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UTS CANADA FLOUR...
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AY, lying at the market...
BUTTER, from 20lbs...
general assortment of Gro...
at the lowest prices for...
December 23...
OR SALE...
50 Acres of Land, situ...
Ridge, so called, in...
Charlotte, being Lot No. 13...
For particulars and a...
apply at the office of the...
Andrews...
WILLIAM KER...
xm...
from London, via St...
Congo Tea...
Martell Brandy...
Rotterdam Geneva...
Blue Poland Starch...
Martin's Japan Black...
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PORT WINE...
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Port Wine...
Martell Cognac BRANDY...
Best Cognac...
Hennessy...
Vine Brands...
J. Sherry...

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The Standard.

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LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS
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THE HORSE.
HIS MEMORY AND SAGACITY.
An aged and venerable friend, residing in one of the cities on our Eastern seaboard, a gentleman of character and worth, once related to me the following anecdote of the horse; illustrating in a remarkable manner, the sagacity and memory of this animal.
At the close of the Revolutionary War, when everything was unsettled and in disorder, an acquaintance residing on the Boston road, some thirty or forty miles from New-York, lost a valuable horse stolen from the stable in the night. Great search and enquiry were made for him, but no tidings of him could be heard, and no trace of him could be discovered.
Almost six full years had now elapsed, and the recollection even of the lost animal, had nearly faded from the mind. At this period, a gentleman from the East, in the course of business, was travelling on horse-back on this road, on his way to Philadelphia. When within four or five miles of a village on the road, the traveller was overtaken by a gentleman on horse-back, a resident of the village, returning home from a short business ride. Riding along, side by side, they soon engaged in a pleasant conversational conversation. The gentleman was immediately struck with the appearance of the traveller's horse, and every glance of the eye cast towards him seemed to excite an interest and curiosity to look at him again, and to revive a recollection of something he had seen before, and soon established in his mind the impression that for all the world he looked like the horse he had lost some six years ago. This soon became so impressively fixed in his mind, that he remarked to the traveller—"You have a fine horse, sir?"
"Yes," he replied, "an exceedingly valuable and excellent animal."
"What is his age, sir?"
"Well, I suppose him to be about ten or eleven years old."
"You did not name him, then?"
"No, I purchased him of a stranger, a traveller, nearly six years since."
"Do you reside in this part of the country?"
"No, I reside in the Bay State, and am on my way to Philadelphia on business. How far is it now to New York?"
"Well, sir, I really regret to interrupt you, or put you to inconvenience—but I am constrained to say, I believe you have in possession a horse that I must claim."
The traveller looked with surprise and amazement, and replied:
"What do you mean, sir?"
"I believe the horse you are on, in truth, belongs to me. Five years ago last autumn, a valuable horse was stolen from my stable. Great search was made for him, but no tidings of him ever came to hand. In color, appearance, and proportions, it seems to me that he was the exact counterpart of the horse you are on. It would be hardly possible, I think, for two to be so near alike. But my horse was an uncommonly intelligent, sagacious animal, and I will make a proposition to you, that will place the matter in such a position, that the result will be conclusive and satisfactory, I think, to both of us. When we arrive at my house, your horse shall be tied to the east post in front of my door, the horse I am on to the west post. After standing a short time, the bridle of your horse shall be taken off, and, if he does not go to a pair of bars on the west side of the house, and pass over, and go round to the east side of the bars, and pull out a pin, and open the middle stable door and enter, I will not claim him. If he does I will furnish you, conclusively evidence that he was bred by me, but never sold—that he was stolen from me just at the conclusion of the war, about the very time you say you purchased him."
The traveller assented to the trial. The horse was hitched to the post as proposed—stood a few minutes—the bridle was then taken off—he raised his head—pricked up his ears—looked up the street, then down the street, several times—then deliberately and slowly walked past the house and over the bars, and to the stable door as described, and with his teeth and tail drew out the pin, and opened the door, and entered into his old stall. We hardly need to add, he was recognized by the neighbors, who fully attested to the facts stated by the claimant, and that the traveller lost his title to the horse.—[American paper.

AN INTELLIGENT MONKEY.
The cook of a French nobleman, residing in the south of France, had a monkey which was allowed the free range of the kitchen, and which was so intelligent that by pretty severe training, its natural propensity to mischief had been subdued, and it was even taught to perform certain useful services, such as plucking fowls for instance, at which it was uncommonly expert. One fine morning a pair of partridges were given it to pluck. The monkey took them to an open window which looked out directly upon the park, and went to work with great diligence. He soon finished one, which he laid on the outer edge of the window, and then went quietly on with the other. A hawk, which had been watching his proceedings from a neighboring tree, darted down upon the plucked partridge, and in a moment was up in the tree again, greedily devouring his prey.
