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The Standard.
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A. W. Smith.
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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 36] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1851. [Vol. 13

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS
Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
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THE PAST AND THE FUTURE.

The most extraordinary fact in the history of the past fifty years, has been the progress of the English race during the last half century. Not only in population and advanced importance have the English race advanced beyond all previous example and beyond any other people, but especially in the intellectual and social condition of the people; and the universal supply of the luxuries and refinements, once the peculiar treasure of the rich, to the great bulk of the population. In the United States, within the period, labor has increased its rewards, by its power to command a far greater supply of comfort and enjoyment, with a less amount of physical exertion than heretofore.

This great change is principally the result of the great agencies at work within the last twenty years. The application of steam power has been gradually subjecting the material world to the control of man, and has enabled him to a certain extent to reduce the forces of nature into the obedience to his will. The motive power which formerly resided in muscles of flesh has been transferred by modern science to muscles of iron. The locomotive engine has in twenty years become the great agent of civilization and progress, the most powerful instrument for good the world has yet reached, and become the most effective messenger for proclaiming peace on earth, and good will among men.

Fifty years ago, "the flames of war were raging throughout the land." This was the language of Napoleon Bonaparte, in his note to the British King, asking a termination of hostilities between England and France. Fifty years ago this day the celebrated letter of Lord Grenville, in reply to Napoleon dated January 4th, 1800, refusing all proposals for peace, lighted up afresh the flames of war, which for fifteen years involved in its horrors all the civilized nations of the earth. The battles of Marengo and Hohenlinden in the year 1800, finally established the power of the First Consul, and while England held her undisputed mastery of the seas, the French power on the Continent of Europe fifty years ago was every where in the ascendant.

What mighty changes these last fifty years have disclosed. Fifteen years of incessant and terrific butchery required an equally lengthened term of peace to supply the loss of war. But little progress had been made in advancing the condition of the race thirty years previous, till the era of locomotion was established, by the success of Stephenson's locomotive ROCKET, at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, on the 16th of October, 1825.

George Stephenson, the industrious and upright mechanic, from the collieries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has exerted greater influence upon the world than Napoleon Bonaparte! The humble engine-man, now grown up at 21 to be a stripping engineer, was an derling that practical training in 1801, after wards gave him the prize of £500 for the best locomotive on the Liverpool and Manchester railway. The introduction of tubes through which the fire should pass, and the plan of sending the steam into the chimney to create a vacuum and draught, gave to the locomotive of Stephenson the speed, which has made it the great wonder of our times, as no man can ever tread the deck of a steamboat without reverencing the name of Fulton, no well informed man can place his foot in a rail car without instinctively doing homage to the name of Stephenson.

It is impossible for any mind however capacious and enlightened, to form anything like an adequate conception of what the railway in the next century may achieve. The United States and Great Britain have been the theatre in which the locomotive has done its greatest work. It has already in 15 years time increased the passenger traffic of both countries three or four fold, and the goods traffic four or five fold. It has multiplied in the same ratio every social and physical advantage. It has invited from all other nations of Europe an emigration that is adding in greater ratio to the numerical and physical strength of our own nation, giving us a name and a power among the nations of the earth.

And still this work is but just begun. From the eastern cliff of Nova Scotia, where the shore of this Continent bends forward in an attempt to reach its sister shore of the other, a line of railway is projected, that shall connect with those already built, to be again connected with others reaching to the Pacific seas, and across whose path the clustering branches shall entwine, like the sensitive nerves of the human frame, reaching to every extremity of the system.

When this shall come to pass, and the fruits of every clime shall be shared alike by all, and when the humble dweller in the sea-board valley far distant from the sea shall be reached by the stream of the ear whistle, and be transported across the continent for the price now paid for an ordinary excursion from one Atlantic city to another, who can limit the destiny of the race, or define the boundaries of knowledge or of power.

