

Oil, Fluid
W. WHITLOCK
No. 24, 1851-3
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in the Parish of Saint
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APRIL next, at the
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D. 1851.
H. HATCH,
Surr. Judge.
Probates.
RUNSWICK.
ASSEMBLY.
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of 1851
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P. WILMORE, Clerk
ITS &c.
B. BALSON,
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SPICES &c.
g which are,
S. Zante CURRANTS,
SUT, CONFECTIONS,
barrels CANADA FLOUR,
ESH GROUND Auto.
RAY, lying at the market
wharf.
and BUTTER, from 20lbs.
a general assortment of Gro-
od of at the lowest prices for
December 24.
FOR SALE.
250 Acres of Land, situ-
assat Ridge, so called, in
arlotte, being Lot No. 13
For particulars and
d, apply at the office of the
Andrews.
WILLIAM KER,
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on from London, via St.
Congen Tra,
" Martell" Brandy,
Rotterdam Geneva
& blue Poland Starch,
& Martin's Japan Black
er the Grace from Lizer
pool
PORT WINE,
old Jamaica Rum,
ld Post Wine.
Best Cognac BRANDY
" Martell," " Hennessy"
H. Vine Brands
Sherry.

The Standard,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
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At his Office, Water Street, Saint Andrews, N. B.
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Inserted according to written orders, or continued
all forbid, if no written directions.
First insertion of 12 lines and under
Each repetition of Ditto 12 lines 34 per line
First insertion of all over 12 lines 34 per line
Each repetition of Ditto 14 per line
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Evans sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 35] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1852. [Vol. 19

LAW, RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS
Subscribers who do not give express no-
tice to the contrary, are considered as wish-
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If subscribers order the discontinuance
of their papers, the publisher may continue
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European Intelligence.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

The United States mail steamer Atlantic, with four days later news from Europe, arrived at New York on Sunday morning 23rd ult. in 10 days and 7 hours, bringing Liverpool dates to the 11th, and 112 passengers. The Asia arrived at Liverpool on the 7th. The news is of no special importance. The fishery question is discussed in most of the London papers, and has caused a slight depression in the funds. The general belief appears to be that the matter will be settled amicably.

Mr. J. McGregor, formerly President of the Board of Trade, publishes a letter in the Daily News and other metropolitan papers, strongly in favour of an amicable adjustment of the fishery question. On the same subject, the Daily News of the 9th, says, in its remarks on the Money market: "As regards one of the points that has told very sensibly in favour of the bears, namely, the American fishery, we are in a position to state from the best authority, that, in the present position of affairs, there is not the slightest ground of fear that any interruption of our friendly relations with the United States will ensue."

The London Times of the 9th has a leader in favour of the British claim. The Morning Herald, Government organ, says that Her Majesty's Government have made no new claim in the fishery matter upon the United States, and have withdrawn no concessions made to that Government; and that the public on both sides of the Atlantic have been grossly misinformed and misled in the matter.

The London Times of Wednesday, in its leader, attributes the difficulty in the Kansas extradition case to a hankering for Irish votes in the approaching Presidential election. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam steamer Formosa sailed from Southampton on the 7th, for Port Phillip and Sydney, and is afterwards to be placed on the route between Singapore, and the Australian colonies. She is the fourth steamer that left England for Australia. Emigration to Australia still continues undiminished; 50 ships, from 500 to 2000 tons, are entered to sail during the present month from Liverpool, London and Plymouth.

A strike in the iron trade was apprehended in Staffordshire. Notice had been given by the operatives, but the masters had resolved not to yield.

Accounts from the potato crops are at least no worse.

The affairs at the Cape of Good Hope appeared to be in a desperate condition.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

A letter from Rome gives some details of the recent arrest of members of the revolutionary committee residing in Lombardy, Tuscany and the Roman States. It appears that the Austrian council at Genoa, hearing of the death of a person of Lombard birth, went to place traps on his property, when it was found that the deceased was one of the paymasters of the conspirators. The mode of carrying on the correspondence was also discovered, being by means of silk handkerchiefs, the colors of which disappeared by chemical washing, the writing being brought out by the same operation. In consequence of this discovery arrests have taken place at Fossara and other places in the Roman States. The greater part of the town of Einsiedeln, in the principality of Coburg, was destroyed by fire on the 29th July.

A violent shock of an earthquake was felt at London, Bavaria, on the 30th July.

The Prussian Journal of the 4th says—A postal treaty has been, or is on the eve of being concluded between Prussia and the United States, whereby single letters may pass between any part of the United States and the German postal Union at the reduced charge of 30 cents.

The cholera has made its appearance in Danzig, and been very fatal; 4 out of every 8 attacked died. At Seitzitz, in Poland, its ravages have been very great.

The railroad treaty between Austria, Parma, Modena, Tuscany and the Pontifical States has just been published. This is the first step of importance towards the realization of the Austrian grand scheme of uniting the countries of continental Europe in one commercial and customs union.

The banishment of George, the Hungarian general to the fortress of Kistina, was in consequence of the Austrian government taking offence at the publication of his book on the Hungarian war. He is placed under the police surveillance.

