

# Oil Fluid.

from New York.  
L. CANADA  
FLOUR.  
from Boston—  
newest pattern,  
do do.

WHITLOCK.  
1, 1851.—3

LOTTE.

State of Daniel Cun-  
e Parish of Saint  
y of Charlotte, de-

lan Doon adminis-  
and singular the  
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ingham deceased at  
hath this day filed  
and they are here-  
fore me at a Court  
of the Office of the Re-  
saint Andrews, in  
Charlotte, on Saturday  
PRIL, next, at the  
noon, to attend the  
of the Account of  
hand and the Seal of  
this tenth day of  
1851.

H. HATCH.  
Surr. Judge.  
Probates.

UNSWICK.  
ASSEMBLY.  
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of 1851—  
all of a private nature  
y or relief, shall be re-  
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g of the Session, but  
e Clerk of this House  
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e fifty printed copies  
sent to each of the  
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al Gazette, and the  
County where News-

House will sustain re-  
vances to Teachers of  
Schools, unless it shall  
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cher was not certified  
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was not compelled to  
her School on account  
duct.

P. WETMORE. Cl.  
TS &c.  
B. BALSON.  
ved a fresh supply of  
PICES &c.  
g which are,  
Zante CURRANTS,  
NITS, CONFECTIONS,  
barrels CANADA FLOUR,  
SH GROUND ditto.  
RAY," lying at the market  
wharf.  
d BUTTER, from 20lbs  
general assortment of Gro-  
ed of at the lowest prices for  
December 24.

FOR SALE.

250 Acres of Land, situ-  
assant Ridge, so called, in  
Charlotte, being Lot No. 12.  
For particulars and a  
d, apply at the Office of the  
Andrews  
WILLIAM KER  
xm

don from London, via St.

Congon Tea.

"Martell" Brandy,  
Rotterdam Geneva  
blue Poland Starch,  
& Martin's Japan Black.

per the Grace from Liver-

pool—

old FORT WINE,  
old Jamaica Rum,  
old Port Wine.

Best Cognac BRANDY  
"Martell," "Hennessey" &  
U. Vine Brands.

va Sherry.

**The Standard.**  
19 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY  
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Advertising by the year, as may be agreed on.

# The Standard, OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Evaris sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 22] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1852. [Vol. 19

## TIMBER BERTHS ST. CROIX RIVER, &c.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, May 19, 1852.

THE right of Licence to cut and carry away Timber and Lumber until the first day of May 1853, from Crown Lands, in the following situations, which were last year under Licence to the undermentioned persons, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at this Office, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of Wednesday the twenty third day of June next. Upset price twenty shillings per square mile.

(Surveyed lots of land heretofore applied for, and improved to the value of ten pounds are excepted.)