The consternation of the monkey at this untoward adventure may be easily imagined. He knew he should be called to account for losing it. He hopped about in great distress for some minutes, when, suddenly a bright thought struck him. Seizing the remaining partridge, he went to work with the greatest energy, and stepped off the perch. He then hid it in the edge, just where he had placed the other; and closing one of the shutters, concealed himself behind it. The hawk, which by this time had finished his meal, very soon swooped down upon the partridge, but hardly had his claws touched the bird, when the monkey sprang upon him from behind, instantly torn off, and the monkey with a triumphant chuckle, proceeded to strip off his feathers.
This done, he carried the two plucked fowls to his master, with a confident and satisfied air, which seemed to say, "Here are two birds, sir, just what you gave me." What the cook said of finding one of his partridges converted into a hawk, is more than we are able to tell.
An Englishman and a Frenchman were travelling by railroad. They were alone in the same car. The Frenchman, always polite, asks permission to smoke; his companion made no reply, drew a cigar from his pocket, and smoked also. At the first station, "Sir," said the Frenchman, "your carriage is heavy." The Englishman silently arranges his garments.
A little farther, "Sir," said the Frenchman, "your car is falling off?"
"No, Englishman, without even saying 'thank you,' scoured his cap."
A few moments after, "Ah, Sir," cried the Frenchman, "take care! the ashes have fallen on your collar, they may burn your coat."
"Well, Sir, let me alone," replied the Englishman, "you have been baring this half hour, and I didn't bother you about it."
ROMAN CATHOLIC NEWS.—The Bells for the consecration of the Very Rev. Dr. Connolly, V. G. of Halifax, as Bishop of New-Brunswick, have been lately received from Rome by the Archbishop of Halifax. We are assured that Dr. Walsh has also received the documents from the Eternal City by which New Brunswick, P. E. Island, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, and the Bermudas, are erected into a Roman Catholic Ecclesiastical Province, with Halifax as the centre and Metropolitan See. Letters Patent have likewise been addressed by his Holiness Pius IX. to the present Bishop of Halifax, constituting him the first Archbishop and Metropolitan of the new Province. Thus the rumor which has been some time doing the rounds of the city, and which has been fully confirmed. Our city now holds Archiepiscopal rank in the Catholic world, and St. Mary's Cathedral is raised to the dignity of a Metropolitan Church.—[Halifax Recorder.

European Intelligence.
SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.
The steamship Canada arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning, with Liverpool dates to the 26th of June, and 63 passengers. The C. exchanged signals with the steamship Asia on the 25th, about five hours sail from Liverpool.
The Cotton market was steady at former rates.
The Corn market was moderately active, but without any material change in prices.
In Manchester the manufacturers were fully employed.
Freights at Liverpool were well maintained for goods, but somewhat scarce.
Tinned Meats.—St. John, Fine; sales of 18-3-8 in average 1854; 18-1 in 1851.
A lot of 44 inches at 151, a 151, per foot.
Birch 15 inch at auction 17-1 per foot.
New Brunswick Fir Planks and Boards, cargo sold at 18-17-6 and 19-10s, averaging 19-2s per standard; and a shade higher.
Lumber sold with cargo at 21 and a part at 25 per foot.
The lovers of scandal have had a highly seasoned diet before them this week in the trial of a bill suit brought by the notorious Dr. Archibald against the do less celebrated Dr. Newman, the former, an apostate from Roman Catholicism, and the latter from Protestantism. Archibald was charged with many acts of seduction and debauchery, and place being sworn in by Lord Alington, witnesses. He on the other hand making oath that he never saw any of the women in his life. A remarkable feature in the case was the introduction in evidence of copies of proceedings against Archibald before the Inquisition, being the first time since the Reformation that the records of that tribunal had been introduced into an English Court of Law. The pleading on both sides was conducted with great ability. After three days intense interest on the part of the public, the Jury brought in a verdict of libel, on charge 19th, in point of slight importance, and not proven on all the extraordinary charges also alleged to have been of secondary interest to the Archibald affair.
In answer to a question, Mr. Hamilton, for the Government, stated that negotiations between England and France and the United States for the reduction of Atlantic postage, were still pending, the answer having been given by the United States.
Lord Derby has announced that a Treasury order is about to be issued prohibiting the mixture of Chlorine with Coffee, but permitting the sale of Chlorine separately.
Mr. Scrobbly, by the Veteran Arctic Navigator, expresses his decided conviction that the wrecks seen in the ice off New Foundland were not the remains of the missing discovery ships.
In a few days the screw schooner Halc, Capt. Ingfield, will sail on another search for Sir John Franklin throughout Jones' and Smith's Sounds, and afterwards along the Western shores of Baffin's Bay.
On Monday afternoon the new Canadian steamship Arabia was launched from R. Steele & Son's building yard at Gloucester. She is 2402 tons burthen, with Engines of the side lever class, 850 horse power, but working up to 1000.
