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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Bearissumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 26] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1853. [Vol. 20

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPER

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 disarrangements 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 address, the publisher is held responsible.

TIMBER BERTHS.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, June 14, 1853.

THE right of Licence to cut Timber and Lumber until the first day of May, 1854, on Crown Lands in the following situations, which were last season under Licence to the undermentioned persons, will be offered for sale by Auction, at this Office, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the 14th day of July next.
A further notification will be made of the upset rate of mileage, as also of the terms upon which the Licences will be renewed.
(Not to interfere with any Lots of Land applied for within one year previous to this date.)

No.	Name	Square Miles	Situation
112	Lawrence, Bela R.	5	Lepree River.
113	do	2	do
114	do	2	do
701	Morrissey, George	3	do
1008	Lawrence, Bela R.	34	do
546	Wetmore, Justus	2	Clear Lake.
1020	Prescott, Gideon	4	Pocologan River.
157	do	2	do
158	do	2	do
159	do	2	do
136	M'Coull, John	2	Red Rock Lake.
880	Wetmore, Ju-las	2	do
197	White, Hugh	2	Red Rock.
970	Milkin, D.	2	Red Rock & Magaguadavic.
123	M'Coull, John	2	Magaguadavic Lake.
129	do	34	do
140	Gilmor, Daniel	7	do
141	do	7	do
142	do	6	do
145	do	5	do
150	do	2	do
992	Davis, Thomas	8	Magaguadavic Lakes.
1026	M'Coull, John	2	Lake Eutopia.
127	do	2	Upper Mills Brook.
123	do	2	Pirkehan River.
121	do	2	do
123	do	74	Pishehagan and Peloma.
134	do	2	Pishehagan River.
135	do	64	do
143	Gilmor, Daniel	34	do
149	do	4	do
589	Pratt, Joseph	2	do
591	M'Coull, John	9	do
965	do	34	do
139	do	2	Peloma.
995	Brookway, William	7	Davis Brook & Magaguadavic.
103	Davis, Alfred	4	Davis Brook.
608	Myhrall, Joseph	5	do (River.)
937	Hart, Geo. H.	2	Cox's Brook, (Magaguadavic
132	M'Coull, John	3	Flume Ridge.
139	do	3	do
162	Seelye, Justus	2	Pratt's Brook.
1028	M'Coull, John	2	Upper Trout Brook.
121	Brookway, Silas	24	Trout Brook.
593	M'Coull, John	3	Keeron.
1049	Gilmor, Daniel	8	New River.
196	Robinson, Wm. F.	10	Big and Little New Rivers.
137	M'Coull, John	4	M'Dougal Inlet.
144	Gilmor, Daniel	9	M'Dougal Stream.
146	do	41	do
147	do	2	do
151	do	64	M'Dougal Lake.
153	do	10	do
161	Gilmor, Alfred	2	do
597	do	3	do
108	Gilmor, Arthur H.	2	Magaguadavic River.
125	M'Coull, John	2	do
126	do	2	do
130	do	2	do
151	Gilmor, Daniel	2	do
156	Brookway, James	2	do
160	Gilmor, Alfred	2	do
596	Gilmor, Adoniram	24	do
122	M'Coull, John	6	Bonny River.
131	do	2	do
148	Gilmor, Daniel	2	do
894	do	3	do
111	Gilmor, Arthur H.	2	Clarence Brook.
967	M'Coull, John	2	do
163	Seelye, Justus	4	Clarence Fhill.
164	do	2	do
710	do	21	do
964	Gilmor, Arthur H.	2	do
955	Leemore, John	2	Moaness River.
180	M'Allister, Wm. L.	2	Canoose River.
181	do	2	do
185	Hill, Horatio N.	5	do
182	M'Allister, Wm. L.	35	Grand Schoodic Lake.
188	Murchie, Colin C.	2	do
186	Hill, Horatio N.	2	North Lake.
188	Porter, George M.	3	2nd Schoodic Lake.
169	do	3	Monument Brook.
191	M'Adam, John	2	do
100	Avery, Peter	2	Big English Cove.
167	Porter, George M.	2	Palphry Lake.
189	Murchie, Colin C.	2	do
170	Porter, George M.	3	Musquash Brook.
174	M'Allister, Japhet H.	4	do
175	Lamb, Nathaniel	34	do
177	Murchie, James	2	do
607	Porter, George M.	61	River St. Croix.
171	Toal, Thomas	6	do
184	Hill, Monroe	5	do
703	Gates, Ephraim C.	31	Pirate Brook.
166	Porter, George M.	24	do
183	Buchanan, James	24	do

ROBT. D. WILMOT, Sur. Gen.

