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The Standard.  
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Each repetition of 10 lines 1d. per line.  
Advertising by the year, as may be agreed on.

European Intelligence.  
FOUR DAYS LATER  
FROM EUROPE!

The American steamer Baltic arrived at New York on Sunday morning last, with Liverpool dates to the 14th July.

The weather was very brilliant in England, with a very high temperature, which has had the effect of depressing the Flour market. Indian corn was in fair request.

The Cotton market continued very quiet. The sales for the four days previous to the sailing of the steamer amounted to 21,000 bales, with 4,500 to speculators and exporters.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Cotton manufactures throughout England were in a healthy state. The hands in one of the mills, who had been on a strike for 20 weeks, had resumed work, the masters having acceded to the prices demanded. There was every prospect of a speedy and satisfactory arrangement between the masters and operatives in several other mills.

The steamship Europa arrived at Liverpool on Sunday afternoon, the 11th. The City of Glasgow arrived early on Monday morning.

The British parliamentary elections, as far as heard from, up to Tuesday night, foot up 355 members elected, of which 117 are supporters of the Government, 193 opposition, and 121 liberal conservatives, who may be called neutral. The County and the Irish members have yet to be returned.

The West India mail steamer, Thames, arrived at Southampton on Saturday, with 29,000 000 in silver, and £190,000 in gold. A large number of the West India mail ships are to be run between England and Calcutta, via Cape of Good Hope, in opposition to the overland route.

The ship Rattler arrived at Liverpool from Hobart Town with 12,000 pounds in gold on freight.

An engineer is surveying the harbor of Plymouth to ascertain its capabilities as a depot for the use of a new steam navigation company, who are about to establish a line to Australia.

The emigration from Liverpool for the month of July had fallen off 6,000 from the previous month's return. The whole number was 20,817, chiefly Irish of the poorest class. There is no abatement in the emigration to Australia, chiefly of emigrants from the Highlands of Scotland. The American ship, Rip Van Winkle was to sail on the 21st, and the steamship Great Britain on the 24th of August—they both having every berth already engaged.

The railway meetings of the past few days have been unimportant. The report of the London and Lake Huron Company has been approved, and the directors have been advised to wind up the affairs.

Liverpool, July 11.—James St. Albion, a clerk in the service of Messrs. Train & Co., absconded with £12,000 of his employer's funds, which he had collected on the freight notes of an inward ship from New Orleans.

FRANCE.  
We learn that the Government exempt the clergy from taking the oath of allegiance. The 15th of August is to be celebrated in Paris, much as the 10th of May was.

The French Government have started the project of a railway bank, the chief feature of which is to do away with brokers, and hand over their lucrative fees to the Exchequer.

Changarnier was on his return to Munich, the Austrian Government having intimated that his presence at Vienna was not desirable. Gen. Schramm, former minister of war, Gen. Castellani, commander-in-chief of Lyons, Gen. St. Annaud and Gen. Magrau are spoken of as likely to be appointed as marshals of France.

It is reported that a certain number of the exiled representatives are to be allowed to return to France, among them Victor Hugo. It is also reported that several members of the Mountain are about to become supporters of the Government.

M. Delaroy, ex-Minister of the Interior, has been in London for a week, for what purpose has not transpired.

Letters from Rouen state that all descriptions of manufactured goods have farther advanced.

SWITZERLAND.  
The late meeting of the Republicans and Royalists in Neuchâtel, came off according to programme. Stringent resolutions in favor of preserving the Canton against the claims of Prussia were passed by the Republicans, who far outnumber the Royalists.

ITALY.  
A collision between the people and soldiers took place at Ellera, in Piedmont, relative to the cutting down the Commercial forest. Arms were used on both sides, and many were wounded. A reinforcement of soldiers from Savona quelled the riot.

AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, AND RUSSIA.  
The news is of little importance. The Emperor of Austria had left Baden for the winter towns. He is said to have been well received on his recent journey to Hungary.

The Zollverein Congress continues its sittings, but as yet has done nothing important. It is rumored that the cholera has made its appearance on the borders of Poland.

The remains of the German fleet are to be sold at auction. The Emperor and Empress of Russia were to leave Berlin on the 19th of July, for St. Petersburg.

Letters from Constantinople state that the relations between the Divan and the Austrian Government are re-established on their former footing of harmony, and the two cabinets are on the best terms.

From the Frontier (Calais) Journal.  
Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the inhabitants of St. Stephen was held in Mr. A. H. Thompson's Hall on July 24th, 1852, to take into consideration the propriety of adopting measures to protect their buildings against fire.

The meeting being called to order by the Hon. G. S. Hill, Chairman, and Mr. James McBride as Secretary. The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That measures be immediately adopted to procure a Fire Engine, and necessary apparatus & to take such other measures as may be found necessary to carry into effect the objects of this meeting.

