

Oil Fluid
No. 1, CANADA
W. WHITLOCK
c. 24, 1851-3

OURT.
Small lot
of Estate of Danic C...
County of Charlotte, ce

achlan Doon adminis...
all the singular the...
of which were d...
at th. both this day filed...
the said Estate, and had...
editors and next of Kin...
all persons interested...
may appear and inter...
allowance of the said

is therefor I hereby g...
inert and next of Kin...
and to all persons inter...
Nair, and they are here...
petitor in a Court of...
at the Office of the Res...
in Saint Andrew's, in...
Charlotte, on Saturday...
APRIL next, at the...
afternoon, to attend the...
of the Account of...
by hand and the Seal of...
of it, this tenth day of...
D. 1851.

H. HATCH,
Surr. Judge.

Probates

UNSWICK.

ASSEMBLY.
are adopted as Standing...
of 1851.—
Bill of a private nature...
of relief, shall be re...
after the fourteenth...
of the Session, and the...
of the Clerk of this Hou...
to be printed copie...
sent to each of the...
in the several Counties...
to cause the same to be...
to the Clerk of the...
County where Newsw...
House will sustain no...
ances to Teachers of...
Schools, unless it shall...
least two Trustees of...
School, who shall...
the time of settling...
the same. The...
of the ordinary way...
was not permitted to...
School on account...
of it.

W. WITMORE, Clerk

TS. &c.

BALSON,
is a supply of...
PICES &c.
which are...
Zante CURRANTS,
LUT. CONFECTIONS,
FINE CANADA FLOUR,
H. GROUND ditto.

AY. Flying at the market...
1 BUTTER, from 20lbs.
general assortment of Gro...
at the lowest prices for...
December 24.

OR SALE.

10 Acres of Land, situ...
at River, so called in...
lot, being Lot No. 13...
For particulars and to...
apply at the office of the...
notary.

WILLIAM KER,
Notary.

from London, via St...
Angen Tea,
Martell's Brandy,
overdam Geneva,
the Poland Starch,
Martin's Japan Black

the Grace from Liver...
1 ORT WINE,
Jamaica Rum,
Port Wine,
Cognac BRANDY
Martell's, Hennessy,
Vine Brands

The Standard,
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The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No. 40) SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1852. [Vol. 19

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.
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GRAND MANAN.
An island situated in the Bay of Fundy, is about nine miles from West Quoddy Light House—twenty miles from Eastport, and thirty-five miles from Machias in the State of Maine. This island is 17 miles long and contains about 1700 inhabitants, its lands are fertile, and owing to its being surrounded by the ocean, has quite a mild climate compared with the main-land or continent.

The southern side of the island is low, and possesses many good farms; the northern side near Dark Harbour is very high; the top of this height is what is called table land sloping gradually to the south, and is covered with heavy woods of the usual growth of the State of Maine.

The north side being a continuous range of high mountain, has, until within a few years, been unapproachable, and, but for the means used by the Government of New Brunswick, for the opening of a harbour in the centre of the island, called "Dark Harbour", the fine Timber lands on the height would still have remained sealed, this desirable object was effected with some skill and resulted in important advantages. It now affords an excellent harbour for fishing vessels and other craft; at high tides vessels drawing some fourteen feet of water may enter and ride in safety, in a harbour one mile and a half in length, sixty feet deep, and perfectly safe from all winds. Mackerel, cod, pollock, herrings &c., go into this harbour, but particularly herrings of the largest sizes are taken in set nets, and often in stormy weather fishermen frequent this harbour for bait when it cannot be procured elsewhere.

The lands in the neighbourhood of Dark Harbour are rich and valuable for tillage, its timber is of large growth and very abundant, and any extent of Ship-timber such as Birch, Beech, Maple, Hackmatac and Spruce for building the largest class vessels, can be obtained; and it is a well-known fact that this island timber, from the influence of salt water is of a much harder texture and more durable than timber from ordinary lands, owing to a thick undergrowth of ground hemlock, and ground wood; these lands have never been visited with fires, nor is it at all probable they will be.

Cordwood suitable for the American Market could be shipped from Dark Harbour to any extent, and cheaper than from many other parts, such as Annapolis in Nova Scotia, from which place the Boston market is principally supplied.

