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European Intelligence.

FROM PAPERS BY THE BRITANNIA.

The French Council have resolved on the liberation of a further number of state prisoners, providing they will find bail for their appearance when called upon. A list of twenty-two persons to whom the resolution applies, has been published.

From France we learn that the inauguration of her new constitution passed off without any tumult, and with much less interest and excitement than had been anticipated. Indeed the proceedings are said to have been marked by a degree of coolness and indifference which surprised for the permanent existence of the Republic. The great anxiety now is felt for the election of President, which will take place on the 10th inst. The reports of the progress of Prince Louis Napoleon, much before General Cavaignac.

The news from Germany presents a fearful aspect. In Vienna defences exist on all sides without ceremony—dead houses filled—and even women and children massacred. The students of the University, who used almost superhuman exertions in defence of the city, are hunted down like wild beasts, executed when captured. Large bodies of the insurgents have been drafted into the army, and sent to take part in the campaign against Hungary. The town is placed under martial law, and is occupied by the Imperial troops. It is expected that the military triumph will be very short lived.

The King of Prussia is emulating the example of his brother sovereign. After vacillating for a long time, he has resigned himself into the hands of the revolutionary party. He has met the representations of the National Assembly against the appointment of Count Brandenburg, by a proclamation removing the setting of the body from the capital to Brandenburg. The Assembly by a large majority, refused to obey the arbitrary decree. The Governor then called upon the Burger Guard to disperse the Assembly as an illegal meeting, and upon their refusal, the aid of the military was called in. General Wrangel crossed the Chambers, on all sides, with a large military force, and the members after drawing up a dignified protest against this outrage upon the liberty of the nation, quietly dispersed. On the following day they assembled under the protection of the Burger Guard, and drew up a memorial of the events of the last few days, and resolved to impeach the Ministry. Berlin is now occupied by a large military force, and the Burger Guard has been dissolved by proclamation, in consequence of its support of the illegal National Assembly. In the midst of these exciting events the people remain quiet.

Singular Anecdote.—Two gentlemen at St. Peters had contracted a bitter and irreconcilable enmity against each other. A servant of one happening to die, was buried upon twenty four hours, after the Russian custom, when the other was determined to gratify his revenge upon his adversary, by accusing him of this man. To give a colour to this accusation accompanied by some of his confidential servants, he proceeded privately to disinter the corpse, with a view of inflicting marks of violence upon it. The body was removed from the coffin and held erect, that it might undergo a severe flogging, when to the astonishment and dismay of the party, after a few blows had been inflicted, animation returned, and the affrighted resurrection-men ran off with the utmost precipitation. The corpse, at length recovering its animation, was enabled to move off in its shroud and regain its master's habitation, which it entered, to the great terror of its respective attendants. At length, how was his reality becoming certain, they were reassured, and the supposed ghost communicated all that he could remember of the state he had been in, which was that his sinews had not left him.

notwithstanding he had felt so cold, and torpid as to be incapable of speech or motion, until the blows had restored him. This led to the detection of the diabolical plan against his master's life and character. The servants of the master confessed their participation in the act and he was consequently arraigned before the senate.

POETRY.

WHAT MUST IT BE TO BE THERE!

We speak of the realms of the blest,
Of that country so bright and so fair,
And oft are its glories confessed;
But what must it be to be there!

We speak of its pathway of gold,
And its walls decked with jewels most rare,
Of its wine and pleasures untold;
But what must it be to be there!

We speak of its freedom from sin,
From sorrow, temptation, and care,
From trials without and within;
But what must it be to be there!

We speak of its service of love,
Of the robes which the glorified wear,
Of the Church of the first-born above;
But what must it be to be there!

Then let us, midst pleasure and woe,
Strive for heaven our spirits prepare,
And shortly we also shall know
And feel what it is to be there!

Good Advice.—The following admirable piece of advice is copied from a Boston paper. We wish the people of the British Colonies, but more particularly those residing in the country districts could be more deeply impressed than they are, with the lasting benefits which must flow to their posterity, from a due attention to their education.

"If we would maintain and improve our moral and physical advantages, let our public schools, in our cities, towns, villages and hamlets—be encouraged and supported."

