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The Standard.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. W. PAITH.
At his Office, Water Street, Saint Andrews, N. B.
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15c, if not paid until the end of the year.
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First insertion of 12 lines and under 25c
Each repetition of 12 lines 3d per line
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.

European Intelligence.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

The American steamer Baltic arrived at New York on Sunday morning last, with Liverpool dates to the 14th July.

The weather was very brilliant in England, with a very high temperature, which has had the effect of depressing the Flour market. Indian corn was in fair request.

The Cotton market continued very quiet. The sales for the four days previous to the sailing of the steamer amounted to 21,000 bales, with 4,500 to speculators and exporters.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Cotton manufactures throughout England were in a healthy state. The hands in one of the mills, who had been on a strike for 20 weeks, had resumed work, the masters having acceded to the prices demanded. There was every prospect of a speedy and satisfactory arrangement between the masters and operatives in several other mills.

The steamship Europa arrived at Liverpool on Sunday afternoon, the 11th. The City of Glasgow arrived early on Monday morning.

The British parliamentary elections, as far as heard from, up to Tuesday night, foot up 355 members elected, of which 117 are supporters of the Government, 193 opposition, and 121 liberal conservatives, who may be called neutral. The County and the Irish members have yet to be returned.

The West India mail steamer, Thames arrived at Southampton on Saturday, with 29,000 000 in silver, and £190,000 in gold.

A new line of paddle-wheel steamships is to be run between England and Calcutta, via Cape of Good Hope, in opposition to the overland route.

The ship Rattler arrived at Liverpool from Hobart Town with 12,000 pounds in gold on freight.

An engineer is surveying the harbor of Plymouth to ascertain its capabilities as a depot for the use of a new steam navigation company, who are about to establish a line to Australia.

The emigration from Liverpool for the month of July had fallen off 6,000 from the previous month's return. The whole number was 20,817, chiefly Irish of the poorest class. There is no abatement in the emigration to Australia, chiefly of emigrants from the Highlands of Scotland. The American ship, Rip Van Winkle was to sail on the 21st, and the steamship Great Britain on the 24th of August—they both having every berth already engaged.

The railway meetings of the past few days have been unimportant. The report of the London and Lake Huron Company has been approved, and the directors have been advised to wind up the affairs.

Liverpool, July 11.—James St. Albans, a clerk in the service of Messrs. Train & Co., absconded with £12,000 of his employer's funds, which he had collected on the freight notes of an inward ship from New Orleans.

FRANCE.
We learn that the Government exempt the clergy from taking the oath of allegiance. The 15th of August is to be celebrated in Paris, much as the 10th of May was.

The French Government have started the project of a railway bank, the chief feature of which is to do away with brokers, and hand over their lucrative fees to the Exchequer.

Changarnier was on his return to Munich, the Austrian Government having intimated that his presence at Vienna was not desirable.

Gen. Schramm, former minister of war, Gen. Castellani, commander-in-chief of Lyons, Gen. St. Annaud and Gen. Magrau are spoken of as likely to be appointed as marshals of France.

It is reported that a certain number of the exiled representatives are to be allowed to return to France, among them Victor Hugo. It is also reported that several members of the Mountain are about to become supporters of the Government.

M. Delaroy, ex-Minister of the Interior, has been in London for a week, for what purpose has not transpired.

Letters from Rouen state that all descriptions of manufactured goods have farther advanced.

SWITZERLAND.
The late meeting of the Republicans and Royalists in Neuchâtel, came off according to programme. Stringent resolutions in favor of preserving the Canton against the claims of Prussia were passed by the Republicans, who far outnumber the Royalists.

ITALY.
A collision between the people and soldiers took place at Ellera, in Piedmont, relative to the cutting down the Commercial forest. Arms were used on both sides, and many were wounded. A reinforcement of soldiers from Savona quelled the riot.

AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, AND RUSSIA.
The news is of little importance. The Emperor of Austria had left Baden for the winter towns. He is said to have been well received on his recent journey to Hungary.

The Zollverein Congress continues its sittings, but as yet has done nothing important.

It is rumored that the cholera has made its appearance on the borders of Poland.

The remains of the German fleet are to be sold at auction.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia were to leave Berlin on the 19th of July, for St. Petersburg.

Letters from Constantinople state that the relations between the Divan and the Austrian Government are re-established on their former footing of harmony, and the two cabinets are on the best terms.

From the Frontier (Calais) Journal.
Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the inhabitants of St. Stephen was held in Mr. A. H. Thompson's Hall on July 24th, 1852, to take into consideration the propriety of adopting measures to protect their buildings against fire.

The meeting being called to order by the Hon. G. S. Hill, Chairman, and Mr. James McBride as Secretary. The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That measures be immediately adopted to procure a Fire Engine, and necessary apparatus & to take such other measures as may be found necessary to carry into effect the objects of this meeting.

Resolved, That the Shore District, comprising from Dennis' Stream Bridge, on Ledge Road, to Hitchens' corner, extending back from the river one mile, be taxed to an amount not exceeding six hundred pounds, to procure a Fire Engine, House, and apparatus, and that a Bill, to carry such an effect, be prepared and read at the next General Session, to be presented to the Legislature at its next meeting for its concurrence.

Resolved, That Robert Watson, David Cpton, and Ninian Lindsay, Esquires, be a Committee to carry into effect the purport of the above resolutions, and that they be empowered to take measures to secure a permanent supply of water, by erecting cisterns and otherwise, as they may deem most expedient to carry out the objects of this meeting, and that they shall have power to put up Engine House, and procure ladders and every necessary apparatus.

Resolved, That Messrs. William Vroom, Matthew Hannah, and Joseph Andrews, be a Committee to take the necessary steps to organize a Fire Company for the Lower District of St. Stephen.

GEO. S. HILL, Chairman
JAS. McBRIDE, Sec'y.
St. Stephen, 24th July, 1852.

WESTERN RAILROADS.—The St. Louis Intelligence made the rough estimate of the cost of the Western roads now in progress of construction, together with those that will probably be contracted for within a year, or less:

The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Vol 31] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1852. [Vol. 19

The River Ottawa.—We take the following recent and interesting description of this river, from a late correspondence in the Montreal Pilot:—The River Ottawa, from its confluence with the St. Lawrence at the foot of the island of Montreal, to its source on the confines of the Hudson's Bay Territory, about latitude 40° N.—cannot fall short of 1,000 miles: it is situated in a similar latitude to that of the finest portions of France and the North of Italy—at least 20 of its tributaries are larger than the largest river in the British Isles, while one of them—the Galiana—is almost equal in magnitude to the river Rhine in Europe; its breadth averages 1,000 yards, at a distance of 500 miles from its mouth. Its banks are settled, for a distance of nearly 200 miles, with a hardy and industrious population, while settlements are spreading far and wide in the interior of the country. The interior takes some of which are at least 30, 40, and even 50 and 60 miles in length, which water is as transparent as crystal—contains abundance of the richest of fish. The water-power is sufficient to propel the machinery of the world. The forest will supply the European and even American market for ages; while the mineral resources of the country have been carefully examined and highly spoken of, by one who is an unquestionable authority in such matters, W. E. Logan, Esq., F. R. S., and Provincial Geologist of Canada. There are four steamers, solely for passengers, plying upon its waters, which for speed, elegance and comfort, it may be safely asserted, are such as must merit the approbation of every traveler. The Lady Simpson, a new boat built only two years ago, and commanded by a gentleman long and favorably known to the traveler, plies between Lachine and Carleton—a distance of about 50 miles. The Phoenix, commanded by Capt. Selator, plies between Grenville and Bytown; while West of Aylder, the fine iron boats of Messrs. Egan and Aumund take the tourist to Portage du Fort—a distance of 200 miles from the mouth of the Ottawa.

