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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E scribitur sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 32] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1851. [Vol. 18

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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 publisher may continue to send them till all arrearages are paid. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, 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.

STEEL AND GOLD PENS.

The earliest instruments used for writing were reeds, and they are still used in China and many other countries. It is not possible to tell when quills were first introduced. Some illuminated manuscripts of a very old date, represent the quill in the hand of the clerk. The Dutch were long famous for the manufacture of quills, the process of which was kept secret, but was carried to London by a Jew, and the quill business in England is still in the hands of that ancient people. The quill is now almost superseded by the steel pen, and the steel pen is in a great measure being superseded by the gold pen. The invention of the steel pen is not of an old date, but who the inventor was and the exact time when he invented it, is a piece of information which we have not, but would like to possess. All that we know about their origin is, that Mr. John Perry of London, was the first to give them elasticity by making slits in their sides. The manufacture of steel pens is now very extensive. The steel is rolled into very thin sheets about four inches broad and three feet long. They are placed successively under a stamping press and pieces of the proper form cut out with great rapidity. The nib is afterwards formed and likewise the slit in proper dies. The pens are then cleaned by being introduced into thousands of them into a tin cylinder, to which is communicated a violent motion by cranks, one to throw the pens up and down in one direction and the other to throw them up and down in the tin case in another direction—the tin case being hung like an eccentric. The pens are thus rubbed against one another and in three hours they are taken out bright and clean. They are afterwards tempered.

The Gold Pen is an American invention, said to have been invented by a clergyman, who communicated the idea to Mr. Brown of this city, who made the first gold pen in 1836. About two years ago, we were informed that a Mr. Smith in Saratoga Co. this State, had made a gold pen for his own use about twenty years ago, but we cannot speak positively on this point, although the information was received from a very credible source.

In the manufacture of gold pens, the metal is first rolled out by machinery into thin strips the required thickness of the pen and then it is cut out by a die in pieces for the pens, of a form nearly like a pyramid erected on a square base. After this the work is all done by hand except rounding the channel by a die; and cutting the slit, which is a very scientific operation, performed in a way which few would suppose, and which is kept somewhat of a secret. The pens—the best—are pointed with Rhodium—not Iridium as has been commonly reported, and they are ground down in a peculiar manner to the writing point. American gold pens are now manufactured and extensively used in London, and if we are indebted to England for the steel pen, we have returned the compliment. It is calculated that 1,200,000 gold pens were manufactured in this country in 1833, and more than 800 pounds of gold used in their manufacture, a high estimate no doubt, but many many gold pens and pens are now made. It is our opinion that an amalgam of gold and steel would make a super excellent pen. Very little gold would be required, as a small portion of that metal combined with iron, makes it anti-corrosive and no rhodium would be required for pointing.

The most extensive and famous manufacturers of gold pens in the world, are A. G. Bagley & Co., Broadway, this city. They have succeeded Mr. Brown, and Albert G. Bagley has been engaged in the manufacture from its very origin. [Scientific American.]

CASTING BELLS.

Large bells are usually cast in loam moulds, being swept up, by means of wooden or metal patterns, whose contour is an exact representation of the inner and outer surfaces of the intended bell. Sometimes, indeed, the whole exterior of the bell is moulded in wax, which serves as a model to form the impression in the sand, the wax being melted out, previous to pouring in the metal. This plan is rarely pursued, and is only feasible when the casting is small. The inscriptions, ornamental scrolls &c. usually found on bells, are put on the clay mould separately, being moulded in wax or clay, and stuck on while soft. The same plan is also pursued with regard to the ears, or supporting lugs, by which the bell is hung—[Ib.]

Origin of the Electric Telegraph.—Upwards of sixty years ago (or in 1787-89) when Arthur Young was travelling in France, he met with a Monsieur Lomond, "a very ingenious and inventive mechanic," who had made a remarkable discovery in electricity. "You write two or three words on a piece of paper," says Young; "he takes it with him into a room, and turns a machine enclosed in a cylindrical case, at the top of which is an electrometer, a small fine pin ball. A wire connects with a similar cylinder and electrometer, in a distant apartment and his wife, by remarking the corresponding motions of the ball writes down the words they in-

dictate, from which it appears he has formed, an alphabet of motions. As the length of the wire makes no difference in the effect, a correspondence might be carried on at any distance. Whatever the use may be the invention is beautiful."