It is understood by diplomatic circles in Vienna that Lord Westmoreland, whose departure for Rome has been already mentioned, has been entrusted with a mission of reconciliation to the Italian potentates. He has been instructed, it is said, to assure the authorities everywhere that the English government, although in favor of constitutional liberty at home, will never intermeddle with the affairs of other nations with a view to foster discontent.

EXPERIENCE OF ANIMALS.

Animals are prompt at using their experience in reference to things from which they have suffered pain or annoyance. Grant mentions an amusing instance which, having had when ill some medicine administered to it in an egg, could never be induced to touch one afterwards, notwithstanding its previous fondness for them. A tame fox has been cured from stealing eggs and poultry, by giving them to him scalding hot from the saucepan. LeVaillant's monkey was extremely fond of brandy, but would never be prevailed on to touch it again after a lighted match had been applied to some it was drinking. Two carriage horses which made a habit of stopping at the foot of every hill, and refused to proceed in spite of every punishment, were considered beyond cure, but it was suggested at last that several horses should be attached to the back of the carriage, and being put into a trot, he made to pull the refractory horses backwards. The result was perfectly successful; from thenceforth they faced every hill at speed, and were not to be restrained all they could do.

A dog which had been bitten while some muck was being piled to its nose, always fled away whenever it accidentally smelled the drug, and was so susceptible of it, that it was used in some physiological experiments to discover whether any portion of muck had been received by the body thro' the organs of digestion. Another dog which had been accidentally burned with a lighter match, became acutely at the sight of one, and furious if the act of lighting it was feigned.

There are, besides, no many instances recorded of even higher degrees of intelligence than it is impossible to deny that animals arrive at a knowledge of cause and effect.—Strende of Pigeons had a cat on which he wished to make some experiments with an air pump, but, as soon as the creature felt the exhaustion of the air, it rapidly placed its feet on the valve, and thus stopped the action. A dog, having a great sympathy to the music of the violin, always sought to get the bow to conceal it. The well known story, recorded by Plutarch proves the approximation of accidentally acquired experience. He says, that a male, laden with soft, fell accidentally into a stream, and, having perceived that its load became thereby sensibly lighter, and shaped the same contrivance afterwards purposely; and that to cure of the trick, its promoters were filled with sponge under which, when fully saturated, it could barely stagger.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT CASUALTY OVER 250 LIVES LOST.

Brit. N. Y. Aug. 20.—The steamer Atlantic, at two o'clock this morning, came to collision on the lake with the propeller Ogdensburg, and sank in half an hour. The Atlantic had on board 500 passengers, 250 of whom were lost. The remainder succeeded in getting on board the Ogdensburg with nothing but their night clothes, and were brought in here this morning. The Ogdensburg was somewhat injured, but lost none of her passengers. It is believed that all the crew of the Atlantic were also lost, with the exception of the captain and first mate.

At the time of the collision a dense fog was prevailing. The passengers were all in bed, and the Atlantic was in charge of the first mate. Immediately following the collision the most confusion prevailed among the average and deck passengers, a very large proportion of whom were Norwegian emigrants. Many of them, in their terror, jumped overboard instantly. Capt. Peety vainly attempted to calm their fears, by assuring them there was no danger, hoping to keep the steamer on its course and reach port in season to save them; but the water gained so fast on the efforts of the crew that by the time she had proceeded two miles from the spot where the collision took place she was found to be rapidly sinking.

The fires in the engine room were extinguished by the rising water, and a scene of terrible confusion followed. The emigrants who could not understand the explanation, and orders of the captain and officers, remained comparatively calm, and provided themselves with chairs, settees, and beds, all of which were patient life preservers which buoyed them up in the water, and they were thus saved.

Great numbers of the immigrants jumped overboard in their terror, without any provision for their safety, and thus rushed on to certain death. The fog was a sad hindrance to the efforts made at rescue, but some 250 were picked up by the propeller and taken to Erie.

From the best information we can gain, we are led to the belief that not less than 200 lives are lost.

A DRY DOCK ON A LARGE SCALE IN BOSTON.

They are now erecting a Dry Dock on a large scale in East Boston, says the Transcript. The site is upon the deep waters nearly opposite the Charlestown Navy Yard, and is considered one of the finest for the purpose in this harbor. This Dock is being constructed after the plan and pattern for the best works of the kind in New York and Philadelphia. It is to be finished without delay, and such is to be its extent, capacity and powers, that the largest steamers and merchant ships may be taken up, examined, cooped and repaired, within its walls. This is pronounced one of the most important enterprises for our merchants, ship-builders, and the shipping interest in general, that has been undertaken in this quarter for some time, and by means of it, it will no longer be necessary to take New England ships and steamboats to New York on account of the dock accommodations in that city. We shall have ample dock accommodations of our own; and all the business and advantages growing out of them will hereafter be secured to our own industrious mechanics and tradesmen.

AFRICA—Its Climate and People.

There is little doubt that both the climate and people of Africa have been generally misrepresented by the slave-traders. The climate has been described as pestilential, in order to fright the lawful trader from its shore. Now we are inclined to think that the African climate is not, on the whole, as unhealthy to the European as many other parts of the world, which might be mentioned. There are, of course, unhealthy spots and unhealthy seasons there as elsewhere; but we do not find that the loss of missionary life is greater at Abbeokuta than in India or Ceylon.

