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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1853

[Vol 25.]

A Smuggler's Narrative.

"We shall be, my dear madam," said I to a fellow-passenger in the Dieppe boat, taking out my watch, but keeping my eye steadily upon her, "we shall be in less than ten minutes at the custom house." A spasm—a flicker from the guilt within—glanced over her countenance.

"You look very good-natured, sir," stammered she.

I bowed, and looked considerably more so, in order to invite her confidence.

"It was to tell you a secret, which I find is too much to keep to myself, oh, would you keep it inviolable?"

"I know it, my dear madam—I know it already," said I, smiling; "it is late, is it not?"

She uttered a little shriek, and, yes, she had got it there among the cushions. She thought it had been sticking to her, you see, unknown to her.

"Oh sir," cried she, "it is only ten pounds worth, please to forgive me, and I'll never do it again. As it is, I think I shall expire."

"My dear madam," replied I, sternly but kindly, "there is the pier, and the officer has fixed his eye upon us. I rushed up the ladder like a lamp-lighter; I pointed out that woman to a legitimate authority; I accompanied her upon her way, in custody, to the searching-house. I did not see her searched, but I saw what was found, and I saw her fined and dismissed with ignominy."

Then, having generously given up my emolument as informant to the subordinate officials, I hurried off in search of the betrayed woman to her hotel. I gave her half twice the value of that which she had lost. I paid her fine, and then I explained, "You madam, had ten pounds' worth of smuggled goods about your person; I had nearly fifty times that amount. I turned informer, madam, let me assure you, for the sake of both of us. You have too expressive a countenance, believe me, and the officer would have found you out at all events, even as I did myself. Are you satisfied, my dear madam? If you still feel aggrieved or injured by me in any way, pray take more care, here is lots of it. We parted the best of friends." [Foreign Paper.]

The House of a Turkish Lady.

These rooms were prettiest of all, and looking out to the garden. They were hung with plush velvet, instead of flowered chintz, like the others; for the lady's husband had been a present from the Sultan, and the queen demands that her apartments be better furnished and adorned than all the rest. Her bedroom was charmingly fitted up; a deep alcove covered with rich Persian carpets, filled with luxurious cushions and embroidered coverlets, taking up one side of it. On the other side was a light green and gold bedstead, covered with gauze curtains. The toilet-table was extremely pretty, dressed with muslin and lace, after our fashion; a Persian looking glass, shaped like a sun-dial, in mother-of-pearl, hanging above it. The ceiling was painted with a trellis-work of birds, leaves and flowers. Three steps led into the cool and shady garden. Opposite the alcove were doors; one led into a sitting-room, hung with the same blue silk, and furnished with richly cushioned divans; the other opened into a beautiful white marble bath, the air still heavy with steam and perfume.—[Mrs. Hornby.]

Artificial Stone.

A new combination of mineral substances for the production of artificial stone has been provisionally specified by Mr. F. Pals, of Haverstock Hill. The invention has reference to the production of artificial stone for ornamental and other purposes, and consists in the combination of powdered emery, flint glass, ruby, diamond, melted alumina, oxide of iron, or similar hard mineral substances, with proportionate quantities of lime, barites, plaster of Paris, or chalk, and silicate of potash and soda powdered in solution, or in a semi-fluid state. For the production of stone for lithographic or ornamental purposes, he combines lime or chalk powder with silicate of potash or soda, or otherwise, so that coloring matter may be directed as required; and for mechanical mixes carbonate of magnesia or oxide of magnesia, or a mixture of both, with a silicate of potash, soda, or otherwise, to which may be added small quantities of slaked lime, chalk or clay. Either of the above compositions may be pressed into moulds, warm or cold, to give it the required shape, and render it close and compact.

Bachelors in France, who, being of a certain age, live on their patrimonial estates, can spend very little money. For instance, in the matter of dress, they have very little choice. They appear—no matter where—in a suit of clothes that the world—not to mention their half-starved domestics—have

long since entered a claim to. They are not ashamed to drive the most rickety old shadrach of a cabriolet, because everybody in the neighborhood knows it is M. Duménil, and looks at him rather than his conveyance. Lastly, if they assemble their friends in their own park, they mind very little if the arrangements be not in Parisian taste or Parisian luxury. All they care for is to have something amusing for their friends, however it may be arranged.—[Behind the Scenes in Paris.]

Hong Kong, Aug. 9.

The act of the California Legislature regarding Chinese immigration, forbidding any to enter the State after the first of October, puts an additional obstacle in the way of employment for vessels. I do not certainly know that the act can be carried out—or, rather it may be a doubtful point whether it is constitutional or not. While England and America have been compelling the Chinese to throw open the doors of their empire, they have used their greatest efforts to prevent the ingress of Eastern nations to their own dominions, and their acts of exclusion stand out in striking contrast with their own imperative demand. The time seems far distant when remunerative rates for larger ships shall again be obtained, and until such occurs it only remains to endeavor to pay their expenses.

