

Oil Fluid
from New York
No. 1, CANADA
FLOUR
from Boston
Stoves, newest patterns
W. WHITLOCK.
24, 1851-31

URT.
Estate of Daniel Cun
the Parish of Sain
inty of Charlotte, de

chlan Doon adminis-
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in Saint Andrews, in
Charlotte, on Saturday
APRIL next, at the
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107.

y hand and the Seal of
y, this tenth day of
1851.

H. HATCH.
Surr. Judge.

Probates.

UNSWICK.

ASSEMBLY.
re adopted as Standing
of 1851:
Bill of a private nature
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after the fourteenth
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P. WETMORE, Clerk

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BALSON.

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PICES & C,

which are,

Zanto CURRANTS.

UT, CONFECTIONS,

urels CANADA FLOUR,

AY GROUND ditto.

AY, lying at the market

1 BUTTER, from 20lbs.

GENERAL assortment of Gro

l of at the lowest prices for

(December 24.

OR SALE.

50 Acres of Land, situ-

ant Ridge, so called, in

lotte, being Lot No. 13

For particulars and a

apply at the office of the

advertisers.

WILLIAM KER,

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n from London, via S

Dongou Tea,

Martell Brandy,

Cottardam Geneva

due Poland Starch,

Martin's Japan Black

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PORT WINE,

1 Jamaica Rum,

Port Wine,

ist Cognac BRANDY

1. Vire Brandy

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The Standard.
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No 33] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1852. [Vol. 19

European Intelligence.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Pacific arrived at New York on Sunday morning, with 107 passengers. The Africa arrived at Liverpool on the 25th ult. Kossuth, who was a passenger in her, left the same evening for London.

Cotton had advanced 1d. per lb. Since the three days, 42,000 bales, of which 12,000 were on speculation and 5,000 for export.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—The animation in the Liverpool markets is also perceptible in Manchester, but spinners evince no disposition to accept late rates which had limited business. Trade, however, wears a healthy aspect. Yarns in demand at advancing rates.

The British Parliamentary elections are over, with the exception of five seats yet to be returned. The London Times gives an estimate of the new House, which, among the conflicting accounts, is probably the nearest approaching accuracy of any. It claims the number of seats secured are 626, of which 325 are Ministerial, and 301 Opposition. The Ministerial papers, however, claim a majority of 40 to 50, which they aver is amply sufficient to carry on the business of Government.

There have been desperate election riots in the South and West of Ireland. At Six Mile Cross, near Limerick, the mob attacked a company of soldiers, who were escorting voters, when the soldiers becoming irritated, fired a volley into the crowd, killing 2, and seriously injuring several others. The soldiers fired in self-defence, and it is said, without orders. The affair has excited much feeling in the community.

On Saturday last, the submarine telegraph was laid successfully beneath the Channel between Donaghadee and Port Patrick, Scotland, but it is not yet opened to the public.

It is again rumored that changes are about to be made in the Cabinet, by the appointment of Lord Malinsbury as Ambassador to Paris, Lord Cowley going to the East, and the Portfolio of Foreign Affairs to be bestowed on Lord Stratford, better known as Sir Stratford Canning.

The American built yacht Triton, belonging to Mr. Grinnell, came in from the Liverpool yacht race on Saturday, and gained the owner a place of honor.

Numerous frauds by Australian emigration companies have been exposed in London within the past few days.

The two large screw steamers, building at Dunbar, for the Messrs. Burns, and intended to run between Chagres and New York, are to be called the "Alps" and the "Andes."

FRANCE.
The French papers are full of the ceremonies which attended the President's return from Strasburg. Similar preparations are making to receive him on his journey South, in September.

The approaching marriage of the President, is now spoken of as a fixed fact. The lady is not the Princess Lexava, but another Helen Princess, granddaughter of Eugene Beauharnais. She is a Protestant, but will wear profession of the Roman Catholic faith prior to her union.

Some political arrests were made in Strasburg, during the President's visit.

Another batch of the ingot of gold, lottery prizes, sailed from Havre on Saturday, in the ship Magellan, for California.

Accounts from the departments describe the ravages occasioned by the recent storms. In the Aisne, particularly, great damage was done.

SPAIN.
It is stated that Count Lavrado, the Spanish minister in London, is to be sent on a mission to Don Miguel to negotiate for a renunciation of the claims of the latter to the Crown of Portugal.

A French gentleman named Barber, who proposes to establish a line of steamers between Nantes and a port of the United States, calling at Lisbon, has petitioned the Government to exempt his ships from maritime duties. The petition is under consideration.

An eruption of the volcano at Ithaca, Fuogo, Cape de Verde Islands, occurred lately—date not specified.