Resolved, That the Shore District, comprising from Dennis' Stream Bridge, on Ledge Road, to Hitchens' corner, extending back from the river one mile, be taxed to an amount not exceeding six hundred pounds, to procure a Fire Engine, House, and apparatus, and that a Bill, to carry such act into effect, be prepared and read at the next General Session, to be presented to the Legislature at its next meeting for its concurrence.

Resolved, That Robert Watson, David C. P. and Ninian Lindsay, Esquires, be a Committee to carry into effect the purport of the above resolutions, and that they be empowered to take measures to secure a permanent supply of water, by erecting cisterns and otherwise, as they may deem most expedient to carry out the objects of this meeting, and that they shall have power to put up Engine House, and procure ladders and every necessary apparatus.

Resolved, That Messrs. William Vroom, Matthew Hannish, and Joseph Andrews, be a Committee to take the necessary steps to organize a Fire Company for the Lower District of St. Stephen.

GEO. S. HILL, Chairman.  
JAS. McBRIDE, Sec'y.  
St. Stephen, 24th July, 1852.

WESTERN RAILROADS.—The St. Louis Intelligence made the rough estimate of the cost of the Western roads now in progress of construction, together with those that will probably be contracted for within a year, or less:

Great Central Illinois, \$16,000; Ohio and Mississippi, Illinois, Indiana & Ohio, \$9,000,000; Springfield and Alton, Illinois, \$1,500,000; Chicago and Chicago, Illinois, \$1,000,000; Rock Island and Peru, Illinois, \$2,000,000; Alton and Terre-Haute, Illinois, \$3,000,000; Indianapolis and Terre-Haute, Indiana, \$3,000,000; Pacific and Branches, Missouri, \$6,000,000; other and lateral roads \$1,000,000—making \$45,500,000.

PERITS OF INTERVENTION.—It is a singular oversight, in the reasonings of our American interventionists, that they do not see how, in case of such a conflict, the same principles that will send material aid from Washington or Boston to Hungary, in our emergency, will bring it back from Hungary or Germany to Charleston to another.

And so the Pittsburgh muskets and Cincinnati saddles, if not too flimsy for so much service, might return to equip the insurgents of the plantation, and open a fire on our southern cities. There is no legal security for order anywhere but in a patient adherence to the principles of peace.—Huntington's Address before the Peace Society.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—Mr. R. Brown, of Sheffield, says, that by using magnetized steel (which possesses greater power in attracting electricity than the ordinary kind), and greatly multiplying the points in the head of the conductor, the lightning conductor's power of attraction has been more than trebled, and its influence is consequently extended for some distance around the spot in which it is fixed.

A close reasoner and a good writer in general, may be known by his pertinent use of connectives. Read that page of Johnson's you cannot alter one conjunction without spoiling the sense. It is a linked chain through which the sentences in a page have the same connection with each other that marbles have in a bag; they touch without adhering.

THE RIVER OTTAWA.—We take the following recent and interesting description of this river, from a late correspondence in the Montreal Pilot.—The River Ottawa, from its confluence with the St. Lawrence at the foot of the Island of Montreal, to its source on the confines of the Hudson's Bay Territory, about latitude 40° N.—cannot fall short of 1,000 miles: it is situated in a similar latitude to that of the finest portions of France and the North of Italy—at least 20 of its tributaries are larger than the largest river in the British Isles, while one of them—the Gatineau—is almost equal in magnitude to the river Rhine in Europe; its breadth averages 1,000 yards, at a distance of 500 miles from its mouth. Its banks are settled, for a distance of nearly 200 miles, with a hardy and industrious population, while settlements are spreading far and wide in the interior of the country. The interior takes some of which are at least 30, 40, and even 50 and 60 miles in length, which water is as transparent as crystal—contains abundance of the richest of fish. The water-power is sufficient to propel the machinery of the world.

The forest will supply the European and even American market for ages; while the mineral resources of the country have been carefully examined and highly spoken of, by one who is an unquestionable authority in such matters, V. E. Longan, Esq., F. R. S., and Provincial Geologist of Canada. There are four steamers, solely for passengers, plying upon its waters, which for speed, elegance and comfort, it may be safely asserted, are such as must merit the approbation of every traveler. The Lady Simpson, a new boat built only two years ago, and commanded by a gentleman long and favorably known to the traveler, plies between Lachine and Carleton—a distance of about 50 miles. The Phoenix, commanded by Capt. Selator, plies between Grenville and Bytown; while West of Aylder, the fine iron boats of Messrs. Egan and Aumund take the tourist to Portage du Fort—a distance of 200 miles from the mouth of the Ottawa.

IRON BOOK.—At the Renard Works, Prussia, sheet-iron is manufactured of such a degree of tenacity that the leaves can be used for paper. A bookbinder of Breslau has made an album of nothing else, the pages of which turn as flexibly as the finest fabric of linen paper. As yet no extensive application for this form of the metal has been found, but, as the manager says, the material must precede the use for it; perhaps books may hereafter be printed for the tropics in these metallic leaves, and defy the destructive power of ants of any color or strength of force. We have only to invent a white ink, and the thing is done. Of the finest sort the machinery rolls 7,040 square feet of what may be called leaf iron from 1 cwt. of metal.