THE REFORMER.—No man learns that al-ness is not available to such as court perse-though the most useful truth of his doctrines cution, and invite contempt. Fully has is or the expediency of his measures. He must martyrs as well as wisdom.—Whittier.
have the liberty to admit that it is barely This error of sixty thousand pounds has possible for the public on all points, to be born voted by the Canadian Parliament in right and him wrong: and that the blessing Toronto. This settles the question, on the invoked upon those who suffer for righteous subject of the seat of government.

A FLEET MARRIAGE.

BY AN IRISHMAN.

Lady C. was a beautiful woman, but Lady C. was an extravagant woman. She was still single, though rather past extreme youth. Like most pretty females, she had looked too high, and estimated her own loveliness too dearly, and now she refused to believe that she was not so charming as ever. So no wonder she still remained unmarried.

Now in the time I speak of, every lady had her head dressed by a barber; and the barber of the Fleet was the handsomest barber in the city of London. Pat Phelan was a great admirer of the sex; and where's the wonder?—Sure Pat was an Irishman. It was one very fine morning when Phelan was dressing her captivating head, that her ladyship took it into her mind to talk to him, and Pat was well pleased, for Lady C.'s teeth were the whitest, and her smile the brightest in all the world.

'So you're not married, Pat,' says she.
'Devil an inch! you're honor's ladyship, says he.

'And wouldn't ye like to be married,' again asks she?

'Would a duck swim?'
'Is there any one you'd prefer?'
'May be, madam,' says he, 'you never heard of Kathleen O'Reilly, down beyant Donegal? Her father's cousin to O'Donoghue, who's own steward to Mr. Murry, the under-agent to your Lord Kingston, and—'

'Hush! says she; 'sure I don't want to know who she is. But would she have you, if you asked her?'

'Ah, thin, I'd only wish I'd be after trying that same.'

'And why don't you?'
'Sure I'm too poor.' And Phelan heav'd a prodigious sigh.

'Would you like to be rich?'
'Does a dog bark?'
'If I make you rich, will you do as I tell you?'

'Millia, murders! your honor, don't be tantalizing a poor boy.'

'Indeed I'm not,' said Lady C. 'So listen. How would you like to marry me?'

'Ah, thin, my lady, I believe the King of Russia himself, would be proud to do that same, let alone a poor devil like Pat Phelan.'

'Well Phelan, if you'll marry me to-morrow, I'll give you one thousand pounds.'

'Oh! whist! whist! I whist! I sure I'm mad, or enchanted by the good people,' roared Pat, dancing around the room.

'But there are conditions,' says Lady C. 'After the first day of our nuptials you must never see me again, nor claim me for your wife.'

'I don't like that,' says Pat, for he had been ogling her ladyship most desperately.

'But remember Kathleen O'Reilly. With the money I'll give you, you may go and marry her.'

'That's thrue,' says he. 'But, thin—the bigamy?'

'I'll never appear against you,' says her ladyship. 'Only you must take an oath never to go telling all the story.'

'Divil a word I'll ever say.'

'Well, then,' says she, 'there's ten pounds. Go and buy a licence, and leave the rest to me; and then she explained to him where he was to go, and when he was to come and all that.'

'The next day Pat was true to his appointment and found two gentlemen already with her ladyship.

'Have you got the licence?'
'Here it is my lady,' says he; and he gave it to her. She handed it to one of the gentlemen who was reading.

'Perform the ceremony,' says she.
'And sure enough in ten minutes Pat Phelan was the husband, the legal husband of the lovely Lady C.

'That will do,' says she to her new husband as he gave her a hearty kiss, 'that'll do. Now sir give me my marriage certificate.'

