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The Standard,
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. W. Smith.
Acting Office, Water Street, Saint Andrews, N. B.
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Advertising by the year, as may be agreed on.

The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

En carissimum est optimum. - Cic.

No 42 SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1852. [Vol. 19]

European Intelligence.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *America* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday, 12th inst. with Liverpool dates to the 2d.

The steamer *Arctic* arrived at Liverpool on the 29th ult.

Cotton has advanced about 4 per lb. The sales of the week reached 96,230 bales.

There is no change in breadstuffs.

The state of trade at Manchester was good, particularly in goods and yarns, suitable for export to India.

The money market was quiet but steady. Consols closed at 100 for money and account. Bullion in the Bank, 21,817,295.

Iron was very active, and prices were tending upwards. 46 10s. for bars, and 47 for rails at Liverpool.

A dinner was given at Bimbury on Tuesday by the Conservatives, in honor of the Hon. J. Whalley, President of the Board of Trade, Col. North, Capt. Viss, and Mr. Knightley, Tory Members of Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire.

A Free Trade Banquet is to be held at Manchester on the 9th proximo, at which Messrs. Cobden, Bright, and all the leading men of the party are to assist.

At Liverpool the Liberals are organizing against the Tory influence which carried the late election.

The Queen and Court are still at Balmoral, where also Lord Hardinge, the new Commander-in-Chief, is in attendance.

Lord Derby is at his seat in Lancashire; the other members of the Government are scattered here and there in the country, and D'Israeli, according to *Punch*, is shut up in Downing-street, calculating on the state of the Budget.

It is rumored that Parliament will be summoned for business on the 21st Oct.

The London papers are still against Captain Jewett's expedition to the Lofoten Islands, seeing in it a deep laid scheme for the annexation of Peru.

There had been two arrivals from Australia with gold, but no later dates.

The Times of Oct. 1, has reason to believe that the late statement that Lord Elgin is superseded in the Government of Canada is unfounded, or at least premature.

Violent gales have raged in the English and Irish Channels during the week, and have caused much destruction of shipping.

Alderman Clalliss, M. P., is chosen Lord Mayor elect of London for the next year.

A report in the *London Standard* is published regarding Belbehon Hospital for the insane, and describes the treatment.

Mackintosh, the India Rubber Manufacturer, advertises a Pair of Moccasins, for shoes, bottoms, which, by lessening resistance, increases the speed two knots per hour.

The weather was cold and rainy with Scotch and Welsh mountains already exhibited a capping of snow.

FRANCE.—The public mind appears to be made up in favour of the immediate proclamation of the Empire. It is even said that Napoleon will return to Paris as Emperor, and that the proclamation will be made at Tours, the ancient capital of Loiraire on 14th inst. His reception at Toulon, Avignon, and Marseilles, was enthusiastic. He was met and congratulated by the Emvoys of Piedmont, Naples and the Pope.

The Gazette de Breslaw says that the Emperor of Austria has demanded the hand of the Princess Vasa, and that the Emperor of Russia is using his influence to win over the same lady for Prince Albrecht of Bavaria, brother to the King of Greece—this, however, is discredited in Paris.

In laying the foundation of the new Bourne at Marseilles, Louis Napoleon said he hoped that the prosperity of the Port would contribute towards the realization of the Emperor's grand idea, that the Mediterranean shall be a French lake. The idea is not discredited from public rumours, from the hint recently thrown out in a government paper, that when a few more steamers are launched England will be called on to show by what title she holds Gibraltar and the Ionian Islands.

SPAIN.—Government has ordered honour to be rendered to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington. General Castanor, who served under Wellington, is just dead, aged 95, and will be buried with national solemnities.

The Cholera is rapidly declining in Poland and Prussia.

Serious damage has been done recently by inundations at Naples.

INDIA.—A telegraphic despatch from Trieste anticipates the Mail from Bombay with dates to 1st Sept. News unimportant. At Bombay money was abundant.

CONCORD, N. H. October 7th. Dreadful Railroad Accident. A terrible accident occurred to day on the Montreal Railroad, near the Weir's steamboat landing, by which six persons were killed, and from twelve to sixteen dangerously injured. An extra train

was coming from the steamboat Dover, at Meredith Village, with a large number of passengers, on their way to the State Fair at Meredith Bridge. Soon after it started, a coupling broke, while on a stile bridge near the weirs. Before the accident could be repaired, another extra train from steamboat Dover, ran into it, and a most heart-rending scene ensued.