Cause of Dark Color of the Skin.—Darkness of complexion has been attributed to the sun's power, from the age of Solomon to this day. "Look not upon me, because I am black," because the sun had looked upon me. And no doubt, that, to a certain degree, the opinion is well founded. The invisible rays in the solar beams, which change vegetable color, and have been employed with such remarkable effects in the Daguerreotype, act upon every substance upon which they fall, producing mysterious and wonderful changes in their molecular state, man not excepted.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE STANDARD.

St. Patrick, July 30, 1851.

Mr. Editor—Sir,
I beg, through the medium of your columns, to tender my very best respects to the inhabitants of District No. 3. (Back-bay) to this Parish, for the disinterested friendship, brotherly kindness, and Christian fellowship, which they manifested towards me, while I officiated as teacher in their District School. I do assure them, that I shall always cherish the like friendly feelings towards them, and particularly their children, for whose mental improvement I laboured with untiring exertions; and as soon as it is in my power to serve them again in the same capacity, they may constantly rely on my renewed efforts in the faithful discharge of the duties incumbent upon them.

Humble & obed. servt.,
JAMES BROWN,
Teacher, No. 7

Cause of Waves.—The friction of the wind combines with the tide in agitating the surface of the ocean, and, according to the theory of undulations, each produces its effect independently of the other. Wind, however, not only raises waves, but causes a transfer of superficial water also. Attraction between the particles of air and water, as well as the pressure of the atmosphere, brings its lower stratum into adhesive contact with the surface of the sea. If the motion of the wind be parallel to the surface, there will still be friction, but the water will be smooth as a mirror; but if it be inclined, in however small a degree, a ripple will appear. The friction raises a minute wave, whose elevation projects the water beyond it from the wind, which consequently impinges on the surface, at a small angle; thus, each in pulse combining with the other produces an undulation which continually advances.

Pride.—I never saw pride in a noble nature, nor humility in an unworthy mind.—Of all the trees, I observe that God hath chosen the vine, a low plant, that creeps upon the helpless wall. Of all beasts, the soft and patient lamb. Of all birds, the mild and gentle dove. When God appeared to Moses, it was not in the lofty cedar, nor the sturdy oak, nor the spreading pine; but in a bush—a humble, slender, abject bush; as if he would by these elections check the conceited arrogance of man. Nothing procures love like humility. Nothing hate, like pride.

New Brunswick is a paradise of office holders. The Legislature recently proposed to provide a retired allowance for Mr. Mr. Baillie, the present Surveyor General, in consideration of his resigning that office. The proposal was accorded to by Mr. Baillie, and the arrangement confirmed by Earl Grey. The amount of the retired allowance is £500 per annum. [Eastport Sentinel.]

In a certain village in Massachusetts, rum jugs are labelled 'Washing Fluid.' This is very appropriate; for rum has washed many a man clean out of his house, home and humanity.

For simplicity, the Persian government takes precedence of all others. There are only two officers in the Kingdom—the tax-gatherer and the hangman.

STABLE, (NOT TABLE TALK.)—I say, Jim. 'What?'—Take Pete's harness and put it on Jenny Lind—give Napoleon some oats, take Little Neil to water, and then rub down Fanny Essler. 'Aye—aye, sir.'

The following is claimed as good grammar: "That that that that that man uttered was not that that that that other gentleman referred to."

Wages.—A correspondent of the London Observer states it as a fact, that, for several seasons, Mr. Macready received £100 and £120 a week in London; and that lately, at a minor theatre, he was paid the enormous sum of £70 a night; that at another theatre it is said that £200 a week was last season paid to two performers, which is a larger sum than is given to the commander-in-chief of an army, the Lord Chancellor, the Chief Justice of England or the Prime Minister.

So goes the world. A first-rate play-actor will receive for one night's service more than a hard-working laborer can earn in a year, any quantity of glory and adulation thrown in to boot; and a Jenny Lind will exchange her dulcet notes for bank notes, by the hundred per diem, while the daughter of toil can with difficulty keep soul and body together. By plying the needle from early morn till mid night. There are many wrongs to be righted in this world, before the good time coming, of which poets speak, will appear.