THE LIGHT OF NATURE.—Every thing is good in its place; but an oil lamp is at all times better than a "mutton dip." The celebrated David Hume wrote an essay on the sufficiency of the light of nature, and the less celebrated Robertson wrote on the necessity of revelation, and the "insufficiency of the light of nature." Hume came one evening to visit Robertson, and the evening was spent in conversing on the subject. The friends of both were present, and it is said that Robertson reasoned with unaccustomed clearness and power. Whether Hume was convicted by his reasonings or not, we cannot tell; but at any rate he did not acknowledge his convictions, and as he was about to depart, bowed politely to those in the room, while as he retired through the door, Robertson took the light to show him the way.

"Oh, sir," said he to Robertson, "I find the light of nature always sufficient, and," he continued, "pray don't trouble yourself, sir," and so he bowed up. The street-door was open, and presently, along the entry, he stumbled over something concealed, and pitched down stairs into the street. Robertson ran after him with a light, and as he held it over him, whispered, "You had better have a light from home, friend Hume."

Hume thought soo too, but his infidelity would not permit him to say it! How every man hugs his own creed!—[Kidd's Own Journal.

Nathan H. Crist, convicted at Mobile, of the murder of Mr. Nye, has been sentenced to be hung on the 2d of Sept. He made no remark on receiving his sentence.

We cannot help expressing our sincere pleasure at the result of the late Elections in St. John and Northumberland. There is every reason to bring us to the conclusion that Mr. Kerr is a true and a spurious Liberal, and we have heard enough of his private character to warrant us in the belief that he is a humane and honest man. Of Mr. J. we have a high opinion. Our knowledge of him extends to a period of thirty-three years, and during that time his enemies, if he have any, could not but believe, find a

black spot in his character. His being left out of the last House originated in the frenzy of what was then called reform in St. John; but which has since been discovered to be nothing more nor less than humbug.—Frederick R. Porter.

NEGRO RAFFLE.  
In my tour through the southern States (says a correspondent of the Louisville Journal), I have met with many amusing incidents, but do not remember anything that created so great an excitement, for the time being as a negro raffle, in the town of—, in the state of Mississippi. Mr.—, the owner of the boy having a note to pay that day, and not having the wherewith to do it, was compelled to do what he gladly would not have done. The boy to be raffled was a smart, intelligent lad, of about eighteen years of age. He went by the name of Bill. There were eighty chances, with three dice, at ten dollars per chance. I was present when the affair came off; there remained one chance, which I took and gave to Bill, upon the condition that he would throw the dice himself, and "shake like oren." Bill rolled his eyes in an astonished and astonishing manner, and after a hearty whoa whoa! in which he displayed two frightful rows of ivory opening a mouth like the break of day from east to west. With a low bow, said, "I'll try, Massa."

As may be supposed, the scene became highly exciting. The raffling commenced. Bill looked on unconcerned at anything but the idea of leaving his old master. When the changes were all raffled off but the last, Bill took the box. Previously to throwing, however, he was offered a hundred dollars for his chance, the highest throw yet made being 46, which would "a tie" between two individuals; but Bill was no compromise man; he refused the offer, saying, "De whole hog or noffin," and made his first throw, which was 18. His second throw was 16. Bill stopped, scratched his head, threw again and came up 18. It was declared that Bill was "high and free," and such a shout I never heard in my life. Bill hardly knew what to do with himself. His success induced him to try another speculation of the same sort, believing that he could do, as a free man, as much as he had done before: he proposed to set himself up again in a raffle, and, as he had won before, he thought it would be no more than fair that he should put the price at six hundred dollars this time. The changes were soon taken, Bill reserving but one chance to himself. He pocketed five hundred and ninety dollars, and the sport again commenced. Bill's original owner and himself were the two highest again, and, in throwing off, Bill lost. It proved a very fortunate speculation for Bill and his master, both. The master had made eight hundred dollars clear, and Bill had cleared five hundred dollars, and remained with his kind master. They started for home together, the master declaring that no money could induce him to part with Bill again, unless he was willing to leave, but promised him, if he would be as faithful to him as he had always been, until he was twenty-one, he should have his freedom. They were both well contented, and every one present was satisfied that he had got his money worth.