A letter from Constantinople describes the atrocities committed by the Montenegrins on Turkish soldiers.—The 6th Regiment, which was present at the affair of Gracova, and of which only 700 men remained, has arrived at Constantinople, and is quartered in the barracks of the sea-ker. Many of these men show the frightful and disgusting marks of the cruel mutilations to which they were subjected by the Montenegrins. By a refinement of cruelty the latter cut off the hands of the musicians and of the drummers, in order to prevent them from using their instruments in future.

The Earthquake at Lisbon.

Reading of the late terrible disaster at Naples, brought to my recollection two circumstances—both curious in their way—connected with the earthquake at Lisbon in the year 1755. A very elderly friend of mine, years ago, has often told me, that at her aunt's house in London both she and her relative saw the quicksilver jump "quickly up and down several times." A note was made at the time, which was afterwards found to correspond with the opening shock. I have also heard that the water in Looe Ness, at that particular time, rose, rose some seven or eight feet higher than it was ever known to do either before or since.—[Notes and Queries.]

THE POPULATION OF PHILADELPHIA.—It is computed by The North American that Philadelphia has a population of between 610,000 and 625,000, and that it increases, and has increased, since 1850, at about the rate of five per cent per annum, calculated upon the actual number at the commencement of each year.

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, NOV. 4, 1853. The America, Captain Millar, from Liverpool, at 10 o'clock on the 23rd, arrived at Halifax at midnight, Wednesday, Nov. 3rd. The America experienced unfavorable weather during the first five days of the passage. On the 1st, saw steamer, supposed "Glasgow," bound west. The "North Britain" arrived at Liverpool at ten of the night of the 20th. Quebec withdrawn for the season. Commence monthly service to Portland on the 17th November; next spring they commence weekly trips. The "City of Washington" arrived out on the 22d.

The projectors of the Galway line purchased the screw steamer "Circassian," she takes the place of the "Prince Albert," from Galway on the 26th.

The correspondence between Lever and Hamilton, Secretary of Treasury, on the subject of the subsidy for the Galway line, and the renewal of Cunard's contract is published. The latter says the extension of the Cunard contract was assented to in March last, before the Galway undertaking was mooted, but there is nothing in it to interfere with the arrangements for postal service, via Galway, and says that Cunard has undertaken increased services, and submitted to additional conditions. A deputation had proceeded from Liverpool to London to see Cunard on the subject of a trans-Atlantic station in the Atlantic.

A telegram from Valencia reached London on the 20th, stating that illegible signatures were again being received from New-

foundland through Cable; the signals were very distinct and the words received were "Daniels now in circuit," authority was at once given to use the Daniels battery likewise at Valentia. In his letter to the press announcing the gratifying fact, Seward, Secretary of the Company says: "This however, though encouraging, must not be regarded as a permanent state of things, as it still clear there is a serious fault in the cable, while at the same time it is not at present absolutely clear that any except the most extraordinary and to the cable dangerous efforts can be made, more especially on this side, to overcome the existing obstacles in the way of perfect working." Said company will probably send out one of Hemley's new powerful magneto-electric machines to Newfoundland. Shutes rallied from three fifty to four hundred with sales at three sixty and sixty five.

The London "Times" continues to attack Commissioner Reed for his part in Chinese negotiations, characterizing him as the cat's paw of Russia. The "Times" eulogizes the policy of the Russian minister, and says that the treaty he obtained deserves to be ranked among the highest order of diplomatic papers.

Queen Victoria and Court arrived at Windsor from Balmoral.

It has been finally agreed with consent of four fifths of the shareholders of the Great Eastern, that the original company should be dissolved and a new one formed, and that the cost of building and launching the ship would be six hundred and forty thousand pounds should in the new company be reduced one half.

Bank of England continued to abstain from reducing rate of discount, notwithstanding great ease in money market; loans on stock exchange obtainable on Government securities at one per cent; in discount minimum was two.

VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.

It is believed that to-morrow the result of negotiation at Lisbon will be known and favorable solution firmly expected. La Presse of last night reports, with reserve, rumors of an insurrection in Serbia, and believes Austria is disposed to intervene for interests of Europe.

Greek Christians in Bosnia who have been committing terrible outrages on Mussulman population, have a belief they will be supported by France and Russia in a dismemberment of the Turkish empire and formation of a Greek Constantinopolitan state. The "Constitutionnel" says that the Ottoman barriers of Paris will shortly be extended to the fortifications.