But whoever makes wrong should be slow to complain of others.

POETRY.

OH, BE KINDLY.

BY JOHN ANDERSON.

Oh, be kindly! oh, be kindly!
When you labor 'mong the vile,
Ne'er forget that vice has blindly
Darkened all their minds with guile.
If your counsel should not light them
To the haven, as you seek,
Oh, in mercy do not blight them
Farther with the words you speak!
Oh, be kindly to the erring!
Let your words be soft and true,
And, countenances cheering,
Try what kindness you can do.
If their gloom you wish to brighten,
Search for hope and nurse it strong;
Hate has been for ages fighting
On the side of fraud and wrong!
Oh, be kindly to the victim;
Do not magnify his crime;
Rather strive to convince him—
He may yet redeem the time!
Anger is a bad counselor—
Prison records teaching this;
Kindness is a sweet condoler—
All its seeds bud into bliss!
Oh, be kindly, when you reason
With the sinner on his sin!
If your precepts are in season,
Active love will lead him in.
Look at Spring, how she envelops
Stunted woods in garments rare;
So with gentleness develop
Moral flowers as bright and fair!
Oh, be kindly, ever smiling
When you show the slave his thrall;
Few men like to bear reviling
When their hearts are full of gall!
Harshness is a despot's treasure—
Let those copy who esteem;
Christ has left a golden measure—
Wise men love to follow him!
Zephyr winds are soft and loving,
Oh, their balmy breath is kind;
See the streamlets in their raving
Better every flower they find!
True it is that nature rages—
Speaks in accents fierce and strong—
But the wreck, like pictured pages,
Seem to say her rage is wrong!

LABOR SAVING MACHINERY.—It is surprising in the present age of improvement, some men are disposed to find fault with machinery, which has been invented for the purpose of saving labor, alleging that it is a great evil inasmuch as it actually deprives many honest persons from earning a living. But this erroneous—this very machinery increases manual labor. One of the advantages of labor saving machinery is that not only is work done with far greater rapidity, but is infinitely better done, and much easier done. Is a plain surface required? the machine furnishes it better than man can with all his skill. Is a shaft required the sliding lathe shall present it, perfect, in all its proportions.—Is an immense cylinder required to be bored out exact in its dimensions, the machine with scarcely the intervention of a master accomplishes the task. The machine shop has its wonders and beauties, visible only to the eye of the initiated.

LATIN.—A language which is learned with great pain in the early part of life, for the pleasure of forgetting it in the latter part.

Microscopic Discoveries.—Dr. Carpenter noticed particularly the formation of the great beds of chalk, several hundred feet thick, which substance is composed entirely of minute shells; that are invisible to the naked eye. The different cellular structure of shells, and the peculiar organization of the teeth of animals. Dr. Carpenter could trace, even in the invisible fragments of a shell or of a tooth, the class, and sometimes even the species, to which the fragments belonged. Referring to the general cellular structure of all organization, he says that this structure could be seen alike in the leaf, in the bone, in the muscle, and in the blood. That all life seems to originate in single cellular developments, but, notwithstanding this apparent similarity in the original cells, there is no in-

herent though as yet undistinguishable difference, which determines the structure of the plant and of the animal. The bodies of the animalcules which inhabited the shells composing the chalk are still enclosed within them, being the mummies of a former world.

The Montreal Gazette has an excellent article on the Federal Union of the Provinces, from which we make the following extract:—"What we want most is a larger home market, a greater extent of country settled, a more thickly settled population in nearly every portion of the Province. We want, too, more capital. Where is this most readily to be obtained? Why, in England; and we have reason now to believe that she will lend more readily to her Colonies than to strangers. She will lend the more readily to us when she finds us united in our aims and her securities for repayment increased. Why have British capitalists lent readily to the United States? Because the greatness of their territory, and resources, and enterprise, have been made known. By a union, shall we not increase all these grounds of confidence in us? Why has the tide of emigration from Great Britain poured into the United States? For precisely the same reason. Thus both personal ambition and the desire for our national prosperity, should alike prompt each Canadian to desire a union of our fortunes with those of the Lower Provinces bring us, which we have not? We think we have sufficiently answered this.—They can bring us importance in the world's eye; they can bring us almost unbounded resources, for wealth they can increase the home market for our products, they can bring us a seaboard, which in case of a union, must and will be made accessible to us, at all seasons of the year. Is all this nothing? We think it something more. But we shall be asked for the per contra side of the account. We shall endeavour to show this as faithfully as the other, but we must take another day for it."