No.	Name.	Sq. Miles.	Situation.
40	Maurice Hill	9	Mud Lake, River Saint Croix
41	do	3	Hinkley Point
42	do	31	Pirate Brook
44	John F. Grimmer	6	Palphrey Lake
45	Thomas Toul	6 1/2	River St. Croix
50	Ephraim C. Gates	2	Grand Scodice Lake
51	do	3	do
56	William L. McAllister	2	Canoe River
57	do	2 1/2	Pirate Brook
58	do	2	Canoe River
59	Japhet H. McAllister	4	Musquash Brook
60	James Murchie	3 1/2	Mud Lake
61	do	6 1/2	River St. Croix
62	do	5	Canoe River
63	William E. McAllister	2	North Lake
64	George Matheson	2	Magaguadavic
82	Alfred Gilmer	2	Magaguadavic river
84	Gideon Prescott	4	Popelogan river
85	do	6	do
86	do	2	do
87	do	10	Big and Little New Rivers
88	Dominicus Millican	2	Pratt's Brook
89	Daniel Gilmer	2	Magaguadavic
90	do	7	Magaguadavic Lake
91	do	6	do
92	do	3 1/2	Piskeshagan river
93	do	9	M Douglas Stream
95	do	5	Magaguadavic Lake
97	do	4 1/2	M Douglas Stream
98	do	2	do
99	do	2	Bonny river
100	do	4	Piskeshagan river
102	do	2	Magaguadavic Lake
103	do	3	Bonny river
104	do	6 1/2	M Douglas Lake
105	do	8	Flume Ridge
106	Thomas Davis	2	Magaguadavic-Lakes
107	William F. Robinson	2	New River
108	James Robinson	2 1/2	Leprae and New Rivers
109	Jehu M'Connell	6	Bonny river
110	do	2	Piskeshagan river
111	do	2	do
112	do	2	Magaguadavic river
113	do	2	do
114	do	2	Upper Niles Brook
115	do	3	Magaguadavic Lake
116	do	3 1/2	do
117	do	2	Magaguadavic river
118	do	2	Bonny river
119	do	3	Flume Ridge
122	Arthur H. Gilmer	2	Clarence Hill
123	do	4	Clarence Brook
155	William Garcelon	2	Clarence Hill
156	do	2	Clarence Brook
157	Hugh White	2	Red Rock
235	Jehu M'Adam	2	Palphrey Lake
236	do	3	Second Scodice Lake
237	do	2	Big English Cove
239	do	3	Monument Brook
240	do	3 1/2	Grand Scodice Lake
241	do	2	Monument Brook
242	do	10	Loon Bay, Chipewoke
243	do	2	Monument Brook
245	George M. Porter	3	Musquash Brook
246	H. H. Hill	3 1/2	do
247	do	2	North Lake
249	Colin C. Murchie	2	Grand Scodice Lake
251	Bela R. Lawrence	5	Leprae river
254	do	2	do
514	Samuel Logan	2	Clarence Brook
517	Joseph Pratt	4	Clarence Hill
547	George H. Hart	2	Piskeshagan river
602	Solomon Vail	2	Magaguadavic
614	Ninian Lindsay	7 1/2	Flume Ridge
719	John M'Connell	7 1/2	Piskeshagan and Pelitoma
720	do	2	Piskeshagan river
721	do	5 1/2	do
722	do	2	Red Rock Lake
723	do	2	M Douglas Inlet
724	Simeon Howe	4	Kedron
725	Daniel Gilmer	10	M Douglas Lake
726	John M'Connell	2	Magaguadavic river
727	Gideon Preston	3	Popelogan river
753	Nathaniel Lamb	2	Saint Croix
761	Alfred Gilmer	5	N. E. Magaguadavic
762	William F. Robinson	6	New river
763	Daniel Gilmer	2	Magaguadavic
766	Alfred Gilmer	2	M Douglas Lake
785	William Brookway	2	Clarence Hill
807	B. R. Lawrence	3	Leprae river
808	do	2	do
830	John M'Connell	2 1/2	Pelitoma
831	Daniel Gilmer	2 1/2	Magaguadavic
966	George H. Hart	4	Davis Brook
1039	Joseph Hill	2	Pleasant Ridge
1055	William Brookway	2 1/2	Front Brook
1065	James Brookway	2	Magaguadavic river
1083	Henry Frye	8 1/2	Digdegush river
1089	do	2 1/2	do
1090	do	10	do
1187	John M'Connell	3	Flume Ridge
1199	Henry Ballentine	2 1/2	Magaguadavic river
1201	Justus Wetmore	2	Clear Lake
1206	John Sherman	2	North River
1245	Daniel McLaughlin	7	Grand Maran
1257	William Crane	2	Square Lake

NOTE.—All inquiries at this Office for information regarding the above Berths must be made before the 21st day of June next.

ROBT. D. WILMOT, Sor. Gen.

