

Oil Fluid.
From New York—
No. 1. CANADA
FLOUR.
From Boston—
Sieves, newest patterns,
do do.
W. WHITLOCK,
24, 1851.—3.

URT.
HARLOTTE.
Estate of Daniel Cun-
the Parish of Saint
inity of Charlotte, Co.
chlin Doon admini-
all and singular the
credits which were of
tingham deceased at
1, this day filed
said Estate, and had
ditors and next of Kin
d all persons interested
may appear and attend
lowance of the said

is therefore hereby gi-
tors and next of Kin of
nd to all persons intere-
ate, 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
ternoon, to attend the
ce of the Account of
or.
Hand and the Seal of
1, this tenth day of
1851.
H. HATCH,
Surr. Judge

Probates.
UNSWICK.

ASSEMBLY.
re adopted as S ending
of 1851—
bill of a private nature
year relief, shall be re-
after the fourteenth
of the Session, both
the Clerk of this House
as to the meeting of
in the several Counties
of this Province to be
Gazette, and two
County White News-
House will sustain re-
ances to Teachers of
Schools, unless it shall
east two Trustees of
where such School
wing the time actually
to be licensed—the
eter was not certified
eordinary was—and
was not compelled to
er School on account
dug.
P. WETMORE, Clerk

TS &c.
BALSON
ed a fresh supply of
PICES &c,
which are,
Zanie CURRANTS,
UTS, CONFECTIONS,
urels CANADA FLOUR,
H GROUND ditto,
AY, lying at the market
d BUTTER, from 20lbs.

OR SALE.
50 Acres of Land, situ-
and Ridge, so called, in
dote, being Lot No. 13
For particulars and a
apply at the office of the
WILLIAM KER,
am

from London, via St
Dongou Tea,
Martell Brandy,
Rotterdam Geneva
sive Poland Starch,
Martin's Japan Black,
The Grace from Liver-
port Wine,
Port Wine,
at Cognac BRANDY,
Martell's Hennessy &
Vine Brands
Sherry.

Original issues in Poor Condition.
Best copy available

The Standard,
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Each repetition of Ditto
First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d 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.

E caris sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 20] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1852. [Vol. 19

The County of Charlotte to D. W. Jack, Treasurer.

