

Oil, Fluid

From New York:—
No. 1, CANADA FLOUR,
from Boston—
Stoves, newest patterns,
do do do.
W. WHITLOCK,
24, 1851.—31

Estate of Daniel Cun-
the Parish of Saint
County of Charlotte, de.

chlan Doo adminis-
all and singular the
credits which were of
throughin deceased at
h, both this day filed
said estate, and have
editors and next of Kin
all persons interested
may appear and attend
allowance of the said
is therefore hereby gi-
vators and next of Kin
and to all persons inter-
ate, and they are here-
before me at a Court of
at the Office of the Re-
in Saint Andrews, in
Charlotte, on Saturday
APRIL, next, at the
afternoon, to attend the
of the Account of
hand and the Seal of
ri, this tenth day of
1851.

H. HATCH,
Surr. Judge.

Probatos.



BRUNSWICK.

ASSEMBLY.
are accepted as Standing
of 1851:—
Bill of a private nature
of relief, shall be re-
use after the fourteenth
of the Session, before
the Clerk of this House
to the meeting of the
use fifty printed copies
sent to each of the
in the several Counties
cause the same to be
Royal Gazette, and two
County where News-

House will sustain so-
advances to Teachers of
Schools, unless it shall
least two Trustees of
rich where such School
the time actually
to be licensed—the
the school was not certified
of extraordinary work-
was not compelled to
her School on account
of her

S. P. WETMORE, Clerk

ITS & C.

B. BALSON

have a fresh supply of

SPICES & C.

which are,

S. Zaie CURRANTS.

NUT, CONNECTIONS,

barrels CANADA FLOUR,

SH GROUND ditto.

PRAY, lying at the market

and BUTTER, from 20lbs.

a general assortment of Gro

used at the lowest prices for

December 24.

FOR SALE.

250 Acres of Land, situ-

pleasant Ridge, so called, in

Charlotte, being Lot No. 13

For particulars and a

apply at the office of the

Andrews.

WILLIAM KER,

20

bon from London, via St.

e Congen Tan,

at Martell Brandy,

to Rotterdam Geneva

blue Poland Starch,

& Martin's Japan Black

per the Grace from Liver

pool

PORT WINE,

old Jamaica Rum,

old Port Wine.

Best Cognac BRANDY

Martell, Hennessy,

U. Vine Brands

Sherry.

The Standard.
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. W. Smith.
At his Office, Water Street, Saint Andrews, N. B.
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15s, if not paid until the end of the year.
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Each repetition of Ditto 1d per line
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on

The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E parissumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 34] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1852. [Vol. 19

European Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

The Canada arrived at Halifax on Mon-
day 16th inst. bringing dates to the 7th.

ENGLAND.

Domestic politics are extremely quiet, and
will doubtless remain so till Parliament reas-
sembles in the beginning of October.

The aspect of public feeling in the United
States respecting the *British encroachments*
on the fisheries, has awakened much atten-
tion among all shades of politicians. The
general opinion of the press is in favor of the
English reading of the treaty; but the Gov-
ernment is blamed by many of the leading
Journals, for using a show of force without
due previous notice. At the same time it is
stated that the many ships, of which a list is
given in Colonial papers, are no more than
the usual fleet on the British American and
West India stations, while one of the vessels,
the *James*, steamer, mentioned as sent to the
scene of difficulty, is in fact being paid off
at Woolwich. The apprehended trouble,
however, has caused considerable feeling,
and with other circumstances has had a de-
pressing effect on the funds.

The *Channel Company* are understood to
be about to build on the Clyde, a steam ship
of larger tonnage and greater power than
any yet afloat. It is also stated, that con-
tracts are closed with a house in Liverpool,
for the establishment of a line of iron pro-
pellers, to commence running between Port-
land, (Me), and Liverpool in the Fall of
1853.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce
have voted to solicit the influence of the New
York Chamber with the U. S. Post Office to
have the Mails for Europe sorted on board
the steam ships, in order to expedite their
delivery on arrival.

