

Oil Fluid.
From New York—
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WHITLOCK.
1851—3

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H. HATCH.
Surr. Judge.

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is CANADA FLOUR.

GROUND ditto.

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HUTTER, from 20lbs.

real assortment of Gro-

at the lowest prices for

[December 21.]

OR SALE.

Acres of Land, situ-

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WILLIAM KER,

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The Standard,
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. W. Smith.
At his Office, Water Street, Saint Andrews, N. B.

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12s 6d per annum—if paid in advance.
10s, if not paid until the end of the year.

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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E variis sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 25 SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1852. [Vol. 19]

TIMBER BERTHS ST. CROIX RIVER, &c.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, May 13, 1852.

THE right of Licence to cut and carry away Timber and Lumber until the first day of May 1853, from Crown Lands, in the following situations, which were last year under Licence to the undermentioned persons, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at this Office, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of Wednesday the twenty third day of June next. Upset price twenty shillings per square mile.

(Surveyed lots of land heretofore applied for, and improved to the value of ten pounds are expected.)

No.	Name.	Sq. Miles.	Situation.
40	Monroe Hill	9	Mud Lake, River Saint Croix
41	do	3	Hinkley Point
42	do	3	Pirate Brook
43	John F. Grimmer	6	Palphrey Lake
44	Thomas Toul	6	River St. Croix
45	Ephraim C. Gates	2	Grand Scodvic Lake
46	do	2	do
47	William L. M'Allister	2	Canoe River
48	do	2	Pirate Brook
49	do	2	Canoe River
50	Japhet H. M'Allister	4	Musquash Brook
51	James Murchie	3	Mud Lake
52	do	3	River St. Croix
53	William E. M'Allister	5	Canoe River
54	George Matheson	2	Magaguadavic
55	Alfred Gilmore	2	Magaguadavic river
56	Gideon Prescott	4	Popolagan river
57	do	6	do
58	do	2	do
59	Dominic Millican	10	Big and Little New Rivers
60	Daniel Gilmore	2	Pratt's Brook
61	do	7	Magaguadavic
62	do	6	Magaguadavic Lake
63	do	3	do
64	do	3	Piskhegan river
65	do	9	M'Dougal Stream
66	do	5	Magaguadavic Lake
67	do	4 1/2	M'Dougal Stream
68	do	2	do
69	do	2	Bonny River
70	do	4	Piskhegan river
71	do	2	Magaguadavic Lake
72	do	2	Bonny river
73	do	3	M'Dougal Lake
74	do	6 1/2	Flume Ridge
75	do	8	Magaguadavic Lakes
76	Thomas Davis	2	New River
77	William F. Robinson	2	Lepre and New Rivers
78	James Robinson	2 1/2	Bonny river
79	John M'Coull	6	Piskhegan river
80	do	2	do
81	do	2	Magaguadavic river
82	do	2	do
83	do	2	Upper Niles Brook
84	do	3 1/2	Magaguadavic Lake
85	do	2	do
86	do	2	Magaguadavic river
87	do	4	Bonny river
88	do	2	Flume Ridge
89	do	2	Clarence Hill
90	do	2	Clarence Brook
91	do	2	Clarence Hill
92	do	2	Clarence Brook
93	do	2	Red Rock
94	do	2	Palphrey Lake
95	do	3	Second Scodvic Lake
96	do	2	Big English Cove
97	do	2	Monument Brook
98	do	3 1/2	Grand Scodvic Lake
99	do	2	Monument Brook
100	do	10	Loon Bay, Chipenook
101	do	3 1/2	Monument Brook
102	George M. Porter	3	Musquash Brook
103	D. H. Hill	3 1/2	do
104	do	2	North Lake
105	do	2	Grand Scodvic Lake
106	Colin C. Murchie	2	Lepre river
107	Bela R. Lawrence	5	do
108	do	2	Clarence Brook
109	do	2	Clarence Hill
110	Samuel Logan	4	Piskhegan river
111	Joseph Hart	2	Magaguadavic
112	George H. Hart	2	Flume Ridge
113	Solomon Vail	2	Piskhegan and Peltona
114	Ninian Lindsay	2	Piskhegan river
115	John M'Coull	7 1/2	do
116	do	2	do
117	do	5 1/2	do
118	do	2	do
119	do	2	do
120	do	2	do
121	Simon Howe	4	Red Rock Lake
122	Daniel Gilmore	10	M'Dougal Lake
123	John M'Coull	2	Magaguadavic river
124	Gideon Preston	3	Popolagan river
125	Nathaniel Lamb	2	Saint Croix
126	Alfred Gilmore	5	N. E. Magaguadavic
127	William F. Robinson	2	New River
128	Daniel Gilmore	2	Magaguadavic
129	Alfred Brockway	2	M'Dougal Lake
130	William Brockway	3	Clarence Hill
131	B. R. Lawrence	2	Lepre river
132	do	2	do
133	John M'Coull	2	Peltona
134	Daniel Gilmore	2	Magaguadavic
135	George H. Hart	4	Davis Brook
136	Joseph Hill	2	Pleasant Ridge
137	William Brockway	2 1/2	Trout Brook
138	James Brockway	2	Magaguadavic river
139	Henry Frye	8 1/2	Magaguadavic river
140	do	2 1/2	Digdegash river
141	do	10	do
142	John M'Coull	3	Flume Ridge
143	Henry Ballentine	2 1/2	Magaguadavic river
144	Justus Weimore	2	Clear Lake
145	John Sherman	2	North River
146	Daniel M'Laughlan	7	Grand Manan
147	William Crane	2	Square Lake