Date	Description	Amount
April 10	To paid D. A. Rose, Esquire, Coroner, for services	28 6
16	John McLachlan, for Printing	2 8
22	Wellington Hatch, Esq., Clerk, for services	39 13 4
22	Charles Kennedy, for Printing	1 16
22	Robert Ross, for work at Gaol	6 7 6
22	Adam Smith, for Printing	2 4 9
23	W. R. M. Law, Gaoler, for services	42 10
23	George Moor, Tinsmith	4 4
23	J. J. Hanson, for services on a Bench Warrant	1 15
23	C. R. Hatheway, Esq., for services	5 5
24	William Henan, Constable, for services	9 14
24	Richard Haddock, do do	5 6
24	Robert Shaw, do do	1 5
24	Peter Dorin, do do	8 9
24	Constables attending November Circuit	8 8
24	Do Last Sessions	6
25	Andrew Elliott, for services under the Liquor law	12 10
26	Dr. Gove, and Dr. M'Stay, for Medical services	4
26	Th. Gove, do	10
26	William Henry, Constable, for services	13 6
26	Do do	12 6
28	Thomas Jones, Esq., Sheriff, for services	26 6 9
28	Justus Wetmore, Assessment refunded,	1 12 6
12	H. H. Hatch, for blank Record Book	2 10
19	Dimock & Wilson, sundries for Court House	2 6
19	Geo. D. Street, Esq., for Insurance	5 5
19	Patrick Clinch, Esq., Coroner, for services	4 3
28	W. Henan, for conveying Lunatic to St. John	5
28	D. O'Leary, for Bread	1 7
28	Justices Moses and Brown, for services	4 7 6
28	D. A. Rose, Esq., Coroner, do	3 17 6
28	James Milligan, for Fuel	1 10
28	W. Henan, for conveying Lunatic to St. John	5
28	James Scallion, cartage of Fuel	6 3
28	Joseph Moore, Esq., for services	7 7 8
28	Dr. Gove, for Medical services	1 1
28	Dr. Gove, account as Coroner	3 14
28	Adam Smith, for Printing	6 10
28	Constables attending Supreme Court	13 14
28	W. Henan, Constable for services	1 6
28	Richard Haddock, do do	13 4
28	Robert Shaw, do do	8
28	Peter Dorin, do do	10 6
28	C. R. Hatheway, Esq., for services	5 19 2
28	D. O'Leary, for Bread	2 15 11
28	Wellington Hatch, Esq., Clerk, for services	42 0 3
28	James Scallion, cartage of Fuel	1 10
28	William Scott, do	12
28	Thomas Berry, work on Gaol	15 3
28	W. R. M. Law, Gaoler, for services	42 10
28	William Ker, Esq., do	7 16 6
28	Hugh McGrath, for Glazing	9
28	Patrick Clinch, Esq., Coroner, for services	5 9
28	Odell & Turner, sundries for Court House	1 6 9
28	Thomas Jones, Esq., Sheriff, for services	15
28	Dimock & Wilson, for Coal	13 9
28	Dr. M'Stay, attending prisoner	10 7 4
28	William Whitlock, for Coat	15
1852.		
Jan. 3	D. O'Leary, for Bread	3 1 10 1/2
April 1	D. O'Leary, for Bread	3 19 6
12	Salary for the past year	20
	Balance in hand	164 15 3 1/2
		£589 8 1
	CR.	
1851.	By Balance in hand, 7th April, 1851	£57 7 5
April 7	C. R. Hatheway, Esq., received for Fines	10
8	Daniel Lee, Collector of Rates St. George, rec. on acct. of	11
22	Assessment 1850	
	Wellington Hatch, Esq., received for Licences	147 2 6
	Do do Fines	6 5
Aug. 20	D. A. Rose, Esq., for a fine	7 18 3
25	Isaac Knight, Esq., on account of Fines	4 17 6
Sept. 4	Wellington Hatch, Esq., do do	3
15	J. W. Street, Esq., Auction Tax for 1851	5
18	D. A. Rose, Esq., on account of Fines	3
	Joseph Moore, Esq., do	15
Oct. 2	Wellington Hatch, Esq., for Licences	20 7 6
1852.		
April 5	Joseph Moore, Esq., on account of Fines	2
8	James W. Street, Esq., Auction Tax, for 1852	3
10	Wellington Hatch, Esq., recovered from Auctioneers in 1851	10
12	Amount received on account of Assessment for 1851 from the Parish Collectors of St. Andrews	£75
	St. Stephen	81 9 2
	St. James	15
	St. David	24
	St. Patrick	22
	St. George	40 6 4
	Pennfield	12 7
	West Isles	10 16 1/2
	Campobello	8 19 2
	Grand Mannan	12 6 4
		305 4 1/2
		£589 8 1