The harvest is well begun in England,
with seasonable weather. Notwithstanding
the accounts that the potatoe rot had appear-
ed in different districts in Ireland, it can only
be regarded as partial, and at least, counter-
balanced by the abundance of the second
crop.

English funds are not so active. The Bol-
lion in the Bank is reduced by £300,000.—
The Iron trade continues very active. In
freights there is little or no variation.

AUSTRALIA.

Advices from Port Phillip direct, to 22d A-
pril, have been received, from which it ap-
pears that the production of Gold was steadily
increasing, and is now estimated at £100,
000 stg. per week, or £5,000,000 per an-
num. The revenue of the colony had in-
creased £35,592 on the last quarter. By
two vessels at London, 5000 bales of wool
had arrived from Australia.

FRANCE.

French news unimportant. M. Pelletier
is appointed Chief of Cabinet of the Minis-
ters of State. General De Ornano will pro-
bably succeed the late Excellency Chan-
celor of the Legion of Honor.

PORTUGAL.—The Ministry having been de-
feated on a question of finance, tendered their
resignation, which was not accepted, the
Queen preferring to dissolve the Chamber of
Deputies, which was forthwith done, and the
Cortes closed. This coup excited no agita-
tion.

GERMANY.—The German Diet adopted by
a large majority the report of the Commis-
sion appointed to ratify the Treaty respecting
Danzig with Prussia and Austria.

RUSSIA.—Letters from Posen state that
eighteen hundred had died of cholera out of
a population of 12,000. The fire that broke
out lately consumed 80 houses. The great-
est distress prevails in the city.

SWITZERLAND.—The Grand Council of
Neuchâtel by a vote of 69 to 11 has ordered
the suppression of the Royal Society. The
Cantonal Assembly have also abolished natu-
ralization of Freemen as a privilege of in-
terfering with the equality of the inhabitants.

ITALY.—The crusade against the press con-
tinues in Piedmont.

TURKEY.—The English Charge d' Aff-
aires has succeeded in procuring the punish-
ment of the Turks who assaulted the steam-
ship *Victory's* passengers, but the question of
the right to prevent foreign passengers from
landing on the wharves of the *Bozporus* is
still left for discussion.—Nothing new from
Syria.

EGYPT.—Perfect tranquility throughout the
Country. The progressive rise in the for-
eign corn was attracting attention. Nothing
more is said of the plot attributed to Said Pa-
cha. The works of the railroad are going
on with activity.

MARKETS.

Cotton.—Sales of the week 57,000 bales—
with a decline of about 41 on low and mid-
ling qualities.

Corn Market.—Showery weather and ru-
mours of potato rot caused more animation
in the corn trade, and quotations must be ad-
vanced 1d 2d per 70 lbs. on wheat, and six
pence per barrel on flour. Indian corn for
immediate use was neglected, large quan-
ties of potatoes being pressed on the market.
Herd and Park remain unaltered. Money—
The funds have been less active.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

*Frightful Accident on the Hamilton and
Eaton Railway*.—Yesterday morning, about
7 o'clock, as the down train of freight and
passenger cars on the Hamilton and Eaton
Railway were crossing the bridge over Seven
Mile Creek, at Burnett's Mill, about 6
miles S. of Eaton, the bridge gave way, pre-
cipitating the tender, four freight cars, and
the baggage car, about twelve feet into the
stream below. Mr. Degroot, of Eaton, the
baggage master, was seriously injured, hav-
ing his legs badly broken, and being other-
wise much bruised. For a time his life was
despaired of, but at a late hour last night we
learned that his physician considered his re-
covery quite probable. A colored man, act-
ing as brakeman, was badly hurt, so much so,
that it is thought he will die from his in-
juries.