The Gaspé Gazette of the 10th ult. says:—"The continued rainy and cold weather we have experienced lately, has caused the crops to have a very backward appearance. Cod-fish are still abundant on the coast, and great numbers of American schooners are busily engaged catching mackerel in our waters. Nineteen handsome looking Yankee clipper ships, some of them with their colors flying, as if in mockery of the Canadian government, have been seen from the other day, from our office windows, fishing within a short distance from land."

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Newfoundland papers received since our last, furnish a few items. The prospects for the Fishery, both from the northern and southern sections of the Island, are favorable. After a long prevalence of cold easterly winds, the weather had become more favorable, promising a fair return to the farmer for his outlay and labour. The revenue for the half year ending June 30, show a large increase. Governor Le Marchand was on the eve of taking his departure from the Island. The St. John's folk are looking hopefully to the realization of a project on foot by which St. John's will be made an intermediate port of call, for steam vessels plying between the coast of Ireland and the United States.

CAPE BRETON.—We are rejoiced to learn that the catch of Mackerel to the northward has been very great. At Maindieu and Louisburg, however, very different success has attended the Seine Fishery in consequence of want of knowledge how to draw the seines; this is much to be regretted, and the loss thus sustained will be very great. More caution must in future be taken to secure the aid of efficient persons. The fish caught were taken in nets.

LOSS OF A COTTON SALE.—The New-York correspondent of the Merchants Exchange says that a sale of 2000 bales of cotton was made in Philadelphia, by parties of New York, who lost \$40,000 by the transaction. The cotton would be sent from Philadelphia to Europe.

Advices from Texas to July 18th, have been received. Great excitement prevailed at Rio Grande, in consequence of the Mexicans refusing to deliver up a runaway slave. An armed party of Texans had threatened to capture Fresida. It is said that there are 2000 fugitives in Mexico. The political feeling in Texas is running very high. The prospects of the growing crops are more favorable.

New Flouring Composition.—Saturate a quantity of chalk, or marl, or lime, or loamy clay, or sandy earth, previously reduced to the state of a fine powder, with oil of tar, or mineral-tar, or vegetable naphtha, or any other resinous, oily, or fatty matter.—Then take 1 cwt. of resin, and melt it in a caldron exposed to a gentle fire, until all the water in it is evaporated, and throw into the

caldron 2 cwt. of the saturated chalk, or other earth, and mix it well with the melted resin. Next add from three to six pounds of liquid india rubber, or from three to six pounds of essential oil of tar, or some other oily or fatty substance, and after that from 3 to 6 pounds of sulphur; and finally 2 cwt. of fine dry grit, keeping all the while the contents of the caldron well stirred, till the whole are thoroughly amalgamated. When cool, the compound is of a statish grey color, and of a close granular texture.

This compound may be used by being laid down in a hot and fluent state, and of sufficient thickness; or combined with any of the natural asphaltes, or bitumen, or with wood or stone, to make a perfectly anti-damp flooring, durable and cheap.

Scientific Prophecy.—About nine years ago, Mr. Hall, of Wilton, Ct., then a remarkable good student in his collegiate course, was suddenly deprived of his reason and memory. In those circumstances his father, Rev. Mr. Hall, sent him to Hartford; but finding no relief, he sent him to Dr. Chaplain, of Cambridge, Mass. The Dr. said there was no relief for him at that time, but at the age of thirty-six or seven, there would be a change; that the brain was too much expanded for the cranium, and there would at that age be a contraction which would enable it to act healthfully.

His anxious father and family saw their hopes pre-emptorily deferred for 19 years.—That time has recently expired, and to their great joy the prophecy is fulfilled. The man began to enquire after his books as if he had just laid them down, and resumed his mathematical studies where he left them. There was no trace on his mind of this long blank in his life or of any thing which had occurred in it, and he did not know that he was almost forty years of age.

Counting-House

A L M A N A C.
1851.

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JAN.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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