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J. HOWE,  
Postmaster General,  
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JOHN BALSON,  
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1852.

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At his Office, Water Street, Saint Andrews, N. B.

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# The Standard.

## OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Evarissumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 29] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1853. [Vol. 20

### LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPER

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.  
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If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, the publisher is held responsible.

### TIMBER BERTHS.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, June 14, 1853.

THE right of Licence to cut Timber and Lumber until the first day of May, 1854, on Crown Lands in the following situations, which were last season under Licence to the undermentioned persons, will be offered for sale by Auction, at this Office, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the 14th day of July next.

A further notification will be made of the upset rate of mileage, as also of the terms upon which the Licences will be renewed.

(Not to interfere with any Lots of Land applied for within one year previous to this date.)

| No.  | Name                  | Square Miles | Situation                   |
|------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| 112  | Lawrence, Bela R.     | 5            | Leprot River.               |
| 113  | do                    | 2            | do                          |
| 114  | do                    | 2            | do                          |
| 701  | Morrissey, George     | 3            | do                          |
| 1008 | Lawrence, Bela R.     | 34           | do                          |
| 646  | Wetmore, Justus       | 2            | Clear Lake.                 |
| 1020 | Prescott, Gideon      | 2            | Pocologan River.            |
| 157  | do                    | 6            | do                          |
| 158  | do                    | 2            | do                          |
| 159  | do                    | 2            | do                          |
| 136  | McCaull, John         | 2            | R-d Rock Lake.              |
| 880  | Wetmore, Justus       | 2            | do                          |
| 197  | White, Hugh           | 2            | Red Rock.                   |
| 970  | Milkin, D.            | 2            | R-d Rock & Magaguadavic.    |
| 128  | McCaull, John         | 2            | Magaguadavic Lake.          |
| 129  | do                    | 34           | do                          |
| 140  | Gilmor, Daniel        | 2            | do                          |
| 141  | do                    | 7            | do                          |
| 142  | do                    | 6            | do                          |
| 145  | do                    | 5            | do                          |
| 150  | do                    | 2            | do                          |
| 192  | Davis, Thomas         | 5            | Magaguadavic Lakes.         |
| 1028 | McCaull, John         | 2            | Lake Esquimaux.             |
| 127  | do                    | 2            | Upper Mills Brook.          |
| 123  | do                    | 2            | Pikehagan River.            |
| 124  | do                    | 1            | do                          |
| 133  | do                    | 74           | Pikehagan and Peltona.      |
| 134  | do                    | 2            | Pikehagan River.            |
| 135  | do                    | 64           | do                          |
| 143  | Gilmor, Daniel        | 34           | do                          |
| 149  | do                    | 4            | do                          |
| 682  | Pratt, Joseph         | 2            | do                          |
| 694  | McCaull, John         | 2            | do                          |
| 958  | do                    | 34           | do                          |
| 138  | do                    | 2            | Peltona.                    |
| 995  | Brookway, William     | 7            | Davis Brook & Magaguadavic. |
| 193  | Davis, Alfred         | 5            | Davis Brook.                |
| 608  | Myshraill, Joseph     | 5            | do (River.)                 |
| 937  | Hart, Geo. H.         | 3            | Cox's Brook, (Magaguadavic  |
| 132  | McCaull, John         | 3            | Flume Ridge.                |
| 139  | do                    | 3            | do                          |
| 162  | Seelye, Justus        | 3            | Pratt's Brook.              |
| 928  | McCaull, John         | 2            | Upper Trout Brook.          |
| 1121 | Brookway, Silas       | 24           | Trout Brook.                |
| 593  | McCaull, John         | 3            | Kedron.                     |
| 1048 | Gilmor, Daniel        | 7            | New River.                  |
| 196  | Robinson, Wm. F.      | 10           | Big and Little New Rivers.  |
| 137  | McCaull, John         | 4            | M-Dougal Inlet.             |
| 144  | Gilmor, Daniel        | 9            | M-Dougal Stream.            |
| 146  | do                    | 44           | do                          |
| 147  | do                    | 2            | do                          |
| 151  | do                    | 64           | M-Dougal Lake.              |
| 153  | do                    | 10           | do                          |
| 161  | Gilmor, Alfred        | 3            | do                          |
| 697  | do                    | 3            | do                          |
| 108  | Gilmor, Arthur H.     | 2            | Magaguadavic River.         |
| 125  | McCaull, John         | 2            | do                          |
| 126  | do                    | 2            | do                          |
| 130  | do                    | 2            | do                          |
| 154  | Gilmor, Daniel        | 2            | do                          |
| 156  | Brookway, James       | 2            | do                          |
| 169  | Gilmor, Alfred        | 2            | do                          |
| 696  | Gilmor, Adoniram      | 24           | do                          |
| 122  | McCaull, John         | 6            | Bonny River.                |
| 131  | do                    | 2            | do                          |
| 148  | Gilmor, Daniel        | 2            | do                          |
| 891  | do                    | 3            | do                          |
| 111  | Gilmor, Arthur H.     | 2            | Clarence Brook.             |
| 967  | McCaull, John         | 2            | do                          |
| 163  | Seelye, Justus        | 4            | Clarence Hill.              |
| 164  | do                    | 2            | do                          |
| 710  | do                    | 24           | do                          |
| 964  | do Gilmor, Arthur H.  | 2            | do                          |
| 955  | Leeman, John          | 2            | Mosnes River.               |
| 180  | M'Allister, Wm. L.    | 2            | Canoe River.                |
| 181  | do                    | 2            | do                          |
| 185  | Hill, Horatio N.      | 6            | do                          |
| 182  | M'Allister, Wm. L.    | 31           | Grand Schoodic Lake.        |
| 188  | Murphy, Colin C.      | 2            | do                          |
| 186  | Hill, Horatio N.      | 2            | North Lake.                 |
| 168  | Porter, George M.     | 3            | 2nd Schoodic Lake.          |
| 169  | do                    | 3            | Monument Brook.             |
| 191  | M'Adam, John          | 2            | do                          |
| 190  | Avery, Peter          | 2            | Big English Cove.           |
| 167  | Porter, George M.     | 6            | Palphry Lake.               |
| 189  | Murphy, Colin C.      | 2            | do                          |
| 170  | Porter, George M.     | 3            | Musquash Brook.             |
| 174  | M'Allister, Japhet H. | 4            | do                          |
| 175  | Lamb, Nathaniel       | 34           | do                          |
| 177  | Murphy, James         | 2            | do                          |
| 607  | Porter, George M.     | 2            | do                          |
| 171  | Toal, Thomas          | 64           | River St. Croix.            |
| 184  | Hill, Monroe          | 64           | do                          |
| 708  | Gates, Ephraim C.     | 5            | do                          |
| 166  | Porter, George M.     | 34           | Pirate Brook.               |
| 183  | Buchanan, James       | 24           | do                          |

