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# The Standard.

## OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Evangelium est optimum.—Cic.

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### LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPER

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### IMPORTANT FROM SABLE ISLAND.

Wreck of a large Ship—Crew in Mutiny—Robbery by American Fishermen.

We have intelligence that a large Ship "The Amazon," from Liverpool, bound to New York, with a cargo of Gas coal is ashore at Sable Island—crew in a mutinous state. The Governor of the Island has sent a despatch to the Chairman of the Board of Works, requesting that they be immediately removed from the island.  
The Amazon after having run ashore, was boarded by two American fishing craft, and robbed of a great deal of valuable property, comprising ships material, copper, &c.—These craft having been followed by the Governor and the Island crew, were overtaken, and upon remonstrance, one of them returned to the island and restored the goods so taken—the other, refusing to do, pursued her course.  
The names of the vessels and their masters were obtained, and will be given in our next. Steps have been taken by the Executive to despatch a vessel to the Island to remove the crew, and the public may rest assured that the whole affair will be promptly investigated. [Halifax Sun.

### VARIOUS ITEMS.

#### DEFINITION OF LIBERTY.

"The liberties of nations are from God and nature, not from kings."—*Algeron Sidney.*

Many definitions have been given of liberty. Most of these deserve no notice whatever; but there are two which, having been adopted by celebrated men, merit consideration. The first of these is the definition of the Roman lawyers, that liberty is the power of doing that which is not forbidden by the laws. The other is, that liberty is the power of doing all that we ought to be allowed to do. Of these two, it appears to me, the first includes too little, and the second too much. Liberty consists in being able to do what the law permits, a despotism, established by law, is a free government. Napoleon, for instance, scarcely ever violated in France the laws he had made; these laws, however, were tyrannical. If no country is free except where no unjust prohibitions and no unnecessary penal laws are found, it is impossible to say there has ever existed a free government. What shall we say, for instance, to that law of the Twelve Tables, by which it was enacted that insolvent debtors should be given up to their creditors, to be bound in fetters and cords; and which, though no made slaves, they were liable to be treated with the same or greater harshness? Indeed what shall we say to the freedom of any democracy? For, have they not all passed laws measured by the rule of their own passions? Even England whose governing power is founded expressly from a composition of conflicting forces, has admitted on her statute-book many an unjust and cruel enactment. A complete definition of liberty is perhaps impossible. Nor is liberty all of one kind.—A nation may have one kind and be deprived of another. The greatest advantages, however, which a community can procure to itself, by uniting under one government, may, perhaps, be comprehended under the titles of Civil Liberty, Personal Liberty, and Political Liberty.

By civil liberty, I mean the power of doing that, and that only, which is not forbidden by the laws. This definition comprehends the security of person and of property.

By personal liberty, I mean the power of doing that which the laws only is criminal. Eligibility to office may also be comprehended under this head.

By political liberty, I mean the acknowledged and legal right of the people to control their government, or take a share in it. Each of these kinds of liberty should be allowed to exist in as great a proportion as possible. They were all comprehended by Cromwell's representative under the names of "the peace and security, the rights and privileges of the people."—*Lord J. Russell.*

#### STEAM POWER.

About 250 years B. C., Hero of Alexandria formed a toy which exhibited some of the powers of steam, and which was moved by its power.

A. D. 429 Anthemius, an architect, arranged several cauldrons of water, each covered with the wide bottom of a leather bag, which rose to a narrow top, with pipes extended to the rafters of the adjoining building. A fire was kindled beneath the cauldrons, and the house was shaken by the efforts of the steam ascending the tubes. This is the first notice of the power of steam recorded.

In 1543, June 18, Blasco D. Garay tried a steamboat of 200 tons with tolerable success at Barcelona Spain. It consisted of a cauldron of boiling water, and a moveable wheel on each side of the ship. It was laid aside as impracticable. A present however, was made to Garay.