AUSTRALIA.—The *Exodus*—*Causes of Emigration*.—It is really wonderful how many people in tolerable circumstances are leaving this country, in which there is enough and to spare for all, for other climes. A short time since the California fever carried off its thousands, and now the Australia fever rages with almost greater intensity, and is daily carrying away, to the far off land, hordes of the young and active. The idea of becoming speedily rich seems to possess people, though the epitaph of many will be the same as that of the wise individual, who, being well, took physic to improve his health, and here I lie. At no time were the prospects of this Province better than they are now—enterprises of every kind are being embarked in, and British gold is backing them, yet people leave a place where they are well to go elsewhere, where they may find indifference. In *Blackwood's Magazine* for September this astonishing exodus is commented upon and accounted for thus:—

"The man who having recently built a house and planted a garden, capriciously abandons his commodious dwelling and pleasant pastures for uncultivated solitudes, there to recommence the work, is open to a charge of eccentricity, if not of folly. It may be said that to a considerable extent, this has been the conduct of the great North American nation. With abundant room to double and to treble itself the population of the States has yet felt cramped within its ample limits and has pushed forward westwards to the Pacific, and southwards into the heart of Mexico. Gold discoveries may recently have stimulated, but had nothing to do with the origin of this migratory impulse, which we cannot doubt has been communicated by Providence to one of the most numerous, energetic, and intelligent of existing races, that the barren places of the earth may be fructified, and barbarism gradually be everywhere replaced by civilization. Contrary to what might have been expected the impulse has lately been most manifested in the European Anglo Saxons than in those of America. From Great Britain, which in a hill's eye view, would seem a teeming ant-hill, where a crowded population is pent in scanty compass by encroaching seas, where professions and trades are overstocked, and the battle of life is fought at a disadvantage by reason of the narrow field, the great streams of emigration should, it may be thought, proceed. There are reasons however for the contrary. Without impeaching the patriotism of our transatlantic cousins, we suspect that love of country is far stronger in the breast of an old nation than in that of a young one. This is easy to understand, and here be value in things and in ideas which most men prize and cherish, in ancient monuments, glorious traditions, time-honoured associations and the memory of the illustrious dead. The Americans seem to us to be more remarkable for love and admiration of themselves than of their country. The Englishman talks of 'dear old England,' the Yankee tells you of 'the greatest nation in creation.' To an Englishman the soil of his country and bricks of his towns, the streets, rivers, and hills, and the very roads are objects of affection; because, with all these things are indissolubly associated so much of what he is justly proud; an American places his pride in introducing into new regions the banners and institutions of his restless, enterprising nation. We believe that a great many Englishmen, even of classes with whom physical wed being might be supposed a paramount consideration, would rather toil for a crust at home than wander to distant lands, with a prospect of improved condition on easier terms."

CHILL.—Dates from Valparaiso are to the 24 September. The mining intelligence is very flattering. The different vessels of Flores' expedition have been disarmed at Payta, and the principal leaders Gen. Wright and Guerra, have received notice to leave the country, and some hundreds of Americans have been thrown entirely on the charity of Peru, without means and without employment. Gen. Flores had taken up his residence at Valparaiso, where he was well received. It was proposed to commence the opening of the Rail Road from Valparaiso to Santiago the present month.

Death of Vanderlyn, the Artist.—John Vanderlyn, an eminent American artist, died at Kingston, New York, on the 23d ult. The New York Mirror says:—

"He was nearly seventy-six years of age, and his name will ever be intimately associated with the early history of American Fine Arts, to which his works have eminently contributed. His Marius among the ruins of Carthage, Ariadne, Landing of Columbus, &c., are well known in the art world and place him in a high rank among painters. Napoleon awarded him a medal for his Marius."