ROBT. D. WILMOT, Sur. Gen.

ATHENS, June 18.—King Otho is arming a squadron for the protection of his Greek subjects in case of an Oriental war.  
SMYRNA, June 15.—The city of Shiraz, in Persia, was totally destroyed by an earthquake on the night of the 1st of May.  
PARIS, Monday, June 27.—A private letter from Jassy, Moldavia, of 17th, says that an extraordinary courier from St. Petersburg passed through there on the day previous, on his way to Constantinople with another ultimatum, with notice that if not accepted in eight days, the Russian army would immediately cross the frontier and commence hostilities. A division of the Russian army 40,000 strong, is already within two leagues of Jassy.

### THE POISON-EATERS.

A very interesting trial for murder took place lately in Austria. The prisoner, Anna Alexander, was acquitted by the jury who, in the various questions put to the witnesses, in order to discover whether the murdered man, Lieutenant Mathew Wurzel, was a poison eater or not, produced some very curious evidence relating to this class of persons.

As it is not generally known that eating poison is actually practised in more countries than one, the following account of the custom, given by a physician, Dr. T. von Tschudi, will not be without interest.  
In some districts of Lower Austria and in Syria, especially in those mountainous parts bordering on Hungary, there prevails the strange habit of eating arsenic. The peasant in particular are given to it. They obtain it under the name of herdi from the travelling hawkers and gatherers of herbs, who on their side, get it from the glass blowers, or purchase it from the cow doctors, quacks, or mountebanks.

The poison eaters have a twofold aim in their dangerous enjoyment: one of which is to obtain a fresh, healthy appearance, and acquire a certain degree of embonpoint. On this account, therefore, gay village lads and lasses employ the dangerous agent, that they may become more attractive to each other, and it is really astonishing with what favour-able results their endeavours are attended, for it is just the youthful poison eaters that are, generally speaking, distinguished by a blooming complexion, and an appearance of exuberant health. Out of many examples I select the following:—  
A farm servant who worked in the Cow house belonging to—was thin and pale, but nevertheless well and healthy. This girl had a lover whom she wished to enchain still more firmly; and in order to obtain a more pleasing exterior she had recourse to the well-known means, and swallowed every week several doses of arsenic. The desired result was obtained; and in a few months she was much fuller in the figure, rosy cheeked, and, in short, quite according to her lover's taste.