The Negro tribes have been branded with dullness and stupidity, and a position the lowest in the scale of humanity has been assigned them. Indeed, they have been treated as if they did not belong to the human family, and have been dealt with by the slave-dealers as if they were included among those inferior creatures over whom man was given dominion. They have been shamefully and inhumanly bought and sold, as if they had no rights of their own. Thankful we are in being enabled to state that this wicked traffic, at the present moment, is being rigorously dealt with, as it deserves; and as the clouds which have for ages overshadowed Africa with gloom, clear away, we are enabled to perceive how cruelly its people have been misrepresented. We find the educated African mind as comprehensive as our own; and as we learn more of the interior of the country we find much in the internal economy of their great towns to convince us that the African people are not the stupid savages they were once supposed to be, fitted only for basins of burden, and possessing no suitableness for social, moral, or intellectual advancement.—[Church Missionary Advocate.

AN AFFECTING SCENE.

In a lawyer's office in a remote part of Connecticut, laid a mortgage for eleven hundred dollars, which was within a few days of being due. One morning the man on whose place the mortgage was held, called and inquired if the payment could be put off a short time. He was somewhat advanced in life, and very intemperate. The lawyer, in reply to his inquiries, said that the man who held the mortgage wanted his money—that he was sorry, but it could not be extended. The tears came in the old man's eyes, and after standing a few moments a perfect image of despair, he turned and left the office. He returned home, believing that in a few days his aged and infirm wife and invalid daughter would have to quit the roof that had so long sheltered them, and seek a home he knew not where.

He could say nothing to them about it, it would cause them so much grief. The mortgage became due, and in the morning early, the farmer again repaired to the lawyer's office.

He pleaded for a time, but to no purpose. Overcome with emotion, the old man sank into a chair and there sat for two hours, apparently unconscious of anything that was passing around him, when a carriage drove up to the door, and a lady stepped from it. She entered the office. After standing a few moments, eyeing the old man with much interest and emotion she spoke. The old man looked up.

"Father, how do you do?"

"O, Sarah, I am well; but sad. I am glad to see you, but sorry for your aged mother and invalid sister; I cannot return to them, for it will be to tell them that they have no home, and this I cannot bear. It will kill your poor mother."

"Father, father," said the daughter, "could you live a temperate man if this were paid?"

"Yes, O yes! I would, but it cannot be, for I have nothing to pay it with."

"Now sign the pledge, and here is the money."

The old man put his name to the redeeming, the saving pledge, and departed to his home with a happy heart.

The daughter had saved the eleven hundred dollars by working in a factory.

RED JACKET'S STUDY OF ORATORY.

THE INDIAN DEMOSTRATIONS.
Many years ago, says Thomas Maxwell Esq. of Elmira, in conversation with Red Jacket a Bath, after a little rest water had thawed his reserve, the chief remarked that when a boy he was present at a great council fire held at Senandohah. Many nations were represented by their wise men and orators, but the greatest was Logan, who had removed from the territory of his tribe to Senemokin. He was the son of Spikellimus, a celebrated chief of the Cayuga nation, who was a warm friend of the whites before the revolution. On the occasion alluded to Red Jacket remarked, that he was so charmed with his manner and style of delivery that he resolved to obtain, if possible, the same high standard of eloquence, though he almost despised of equalling his distinguished model.

He said, that after his return to his home, at Kanadesaga, near Geneva, his sometimes incurred the reproach and displeasure of his mother, by long absence from her cabin without any ostensible cause. When hard pressed for an answer, he informed his mother that he had been playing Logan.

Thus in his mighty soul, the fire of a generous emulation had been kindled, not to go out until his original fame threw a brilliant glory on the declining fortunes of the once formidable Iroquois. In the deep and silent rest he practised the elocution, or tone of his great master. What a singular revelation! Unconsciously the forest auditor was an imitator of the eloquent Greek, who turned his voice on the wild sea beach, to the thunders of the surge, and caught from nature's altar his lofty inspiration.

By labor, like all other great men, persevering labour too—he achieved this renown. A profound student though unlettered, he found books in the running brooks, sermons in stones. By exercising his faculties in playing Logan when a boy—one of the brightest standards of moral eloquence either in ancient or modern times—he has left a lesson to all ambitious aspirants, that there is no royal road to greatness; that the desired good is only to be gained by scaling rugged cliffs, and treading painful paths.

A FEARFUL RIFLE occurred at Fort Hamilton, New York, on the afternoon of the 15th, between some 15 or 20 of the troops stationed at the fort, and the colored waiters at the Hamilton House. The riot took place in front, and on the grounds of the latter establish-

EUROPE—signifies a country of white complexion; so named because the inhabitants there were of a lighter complexion than those of either Asia or Africa.

Asia—signifies between, or in the middle, from the fact that geographers then placed it between Europe and Africa.

Africa—signifies the land of corn, or ears. It was celebrated for its abundance of corn, and all sorts of grain.