In 1650 the first railroad was constructed at Newcastle on Tyne.  
The first idea of a steam-engine in England was in the Marquis of Worcester's History of Inventions, A. D. 1663.

In 1710 Newcomen made the first steam-engine in England.

In 1717 patents were granted to Savary for the first application of the steam-engine.

1764 James Watt made the first perfect steam-engine in England.

In 1785 Jonathan Hulls set forth the idea of steam navigation.

In 1778 Thomas Paine first proposed this application in America.

In 1781 Marquis Jouffrey constructed one on the Rhone.

In 1875 two Americans published a work on it.

In 1780 William Symington made a voyage in one on the Forth and Clyde canal.

In 1801 this experiment was repeated.

In 1782 Ramsey propelled a boat by steam in New York.

In 1787 John Fitch, of Philadelphia, navigated a boat by a steam engine on the Delaware.

In 1793 Robert Fulton first began to apply his attention to steam.

In 1793 Oliver Evans, a native of Philadelphia, constructed a locomotive steam engine to travel on a turnpike road.

The first steam vessel that crossed the Atlantic was the Savannah, in the month of June, 1819, from Charleston to Liverpool.

*Hunt's Merchants Magazine.*

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.—The weather was melting hot yesterday until late in the afternoon, the sky was overcast, and there was every appearance of a storm. At half past three o'clock there was a rush of wind which whirled the dust high into the air, covered the surface of the St. Lawrence with spray, and lashed the water into foam. The wind being westerly, the vessels off the Point Levis shore had great difficulty in keeping their anchors. Boats and timber which had broken away from the shore, were to be seen adrift, and the barque "Nord" opposite Tibbit's Cove. It is said that some of the hands were missing. About the same time an awful catastrophe occurred at Gilmour's Cove. The steamer St. Pierre, one of the ferry boats sometimes employed in towing, having put on board of the steamer for Montreal from a vessel in the stream upwards of 200 passengers, proceeded to Gilmour's Cove to take a barge in tow, and while preparing to do so her boiler burst, and out of 10 persons who were on board 8 perished. [Quebec Chronicle.

The St. Anthony Express, this morning some railroad appointments in that territory: "We understand that a number of M. D.'s have been engaged in the Great Railroad to the Pacific. From our knowledge of the young men whose services have been secured, we predict they will render complete satisfaction to the Company. It is but fair to state that M. D., in this case, stands for Mule Driver."

"BEFORE AND BEHIND THE CURTAIN."

Herr Alexander, the self-styled "wizzard of the world," some time ago left Chicago in great haste, and forgot to settle certain items of indebtedness which he had contracted here for printing, and other et ceteras, connected with his magic shaws. In the hurry of departure, he unfortunately left at the depot a couple of large boxes, which the creditors of his wizzardry immediately pounced upon, and which were found to contain the implements of his trade. Still more unlucky for the professors of diablerie, these articles reveal the modus operandi of their business—showing how it is done—and how it isn't. We beg pardon of all "wizzards" for letting the public into their secrets, but as we are not sworn to privacy, we cannot be reproached for violation of confidence, and moreover, as the knowledge gained is of such stupendous consequence, we deem it a duty to give it for the "cause of public enlightenment."

The most cumbersome article of this "stock in trade," is the large copper kettle, in which Dr. Faustus and the Devil were wont to boil their dinners. This kettle is suspended before the audience, and into it are thrown several pails full of water, which is suddenly converted into solid ice, or mysteriously metamorphosed into half a dozen pigeons, rabbits, &c., &c., which on removing the cover, hurry away in every direction. All this is the silliest humbuggery in the world to all such as can perceive that this mysterious kettle is made with double sides, with a vacancy between them into which the water passes, and thence is drawn upwards through the bail and suspending rods, which are hollow, and passes off in the manner of a siphon to a tub below the stage. The cover is sufficiently large to contain the birds and rabbits, which, by turning the knob of the cover, are let down, together with the separatix that concealed them into the kettle.