Arrival of the Steamship CANADA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!
The Royal Mail steamer Canada arrived at Halifax on Tuesday evening, with 51 passengers. She left Liverpool on the 1st May, and experienced strong westerly winds, the greater part of the passage. She passed the Africa at midnight on the 1st, off the Shetlands.
The Atlantic from New York arrived at Liverpool on Thursday 29th April.
The steamship Great Britain sailed from Liverpool on the 1st for New York, with 160 passengers.
The Cotton market remained steady. Sales of the week, 69,910 bales. Broadstuffs were dull and rather lower; a favourable change in the weather and genial showers had tended to produce this.
Freights were lower and also rates of passage, chiefly attributable to the numerous arrivals from sea during the week.
The Money Market was steady throughout the week, and continued at 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 per cent. for Bankers' 60 day acceptances. Consols closed on Friday at 99 1/2 to 99 1/4 for account.
The House of Commons was occupied on Wednesday in discussing a measure proposing to abolish Religious Tests in the Scotch University. After a long debate, the measure was rejected by 15 majority.
The second reading of the Colonial Bishop's Bill was made the occasion of a speech by Mr. Gladstone in favour of appointing Bishops in connection with the Church of England to the Colonies. The debate was adjourned till the 29th May.
In the House of Lords on Thursday, Earl Granville took occasion to ask the Government whether the honours that were paid to Gen. Ross, on his landing at Plymouth, were by order of the Government. Lord Malmsbury gave an evasive reply, to the effect that he believed no orders went from his department, but one who showed great distinction and kindness to the British merchants who had traded with his country, and whatever his cruelties (unfortunately not exaggerated) had been in South America, the English Government could not mark them here by any stigma.
The Commons the same day had before them a motion to regulate the revenues of church. Leave was granted to bring in a bill on the subject.
Mr. Haywood's motion for a Committee to consider the propriety of preserving the Crystal Palace came up, and a long debate ensued which terminated in a division of 103 for Committee, to 321 against it—so the Palace will be pulled down. Its demolition commences to day, May 1st, the anniversary of its opening.
On Friday, according to announcement, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward the Budget. It proposes to repeal none of the existing taxes; says nothing of imposing new ones, except the continuation of the income and property tax, for a limited time; estimates that the income of the coming year will be from present sources £51,625,000 and the expenditure £41,163,979, leaving a surplus of £10,461,021.
The estimate is looked on favourably, as far as opinion has had time to express itself.
The Halifax and Quebec Railway was also the subject of some conversation. Mr. Cobden asked the Colonial Secretary, Packington, if he would lay the correspondence relating to that Railway before the House.—Sir J. Packington demurred; and Mr. Cobden said he would place a motion for it on the notice Book. Secretary Packington replied in reply, that nothing had taken place between the late Government and the parties who were anxious for the construction of the line, that could be construed into a qualified assent. The language of Earl Grey went no further than to say that the Government would be no parties to any such guarantee as that sought for, unless they were satisfied with the line. The subject, however, was now under the notice of the Government.
The London papers contain a sickening narrative of the sufferings and death by starvation of a Missionary party on the island of Fickion, off Cape Horn. The Mission was under the direction of Capt. Gardiner, a gentleman of some fortune, and Mr. Misidiate, a catechist.
A line of Electric Telegraph is almost completed between Galway and Dublin, to connect with the submarine line to England.
The Government declines to take possession of the newly discovered Guano Islands off Lofos. The refusal excites a good deal of irritation among shippers and agriculturists.
Dutch ships are getting out for our ports, and it is expected that the season will be a profitable one.

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.