NOT.—All inquiries at this Office for information regarding the above Berths must be made before the 15th day of June next.

ROBT. D. WILMOT, Sur. Gen.

ONE OF THE MESMERIZERS.

A few years ago the following story was overheard in the cars when between Albany and Buffalo. One of the conversants was a mesmerizer—a regular professor. He was dilating upon its rapid development—its astonishing cure for diseases—the extraordinary discoveries developed through its agency. Finally, he got upon his superiority as a professor—a congenial theme—and here he was at home. After narrating a variety of experiments—some of them astounding, of course—he spoke of the following with a gusto that was irresistible. Said he—

"Last week I was going through one of the streets of Rochester, and saw a person to whom I was anxious to speak. He walked too fast for me to overtake him without running, so I just straightened out my arms, concentrated my will, made a pass at him—thus—and he stopped quicker than lightning."

"Wh-wh-wh, mister, y-y-you don't call that m-m-much of a trick, do you?"

"Yes, sir, I rather flatter myself, sir, that it was a pretty strong demonstration."

"W-w-well, it don't b-b-begun w-with what I once did."

"Then you are familiar with the science, sir, I presume?"

"S-s-some."

"Might I inquire what was the case you spoke of?"

"Oh, c-c-certainly. W-hy, you see, I happened to be up in B-b-batavia once in winter. G-g-going down to the cars, I s-s-saw a m-a-m-a-man shovelling off snow. Pretty soon his f-f-foot slipped, and d-d-down he came. W-h-when he was about half-d-down I made a p-pass at him, and it s-s-stopped him quicker than powder. I c-c-came off without thinking a-anything more a-a-about it. If you are g-going to Batavia, I wish y-y-you would just let him down, for I p-p-p-re-sume he is hanging there yet!"

The professor handed over his "hat."

SOMETHING THAT NEVER DIES.

Architects die, but their buildings live; the very works that they are the instruments of raising, seem to have an immeasurable existence when compared with themselves. Walk into Westminster Abbey; attentively survey the beauty of its architecture; notice that lofty roof, and those noble columns, and that fretted scroll, and gaze upon the tablets that surround these walls—placed there to the memory of men of literature and of genius, of a former age—and then reflect that those columns and that roof stood there ages before the date of the oldest tablet, and bid fair to stand for centuries yet to come, when generation after generation, whose deeds shall form subject matter for the future pages of our national history, shall have passed away.

Look again at the case of sculptures. Why, Dr. Layard is digging up sculptures in Nineveh now, on which it is not at all improbable that the prophet Jonah gazed, when he went to deliver his message there. Some sculptures exist in Europe, the admiration of generation after generation for two thousand years.

But, least we should think too much of ourselves, let us contrast the works of God in material creation, with the works of man. The cedar of Lebanon still flourishes, though the temple of Solomon which took some of its most beautiful timbers from the grove, has since passed away, and the Jews have been wanderers these eighteen hundred years.