It is rumored that the cholera has made its appearance on the borders of Poland.

The remains of the German fleet are to be sold at auction.

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JAS. McBRIDE, Sec'y.
St. Stephen, 24th July, 1852.

WESTERN RAILROADS.—The St. Louis Intelligence made the rough estimate of the cost of the Western roads now in progress of construction, together with those that will probably be contracted for within a year, or less:

Great Central Illinois, \$16,000; Ohio and Mississippi, Illinois, Indiana & Ohio, \$9,000; Springfield and Alton, Illinois, \$1,500; 000; Chicago and Chicago, Illinois, \$1,000; 000; Rock Island and Peru, Illinois, \$2,000; 000; Alton and Terre-Haute, Illinois, \$3,000; 000; Indianapolis and Terre-Haute, Indiana, \$3,000; 000; Pacific and Branches, Missouri, \$6,000; 000; other and lateral roads \$1,000,000—making \$45,500,000.

PERITS OF INTERVENTION.—It is a singular oversight, in the reasonings of our American interventionists, that they do not see how, in case of such a conflict, the same principles that will send material aid from Washington or Boston to Hungary, in our emergency, will bring it back from Hungary or Germany to Charleston to another.

And so the Pittsburgh muskets and Cincinnati saddles, if not too flimsy for so much service, might return to equip the insurgents of the plantation, and open a fire on our southern cities. There is no legal security for order anywhere but in a patient adherence to the principles of peace.—Huntington's Address before the Peace Society.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—Mr. R. Brown, of Sheffield, says, that by using magnetized steel (which possesses greater power in attracting electricity than the ordinary kind), and greatly multiplying the points in the head of the conductor, the lightning conductor's power of attraction has been more than trebled, and its influence is consequently extended for some distance around the spot in which it is fixed.

A close reasoner and a good writer in general, may be known by his pertinent use of connectives. Read that page of Johnson's you cannot alter one conjunction without spoiling the sense. It is a linked chain through out. In your modern books, for the most part, the sentences in a page have the same connection with each other that marbles have in a bag; they touch without adhering.

THE LIGHT OF NATURE.—Every thing is good in its place; but an oil lamp is at all times better than a "mutton dip." The celebrated David Hume wrote an essay on the sufficiency of the light of nature, and the necessity of revelation, and the necessity of the light of nature. Hume came one evening to visit Robertson, and the evening was spent in conversing on the subject. The friends of both were present, and it is said that Robertson reasoned with unaccustomed clearness and power. Whether Hume was convicted by his reasonings or not, we cannot tell; but at any rate he did not acknowledge his convictions, and as he was about to depart, bowed politely to those in the room, while as he retired through the door, Robertson took the light to show him the way.

"Oh, sir," said he to Robertson, "I find the light of nature always sufficient, and," he continued, "pray don't trouble yourself, sir," and so he bowed up. The street-door was open, and presently, along the entry, he stumbled over something concealed, and pitched down stairs into the street. Robertson ran after him with a light, and as he held it over him, whispered, "You had better have a light from home, friend Hume."

Hume thought soo too, but his infidelity would not permit him to say it! How every man hugs his own creed!—[Kidd's Own Journal.

Nathan H. Crist, convicted at Mobile, of the murder of Mr. Nye, has been sentenced to be hung on the 2d of Sept. He made no remark on receiving his sentence.

We cannot help expressing our sincere pleasure at the result of the late Elections in St. John and Northumberland. There is every reason to bring us to the conclusion that Mr. Kerr is a true and a spurious Liberal, and we have heard enough of his private character to warrant us in the belief that he is a humane and honest man. Of Mr. J. we have a high opinion. Our knowledge of him extends to a period of thirty-three years, and during that time his enemies, if he have any, could not but believe, find a

black spot in his character. His being left out of the last House originated in the frenzy of what was then called reform in St. John; but which has since been discovered to be nothing more nor less than humbug.—Frederick R. Porter.