BETTING BY PROXY.—Just after the State election of '48 in Pennsylvania, Mr. Smith, a warm Cass man, met his friend Mr. Jones, an enthusiastic Taylor man. Jones, the election of Johnston does not increase Taylor's chance in Pennsylvania? Yes it does, answered Jones. I'll bet you a hundred dollars that Cass carries the State, cried Smith. Done! exclaimed Jones. But, he added after a moment's hesitation, if we bet we shall lose our vote. So we shall, said Smith. I'll tell you what, said Jones, his face brightening up; I'll tell you what may be done. My wife shall call upon yours, and bet with her. Good! said Smith. Home went Jones. My dear—Mrs. Smith wants to bet a hundred dollars with you that Cass will carry Pennsylvania. Mrs. S. nuth beta hundred dollars with me! exclaimed his astonished spouse. Yes; and if you want to bet, there is the money. Go round this afternoon, and see her, put the stakes in the hands of a lady friend. The two ladies met and the money was deposited. The result became known and Mrs. Jones lifted her money. Jones came home at night, and said to his wife—Well, my dear, you have won, and I suppose lifted the stakes? Yes, was the reply. I'll trouble you for them, darling, if you please. For the money I won from Smith. You won't did you bet with Mr. Smith? No, no—that is—yes, I did bet in fact, but to save my vote made via my agent. I cannot consent, my dear husband, said

Mrs. Jones, with dignity, to be a party in any violation or evasion of the law. I cannot on your account—you whose honor is so dear to me. And I shall therefore keep the money, in order that I may still retain my respect for a law loving, law honoring, and law abiding husband—Kiss me, my dear.

The next day Mrs. Jones was observed haunting down the street, robed in a splendid Cashmere shawl.

A HUMANE ACT.—We see it stated that a dryman, during one of the recent hot days, had an awning spread over his horse to keep off the sun. One end of the awning was supported upon the top of the front stakes of his cart, and the other end upon the hames of the harness. There was sufficient room between the animal's back and the awning for the circulation of air, and the shade of it effectually protected the beast from the heat of the sun. Such an act shows the considerate and humane man, and contrasts very strongly with the conduct of some individuals we have seen in our most public streets towards their dumb beasts. A blow of the butt of a whip across the jaws, a kick in the side from a heavy boot, and driving their animals till they are all in foam, are the only evidences of kindness that the poor animal receives. During the hot weather too much care cannot be taken of horses by their owners or drivers. They are as much subject to the influence of heat as man, and the loss of a fine animal, overtasked in his labor, is the penalty that is frequently paid for brutality or indifference to his wants.—Philadelphia Ledger.

STRIKES AND THEIR COSTS.—The London Weekly Despatch, in speaking of the late "strike" among the English engineers states that upwards of £30,000 were lost per week, for fifteen weeks, making no less than \$2,275,500. But that is not all. Since they have returned to work their wages have been reduced greatly below the level of what they were before the strike, and there are now hundreds of workmen out of employment, their places having been supplied by more laborers during the strike. A new invention has also resulted from the strike, by which castings are made by a firm in London, without the use of skilled moulders.

PRESENT TO AN EDITOR.—The editor of the New York "Journal of Commerce" has received from Florida four quarts of mosquitoes in a glass receiver or jar, marked "presented mosquitoes from Florida." They are specimens of the mosquitoes which, according to a statement in the Journal of Commerce, thrust their bills through an old boiler, in which an unhappy Yankee had taken refuge to avoid the enormous mosquitoes of the everglades. The story goes that the Yankee, on finding how matters stood in the morning, went to work and clinched all the bills inside the boiler, when the mosquitoes, taking the alarm, rose with the boiler and flew off at a thundering rate in the direction of the Okefenokee swamp. Nothing is now wanting to substantiate the story but the boiler, and that last link in the chain of evidence will probably be forthcoming.

JENNY LIND.—The Nightingale, notwithstanding the brilliant offers to her, refuses to sing in London. The English correspondent of the N. Y. Times writes of her—"The real cause of this refusal, which nothing can overcome, is doubtless that the famous songstress is in a condition too interesting to admit of her appearance on the stage. She sails to day, with her husband, for Germany. There is no call for her to emigrate to Australia. With one half of what she brings with her from America, Mad. Goldschmidt might purchase a dozen principalities, and give the little pianist, whom she has chosen for a husband, a position far more brilliant than King Ohio."

The Boston Post says that Munroe & Francis, printers and publishers, is the oldest firm in Boston—having become partners in the year 1800. They have lately published a volume of upwards of 3 hundred pages, the types of which were all set with their own hands. One of them is 73 years of age, and the other 77.

Time Outdone.—A telegraphic despatch left New York for the New Orleans Picayune on the 16th inst., at 20 minutes past 9 in the evening, and owing to the difference in longitude, was in the hands of the compositor at 22 minutes past 8 same evening.

It is said that Barnum has succeeded in getting the identical cent which Gen. Pierce the Democratic nominee for President, paid for the stick of candy that he gave to the boy who was a total stranger to him, and has deposited it in his Museum at New York. He has made great efforts to obtain a fragment of the stick of candy, but the whole is believed to have been sucked away by the boy who was a total stranger to Gen. Pierce.—[Am. Paper.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrearages are paid.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed they are held responsible till they have settled their bill, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

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

The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Evanssumendum exoptimum.—Cic.

No 31] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1852.