Mr. Maynard, the engineer, says that he
felt the bridge giving way just as the loco-
motive got on to it, and immediately applied
an increased quantity of steam, thinking thus
to quickly draw the whole train over, but
which had the effect to get the locomotive
over and to throw it off the track, doing it
but little injury, instead of dashing it to pie-
ces below the bridge, and drawing the whole
train after it. Mr. Maynard was somewhat
injured, but not seriously. The cause of the
accident is attributed to the improper selec-
tion of timber for the stringers and joists, they
being poplar and very brittle. The loss to
the railway company will be about \$25,000.—
(Cincinnati Gaz. Aug. 7.)

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Express train
coming east from Buffalo on Saturday, met
with a casualty at Waterloo, in conse-
quence of a defect in the switch, the engine
ran off the track, smashing it, together with
the tender and baggage car. One of the pas-
senger cars was literally demolished. A num-
ber of the passengers were injured.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.

The Reciprocity Bill will not be acted upon
in consequence of the ill feeling growing out
of the fishery troubles. Mr. Andrews, con-
sul at St. Johns, N. B., has returned here,
with a report of facts in regard to the fish-
eries. He anticipates difficulties in effecting
a satisfactory adjustment.

THE REAL WEALTH OF A NATION.

This is a question which has been discus-
sed by the most reflective men in all ages,
and it has given rise to many opinions of a
very dissimilar nature. Many, even in our
own day, imagine that the precious metals
alone constitute the basis of a nation's wealth,
notwithstanding the testimony of all ages is
against them. The gold-producing regions
have always been the most miserable, and
deficient in every thing which constitutes real
happiness or general enjoyment; while, on
the contrary, those countries which have ne-
ver drawn the glittering ore from its hidden
depths, but have found employment in pro-
ductive trade and manufactures, are the most
intelligent and happy. Every nation of mo-
dern times is an illustration of this observa-
tion. The question then must be decided, not
in favour of gold-producing countries, but
countries which, owing to a happy distribu-
tion of labour, enable the products of their
industry to be generally diffused. This
axiom being established, the question arises
how is this to be done? The answer is
plain. As the wealth of a nation consists in
its population, and population is dependent
upon the scarcity or abundance of labour, it
follows that whatever encourages industry,
is beneficial to a country. This encourage-
ment may be given in various ways, but the
most rational is the most legitimate, and the
most legitimate is the most beneficial.

In every country there are staple articles
of produce, which, if encouraged, give rise
to other products and branches of industry;
and these in their turn, aid other sources of
wealth. It is, therefore, a proof of true wis-
dom in the rulers of a country to discriminate
between the producer and non-producer—
between "the working bee of the hive and
the drone"—is the former has to support the
latter.—(New Brunswick.)

THE CHARMS OF LIFE.

There are a thousand things in the world
to afflict and sadden—but oh! how many
that are beautiful and good! The world
teems with beauty, with objects which gladden
the eye and warm the heart. We can-
not escape the approach of disease and death,
or misfortune, the sundering of early ties,
and the cancer worm of grief; but a vast
majority of evils which beset us might be
avoided. The curse of intemperance, inter-
woven as it is with the ligament of society,
is one which never strikes but to destroy.—
There is not one bright page upon the record
of its progress—nothing to shield from the
heartiest execration of the human race. It
should not exist—it must not. Do away with
this—let was come to an end, and let
friendship, love, purity, and kindness, mark
the intercourse between man and man. We
are too selfish, as if the world was made for

us alone. How much happier should we
be were we to labor more earnestly to pro-
mote each other's good. God has blest us
with a home which is not dark. There is
sunshine everywhere—in the sky, upon the
earth—there would be in most hearts, if we
would look around us. The storm dies away,
and a bright sun shines out. Summer drops
her tints upon the earth, which is
yet green and fresh, even when Autumn breathes
her cold breath upon it. God reigns
in heaven. Honour not at a being so boun-
tiful, and who can live happier than we do.

GRAMMER IN RHYME.

We advise every little grammarian just en-
tering on Murray, Brown, or any of the thou-
sand grammars in use, to commit to memory
the following easy lines, and then they never
need to mistake a part of speech.