The age of locomotion is the era of pro-

gress. Wherever the railway extends, knowledge and civilization advance in a geometrical ratio. Where the railroad is unknown "civilization" will cease, in contrast with those in possession of this sublime and beneficent agent. The steamboat, the railway and the telegraph, all the products of the last fifty years, in the hands of the people will overthrow the despotisms of the past, and reconstruct society on the principles of liberty and of social order. The world will never be at rest till they are extended everywhere. More potent than prerogative, they seek to enfranchise the whole earth. The statesman, the lawyer, and the philanthropist cannot fail to see in the working of these agencies, the most rapid progress of the race. Beyond all other physical things, they are to become the necessities of every land, harmonising in the end, all national differences, and constituting of all its kind one great brotherhood of nations. [American Railroad Journal.]

WANTED.

AN HONEST, INDUSTRIOUS B.Y.
We lately saw an advertisement, headed as above. It conveyed to every boy an impressive moral lesson.

An honest, industrious boy is always wanted. He will be sought for, his services will be in demand, he will be respected and loved; he will be spoken of in terms of high commendation; he will always have a home; he will grow up to be a man of known worth and established character.

He will be wanted. The merchant will want him for a salesman or a clerk; the master mechanic will want him for an apprentice or journeyman; those with a job to let, will want him for a contractor, clients will want him for a lawyer; patients for a physician; religious congregations as a pastor; parents for a teacher of their children, and the people for an officer.

He will be wanted. Townsman will want him as a citizen, acquaintance as a neighbor; neighbours as a friend; families as a visitor; the world as an acquaintance; nay, girls want him as a beau, and finally as a husband.

An honest, industrious boy! Just think of it, boys, will you answer this description? Can you apply for this situation? Are you sure that you will be wanted? You may be smart and active, but will you not fill the requisition—are you honest? You may be capable—are you industrious? You may be well dressed, and create a favorable impression at first sight—are you both honest and industrious?—You may apply for a good situation—are you sure that your friends, teachers, acquaintances can recommend you to the qualities. No readiness or aptness for business will do it. You must be honest and industrious—must work and labor; then will your application for places of profit and pleasure be almost certain to succeed.

AGE OF PLANTS.

Some plants, such as the minute fungus, termed mould, only live a few hours, or at most a few days. Mosses for the most part live only one season, as do the garden plants called annuals, which die of old age, as soon as they ripen their seed. Some again, as the long-lived and the hollyhock, live for two years, occasionally prolonged to three, if their flowering be prevented. Trees again, planted in a suitable soil and situation, live for centuries. Thus the olive-tree may live three hundred years; the oak double that number; the chestnut is said to have lasted for nine hundred and fifty years; the dragon's blood tree of Teneriffe may be two thousand years old. When the wood of the interior comes to afford room, by the closeness of its texture, for the passage of pulp or sap, or for the formation of new vessels, it dies, and by all its moisture passing off into the younger wood, the fibres shrink, and are ultimately reduced to dust. The centre of the tree thus becomes dead, while the outer portion continues to live, and in this way trees may exist for many years before they perish.

Sir John Franklin's Expedition.—In the House of Commons on the 23rd of July, Mr. Amery gave notice that he would ask next day whether the report in the papers respecting Sir John Franklin and his companions was fabricated or not, and if it was, whether the law against retailing false news would be put in force by the Government, for the purpose of repressing the practice of circulating such reports.

Mr. Parker said, the Admiralty had no further knowledge respecting the report than every gentleman had who had seen the news papers; but immediately upon the report coming in their knowledge letters were written from the Admiralty to the places mentioned in order to test its truth.

The report, however, referred to is contained in a letter read at Aberdeen on the 20th ult., from the mate of the whale ship Flora, just arrived at Scotland, from a year and half cruise in the Arctic Ocean. There is a report that the Douglas named Chimera was found, and therefore the letter must be a hoax.

The *Bilancia*, a journal of Turin, states, that several persons of rank have just been

arrested at Verona and Venice, on political grounds.

COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE STANDARD.]

