

Oil Fluid.  
from New York:—  
e. 1. CANADA  
FLOUR.  
from Boston—  
loves, newest patterns,  
do do do.  
J. WHITLOCK.  
4, 1851.—31  
RT. ROTTE  
State of Daniel Cun-  
ie Parish of Saint  
y of Charlotte, de-  
blan Doon adminis-  
and singular the  
redits which were of  
highly decesses at  
both this day filed  
said Estate, and har-  
tors and next of kin  
all persons interested  
appear and attend  
wance of the said  
therefore hereby gi-  
and next of kin of  
to all persons inter-  
e, and they are here-  
me, at a Court of  
the Office of the Re-  
Saint Andrews, in  
PRIL next, at the  
noon, to attend the  
of the Account of  
hand and the Seal of  
this tenth day of  
1851.  
H. HATCH.  
Suff. Judge.  
NSWICK  
INSEMBLY.  
adopted as Standing  
of 1851—  
of a private nature  
or relief, shall be re-  
after the fourteenth  
of the Session, both  
the Clerk of this House  
to the meeting of  
fifty printed copies  
sent to each of the  
the several Counties  
make the same to be  
Gazette, and two  
County where News-  
cure will sustain re-  
to Teachers of  
books, unless it shall  
two Teachers of  
where such School  
ing the time actually  
to be licensed—the  
was not certified  
ordinary way—and  
not compelled to  
School on account  
get.  
WETMORE, Clerk  
S &c.  
BALSON.  
a fresh supply of  
ICES & C,  
back are,  
Zante CURRANTS,  
RS, CONFECTIONS,  
eh CANADA FLOUR,  
GROUND ditto.  
V, lying at the market  
rt.  
BITTER, from 20lbs.  
eral assortment of Gro-  
at the lowest prices for  
December 24.  
DR SALE.  
Acres of Land, situ-  
Ridge, so called, in  
le, being Lot No. 13  
in particular, and a  
ply at the office of the  
WILLIAM KER,  
from London, via St  
upon 13a,  
terrell" Brandy,  
ntadam Geneva  
e Poland Starch,  
artin's Japan Black  
he Grace, from Liver  
RT WINE.  
amaria Rum,  
in Wine.  
Cognac BRANDY,  
rtell, "Hennessy &  
the Brands  
erry.

The Standard,  
is PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY  
A. W. Smith.  
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# The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 29] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1852. [Vol. 19

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS  
Subscribers who do not give express no-  
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are held responsible.

**DREADFUL FIRE AT MONTREAL!**  
Quebec, July 13.—Montreal has been laid  
in ruins by a fearful fire. The fire raged  
from 10 a. m. on Thursday last until Friday  
night. It originated at a Stone Building in  
Maine-street, Lawrence Suburbs, and con-  
tinued on, downwards, to the Montreal Jail.  
The destruction of property is immense—  
there are various estimates of the loss sustain-  
ed.—The Montreal Herald, supposes the amount  
of insurance to be about £65,000, and  
showing that nearly 1100 houses have been  
consumed, and calculates the entire loss at  
£210,000.—The Pilot says that 2000 houses  
have been destroyed; the Gazette mentions  
them at 1200, and the number of persons  
rendered homeless at from 12,000, to 15,000,  
and estimates the total loss of property at  
£400,000. Several splendid rows of build-  
ings were totally consumed—among them  
Cornwall Terrace, on St. Denis-street, and  
Durham Terrace, St. Lewis-street. The  
Roman Catholic Church, known as the Bi-  
shop's Church, was burned, together with the  
Bishop's Place. Chinders from the fire in St.  
Lawrence street, lodged upon the roof of the  
out-houses attached to the Hayes house, late-  
known as the Theatre; in an instant the  
whole building was one sheet of flame, and  
notwithstanding the untiring exertions of the  
firemen, was soon reduced to ashes. All the  
fine three story stone buildings on Dathouse  
Square, including the Moss House, and the  
residence of Hon. George Moffat, shared a  
like fate. St. Thomas Church, and Molson's  
Brewing establishment, on St. Mary's street  
were also consumed. In rear of Dathouse  
Square, the fire raged through Champ De  
Mass, thence in an irregular direction to  
Campan-street. The Barricks in St. Paul  
and Commissioner streets, were in eminent  
danger, but were saved by blowing up some  
intervening buildings;—the sufferings of the  
houseless poor, can be better imagined than  
described. "The Government has appropri-  
ated £500 for the immediate relief of the  
sufferers. The Montreal Corporation has vot-  
ed £1000 for the immediate relief of those  
who are in want, and we see that to-day's  
Quebec Chronicle calls on the city fathers to  
vote a sum in aid of the sufferers, and a  
meeting of the citizens is now being held to take  
measures for assisting Montreal in her dif-  
ficulty, as she generously assisted us in ours.  
The fire was purely accidental, and the dry-  
ness of the roofs added to a scarcity of water  
and the blowing of a very high wind, render-  
ed human aid almost useless in stopping the  
progress of the flames.