Spain—a country of rabbits, or conies.—This country was once so infested with these animals, that the inhabitants petitioned Augustus for an army to destroy them.

Italy—a country of pitch; from its yielding great quantities of black pitch.

Gaul—modern France, signifies yellow haired; as yellow hair characterized its first inhabitants.

Hibernia—is utmost, or last habitation; far beyond this, westward, the Phoenicians never extended their voyages.

Britain—the country of tin; as there were great quantities of lead and tin found on the adjacent islands. The Greeks called it Albion, which signifies, in the Phoenician tongue either white or high mountains, from the whiteness of its shores, or the high rocks on the western coast.

CLIMATE OF AUSTRALIA—Port Jackson in New South Wales, on which the city of Sydney stands, is found, by thermometrical comparison, to have the summer of Avignon, Constantinople, Baltimore, or Philadelphia, in the United States, and a winter very nearly similar to that of Cairo in Egypt. Its fluctuations correspond with those of Paris, and its annual mean temperature with Messina and the Cape of Good Hope. Port Phillip, the Bay into which the river port of Melbourne flows, resembles, in its summer season, Baden, Marcellus, and Bordeaux; in its winter, Palermo, or Buenos Ayres; the fluctuations of its temperature are those of Montpellier, and its annual mean that of Naples. Lancaster, in Van Diemen's Land, resembles Mannheim, La Rochelle, and Toulouse, and, in its winter and its annual mean, Lisbon and Perpignan. Lastly, Port Arthur, the extreme southern station of Van Diemen's Land, possesses the summer of Tiber, Dantzic, Augsburg, and Jena, and a winter like that of Smyrna. According, then, to these statements, the thermometrical fluctuations assimilate New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land to a tropical region. The summer season of the two colonies resembles the summer of that part of Western Europe which lies between the latitudes of forty-one degrees, fifty-three minutes, and fifty-five degrees, fifty-seven minutes; and the winter, that part of the Mediterranean which—enclosed between the coasts of Spain, Italy, France, and Algiers, extends to Tunis and Cairo. Thus are concentrated within the space of seven degrees of latitude the elements of seasons most requisite and essential for exalting all the energies of animal and vegetable life.—[Dick's Household Words.

RELIGION.—Man, in whatever state he may be considered, as well as in every period and vicissitude of life, experiences in religion an efficacious antidote against the ills which oppress him, a shield which blunts the darts of his enemies, and an asylum to which they never enter. In every event of fortune it exerts its soothing and sublimity of ideas, by pointing out to him the just Judge, who is an attentive spectator of conflicts, is about to reward him with his inestimable approbation. Religion, also, in her darkest tempest, appears to man as the Iris of Peace, dissipating the dark and angry storm, restores the wished-for calm, and brings him to the port of safety.

THE WORLD'S FAIR AT NEW YORK.

About eighty packages, which arrived by the Hendrick Hudson, the Ocean Queen, and Sir Robert Peel, from London, are warehoused in the United States government bonded store. They contain sundry goods that were in the London exhibition, including statuary, porcelain, paintings on porcelain, candelabra, musical instruments, casts, &c. From the Danish department, statuary, porcelain paintings, casts, &c.—The celebrated colossal statue of the "Amazon," by Prof. Kiss, of Berlin, has arrived in this city. The Turkish Ambassador has written to the agent, Mr. C. Busch of London, that the Sultan views this enterprise with much approbation, and will send a government steamer with the contributions of Ottoman industry, direct to this port. The colossal statue of Washington, by Baron Marochetti, (who took a council medal for his "Richard Cœur de Lion,") is completed, and represented to be a most magnificent work of art. The French government has promised to exhibit a collection of Gobelin tapestry and Sevres Porcelain, even more complete than that shown in London. The Town Council of Liverpool have promised to send the model of that town, as exhibited at London. Monti will send one of his celebrated veiled figures. The London Art Union promises an interesting collection.

ETymology of the Names of Countries.

Pictunia—is considered the birth-place of Commerce, and its inhabitants became the greatest commercial people in the ancient world. To them is also attributed the invention of letters. From a very ancient history we learn that they gave names to the countries which they visited; and these names, in the Phoenician language, always signify something characteristic of the place which they designate. This will be seen from an examination of the etymology of the names of the following countries:—

[From the Fredericton Reporter.]

THE BAZAAR.

Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather for some days previously, and the partial disappointment of expectations from abroad, which followed in consequence, there was a noble gathering at the Bazaar yesterday.

We have spoken from time to time of the arrangements in progress for the amusement and accommodation of those who might attend, and now that all is over, we trust that not one individual has been disappointed either in respect to the refreshment tables, the Bazaar, the general arrangements of the day, the delightful scenery of the place, or the Ladies and Tea, in the evening.

