

[illegible]

**The Standard**  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY  
**H. W. Smith.**  
At the Office, Water Street, South Andrews, N. B.

**TERMS.**  
\$2. 61 per annum — if paid in advance.  
If not paid until the end of the year.

**ADVERTISEMENTS**  
Inserted according to written orders, or continued  
if so ordered, at all forbids, if no written directions.  
First insertion of 12 lines and under 30  
each repetition of 12 lines and under 15  
First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d per line  
each repetition of 12 lines 1d per line  
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on

# The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 4 SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1852. [Vol. 19]

## LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

- If 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 publishers may continue to send them till all arrearages are paid.

- If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office so 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.

## RECOLLECTIONS OF A POLICE OFFICER.

[illegible]

...and feelings became for a few moments cloudy audibility. "Ha—ha—ha!" he burst out, how are you off for soap? Ha—ha! I don't know, my boy; ha—ha—! But no—no. Wall paper! Why, who could have thought it? But for that I—! What do you stare at me for, you infernal blue birds? You—you—!—Again the dream utterance sank into indistinctness, and I comprehended nothing more.

About half-past twelve he awoke, rose, stretched himself, and said, "Come, damn, let's to bed; it's getting chilly here!"

"Damn!" did not answer, and he again went towards the cupboard:—"Here's a candle-end will do for us," he muttered. "A Lucifer-match was drawn across the wall, he lit the candle, and stumbled towards me, for he was scarcely yet awake. "Come, damn, come! Why, the best sleeping habit a doctor can! Wake up, will thee— Ah! murder! thieves! mur!"

My grasp was on the wretch's throat; but there was no occasion to use force; he recognised me, and nerveless, paralysed, sank on the floor incapable of motion, motionless of resistance, and could only gaze in my face in dumb affright and horror.

"Give me the key of the recess up stairs which you carry in your breast-pocket. In your sleep, unhappy man, you have revealed everything!"

An articulate shriek of terror replied to me. I was silent; and presently he gasped out, "Wha—ear, what have I said?"

"That Mr. Hurley's plate is barred in the garden by the lilac tree; that you have received a thousand pounds belonging to the man you tried to poison; that you netted four hundred and fifty pounds by the plate stolen at Salisbury; that you dexterously tried to slip the sulphuric acid into the toilet unseen by Henry Rogers's wife."

The shriek or scream was repeated, and he was for several moments speechless with consternation. A ray of hope gleamed suddenly in his flaming eyes. "It is true—it is true!" he hurriedly ejaculated; "useless—useless—useless to deny it. But you are a lone and poor, poor, no doubt. A thousand pounds!—more, more than that; two thousand pounds in gold—gold, all in gold—I will give you to spare me, to let me escape!"

"Where did you hide the soap the day when you confess you tried to poison Henry Rogers?"

"In the recess you spoke of. But think! Two thousand pounds in gold—all in gold!"

As he spoke, I suddenly grasped the villain's hands, pressed them together, and another instant the snapping of a handkerchief pronounced my answer. A yell of anguish burst from the miserable man, so loud at first, piercing that the constables outside hurried to the outer-door, and knocked hastily for admittance. They were let in by the servant woman; and in half an hour afterwards the three prisoners—Jackson, his wife, and Jane Riddet—were safe in Farnham prison.

A few sentences will conclude this narrative. Henry Rogers was brought up on the following day, and, on my evidence, discharged. Her husband, I have since heard, has proved a better and a wiser man. Jackson was convicted at the Guildford assize, guilty of receiving the Hurley plate, and sentenced to transportation for life. This being so, the grave charge of attempting to poison was not pressed. There was no moral duty of his guilt; but the legal proof of it rested solely on his own harried confession, which counsel would no doubt have contended ought not to be received. His wife and the servant were leniently dealt with.

Sarah Pughy was convicted and sentenced to transportation. I did not forget my promise; and a statement of the previously narrated circumstances having been drawn up and forwarded to the Queen and the Hon. Secretary, a pardon, after some delay, was issued. There were painful circumstances in her history which, after strict inquiry, were favourable for her. Several benevolent persons interested themselves in her behalf, and she was sent out to Canada, where she has some relatives, and has I believe, prospered of late.