NEGRO RAFFLE.

In my tour through the southern States (says a correspondent of the Louisville Journal), I have met with many amusing incidents, but do not remember anything that created so great an excitement, for the time being as a negro raffle, in the town of—, in the state of Mississippi. Mr.—, the owner of the boy having a note to pay that day, and not having the wherewith to do it, was compelled to do what he gladly would not have done. The boy to be raffled was a smart, intelligent lad, of about eighteen years of age. He went by the name of Bill. There were eighty chances, with three dice, at ten dollars per chance. I was present when the affair came off; there remained one chance, which I took and gave to Bill, upon the condition that he would throw the dice himself, and "shake like oren." Bill rolled his eyes in an astonished and astonishing manner, and after a hearty whoa whoa! in which he displayed two frightful rows of ivory opening a mouth like the break of day from east to west. With a low bow, said, "I'll try, Massa."

As may be supposed, the scene became highly exciting.

The raffling commenced. Bill looked on unconcerned at anything but the idea of leaving his old master. When the changes were all raffled off but the last, Bill took the box. Previously to throwing, however, he was offered a hundred dollars for his chance, the highest throw yet made being 46, which would "a tie" between two individuals; but Bill was no compromise man; he refused the offer, saying, "De whole hog or noffin," and made his first throw, which was 18. His second throw was 16. Bill stopped, scratched his head, threw again and came up 18. It was declared that Bill was "high and free," and such a shout I never heard in my life. Bill hardly knew what to do with himself. His success induced him to try another speculation of the same sort, believing that he could do, as a free man, as much as he had done before: he proposed to set himself up again in a raffle, and, as he had won before, he thought it would be no more than fair that he should put the price at six hundred dollars this time. The changes were soon taken, Bill reserving but one chance to himself. He pocketed five hundred and ninety dollars, and the sport again commenced. Bill's original owner and himself were the two highest again, and, in throwing off, Bill lost. It proved a very fortunate speculation for Bill and his master, both. The master had made eight hundred dollars clear, and Bill had cleared five hundred dollars, and remained with his kind master. They started for home together, the master declaring that no money could induce him to part with Bill again, unless he was willing to leave, but promised him, if he would be as faithful to him as he had always been, until he was twenty-one, he should have his freedom. They were both well contented, and every one present was satisfied that he had got his money worth.

BETTING BY PROXY.—Just after the State election of '48 in Pennsylvania, Mr. Smith, a warm Cass man, met his friend Mr. Jones, an enthusiastic Taylor man.

Jones, the election of Johnston does not increase Taylor's chance in Pennsylvania? Yes it does, answered Jones.

I'll bet you a hundred dollars that Cass carries the State, cried Smith.

Done! exclaimed Jones. But, he added after a moment's hesitation, if we bet we shall lose our vote.

So we shall, said Smith.

I'll tell you what, said Jones, his face brightening up; I'll tell you what may be done. My wife shall call upon yours, and bet with her.

Good! said Smith.

Home went Jones.

My dear—Mrs. Smith wants to bet a hundred dollars with you that Cass will carry Pennsylvania.

Mrs. S. nith bets hundred dollars with me! exclaimed his astonished spouse.

Yes; and if you want to bet, there is the money. Go round this afternoon, and see her put the stakes in the hands of a lady friend.

The two ladies met and the money was deposited.

The result became known and Mrs. Jones lifted her money. Jones came home at night, and said to his wife—

Well, my dear, you have won, and I suppose lifted the stakes?

Yes, was the reply.

I'll trouble you for them, darling, if you please.

For the money I won from Smith.

You won't did you bet with Mr. Smith?

No, no—that is—yes, I did bet in fact, but to save my vote made via my agent.