A little before 11 o'clock, the gathering commenced; and precisely at that hour the noble Band and Pipes of the 72d Highlanders entered the gardens and took their stations. During the whole day, the crowd continued to thicken. The Bazaar Stalls formed a hexagon, which, if extended, would measure nearly 100 feet, the sides and roof being handsomely ornamented with palms and evergreens. There were also several hand-some tents, and moss-houses, in one of which the Soda Fountain, furnished by Mr. Brayley, was kept in requisition. A large and splendid bower also composed of palms and evergreens, and having two stories—in the upper one of which the Choir under the direction of Judge Wilmet, after Tea sang most enchantingly—occupied the further side of the field. It was lit by a vast number of small lamps, hung together like a string of pearls, and had a beautiful effect during the evening.

The Refreshment Tables, where a large business was done by a well organized band of youthful volunteers during the day, were canopied by a number of large canvass sails, which did good service, especially in the evening, when a pretty heavy shower of rain came on, after which it cleared off again. The tact of the Ladies of Fredericton has often been observed in presiding at, as well as in furnishing, the great auxiliary to all evening meetings, the Tea Table; but we never saw even from them, so "rich and rare" a demonstration. It is impossible for us to state the exact number which partook of their hospitality, but we imagine it could not be much less than a thousand.

One thing struck us very forcibly during the whole day. It was the manifest absence of every particle of sectarian feeling. The Episcopalian, the Roman Catholic, the Presbyterian, and the Baptist, mingled together in pleasing converse; while persons of all ranks from His Honor the Administrator of the Government, the Master of the Rolls, Hon. W. H. Odell, &c. &c., and downwards, partook of the festivities. Among the Clergymen present we noticed the Rev. Messrs. Brooke, Spurgeon, Sutcliffe, Allison, Smithson, and the Resident Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Churchill.

There were some, but not many strangers, present. They were generally Americans, and with their Ladies and families made a fair appearance. The gross proceeds, so far as we are at this moment can ascertain, are upwards of £300.

BOILER EXPLOSION.—The St. John Free man, of Saturday last, says,—"Yesterday, about noon, a boiler explosion occurred at the Steam Saw Mills of Messrs. McGoulick & Flewelling, at the Straight Shore. A piece of the end of the boiler, five feet long, with a joint attached, flew through the engine house which is almost entirely destroyed—across the yard and road and far into a field at the other side, in all a distance of several hundred yards. The fragments of the engine house were scattered in all directions—the roof went up like an umbrella and fell towards Rankin's wharf. Though the workmen were all about the yard and mill and some close to the boiler, fortunately no one was seriously injured.—A man and a boy, it is reported, were slightly scratched. The machinery was much damaged.

In England the very air is said to be taxed. The same principle is attempted to be put over the ocean. We can hardly believe that these outrages, so plain and monstrous, will be allowed even by the Provincial governments, when they shall be fully known. If American fishermen are to be driven away like cattle, when seven miles from land, while in the enjoyment of their unquestionable right an understanding must be had, or there will be a burning of saltpetre.—[Boston Bee.

The above (says the St. John Times) is but a specimen of the language used by the American papers. They have got the treaty, and if they are determined to violate it, and disgrace themselves in the eyes of the civilized world, it will take no small quantity of saltpetre to gain their object. John Bull can deal out saltpetre as well as Jonathan, and it does not take long to reckon which would come off the safest. "Heads I win—tails you lose," is the system adopted by the United States, for while they exercised jurisdiction over their own waters, measuring from headlands, they were not even satisfied with fishing within three miles from our shores, but actually drove our fishermen from our own waters; and now that the Colonists have seen that the game is all decided, they are told by the Americans that unless they get their rights, (according to the above construction of the game) they will teach us a lesson with saltpetre. The following from the Quebec Mercury, will show that Canada, at all events, will not be imposed on:—

"Some of our American contemporaries talk of the ease with which they could send 300,000 men to take Quebec and overrun Canada. Whenever foreign forces come to Quebec as enemies, they will find walls bristling with cannon, and magazines filled with powder and shot. Our American contemporaries ought not to use language calculated to raise an insular war frenzy between two nations who ought to be friends. Their bombastic phrases and flourishes in print might (if the public mind in the two countries were in an undisciplined and excited state) be answered in fire from the batteries of old Quebec, which are supplied with unprinted words for Victoria, and more than 300 iron mouths to speak them.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—In Liverpool on Saturday night, at a late hour, a shocking murder was committed at Preston, about two miles from Birkenhead, under circumstances of an extremely painful nature. In Preston-lane stands three cottages which are inhabited by agricultural laborers. In one of them dwelt a widow, named Elizabeth Thomas, aged 48, and a family consisting of two grown up sons, William and Joseph, aged respectively about 25 and 23 years, and a little boy, Samuel aged 9 years. The unfortunate cause of the tragedy had for some time been suffering under mental debility, which had prevented him from following his usual occupation. His conversation at times was strange, and his actions were characterized by considerable peculiarity, but up to Saturday evening he had shown no disposition to commit violence. It appears that on Saturday night about 9 o'clock, his mother, his little brother, and he were in the cottage awaiting the return of Joseph, who had gone out for a walk. Turning suddenly to his mother, he asked why she was sitting up. She replied she was waiting for Joe. He told her to go to bed, as he meant to stop up until Joe returned. She then went to bed with her young son who always slept with her. It is supposed that the maniac at once proceeded to the garden at the back of the house, and commenced digging a grave of considerable depth. Having completed the operation, he proceeded to his mother's chamber armed with a razor. The unfortunate woman was asleep, and he immediately perpetrated the act, which caused her death. Her struggles awoke the little boy, who screamed in fright. His brother told him not to make a noise, and taking him in his arms, carried him to his own bed, where, after kissing him twice, he left him, telling him, "he would be with him presently."

