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The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 40 SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, 1853. [Vol. 20]

LAW RESPECTING LEWIS FALLS. 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 arrears 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.

THE DESTINY OF AMERICA.

In the New York Commercial Advertiser we find some interesting extracts from a prophetic speech by the Hon. W. H. Seward in the form of a dedicatory oration, at the Capital University, Columbus, Ohio, on "the destiny of America," a grand and comprehensive topic, to use the Advertiser's words, and pregnant with suggestions. Mr. Seward speaks thus of American national progress:

"If the future which you seek consists in this, that these thirty-one states shall continue to exist for a period as long as human foresight is allowed to anticipate after-concomitant events, that they shall be all the while free, that they shall remain distinct and independent, independent in domestic economy and nevertheless be only one in commerce and foreign affairs, that there shall arise from among them and within their common domain even more than thirty one other equal states, alike free, independent and united, that the borders of the Federal Republic so peculiarly constituted shall be extended so that it shall greet the sun when he touches the tropic and when he sends his glancing rays towards the polar circle, and shall include even distant islands in either ocean, that our population now counted by tens of millions shall ultimately be reckoned by hundreds of millions, that our wealth shall increase a thousand fold and our commercial connections shall be multiplied and our political influence be enhanced in proportion, with this wide development, and that mankind shall come to recognize in us a successor of the few great states which have alternately borne commanding sway in the world,—if this, and only this is desired, then I am free to say that if, as you will readily promise our public and private virtues shall be preserved, nothing seems to me more certain than the attainment of this future, so surprisingly comprehensive and magnificent."

The inquiry is then presented as to what impediments can arise in the path of "our material progress." The speaker maintains that such a future is but the necessary consequence of the past; and that with national resources immeasurably extended and continually increasing, the field is as free for the extension indicated as for that which has already occurred. He next disposes of almost every imaginary source of danger or hindrance in the following paragraphs:

"Is the union of the states to fail? Does its strength indeed grow less with the multiplication of its bounds? Or does its value diminish with the increase of the social and great political interests which it defends and protects? Far otherwise. For all practical purposes bearing on the great question, the steam engine, the iron road, the electric telegraph, all of which are newer than the Union, and the metropolitan press, which is no less wonderful in its working than they, have already obliterated state boundaries and produced a physical and moralarchical ambition ever had forged or can forge."

Do you reply nevertheless that the Union rests on the will of the several states and that matter which prudence or reason may dictate, popular passion may become excited, and send it asunder? Then, I rejoice, when did the American people ever give way to such impulses? They are practically impassive. You remind me that faction has existed and that only recently it was bold and violent. I answer that it was emboldened by popular timidity, and yet that even then it succumbed. Loyalty to the Union is, not in one or many states only but in all the states, the strongest of all public passions. It is stronger, I doubt not, than the love of justice or even the love of equality, which have acquired a strength here never known among mankind before. A nation may well despise threats of sedition that has known but one traitor, and this will be learned fully by those who shall hereafter attempt to arrest any great national movement by invoking from their grave the obsolete terrors of dissension."

But you apprehend foreign resistance. Well, where is our enemy? Whence shall he come? Will he arise on this continent? Canada has great resources and begins to give signs of a national spirit. But Canada is not independent of Great Britain. And she will be quite too weak to be formidable to us when her omnipotence shall have taken place. Moreover her principles interests, and sympathies assimilate to our own just in the degree that she verges towards separation from the parent country. Canada, although a province of Great Britain, is already half annexed to the United States. She will ultimately become a member of this confederacy if we will consent, or ally if we will not allow her to come nearer, at least she will never be an adversary. Will Mexico or Nicaragua, or Guatemala, or Ecuador, or Peru, all at once become magically cured of the diseases inherited from aboriginal and Spanish parentage, and call

up armies from under the earth and navies from the depths of the sea, and thus become the Rome that shall resist and overthrow this over-spreading Carthage of ours? Or are we to receive our death stroke at the hand of Brazil, doubly cursed as she is above all other American states by her adoption of the two most absurd institutions remaining among men, European monarchy and American slavery.

No, no! we cannot indeed, penetrate the Eternal counsels, but reasoning from what is seen to what is unseen, deducing from the past probable conjectures of the future, we are authorized to conclude that, if the virtues of our forefathers shall be preserved, the material progress of the United States, which equally excites our own pride and the admiration of mankind, is destined to indefinite continuance.