There were thirty three buildings consu-  
med. The loss is estimated at about \$250,  
000. About one half is covered by insurance.  
It is shared by extreme wealth and extreme  
poverty. The buildings were mainly owned  
by men of large wealth—the loss for the most  
part is among the very poor—who are be-  
reft of everything, save children and misfor-  
tune.  
Several firemen were more or less injured  
and generally very severely.  
The Sailor's Home cost \$30,000. There  
was insurance on it for \$12,000; on the fur-  
niture \$3000. The proprietor John O. Chee-  
ney, was in the harbour with his family, on a  
pleasure excursion, during the conflagration.  
He arrived in time only to see the sad havoc  
which the ruthless element had made.  
**A RATTLESNAKE STORY.**  
Last fall, a woman residing in the vicinity  
of Worcester, was picking berries in a field  
near her house, having with her her only  
child, a bright eyed little fellow of less than  
a year old. The babe sat upon the ground  
in an open space, amusing itself in grasping  
at a clump of yellow weed that grew within  
reach, and eating berries brought him from  
time to time by his mother.  
The latter, at length, intent upon gather-  
ing the fruit, passed a stick which hid the  
child from view. She was about to return to  
him when hearing him laughing and crouch-  
ing in great glee, thinking he must be safe  
as long as he was so happy, she remained a  
little longer where she was.  
Suddenly the little voice ceased, and after  
another minute's delay the young mother  
stirred upon the rock and looked over, ex-  
pecting to see her baby asleep; and instead  
of which, he was sitting perfectly motionless,  
his lips, parted, and his wide open eyes fixed  
with a singular expression upon some object  
which at first she was unable to discern.  
Yet who can judge of her horror when on  
closer scrutiny she perceived some four feet  
from the infant, a rattlesnake, with its glit-  
tering eyes fastened upon his, and nearing  
him by an almost imperceptible motion!  
The sight of her darling's peril so nearly  
paralyzed her, that for an instant she half be-  
lieved the dreadful fascination had extended  
to herself; but the certainty that unless she  
was the instrument of salvation to her child,  
he was instantly lost, in some degree restored  
her powers. She glanced wildly around for  
something that might be used as a weapon,  
but nothing appeared, and already the veno-  
mous reptile had passed over half the space  
which divided him from his victim. Another  
moment and all would be lost! What could  
be done?  
In her hand she held a broad iron pan, and  
springing from the rock, quick as thought she  
covered the snake with it, and stood upon it  
to prevent his escape.  
The charm was broken; the child moved,  
swayed to one side and began to sob. At the  
same time the mother recovered her voice  
and screamed for aid, retaining her position  
until it arrived, when the cause of her terrible  
tright was despatched.  
**DEATH OF A TIGER HUNTER.**—We an-  
nounce with regret the death of Captain  
Charles Colby, of her Majesty's 85th reg-  
iment, and commanding the convalescent de-  
pot at Murree, under the following distressing  
and warning circumstances:—On the 30th  
of last month Captain Colby went out tiger  
shooting at the foot of the hills on which the  
Murree depot is situated, and having come up  
on a large male tiger fired at and wounded  
him, as he supposed mortally. Upon this he  
drew near with his elephant, and descending  
approached the animal, which lay to all ap-  
pearance dead, but which, on his coming close  
to it, sprang upon him and mangled him  
dreadfully. He was rescued by the Mahouts  
and other natives of the shooting party, some  
of whom immediately started for Rawul Pin-  
dee to give information of the occurrence, on  
the receipt of which two medical officers at  
once mounted an elephant and repaired to the  
scene of the accident, which they reached  
early the next morning. They found Cap-  
tain Colby dreadfully wounded, and judged  
amputation of the left arm absolutely in dis-  
pensable, expressing their opinion and deci-  
sion to the sufferer, who immediately consented.  
The operation was at once performed  
near the shoulder, but so great had been the  
loss of blood and the injuries the tiger had in-  
flicted that the patient quickly sank and ex-  
pired the same evening.—Bengal Chronicle  
April 12.