The celebrated "bottle feat"—of pouring a great variety of wines and liquors from a common glass bottle—is no less simple, and when understood, no less silly, than the foregoing. The common glass bottle, borrowed from the audience; is of course not the one used on these occasions, but is exchanged for another made of japanned tin, and furnished internally with receptacles for the different kinds of liquor. Each receptacle has a valve, and these valves may be opened and closed at pleasure, by stops on the outside of the bottle, arranged for the fingers like the keys of a musical instrument. The compartments having no connection with the mouth of the bottle, except by the valves, the bottle may at any time be rinsed with water, and then more liquor poured out. There are a couple of those "inexhaustible bottles" in the "present collection, both of which are soon to be sold to the highest bidder. We advise parties going to California or the lumber regions, to buy and take them along—they may thus carry a respectable retail liquor shop in each pocket.

The "Ethereal Suspension" is another trick of the jugglers, at which people with large marvellousness were staring with open mouths and elevated eye-brows, a short time ago. The strong iron machinery for suspending the body in a horizontal position, is among the articles disclosed by the opening of Alexander's boxes.

A small piece of brass ordinance, calculated for the use of gold watches, canary birds, &c., for a remuneration is another of the interesting collection. There are also a great variety of other articles, numbering altogether some fifty or sixty, designed for various uses in the black art. There is but one marvel, however to us, connected with all this necromancy business, which is the success that has attended the multitude of characters who parade through the country, performing these juggling tricks. More money has been made by some of these fellows, than by Forrest, Jenny Lind, or any respectable person who appeared before an audience; and tomorrow, we could not find a room large enough to hold those who flock to see him. As a class there is not a set of more villainous scamps out of the penitentiary than these same "magicians," and we deprecate the taste in an intelligent public which will lend them any moiety of patronage or encouragement. [Chicago Journal.

THE POTATO ROT.—H. Denoyer of Union county, Ill., writes to the St. Louis Republican that he has found a perfect cure and preventive of the potato rot, and which also "restores the potato to its primitive vigor, and the product is not only sound, but double the size, consequently producing twice the quantity, on the same ground, and the vines grow much larger, and remain their freshness and vitality until the frost kills them." The remedy is as follows:—

Take one peck of fine salt and mix it thoroughly with half a bushel of Nova Scotia plaster or gypsum, (the plaster is the best) and immediately after hoeing the potatoes the 2nd time, or just as the young potato begins to set, sprinkle on the main vines next to the ground, a table spoon full of the mixture to each hill, and be sure to get it on the main vines, as it is found that the rot proceeds from a sting of an insect in the vine, and the mixture coming in contact with the vine, kills the effect of it, before it reaches the potato.

TO RAISE CUCUMBERS OR SQUASHES.—Take a large barrel, or hogshead, saw it in two in the middle, and bury each half in the ground even with the top. Then take a small keg and bore a small hole in the bottom. Place the keg in the centre of the barrel, the top even with the ground, and fill in the barrel around the keg with rich earth, suitable for the growth of cucumbers. Plant your seed midway between the edges of the barrel and the keg, and make a kind of arbor a foot or two high for the vines to run on.—When the ground becomes dry, pour water in the keg in the evening—it will pass out of the bottom of the keg into the barrel, and rise up to the roots of the vines, and keep them moist and green. Cucumbers cultivated in this way will grow to a great size, as they are made independent both of drought and wet weather. In wet weather the barrel can be covered, and in dry the ground can be kept moist by pouring water in the keg.

Wellington, contrary to general belief, was born a sickly child, like Turcotte; he was weakly when young, and passed two years at Angers, chiefly on a sofa, playing with a pet dog. He remembered his previous carelessness with no pleasure, and seldom referred to it. His real life began in India, where his body ripened by that genial sun, and the exercise of command called forth every dormant capability of the general and the statesman. The flesh brush and ice water—long his sole beverage—are said to have been the main instruments for preserving health afterwards.