'The old gentleman did so, and, bowing respectfully to the five pound note she gave him, he retired with his clerk; for, sure enough, I forgot to tell you he was a parson.

'Go and bring me the warden,' says my lady to one of her servants.

'Yes, my lady,' says she; and presently the warden appeared.

'Will you be good enough,' says Lady C., 'in a voice that would call a bird off a tree, will you be good enough to send and fetch me a hackney coach? I wish to leave this prison immediately.'

'Your ladyship forgets,' replied he, 'that you must pay your forty thousand pounds before I can let you go.'

'I am a married woman. You can detain my husband but not me.' And she smiled at Phelan, who began rather to dislike the appearance of the thing.

'I tell you I am married.'

'Where's your husband?'

'There, sir! and she pointed to the astonished barber; there he stands. Here is my marriage certificate, which you can peruse at your leisure. My servants yonder are witnesses of the ceremony. Now detain me, sir, one instant at your peril.'

The warden was dumb-founded, and no wonder. Poor Phelan would have spoken, but neither party would let him. The lawyer below was consulted. The result was evident. In half an hour Lady C. was free, and Pat Phelan, her legitimate husband, a prisoner for debt to the amount of £40,000.

Well, sir, for some time Pat thought he was in a dream, and the creditors thought they were still worse. The following day they held a meeting; and finding how they had been tricked, swore they'd detain poor Pat forever. But as they well knew that he had nothing, and could not feel much shame in going through the insolvent court, they made the best of a bad bargain, and let him out.

Well, you must know about a week after this, Paddy Phelan was sitting by his little fire, and thinking over the things he had seen, when as sure as death the postman brought him a letter, the first he had ever received, which he took over to a friend of his, one Ryan, a fruit seller, because you see, he was no great hand at reading or writing, to decipher for him. It ran thus:

'Go to Donegal, and marry Kathleen O'Reilly. The instant the knot is tied I'll fulfil my promise of making you comfortable for life. But as you value your life and liberty never breathe a syllable of what has passed. Remember you are in my power if you tell the story. The money will be paid to you directly you inclose my marriage certificate. I send you fifty pounds for present expenses.'

Oh! happy Paddy! Didn't he get drunk that same night, and didn't he start the next day for Cork, and didn't he marry Kathleen, and touch a thousand pounds? By the powers he did! And what is more, he took a cottage, which perhaps you know, not a hundred miles from Bruffin in the County of Limerick; and fair, he forgot his first wife clean and entirely, and never told any one but myself, under a promise of secrecy, the story of his 'Fleet Marriage.'

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So remember, as it is a secret, don't tell it to any one you see.

PAYING LIKE A SINNER.—Several years ago in North Carolina, where it is not customary for the tavernkeepers to charge the minister anything for lodging and refreshments, a preacher presuming stopped at a tavern one evening, made himself comfortable during the night and in the morning entered the stage, without offering pay for his accommodations. The Landlord soon came running up to the stage, and said, 'There was some one who had not settled his bill.' The passengers all said they had but the preacher, who said he understood that he never charged a minister anything. 'What, you a minister of the Gospel—a man of God? cried the innkeeper, you came to my house last night—you sat down to the table without a blessing; I lit you to your room, and you went to bed without praying to your Maker (for I stood there until you retired); you rose and washed without prayer; ate your breakfast without saying grace; and as you came to my house a sinner, and ate and drank like a sinner you have got to pay like a sinner!'

PARSON OUTWITTED.—A parson once asked an honest Quaker, where his religion was before Gen. Fox's? 'Where thin was,' said the Quaker, before Harry Tudor's time.—Now thou has been free with me,' added the Quaker; 'pray let me ask thee a question. Where was Jacob going when he was tormented ten years of age? canst thou tell that?'

'No, nor you either, I believe.' 'Yes, I can,' replied the Quaker, 'he was going into his eleventh year was he not?'