The failure of Dixon, Walsh & Co., a Liverpool House in the Baltic trade, is announced liabilities about £20,000.
The Tories of Edinburgh are bringing forward T. C. Bruce, a younger brother of Lord Elgin, as their Parliamentary Candidate.
Nothing definite yet respecting the dissolution of the British Association.
Said Pasha of Egypt has arrived in London, and had an interview with the Queen.
The University of Oxford has presented a splendid Gold Silver to the American Bishops now on a visit in England.
IRELAND.
A deputation from the electors of Belfast has proceeded to London to wait on Lord Castlereagh, with a requisition signed by 850 electors, requesting him to accept the candidature for the borough.
Employment in every department of the cotton trade in the North of Ireland is abundant. Throughout the rural districts women and girls find ready demand for their labour in the ornamental branches of this manufacture.
THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science is to commence on the 1st of September, at Belfast. The preliminary proceedings have been very spirited on the part of the influential residents at Belfast. All the sciences will hold their sittings under one roof. The excellent building of Queen's College, as well as all the public buildings in Belfast, will be made useful in this great gathering of British science, has been placed at the disposal of the organizing committee.
THE EMANCIPATION MOVEMENT.—The Board of Guardians generally are promoting the emancipation of paupers. Within the last week 103 paupers have been despatched from

Kilrush, and 300 from Rathkeale. The Commissioners have sanctioned a loan of £1,500 to the Newcastle Guardians, for emigration purposes, and the board have agreed to grant £1 to each adult emigrating, and 10s. to those under fourteen years, on their landing in Quebec.
SUPPRESSION OF ROMISH PROCESSIONS.—The Royal proclamation against Romish processions has, of course, created vast indignation among the ultra-montane party in Dublin, and laid the foundation of a new "grievance," just at the critical time that a "cry" was wanted for use at the hustings. The Freeman opens the ball, and characterizes the issuing of the proclamation as an "electioneering dodge," a miserable expedient, to which three short months ago not a man in the three kingdoms would be found to believe the "chivalrous" Earl of Derby capable of stooping to. This is but the "beginning of the end." What will Archbishop Cullen and the Palladium say?
THE EXHIBITION AT CORK.—The real business of the Exhibition has now fairly commenced, and the pagantry being all over, people are now flocking in crowds to the Exhibition building, arranged solely by the beautiful productions of art and nature which it contains. Several fresh objects of interest are brought to light, as they are one by one extracted from the packing cases, many of which still remain to be opened; and several purchases have already been made, chiefly as yet by English visitors. In the fine art department there are many works of very great merit.
FRANCE.—The event of the week is a far less exhibition of resistence on the part of the Corps Legislatif against the dictation of the President. On Tuesday the Assembly had the budget under discussion and refused their assent to some of the terms.
Louis Napoleon who was watching the proceedings from a private box, thereupon gave a note to the President, stating that the Assembly were overstepping their powers in refusing assent to disqualifications sanctioned by the Council of State. The Meeting broke up in confusion, but next day re-assembled, and again took up the discussion of the budget, acting so far independently as to throw overboard the grant of 1,745,000 francs for dotation of the Senators. The difficulty caused a temporary fall in the funds.
Changarnier, Ledru, Le Monnier, Leflo, in consequence of their refusal to take the oath, are cashiered, but allowed to retain their half pay.
Two hundred and fifty more political prisoners have arrived at Havre for shipment to the Colonies. The first detachment arrived at Cayenne on 10th May.
The Emperor of Brazil having invited 60 of the sisters of Charity to minister in the Brazilian Hospitals, a number of the sisterhood are about to embark for Rio.
SPAIN.—The Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies have decided upon modifying certain articles of the Customs tariff. Letters from Rome say that the Pope has agreed to commute the sentence against the Englishman Murray, to hard labor at the galleys.
SPAIN.—According to a Barcelona paper, the French exiles in Spain are ordered to renounce their rights.
INDIA.—Additional forces will be sent from Bombay, Bengal and Madras, to the seat of war. An extensive organization of the Thugs has been discovered in the Punjab; 500 have been arrested, and 120 now in prison have confessed their murders. The Nizam is said to have consented to cede part of his dominions to the British in payment of his debt.
THE DERRY FAMILY.—This noble family, whose motto is "Without changing," appears through a line of ancestors, upwards of four centuries, to have fully verified their unchanging loyalty to the throne of these realms. The spirited letter of James, the 7th Earl, to Oliver Cromwell, who requested him to give up the Isle of Man, will be read with interest. "I received your letter with indignation, and with scorn I return you this answer, that I cannot but wonder whence you should gather any hopes from me that I should (like you) prove treacherous to my sovereign, since you cannot be insensible to my former actings in his late Majesty's service, from which principle of loyalty I am no way departed. I scorn your proffers; I disdain your favours; I abhor your treachery; and am so far from delivering up this island to your advantage that I will keep it to the utmost of my power to your destruction." Take this final answer, and forbear any further solicitations; for if you trouble me with any more messages on this occasion I will burn the paper and hang the bearer. This is the immutable resolution, and shall be the unobscured practice, of him who accounts it the chief glory to be his Majesty's most loyal and obedient subject, Despair.—Castle Town, 12th May, 1650.