CHINA.—The Rebellion.—The present Tartar dynasty of China, after ruling the empire for 235 years, or from the time of our unwarlike James, seems at length tottering to its fall. It has already lasted nearly three times as long as the Mogul dynasty.—It seems indeed surprising how long, considering its feebleness, it has endured. It has for a considerable time, however, been in a state of decay.

The Tartar militia, except in more panoply, had become no better than Chinese; they were already enough, as we ourselves found, to commit suicide, but not to fight for their emperor. The present rebellion is of Chinese against Tartar nationality, and hitherto the Chinese mob have proved better soldiers than the Tartar army. The rebellion, which originated in the Province of Hsienan, in about the 27th degree of North latitude, has now extended to Kiangnan, in the 32d degree; and there seems to be little doubt, from the latest accounts, but that the rebels are in possession of Nankin, the capital of the last native race of emperors, and the fatal spot in which we ourselves destroyed the prestige of Tartar invincibility.

If this be, then, really true, the overthrow of the Tartars must follow, for the position commands the navigation, not only of the greatest of the navigable rivers of China, but also of the grand canal, which leads from it to Peking, both together forming the highway by which the seat of government is supplied, not only with corn and salt, but also with the tributes of the Southern provinces, for the most part in kind. In his need the emperor, as if he were no better than a European King, has published a most pitiful proclamation, calling on his subjects for help and promising a hundred reforms which he never thought of in his prosperity, and when he had the power to carry them into effect.

It took the present Manchou Tartars the best part of half a century to achieve the complete conquest of China from North to South; and that was a period of great anarchy and disorder, accompanied of course by much loss of life and property, and the exercise of great ferocity by the victorious shepherds. The expulsion of the invaders will follow the success of the rebellion, and the result must be long-continued disorder. This will certainly put to hazard our trade, which of one kind or another is of the annual value of £40,000,000, our Indian revenue from opium of £2,500,000, and our English tea duties of £6,000,000. These are serious considerations, and yet we have nothing for it but to watch the course of events. [London Ex.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—The Emperor Nicholas breakfasts on a cup of tea and a rusk; dines on a little fish, a cutlet, or a chop, with a sauce and a glass of cherry and water. He suffers from an internal disease, and is obliged to be abstemious. Then what is the use of being an Emperor after all? With a table loaded with every luxury, with cellars stocked with the choicest wines, he is obliged to live as moderately as a man with an income of £100 a year. He can make laws for his subjects as he pleases; but nature has made a law as binding upon him as upon the meanest serf in his dominions. He may put to death those who disobey his laws, but he disobeys with equal poise those under which he lives. A good appetite, and health to make its gratification safe, would be poorly exchanged for imperial honors.

HOW MUCH A DOG KNOWS.—A gentleman by the name of Ramsden Read, who resides in Lowell, has a large black dog by the name of Caesar, who was accustomed to visit a daguerrotype saloon with Mr. Read's daughter. One day, on her visit there, she tried to make her dog have his daguerrotype taken, but she could not succeed. In about a week, on the first day of April, the keeper of this saloon heard a tap on the door; on opening it he found Caesar there, he comes in and places himself before the glass, and the keeper, seeing what he is about, sets his glass and takes his daguerrotype. When finished he did it up and tied it round Caesar's neck; Caesar then proceeded to his master, who thought some one was trying to play an April fool upon him, would not touch it, but at last he opened it and found the beautiful daguerrotype of Caesar. [Bunker Hill Aurora.

NO ACCOUNTING FOR TASTE.—In the early part of the 18th century, a farmer from a little village near Tadcaster, was condemned to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, for cow stealing; his wife called to see him a few days previous to his execution to take her last farewell, when she asked if he would "like the children to see him executed;" to which he promptly replied, "No, what must they come for?" "Humph!" she replied, "you are just as you always was; you never wanted the children to have a bit of pleasure!"

