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The Standard.
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A. W. Smith.

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Advertising by the year as may be agreed on

Arrival of the Steamship
ATLANTIC.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Atlantic has arrived at New York, with dates to the 16th ult. The commercial news was scarcely as favorable as was expected. In the House of Lords, June 14th, the Government gave notice that it would suspend the progress of the bill providing for the surrender of French criminals.

The Earl of Derby stated, that the claims of Peru to the Lobo Islands were undisputed by England. The Fifeshire Journal says, that Sir David Brewster has demonstrated that the immense diamond which figured in the Exhibition, is not the genuine Cullinan, but a very fine diamond nevertheless, and the one that Shah Soohab gave up to the British as the real "Mountain of Light."

The National Exhibition at Cork attracts a great number of visitors. The Catholic Defence Association are busy preparing for the approaching election. They have just issued a lengthy address to the Roman Catholic electors, calling on them to set aside party interests, and support those candidates only who will vote for repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, the Secular Colleges, and all other ameliorations demanded by their creed.

FRANCE.
The news from France is extremely dull. Standards were presented by Gen. Gouan to the French troops in Rome on the 2d ult. Government has decided to withdraw the allowance granted during the past 22 years to Popish Refugees in France.

Some other public functionaries have refused the oaths, among them M. Courgeon, Professor of History at the College of Bordeaux. The "Toucan" says that but one naval officer has refused to swear allegiance.

DENMARK.
By a decision of the Council of State of the 7th inst., Denmark refuses to acknowledge the loans raised and debts contracted by the insurrectionary Governments of 1848, and the following years. All obligations on account of these loans, compulsory or voluntary, on the part of the Treasury of the kingdom, is disavowed. The notes issued by the Danish Government, according to the decree of February 1 and March 16, 1851, for the purpose of replacing the illegal notes of the Government of the Duchies at that time in circulation, to the amount of 4,500,000 marks banco, will continue in course, and be received as before at all the government establishments.

SWITZERLAND.
The Neuchâtel question becomes more complicated. On the 7th ult. the Federal Flag of Switzerland was brought from Basle to the city of Neuchâtel, and set up in the centre of a square formed by officers of the Canton. The Major of the Neuchâtel Rifle Corps then addressed the officers, calling on them to be true to that flag, and, if necessary, the Federal Government would assist them in maintaining their independence. A large crowd witnessed the ceremony.

EGYPT.
Said Pasha, (whose arrival in France we have before noted,) has fallen under suspicion since his departure. His pla had been searched, and a quantity of arms found; and over one hundred persons, supposed to be his accomplices in political conspiracy, have been arrested, and sent to the Citadel of Cairo. A tribe of Bedouins, 100 strong, who are in his interest, have escaped to Benghazi, and placed themselves beyond the reach of pursuit.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.
The steamer Crescent City arrived at New York on Monday afternoon, with California dates to the 1st of June. She brings 400 passengers, and two million dollars in gold dust on freight, and half a million in the hands of passengers.

The British ship Sir Chas. Napier arrived at San Francisco May 21st, in 99 days from Panama, with 120 passengers. During her passage, 36 died on board.

The intelligence from the mining regions is very satisfactory, and large specimens of the ore continue to be dug up. Business at San Francisco was brisk, but transactions not very large.

Trade active at Sacramento, but little doing in Stockton. At the meeting of merchants called to consider the auction tax law, it has been decided not to pay the tax.

The news from the interior is favourable. Crime is diminishing, the crops abundant, and the population is increasing rapidly. A revolution broke out recently in Lower California, which is said to have been successful.

One lump of solid gold weighing 69 ounces, was dug out from Mr. Linberg's lot at Sonora, in the Main street, a few doors below the Post Office.

A quartz vein of unusual richness had

The Standard.
OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 267 SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1852. [Vol. 19]

been discovered on French Gulch, near Shasta.

Great apprehension exist in the State of Sonora that the troubles existing between the French and Americans will produce a feeling of irritation against the French in the mines.