**Lunacy amongst Married and Single.**  
It has been ascertained that amongst 411  
male patients admitted into the Colney Hatch  
County Lunatic Asylum, there were 170 mar-  
ried, 203 single, twenty five widowed and  
eight not ascertained. Amongst 669 female  
patients admitted, 188 were married, 365 sin-  
gle, 106 widowed, and twenty four not ascer-  
tained. These instances may be cited in ad-  
dition to the many existing proofs of the ten-  
dency of "single blessedness" to foster insan-  
ity, especially among the female sex.  
**GOVERNORS OF COLONIES.**—A list has been  
printed in a Parliamentary paper of the names  
and salaries of the governors of colonies.  
There are forty eight names in the list. The  
highest salary is given to the Earl of Elgin,  
as Governor General of Canada, who has  
£7,000 a year, and the lowest to the Lieuten-  
ant Governor of New Ulster, who has £400  
a year, and several at £5,000, a year.

**ANECDOTE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.**  
The lately appointed Bishop of Nova Scotia  
applied to the Government of that Province  
to allow the soldiers of the garrison to pre-  
sent arms to him, which Sir John Harvey  
permitted him to hear from the Command-  
er in Chief. The old Duke's answer was,  
"The only attentions the soldiers are to pay  
the Bishop, are to his sermons."  
**CALIS, July 13.—BRUTAL ASSAULT.**—A  
most villainous and brutal assault was made  
upon the person of a daughter of Mr. Tim-  
othy Crocker, of St. Stephen, on the 5th inst.,  
near the dwelling of widow Kelly, on the road  
from her father's to the village, by a half-  
breed Indian. After taking hold of her  
person he attempted to drag her into a clump  
of trees which were close by, and finally suc-  
ceeded after a severe struggle. He here at-  
tempted to violate her person, by choking  
her, gagging her, and putting his fingers in-  
to her mouth to keep her from making a  
noise, and this was what probably saved her  
life; he got what he did not anticipate, a ter-  
rible beating, which caused him to draw  
himself out as quick as possible, and the scream-  
ing screams were heard by two men  
conveying infants into lovers and fathers and  
mothers, render youth the operative gener-  
ations, decide men's fortunes and distinctions,  
convert active men into crawling drivellers,  
and bury all preceding generations. Thirty  
years raise an active generation from nonen-  
tity; change fascinating beauties into bearable  
old women, convert lovers into grandfathers,  
and bury the active generation, or reduce  
them to decrepitude and imbecility. Forty  
years alas! change the face of all society.—  
Infants are growing old, the bloom of youth  
and beauty has passed away, two active gen-  
erations have been swept from the stage of  
life, names so cherished are forgotten, and  
unsuspected candidates for fame have started  
from the exhaustless womb of nature. Fifty  
years—why should any desire to retain af-  
fections from maturity for fifty years? It is  
to behold a world of which you know noth-  
ing, and to which you are unknown. It is to  
weep for the generations long since passed—  
for lovers, for parents, for children, for  
friends in the grave. It is to see every thing  
turned upside down by the fickle hand of  
fortune and the absolute despotism of time.  
It is in a word, to behold the vanity of life  
in all the vanities of display.