This affair caused considerable hubbub at the time, and much admiration was expressed by the country people at the boldness and dexterity of the London "runner" who was, in fact, the successful result was entirely attributable to the opportune revelations of Sarah Purdoy.

DID YOU EVER?

Did you ever know a great man that was a doll boy?

Did you ever see a person satisfied with his position? If he ands a dollar, does not crumble that it was not two?

Did you ever see a handsome woman that had to be told of her beauty before she was aware of it herself?

Did you ever see a plain Miss that had thousands of dollars would not make decisions on handsome?

Did you ever know a person who promptly for his paper to find truth with

COMMUNICATION.

PRESENTATION AT ST. STEPHENS.

On Monday evening 12th inst., a Lecture was delivered in the Presbyterian Church at St. Stephens, by the Rev. Robert Irvine, of Saint John, in the "Institution of Presbytery," after which the Committee of the congregation presented James F. Stevens, esq., barrister at law, with an address and splendid gold watch.

Mr. Stevens has by his christian devotedness, warm zeal, and unaffected piety, rendered the cause of Presbyterism in this district, eminent service. Though his instrumentally accompanied by that of one or two others, a handsome Church has been built, which is now nearly free from debt, and for nearly three years past, Mr. Stevens has kept the congregation together, by holding religious service each Lord's Day, and as a well-merited expression of the gratitude felt by the congregation to this excellent man, they presented him on the evening above mentioned, with a splendid gold watch, and the following flattering address, read by Donald Blair, M.D., which with Mr. Stevens' appropriate reply, is subjoined.

Mr. Stevens, my Respected Friend,

I am requested by the Presbyrian Congregation of this place, through the Committee appointed by the same, to make presentation to you of tribute of respect and esteem, for your unwearied and successful endeavours towards the establishment here of our common cause of Presbyterism.

I know that I express the feelings of the congregation generally, when I say, that it is a subject of uncommon pleasure, that we are enabled to give you a token of the estimation, in which you are held by us, for these labours.

To you in an especial manner we are indebted, for the unfolding of our sacred vocation, in which a steady and attentive congregation there in, and the growing interest that is manifested amongst us in the same, and we cannot be blind to the fact, that a blessing has attended your exertions.

We look back, and the retrospect was full of gloom, and discouragement a handful of us, few indeed, but warmly attached to the religion of our Fathers, ardently desirous to have a temple in which we might worship in the simple yet heart-reviving forms of that denomination which to many of us, is dear as life itself; dear in as much as its faith is that of others, who gave us birth; and because it is cherished with our earliest and holiest associations, we desire to be as much, as by its teachings, we do, to be free from the lessons of violence, and valued by its believing is due to us to be most scrupulous accordance with the former teachings of him, who spoke as never man spoke—but in taking tribute of respect, here was little to encourage the desire or to offer the hope, that our wishes could be granted.

Many were the obstacles to be surmounted, much pecuniary aid was required for the undertaking, but with an energy and zeal more than common you have enabled us to overcome the difficulties, and by steady and advancing steps, we are now placed in a position, exceeding our most sanguine expectations, and you have afforded to those who know you best, the knowledge, that the profession by which you earn your daily bread, is not incompatible with bringing forth the fruits, which the possession of Christianity demands, and your active labours and insinuating lessons, from Sabbath to Sabbath, commenced at the suggestion of our Reverend and much respected friend Robert Irvine, and continued for a period of almost three years, and in which we know you must have bestowed, no ordinary care, and put forth no small exertion of talent, combined with much encroachment on your time, will none for you, from us, our lasting gratitude, and heart felt esteem. To these meetings is our success mainly attributable, without them, our interest would have flagged, and our thin ranks become very thin, but since their commencement until the present time, we have gone on increasing in numbers—many whom we expected not, Presbyterism, and have gladly welcomed them, and the regular and attentive members, who now form our congregating prove to us that your labours in this respect have been appreciated, and had their desired effect; and in the Providence of God should we be favoured with a Pastor enabled to aid, peace among us the ordinances of our faith, we still must ever view you as having laid the foundation on which another will be the builder.