[Vol. 19



# THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1852.

**THE FISHERY QUESTION.**—The U. S. Government have ordered two ships of war to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to protect the interests of American fishing vessels in that direction, and the American papers are fastening themselves upon a state of fury upon the matter. The Senate have taken the matter up, and Mr. Cass, a distinguished Member of that body, has called for all documents and correspondence upon the subject. He appears to think the object of our Government is to compel the United States to admit the Provinces to a reciprocal trade; a mistaken notion never entered the brain of any man; the truth is, the Americans have done as they pleased with the Provinces for many years, but the child has now arrived at manhood, and will not permit even the parent to use the "leading strings." The Provinces view the acts of American fishermen as an infringement of their rights, and are determined not to permit them to do so any longer. In a word, they are resolved "the fish shall enjoy to guard."

Our last (private) account of the Hon. Mr. Howe is, that he is agitating the construction of a Railroad from Halifax to Digby, with a view of extending the route by steamers to St. Andrews. What a lesson this affords to the people of St. John for the apathy which they have manifested on the Railway subject, except where their attention has been caught by some impracticable absurdity—such for instance, as the bubble line to Shediac!—[Fredericton Reporter.]

[Very glad to hear it. We trust Mr. Howe may succeed in his praise-worthy efforts: there cannot be a doubt in the mind of any reasonable man, that the Railroad from Halifax to Digby will prove remunerative, and be the most direct and easiest route to Canada. Mr. Howe sees and knows that the St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad is to be, what we long since predicted, the MAIN TRUNK LINE—the opinions and assertions of its opponents to the contrary notwithstanding.—[Ed. Stand.]

We observe by the last number of the "Head Quarters," that Win. Watts, Jr. Esq. has become Editor of that Journal. We extend the right hand of fellowship to our young friend.

**MARBLE QUARRY.**—We are informed that a valuable quarry of Marble, of an excellent description, has been opened near Point Le Picaux, in this County, by a Company of enterprising Americans, who have purchased the land on which the marble is quarried, from one of our townsmen, at a fair price. It is said that the proprietors have reasonable prospects of doing a remunerative business.

**STANDFAST DISASTER.**—A most heart-rending disaster took place on the Hudson river, between New York and Albany on the 28th ult. The steamers Henry Clay and Armenia left Albany in company. The Henry Clay raked the Armenia until she got nearly five miles ahead of her. When near Tonawanda, her hull became heated from the sun and also from her furnaces, when a black smoke issued from the centre of the boat, and immediately the flames burst from the decks. The boat was headed towards the shore and struck side on. She had nearly 400 passengers on board. Seventy-nine were either burnt to death or drowned. Nineteen bodies were recovered next day. For some distance along the river might be seen hats, shawls, fragments of dresses, bundles, &c. Among those who lost their lives are Mr. Allen, ex Mayor of New-York, and A. J. Downing, editor of the Horticulturist.

**THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!**

The Steamship Europa arrived at New-York on Thursday last, with English dates to the 17th ult.

The Cotton Market was dull, and prices had declined 1-16th of a penny.

Wheat had declined 1d. to 2d. per 70 lbs. and flour 6d. per lb. Corn scarce and dull. The political news is uninteresting.

Election returns continue to come in, and are still unfavourable to Lord Derby's Ministry.

It is supposed that Sir James Graham will be the future Premier, if the present Ministry do not obtain a majority.

A dreadful party riot had taken place at Belfast and several lives were lost.

Dreadful riots had also occurred at Cork. The Catholics were apparently the aggressors.

Bassett, (supposed in Burmah) has been taken by General Goodwin.

The Emperor of Russia had suddenly and unexpectedly appeared at Berlin again. Macaulay, the historian, has returned from Edinburgh.

**FRANCE.**—The celebrated Arab chief Abon Miran has escaped from the fortress of Ham, in which he was confined. The severest orders have been sent to all the railway stations and ports to prevent his leaving the country. Abon gave the French great trouble in Algeria, and his escape at the present moment, when that colony is so distracted, is regarded with alarm by the French authorities.

Severe thunder storms have raged in different parts of France the past week.

**SPAIN.**—The city of Santander, Spain, has presented to Gen. Concha a magnificent sword for his conduct during Lopez's attack upon Cuba in 1851.

**ITALY.**—Letters from Kossuth have been seized in various parts of Italy and sent to the Austrian Government of Lombardy, who immediately caused a number of arrests to be made at Pavia, Milan, Brescia, Mantua, Venice, &c.

**MR. HASTINGS,** Chaplain to the American Legation at Rome, has just returned from the Vado Valley to make preparations for his return home, in consequence of a sudden call. He will be succeeded by Mr. Baird. Edw. Murray is yet in confinement at Ancona; the Pope's pleasure respecting him not being known.

**INDIA.**—The Indian mail has arrived, with dates from Calcutta to June 2, and Bombay to June 5; Rangoon 28th May, and China to 24th May.

The British had attacked the town of Kessan and carried it by assault in 50 minutes, with a trifling loss, the Burmese losing 800, mostly slain by the bayonet.

The wreck of an English vessel of about 200 tons, with only part of her name visible, viz: "Newton," N. B. was passed June 30, lat. 43, long. 35. An English coat of arms was painted on her stern, with the words "England expects every man to do his duty."—[New Brunswick.]