It appears then to have intruded to his mother, tied her hands together with a handkerchief, wrapping her up in a counterpane, bound a rope round her waist, and then carried her to the grave he had prepared.—When his brother returned he said, "Joe, I've killed my mother, and buried her in the garden. I've made her comfortable, and she will be a good deal better off. Don't you go and say anything."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.
The contracts for constructing the second suspension bridge over Niagara river have been taken up. The bridge is to be built but a short distance above the present one, and sufficiently strong to carry trains of cars.
Before the penny postage system in England, the number of letters delivered weekly was less than half a million. Now the delivery is one million daily.

The Boston commonwealth says that the anticipated delay in obtaining a judicial opinion on the validity of the Liquor license, now held by ram-fishes, alone presents an indiscriminate complaining against all dealers.
The Montreal Gazette describes a specimen of Canadian gold received in that city from the Chandrier region. It measures two inches in length by a little more than an inch in breadth, and a little less than an inch in thickness. Its value is about one hundred and twelve dollars.
A boy and girl, aged respectively thirteen and fourteen, were married last week in Cincinnati. The bride and bridegroom were natives of the "sunny south," and bore the appearance of at least four additional summers.
A woman in Cincinnati has married a German, a Frenchman, and an Irishman, and is now the wife of an Italian. Having buried her previous husbands, she will probably extend the same favor to her present lord, and then, perhaps, be on the trail of a native American, in the shape of a Choctaw Indian.

NEW BRUNSWICK SUITS.—The Halifax Chronicle says—
"The ships of New Brunswick stand at the head of the Colonial marine, and apart from prejudice with a fair share of fair play, are perhaps for symmetry, stowage, and sailing, combined, the first in the whole world. They are fast winning their way into public favor, and will doubtless ere long be awarded by common consent the position to which their merits justly entitle them. The spirit of the New Brunswickers in marine matters is manifested in the challenge recently given by them to the New Yorkers to meet them in a rowing match which by mutual consent will come off in the waters of the latter next October.

STEAMERS ON A NEW PRINCIPLE.—A new plan for building steamers has been brought out in England, and an experimental boat built to run from London to Boulogne.—This boat is 235 feet long, 20 feet beam, of 250 tons burden, and has an engine of horse power. The bow and stern are filled with fixed air like a life boat.—If it meets the expectations of the inventor and builders, two immense vessels of 10,000 tons, and 1,000 horse power, will at once be built on the same plan; they will run from London to the East Indies in 30 days, without stopping on the way.

FROM HONDURAS.—Advices from British Honduras to the 30th pro received. The Lieut. Governor, P. E. Warehouse, had arrived and made known Queen Victoria's proclamation, forming that and the adjacent islands in a Colony, under the title of Bay Island Colony. The Legislative Assembly of Honduras had declared it a free port, vessels of all nations being admitted on paying the nominal sum of \$1 harbor duty, and 2 per cent. ad valorem on all goods imported for consumption.

THE STANDARD.
WEDNESDAY, SEP. 1, 1852.
LATER FROM EUROPE!
The Steamer Asia arrived at New York on Wednesday night, with three days later news.

Mr. Thomas Baring, of the firm of Baring & Brothers, is reported as coming out to Washington to settle the Fishery dispute. Several steamers are rapidly being fitted out in England—their destination is said to be the fishing grounds in North America. Enquiries are being made as to the capabilities of the British Merchant Steamers for War purposes.

Wheat has advanced from 2s. to 3s. per quarter, and Flour from 1s. to 2s. per bush. Cotton was firm, but quotations unchanged. It is denied in well informed circles that Mr. Baring's visit to America is an official one regarding the fisheries. The Queen of England had arrived at Antwerp on the evening of the 11th.

We notice by the Woodstock Standard, that a Public Meeting was called by the Sheriff, upon the requisition of a number of the leading inhabitants, to take into consideration matters connected with the St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad. Capt. Robinson, President of the Company, was to address the Meeting. We trust that the people of Carleton will come forward and subscribe for a portion of the unallotted shares in Class B.—It is not only their interest, but their duty to do so; as they will derive as much benefit from the undertaking, as any County in the Province.

A DESERTER RECOVERED.—A deserter from the garrison at Halifax was arrested in Boston, and taken on board the steamer Sir John Harvey to be conveyed to Halifax. The steamer was about leaving the wharf, some brother Jonathan came with an affidavit of debt against the man, and the authorities of the City detained him. A Yankee trick that. The Bostonians, however, are welcome to him, as he is the individual who robbed an Officer in Halifax some time since, and after being reduced from a sergeant to the ranks, deserted.