## From the Quebec Morn. Chronicle. THE LAMENTABLE APATHY OF THE HON. JOSEPH HOWE.

Mr. Howe is possibly one of the most able of Colonial statesmen. Not only is he possessed of tact and energy; but he is far-seeing and prudent. Possibly no individual ever did more, in so short a time, to bring before the British public the capabilities of British North America. His letter to Earl Gray, on the subject of the Halifax and Quebec Railway was not only a masterpiece of composition but it was able, convincing, and consequently effective. It drew from the late Secretary for the Colonies a pledge which only for circumstance which have since arisen, would have resulted in the immediate commencement of a line of railway the indirect effect of which upon the prosperity of this part of her Majesty's dominions is incalculable. Not only would a large amount of British capital have been thrown into the provinces, but in addition, the unpeopled wilds of Nova Scotia would have been filled with an active and industrious population, whose necessities must have incredibly increased the commercial intercourse between the parent state and her dependencies, to the great advantage of both. The immediate commencement of this much desired and needed railroad has, however, been delayed. The golden harvest, with the prospects of which Mr. Howe gladdened the inhabitants of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is not yet to be reaped. The sky, since that promising time, has been overcast and now the gloom is positively depressing. The prejudices of New Brunswick have been overcome; Canada is satisfied and ready to assist in the construction of the work from which such advantages are to be reaped. But all is not ripe for work. Nova Scotia hangs back. Mr. Howe, who previously was so active, so full of hope hangs back. Mr. Hincks and Mr. Chandler are moving heaven and earth to induce the British Government to come to the aid of the colonies, merely to endorse colonial paper, so that the money needed for the desired undertaking may be obtained at the lowest possible rate of interest. The British Government hesitate, and why? Less because they are uncertain as to their own position—as to the possibility of their being able to retain the reins of government, than because it would appear from the absence of Mr. Howe, that the colonists are not agreed among themselves about the line. Is this absence of one, who is so capable of influencing all with whom he comes in contact execrable, or even patriotic? The nicely balanced state of parties in Nova Scotia might be urged in extenuation, but surely it is not patriotic to withhold an aid so powerful, when the withholding of it endangers the success of a scheme which it should be the object of every North American patriot to advance. England is not we should fancy, positively opposed to aid us. She only requires to see her way clear. It is only necessary that the advantages of aiding us should be made manifest; and that might be done by a reference to the United States.—British gold has surely helped to make the great Republic England's best customer. The bridges, the railroads, the canals, the very State Houses have been built by borrowed capital, and these works have afforded employment for the poor of older countries, whose wants in this new country, have, in turn, enriched the British manufactures, and swelled the revenues of England. Desperate as Canada is of manufactures, what other results could accrue with respect to England and these provinces than that which has happened with respect to the United States, were British capital invested here? We know of none other. Repudiation is impossible; and that which results from the investment of British capital in certain States of the American Union in spite of repudiation, would certainly result here where British gold is even safer and more remunerative than in the Bank of England. Mr. Howe is greatly to blame for not going home. His right to anticipate a failure cannot be admitted. It was his duty, as it ought to have been his pride, to have endeavored even to have eclipsed his former achievement, an achievement which will hand his name to posterity. Mr. Hincks cannot be blamed for his want of success, supposing it actually turns out that he has been unsuccessful. He has been quietly opposed. Those who ought to have assisted him have refused to do so. Neither his talent, his untiring industry, his zeal, nor his energy, could avail him anything against the blighting absence of the Hon. Joseph Howe and the inference likely to be drawn from such absence. They are not agreed upon a line themselves. Sir John Pakington may have argued, how can they expect the government which I represent, to come to their aid. Mr. Hincks says that Canada prefers the St. John Valley line, and Mr. Chandler says that New Brunswick decidedly prefers it, and indeed would agree to no other; but where is Nova Scotia, where is Mr. Howe? No where: no where hereabout, and therefore, the bag containing the seven millions of sovereigns is no where.—The seven millions of sovereigns which in a

century hence might have represented seven millions of active, industrious, intelligent, and calculating human beings closely connected with Great Britain, and filling the pockets of some future Cobden, are not come-at-able, all through the apathy of the Hon. Joseph Howe, who earned for himself the proud title of the American Railway King.

