the work in that locality.

W. A. Goodwin, Esq., C. E., who has charge of the party now surveying the southern or shore route, between this City and Calais, returned in company with Mr. Morton from Portland, which place Mr. G. had visited for the purpose of procuring Engineers, instruments, camp equipage, &c., in order to form two parties, who will commence their work this day. One of them will survey a middle line to the American borders, running to the northward of Spruce Lake; the other will be occupied in tracing a line via the Netepis road and Douglas Valley.

We understand that Professor Jack of King's College, Fredericton, will immediately join the surveying party now engaged on the southern line, in order to acquire a greater practical knowledge of railway surveying, preparatory to the commencement of a course of lectures, illustrative of this important science, to be given at King's College during the ensuing Academic terms of that institution.—[*New Brunswick*]

**DECK LOADS.**—Important to Shipowners. The Chairman of the Underwriters' Association, at Liverpool, having brought under the consideration of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade a practice which prevails in certain North American Ports of permitting dealers and other wood goods to be stowed in the poops of vessels above the main deck, with the view of evading the provisions of the Act of 8th and 9th Vict., c. 93, the Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws at this port has received directions from the Honorable Commissioners of Customs in London, to take the necessary measures for preventing a recurrence of the practice complained of, as being contrary to the provisions of the Deck Load Law. The practice alluded to above of stowing cargo in the poops of vessels, has hitherto been allowed at this Port, the Officers being under the impression that as the poops were measured, and all tonnage dues charged on them, cargo could legally be carried there. In future, however, no cargo can be carried above the main deck between the 1st September and the 1st May.—[*Ibid*]

**Extensive Robbery of Diamonds and Jewellery.**—A young man named Leon Morey, was yesterday arrested by Officer Baldwin, of the Eight ward, on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of diamonds, diamond jewelry, gold breast pins, ear rings, bracelets &c., to the value of about 4,000, the property of Francisco de Silva, residing at No. 8 Lonsdale street. Mr. Silva is a boarder at the above named premises, and the father of the accused is the landlord of the house. On Wednesday last, Mr. Silva handed the key of his room to Mr. Morey, senior, with a request to have room fixed and cleaned. At seven o'clock in the evening Mr. Silva returned home and found his room door unlocked, his bureau drawers forced open, his trunk broken open and his property missing. A small crow bar and a bunch of keys were lying beside the trunk. Inquiry was immediately made in the neighborhood, when a woman who keeps a junk shop near by, identified the crow bar as one which she had sold to a young man bearing the description of the accused. A complaint was then made against him before Justice Stuart, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. The affidavit of the woman in question has not yet been taken, and it is not known whether she will positively identify him. The accused stoutly denies all knowledge of the matter. The parties living in the house are nearly all Frenchmen. The complainant is a Spaniard. No portion of the property has been recovered.—[*N. V. Democrat*]

**Cost of a Passenger Car.**—The cost of one of the long passenger cars is, on an average about \$2000. There are in the United States upwards of eighty private car manufacturing factories, exclusive of those railways which make and repair all for their own use.

A little boy seeing a gentleman in the street, placed himself in a convenient place to speak in him; when the gentleman came up, the boy pulled off his hat, held it out to the gentleman and begged a few cents.

"Money," said the gentleman, "you had better ask for manners than money."

I asked, said the boy, for what I thought you had most of.

Our devil says, the reason that red-headed people make the best soldiers is, because they always carry fire-locks on their shoulders.

Damages—something which a man is sure to get if he goes to law for them.