EMPIRE OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

Finche, in his "Boundaries of Empire" speaks of Queen Victoria's mighty Empire in the following style:—

"The Queen of England is now sovereign over one continent, a hundred peninsulas, five hundred promontories, a thousand lakes, two thousand rivers, and ten thousand islands. She waves her hand and five hundred thousand warriors march to battle, to conquer or die. She bends her head, and at the signal a thousand ships of war, and a hundred thousand sailors perform her bidding on the ocean. She walks upon the earth, and one hundred and twenty millions of human beings feel the slightest pressure of her foot. Come, all ye conquerors, and kneel before the Queen of England, and acknowledge the superior extent of her dependent provinces; her subjugated kingdoms and her vanquished empires. The Assyrian empire was not so populous. The Roman empire was not so extensive. The Persian empire was not so powerful. The Carthaginian empire was not so much dreaded. The Spanish empire was not so widely diffused. We have over-run a greater extent of country than Attila ever ruled. We have subdued even more empires, and dethroned more kings than Alexander of Macedon! We have conquered more nations than Napoleon, in the plenitude of his power ever subdued! We have acquired a larger extent of territory than Tamara the Tartar spurred his horse's hoofs across." This is indeed a proud boast and should stimulate to good actions.

Properties of Charcoal.

Among the many properties of charcoal may be mentioned its power of destroying smell, taste and color; and, as a proof of its possessing the first quality, if it is rubbed over putrid meat the flavor will be destroyed. If a piece of charcoal be thrown into putrid water, the putrid taste or smell will be destroyed, and the water rendered completely fresh. Sailors are aware of this; for when water is bad at sea, they are in the habit of throwing pieces of burnt biscuits into it to purify it. Color is materially influenced by charcoal, and in numbers of instances in a very irregular way. If you take a dirty black syrup and filter it through burnt charcoal, the color will be removed. The charcoal of animal matter appears to be the best for this purpose. You may learn the influence of charcoal in destroying colours by filtering a bottle of port wine through it; in the filtration it will lose a great portion of its color and become tawny; repeat the process two or three times and you have destroyed it altogether.

La Canadien, of Quebec, states on good unquestionable authority that the gold mines of La Chaudiere, in addition to the average of about 10 to 12 dollars per day, and mentions one of the size of hazel-nut, and valued at from \$6,000 to \$7,000, now in possession of Mr. Ratermund of Quebec.

Passelie Roads has fair to become the Spirithead of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. On the 29th ult., no less than four armed vessels arrived. The Calypso, 15 gun Frigate, Captain Arthur Forbes. The Argus, Steam Frigate, Captain Richard Purvis. The Rose hired Steamer, Lieut. Jenkins, Commander—and on the following day the Steam Frigate Bastick, Capt. the Hon. Francis Egerton joined the squadron.

We cannot speak too highly of the courtesy shown by the Commanders and Officers of all these vessels to those who call, though merely to gratify their curiosity—even the fishermen are well received, and shown every part of the Ship.

An advantage accruing to the inhabitants of our seaboard from the presence of ships of war, which I cannot show to reside in the fact that our striking medical assistance has been afforded by all the Surgeons of the vessels on the station, in a

manner which reflects the greatest credit on the profession.—[Miriamchi Gleaser.]

DIGNITY AND DISGRACE OF LABORS.

Dr. Tubill shows the dignity of useful labor, and the disgrace of that which is merely fashionable in his address before the Suffolk County Agricultural Society as follows:—"If a stout vigorous citizen has a load of wood lying on the side walk he may as well hang himself as to be fool enough to saw it himself, yet if Paddy has pitched it in out of sight, we are not sure but he may saw on till dooms-day, and one esteem him less of a gentleman. He would no sooner be caught carrying a trunk the length of a block to an omnibus, than stealing a body from a graveyard; yet he will boast among his friends of the enormous weight he carries in the gymnasium, having paid a fee of thirty dollars a year for the privilege!"

WHITE WASH.

Take two quarts of skimmed milk; two ounces of fresh quacked lime two pounds whitening of the same proportions for any larger quantity. Put the lime into a stone vessel and pour upon it a sufficient quantity of milk to make a mixture resembling cream; then add the remainder of the materials. When this is done, crumble and spread the whitening on the surface of the fluid in which it will gradually sink. It must then be well stirred or ground as any other paint. By the addition of any coloring matter, you may make it suit your fancy. It must be put on with a paint brush and when dry a second coat should be given. The quantity named is sufficient for twenty five square yards.

LEMON SYRUP.