In order to increase the effect, she was as rash as to increase the dose of arsenic, and fell a victim to her vanity: she was poisoned, and died an agonising death.  
The number of deaths in consequence of the immoderate enjoyment of arsenic is not inconsiderable, especially among the young. Every priest who has the cure of souls in these districts where the abuse prevails could tell of such tragedies; and the inquiries I have myself made on the subject have opened out very singular details. Whether it arise from fear of the law, which forbids the unauthorized possession of arsenic, or whether it be that an inner voice proclaims to him his sin, the arsenic eater always conceals as much as possible, the employment of these dangerous means. Generally speaking it is only the confessional or the deathbed that raises the veil from the terrible secret.

The second object the poison eaters have in view is to make them, as they express it, "better winded"—that is, to make their respiration easier when ascending the mountains. Whenever they have far to go and to mount a considerable height, they take a minute meal of arsenic and allow it gradually to dissolve. The effect is surprising; and they ascend with ease heights which otherwise they could climb only with distress to the chest.

The dose of arsenic with which the poison eaters begin, consists, according to the confession of some of them, of a piece the size of a lentil, which in weight would be rather less than half a grain. To this quantity, which they take fasting several mornings in the week, they confine themselves for a considerable time; and then gradually and very carefully, they increase the dose according to the effect produced. The peasant R—, living in the parish of A—, a strong, hale man of upwards of sixty, takes at present at every dose a piece of about the weight of four grains. For more than forty years he has practised this habit, which he inherited from his father, and which he will in his turn bequeath to his children.

It is well to observe, that neither in these nor in any other poison eaters is there the least trace of an arsenic cachexy discernible; that the symptoms of a chronic arsenical poisoning never show themselves in individuals who adapt the dose to their constitution, even although that dose should be considerable.—It is not less worthy of remark, however, that when, either from inability to obtain the acid, or from any other cause, the perilous indulgence is stopped, symptoms of illness are sure to appear, which have the closest resemblance to those produced by poisoning from arsenic. These symptoms consist principally in a feeling of general discomfort, attended by a perfect indifference to all surrounding persons and things, great personal anxiety, and various distressing sensations arising from the digestive organs, want of appetite, a constant feeling of the stomach being overloaded, early morning, an unusual degree of saliva,

a burning from the pharynx, pains in the stomach, and especially difficulty of breathing. For all these symptoms there is but one remedy—a return to the enjoyment of arsenic.

According to inquiries made on the subject it would seem that the habit of eating poison among the inhabitants of Lower Austria has not grown into a passion, as in the case with the opium eaters in the East, the chewers of the betel nut in India and Polynesia, and of the cocoa tree among the natives of Peru.—When once commenced, however, it becomes a necessity.

### THE EFFECTS OF RELIGION.

When the pulse beats high, and we are flushed with youth, and health, and vigour; when all goes on prosperously, and success seems almost to anticipate our wishes, then we feel not the want of the consolations of religion; but when fortune frowns, or friends forsake us; when sorrow, sickness, or old age comes upon us, then it is that the superiority of the pleasures of religion is established over those of dissipation and vanity, which are over apt to fly from us when we are most in want of their aid. There is scarcely a more melancholy sight to a considerate mind than that of an old man who is a stranger to these only true sources of satisfaction. How affecting and at the same time how disgusting, is it too see such a one awkwardly catching at the pleasures of his young years, which are now beyond his reach, or feebly attempting to relieve them, while they mock his endeavours, and glide his grasp! To such a one one, gloomily indeed does the evening of life set in. All is snar and cheerless. He can neither look backward with complacency, nor forward with hope; while the aged Christian, relying on the assured mercy of the Redeemer, can calmly reflect that his dismissal is at hand, that his redemption draweth nigh. While his strength declines, and his faculties decay, he can quietly repose himself on the fidelity of God; and at the very entrance of the valley of the shadow of death, he can lift up an eye, dim, perhaps, and feeble, yet occasionally sparkling with hope, and confidently looking forward to the next possession of his heavenly inheritance to those joys which eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive.

### THE HUMAN MACHINE.

In the course of an address to the Mechanics Institute of Washington, delivered by Prof. Henry, its President, in speaking on the subject of motive power, he said:—The human body is itself an admirably contrived complex machine, furnished with levers, pulleys, cords, valves, and other appliances for the application and modification of the power derived from the food. It is, in fact, a locomotive engine, impelled by the same power which under another form, gives activity and energy to the iron horse of the railway. In both, the power is derived from combustion of the carbon and hydrogen of the organic matter employed for wood or fuel. In both, the direction of power is under the influence of an immaterial, thinking willing principle, called the soul. But this must not be confounded, as it frequently is, with the motive power. The soul of a man no more moves his body than the soul of an engineer moves the locomotive and its attendant train of cars. In both cases the soul is the directing, controlling principle, not the impelling power. Let, for example, a locomotive engine be placed on the track, with water in the boiler and fire in the grate, in short with all the potentials of motion, and it will still remain quiescent. In this state, let the engineer enter the tender and touch the valve; the machine instantly becomes instinct with life and volition; it has now a soul to govern its power and direct its operations; and, indeed, as a whole, it may be considered as an enormous animal, of which the wheels and other parts are additions to the body of the engineer.

### ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES AND THE BIBLE.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, speaking of Layard's new work entitled, "Discoveries among the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon," just published by Putnam, says:—  
"Mr. Layard's volume abounds with corroborations of the historical portions of the Old Testament. Mound after mound, palace after palace, and even tombs and hidden vaults testify to the minutest truth of that inspired volume. Hosts of witnesses are disembodied from the hazy and almost forgotten past, and, by the grandeur and majesty of their testimony, expose the shallowness and ignorance of scoffers of the present. It would be an interesting task to gather into one volume all those corroborations."

TRUE.—Mrs. Swissheim asserts in the Pittsburgh Saturday Visitor, that it is extravagance and imprudence, and nothing else, which keeps the laboring classes in the power of capital. The way to become independent, continues Mrs. Swissheim, is "for every

man to live on half his wages, or less, if possible, until he buys and pays for an acre of ground, fences it, builds on it a house large and close enough to shelter himself, and family from winter storms. This is his fort. Then let him take all the time he now spends in taverns and other lounging places to lay in stores of ammunition and provisions, in the shape of useful knowledge gleaned from books and papers; grape vines, trees, potatoes and cabbages growing in the enclosure. If he plants every foot of it with something pleasant to the eye and good for food, no tyrannical employer can starve him into any degraded submission."

These sentiments are indeed, "not far from true." We agree with the editor of the New York Mirror, that Mrs. Swissheim's article on this subject ought to be posted up on the walls of every workshop in the country.

The Connecticut Senate have passed the bill abolishing capital punishment. It provides that the convict shall be confined in a cell having an outer, and an inner apartment—the outer cell to be the place of labor and rest, and into which no one shall enter until the prisoner shall have passed into the inner cell and be secured therein by bolt, except in case of sickness. It also provides that he shall in no case be pardoned unless new evidence of his innocence shall have transpired.

DECLIVITY OF RIVERS.—A very slight declivity suffices to give the running motion to water. Three inches per mile, in a smooth, straight channel, gives a velocity of about thirty miles an hour. The Ganges, which gathers the waters of the Himalaya Mountains, the loftiest in the world, is, at 1800 miles from its mouth, only about 800 feet above the level of the sea—about twice the height of St. Paul's in London, or the height of Arthur's Seat in Edinburgh—and to fall those 800 feet in its long course, the water requires more than a month. The great river Magdalena, in South America, running for 1000 miles between two ridges of the Andes, falls only 500 feet in all that distance; about the commencement of the 1000 miles, it is seen descending in rapids and cataracts from the mountains.—The gigantic Rio de la Plata has so gentle a descent to the ocean, that large ships are sent miles from its mouth, large ships are sent which have sailed against the force of the current all the way by the force of the wind alone—that is to say, which on the beautifully inclined plane of the stream, have been gradually lifted by the soft wind, and even against the current to an elevation greater than that of our loftiest spires.—[Arnott's Physics.]

RAILWAY PROGRESS.—We learn from our correspondent, that during the last week, the whole of the line of Railway from the Bend to Shediac, has been cut through and partially cleared to the full width, affording at several points very fine vistas through the green forest. We are informed that Mr. McMahon Cregan, who has been for some time camped with Mr. Giles, to the southward of Shediac, on the road to the Barrachois, has just completed a most excellent map of the country between the Shediac river and Cape Brules, showing the coast, harbour, and bay of Shediac. It exhibits at one view, the soundings, deep water channels, anchorage ground, and all other information requisite for the formation of piers, &c., in connection with the Railway terminus at that Cape.

We also understand that Mr. Cregan, under the directions of Mr. Giles, has laid out two lines—one to Point Du Chene, and the other to Cape Brules,—where it is proposed to establish the deep water Harbor for sea-going steamers, and the grand depot for heavy traffic. The gentlemen mentioned have been displaying great energy and ability, and we have no doubt that in such hands, our Railway system will be developed in the most able and scientific manner.

Letters have been received from Mr. Jackson by the last mail which intimate his intention of leaving England with Mr. Robert Stephenson, C. E., on Saturday last, in the steamer for Halifax. From thence Mr. Jackson will come directly to this Province, accompanied by Stephenson; and Mr. Jackson states it to be the full intention of himself and partners, to push on the Railways in New Brunswick as fast as possible; and to complete all of them much sooner than is specified in the contract.—New Brunswick.

LATEST FROM LONDON.—Dates from Paris of Friday state funds opened with a rise, but in consequence of rumours of Russian invasion of the Danubian Provinces, received a sudden check, and closed at a decline.

VIENNA, June 24.—Russia insists no longer on a special treaty with Turkey, but her demands are now confined to a guarantee in the form of a note.