From a view of the map, it will appear that Grand Manan is not over 25 miles of the distance from Boston that Annapolis river is; and when it is known that Cordwood from Annapolis river is hauled 14 to 16 miles, and that fifty thousand cords can be delivered at the wharf in Dark Harbour by a haul from some half to two miles, it is obvious that this wood must become of great value in the course of a few years; in addition to this timber, these lands possess large quantities of Spruce and Pine timber suitable for deals and boards.

A stream or river empties into "Dark Harbour" which is supplied with water from several springs and lakes, on which Mills could be erected, with a supply of water nearly the year round, giving facility for the manufacture of laths and pickets in large quantities. On this stream has lately been erected a stave for splitting logs from the lakes; by this sluice, cordwood can be conveyed to the harbour.

Grand Manan is well known by American fishermen to possess fishing grounds, equal if not superior to any other on the coast of America. It is said that during the mackerel season, five hundred sail can be seen at a time engaged in this business, and the "Grand Manan Rips", are well known for the catch of herrings and cod fish. Salt for the cure of fish can be always purchased in St. John, on arrival of the spring fleet, for 10 or 12 cents per bushel, and by a depot of some fifty thousand to one hundred thousand bushels for the fall fishing, a profit of 25 to 30 cents can be calculated on.

A petition is now before the Legislature of New Brunswick to make Grand Manan a FREE PORT, on the same footing as Guernsey and Jersey, in England, and St. Thomas in the West India;—this plan is favorably received by many eminent men of New Brunswick, and there is but very little doubt of its ultimately becoming a law.

In this event, this island must become of vast importance as a depot for free goods from Spain, France, and all the world, in exchange for fish and lumber.

It will be remembered that no land tax exists in New Brunswick, and the amount of taxes paid on 8000 acres at Grand Manan, has not exceeded six dollars per annum on the whole, for poor and all other local taxes.

The writer of this notice, is the owner of 5000 acres of land on this island, adjoining Dark Harbour, is advanced in life, and desirous of selling to a company or individuals.

It would, in his opinion, be advisable for one or two persons purchasing this property to establish a respectable store at Dark har-

hour; this, in connection with a fishing business and mill establishment, could not fail of largely remunerating the proprietors.

The above property will be sold on the most liberal terms, and at a long credit.

Apply to—
JOHN WILSON,
Chamcook,
New Brunswick.

European Intelligence.

The Mail steamer CANADA arrived at Halifax about 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, with 130 passengers and a full freight. She brings Liverpool dates to 18 h. ult.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.
ENGLAND.—The English papers are filled almost exclusively with biographies of the late Duke of Wellington. His Grace died suddenly from epileptic fits, at Welmer Castle, on 17th inst. His son the Marquis of Douro (now Duke of Wellington) who was at Ostend, was immediately sent for, and had arrived in England. The Public are calling for a National Funeral, and for the extension of the patent of Nobility to the female heirs. Lord Mahon is understood to be his literary executor. By the Duke's demise a number of valuable offices fall into the gift of the Ministry. Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, and Lord Fitzroy Somerset, are already named in connection with the Commander in Chief. Military men would rather see the office bestowed on Lord Hardinge or some other soldier.

PARLIAMENT will meet for the despatch of business on the 11th November. The Meeting of the House of Commons, that ten ships of war have been sent by the Peruvian Government to the Lobos Isles, and a small military force permanently stationed there, that the whole of the Peruvian Islands, Lobos included, are formally annexed to the main land of Peru, and by article 213 of the new law, none but vessels under contract with the Peruvian Government will be allowed to load guano, that all other vessels anchoring in the roadsteads of the Island, shall be confiscated, and if guano be found on board, will be proceeded against for robbery.

Most of the papers publish the Nova Scotia Petition to the Queen respecting the Fisheries, but the subject seems to have less interest with the public.

The recent high dividend of the Submarine Telegraph Company, has given an impetus to telegraphic enterprises, among the projects it has brought into prominence is, Messrs. Harcourt's proposals to unite Europe and America via O'Keary, Shetland, and Faroe Islands, to Iceland and Greenland, they having obtained exclusive right from the Danish Government, and thence to Labrador and Quebec. Surveys have shown that the bed of the sea is favourable, and the greatest length of submarine wire would not exceed 500 miles.