SIR—Having observed a letter in your Paper of the 27th inst., respecting the injustice of the Engine tax, written by a person evidently accustomed to writing for the Press, (which I candidly confess I am not), I therefore feel a diffidence in addressing you which I fear will tend to make my case not so clear as a more competent advocate would have accomplished; I hope, therefore, that an allowance will be made by your intelligent readers for my inability.

I am an yearly tenant of a house which my landlord values at £400. The furniture is my own property, which I value at £100. The landlord pays nothing towards the Engine tax. I am charged 11s. The landlord's property is supposed to be protected for many years to come by that Engine, while I can only possibly be protected for the 12 months I am in possession of the House. Surely in common justice the landlord ought to pay 4s. 5d. of the sum with which I am charged. I remain, Sir, &c.

A. B. C.

GREAT FLOOD IN GERMANY.

The details of the floods in Baden and Wurtemberg, which occurred the first week in August, are given in the Continental papers. The whole of these two states was visited at different periods by a thunder storm, equal in violence to any ever seen in the tropics. The thunder and lightning are described as most awful in various parts while the rain poured down in such quantities that the inhabitants believed a waterspout to have burst. The mountain brooks swelled into torrents of amazing velocity and height. Trees, cattle, sheep, and pigs, and whole houses were washed away, and the ruins carried down into the larger rivers, which flow through the valleys. The Rhine, the Main, the Ahr, and the Isar, rose with frightful rapidity to a height full ten, and in some places twelve, feet above the average level of the water. Accounts have been received from Elms, Goppingen, Esslingen, Canstatt, Heilbronn, Nagold, Albstadt, Stuttgart, Carlsruhe, Baden-Baden, Tullingen, Nurnberg, Wurzburg, and Bamberg, all of which vie with each other in their dismal characters. Bridges of all kinds have suffered most materially. The loss of human life has been great. The governments of Wurtemberg and Baden have dispatched commissioners to inquire into the amount of damage done, and to endeavor to relieve the wants of the most distressed.

AWFUL OCCURRENCE.—Dartmouth, August 22.—Unfortunately, on Wednesday, the 20th, a child of Mr. William Harris was burnt to death. She was left alone at the fire side, and was discovered to be in flames by one of the neighbours passing by the window, and she expired in a few hours afterwards. Such awful calamities should be a warning to all, and to mothers in particular. [Halifax Recorder.]

A LETTER from Moscow states that, on the 20th ult., as the monks of the convent of Wladimir, a town about 120 miles to the north-east of that city, were setting out in procession, to visit an image of the virgin at a neighbouring village, a wooden bridge thrown over the mouth of the convent (formerly a fortress) gave way, and out of 200 of the monks 158 were drowned. This immense loss of life was caused by the water being 45 feet deep, and the sides of the moat being perpendicular.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says—We are deeply pained to learn that the Rev. Dr. Olin, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, one of the most eloquent divines of the present age, is at present dangerously ill.

KINGSTON, 15th August.
Yesterday morning a party of 25 persons started on a Pic Nic to the foot of Long Island in a Yacht, and on their return the boat was capsized, and 19 of the number were drowned.

We have a despatch from Oswego, giving an account of a destructive fire in the village of Fulton, on which property to the amount of \$100,000 was destroyed.

SALMON FISHING IN THE TAY.—There is yet no improvement of the fishings in this quarter. The takes have in general been very small, and in no year has there been so few fish taken in the month of July. The arrivals in London are far below the average of former seasons, and the prices are still high, salmon selling at 1s per lb. and grilse at 6d per lb. A beautiful salmon weighing upwards of 45 lbs. was taken on the Isla Station on Friday last; it is the largest fish taken on the Tay this season. [Perth Courier.]

NEW PRINTING PRESS.—A printer in Iowa has manufactured a printing press, which he is about to get patented, and which, for speed, will go ahead of any press that was ever manufactured. It is to be kept in motion by electricity, at a trifling expense, and will throw off the sheets as fast as may be wished. In fact the speed is unlimited, and unlike any of the work of other fast presses, the printer is to be faultless. Both for as can be put in the press at once, and the sheet will be out printed on both side. The cost of the whole apparatus is not to exceed \$500.