1. Three little words you often see
Are articles—*a, an, the*.
2. A Noun's the name of any thing,
As *school, or garden, hoop, or wing*.
3. Adjectives tell the kind of noun,
As *great, small, pretty, white, or brown*.
4. Instead of Nouns the Pronouns stand—
Her, head, his, face, your arm, my hand.
5. Verbs tell of something being done—
To read, write, count, sing, jump, or run.
6. How things are done the Adverbs tell;
As *slowly, quickly, ill or well*.
7. Conjunctions join the words together;
As *and, when, women, wind or weather*.
8. The Preposition stands before
A Noun, as *in or through a door*.
9. The Interjection shows surprise;
As *oh! how pretty; ah! how wise*.

The whole are called Nine Parts of Speech,
Which Reading, Writing, Speaking, teach.

CORN PEDDLERS.—Take four ears of green
corn, boil them till half done, cut off the
corn as fine as convenient, mix it with two
heaping spoonful of flour, one pint of sweet
milk, salt and pepper to season, bake it well,
and you will have the most ecstatic dish ever
invented.

PUNISHMENT OF MAD MADERSPACH.—
Among the other victims of the Austrian go-
vernment, there lives in Pesth the lady who
was scourged by Haynau's soldiers—Mad.
Maderspach. I have met several who have
seen her, and I suppose the following is sub-
stantially correct:—

She was a lady of fortune and rank, re-
siding in Siebenburgen, the south-eastern
part of Hungary. Her husband was an offi-
cer in the Hungarian army, and she herself
naturally sympathized with his party, and it
is said, frequently entertained him with the
officers under him, in a very hospitable man-
ner. This had exasperated the Austrians,
and when, at length, they occupied that part
of Hungary, they were quite ready for any
severities against her.

Unfortunately for her, her tenantry made
some celebration at the time, and burned—
she claimed without her knowledge—the
Emperor Francis in effigy! She was at
once seized, and at the command of the Au-
strian officer, made "to run the gauntlet."
Other "Gassencouff," as they call it, had
gained some acquaintance with this Austrian
punishment while in the Gros Ward in pri-
son, as it was applied to all the thieves and
deserters of the regiment every Saturday af-
ternoon. The custom is, usually, to call out
three hundred men, who form two rows, one
hundred and fifty on a side. Each man is
provided with a tough timber stick. The
criminal, a hardy strong man, commonly is
stripped to the waist, and made to walk lea-
suredly at the beat of the drum. If any one
in the line neglects to lay on as hard as he
can, he gets "five and twenty" himself. It
is generally calculated that a strong man sent
through this line four times, if he has strength
enough to get to the end, will die in a very
few hours.

This was Madame Maderspach's punish-
ment though with generous consideration for
her sex, the "run" was probably limited
once through.

The effect upon the proud, high born lady
was to drive her into insanity. The news of
such a public, brutal indignity on his wife, so
affected the husband, that he shot himself
through the brain. And, to entirely hush up
the matter, the only survivor, a young son,
was drafted into the Austrian army in Italy
as a common soldier, where he is still. The
whole deed seems to come, if not directly
from Haynau, at least from his general or-
ders.

The poor lady lives still in Pesth, in a half-
crazed condition. It is said, after Hanau's
flagellation by the London brewers, some one
sent a paper containing an account of it; and
that she kept it for days in her bosom wet
with tears.

Somehow or other, she obtained, too, a
piece of the *brooms* with which he was beaten,
and manic like, she has made a bracelet of
it, which she now wears.

The Hungarians assert that this instance

of Madame Maderspach is only one of several
similar.—*Bruce's Hungary in 1851.*

A MISTAKE.—The New Brunswick of the
19th says—"Some of our contemporaries
have informed the public that the new
currency act" has become Law, and is now
in force. This, however, is not the
fact. It is true, Her Majesty's Royal assent
has been given to the Act, and therefore it
has been published in the Royal Gazette;
but the 11th section of the Act expressly de-
clares.—This Act shall not be in force until
Her Majesty's Royal approbation be first ob-
tained, nor until a day thereafter to be fixed
by Proclamation of His Excellency the Lieut.
Governor, duly published in the Royal Ga-
zette." No such proclamation has yet been
published; therefore no day has yet been
fixed for the Act to commence its operation;
and until that is duly done, the Act can have
no effect.