OUR RAILROAD.—By the barque Lady of the Lake, the Contractors for the Railroad have received a further supply of railway material; a number of men also came by the same vessel to work on the railroad.—The work goes rapidly and quietly forward; for the last two days, however, but little time could be made owing to the heavy rains—but we are happy to say, every thing is now in train to drive on the work with spirit. No laborer can now complain of want of employment, as it can be had on the railway at good wages.

THE HALIFAX COLONIST SAYS, that the "International Journal" has been discontinued. We regret this, as the Journal was an ably conducted paper, and devoted to the interests of the British Provinces. The cause of its discontinuance is not stated.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The letter of A. M. was received too late for insertion this week. It will be published in our next issue.

THE QUEBEC AND RICHMOND RAILWAY. It gives us great pleasure to learn from parties interested in the Quebec and Richmond Railroad, that a most satisfactory interview took place on Friday between the Board of Directors and Wm. Jackson, Esq. M. P. when the contract signed in London by Mr. Chapman, the zealous agent of the Company, was ratified and confirmed. He will, to-morrow, or next day, be able to make public the principal features of the contract, which are highly advantageous to the Company, and we trust will be equally so to the contractors.

We deem it fortunate for the Province that Mr. Jackson, representing personally as well as for others, such large and ample means, should arrive at this particular moment that he will be able to meet our public men of all shades of politics; and we trust that no petty feelings will be allowed to stand in the way of at once concluding an arrangement for the main Trunk Line from Montreal to Hamilton.

Such as we may, in some things, be opposed to the present Ministry, it is but justice to say that they seem earnest and energetic in promoting all undertakings likely to advance the prosperity of the Province.—Quebec Morn. Chron.

QUEBEC, Aug. 23.
EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.—Last night, about half-past nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the hangar in rear of the large stone houses in Grant Street, St. Rochs, belonging to Mr. Chas. Doddridge, carpenter, and occupied as dry goods and grocery stores,

and by a number of private families.—The flames spread with extraordinary rapidity, the more so as there was nothing to stay their progress; for, although the fire inspector and fire brigade were speedily on the spot, no water was procurable until the destructive element had laid hold of two or three tenements.

Then, water was pretty abundantly obtained, though too late to be of much service, for, notwithstanding the great exertions of the firemen, the wooden outhouses and surrounding inflammable materials fell an easy prey to the flames and ignited the adjoining properties. In addition to Mr. Doddridge's two large stone houses in Grant-street, the gable end being in Queen-street, the following wooden dwellings, in Richardson-street were destroyed: Messrs. Carson, (occupied by Mr. Philippe Pion, grocer,) Frechette, Nadeau & Bougie's (occupied by the owners, who are joiners or carpenters.)

Mr. Nadeau's house was a very large one of two stories. The house of Mr. John Royard in Queen street, next to windward of where the fire broke out, suffered very considerably but has not been destroyed. To prevent the spreading of the flames, the Support Company pulled down several wooden hangars, a very necessary proceeding when water was not to be obtained, seeing that the neighboring properties are all surrounded by wooden outhouses, in every respect well adapted to produce an alarming fire.—[ib.

RAILROAD MEETING AT WOODSTOCK.—After our paper was put to press this morning, we received a voluminous report of the proceedings of the Public Meeting at Woodstock. Owing to want of room and time, we are obliged to defer its publication. The Meeting was addressed by Capt. Robinson, Hon. Charles Connel, A. K. S. Wetmore, Esq., and other gentlemen. Capt. Robinson stated that his object in calling the people together was to do so; as they will derive as much benefit from the undertaking, as any County in the Province.

THE TIMBER TRADE AT QUEBEC.—Forsyth and Bell's prices current of the 21st August state that the quantity of White Pine that has arrived at Quebec within the last few weeks is very great, a large portion of which remains unsold, and as the arrivals from sea are moderate, the demand is by no means so good as it has been during the preceding part of the season.

Standard Staves continue in good demand at \$27 10s. and West India \$22 10s. Deals are still scarce and we do not think will be plenty for some time.
FREIGHTS.—To London 3s. has been paid, and 4s. to Liverpool; while for Outports 2s. to 3s. may be considered a fair quotation.
Comparative Statement of Arrivals and Tonnage at the Port of Quebec, to the 26th August inclusive, in each year:—

Vessels.	Tonnage.
1851	782
1852	635
1853	265,221

Less this year 147 61,114

CARLETON PENNY BOAT VICTORIA.
—A few months ago, owing to the boiler of this boat becoming defective from corrosion, from long wear, it was considered expedient to lay her up for a time, in order that a new boiler could be procured. A tender for the work was advertised, when Messrs. William and Thomas Clarke, of Carleton, Blacksmiths, being the lowest bidders, secured the contract. The article required was manufactured by the Messrs. Clarke, and delivered on board of the boat within the time limited for that purpose—rather an uncommon event so far as public work is concerned.

The Victoria has been on the line for some days past, and the new boiler has proved very efficient, propelling the boat at a more rapid speed than formerly, by reason of the increased density of steam, which also enables stern way to be more readily obtained, and the landings to be approached with greater ease and security—at the same time the quantity of fuel consumed will be less than formerly. The work is in every respect very creditable to the establishment in which it has been constructed.