The Hon. Richard Moncton Milnes, Member of Parliament, and one of the sweetest

of the living poets of England, has just been married to Miss Hobhouse, a daughter of Lord Brougham, the once famous Sir John Cam Hobhouse, who, in his old age, has become a peer.

THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

The execution of fifty of the invaders of Cuba by the authorities of that island, as stated in our last, has caused considerable feeling in several sections of the United States, and indignation meetings have been held to denounce the act. It is stated that a Cabinet Meeting at Washington on Saturday last, it was resolved to send a Messenger to Cuba to inquire into the facts of the United States Mail Steamer *Falcon* having been fired into, and the circumstances of the capture and execution of the invaders.

A large meeting has been held at the Park in New York, at which the speakers indulged in the most extravagant assertions. One of the speakers said:—
"We have further news still, that the movement which has commenced so auspiciously in Cuba, has also extended to Mexico, and in less than one year, fellow citizens, I am willing to stake my private, public, and political reputation, upon the prediction that the whole continent of America, from Hudson's Bay to Patagonia, and all the neighbouring islands, will belong to the United States."

The New-York Express, in speaking of this meeting, says:—

"The arts, objects, definitions, and intents of public meetings in the Park, are well understood by us New Yorkers, but not so well by strangers; and, therefore, we may pass a word of explanation upon them here. There are some rich Cubans in this City. They are *geese* to be picked just now. A public meeting supplies excuse for the picking. Music, banners, a sages, handbills, &c. &c., cost something; but the *et ceteras* are what the "Boys" are after, and what they get. There is liquor to be sold, and to be drunk." We could say more, but enough now.

The most improbable stories are circulated in some of the American papers relative to the success of the patriots; but the latest and most reliable account is, that they have been dispersed by the Spanish troops and taken refuge in the mountains, and that Lopez, the leader of the expedition, is a prisoner in the hands of the authorities. A special messenger is said to have been dispatched by the steamer *Humboldt* to carry the news to Spain. [New-Yorker.]

Visit of the Court to Scotland.—Her Majesty and Royal Family are not expected at Balmoral Castle until the end of August. It is not yet determined whether the Royal party will proceed first to Dunrobin Castle or not; but the visit has been so long promised, and the preparations so extensive and long continued, that it is fully expected that Majesty will this season reach this almost "Ultima Thule" of her dominions. [Perth Courier.]

The Great Britain Steamship.—This splendid vessel after undergoing a thorough repair is expected to be fit for sea in about two months. She is now in the graving dock, where she has received a new keel, having been formerly flat, and a spacious and splendid saloon has been fitted up on her deck, extending the entire length, 275 feet. She will proceed on her transatlantic voyage some time during the month of October, under the command of Captain Macfarlane, formerly of the *Great Western*, and afterwards of the City of Glasgow—a seaman whose long and successfully tried experience and judgment are justly appreciated alike by owners, shippers and passengers.

Death of five Men in a Well.—The Kingston, N. Y. Journal of the 13th, says, that on the morning of that day a number of men were engaged deepening a well dug last year for R. Gosman. One of them went down; he did not return, and soon another followed, and passed out of sight; then a third, fourth, and fifth went down, and the last was seen to reel and fall. The truth soon became known, that the whole five had perished by inhaling the fatal gas so often found in wells.

Her Majesty has conferred a pension of £100 per annum on Mrs. Jameson, the eminent authoress.

A gentleman named Horton has headed a subscription list for a Wesleyan College in Van Dieman's Land, with one thousand pounds.

The Synod of the time-honoured and valiant church of the Waldenses, held its triennial meeting in the valley of St. Martin in May last. Twenty-two ministers were present. The reports disclosed a prosperous state of things.