CENTRAL AND WESTERN EUROPE.
The Zollverein Congress has adjourned to the 10th of August, on which day Prussia insists on having a final answer whether the other States will abide by the Prussian commercial regulations, or go over to Austria.

The National Zeitung of Berlin, has a leader on the late commercial treaty between Switzerland and the United States. It says that the unjust protocol of London respecting Neuchâtel has hastened the day when the United States shall begin to interfere in European politics.

Several Poles were lately arrested in the Duchy of Posen, on the charge of conspiracy against the Emperor Nicholas.

Mr. Barnard, at Berlin, has succeeded in procuring the release of some Prussians who had been naturalized in the United States, but were arrested on their return to Prussia, on a charge of evading the requirements of the military conscription.

The finances of Austria show a deficiency of 55,000,000 of florins.

The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Exariss sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

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son for harbouring the idea that Colonial interests are to be sacrificed through the mistake of giving up everything to conciliate our old-fashioned neighbours.—New Brunswick.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS AND MANAGEMENT.
We copy the following article from the New York Scientific American, a paper conducted with signal ability in every department relating to the progress of the arts and sciences. It conveys a flattering tribute to the watchful care and fatherly protection of the British Government over all its subjects. It is used to the basis of the ancient Romans, that the public never allowed any of its children to be imposed upon or molested, but that all were alike protected; under their laws from the highest to the lowest. What nation of modern times shows such solicitude in every form, whether at home or abroad, for the safety of the people, as is manifested by the rulers of Great Britain? The Scientific American says:—

A month was made, on the 10th of last May, to the House of Commons, England, by the Railway Department of the Board of Trade, showing the number and description of accidents which took place on all the railroads in Great Britain, during the last six months of the previous year. The number killed was 113, and the number injured 261. The whole number of passengers carried was 47,519,392; this includes the whole number of accidents by carelessness, self-destruction, collision, &c. Out of this number only eight passengers were killed, or only one person in every six millions carried. The rest who were injured and killed were persons in the employ of the several companies, trespassers, &c. The safety of such a system of travelling, as that of the English railway, is a most wonderful triumph of good and skillful management. When we consider the high velocities of their trains, the thickly populated districts through which they run, and the great number of passengers carried, we look upon such a system of railroads, and their management, with wonder and admiration.

The double tracks of these railways, and the safety, for it is certainly reasonable and obvious to any man who can reason, that they must be more safe than railroads of single tracks; and yet a correspondent—an engineer—in the American Railway Times, subscribed himself as a believer in the safety of single over double tracks, in other words, he believed that accidents were more frequent on double than single tracks. The safety of the English system of railroads is well warranted by the attention of our people. It is the duty of all Americans, as being the greatest admiration in the world, to adopt everything that is good and useful, without any reference to the source whence it is derived.

DECIDEDLY TAKEN IN.
A man in Philadelphia recently married a woman under the impression that she had "the times," but when he found it was not so, he complained before the mayor, and prayed for relief. The following are the facts elicited before the police court:

A man with a pair of whiskers; or, rather a pair of whiskers with something faintly resembling a man attached to them, appeared before the municipal bench with an accusation against Clementine Derby, otherwise Miller, who, according to the affirmation of the complainant, Abraham Miller, had swindled him out of his personal freedom by inducing him to marry her, the said Clementine, who, after marriage, on close inspection, proved to be a mere false pretender. Abraham, the man of whiskers had become acquainted with Miss Derby at a respectable boarding-house, where the lady had fixed her temporary residence. She had a fine set of brown hair, shining teeth, and a due proportion of roses and lilies in her complexion, an innocent maidenly countenance, a good figure, and a fortune of 40,000 dollars, including a rice plantation, situated with 90 negroes, somewhere out South. Some of these attractions were visible to Mr. Miller. On the rice-plantation and the negroes had never been seen by him, they were merely objects of faith, therefore, Miss Clementine gave him such a particular account of the property, the real estate, especially, that Abraham was quite satisfied with its reality. After a rapid courtship, they were married; and then, said Mr. Miller, "I found her out." Her fine hair was mere wig, and when this was off, her head was as bald as a gander. Her eyes were not so blue as she pretended; her complexion, a mere sandalwood; and, as for her "respectable appearance," observed Mr. Miller, "very respectable," I found she had two children, a boy and a girl, one of which children is a dwarf, early heated hole fellow, that looks prodigiously like he had African blood in him. "Still," said Mr. Miller, pursuing the subject, "the thought of the rice-plantation out South, and the 90 negroes, afforded me some comfort; but it was not long before I discovered that this plantation was so 'zoned' for the purpose of selling the matter, that I was not an Administration in power in the United States, and as for the negroes, I guess