of her food goes to form milk. A fattening ox may be led five per cent. at first, four and a half per cent. when half fat, and afterwards four per cent. This is independent of other food. A grown sheep will take three and a third per cent. of its weight in hay, to keep in good store condition. Animals in a growing state require largest food and it is very poor economy to stint them. [The Plow.
IMPERIAL AID TO RAILWAYS.
The Railway policy of the Imperial Government may be gathered by a perusal of the following extract from an English newspaper:—
House of Commons, March 16.—Mr. J. Stuart moved a resolution affirming the expediency of affording Parliamentary assistance to the intercourse and traffic of the Western Highlands, and Isles by the construction of a railway from Olan, in Argyleshire to Glasgow. He offered to let the resolution stand over until the Government were satisfied that they should reasonably adopt it.
After some remarks, by Mr. McGregor in favour of the motion, and by Sir G. Strickland against it.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he did not think Mr. Stuart had established the position which he professed to make the basis of his case. He (Mr. D'Israeli) did not lay down a rule that the State should not under any circumstances, assist private enterprise; but the principle must be received with very great caution. If a large outlay had been made upon a work of great magnitude, in a suffering district, and if it appeared that, when finished, there was a fair prospect of remuneration, the Government might, in such circumstances, be justified in lending assistance. But at present, in this case, avowedly nothing had been done.
NEWSPAPER DEBTS.—In a case recently tried in Philadelphia, where a suit was brought by the Germantown Telegraph against a subscriber, for twelve years' subscription, the Judge charged the jury, as reported by the Philadelphia papers, as follows:—
When a person subscribes for a paper, and gives direction where it shall be left, he is bound to pay for it, unless he prescribes the time for which it shall be left. If a subscriber wishes to discontinue the paper, it is his duty to square his accounts and then give notice of a discontinuance. If a paper is sent to a person through the Post Office, and he takes it out, he is bound to pay for it. If a subscriber changes his residence, it does not follow that the carrier must take notice of it, and deliver the paper at the place where he was first directed to leave it is a delivery to the subscriber, unless the publisher receives notice to discontinue or send it to another place.
FORTY MILES AN HOUR.
A correspondent of the Albany Journal in an article under the title of "Railroad Accidents and Legislation Thereon," speaking of speed at forty miles an hour, says:—
Men who are used to the railroad, and to the working of the rolling stock, know what such a rate of speed is and how wonderful is the operation. Let us examine it. An engine, tender and train of four passenger cars and one baggage car, when properly loaded, will not be much less than eighty tons weight. This body at the rate of forty miles an hour, moves about sixty feet in a second. That is between two beats of a clock it flies across a common street. The driving wheels, if six feet diameter, revolve three times in a second. The common wheels of the cars revolve about eight times in a second. The revolutions of the driving wheels are produced by the motion of the piston. Thus there are six motions of the piston on the second, and at each of these motions a valve is opened or closed; for the taking or exhaustion steam from the cylinder. This must be a complete and perfect operation each time, to produce the speed. But there are two cylinders, working at opposite sides of the engine, and at different points on the crank of the wheel, or axle, as may be, and they do not move at the same instant or rate, they alternate, and thus each performing the same office, they divide a second into twelve equal parts at periods, in each of which the perfect and complete operation of taking or exhausting steam is performed, and at the end of each motion the piston actually stops and turns the other way. Now, the cylinder could not count or comprehend these motions. The car could not distinguish the exhausts, though each is as perfect and distinct as when the engine is drawing a heavy load four or five miles an hour, when it seems to labor and to cough as if struggling with its load. This is a speed of forty miles an hour analyzed. Now must there not be very greatly increased liability to accident at such a rate of speed? Who can see the strains upon parts of machinery that may result, in a fracture when moving at this rate?