A young woman in Providence, named Mary Rhodes, has been arrested and fined \$30 and costs, for appearing in the streets in male attire.

THE CAPE COAST OUTRAGE.—In the House of Commons, on Saturday, Sir E. N. Buxton begged to direct the attention of the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, to the case of the young man named Robert Erskine, who had been accused of robbery at Cape Coast, and had been most cruelly tortured to induce him to confess, by order of two officers in Her Majesty's service, named Murray and Stewart. Mr. Hayes said that he believed the case to have been one of great atrocity, but, having been committed by individuals not in the service of the local Government, it did not come within the limits of the statute for the punishment of offences committed in the colony. The case had subsequently been brought under the notice of the commander-in-chief, and he would read to the house the concluding paragraph of a letter which had been received from Lord Fitzroy Somerset on the subject, conveying his Grace's opinion on the matter. It was as follows:—"In reply I have to acquaint you that his Grace also feels that imputations of great seriousness are raised and supported by a considerable body of evidence against officers in her Majesty's service, but, having considered the whole matter with most anxious attention, and being advised that the officers in question cannot be tried or punished by court martial for an offence committed now three years ago, his Grace is at a loss to suggest to Earl Grey what further proceedings could be taken against them."

CUBAN EXCITEMENT IN NEW ORLEANS.—RIOT THREATENED.—NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 19.—We have as yet no news from the Pampero. A riot is anticipated here, between the authorities and the patriots. The military have been called out, and there is great excitement. So much so, that no business is doing. This news has created the most intense sensation in this city, and there is a universal cry for revenge.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 20th.
The mail steamship *Falcon* has arrived here from Chagres, via Havana. She brings the particulars of the capture and execution of the fifty patriots at Havana.

This news has created the most intense excitement in this city, and there is a universal cry for revenge. Private letters received by the *Falcon*, say that four thousand Government troops had deserted the Spanish standard and joined that of Lopez. So great is the excitement in New Orleans, no business is doing.

WHEAT CROPS OF 1851.—The report from the various grain growing parts of the Union, indicates the wheat crop of the present year will be the heaviest ever taken from the earth in the Western States. In Ohio the crop is a very large and fine one. In New York, Indiana and Michigan the yield is also very large, and the wheat of the very best quality. In Michigan, particularly, the yield exceeds anything ever known, even in Michigan. In the Northern and Western parts of the State, and also in the Northern tier of counties the wheat crop is said to reach from one quarter to one third higher than at any previous seasons. It is the same with every other species of grain except corn. [Oswego Times.]

W.M. WHITLOCK.

Has just received, ex "Norway" from Liverpool:—
12 chests fine Congo-TEA,
50 kegs best White Lead, 25lb. ea.
2 Hds. Lined Oil,
1 Bbl. Split Pease, 1 keg Pump-tacks.

On Consignment:—
12 Hds. Superior BRANDY, (Martell's and Hennessy's brand).

Ex "Lady of the Lake" from Boston:—
100 Bbls. Canada FLOUR,
50 Half-bbls. American Family Flour,
6 Bbls. Pitch and Tar,
120 cheap Wood, and Cane bottom Chairs,
3 Daz. Palm Leaf Juice Mats,
Willow, Clothes and Market Baskets,
Nests of Tubs, and Measures.

Also, Constantly on Hand:—
A general assortment of Men's, Women's, Boy's, Misses, and Children's Boots and Shoes.
Provisions and Groceries of all kinds, &c.
ALSO,
700 Pieces Cheap ROOM PAPER.
St. Andrews, June 24, 1851.

Steamer Nequasset.

THE Steamer NEQUASSET, Capt. CAREY, having been put in thorough order, has again commenced her usual daily trips between Eastport and Calais, touching at St. Andrews and Robbinston both ways. She connects with the Steamer *ADMIRAL*, now plying between Boston, Eastport, and St. John on Wednesdays and Thursdays, until further notice. Family Tickets for the Season may be had on application to
ROBERT KER, Agent.