## AN AFFECTIONATE SPIRIT.

We sometimes meet with men who seem to think that any indulgence in affectionate feelings is a weakness. They will return from a journey and greet their families with distant dignity, and move among their children with the cold and lofty splendor of an iceberg, surrounded with its broken fragments. There is hardly a more unnatural sight on earth than one of these families without hearts.

A father had better extinguish his son's eyes than taken away his heart. Who that has experienced the joys of friendship, and knows the worth of affection, would not rather lose all that is beautiful in nature's scenery, than be robbed of the hidden treasures of his heart. Who would not rather follow his child to the grave than entomb his parental affection?

Cherish, then your heart's best affections. Indulge in the warm gushing emotions of filial, parental fraternal love. Think it not a weakness. God is love. Love every thing and everybody that is lovely. Teach your children to love; to love the flowers, to love the birds, to love their parents—to love their God. Let it be the studied object of your domestic culture to give them a warm heart and ardent affections. You cannot make the cords of love too strong, and be assured that in nurturing the principles of affection, you are nurturing the principles of virtue.—*Vermont Family Visitor.*

**TAKES IN BOSTON.**—The amount to be raised by taxation for the support of the city government of Boston this year is \$1170000, which is less by \$188,000 than the expenditure of last year. Among the items are—schools \$255,000, fire department \$65,000, streets \$100,000, city debt \$54,000, police \$43,000, and newspaper advertising \$2,700.

## Arrival of the Steamship CAMBRIA AT HALIFAX.

The Royal Mail steamship Cambria, arrived at Halifax on the 26th ult., with dates to the 15th: she brought 52 passengers.

The fetes in Paris passed off brilliantly, without any attempt at the Empire.

Corn was dull and money abundant.

The Cotton market was active, without any change in price. The sales of the week reached 111,900 bales.

The bullion in the Bank of England is now above twenty millions sterling.

**FREIGHTS.**—In consequence of the excess of tonnage brought into Liverpool by the westerly winds, charters can be made at about half the prices of last month. Freight to New York, 10s. to 11. for iron; to Boston, 15s. to 17s. 6d.

**PARLIAMENTARY.**—The motion to abolish the paper duty and the newspaper stamp has been voted down in the Commons. The majority against the measure was nearly 100. The Militia Bill was still under discussion. A motion was brought forward in the Commons on Thursday for a committee to enquire into the system of education pursued at the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth. The motion was met by an amendment that the House should resolve itself into a committee to consider a Bill to repeal the Maynooth endowment and all other grants in aid of Religious institutions. A long debate ensued, which brought out the whole force of the House. Further consideration of the question was adjourned until the 18th inst.

In the course of the debate on the Militia Bill on the 14th, it was stated that Government intended sending a military force to Australia, the Colony to pay the expenses.

The Woolen manufacturers of England are alarmed at the prospect of a deficiency in the supply of Australian wool, caused by the flight of the shepherds to the gold mines.—A deputation had been appointed to draw the attention of the Government to the subject.

Two destructive accidents have happened in the Welsh mines. The first was an explosion of fire damp, by which, 80 persons perished; and the other was the flooding of a pit, by which 65 were drowned.

The Crystal Palace, is definitely bought for £70,000, by the directors of the Brighton railway, who intend by the aid of a joint stock company to erect it at Sydenham, and open it as an exotic garden by the 1st of May.

Rumour says that Lord Glengall will supersede Lord Dalhousie as Governor General of India.

Business in Manchester continued very active, and the accounts from the manufacturing districts were satisfactory.

Kossuth's relatives were at Dresden on the 5th inst., on their way to Bremen.

A decree of the Grand Duke of Tuscany

## LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrearages are paid.

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abolishes the Constitution, and restores matters as they were before 1848.

An Englishman, named Murray, has been sentenced to death at Rome, for associating with political assassins.