**ANIMAL CHEMISTRY.**—How seldom do we  
give a thought to the organization of the  
"house we live in," or the manner in which  
it is strengthened or undermined? We seem  
to think that it can take care of itself as well  
without our aid as with it, and better too,  
perhaps. We don't reflect that, after all, we  
are mere animal chemical machines, and  
that various substances combined in the hu-  
man stomach present the same phenomena  
that they would in the receivers of a chemist's  
laboratory. For example, we see it stated  
that without lime the secretion of milk fails;  
"the bones and teeth become soft or are ar-  
rested in their development; without soda,  
no bile can be formed; without phosphorus  
and magnesia, the nervous tissues lose their  
energy and the impaired condition of the  
brain is evinced by loss of memory, frightful  
headaches and impending paralysis.  
Ghastly paleness, prostration, faintings  
and coldness, attend the lack of carbon; de-  
prived of sulphur, the hair would rapidly  
cease to grow, and the absence of iron is  
marked by lividity, disordered digestion, pas-  
sive dropsy, and other symptoms of an ane-  
mic or chlorotic character. The food we re-  
ceive daily furnishes the natural source of  
these elementary substances, and serves dur-  
ing health to repair the waste of these mat-  
ters through the skin, kidneys, and other ex-  
cretories, consequent upon the voluntary and  
vegetative functions of the economy. Hence  
the equilibrium is preserved. Inordinate use  
of particular organs induces a disproportionate  
consumption of their substance, and  
hence of the elements from which this sub-  
stance is formed. Excesses in watching,  
thought, and muscular effort, for examples,  
by overtaxing the brain and muscular fibre,  
render these tissues rapidly effete, and there-  
fore cause an exaggerated demand for their  
particular pabulum, as phosphorus and iron."  
[St. Louis Times.

**CONFLAGRATION AT BOSTON.**  
Last Saturday, Boston was the scene of  
one of the most destructive conflagrations  
with which that city has been visited for  
many years. The fire broke out in an unoc-  
cupied stable, in "Bank-Top road," an alley  
leading from the foot of Belmont street, near  
Broad street. Although it was discovered  
just as it issued from the building, the flames  
defied all baffling efforts.—The Bee says:—  
The Sailor's Home, one of the noblest in-  
stitutions in our midst, is a smouldering ruin;  
the Mariner's Church a noble pile, lays in  
ashes. Over one hundred and fifty families  
are turned shelterless into the street, many  
of whom have barely saved the clothes on  
their bodies. About six hundred persons are  
thus thrown at once upon the charities of our  
city. The Roylson School House, one of the  
finest in the city, a most elegant building,  
is a heap of sad ruins. Several large blocks  
of houses are entirely destroyed.  
The efforts of the Firemen, to an almost  
superhuman extent had been bestowed upon  
the Mariner's Church. It was thought that  
the massive Boardman Block might check  
the every where else conquering flame. Ex-  
pectation on this point, however, ended in dis-  
appointment. The flames, massive mass  
angry, rolled up their sea of fire and ere long  
the beautiful Church edifice fell a victim to  
the insatiate element. In ten minutes from  
the time the first flame lit upon its substance  
the roof fell with a thundering sound, follow-  
ed soon after by a portion of the ponderous walls;  
nothing was saved.  
From Boardman Block and the Church  
the flames loomed up rearwards with destruc-  
tive fury, and soon encompassed in their fiery  
grasp that beautiful and slightly structure the  
Roylson School House. All efforts—and  
here again the gallant firemen were super-  
human in their devoted labors—proved fruit-  
less. The fire spread from room to room,  
and story to story, and in a short time the  
building was added to the vast number which  
already lay in ashes. It was a fearful sound  
to hear the broad roof fall to the distant foun-  
dation, and see the walls partially follow to  
the gulf of fire below.  
Fortunately the flames were subdued at  
this point, though the primary school house,  
adjacent came near destruction. This proved  
the places where the great element that away-  
ed so destructively for 8 hours was conquered.  
The Roylson School House was built a  
year or two since at a cost, we are informed,  
of about \$50,000. It belonged to the city,  
and was well insured. Most of the furniture,  
books, and philosophical apparatus were sav-