Mount Zion still stands though the mosque of the Mahometan desecrates its summit. The pyramids of Egypt—some of the most ancient, and perhaps some of the most wonderful monuments of human skill—crumble and decay, through time and the elements; but the Nile flows at their base, in the same calm and untroubled flow as it did hundreds of years ago when the children of Israel were in captivity in Egypt.

Sculptures and ecclesiastical antiquities may be destroyed, but the sea is the same in its majesty, in calm or in storm, in its ebb or its flow, as when Caesar bore his banner into Britain, and by the power of his legions added another colony to Rome.

Job and his three friends have long since departed, but the stars on which they gazed continue to shine. We feel as they felt, the sweet influence of the Pleiades; we gaze, as they gazed, on the band of Orion; but two thousand years have passed away since the patience and the end of Job vindicated the righteousness of God.

But if these things show the littleness of man, there is one thing in which he is superior to all creation—in thought, in feeling, and in affection. Let human thought once find utterance, let it be clothed in human language, and nothing can destroy its power; it shall last in its influence forever. Let it be printed, and published and circulated, and if it has been read and studied, you may buy up every book, burn every copy, erase its name from the catalogue of every library, but you cannot destroy its influence.

How often has a single expression chang-

ed a young man's conduct for life. How often has the quotation of a promise of scripture brightened the countenance and cheered the heart of the afflicted; while the word uttered by envy, and repeated in malice, has proved the seed of all uncharitableness.

In the one case, the power of language is like the breaking forth of the beautiful morning, dispersing the clouds of depression, and making the very tears of affliction glisten like dew-drops in the sunlight of creation; but in the other it is like the power of the electric fluid, scathing and blasting, and withering the pride of the forest.

Everything seems perishable in this world but thought—thought clothed in human language. "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my word shall not pass away."

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.—The Cape Breton News states, that the Norwegian ship Deodata, Jorgenson, master, from Richibucto, bound to Great Britain, with a cargo of timber, struck on St. Paul's Island, (a small island to the northward of Cape Breton,) during a snow squall on the night of the 25th ult., and most melancholy to relate, the Captain and 10 men were washed overboard and perished; the Mate and one boy being preserved in a most miraculous manner from a similar fate, by a sea which washed 'tween in safety to the shore. In half an hour after she struck, the mate states, not a vestige of the vessel remained, the sea having completely broken her up.

CURIOUS CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—A Paris correspondent of the New York Express, relates the following case of hydrophobia, which is remarkable from the fact of the victim's retaining his consciousness to the last, and having made no attempt to communicate his awful malady to those around him. He was himself a physician, and when he was bitten in the thumb, by a puppy he was bringing up, immediately applied calstic to the wound. The puppy soon after died, and he burnt a scar with a hot iron, and no effects were for some time produced. He, however, grew melancholy, and always maintained that hydrophobia would be the ultimate consequence. On the night of the 9th of April, a month after he was bitten his predictions were verified, as he was seized with violent agitation and fever, accompanied with convulsive symptoms. Forty hours after the attack, he said to his physicians: "My limbs are one chaos of agony, but my mind remains in tact. No one need be afraid, for I shall bite no one, for I have never been of a cruel disposition, and I have no inclination to do any damage." Every effort he made to drink produced convulsions, and he finally expired in great suffering, but without an instant's flickering of his intelligence. The more violent symptoms of the scourge had doubtless been allayed, and the milder form induced by the prompt application of caustic and the hot iron.

A COCKROACH IN TROUBLE.

Although cockroaches abound inconveniently at the Mauritius, it was not without pity I saw them consigned as they frequently were, to a living grave, by a wicked-looking insect much resembling a Spanish fly. It was impossible to witness his proceedings combined with his glittering blue and green dress, without imagining the elish demon of a pantomime leading an innocent victim to perpetual torment in some hunted cavern. Let the cockroach be moving never so brisk across the wall he has no sooner caught sight of the fatal insect—not a quarter of his size—than all energy leaves him and he stands stupidly resigned. The fly then walks up to him, looks him hard in the face, and presently, putting forth some apparatus which stands him in the place of a finger and thumb gently takes the cockroach by the nose, and leads him daintily along for a foot or two. Leaving him there he commences a thorough examination of the neighbourhood, beating the ground up and down like a well trained setter, and not finding what he wants, returns to the cockroach and leads him on a little further, when the same process is gone through, sometimes for hours until the whole wall has been examined. Chinks there are in plenty, but they do not suit him; he has taken the measure of the victim's bulk and means to lodge him commodiously. Presently a suitable hole is found, and the fly moving backward, gently pulls the cockroach after him into his last home. What horrors! he's perpetrated in this recess cannot be more than surmised. The object undoubtedly is to engage him as a wet nurse. No doubt the poor cockroach is bored in some part or vital, and eggs laid in him—a purpose indeed, for which his succulent and motherly frame is peculiarly adapted. And, not improbably, during the vicarious incubation he is supplied with food, until the eggs with which he is pregnant being hatched, commence, in turn, for his services, to gnaw his bowels, their receptacle. It is in vain that during the scene above described, we urge the cockroach to seek safety in flight. The poke of a stick is disregarded; he seems dead to all hints; nay moves him to another part of the wall he waits there with the same