**AMERICAN SHIPS OF WAR SENT TO THE GULF.**—We learn by telegraph, that the U. S. sloop of war "Albatross," now at Boston, and the U. S. steam-frigate "Saranac," have been ordered to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to protect the interest of American fishing vessels in that quarter.—[lb.]

**AN EMPTY TREASURY.**—The new Orleans Delta says, that the treasury of the State of Louisiana is in a deplorable condition of emptiness, it containing but sixty dollars. There was no money to meet the expenses of the Constitutional Convention, then in session, nor could any be raised on loan, the existing Constitution prohibiting the borrowing of money while the State debt amounted to \$100,000 dollars.

**THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.**—We understand that His Excellency Sir Edmund Head has obtained additional leave of absence for one month, and will sail from Liverpool for Halifax in the steamer of 21st August. His Excellency may therefore be expected here early in September.—[New Brunswick.]

**NEW ORLEANS, July 26.**—Dates from Fort Smith, Arkansas, state that 2000 Canache Indians had attacked and killed Capt. Maury and his whole command of 80. The battle continued for two days. The Indians are reported to be gathering in large numbers.

**New Line of Ocean Steamship between Portland and Liverpool.**—Portland, July 22, 5, P. M.—Arrangements have been fully consummated, by which a line of Ocean Steamers is established between Portland and Liverpool, in connection with the Portland and Montreal Railway, commencing in the autumn of 1852, in season for the fall and winter business of that year. The contract is entered into with an eminent English house in Liverpool, largely connected with ocean steamers—the boats to be screw propelled, constructed of iron, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind afloat, of large tonnage, designed for first, second, or class passengers, with a capacity for freight of at least 1000 tons measurement cargo.

The announcement of this important result affords a degree of gratification for our citizens, equal if not greater than has occurred since the conception of the Portland and Montreal Railway. It may be proper to state that the recent visit to our city of the Hon. John Young, chief commissioner of public works in Canada, had reference to the important negotiation. Mr. Young's devotion to the interests of the Portland Railway has already placed both Maine and Canada deeply in debt; and we doubt not a similar acknowledgment will be made him when the history of the Portland and Liverpool line of steamers is known.—[Quebec Chron.]

**THE AMERICAN FISHING SCHOONER HYDAS.**—With respect to this vessel, seized by H. M. Cutter Netley for a violation of the Fishery Convention, by fishing within three miles of the land—in fact, close to the shore—no defence will be offered by the owners, and consequently no proceedings will be instituted in the Court of Vice Admiralty. The Hydus will be dealt with under what is called the British Possessions Act, which provided that vessels or goods seized for any violation of the law, if not claimed within thirty days after seizure, shall be considered absolutely condemned, and sold without further proceedings. As the charge against the Hydus is not denied, no formal suit will be

prosecuted; and the vessel will be sold after thirty days.—[lb.]

**MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.**—The following intelligence is extracted from a private letter to a gentleman in this city, with which we have been kindly favored. The letter is dated Antigonish, July 16.—

"I am sorry to inform you, that a very melancholy accident occurred here last Saturday evening. Six young men, while performing their statute labor on the Manchester road, to cool and amuse themselves, entered a canoe on a mill-dam, and upsetting which, four of the six were drowned. Three of the men were named McDonald, and one Chisholm. Roderick McDonald, (who kept a stage house on the road to Guysborough, and has left a family of five or six children,) and his brother, being two of them; the two others being neighbors. I am just leaving for the funeral, which must indeed be unusually melancholy, no such accident having happened here in my time."—[Halifax Colonist.]

**THE FISHERY CONTROVERSY.**—A Washington despatch of the 27th inst. says:—"The Intelligence of this morning reviews the fishery question, and concludes by expressing the opinion, that the time has come to cease remonstrating and protesting; that the American government must either abandon its pretensions, and inform its constituents that the construction for which the English extend is the true one, and they must govern themselves accordingly, or abide by the consequences; or else at most insist on an adequate force; or, as a third resort, propose an arbitration to settle the true construction and meaning of the treaty."

**RECIPROCITY WITH THE PROVINCES.**—We learn from the Washington correspondence of the Journal of Commerce that the House Committee of Commerce have advised a reciprocity project, which they anticipate will settle the fishery troubles. The outlines of the plan are stated as follows:—

1. The bill will provide for interchange, free of duty, between the United States and the British American provinces, of all articles being the product of the sea, the field, and the forest—the same to take effect whenever the British Government shall assent to the following measures, viz:—

1. To grant to the United States the "free navigation of the St. Lawrence."

2. To grant also to the United States the free navigation of the St. John.

3. To exempt from duty the American lumber shipped by the St. John.

4. To open to inhabitants of the United States in common with those of the Provinces and of the British people the right of taking and curing fish of every kind to the same extent to which the inhabitants of the United States enjoyed such right under the articles of the treaty of 1783.