THE AGE OF GOLD.—The Daily News, after commenting on the great changes that have been wrought by free trade in the social condition of the country, relates the following interesting facts:—

A few weeks ago, the workpeople at Ash-ton, Stalybridge, Oldham, Lees, and neighboring towns, finding that they could not bring about a reduction of the hours of work by negotiations with their masters, resorted to the expedient of quietly leaving the machinery at six in the evening (after ten hours labor), putting on their over-coats and marching out of the mills in a body. One large mill owner at Stalybridge having heard that his people (to the number of 1,000 and upwards) were thus going to desert work one evening, ran down to the front door, and, closing it, placed his back against the barriers. The people came down in a body sufficiently easy to have forced an egress, but on being told they should not pass, very good temperedly seated themselves on the factory stairs. A deep silence prevailed for a few minutes, but at length one of the workpeople addressing the others, said, "Well, lads, it's no use sitting here as if we had lost our tongues; suppose we have a song!" The proposition was received with rapturous applause, and a happy thought of the leader's at once selected the national chant whose burden (sure to meet with most general sympathy) is,—

"Britons never shall be slaves!"

Up the winding staircase, six or seven stories high, and through the long, deserted rooms of that factory, such a chorus had never resounded before; and its effect was almost electric, for the employer, turning on his heel with an ill suppressed laugh, at once gave up the contest, and left his people to go home as soon as they listed."

DOMESTIC HABITS OF OUR ANCESTORS.—

Erasmus, who visited England in the early part of the sixteenth century, gives a curious description of an English interior of the better class. The furniture was rough; the walls unplastered, but sometimes wainscotted or hung with tapestry; and the floors covered with rushes, which were not changed for months. The dogs and cats had free access to the eating-rooms, and fragments of meat and bones were thrown to them; which they devoured among the rushes, leaving what they could not eat to rot there, with the draining of beer vessels and all manner of unmentionable abominations. There was nothing like refinement or elegance in the luxury of the higher ranks; the indulgence which their wealth permitted consisted in rough and wasteful profusion. Salt beef and strong ale constituted the principal part of Queen Elizabeth's breakfast, and similar refreshments were served to her in bed for supper. At a series of entertainments given in York by the nobility in 1630, where each exhausted his invention to outdo the others, it was universally admitted that Lord Goring won the palm for the magnificence of his feast. The description of this supper will give us a good idea of what was then thought magnificent; it consisted of four huge brazen pigs piping hot, bitted and harnessed with ropes of sausages to a huge pudding in a bag, which served for a chariot. [The Sixteenth Revolution.

FACETIE.

TOO DEAR.—A pair of rustic lovers had resolved to make a match of it, and the prudent bridegroom went about the parish asking the cheapest road to wedded bliss. The conclusion to which he came was complimentary to the church. The registrar's charge was so substantial, that he thought he might as well employ "a real parson" at once, and then "the job would be sure to stand!" So off he went to church with his bride, and made her his own "for better or worse." The knot tied, he asked for the "reconin," and was thunderstruck by the announcement of "fourteen shillings." He proposed seven. Heads were shaken; "no half price" was the rule. "Then," said Hodges, handing over the full sum in a fume, "I'm blow'd if ever I get wed longer any more!" The priest could no longer maintain his gravity—the man's threat was too dull to be resisted. He thought it so good that he rewarded its author by returning the fees, and making him a present of his first wife gratis.

We have to acknowledge the receipt, from a kind friend, of a basket of eggs, and depend upon it, they are not walnuts; one of them girded six and a half inches the smallest way. This is not bad for the common hens of the country, we think they can crow over most any other hens of the kind in the Province. [Carlton Sentinel.

WIRE LACE.—At Nottingham, England, the great centre of the lace manufacture, they are now manufacturing a most beautiful fabric of lace for window and bed curtains, &c., of iron wire. Verily, this is an iron age.