A letter in the Dublin Evening Mail, from Mr. Russell of Limerick, to the Chamber of Commerce intimates that the Government Commission have reported in favour of Foyage as a transatlantic packet station.

The Commission appointed by Government to enquire and report on the capabilities of the Mercantile Steam Marine for war purposes have proceeded to the Clyde to make enquiries, and will then visit Liverpool—Steam Ships of War are henceforth to be built with full, instead of auxiliary steam power.

The screw frigates Dauntless and Highflyer are ordered to Jamaica, there to await orders from Admiral Seymour.

A new Palace for the Queen is to be built at a cost of £100,000 at Balmoral in Scotland.

The Braemar gathering—an association for out of door Scotch sports—met at Braemar on Thursday and Friday last. The Queen was present.

At a meeting of the Bank of England Stockholders on Thursday, a dividend of 3 1/2 per cent for the half year to 31st August was declared. There is great scarcity of Silver coin in England, large shipments continuing to be made by Emigrants to Australia and also for India and the Continent.

The deficiency is to be met immediately by a new issue from the Mint.

The Sarah Sands Steamer was to leave Liverpool on 15th, via Queenstown, with a full complement of passengers, and carrying the Mails for Australia and the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. Pugin the eminent Architect is dead. Harvest generally speaking is over and falls the expectations of plenty.

FRANCE.—Louis Napoleon left Paris on Tuesday on his promised tour through the South and West. The papers contain little else than accounts of his reception, which have all the semblance at least of being enthusiastic. Along the whole route he was received with cries of Vive L'Empereur, with which a salute he appeared much pleased. The Constitutional paper has an article on the present French Steam Navy, in which it assumes the possibility of a successful inva-

sion of England. Some of the French papers, while announcing the demise of the late Duke of Wellington, indulges in remarks depreciatory of the deceased.

"ITALY.—The intrigues of Sir Henry Bulwer in Italy cause the Austrian Government some anxiety. The garrisons of Florence and Bologna are to be reinforced.

Letters from Catania of 30th ult., describe the damage done by the late eruption of Etna. One stream of lava had flowed towards Zafferano, 15 miles from the crater and another toward Milo, devastating the vineyards in both districts.

DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES AND PROTECTIVE TARIFF.
These subjects have again been brought prominently up for public consideration by the convention of delegates from the various Boards of Trade in the Province, lately assembled in Quebec and by subsequent discussion in Parliament. The revival of these vexed questions grows out of the difficulties in the way of obtaining reciprocity with the United States and the very indifferent manner in which Canada has reason to believe Canada, with great natural advantages for commerce and manufactures, is in an anomalous position; having little or no advantage over the neighbouring States in Britain, and being shut out from the advantages enjoyed by those States of intercourse with each other. Still, notwithstanding these difficulties, (and what country is without similar or greater) what Canada has been, as we learn from Mr. Little's statistics, going forward as fast in the rate of improvement as the most favoured portion of the United States. It is therefore, of the greatest consequence that any change of policy should be well considered ere it is adopted.

With respect to protection of home industry, as it is called, we do not say that it is not an advantageous in a pecuniary point of view to a country, although we very much doubt if a single instance of this can be undoubtedly proved in the whole history of the world; but we do say without fear of contradiction, that it never can be perfectly fair. If any one kind of product or manufacture is enhanced in price by protection, then the producers of all unprotected kinds are taxed on their consumption of it, without any equivalent for the price of their own labor; and if all are protected alike, then, here is a curious machinery of custom-house and duties without any alteration of the relative value of the manufactures and products interchanged, and a falling off of foreign commerce equivalent to the increase of home trade.

With respect to the plan of differential duties, or more properly speaking, duties favoring a particular mode of importation, for no one proposes any difference as regards the country from which the goods may come, we have already said, on former occasions, that there is only one legitimate argument in favor of it, and that is, that Canada has, in her corporate capacity, gone wholly into the canal business, and the proprietors before her, whether her own traffic is to benefit her own canals or to benefit the canals and railways which the neighbouring States have constructed. A considerable portion of what is paid extra by the people on account of differential duties, would probably be repaid to their public chest in the shape of increased tolls on the canals.

Still, either of both of these measures are regarded generally, and we think very properly, as only means, to an end, viz., reciprocal traffic without duties of any kind; and most earnestly do we wish to see that end accomplished, not only with the United States, but Britain, and all other countries.—Montreal Witness.