SINGULAR GEOLOGICAL FACT.—At Modena, in Italy, within a circle of four miles around the city, whenever the earth is dug and the workmen arrive at a distance of 63 feet, they come to a bed of chalk, which they bore with an auger, five feet deep. They then withdraw from the pit before the auger is removed, and upon its extraction the water bursts up with great violence, and quickly fills the well thus made—the supply of water being neither affected by rains or drouths. At the depth of fourteen feet are found the ruins of an ancient city, houses, paved streets and mason work. Below this again is a layer of earth, and at twenty six feet walnut trees are found, entire, with leaves and walnuts upon them. At twenty eight feet soft chalk is found, and below this vegetables and trees.

NEW ORLEANS, June 14.—Considerable excitement was caused here to day by rumours of an intended rising of the slaves in this city. Information was given to the Police at a late hour last night, by a free negro, who pointed out the ring-leader. The latter, when arrested was found heavily armed. He confessed that a band of 2500 well organized negroes had conceived a plan to attack the city next day in several places at once, including the powder magazine, the mint, and the principal banks. The city was then to be set on fire; as a signal to the surrounding country to join the insurrection. Twenty other arrests have been made.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.—The Electric Light at Hungerford Suspension Bridge is, at present one of the novel sights of the metropolis. Two miniature suns—far so without hyperbole we may characterize the electric lamps—one in each tower—centered their intense rays on the centre of the bridge, and effectively illuminated the whole of the intervening space, feebly lighted in general by about 100 gas lamps. The lights remain in continuous operation from 9 o'clock, p. m. till past midnight. It is said that the light is most economically produced, and that the electric force is applicable as a motive power, as a substitute for steam, and as a means of street, &c., illumination. The inventions of Dr. Watson, the basis of the intended operations of the Electric Power and Colour Company, have, we are told, now removed the only obstacle to the universal use of electricity, and to its immediate application to locomotion, mechanical arrangements of all kinds, navigation, chemical decomposition, and illumination. Every shilling's worth of material used in Dr. Watson's batteries returns, it is said, half-a-crown in the shape of valuable pigments (which can be sold pure and unadulterated at a lower price than the adulterated articles in the market) bleaching powder; and other commercial products readily saleable. The various other uses to which this new power can be made subservient, embrace the desulphurization of coke (of which about £600,000 worth is consumed yearly by railway companies alone,) telegraphing, electrotyping, smelting and the manufacture of steel.

TO FARMER'S BOYS—A HINT.—The writer of this speaks from experience when he recommends all farmers' sons to keep a daily register of everything interesting coming under their observation; relative to their business. The time of planting or sowing crops, with the results of each of early planting appended; the effects of any peculiar mode of manuring; the benefit of detritment from thick or thin sowing; the kind of seed; the time or manner of harrowing; the results of draining, of deep or shallow plowing, and of numerous other matters, and especially including the costs and profits of each crop, if accurately recorded, would not fail to yield a great deal of interest as well as usefulness. The time of appearance of birds, insects, the flowering and fruiting of trees, or anything else in relation to nature and its productions, would form very much the acquirement of knowledge on these subjects, if made a matter of record. I am sure it would be a delightful employment, both at the time, and by its examination afterwards.

Now, all that is necessary is to get a small blank book, with a flexible cover, which may be had for a dime at any book or stationery store—and rule each page into two columns—the first for the record of planting, sowing, and all other operations during their earlier stages; and the second column for the registry of the results, directly opposite on the same page. By comparing these results with the operations which produced them, a great deal of valuable practical knowledge would soon be obtained.

Another advantage might result from this practice. When any operation was deferred till too late, and loss was occasioned thereby, make a memorandum of this fact at the proper place in the second column, by the examination of which, this second year this difficulty might be avoided. Many failures occur from a want of reasonable attention; such a journal would therefore leave an excellent memorandum book to refer to daily the second year, of any other year afterwards, to remind one of what must be done at the time.

Would not this be worth a thousand times its cost, by way of making accurate, intelligent, practical, and successful farmers of lads and young men in the country, besides improving their knowledge of writing?

STATISTICS OF DANCING.—An ingenious French arithmetician has calculated that the space which a young Parisian belle, who is fond of the salutary exercise of dancing, traverses in the course of one dancing season, to four hundred and thirty four miles and a half! He has also estimated that a French lady, fond of performing the functions of a teteuon, will spin round in a waltz in one night, as many times as the wheels of a steamboat revolve while rounding the distance between Dover and Calais.

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