INTELLIGENCE OF ANIMALS.
The Intelligence of animals is the most remarkable where experience seems to lead to the formation of a future plan, and to suit itself to circumstances, as in the case of the crow, which having strayed into a carless, open granary, continued its visits by contriving to draw the bolt with its horn, till it was found necessary to change the fastening. Such newly excited actions of the mind amount to invention. The Arctic foxes undermine and throw down the poles on which flesh is hung to keep it out of their reach. Gladitch saw a burying sylvan engaged in burying the body of a frog through which a stick had been thrust, and finding the stick to interfere with the process, set to work and buried the stick also. A large garden spider which was constructing its web between two fruit trees, having failed in repeated efforts to attach one of the main threads as it wished, made it at last fast to a small stone, which it raised so high from the ground, that ordinary sized people could pass under it without touching. Halliday mentions a mason bee, which had built its nest on a wall close to a window generally closed with a shutter, but which, when thrown back, lay so close to the wall that the nest was completely shut in; to prevent this occurrence, it formed a little lump of clay, which hindered the shutter from fitting tight to the wall, and which it renewed as often as it was removed. Jesse recounts the circumstance of some rats destroying the bladder fastened over the nose of an oil bottle, and making free with the oil by dipping their tails in it and licking it off. D. Pelican saw some rats engaged in the same manner round the bong hole of a cask of wine. The same principle of adapting a means to arrive at an end was carried a degree further, because a foreign agency being employed by the dog which threw a stone into a well, and the fox which dropped them into the neck of a pitcher, in order to get at the water. Thus, also, with the monkey which Degrandpre put to the proof, by leaving on the table an open bottle of aniseed brandy, from which the monkey extracted it with its fingers and tongue, as much as it could manage to reach, and then poured sand into the bottle till the liquor ran over. Cuvier relates the anecdote of an orang-outang in the menagerie at Paris, which was in the habit of opening the door leading to a dining room, the lock of which was out of its reach, by lowering itself from a rope fastened to the ceiling, to stop which the cord was shortened by means of several knots, but the animal seeing the reason, and at the same time perceiving that by hanging beneath them, he drew them tighter by his weight, he climbed above them and loosened them with ease. It also unlocked a door by trying every key in the bunch till it found the right one; and if the lock was too high, it fetched a stool and mounted on it. Lott saw a monkey escape from its cage, run through a gallery and bolt the door after it, and then conceal itself in a closet from which it first took the key. Cuvier, again, describes a monkey that drew out the claws of a cat which had scratched it. Burdach had a cat which, when it wished to leave his room, sprung on a table near the door, and, pressing on the handle, managed to open it. Animals often shape their conduct according to the experience which they have learned from the acts of other animals. Le Vaillant's monkey, when tired, used to jump on the backs of the dogs for a ride; but one of them objected to this mode of horsemanship, so that still as soon as the monkey had taken his seat, knowing that from the fear of being left behind and of losing the caravan, it would immediately run off to overtake it, when the dog itself followed behind to prevent any fresh attempt.

POETRY.

THE GRAVE-YARD.

Step lightly— for beneath thy feet,
In death's repose, so calm and sweet,
Sleep those who once as gay as thou,
Whose step, once light as thine is now,
Of wandered to this holy ground,
Where ling'ring near some turf grown mound,
They gaze— as thou— without a sigh—
And dreamed, like thou, they could not die.

Oh! crush not carelessly yon flower—
Its fragrance steals with magic power
O'er some torn heart, whose gentle care
The sweet love token planted there,
To blossom in this quiet vale;
In chastest beauty there to bloom,
Upon some precious loved one's tomb.

Breathe softly—lest some grating sound,
Mingling with stillness so profound,
Should startle from their quiet rest
The songsters, that have built their nest
High in the weeping willow tree,
As if they too, far off would flee
From sorrow's withering blight, like those
Who had beneath this bosom's repose.

Speak gently, let no careless word
Amid the holy calm be heard;
Let no rude tone disturb the breeze,
That murmuring gently through the trees,
Seems ever chanting o'er the dead
A requiem for the "spirit fled!"
That seems with every breathing sigh
To whisper, "here earth's loved ones lie."

"OLD FOLKS AT HOME."