I cannot consent, my dear husband, said

Mrs. Jones, with dignity, to be a party in any violation or evasion of the law. I cannot on your account—you whose honor is so dear to me. And I shall therefore keep the money, in order that I may still retain my respect for a law loving, law honoring, and law abiding husband—Kiss me, my dear.

The next day Mrs. Jones was observed haunting down the street, robed in a splendid Cashmere shawl.

A HUMANE ACT.—We see it stated that a dryman, during one of the recent hot days, had an awning spread over his horse to keep off the sun. One end of the awning was supported upon the top of the front stakes of his cart, and the other end upon the hames of the harness. There was sufficient room between the animal's back and the awning for the circulation of air, and the shade of it effectually protected the beast from the heat of the sun. Such an act shows the considerate and humane man, and contrasts very strongly with the conduct of some individuals we have seen in our most public streets towards their dumb beasts. A blow of the butt of a whip across the jaws, a kick in the side from a heavy boot, and driving their animals till they are all in foam, are the only evidences of kindness that the poor animal receives. During the hot weather too much care cannot be taken of horses by their owners or drivers. They are as much subject to the influence of heat as man, and the loss of a fine animal, overtasked in his labor; is the penalty that is frequently paid for brutality or indifference to his wants.—Philadelphia Ledger.

STRIKES AND THEIR COSTS.—The London Weekly Despatch, in speaking of the late "strike" among the English engineers states that upwards of £30,000 were lost per week, for fifteen weeks, making no less than \$2,275,500. But that is not all. Since they have returned to work their wages have been reduced greatly below the level of what they were before the strike, and there are now hundreds of workmen out of employment, their places having been supplied by more laborers during the strike. A new invention has also resulted from the strike, by which castings are made by a firm in London, without the use of skilled moulders.

PRESENT TO AN EDITOR.—The editor of the New York "Journal of Commerce" has received from Florida four quarts of mosquitoes in a glass receiver or jar, marked "presented mosquitoes from Florida." They are specimens of the mosquitoes which, according to a statement in the Journal of Commerce, thrust their bills through an old boiler, in which an unhappy Yankee had taken refuge to avoid the enormous mosquitoes of the everglades. The story goes that the Yankee, on finding how matters stood in the morning, went to work and clinched all the bills inside the boiler, when the mosquitoes, taking the alarm, rose with the boiler and flew off at a thundering rate in the direction of the Okefenokee swamp. Nothing is now wanting to substantiate the story but the boiler, and that last link in the chain of evidence will probably be forthcoming.

JENNY LIND.—The Nightingale, no-withstanding the brilliant offers to her, refuses to sing in London. The English correspondent of the N. Y. Times writes of her—"The real cause of this refusal, which nothing can overcome, is doubtless that the famous songstress is in a condition too interesting to admit of her appearance on the stage. She sails to day, with her husband, for Germany. There is no call for her to emigrate to Australia. With one half of what she brings with her from America, Mad. Goldschmidt might purchase a dozen principalities, and give the little pianist, whom she has chosen for a husband, a position far more brilliant than King Ohio."

The Boston Post says that Munroe & Francis, printers and publishers, is the oldest firm in Boston—having become partners in the year 1800. They have lately published a volume of upwards of 3 hundred pages, the types of which were all set with their own hands. One of them is 73 years of age, and the other 77.

Time Outdone.—A telegraphic despatch left New York for the New Orleans Picayune on the 16th inst., at 20 minutes past 9 in the evening, and owing to the difference in longitude, was in the hands of the compositor at 22 minutes past 8 same evening.

It is said that Barnum has succeeded in getting the identical cent which Gen. Pierce the Democratic nominee for President, paid for the stick of candy that he gave to the boy who was a total stranger to him, and has deposited it in his Museum at New York. He has made great efforts to obtain a fragment of the stick of candy, but the whole is believed to have been sucked away by the boy who was a total stranger to Gen. Pierce.—[Am. Paper.

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.