For the plan of the new boiler, with its admirably arranged cylindrical and return flues, the public is indebted to W. M. SMITH, engineer, of Carleton ferry.—[St. John Chronicle.

MARRIAGES.
On the 25th ult. at Miltown, St. Stephen, by the Rev. Robert Cooney, M. A., Captain Thomas J. Tobin, of St. John, N. B. to Miss Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Abner Hill, of St. Stephen.

DEATHS.
On the 27th ult., Robert, only son of Dr. E. Bayard, aged 1 year and 4 months.
At Hampton, K. C., very suddenly, on Sunday 23d ult. in the 34th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Ory, the beloved wife of Capt. Allen Ory, R. N.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.
—ARRIVED.—
26th.—Barque Lady of the Lake, Smith, Liverpool—W. Whitlock, passengers, railway plant, &c.

Mail Contract.

ANY Persons desirous of entering into a Contract for the conveyance of the MAILS between FREDERICTON and ST. STEPHEN, or FREDERICTON and ST. ANDREWS, Once per week each way, commencing from 30th October next, are requested to send in Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, stating the sum per annum for which they will agree to perform the service. Tenders must be made on proper printed Forms supplied by the Department, which can be obtained from any Post-Office. Tenders will be received until SATURDAY the 11th September next, at noon. N. B.—It is to be distinctly understood, that persons tendering for the above service will have no claim whatever upon the Legislature for any, the smallest remuneration, over and above the amount named in the Tender. General Post Office, J. HOWE, P. M. G. St. John, Aug. 22, 1852.

DAQUERREOTYPES!

HARFORD & STODDARD,
HAVE the honor of announcing to the Inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity, that they have furnished Rooms for the purpose of taking Daguerreotypes, in the house owned by David Stewart, corner of Water & Edward streets, OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE, where they intend remaining a few weeks. To all who may wish to obtain a PERFECT LIKENESS, of themselves or friends, they would say, that this will be an EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY! No effort will be spared on their part to ensure perfect likenesses, by all who may honor them with their patronage. These persons using a QUICK CAMERA with which they can take equally as good Pictures in twenty as in thirty minutes. Having purchased a new and much improved REFLECTOR, by which arrangements they have now a perfect VIBRA CAMERA, they are prepared to take Daguerreotype views of Private Residences, Public Buildings, &c. Children's Likenesses taken with precision. Pictures in all cases as low as those of other operators. Call and enquire for yourselves. St. Andrews, August 26, 1852.

BOYS WANTED.

WANTED TWO BOYS from 12 to 16 years of age, at the STANDARD OFFICE, to learn the Printing business. August 25. Apply immediately.

Leasehold Property by AUCTION.

ON Tuesday the 1st day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the subscriber will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, those two commodious and well situated DWELLING HOUSES, and out Houses, situated in Queen Street (Church Block) together with the piece of ground in rear of each sufficient for a garden. A new lease has been lately obtained from the Church Corporation for five years from first May last, at \$4 1/2 per foot, renewable at the expiration of 21 years, at such rate as may be considered equitable by arbitrators, or Church Corporation take the property at a valuation to be ascertained by two disinterested persons mutually chosen. Terms made known at time of sale. W. McLEAN, Auctioneer. St. Andrews, August 17th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

DEPART OF LOT number 10 on the Commission of the Town of St. Andrews, containing seventeen Acres, with a House and Barn thereon, and formerly owned by Capt. Wm. Harper. If not sold before Monday the 15th November, it will then be offered at Public Auction. For further particulars apply to ROBERT KER, St. Andrews, 14th August, 1852.

TENDERS will be received until the first day of September for PAINTING the MARINE HOSPITAL and Out Building, with two coats of cream colored paint. The above to be performed agreeable to the specification to be seen at the office of Wm. Ker, Esq.

HARRIS HATCH, Commr. Marine Hospital. JAMES W. STREET, Esq. St. Andrews, 16th August 1852.

SKIFF BOAT.

PICKED UP, between 'Gannet Rock' and 'Murr Ground', a SKIFF boat. The owner can obtain her by paying property and paying expenses, on application to H. HELM, Aug. 10, 1852.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of Joseph Porter, master mariner, late of St. Stephens, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within three months; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to J. NET PORTER, Adm'r. GEO. M. PORTER, Adm't. St. Stephens, July 20, 1852.

CHAMPAGNE received—10 Baskets of "ly brand" One Parcel For sale low July 20, 1852.

FO
THE value of the WHARF at Steam Mill Pro For terms &c. Aug. 3, 1852

SURROGATE County of In the matter of vms: 1852

WHEREA Execut with this day said Estate, and diors and dely all persons int may appear inu

Notice here to all the Cred said deceased, in the said Est to appear by half, to be held istral of Preba said County of twentieth day o of noon, to att of the Account Given any the said C July, A. D. 18 [L. S.]

G. D. ST Reg

ADMINI
PURSUAN to the Statu I hereby give Public Auction Stephen, in th the 16th day o of twelve, at 1 The Right CHRISTIE, scried land p A Lot of L in the County scried as lot in the grant to ing 100 acre Also, another James, in the scried as Lot in the division of others, e less; in such for the paym

St. Andrews.

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