English Strides in India.—The Dundee Times, in commenting on the Barmess war, very truly says:—
If the same determination of purpose and energy of spirit which now actuate our colonial rulers, there is every reason to believe that three months after the renewal of hostilities the war will be concluded, and a treaty dictated in its favour by the golden-haired monarch in his capital, succeeding from the crown of Britain forever an ample share of his dominions. The calamity of the separation of the whole peninsula from China, and the loss of a great portion of our commerce, is a most serious matter, and one which ought to be a lesson to us. We have not yet seen all the varieties of Ngawa (hot springs). They are mud, cauldrons, black, blue, grey, green, yellow, and red, the very emblem of laziness; a faint stream rises from them, and ever and anon a solitary bubble of gas disengages itself slowly from the surface, which then returns to its usual dullness. Close by the side of these, and in strong contrast, are the clear pools of boiling water, of great depth, and of bright azure, enclosed in precipitous walls of sulphurous formation; from some of these, hot streams flow down, which are guided by the natives either into artificial basins or into natural hollows of the rock; the supply of hot water being so regulated as to keep the bath at the right temperature. Among these cauldrons and pools, a strong and rapid stream of cold water rushes down, in some places not a yard from the spot at which the natives are sitting up to their breasts in hot water, shelling Tawa berries, or peeling potatoes, or, failing in these employments, enjoying their never-failing resource of smoking. But by far the most beautiful springs are the boiling jets, which are thrown up to the height of many feet from a narrow orifice in the top of an irregular cone, formed of the matter held in solution by the water, which is deposited, as it cools, and forms a substance of a pinkish white colour, sometimes also tinged with yellow by crystal of sulphur. It is perfectly safe to stand upon the tops of these cones, to the windward of the spout; and from that position it is grand, first, to hear the roaring and boiling of the cauldron, and then see the jet spring up into the air, shivered by the force of its projection into silvery foam, and accompanied by a volume of white steam. The hot water, in its descent, trickles down the sides of the crater, and falls into several natural basins of most agreeable temperature, formed into the pure and white substance of the cone, and lined with the same matter in its half-forged state, still yielding and elastic. Here the traveller may lie at his ease, and watch the bursting of the boiling fountain above him; but if the wind should happen to change, he must shift his position, as his place will soon be too hot for him. A small native village is here, with the usual appointments of a native steam kitchen at the Hot Springs—namely, hot plates, made of large slabs of stone, laid over a fire of

Watering Place in New Zealand.—On our way, we visited Makarawaru, Hot Springs, by far the finest at Rotorua, about seven miles from Mr. Chapman's and about three from Ohinemutu. Here are to be seen all the varieties of Ngawa (hot springs). They are mud, cauldrons, black, blue, grey, green, yellow, and red, the very emblem of laziness; a faint stream rises from them, and ever and anon a solitary bubble of gas disengages itself slowly from the surface, which then returns to its usual dullness. Close by the side of these, and in strong contrast, are the clear pools of boiling water, of great depth, and of bright azure, enclosed in precipitous walls of sulphurous formation; from some of these, hot streams flow down, which are guided by the natives either into artificial basins or into natural hollows of the rock; the supply of hot water being so regulated as to keep the bath at the right temperature. Among these cauldrons and pools, a strong and rapid stream of cold water rushes down, in some places not a yard from the spot at which the natives are sitting up to their breasts in hot water, shelling Tawa berries, or peeling potatoes, or, failing in these employments, enjoying their never-failing resource of smoking. But by far the most beautiful springs are the boiling jets, which are thrown up to the height of many feet from a narrow orifice in the top of an irregular cone, formed of the matter held in solution by the water, which is deposited, as it cools, and forms a substance of a pinkish white colour, sometimes also tinged with yellow by crystal of sulphur. It is perfectly safe to stand upon the tops of these cones, to the windward of the spout; and from that position it is grand, first, to hear the roaring and boiling of the cauldron, and then see the jet spring up into the air, shivered by the force of its projection into silvery foam, and accompanied by a volume of white steam. The hot water, in its descent, trickles down the sides of the crater, and falls into several natural basins of most agreeable temperature, formed into the pure and white substance of the cone, and lined with the same matter in its half-forged state, still yielding and elastic. Here the traveller may lie at his ease, and watch the bursting of the boiling fountain above him; but if the wind should happen to change, he must shift his position, as his place will soon be too hot for him. A small native village is here, with the usual appointments of a native steam kitchen at the Hot Springs—namely, hot plates, made of large slabs of stone, laid over a fire of

The Fishwives Question.—A few days ago we published a telegraph despatch, received from New York, which stated that Mrs. Caspary, the Danish Minister at Washington, had ordered Admiral Seymour to make no more captures of American fishing vessels without further notice. We doubted the truth of the statement, and in the following day we received a letter from Washington, dated Monday last, that Mr. Caspary had indeed issued the order in question, and that Lord Derby had referred the matter to the Colonial Government.