Query.—A notice appears in the Chronicle, calling a general meeting of the shareholders of the British North American Electric Association, on the 15th inst. in order to transact special business relating to the completion of the line to Halifax.

A SWINDLING OPERATION.—We learn from a friend the following particulars of a business transaction which occurred a few days since in this city. A person of good address, and to all appearance a gentleman, called at a grocery store in Court street, stating to the proprietor that he had been disposing of a large quantity of flour of a certain brand, and had just twenty barrels remaining, all loaded upon a truck down town, which he would dispose of at twenty-five cents less than the market price. The grocer, thinking this a good offer, concluded a bargain for the twenty barrels, and the person left the store, remarking that the load should be forth coming.

In a short time he again entered the store, stating that the flour was close at hand, and asking where he should unload it. After it had been deposited on the sidewalk, he presented his bill to the grocer, and received the money. On the following day, however, the grocer was greatly surprised at having another bill presented him for the same flour, but for five dollars more in amount, being the charge of twenty-five cents per barrel, which had so generously been deducted in the first instance from the regular market price.

It now appears that the person of whom he purchased the flour after concluding the bargain, went to a dealer on Commercial street, inquiring for flour of a certain brand, and stating that a grocer in Court street wished for twenty barrels as soon as it could be delivered. The dealer, knowing the grocer referred

to, to be perfectly good, and supposing the person inquiring to be one of his clerks, despatched a truckman with the flour, and the swindler keeping within sight of the load, delivered it and received his money as above stated, since which time he has not been heard from in this section of the country. — *Boston Journal.*

A New Light.—A new Electric Light has lately been produced in England, which bids fair to supersede the gas in ordinary use. Besides being more brilliant and beautiful, the new light is said to be more economical and more safe than gas. A London paper of November 4 gives the following account of an exhibition of this wonderful triumph of science.

"On entering the room, found it illuminated by a diffuse white light, that showed to perfection the pictures on the ceiling, and also some which had been placed in the room to prove the intensity and power of the new light. This test, a severe one, was perfectly satisfactory, for the greys and yellows were plainly perceptible, as also the flesh tints. A company comprising scientific men of eminence, the Directors of gas companies, the proprietors of patents relating to lights of every kind, and a multitude of highly intelligent and respectable persons, had largely assembled. Mr. Staithe and Mr. Peirce, the discoverers and patentees, were on the platform answering the eager questions of the scientific men; and after a short interval, Mr. Staithe gave a brief outline of the most prominent characteristics of the new discovery, which was earnestly listened to, and frequently elicited bursts of genuine admiration. He stated that the problem of rendering the electric light permanent self-regulating, and economical, had been accomplished. Its advantages were, that not being combustible, it was perfectly harmless. That being without heat, it was not injurious to the eyes or the other senses. That it could be conveyed by wires as nearly as bell wires. It was economical, for the light of a hundred wax lights could be furnished for a penny an hour. The outer shade being removed, an elegant glass vase, about two feet in height, and six inches in diameter, of an arched shape, and on a metal plate, so that no air was admitted, was exposed to view. Wire conveying the fluid, was all that was to be seen, and the light was turned on and off by Mr. Peirce, and the transition seemed from day to night, although there were several chandeliers alight in the room. The delicate human hand thus controlling the fierce and most appalling power that manifests itself in the tropical storm struck all present, and an involuntary burst of admiration manifested the almost awful interest with which this matchless triumph of human skill and science was appreciated.

A gentleman, residing in Canada, when he saw his sons drinking champagne, would exclaim, "Ah, my boys, there goes an acre of land, trees and all."

A gentleman being asked what difference there was between a clock and a woman, instantly replied, "A clock serves to point out the hours, and a woman makes me forget them."

ADVERTISEMENT.—The following appears in the Albany Express:

Wanted.—An able-bodied person to hold my wife's tongue, she and I being unable to keep it still.

FOR GETTING HER.—"John, I fear you are forgetting me," said a bright-eyed girl to her lover the other day.

"Yes, Sir, I've been for getting you these two years."

"The Cap of Liberty" is the name bestowed by Mrs. Trollope on a widow's cap! Not a bad idea.

A lie may stagger through a brief existence as a black-guard edges his way, by dint of bullying, through a crowd, but the truth, however abused for the time, will triumph and live forever.