PARIS.—French Portuguese question in statu quo, the "Coligny" had arrived in the Tagus with the French attached on board, but no definite arrangements come to. Considerable modifications in recent stringent passport regulations as to title to aid and cause for delays and annoyance.

PARIS, Friday.—There are reports that Portugal was not disposed to concede demands of France. M. de Pimenez charged with despatches for French Minister at Lisbon, arrived in that city, and delivered his instructions. M. de Piva, the Portuguese Minister was to arrive on the 24th at Lisbon. Three per cents further declined closing 72 to 88. Two more French men-of-war arrived in the Tagus.

SWITZERLAND.—Council of State of Geneva had formally declined to let to Federal Council to remove certain foreigners from Geneva.

FIRST EMPLOYMENT OF COAL AS FUEL.

As an evidence of the vast difficulty experienced by introducers of new articles, from the prejudices of a community alone, we may mention a fact in relation to the employment of the useful material of coal as fuel. When coal was first introduced into England as a fuel, the prejudice against it was so strong that the Commons petitioned the Crown to prohibit the "noxious" fuel. A royal proclamation having failed to abate the nuisance, a commission was issued to ascertain who burned coal within the city of London and its neighborhood, and to punish them by fine for the first offence, and by demolition of their furnaces if they persisted in transgressing. A law was finally passed making it a capital offence to burn coal in the city, and only permitting it to be used in the forges in the vicinity. It is stated that among the records in town of London, a document was once found purporting that in the time of Edward I. a man had been tried, convicted and executed for the crime of burning coal in London! It took three centuries to entirely erase this prejudice.

On which side of the church does the yew-tree grow? The outside.

A Horrible Shipwreck.

WOMAN AND CHILD PROBABLY STARVED TO DEATH.—New York, Oct. 30.—New Orleans papers of Sunday contain the following:

Capt. Farley of ship Wm. Singer, arrived yesterday from London, says that on the 26th of September last, in lat. 38 44, lon 45 57 he discovered a wreck to the northward which proved to be the bark—Mayflower—of New York, with her bulwarks, gone, and nothing standing but her mizen mast. On sending a boat on board they found human bones strewn about the deck, and the bodies of a woman and child in the last stages of decomposition.

The only articles on board which could be identified, were a bundle of shirts, socks and handkerchiefs marked "A." in red, and "B. D. J." and "J. D. J." in blue thread; a chronometer dial marked "two days"; Lozavett, Leadenhall St. London; No. 279; and several articles of little value, belonging to the master or mate, and a silver watch "No. 9059, G. J. Cran, maker, London." She was loaded with stone, and had evidently been boarded before, as she was stripped to the gunwales.

The Mayflower was capsized August 3, lat. 41 lon 44 on the voyage from New Orleans for Bordeaux.

Capt. Platt and seven others were saved, and fifteen persons, with the captain's wife, were lost. She had nine passengers.

MARINE DISASTER.—New York Oct. 31.—Ship Dr. Barth, Capt. Meyer, of and for Hamburg, has returned to this port, and reports having experienced a terrific E. N. E. gale on the 25th which drove her on her

begin ends; the vessel working very badly, was obliged to cut away main and mizzen mast to right the ship; then found the cargo was shifted and nearly five feet of water in the hold; the gale lasted till the 20th, during which split rudder, stove wheel-house and bulwarks—had decks swept and received other damage; after its abatement the pumps had to be kept in continued motion for 48 hours to free the vessel.

On the 15th in lat. 38 45, lon. 67, at 4 P. M., fell in with a boat from the brig Kalsbach, of Halifax, containing Capt. Hayes and crew, in all 17 persons, of that vessel who requested to be taken on board, as their vessel was a perfect wreck. They were received on board and brought to this port.—Captain Hayes reports that he sailed from Cuba, with a cargo of 100 puncheons of rum, for St. John's, N. F., consigned to Stubb & Co. of that place, and on the 24th of October, at 4 P. M., in a heavy gale from N. E. the vessel was holed on her beam ends, which shifted cargo, carrying away the foremast in the step, which tore up the decks badly; about half an hour after cut away mainmast by the deck, when she righted with about six feet of water in her hold.

The foremast, while lying alongside, stove a large hole in the vessel, causing the water to rush in at rapid rate, which was with difficulty partly stopped. Capt. H. and crew remained on deck, subsisting on the damaged provisions until the 28th, when they succeeded in reaching the Doctor Barth.—They saw the ship at midnight of the 27th, but the weather would not permit of their leaving the wreck.