ed and salaries of the governors of colonies.  
There are forty eight names in the list. The  
highest salary is given to the Earl of Elgin,  
as Governor General of Canada, who has  
£7,000 a year, and the lowest to the Lieuten-  
ant Governor of New Ulster, who has £400  
a year, and several at £5,000, a year.

**THE IMMORTALITY OF DOWAGERS.**—An  
old maid might fidget herself to death, and  
so might a widow of fifty; but, directly she  
gets above sixty, regard her as one of the  
immortals. Widows above that age won't  
die. They live as if they meant to be im-  
mortal. Their whole proceedings smell of  
immortality. They'll talk about death, and  
live all the longer for it: the very exertion of  
talking about it tends to promote longevity.  
They'll sometimes drop off, if you happen to  
be rich; but the poorer you are, the longer  
they'll live. They are the most obstinate  
people on earth. They'll do nothing to kill  
themselves when above sixty. They settle  
themselves down, and begin life again: it is  
their spring of immortality. Life insurances  
then, are a bad speculation: you literally  
insure their lives then: for, if they know it

they won't die at all! We may well call  
old age second childhood. It is then these  
knowing ones start off afresh, and begin the  
world again with a better chance than ever.  
Every child born in the family gives them  
new life. Children are the dolls of second  
childhood, with which the old children play  
with as much delight as they played with  
the dolls of their earlier infancy. You can't  
by any means persuade them to die! They  
know better! They have a life's experience  
to guide them! Now, I've an immortal old  
grandmother," he continued, "I don't want  
her to die; but if I did, she wouldn't! She's  
been reckoned immortal for the last thirty  
years, and seems more immortal now than  
when I first knew her. She goes like a  
clock; and knows not only how to wind her-  
self up, but how to keep the machinery in  
order. I'm her favorite grandson; but what  
of that? When I have a son, he'll be sure  
to cut me out; and when he has a son, he'll  
be cut out himself, as a natural matter of re-  
tributive justice! If she doesn't go off in  
fifty years or so, I shall really begin to enter-  
tain the belief that she has discovered perpe-  
tual motion.—Lady Felicia, by Henry  
Cockton.