One pound of clean sugar, boil it down to one quart; add one quarter of an ounce of tartaric acid, let it stand two days. Shake it often. Then add four or five drops of lemon.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

The authoress of Uncle Tom's Cabin, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, having finished up her tour of Europe, has returned home again. She was safely landed yesterday at the foot of Canal Street, with the other passengers by the Arctic. She and Uncle Tom and the Black Swan, appear to have had a splendid run. To be sure, Queen Victoria, for a little time, has been suffering from consumption, thought fit to exclude the distinguished abolition author from a formal reception at court; to be sure, she was the occasion, while in France, of a descent of the police upon the house of certain of her political friends; and we admit too, that Uncle Tom and his friends were both troubled by the Holy Father at Rome. But what of that? She went out a house, and has come back with a European reputation, and we do hope it will be beneficial to her and all concerned towards reclaiming them from the error of their ways. Item—It is a pity that Uncle Tom, during the absence of Mrs. Stowe, has ceased to be a standard work. At the last trade sales he was at an unsaleable discount. The demand for Uncle Tom is filled. Give us something new on woman's rights.—N. Y. Herald.

FOOD OF THE CHINESE.

They have domesticated the horse, the ox, the buffalo, the dog, the cat, the pig, and all the other animals which have been domesticated in Europe, together with some creatures which we have tailed. They eat, indiscriminately, almost every living creature which comes to their way; dogs, cats, hawks, owls, eagles and storks, are regularly marketable commodities; in default of which a dish of rats, field mice or snakes, is not objected to. Cockroaches, and other insects and reptiles, are used for food and for medicine. Their taste for dog's flesh is quite a passion. Young pups—plump, succulent and tender—fetch good prices at the market stalls, where a supply is always to be found. A dish of puppies prepared by a skillful cook, is esteemed a dish fit for the gods. At every grand banquet it makes its appearance as a hash or stew. A young Englishman as touched to our Canton recruit, dining one day with a wealthy Hong merchant, was determined to satisfy his curiosity in Chinese gastronomy by tasting all or most of the numerous dishes which were successfully handed round. One dish pleased him so well that he ate nearly all that was put before him.—On returning homeward, some of his companions asked him how he liked the dinner, and how such and such dishes; and then began to imitate the whining and barking of half a dozen puppies. The poor young man then understood for the first time that he had been eating dog, and was very angry and very sick at the stomach. Other Europeans, however, have been known to declare that they succeeded in conquering a prejudice, and that a six weeks old pup, properly fattened upon a rice and dressed in a Chinese way, was really a *bonne bouche*.—Extracted from a new work on China.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth, N. H. for the disbanding of the United States fishery squadron. The season for taking fish is about drawing to a close, and the services of the fleet are no longer required for the present. Before the opening of the next fishing campaign, it is hoped that the dispute between the rival Yankee and colonial fishermen will be arranged to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. The Princeton is ordered to Norfolk, the Fulton to Philadelphia, and the Cyane to Boston.—Ibid.

The Tapestries at the Crystal Palace.

The French Government has sent for two pieces of the Gobelin, the "Lice et sa Compagne," and "Le Loup et l'Agneau," to adorn one of the imperial residences, which is being fitted up with great magnificence for Louis Napoleon and his Empress. The visitors of the Crystal Palace will therefore soon be deprived of the sight of two of the finest specimens of the French tapestry.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Secretary Marcy on the Koszia Case.

Mr. Webster, from his broad, strong, and unanswerable exposition of American public law, as laid down in his world renowned correspondence with the Chevalier Hulsemann, added immensely to his reputation as a statesman, diplomat and patriot; great as that reputation was before. Such is the popularity of a fearless and successful vindication of the rights of American citizenship against the sophistries of European despotism.

Now, emulation of the brilliant example of Mr. Webster, we understand that the Hon. William L. Marcy, our present premier, is preparing such an exposition, in defence of Capt. Ingraham in the case of Koszia, of American laws and American rights, will leave not a rag of the Austrian protest to swear by. It is understood that this second declaration of American independence of Austrian assumptions will very shortly be promulgated to the world; and that, while it will be read with pride by every native born American, it will electrify our adopted citizens, and all republicans, everywhere, especially those who intend to make good their allegiance to the United States. In a word, it is understood that in this forthcoming State paper the administration will sustain the course pursued by Captain Ingraham and our consul at Constantinople, and insist upon the restoration of Koszia, (upon the faith of the simple formal declaration of his intentions,) to the liberties and immunities of a fully matured American citizen.

The Maine Law in England.

The Temperance men in England are about to petition parliament for a prohibitory liquor law. There are 2,537 licensed brewers in the British islands, 85,400 persons licensed to sell spirits and wine, and 35,658 licensed to sell beer. In 1851 there were 31,600,000 gallons of foreign wine. The whole amount of the public revenue is over fifteen millions sterling. It will be seen, from this statement, that the temperance men have a formidable opposition to encounter.