Should this agreement be made the British colonists may bring their fish into every port of the United States, duty free. It will give them a large business. It will enable our fishermen to make five dollars where they do two now. It will enable them to dry and cure their fish in a more perfect manner than at present, and render them vastly more saleable.

It is stated that this project will be offered next week. It is fairer than the propositions which have come from the other side of the line though we still think that provision for the interchange of manufactured goods or domestic produce should be included in a reciprocity treaty.—[Boston Journal.]

A memorial has been drawn up in Boston for presentation to President Fillmore, stating that 2100 sail of vessels and 30,000 seamen are now engaged in the fishing business in New England, representing property valued at \$12,000,000. The people of New England and their fathers have enjoyed the free right to fish in the new prescribed waters, and that it has been the custom to follow the fish from bay to bay; that a breaking up of the fishing business would spread ruin throughout many families in New England, and therefore the President is requested to send a British North American waters, a naval force sufficient to give countenance to the American fishermen in the prosecution of what they consider their lawful occupation.

**EXTRADITION.**—The provision for the extradition of fugitives from British justice, under which Kine is claimed by the British Government, is contained in the 10th article of the Ashburton treaty, and reads as follows:—

It is agreed that the United States and Her Britannic Majesty shall, upon mutual requisition by them or their Ministers, officers, or authorities respectively made, deliver up to justice all persons who being charged with the crime of murder, or piracy, or arson, or forgery, or the utterance of forged paper, committed within the jurisdiction of either, shall seek an asylum or shall be found within the territories of the other; provided that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had been there committed; and the respective Judges and other magistrates of the two Governments shall have power, jurisdiction, and authority, upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive or person so charged; that he may be brought before such Judge or other magistrates, respectively, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if on such hearing the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining

Judge or magistrate to certify the same to the proper executive authority, that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fugitive. The expense of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and paid by the party who makes the requisition and receives the fugitive.

The veritable sea serpent has, it appears, visited our harbor. The monstrous "critter" was seen by Mr. George Osborne, of Cow Bay on Saturday, as he is willing to testify on oath. It was quite near to his boat, and is thus described by Mr. Osborne—"Its head was exactly the shape of a Serpent and being above water, appeared to be about five feet in length, by about seven feet in circumference; the body, which was principally under water, could not have been less than 60 or 70 feet in length."—Halifax Br. Colonist.

**MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECKS AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.**—Recent heavy gales, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence have caused the destruction of a number of vessels, attended with a melancholy loss of life. The barque Trusty Capt. Foster, from Scarborough, Yorkshire, for Quebec, with passengers, went ashore at a place called Ship Head, off Gaspe, and eighteen lives were lost, including five of the crew.

It is rumored that in a recent hurricane in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the schooner Alliance, armed by the British Government for the protection of the fisheries, perished near St. Paul's Island, with all on board; that fifteen schooners were lost in the vicinity of the Magdalen Islands and that twenty-two pilots have been drowned.—[lb.]

**MARRIED.**  
At St. John, on Friday evening last, by the Rev. I. D. W. Gray, D. D. Mr. John Alexander, cabinet maker, late of Ayr, Scotland, to Miss Ann Hamilton, of Saint John.

**DEATHS.**  
At St. John, on Saturday evening, Mr. Samuel Steven, Professor of Music, aged 35 years.

**H. VALANTINE,**  
Physician and Surgeon Accoucheur, from England.

D. VALANTINE, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, offers his services in the line of his profession, to the inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity; residence at Mr. James Stevenson's Hotel.

Advice to the Poor gratis.  
St. Andrews, Aug. 2, 1852. tips

**Apprentice Wanted.**

**WANTED** an Apprentice to the Carriage, Sleigh, and Wheelwright business. A desirable situation may be obtained on application to

**E. STENTIFORD.**  
St. Andrews, Aug. 3, 1852.

**FOR SALE.**

**THE** Subscriber offers for sale, that valuable property, consisting of the WHARF and STORE adjoining the Steam Mill Property. For terms &c. apply to

**H. H. HATCH.**

**SURROGATE COURT,**

County of Charlotte.

In the matter of the Estate of Phineas Nevin, late of the Parish of St. Stephens in the County of Charlotte, deceased.

**WHEREAS** James Bowes, one of the Executors of the said deceased, hath this day filed his Account with the said Estate, and hath prayed that the Creditors and next of Kin of the deceased, and all persons interested in the said Estate, may appear and attend the passing and allowance of the said account.

Notice thereof is therefore hereby given to all the Creditors and next of Kin of the said deceased, and to all persons interested in the said Estate, and they are hereby cited to appear before me at a Court of Probate, to be held at the office of the Registrar of Probates in Saint Andrews, in the said County of Charlotte, on Monday the twentieth day of September next, at the hour of noon, to attend the passing and allowance of the Account of the said Executor.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court, this thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1852.