**European Intelligence.**  
**FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.**  
The American steamship Arctic arrived at  
New York on Sunday last, with dates to the  
30th of June. She brought out 123 passen-  
gers.  
The Asia arrived at Liverpool on the 27th.  
The commercial news is—Cotton was  
drooping, and business was more sluggish in  
the manufacturing districts. The Flour mar-  
ket was firm, while Indian-corn had advanc-  
ed from 1s. to 2s. per quarter.  
The Imperial Parliament was to be pro-  
pounded on the 1st July, and directly after-  
ward dissolved. The writs for a new Parlia-  
ment were to be sent out immediately after  
the dissolution, returnable in the month of  
August; but it will probably not be called  
together before the middle of August; but  
it will probably not be called together before  
the middle of October.  
A deputation from the Canada, Nova Scot-  
ia, and New Brunswick Railway Company  
had an interview with the Colonial Secretary  
on Saturday, but the result had not trans-  
pired.  
It is announced that the Roman Catholic  
Synod of England will be opened on the 6th  
July, at St. Mary's College, near Birming-  
ham.  
It appears certain, that the British Govern-  
ment will enforce rigidly all the clauses of  
the Emancipation Act. The Government,  
through Mr. Walpole, have informed Dr.  
Newman that the recent proclamation refer-  
red to all practices contrary to the strictest  
letter of the law. The Irish Roman Catho-  
lics declare they will not obey the law, and  
the Priests who conform to its requirements  
have been insulted in the street.  
**IRELAND.**—The commissioners appointed  
to inquire into the relative merits of Galway  
and Poynes for packet stations, is proceed-  
ing diligently in the business.  
The enthronization of Dr. Cullen, as Ro-  
man Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, took  
place on Tuesday the 29th, at the church of  
the Conception, Dublin.  
**FRANCE.**—Political affairs are quiet.—It is  
stated that the property of the Duc de Au-  
ville, which he inherited from the Prince de  
Conde, is to be forthwith placed under se-  
questration.  
A letter dated June 21 from Petit Rou-  
states that the periodical inundation had again  
caused immense damage in that country, at  
a time when the farmers were just about to  
reap their harvest. In the village of Petit  
Rou the houses are under water, the fields  
submerged, and the inhabitants had been  
obliged to flee.  
Orders had been received at Toulon to  
place on the stocks next year at that place,  
two ships of the line, two steam frigates of  
50 guns each, 3 steam corvettes and tenders.  
The Commander of the French fleet in the  
Levant contradicts the report that pirates  
are at present infesting those seas. It is an-  
nounced that a mine of platinum has been dis-  
covered in the neighbourhood of Valen-  
ciennes.  
**INDIA.**—Bombay dates to the 22d May had  
reached France. No important event had  
occurred since the previous dates from that  
place. It is generally understood that noth-  
ing more will be done in Barmah till after  
the rains. The whole force will remain in  
the country, and the war be resumed with  
vigor the moment the season permits. The  
India papers are already hinting at the proba-  
ble annexation of the whole peninsula. Dis-  
turbances still continue along the north-west-  
ern frontier, and military preparations of an  
extensive nature are in progress. Several  
forts had been attacked or captured in the  
Lizara country, and operations are in pro-  
gress which, it is thought, will terminate the  
war in a week or two. The difficulties with  
the Nizam are still unsettled.  
The electric telegraph has been put into  
successful operation in India.  
**LATEST FROM LONDON, June 30.**—rumour  
is current here, that an attempt was made  
to assassinate the Emperor of Austria at Noos-  
warden, near Pesth, but the assassin, missed  
his aim and immediately blew out his own  
brains.  
In Greece there has been a religious re-  
volt, headed by a fanatic priest, caused by the  
recent understanding with the Patriarch of  
Constantinople, for putting the Greek church  
under his control. The revolt was soon sup-  
pressed.  
Trade was very dull at Paris. The French  
legislative body was closed for the first ses-  
sion on Monday at 2 o'clock by a message  
from the President, which was warmly re-  
ceived, though it contained little but fine  
phrases. The President declares that the  
Constitution has given proof that it is strong  
and free, and he enjoins the corps legislative  
to tell their communes how good the people  
of Paris are—and how strong the army is.—  
With what joy even revolutionists have wel-  
comed the return of the eagles to the army—  
those eagles the symbol of authority and glo-  
ry, particularly. They are called to remem-  
ber how the Army of Sidiere knelt down nev-  
ertheless before the image of God, presented  
from the heights of the altar, and thence to  
order that France has a government which  
rests on the people, the source of all power—  
on the army, the source of all force, and on  
religion, the source of all justice.  
The budget for the financial year shows an  
expenditure of 1493 million francs, and an in-  
come of 1459 million francs, thus exhibiting a  
deficit of 34 million francs.