A most gloomy picture of the state of affairs on the Island of Cuba is presented in letters from Havana. An epidemic of a choleric nature, assisted by the pernicious fever, was sweeping off sailors, soldiers, negroes and others, with frightful rapidity. Some estates, numbering from two to three hundred slaves, had been so reduced in the space of a week that there were scarcely men enough left to bury the dead. The kidnapping of the Yucatan Indians, and taking of them to Havana to be sold as slaves, was exciting considerable attention. The Mexican Consul having represented this outrage to the Captain General in the strongest language, some sixty of the Indians were brought before the latter for enquiry for examination on the 2d instant.—N. Y. Herald.

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The fair traders in the articles will no doubt be pleased to find that one illicitly imported lot has been prevented from coming into our competition with their wares, through the vigilance of our Revenue Officers.—[Courtier.]

Shenford has voted £25,000 in aid of the Stensrad, Snyfferd and Chamby Railroad by a majority of 1850.

"It is a fact" says the Bombay Gazette "that the entire population of India do not spend six pence per head in a year in clothing."

The London papers contain the following ghost story, which is causing much excitement in the metropolis. Chelsea, the scene of the affair, is a suburb of London:—

A GHOST AT CHELSEA.

The neighbourhood of the Fulham road has been in a state of extraordinary excitement from the rumour that a supernatural apparition had thrown several persons into fits. At 6, Ponderrace, College street, Chelsea, resides a family named Ward. Ward's family consists of two sons, excavators, aged 25 and 27, and a daughter aged 17. In the same house resides a family named Parsloe. On Thursday night Emma Ward, upon going into her bedroom, saw the apparition and fainted away. Upon her brother James coming home he entered the same room, and was so terrified by the sight that he also fell into rapturous fits. The noise alarmed the lodgers and Mrs. Parsloe, an elderly matron, opened the door, and she likewise went into fits at the spectre. The eldest son, upon coming in and ascertaining how matters were, made up to the ghost and endeavored to clutch it; but to his horror, although the spectre stood before him, he could feel nothing substantial, and he straightway followed the example of the preceding ghostseers. His fits, however, required several men to hold him down, and lasted hours. By this time hundreds of people were collected outside the house, and the policeman on the beat being informed that it was a ghost, deferred entering the house until he had a reinforcement. Having received the aid of three of his comrades in blue, an entry was made by bursting in the door.—What they saw is not generally known, but they audibly declared that they would not stay in the house for unaided ghost, and advised the inmates to leave the ghost in uninterupted possession. Mr. Ward, sen., came in at this juncture, and stayed the emigration. By this time the streets were impassable, and hundreds of people were outside the house as late as 5 o'clock in the morning. This brought up another reinforcement of the blues, and although they remained and searched the premises in every direction, the most horrible moans and noises continued. The doors kept opening and slamming to without any visible agency. The noises still continued, and a nautical preacher was on the premises yesterday, to exorcise the spirit. The description of the spectre given by each of the witnesses is the same—a man with deathly features and snowy garments falling to the floor.

Jet Bracelets for the Empress of France.

Mr. Greenbury, of Whitey, has just completed three sets of jet bracelets for the Empress Eugenie. One set is of the dolphin headed pattern, with the eyes of garnet, of a delicate pink; the others are hardy looking when worn as of the oak branch, with a leaf and acorn all of the highest workmanship which the article is capable of receiving.—They are put together with the strong elastic cord, with which these kind of personal decorations are fitted.

AN UNRECOGNIZED HUSBAND.

A day or two since a gentleman who has a family residing at South Boston, returned home, after an absence in California of about three years. At New York he purchased a basket of peaches to bring home, and arriving in Boston, immediately hastened to his house.—Ringing the door bell, he was answered by his wife, who did not recognize him. He inquired if she wished to buy any peaches, to which she asked his price, and finally decided not to buy. He then left, and repairing to the house of a friend near by, made himself known, and returned and was introduced to his wife, who was delighted to greet her husband, but really did not know him at first.—[Boston Traveller.]

IN A LESSON IN PASSING.

"Man confined in the capacity of bliss," the word courting came to a pert young miss of fourteen to parse. She commenced hesitatingly, but got on well enough until she was to tell what it agreed with. Here she stopped short, but the teacher said, "Very well, what does courting agree with?" "Ellen, blushed and hung her head. "Ellen, don't you know what that agrees with?" "Yes, yes, sir." "Well, Ellen, why don't you parse that word? what does it agree with?" "Blushing still more and stammering, Ellen said, "It agrees with all the girls, sir."

A young girl, says the Toronto Globe, while crossing to St. Catharines in the Mazzepa, on Monday last, deliberately threw off her shawl and lantern into the lake, and plunged in after them. She was rescued after being more than ten minutes in the water, and happily resuscitated to life. No cause known for this attempted suicide.

A few years ago Geo. L. Curry was a printer's apprentice, in Boston. He established the first newspaper in Oregon, and is now acting governor of that territory. It is a notable example of the eminence which may be reached by effort.