AMOUNT OF FOOD REQUIRED BY ANIMALS.

The amount of food required by animals is a subject of great interest to agriculturists and stock raisers. It is a well known fact that the quantity of food required by an animal is not proportional to its weight, but to its surface. Thus, a small animal requires a larger quantity of food per pound of its weight than a large animal. This is because the surface of a small animal is larger in proportion to its weight than that of a large animal. The amount of food required by an animal is also affected by its age, sex, and the season of the year. It is a well known fact that a young animal requires a larger quantity of food than an old animal, and that a male animal requires a larger quantity of food than a female animal. It is also a well known fact that an animal requires a larger quantity of food in the winter than in the summer. This is because the animal requires more food to keep warm in the winter than in the summer. The amount of food required by an animal is also affected by the quality of the food. It is a well known fact that an animal requires a larger quantity of food if the food is of poor quality than if it is of good quality. This is because the animal requires more food to obtain the same amount of nourishment if the food is of poor quality than if it is of good quality. The amount of food required by an animal is also affected by the amount of exercise that the animal takes. It is a well known fact that an animal requires a larger quantity of food if it takes a great deal of exercise than if it takes little exercise. This is because the animal requires more food to supply the energy that it expends in taking exercise than if it takes little exercise. The amount of food required by an animal is also affected by the amount of work that the animal does. It is a well known fact that an animal requires a larger quantity of food if it does a great deal of work than if it does little work. This is because the animal requires more food to supply the energy that it expends in doing work than if it does little work. The amount of food required by an animal is also affected by the amount of rest that the animal takes. It is a well known fact that an animal requires a larger quantity of food if it takes a great deal of rest than if it takes little rest. This is because the animal requires more food to supply the energy that it expends in taking rest than if it takes little rest. The amount of food required by an animal is also affected by the amount of sleep that the animal takes. It is a well known fact that an animal requires a larger quantity of food if it takes a great deal of sleep than if it takes little sleep. This is because the animal requires more food to supply the energy that it expends in taking sleep than if it takes little sleep. The amount of food required by an animal is also affected by the amount of drinking that the animal does. It is a well known fact that an animal requires a larger quantity of food if it drinks a great deal than if it drinks little. This is because the animal requires more food to supply the energy that it expends in drinking than if it drinks little. The amount of food required by an animal is also affected by the amount of urinating that the animal does. It is a well known fact that an animal requires a larger quantity of food if it urinates a great deal than if it urinates little. This is because the animal requires more food to supply the energy that it expends in urinating than if it urinates little. The amount of food required by an animal is also affected by the amount of defecating that the animal does. It is a well known fact that an animal requires a larger quantity of food if it defecates a great deal than if it defecates little. This is because the animal requires more food to supply the energy that it expends in defecating than if it defecates little. The amount of food required by an animal is also affected by the amount of breathing that the animal does. It is a well known fact that an animal requires a larger quantity of food if it breathes a great deal than if it breathes little. This is because the animal requires more food to supply the energy that it expends in breathing than if it breathes little. The amount of food required by an animal is also affected by the amount of sweating that the animal does. It is a well known fact that an animal requires a larger quantity of food if it sweats a great deal than if it sweats little. This is because the animal requires more food to supply the energy that it expends in sweating than if it sweats little. The amount of food required by an animal is also affected by the amount of shivering that the animal does. It is a well known fact that an animal requires a larger quantity of food if it shivers a great deal than if it shivers little. This is because the animal requires more food to supply the energy that it expends in shivering than if it shivers little. The amount of food required by an animal is also affected by the amount of trembling that the animal does. It is a well known fact that an animal requires a larger quantity of food if it trembles a great deal than if it trembles little. This is because the animal requires more food to supply the energy that it expends in trembling than if it trembles little. The amount of food required by an animal is also affected by the amount of quivering that the animal does. It is a well known fact that an animal requires a larger quantity of food if it quivers a great deal than if it quivers little. This is because the animal requires more food to supply the energy that it expends in quivering than if it quivers little. The amount of food required by an animal is also affected by the amount of twitching that the animal does. It is a well known fact that an animal requires a larger quantity of food if it twitches a great deal than if it twitches little. This is because the animal requires more food to supply the energy that it expends in twitching than if it twitches little. The amount of food required by an animal is also affected by the amount of spasms that the animal does. It is a well known fact that an animal requires a larger quantity of food if it has spasms a great deal than if it has spasms little. This is because the animal requires more food to supply the energy that it expends in having spasms than if it has spasms little. The amount of food required by an animal is also affected by the amount of convulsions that the animal does. It is a well known fact that an animal requires a larger quantity of food if it has convulsions a great deal than if it has convulsions little. This is because the animal requires more food to supply the energy that it expends in having convulsions than if it has convulsions little. The amount of food required by an animal is also affected by the amount of fits that the animal does. It is a well known fact that an animal requires a larger quantity of food if it has fits a great deal than if it has fits little. This is because the animal requires more food to supply the energy that it expends in having fits than if it has fits little. The amount of food required by an animal is also affected by the amount of epilepsies that the animal does. It is a well known fact that an animal requires a larger quantity of food if it has epilepsies a great deal than if it has epilepsies little. This is because the animal requires more food to supply the energy that it expends in having epilepsies than if it has epilepsies little. The amount of food required by an animal is also affected by the amount of apoplexies that the animal does. It is a well known fact that an animal requires a larger quantity of food if it has apoplexies a great deal than if it has apoplexies little. This is because the animal requires more food to supply the energy that it expends in having apoplexies than if it has apoplexies little. The amount of food required by an animal is also affected by the amount of strokes that the animal does. It is a well known fact that an animal requires a larger quantity of food if it has strokes a great deal than if it has strokes little. This is because the animal requires more food to supply the energy that it expends in having strokes than if it has strokes little. The amount of food required by an animal is also affected by the amount of paralysis that the animal does. It is a well known fact that an animal requires a larger quantity of food if it has paralysis a great deal than if it has paralysis little. This is because the animal requires more food to supply the energy that it expends in having paralysis than if it has paralysis little. The amount of food required by an animal is also affected by the amount of dumbness that the animal does. It is a well known fact that an animal requires a larger quantity of food if it has dumbness a great deal than if it has dumbness little. This is because the animal requires more food to supply the energy that it expends in having dumbness than if it has dumbness little. The amount of food required by an animal is also affected by the amount of blindness that the animal does. It is a well known fact that an animal requires a larger quantity of food if it has blindness a great deal than if it has blindness little. This is because the animal requires more food to supply the energy that it expends in having blindness than if it has blindness little. 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