A man is taller in the morning than at
night to the extent of half an inch, owing to
the relaxation of the cartilages.

The human brain is the twenty-eighth
part of the body, but in the horse but a four-
hundredth.

Ten days per annum is the average sick-
ness of human life.

About the age of 36 the lean man general-
ly becomes fatter and the fat man leaner.

Richer enumerates 600 distinct species of
diseases in the eye.

The pulse of children is 180 in a minute;
at puberty it is 80; and at 60 it is only 60.

Dr. Letson ascribes health and wealth to
water; happiness to smart beer; and all dis-
eases and crimes to the use of spirits.

Elephants live for two hundred three hun-
dred, and even four hundred years. A health-
ful fullgrown elephant consumes thirty
pounds of grain per day.

Bats in India are called flying foxes, and
measure six feet from tip to tip.

Sheep, in wild pastures, practice self-de-
fence by an array in which the rams stand
foremost in concert, with ewes and lambs in
the centre of a hollow square.

Three Hudson's Bay dogs draw a sledge
loaded with 300 pounds 15 miles a day.

One pair of pigs will increase in six years
to 119,161 taking the increase at fourteen
pigs per annum.

A pair of sheep in the same time would be
but 64.

A single female house fly produces in one
season 29,050,320 eggs.

The flea, a hopper and locust jump 200
times their own length. Equal to a quarter
of a mile for a man.

IDEAS NEVER DIE.—The following beauti-
ful extract we clip from the Address, which
the Rev. Dr. Kipp delivered week before last
before the pupils of the state Normal school,
at Albany:—"No man's influence goes down
with him to the grave. The dust of age
may have settled upon his tombstone, and
his name may have perished from among
men, yet if he has acted either for good or
evil, upon a single mind, his influence, un-
traceable by human eye, will be perpetuating
itself from generation to generation and aid-
ing in moulding the whole structure of soci-
ety. In the world of mind, every movement
acts with electric power upon thousand of
other minds. The thoughts the humblest
individual aided in implanting, may go on
with their influence of weal or woe long af-
ter their sepulchre is forgotten. And
thus when centuries have swept by since he
was numbered with the dead, he still may be
living and laboring among us."

Machine for Digging Potatoes.—It is a
fact that a machine for digging potatoes has
been invented. The inventor is Francis C.
Schneider, of Brooklyn, New York, and the
machine is thus described in the Scientific
American:

"The machine embraces a scoop, a brush
cylinder, and endless apron, connected by a
movable frame, by operating which the scoop
is made to enter the ground the required dis-
tance, and raise up the potatoes, which, by a
cylinder having a revolving brush, the pota-
toes are brought forward from the scoop to
endless apron, which carries them away, and
deposits them in a receptacle at the back of
of the frame. The machine is designed to be
worked by horses; the bottom of the scoop,
also the bottom of the receptacle for potatoes,
is formed of bars, to separate the dirt from the
potatoes; the brush also removes the dirt so
that they are rendered very clean."

Where do the stones go?

Deputation from the Church of Scotland.
The Rev. Dr. William Ritchie, of Longfor-
gan, and the Rev. Wm. Suberland, of Ding-
wall, came passengers in the last R. M.
steamer, and are a deputation from the
General Assembly of the Church of Scotland
to the Church of Scotland in the Lower Col-
onies. Their mission, it is said, is especially
intended for the destitute congregations in
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, who
will doubtless highly prize their ministra-
tions.—Prov. Wes.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express no-
tice to the contrary, are considered as wish-
ing 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.

If subscribers remove in other places
without informing the publisher, and the
paper is sent to the former direction, they
are held responsible.