We do not wish you to receive the token, which we are now about to offer you, as a compensation for your exertions among us, we feel you are deserving of a more costly tribute, but from what we know of you, we are the less smaller than it is, it could not be measured by you, on account of its abstract value, but the expression of our gratitude and the esteem and respect for you, which accompany it, will be the test of its value, and it will be but a token of the same, a token which had our means sooner enabled us to present you with would have been, and ought

have been tempted you are now, as an encouragement to you, in the words, *standing fast* to your perseverance and assiduity in what has been done, amidst much lukewarmness and discouragement; shows that you have been actuated by nobler motives than man's whim.

Allow me now to present you, with this wish and many wishes for your welfare and that of your Wife and family.

DUGALD BLAIR.  
12th 1852.

R.—

The flattering address, with the substantial token of its sincerity, which you have now received to me, forms an era in my life, a day that will speak.

Never so much as at the present time have I felt so great cause for humility and for thankfulness as the occasion is calculated to induce me to pause, and consider, if in my course and walk in the responsible position I have occupied among you, which circumstances well known to you all, have justifies and empowered me to assume—I may have done any thing that might bring contempt on the Gospel of Christ, and form a sad offset to your exertions for that I may have been the means of accomplishing.

I notice what you say in regard to your being indebted in an especial degree to my labours for the building of our tabernacle. I will not affectively conceal the fact, that those exertions to which you refer, have cost, and they justly demand, much exercise and application, rendered the more difficult from the nature of my arduous profession, which like other professions, is made more honorable when rightly practised; and believing as we do, that God has honored the instrumentality of us, for not to give him all the praise.

But, whilst you allude to my own exertions, we must not overlook the co-operation of my valuable friend, Mr. Samuel Gilman, who has unwearied and deeply interest which he has ever manifested in our common cause, and the firm support and encouragement ever afforded to me by him, together with his liberal donations to our church, warrant me in saying, that without him, our exertions would not have been redoubled in the manner you have expressed nor will I omit to mention, that much credit is due to those who have interested themselves in sustaining that most important part of the worship of God—the singing of his praises; and, in short, the happy position in which we are now placed, affords to us a remarkable example of the truth, that—“Union is strength”—giving us such encouragement to work, depending on the blessing of Him who giveth liberally and as he seeth we have need.

I am happy, and I know you will participate in my gratification, in having this opportunity of rendering to our Reverend and Christian friend, Mr. Irvine, your united acknowledgments that much indeed is attributable to his valuable suggestions given to me from time to time—for the interest and consideration he has so often evinced in our struggling cause, and for the aid and countenance bestowed upon us; all of which has had their tendency in strengthening our minds and encouraging our hearts.

I observe what you say in reference to having laid the foundation, may we all be enabled to consider the only foundation, of Christ himself, and that we, as lively stones be built up in the same.

I receive, with unfeigned gratitude, the tribute you have now bestowed upon me made valuable indeed by the expression which accompany it, and as it will aid me in marking the flight of time, so also may be enabled to walk circumspectly, redeeming time, seeing the days are few and evil, a thought it please Him who rules over all, give us a Pastor, as he will assuredly do, we, abiding his time in prayer and patience, believing that where he has people, there also will he send a Shepherd, this little portion of the Free Church of Scotland, like that grand tree of which it is a branch, may prove a blessing in this earth, and many be enabled to say, “A man and that man were born there, and when he has finished his labours with us here, and as his stewards, must account for the gifts, the privileges, and the talents bestowed more or less upon us all, unto Him who hath said, “Occupy till I come,” and through whose merits and mediation, our works can be blessed; may we, as children of one family, travellers to one eternal home, be translated from the Zion below to the Sanctuary above, where all sectarian differences will be merged and forgotten, and the lovely religion of Christ shall shine and be felt in all its divine and glorious nature.

Accept from me also, my kindest thanks for your wishes expressed towards my wife and family.