**FRANCE.**—The long-anticipated 10th of May, passed over with the greatest *calm*, and without the slightest disturbance. 60,000 troops were drawn up in the Champ de Mars, and not many short of half a million were spectators of the ceremony. At noon, the President arrived at the head of a brilliant staff, and proceeded to review the soldiers; after which, the presentation of standards, surrounded by the Imperial eagle, was made to the Colonels of the various regiments.—He subsequently addressed them in a speech very ably put together, in which he says:—

"The Roman eagle, adopted by the Emperor Napoleon, was the most striking emblem of the regeneration and grandeur of France. It disappeared with our misfortunes; it ought to return when France recovered from her defeats, and, as mistress of herself, seems no longer to repudiate her own glory. Resume then, soldiers, these eagles, not as a menace against foreigners, but as the symbol of our independence—as the souvenir of which our heroic epoch, and as the mark of each regiment, nobly earned, and in defence of those emblems that have so often led our fathers to victory."

The address was immediately placarded throughout the city. The Clergy, headed by the Archbishop of Paris, mustered to the number of 800 around a gorgeous altar erected in the field, and bestowed their blessing on the standards. About 2000 crosses and medals were distributed. The troops then defiled before the President, and the ceremony concluded.

The Minister of the Interior has written to Merano, exempting himself from taking the oath of allegiance to the President. General Changarnier also refuses to take the oaths. He says that Louis Napoleon Bonaparte has frequently attempted to make him swerve from the straight line which he had traced for himself, and to induce him to lend himself to his ambitious designs, by offering him the rank of Marshal, as well as promising him other preferments and advantages.

**AUSTRALIA.**—An arrival from Port Philip brings dates to the 29th January from the Victoria gold fields, 11 days later. The yield of precious metal was unchecked. Labour commanded very high rates; reapers 28s. per day. Gold was selling at £2 18s. to £3 per ounce.

**INDIA AND CHINA.**—A telegraph despatch from Trieste anticipates the India mail, with Calcutta dates to April 7th. The expedition against Burmah had sailed to attack Rangoon. There were new outbreaks on the north frontier of India. Freight at Bombay £3 10 to £3 15 per ton, for London or Liverpool.

**WOMAN DROWNED.**—The River Mail Steam-er "Ottawa" says that Kingston Whig of 14th inst., came up yesterday, with a vast many deck passengers on board. Among the rest were the family of Mr. John Armstrong, late Barrack Sergeant at St. Helens, consisting of himself, wife and three children. As the boat came up the "Rapide du Plat" about four o'clock on the morning of yesterday, the wife was in the stern of the boat, and accented by some frenzy, jumped overboard into the midst of the rapid waters. Of course, it was impossible to stop the boat, and the woman was drowned. The wretched husband stayed behind at the next landing place, Williamsburgh, to look after the body of his wife, and the motherless children come on to Kingston. They are staying at the City Hotel.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

**ANECDOTE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.**—He was a member of a light dragoon volunteer corps in Edinburgh in 1787. The commander of the corps, as "not unusually happens, was ignorant of his duty, and required to have a card of his movements constantly in his hand. One unfortunate morning—a very cold one—he forgot to bring this document along with him; and was, of course, desperately nonplussed. He could positively do nothing. The troop stood for twenty minutes quite motionless, while he was, vainly endeavouring to find the means of supplying the requisite document. At this moment, when the men were all as cold as their own stirrups, and were more like a set of mutes at a funeral than a band of readebated volunteers, ready to do battle at whatever odds against the might of France, Sir Walter came limping up, and said to a few of the other officers, in his grave way, "I think the corpse is rather long in lifting this morning; a drollery so fit to the occasion and to the feelings that the whole of them burst out in a fit of laughing, which speedily communicated to the whole corps. [Chamber's Miscellany.]

**Living High.**—A physician ordered a patient to live higher (i. e., more freely). The poor man mistook the doctor, and repaired to the garret, where, unfortunately, he expired before his next visit.