LODGE.—In reference to the rumor of Lord Elgin, the Hamilton (Canada) Express says:—"As the report has not been confirmed, it was no doubt unfounded. Whenever his lordship leaves Canada; there is reason to believe it will be his own request."

LATER FROM HAVANA.—New Orleans Sept. 22.—The Empire City has arrived with advices from Havana to the 19th.

Arrests were being made daily throughout the Island, of parties supposed to be connected with the Filibusters.

A Council of War was to be held on the 23d, for a trial of eleven prisoners, concerned in the publication of the voice of the people. Government had received intelligence that 12000 stand of arms had been seized by the Military authorities in the vicinity. The remainder were carried to the mountains and secreted by the country people. All American papers without exception were prohibited, and spies examined in every direction. The Captain General had stationed troops in all parts of the Island, and was making rigorous enquiries to suppress the least attempt at insurrection.

We are sorry to say that the potato blight has suddenly made its appearance in this country, and in almost every part of it, has killed the tops as completely as would a heavy

frost. Some are to be hoped that as it appeared in the season it will not injure the potato, but we were informed in Greenfield that one man in that settlement could not use his they were so much injured.—Woodstock Sentinel.

Wreck of the bark Josepha.—Those who recollect the melancholy history of the wreck of the British bark Josepha, off the shores of the town of Truro, with the loss of her crew, and of two intrepid and humane citizens of that town, in a vain attempt to save the lives of the crew, will take an interest in knowing that the selection of Truro have acknowledged the receipt of £100 from the British Government, and \$375 from the citizens of Boston, through R. B. Forbes, in gratitude for the benefit of the families of those men who perished.

They have had another terrible accident on the New York and Erie Railroad; resulting in the death of some eight or ten persons. Why will travellers run such risks when there are so many other safer routes, leading to and from the metropolis?—Am. paper.

FIRST RIDE ON A RAILROAD.
We have often thought that to a person who saw a train of cars in motion for the first time, the sight must be most marvellous and astonishing. As Jack Downing once said "twas so queer to see a hal lot of wagons chuck full of people and things again off at that ere speed and no horse to draw 'em." A gentleman of the sort referred to lately made his experimental trip. He was a gentleman, a great backwoodsman, who feared nothing in the shape of man or beast, but anything that he could not understand puzzled him even more than it did, perhaps, the ordinary run of his fellows. Well, he came to Catersville, a short time since, for the purpose of taking his first railroad trip.

He'd been told on 'em, but did not believe all the nonsense folks said about 'em. When the cars arrived at the place, our hero was there patiently waiting, much excited and elated, anticipating his intended ride with wonder and awe at the engine puffing and snoring. Following the example of others, as soon as the cars stopped he hurried aboard with his saddle bags on his arms, and seated himself near a window. Then, looking at the passengers, manifestly much surprised, he put his head out of the window to see the critter start. While in this position, watching with much anxiety, the whistle sounded. Our hero, much surprised, and evidently a little alarmed, drew back his head with a motion that might be called a jerk, and turning to an old gentleman near him said—

Well, stranger, did you ever hear such a sight as that?

Well, I don't know what it is, but—hello, how she goes?

Gu's you are not acquainted with railroad travelling?

Hang it no! haint they ran away?—Creation, how it jerks.

It's all safe enough, you may rely; the cars are starting.

That's all well, stranger, I aint afeard, you know, but kinder surprised like, that's all, golly the mountain boy, half ashamed—I, golly! stranger, did you hear that ere snort, it beats old's jackets, and he's a rascal, somefink must be a bustin'! I am sure as that!

Oh Judger! it's all right, said the other settling himself for a nap.

I swow! I don't see how you can sleep darned if I do!

Nothing like getting used to it, said the other. You've heard of the eels that they had been skinned so many times that they rather liked it, and used to come ashore every few days to have their hides taken off, haven't you?

You're gassi stranger.

The bell rang, the engine moved off, away went the cars at rapid speed, and before our hero had recovered from the shock which the snort produced, the cars were moving over Etnowh bridge. Discovering a change in its gate, he popped his head out of the window again to see how it moved, saw that it was some distance from the earth, and supposing that the 'critter' was flying, swooned and fell from his seat speechless. Several gentlemen sitting near caught hold of him, raised him up, shook and rubbed him, until he revived a little.