JAS. G. STEVEN.  
St. Stephen, 12th Jan. 1852.

Did you ever know a lawyer to take less than he asked for doing business for you?

## European Intelligence.

Government has advertised for tenders to convey mail by screw steamers between the Cape of Good Hope and Calcutta, via the Mauritius and Ceylon.

The new steam navigation act passed in August last, came in force on the 1st inst.

For the year ending January, 1851, the postal postmaster collected over £400,000 in money postage, and upwards of £800,000 for stamps.

The liberal electors of Westminster are getting up a requisition to Lord Palmerston to stand for that ancient city at the next election.

—**CHARD & CO. of Greenock** are building a screw steamer of 700 tons, burthen for the Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, and Bermuda Royal Mail Packet Company.

—**IRELAND**.—The compulsory resignation of the Roman Catholic Clergy holding offices in the Colleges, may be said to have already commenced.

The Limerick Chronicle states, that the screw steamship European, on the line between Limerick and London, will make a voyage from the Shannon to New-York in the spring.

—**FRANCE**.—The following is the reply of Louis Napoleon on the presentation of the result of the votes :—

France has comprehended that it departed from legality to return to the right. Upwards of seven million votes have absolved me. My object was to save France and perhaps Europe, from fears of trouble and anarchy. I understood well all the grandeur of my mission. I do not deceive myself as to my difficulties, but with the counsel and support of all right-minded men, the devotedness of the army, and the protection which I shall to-morrow solemnly beseech Heaven to grant me, I hope to secure the destinies of France by founding institutions responding to the democratic instincts of the nation, and the desire of a strong and respected government. To create a system which recognizes authority without wounding the feeling of equality, or closing any path of improvement, and to lay the foundation of an edifice capable of supporting a wise and beneficent liberty. (Cries of Vive Napoleon followed the speech.)

—**CRUEL MILITARY PUNISHMENT**.—A pretty general opinion prevails in Canada and in the old country, that the British soldier is infinitely worse used and more severely punished, than the United States soldiers. The following, however, which we copy from the New-York Herald of the 26th ult., and which is by no means a solitary instance of this kind of cruel punishment, will dispel such erroneous opinions :—"Yesterday morning one of the soldiers stationed on Governor's Island was tied for some hours with his back against a tree, and his hands fastened over his head, which was uncovered, amidst all the rain and the pitiless storm. He was thus exposed to the gaze of the passengers in the ferry boats of Hamilton avenue ferry, who expressed their indignation at such treatment of a human being. We know not what was the alleged misconduct of the soldier,—[Montreal Gazette.]

—**SINGULAR TRIAL**.—Since the opening of the Circuit Court, the case of Baldwin vs. Dr. Waddell has engaged the attention of the Court. From the evidence adduced it appeared that the plaintiff severely lacerated his hand last summer while working in the mill; that Dr. Waddell was called in, who dressed the wound, but that the patient lost his hand. It was attempted to be proved that Dr. Waddell did not treat the wound properly, and the patient was induced to bring an action against the Doctor, fixing the damages at £500. The cause attracted a good deal of attention, as it was currently reported out of doors that it was the result of a conspiracy against Dr. W. The Judge charged the Jury last evening, and after an absence of about an hour, they returned with a verdict in favour of Dr. Waddell. The Hon R. L. Hazen, and Wm. Jack, Esq., were the Counsel for the defendant; and Messrs. W. J. Ritchie, and A. R. Weimore, for the plaintiff.—New Brunswick.

Did you ever know of a politician that was not one of the people decidedly, before election, and himself after?

Did you ever know a man going down hill that every one was not desirous of kicking,—and if going up, the same ones were just as desirous of hanging on to his coat tail?

Did you ever know of a place on the habitable globe, where you could not find a Yankee and an Irishman?

Did you ever know a man to throw a stone at a brother, if he wanted to divest himself of all sin?

"Come rest in this bosom," as the turkey said to the suffering

"Ours is no common lot," as the toad said when they got into a clover field.

"That's my impression," as the die said to a dollar.