We learn from F. N. Giborne, Esq., Proprietor of the Newfoundland Telegraph, that the enterprise meets with the best encouragement from English capitalists, and that Newell & Co. have contracted to lay the wire from Newfoundland to P. E. Island.

MAINE MARRIAGE LAW.—The new law passed by the legislature of Maine respecting marriage license, saves \$5 to the young New Brunswickers who desire to "haste the wedding," in the purchase of a license, and Catholics is likely to become the Greens Green of the border. On the Southern border, also, where the clergymen have felt that their duties were improperly fleeced from them by the clergyman and justice of New Hampshire the law will probably act like a protective tariff, and keep the money paid for marriage fees at home.—Lowell Journal.
MODE OF GRAFTING.—A cloth covered with wax and wrapped closely around the bottom of the graft and the whole of the cut limb and split is a very speedy and effectual way of grafting. The easiest and most expeditious way of preparing the cloth is to dip it into the wax when hot, and "strip" the cloth between two sticks, so as to squeeze from it all the composition possible, and spread it out until it dries or becomes cool. The process is very speedy, more so than any other, full as successful and very neat. If the weather is cold when the composition is made, the use of a few drops of tallow renders the cloth more pliable.
The cloth should be tied with a small piece of cord, not too hard, around the whole.
RECIPE FOR MAKING LIGHT BREAD.—Take a pint of milk and let it come to a boil, put in enough cold water to make it a little more than milk warm; put in one teaspoonful of salt; two large teaspoonfuls of corn meal, and enough flour to make it as thick as you can conveniently stir it. Keep about bulk warm; if water rises to the surface stir your yeast up, and if it does not begin to rise in four or five hours, stir in a little more meal. When your yeast rises, stir your flour, put in a little salt and a piece of butter half as big as a hen's egg; mix up with warm water; grease your pans and warm them and fill them half full, and when the dough rises to the top of the pan, put it in a bag. Bake up a light brown, then take it out of the pan and wrap it up. Bread ought not to be cut under twelve hours after baking. Valley Farmer.
Lord Erskine was distinguished through life for independence of principle, for scrupulous adherence to truth. He once explained the rules of his conduct, which ought to be deeply engraved on every heart. He said, "It was a first command and counsel of my earliest youth always to do what my conscience told me to be a duty, and leave the consequence to God. I shall carry with me the memory, and I trust the practice, of this parental lesson to the grave. I have hitherto followed it, and have no reason to complain that my obedience to it has been a temporal sacrifice. I have found it, on the contrary, the road to prosperity and wealth, and I shall point out the same path to my children for their pursuit."
A Reporter's Mistake.—Among my other casualties were Mr. Robinson, also educated for the R.N., and a quiet man; Mr. Cooper, the author of a volume of poetry, which procured him the acquaintance of the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire; and Mark Supple, an Irish eccentric of the first water; he it was, who, waking out of an intoxicated dose, and seeing Mr. Abbot on the Treasury Bench (the House being in committee), called out—"Master Speaker, as you seem to have nothing to do, I call upon you for a song, if you please." The fierce indignation of the Chair rose hotly against this breach of privilege, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was sent up to take the offender into custody; but Supple adroitly escaped by pointing out a peaceful Quaker, two or three seats below him, as the culprit, and the affair assumed so ludicrous an aspect, that it ended in the worthy broad-brim being turned out in spite of his protestations of innocence, and without having fees to pay.—Autobiography of W. Jerdon.
THE CROPS AT THE SOUTH.—Our Southern papers speak in the most encouraging terms of the prospects of the crops in that part of the country. The Richmond (Va.) Inquirer of the 1st, says: "The wheat harvest in this vicinity and on lower James river is now progressing finely. Some of the farmers expect as full a crop as last year, and the grain is excellent. The corn crops are generally promising, much improved by recent rains." The Hamburg (S. C.) Republican of the same date, says: "The wheat is stated to be fine. The oat crop is excellent, and some of the farmers, we understand, are cutting. The corn crop was never more promising at this season of the year." The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle of the 20th, says: "The accounts that reach us from all sections of the country still continue most favorable in regard to the prospects of the crops, and the promise of an abundant harvest never was brighter." The Savannah Georgian of the 1st, says: "The crops were never more promising in Georgia at this season, than the present." From Texas, Tennessee and Alabama, we have similar reports.