(Signed,) **H. HATCH,**

**Sur. Judge.**

**G. D. STREET**

Registrar of Probates.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.**

**PURSUANT** to the Order of the Surrogate for the County of Charlotte,

I hereby give Notice, that I will sell at Public Auction, at my residence in Saint Stephen, in the said County, on Thursday the 16th day of September next, at the hour of twelve, at noon—

The Right and Title of the late **JOHN CHRISTIE**, in and to the following described land property, viz:—

A Lot of Land situate in St. Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, known and described as Lot No. Five, in class letter D, in the grant to Donald and others, containing 100 acres more or less.

Also, another Lot of Land, situate in St. James, in the said County, known and described as Lot No. 24, in the third or West division of the Grant to Peter Christie and others, containing 100 acres more or less; in such portions as may be necessary for the payment of the debt of the Estate.

**GEORGE CHRISTIE,**

Administrator of the

Estate of **JOHN CHRISTIE.**  
St. Andrews, 4th Aug. 1852.

Washington, July 27.—The President has not yet sent to the Senate a reply to the resolution calling for information upon the fishery affair, nor the correspondence relative to the Tehuantepec controversy. It is stated that there are no documents in the possession of Government which will throw additional light on the fishery troubles beyond the proclamation published by Mr. Webster.

**CHAMPAGNE & WHISKEY.**—Just received:—

10 Baskets first quality Champagne, "Lil-ly brand."

One Puncleon best Scotch Whiskey.—

**JAMES W. STREET.**

For sale low.

July 26, 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

**JANET PORTER, Adm'r.**

**GEO. M. PORTER, Adm'r.**

St. Stephens, July 20, 1852.

**HOUSE FOR SALE.**

The Dwelling House of an

Presmises, owned by Mr. John R.

McFarlane, and occupied by

Dr. E. Bayard, in Water-street, immediately opposite Mr. John Irwin's, being described on the plan of the town plat of St. Andrews, as water lot, block letter A.

Bulkeley's division, with a frontage of 41 feet 5 inches on Water street, and extending about 74 feet back. The House is well finished, and faithfully built; contains two shops, fitted up with counters and shelves, and sitting rooms in the rear, with

parlor, dining, and bed rooms on the second flat. The land is held in fee simple.

If not disposed of by private sale previous to the 15th day of September next, it will on that day be sold at public auction.

For terms, and further particulars, apply to

**THOS. TURNER ODELL.**

St. Andrews, July 20, 1852.—tf.

**NOTICE.**

**SEALED Tenders** will be received up to the 24th inst. at noon, at the store of Messrs. Dimock & Wilson, in Saint Andrews for PAINTING HEAD HARBOR

LIGHT-HOUSE one coat, its present color.

All material to be found by the Contractor.

**JOHN WILSON.**

Commissioner of Light Houses.

Chamcook, July 14, 1852.

**FOR SALE,** one valuable BUILDING

LOT, 80 by 160, fronting on Montague and Harriet streets, opposite Barber Brown's residence.

Also, a LOT in letter L, Parr's division, with the COTTAGE thereon, adjoining Jas. McCarry's.

Terms liberal, and made known on application at the Standard-Office.

**BY AUTHORITY.**

**CROWN LAND OFFICE.**

July 6, 1852.

**THE** undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the third day of August next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, agreeably to the Regulations of 11th May, 1843, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases.

The right of granting Licences for the cutting of Logs and Timber is to be reserved by the Government, after the Land has been surveyed and improved to the value of not less than ten pounds, until the first day of May next following such survey and improvements.

(No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres payable by instalments.)

**CHARLOTTE.**

By Deputy Mahood, at St. Andrews.

60 acres, lot 150, new road, St. James, Thos. Toul.

57 acres, lot 152, new road, St. James, Thos. Toul.

51 acres, lot 154, new road, St. James, Thos. Toul.

—these three lots, 10s. each for survey.

52 acres, lot G, block 13, St. George, D. Stewart improved.

480 acres, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, in block 24, Pennfield, D. Gillmor.

**YORK.**

At the Crown Land Office.

50 acres, front half of lot 8, tier 3, N. W. Harvey, & Thomas Cockburn.

100 acres, lot 29, range 3, Campbell, D. Grant.

10s. per 100 acres survey.

**R. D. WILMOT,**

Sur. Gen.

(4w.)

**FOR SALE,**

The House and Lot in Water-

street, the property of Mr. Samuel

Woodside, known as the Green House—

The House is spacious, and well adapted for two families. The lot 40 by 80 feet.

This property is so generally known, that a further description is deemed unnecessary.

The terms, which will be liberal, made known on application to George D. Street, Esq., Counsellor at Law, or to the subscriber.

**B. R. FITZGERALD.**

Saint Andrews, July 7, 1852.

**Valuable Building Lot.**

**FOR SALE,** LOT No. 8, Block C, Parr's

Division, adjoining the Lodge Lot, and fronting the Wesleyan Chapel, on William street, and Mrs. Ames's property on Montague street.

The above is a most desirable site for building, being centrally situated, with a few rods of Water-street, and having two fronts.