PREACHING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

There is a Presbyterian place of worship on the eight Avenue, New York, in which preaching is carried on under rather disadvantageous circumstances. It appears that almost adjoining it is a German lager-beer and dancing saloon, which is kept in full blast on Sundays. There, half a dozen sturdy Teutons blow away as if for dear life, and the noise of shuffling and dancing, and the clanging of lager-beer glasses, is the only thing that breaks the silence of the Sabbath, that usually quiet neighborhood. It was bad enough to have the Sunday newsboys bawling their wares in church doors, but when it comes to the horrid grunting of trombones and the screeching of clarionets and piccolo, then it is beyond all endurance. A correspondent writes that it is quite useless to attempt to listen to a sermon on the atonement while the minister is endeavouring to make himself heard above the strains of a band who are endeavouring to excite the dancers by Strauss' Waltzes.

EXTRAORDINARY COMPROMISE.—At the last Durham assizes, a "very deaf old lady" who brought an action for damages against a neighbor, was being examined, when the judge suggested a compromise and instructed counsel to ask her what she would take to settle matters. What will you take? the gentleman in the bobtail asked of the old lady. The old lady only shook her head. "His lordship wants to know what will you take?" asked the counsel again, this time bawling as loud as he could in the old lady's ear. "I thank his lordship kindly," the ancient dame answered stoutly; "and if it is no ill convenience to him, I'll take a little warm ale."

ly," the ancient dame answered stoutly; "and if it is no ill convenience to him, I'll take a little warm ale."

A SLIGHT HINT.—An editor out West thus talks to his non-paying subscribers: "Wagons cannot run without wheels, boots without steam, bullfrogs jump without legs, or newspapers be carried on evicting without money no more than a dog can wag his tail when he ain't got none. Our subscribers are all good, but what good does a man's goodness do when it don't do any good. We have no doubt every one thinks that all have paid except him, and as we are a clever fellow and his a little matter it will make no difference."

ELEMENT AND ROBBERY IN TORONTO.—A man named Lewis Dunn, a barber for a hotel in Toronto, closed on Monday 15th inst., with the wife of Mr. John Osborne of the Union Hotel of that city. The guilty pair carried off with them \$250 belonging to Osborne. It appears they went westward by the Grand Trunk afternoon train, the woman riding out in a buggy to Weston, and there joining the carriage Dunn. It was found, had taken tickets for London, but by making use of the telegraph, it was ascertained that they had left the train at Guelph, and put up for the night at Thorp's Hotel. The Police authorities there were telegraphed late on Monday night, and by this time, time they have doubtless been arrested. Dunn was about twenty-eight years of age. The woman is about thirty, and has been married for some years, but has no family.

CHIPPINGS.

If twelve dozen make one gross; how many will make one grocer?

A lady is sometimes much struck with a man before marriage, and by him afterwards.

Advertisement, by a lady on the shady side of feity—"Lost, a host of charms."

There is nothing so bad which will not admit of something, to be said in its defence.

No woman is so insignificant as to be sure her example can do hurt.

What great phenomenon had a name most expressive of his profession as a researcher in heads? Combe.

"How do my customers like the milk I sell them?"—"Oh, they all think it of the first water."

All difference of opinions among mankind is nothing more than a difference in their knowledge.

It is a Chinese maxim, that for every man who does not work, and for every woman who is idle, somebody must suffer cold or hunger.

The crew of a sailing boat threw out all her ballast. She was consequently upset—destroyed by lightning.

It is a remarkable fact that however well young ladies may be versed in grammar, very few of them can decline matrimony.

Pitch upon that corpse of life which is the most useful and custom will render it the most agreeable.

We have heard of a desperate fellow, who swore that he would commit suicide, even if he should perish in the attempt.

RATHER ANOMALOUS.—How do you account for this? The compass has four points, and yet a pair of compasses only has two!

Our flatterers will tell us anything sooner than our faults, or what they know we do not like to hear.

The regard one shows economy is like that one shows an old aunt, who is to leave us something at last.

BEAUTY AND WIT.—Handsome features alone are incapable of expressing real beauty, as speech alone is incapable of expressing real wit.

As we rise from childhood to youth, we look with contempt on the toys and trifles upon which our hearts have hitherto been set.

"Shall I have your hand?" said an exquisite to a belle, as the dance was about to commence. "With all my heart," was the soft response.

"Dan," said a little four year old, giving me ten cents to buy a monkey.

"We have one monkey in the house now," said his elder brother.

"Who is it?" said the little fellow.

"You," was the reply.

"Then give me ten cents to buy the monkey some candy."

His brother "shook over" immediately.

How can five persons divide five eggs so that each man shall receive one, and still one remain in the dish? One takes the dish with the egg.

A point on a lady's lip shows a bad place in her heart.

8 Pills

THE SICK

Stomach.

May 1, 1853.

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