A FAITHFUL CAPTAIN.—A few years since
two steamers were having a race up the Mis-
sissippi, and one of the captains had crowded
on all the steam he could raise by burning
tar, hams, boards, &c., when he "bust his
boiler." The captain was himself at the
wheel when the explosion took place; his
steamer was blown into a thousand pieces,
but he "stuck to the helm"; his wheel and
himself went flying through the air for half a
mile or more, when he finally came down,
dropping with the wheel of a boat through
the roof of a little shanty occupied by a shoe-
maker. St. Crispin's son looked astonished
at the captain, who stood erect before him,
with both hands firmly clenched to the pins
of the wheel, and coolly remarked:

"Well, stranger, you're taking considerably
liberty when you enter a man's shop in that
manner."

"Oh, that's nothing!—what's the damage?"
asked the captain.

The shoemaker looked at the hole in the
roof of the shop, and then answered:

"Ten dollars!"

"Ten dollars!" exclaimed the captain.

"Now stranger, I've an idea that you are
setting the price a thundering sight too high,
for this is the fortieth time I've done the
same thing, and you are the only man who
ever charged me over five."

THE GLOBE WE LIVE IN.—It is known as a
fact in Geology that below the depth of 30
feet the earth becomes regularly warmer as
we descend. On an average the increase is
at the rate of one degree of Fahrenheit of ev-
ery fifty feet. At the bottom of the mines of
Cornwall, a depth of one thousand two hun-
dred feet, the thermometer stands at 89,
equal to high summer heat. At this rate,
rocks and metals would be melted twenty
miles below the surface and down in the
bowels of the earth, several hundred miles,
the heat would be twenty thousand times
hotter than melted iron. Who can wonder
at earthquakes when all things rest on a mol-
ten sea of fire?

THE CORN OF THE PHAROSSES.—In 1840 a
person in Paris sent to a colonist at Nova M.
Derel, twenty-four grains of corn, found with
many more, in the case of a mummy that
had just been opened. The person begged
M. Derel to sow this seed and take care of it
thinking it would succeed better in Africa
than under the climate of Paris. Of these
twenty-four grains, seven only came up, and
only two plants succeeded perfectly, and pro-
duced a certain quantity of ears. Each ear
is composed of a main ear 10 to 13 centime-
tres in length, and 3 to 5 centimetres wide at
the base. From this principal base there
comes out five or six other ears to the right
and left of it. This corn is bearded, the leaf
is larger and rougher than common corn, the
stalk is thicker and grows to a height of one
metre and seventy five centimetres. It sends
up many suckers, and furnishes, by means of
them, from 10 to 15 ears to a plant. Each
ear contains from 70 to 90 grains. The pre-
sent proprietors of this ancient corn, M. Koe-
ning, who bought some of the seeds of the
widow of M. Derel, who died in 1851, sowed
some of it the last autumn, and expects to
gather enough this year to sow one of two
acres.—*Courier des Eux Latins.*

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The mail steamship Illinois arrived at
New York on Saturday afternoon with Cali-
fornia mails and treasures. She brings nearly
two millions in specie, 340 passengers, and
dates from San Francisco to July 14th, and
Panama to the 7th August.

The steamship Daniel Webster, from San
Juan de Nicaragua, arrived at New Orleans
on Friday evening, bringing dates from San
Francisco to July 15th.

Crime throughout California was on the
increase. A number of fights and murders
has taken place in Shasta, Trinity, Calaveras,
and El Dorado counties. The citizens
had assumed the punishment of the crim-
inals, without awaiting the action of the law.

The reports from the mines are not very
favorable, but large yields were anticipated
as soon as the rains commenced.

The first overland emigration of the season
reached San Francisco on the 31 of July.
—A party of twenty young men from Ohio
made the trip in seventy-two days.

The emigration during the season, it was
expected, would be large. The troubles
with the Chinese population were not yet
settled, and those on Bear River had been
driven off by the Indians.

The barley crop in the Sacramento valley
had been all harvested. The yield was very
heavy, and the grain of a superior quality.