The *La Tragedy* is on every body's tongue, and consequently in everybody's mouth. Pianos and guitars groan with it, night and day; sentimental young ladies sing it, sentimental young gentlemen warble it, in midnight serenades; "volante" young "bucks" hum it in the midst of their business and pleasures; boatmen roar it out, stationery at all hours and at all times; all the bands play it; amateur flute blasters agonize over it at every spare moment; it is the street organs grind it out at every hour; the "chirping stars" carol it on the theatrical board, and at cabaret; the chamber maid sweeps and dusts to the measured cadence of *Old Folks at Home*; the butcher's boy treats you to a strain or two of it as he mixes up strangely with the harsh din of a dog accompanying of his tireless bell; there is not a "live turkey," young or old, but can whistle, sing, dance, and play it, and throw in "Ben Bolt" by way of "seasoning"; indeed, at every hour, at every turn, and are forcibly impressed with the interesting fact, that—

"Way down upon de Swannee river,
Far, far away,
Dear's wha my heart is torn in ebbin,
Dare's wha the old folks stay."

while the pathetic "we may add," the soul-stirring—chorus breaks upon my sympathetic ear in the following strain:—

All de world am sad and deary,
Ebery where I roam,
Oh! darkest how my heart grows weary,
Far from de old folks at home."

[Albany State Register.

PRESIDENT TYLER, AND THE IRISHMAN.—It is related of ex-President Tyler, that from the time of his election to the Vice Presidency until the death of General Harrison, he kept no carriage, on account of the insufficiency of his salary. When, however, he found himself accidentally elevated to the Chief Magistracy, the former difficulty being removed, he determined at once to set up an equipage. He accordingly bought a pair of horses, and engaged a coachman, and then began to look about for a vehicle. Hearing of one for sale which belonged to a gentleman residing in Washington, and which had only been driven a few times, the President went to look at it. Upon examination he was perfectly satisfied with it himself, but still he thought it more prudent, before purchasing it, to take the opinion of his Highibernian coachman upon it. He reported that it was "jist the thing for his honor." "But," said Mr. Tyler, "do you think it would be altogether proper for the President of the United States to drive a second-hand carriage?"

"And why not?" answered the Jehu, "sure an' ye're only a second-hand President!"

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 pays no attention to send them till all arrears 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.

sent direct from Halifax to New Orleans and elsewhere without a charge of the way which will obviate the necessity of a re-transmission by way of office. The machine, says the *Pittsburg Journal*, can be introduced without much expense, and the old ones can be readily altered. This will add greatly to draw the bolt with its horn, till it was found necessary to change the fastening. Such newly excited actions of the mind amount to invention. The Arctic foxes undermine and throw down the poles on which flesh is hung to keep it out of their reach. Gladitch saw a burying sylvan engaged in burying the body of a frog through which a stick had been thrust, and finding the stick to interfere with the process, set to work and buried the stick also. A large garden spider which was constructing its web between two fruit trees, having failed in repeated efforts to attach one of the main threads as it wished, made it at last fast to a small stone, which it raised so high from the ground, that ordinary sized people could pass under it without touching. Halliday mentions a mason bee, which had built its nest on a wall close to a window generally closed with a shutter, but which, when thrown back, lay so close to the wall that the nest was completely shut in; to prevent this occurrence, it formed a little lump of clay, which hindered the shutter from fitting tight to the wall, and which it renewed as often as it was removed. Jesse recounts the circumstance of some rats destroying the bladder fastened over the nose of an oil bottle, and making free with the oil by dipping their tails in it and licking it off. D. Pelican saw some rats engaged in the same manner round the bong hole of a cask of wine. The same principle of adapting a means to arrive at an end was carried a degree further, because a foreign agency being employed by the dog which threw a stone into a well, and the fox which dropped them into the neck of a pitcher, in order to get at the water. Thus, also, with the monkey which Degrandpre put to the proof, by leaving on the table an open bottle of aniseed brandy, from which the monkey extracted it with its fingers and tongue, as much as it could manage to reach, and then poured sand into the bottle till the liquor ran over. Cuvier relates the anecdote of an orang-outang in the menagerie at Paris, which was in the habit of opening the door leading to a dining room, the lock of which was out of its reach, by lowering itself from a rope fastened to the ceiling, to stop which the cord was shortened by means of several knots, but the animal seeing the reason, and at the same time perceiving that by hanging beneath them, he drew them tighter by his weight, he climbed above them and loosened them with ease. It also unlocked a door by trying every key in the bunch till it found the right one; and if the lock was too high, it fetched a stool and mounted on it. Lott saw a monkey escape from its cage, run through a gallery and bolt the door after it, and then conceal itself in a closet from which it first took the key. Cuvier, again, describes a monkey that drew out the claws of a cat which had scratched it. Burdach had a cat which, when it wished to leave his room, sprung on a table near the door, and, pressing on the handle, managed to open it. Animals often shape their conduct according to the experience which they have learned from the acts of other animals. Le Vaillant's monkey, when tired, used to jump on the backs of the dogs for a ride; but one of them objected to this mode of horsemanship, so that still as soon as the monkey had taken his seat, knowing that from the fear of being left behind and of losing the caravan, it would immediately run off to overtake it, when the dog itself followed behind to prevent any fresh attempt.