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

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DESEDITION AND FRIGHTFUL SUICIDE.—In the Evening Mail of yesterday we gave a brief account of a "fatal accident" on the Western Railroad, near the East Brookfield station in which a young woman was literally torn in pieces by the passing train. The Worcester Transcript of this morning gives the following particulars:

"This sad event was a case of deliberate suicide. The name of the victim was Larra Lull, an American girl, aged 23 years. Her home was in West Brookfield, but she had been employed in this city for three or four years as a milliner, with the exception of a brief period during which she had worked in the bonnet manufactory of Mr. James Snow, at West Brookfield. She was a young woman of pleasing address, and, as far as we can learn, she sustained an irreproachable character."

In regard to her melancholy fate, there are rumors based upon her own recent admissions and upon known facts which leave no room to doubt that she was the victim of a cruel and heartless desolation. But of that we are not at liberty to say more this morning. An investigation which we understand was in contemplation yesterday may bring us in possession of other facts which we can disclose in regard to the sad history of this case. Labouring as is supposed under a sensitiveness of disappointment and wrong inflicted upon her, she had visited the city on the morning of the fatal day, but only to find her last hope crushed."

Returning to the East Brookfield station she left the cars, and enquiring at what time the next train would pass up towards Springfield, (which would be in a short time,) she started on foot towards West Brookfield and disappeared beyond an adjacent curve. Very soon the train came up as before stated, and when the whistle was sounded she snatched a ring from her finger, gave them to a little girl who was walking by her side, telling her to haste up a bank out of the way of the cars. This done, she immediately laid down upon the track and almost in an instant was mangled and shapeless form. Thus with a frayed brain, and tortured beyond the bounds of consciousness, the unfortunate girl had sought refuge in this frightful suicide. (Boston Mail.)

GOLD IN NOVA SCOTIA.—Extract of a letter from Annapolis.—There is just now quite an excitement amongst our good folks, some specimens of gold having been found in the vicinity of the old Girl Mill, on the General's Bridge Stream. A California miner happened here on his way home to the Eastern part of the Province made this discovery; he says there is no doubt but there is Gold, but he cannot tell in what quantity without much washing and digging. He, however, says if the owners of the land will give him a "besse" he will venture six hundred dollars in "the speculation." Had he time he would have made a further search; many of our well-informed people are very sanguine as to the result.

FORGIVEN.—It was rumored on Saturday that forgetties in this city to the amount of from \$17,000 to \$20,000 have been discovered. The parties are well known in this community, but we do not learn that any legal measures have been taken in the matter. The paper is in the hands of several of the banks. (Boston Post.)

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Sir Harry Smith has arrived in England. A gratifying reception was given him at Cape Town previous to his embarkation, showing that the colonists appreciate his services better than the home government. Sir Harry considers that the coup de grace has been given to the Caffre war by the late operations, but it would seem by the latest advice from the seat of war, that the enemy are as active as ever. Col. Eyre had had a severe action with a body of Caffres, in which he lost one chaplain and several men. The 12th Lancers also had a smart brush with the enemy. Major Gen. Cathcart, the new governor, had arrived at British California, and commenced operations where Sir Harry left off. Nothing can be known of his success in the field for another month or two.

If it is consistent with a due observance of the "Maine Law" to attend to some of the minor laws, the respectfully suggest that the boys or "men" who destroy or mutilate fresh posted Bills, should be dealt with as they deserve, and as the laws direct. Things are coming to a fine pass when a decent Handbill cannot stand for a day, unscathed, and the nuisance should be abated.

A mind occupied, becomes fortified against the ills of life and is braced for any emergency.