This is right and proper, and shows a determination on the part of the Prussian Ministry to stand by the wishes of the people of the United States in any arrangements which may be proposed by the American Government for the purpose of settling the matter.

With such an Administration in power in the United States, and as for the negroes, I guess

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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He has none, except that little frizzly-headed chap that calls her 'mammy.'

"I pay your case, Mr. Miller," said the Mayor, but we can do nothing for you. Your own imprudence brought you into this predicament. You were in such a hurry to secure your fortune, that you got bit." "Yes," answered Abraham, "bit indeed, and then by a woman that hasn't a tooth in her head that she can call her own, for the dentist who bought them from, never was paid for them."

"Setting that bill is a privilege that will belong to you," said his honor; as Abraham, with many a convulsive sob, left the Hall of Justice.

ANECDOTE OF PETER PINDAR.—William Jordan, for many years connected with the London press and familiar with literary celebrities of the last half century, has just issued in London, his autobiography, which abounds in anecdotes of his times. Among other stories he tells the following of Dr. Wolcott, the celebrated Peter Pindar.

"Peter Pindar was a comical animal, and not easy to be over-reached, however clever he might be in the way of over-reaching; of which a notable instance is related when he took in all the astute combination of London publishers. A meeting was convened (as I have heard described), at which Dr. Wolcott was to treat for the sale of his copyrights in this united body, which in those days acted in concert with regard to important new productions and the joint purchase of established publications. This was 'The Trade,' a name of wealth and might. The Doctor had previously been unwell, but the book sellers had received no intimation how extremely ill he was. They were almost

shocked to negotiate with a person who had one foot in the tomb, in the street. Peter was pale and worn, and afflicted with a cough so dry and bad that it went to the heart to hear it. It was of little consequence to him what bargain was struck; in his dying condition he would prefer a considerable sum down at once, to dispose of as he thought proper, on the other side an annuity, as was suggested; they hoped to speedily recover, and enjoy it for many years to come, in ease and independence. Peter had no idea of what possible value an annuity could be to him; but, to cut the business short, after a good deal of haggling, and a great deal more of fearful reasoning, which threatened to choke him on the spot and put an end to the story, he consented to take an annual allowance more apportioned to his evanescent state than to the real worth of the wares he sold.

The contract was engrossed and signed, and the doctor, regardless as to what it was, pocketed it, then he wiped the chalk off his face, dropped the practice of his hectic and killing cough, and in a lively manner wished his customers good bye, as he danced out of the room, laughing at the success with which he had gulled them."

A ROSTER.—The President Savings Institution of Boston, has just divided, says the Traveller, the surplus dividend of profits for the last five years, amounting to about 20 per cent. for the whole time. On Thursday the officers commenced paying out this extraordinary dividend, and since then the officers, during business hours, has been crowded to excess. The arch leading to it has been filled to overflowing, while the crowd at times has been so great as to extend out over the sidewalk into the street.

A very large portion of those now receiving their dividends are Irish domestics, who, after remitting funds to their destitute friends in Ireland, have a snug little sum laid up for a rainy day.—International Journal.

GREAT ROWING MATCH.—Preliminary arrangements have been entered into for a rowing match in four-oared gigs, to come off in New York harbor on the 7th October next, between Indian Town and New York oarsmen, for \$1000 a side. A deposit of \$50 has already been made on behalf of each party, and a meeting of persons who take an interest in the match was held last evening at the St. John Hotel, when it was agreed to open lists for parties who may be desirous to take a part in the main bet, and to hold another meeting at the Hotel next Monday evening at eight o'clock. Lists will be found at Mr. John Walsh's, Parkland; Mr. J. B. Travis, Indian Town, and Mr. T. M. Reed's, Market Square, St. John.

Melancholy Accident.—A house was burned at Sackville, last week, belonging to Mr. Charles Bulmer. His daughter and two grand children perished in the flames.—Chr. Vis.

MELANCHOLY.—We understand that a child seven years of age, was sent by one of his parents on Sandusky, for a half-pint of rum; and while on its way home it drank some of the contents, when death soon afterwards ensued. What a pity the brute of a parent could not be punished—the criminality consists in sending a child upon such an errand.—N. Y.