EXERCISES FOR INGENUITY.

How many separate words can be derived from the words "Demonstration" and "Grandfather?"

The mean diameter of the earth is 7,920 miles, and the circumference 31,417 the diameter. If a man were to travel completely round the earth, how many yards would his head go farther than his feet?

There is a certain number which is divided into four parts. To the first part you add 2, from the second part you subtract 2, the third part you multiply by 2, and the fourth part you divide by 2, and the sum of the addition, the remainder of the subtraction, the product of the multiplication, and the quotient of the division are all equal and precisely the same. —How is this?

What is the first money purchase recorded, and what was the object purchased?

Why does the sun cast a shadow on a stick, and yet not put out the flame of a farthing candle?

On being asked how old he was, a gentleman replied—"The square of my age 60 years ago is double my present age." How old was he?

Knowledge.—Acquirements and knowledge are not alone of value because they give us the means of gaining esteem; for nearly on account of their actual use; they make his narrow chamber a rich world to him, and beside his single lamp he can bring before his admiring eyes the wealth of God's creation which rules the life of the spirit and of nature. And the which the understand wherein his thoughts live, will become dear to him; and even if part in gold and in the love of men, yet he will have enough and more than enough. The world is full of examples which testify that life is to none so rich and valuable as to the thinker.

MILITARY.—On Saturday last, Major General Hon. C. Gore, Commander in Chief of the Forces in the lower Colonies, arrived in this City, in the steamer *Pilot*, from Annapolis, and was received with the usual formalities. Yesterday, this distinguished officer reviewed the troops in this Garrison, and we understand, expressed himself much pleased with their efficiency and general deportment. —[New Brunswick.

INQUEST.—On Tuesday last a Coroner's Inquest was held on view of the body of John Pennington, a native of Ashburton, Sussex, England, and formerly a soldier in the Scotch Greys, who had committed suicide the previous night. It appeared that on Monday evening he went to the house of Mr. Osborne in the Lower Cove, where he had been in the habit of stopping when in the city, and got his tea, having apparently travelled some distance, being wet and fatigued. During the evening he talked very incoherently, but soon after retired to bed. About ten o'clock he got out of the window of his room, and made his way to the wharf at the end of Charlotte street, and leaped into the water. A boat having been obtained; he was soon brought on shore, when it was found that he had cut his throat with a sharp razor. He was conveyed to the Watch House, and medical aid obtained, but it was of no avail, the wind pipe and oesophagus having been cut through, and he died about two o'clock next morning. It is stated that he had not been drinking, nor was he generally addicted to liquor, but is supposed to have been labouring under a fit of insanity. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

THE WORLD.—The world is a great deliver. We tread within an enchanted circle, where nothing appears as it really is. We live in delusions and form plans of imaginary bliss. We wander for ever in the paradise of fools and meditate in secret on the means of attaining worldly success, which, when acquired, has seldom in one instance fulfilled our expectation.

CONSCIENCE.—An eminent and witty prelate was once asked if he did not think that such a one followed his conscience. "Yes," said his grace, "I think he follows it as a man does a horse in a race; he drives it first."

You may glean knowledge by reading, but you must separate the wheat from the chaff by thinking.

A NEW MORAL TO AN OLD FABLE.—Don't live in hopes with your nose folded; fortune smiles on those who role up their sleeves, and put their shoulders to the wheel.

There's at his up, squize the wheel, profiting that of the right hand, with the left finger and thumb.

ANOTHER TELEGRAPH INVENTION.—Mr. J. W. Kelly, manager of the Lake Telegraph, in Pittsburgh, and formerly connected with the O'Reilly Line, in this city, has invented a continuous spiral repeating Magnet for telegraphic purposes, by which messages can be