This man is crazy, suggested some of the bystanders, sagely.

No he's not, answered he who had before spoken, he's frightened.

Frightened? Yes, scared half to death.

About what?

The cars, he was never in a train before, he told me.

A hearty laugh ran through those about the half fainting man, which had the effect to arouse him to consciousness, or at least partially to do so, for his breath began to come

and go more regularly, and at last he opened his eyes as large as saucers, and seeing several of the gentlemen who had come to his assistance about him, he looked up most busily in the face of one of them, and said—

"Stranger, has it lit yet?"

HEROISM.—It is a singular and pregnant fact, that in nearly, if not all the social and moral reforms of the present day, infidelity and a disbelief in the Bible, as the inspired word of God, is one of the cardinal principles. The anti-slavery society, by its motto, Garrison's and Kelly's, repudiate the bible, the Fourties, or Socialists of every stamp including Shakers, New Humanists, Icarians and Phalanxes, join in the crusade against the bible, and now the gathering of old maids, catholicism and ambitious women, at Syracuse, follows in the same path. A Miss Brown, who in the reports is called Reverend offered a resolution in favor of the bible, as the rule of conduct, &c., and supported the resolution by a few very weak remarks.—The convention however, as if by common consent, put down the resolution at once, and some of the women expressed astonishment at the weakness which could attach faith to the bible. How humiliating the sight, to see women, who should possess all the virtues inculcated by the book of books, repudiating Christianity, and like the women of the French Revolution, set up a goddess of reason in place of the living God.

We cannot, like some of our contemporaries, see anything like amusement or the subject of laughter, or the subject of laughter, in the acts of so called Women's Rights Convention. The subject is too serious and too intimately connected with the physical and moral well-being of the human family, to excite any thing but pity and a fervent wish that these women may yet be found clothed, and in their right minds.

At for the old women in bifurcated who attended the Convention, and partook in its action, contempt and disgust is all they are entitled to, for their efforts to destroy our social organizations.—Buffalo paper.

A CHILD BY EXPRESS.—Adams & Co's Express recently added a feature to its facilities, by forwarding a female child, 7 years old, from Washington City to its parents at Dayton, Ohio. The child has been separated from its distressed parents for a year, and no means were afforded for its return until the agent of this Express was applied to, and generously demonstrated the availability of this means of transportation.

An Unexpected Journey.—The Boston Traveller relates, that a lady recently took passage in the Creole, for St. John, and was accompanied by a domestic and two children, "to see her off." While chatting together the boat started, and the parties, unconscious of their whereabouts, were seen down the harbour, and it was then too late to put back. They were landed at Portland. The father of the children, knowing that they were to accompany his wife to the boat, was left in a state of great alarm at their absence, not knowing the cause, and fearing they had fallen into the dock.

A REASON.—"Snobbs," said Mrs. Snobbs to her husband, the day after the ball,—"Snobbs, why did you dance with every lady in the hall last night before you noticed me?"

"Why, my dear," said the devoted husband, "I was only praising what we do at the ball, reserving the best for the last."

"Well, you may say what you like about Captain Snobbs's meanness—there is something I know, and that is, he saved my life three times at the battle of Chancellorsville."

"How so?"

"Why, every time he ran away I followed him."

How to Cure a Cold.—Of all other means of curing a cold, let a man eat nothing whatever for two days, and his cold will be gone, provided he is not confined in bed, because by taking the carbon into the system by food, by consuming the surplus which caused his disease by removing the cause. This will be found more effectual, if he adds copious water drinking to protracted fasting. By the time a person has fasted one day and night, he will experience a freedom from pain and have clearness of mind in a delightful contrast with the mental stupor and physical pain caused by colds. And how infinitely better is this method of breaking up colds than medicine.

Dandelion Coffee.—Gather the roots of dandelions in the fall of the year, wash them well, taking care not to rub off the skin, dry them on boards in the sun, and then they will keep for years. When wanted for use, they are cut up into pieces the size of coffee beans, and brewed exactly like coffee, and they are then ground and used like it. If mixed along with coffee, at the rate of two-thirds coffee to one of dandelion root—a very good and healthy beverage is thus made.