The Indians are still committing depredations in Los Angeles county.

One hundred and forty citizens had united in a petition to Congress, claiming for the Catholic priests the right of holding the church at the mission of San Gabriel.

A new pattern is proposed for the gold dollar, only a very few of which have been struck. It is in the form of a ring, being as large and thick as a ninepence, with a hole in the center sufficiently large to make the piece of the requisite weight. It is a very handsome coin, and it is said, much more convenient than the one now in use, and which is found to be practically unfit for currency; so much so that it is already almost entirely out of circulation.

CHILD LOST IN THE WOODS.—On Friday the 11th inst., a little child not quite six years old, daughter of the late Mr. Levi Houghton of Chester strayed in the woods and was lost. Since the death of her father, the child has been placed under the care of her grand parents, who reside about fourteen miles from Chester, near the road leading to Windsor. She left the house in the afternoon to assist some members of the family in collecting peas-sticks for the garden, and worked awhile with commendable diligence; but at length she was missed. At first, very little was thought of her absence; but when night set in, a diligent search was set on foot, and continued until past midnight. Next morning a large number of the neighbourhood engaged in the search, but their efforts were in vain after the most careful exploration of a lake and brook near the place whence she disappeared, and the surrounding wood it was generally supposed that she could not possibly be found alive. We gather these particulars from a communication to the Church Times, by J. L. S. and are happy to add, that the poor child found her way home, by herself, on Sunday last, after 9 days' sojourn in the solitude of the wilderness; she subsisted in the mean time only on water and bare berries, and managed to protect her face and bare feet from the cold by night with a covering moss.

A SAFE EXPERIMENT.—Dr. Ashbel Green of Philadelphia, published in the North American some years since, the following account of his recovery from skepticism, when a young man:

"To the bible itself I determined to make a final appeal. My christian education had already rendered me in a degree familiar with a large portion of its contents; but on this I resolved to place no dependence. I took up the New Testament as if I had never opened it before; and with the single object of looking out for the signature of Divinely inspired truth; and I prayed, as well as half an infidel could pray, that God, in whose existence and attributes I believed, would help me to form a just opinion of the truth or fallacy of that book. Proceeding in this way, I had not gone through the four Evangelists, till all my skepticism left me, and has never returned. My mind, indeed, has sometimes been harassed with almost every species of infidel, and even atheistic suggestions; but I have at the very time of their occurrence, been thoroughly convinced, that they were false and groundless. And this, let me say in my opinion the best way of bringing to a satisfactory issue this question of unavoidable and infinite importances.

RICE BLANCHING.—This forms an excellent accompaniment to preserves of any kind or to baked apples. It is made as follows: Put one-teacup-full of whole rice into half-pint of cold water; when the rice cracks, or begins to look white, add one pint of milk, and a quarter of a pound of loaf sugar. Boil it until the rice has absorbed the whole of the milk, stirring it frequently the whole time—Put it into a mould, and it will turn out when quite cold. If preferred hot, it may be again made warm by being placed in the oven for a short time. It may be flavored with lemon cinnamon, &c.; but is most wholesome when out, and forms both an elegant and very economical dish at any time.

AMERICAN RURAL LIFE.—Many thousand farmers in New England and other States, rear large families, pay all their debts and taxes promptly, live independently, well clothed and comfortably housed and provided for, and lay up money on a farm of fifty acres. With them there is a place for every thing, and everything in its place. Their horses and cattle, tools and implements, are attended to with clock-like regularity. Nothing is put off till to-morrow, that can be done to-day. Economy is wealth, and system affords ease. These men are seldom in a hurry, except to harvest time. And in long winter evenings, severe weather, which forbids employment out doors, one makes corn-brooms, another shoes, a third is a carpenter, cooper, or tailor and one woman spins, another weaves, another knits, &c. &c. And the families thus occupied are among the most healthy and cheerful in the world.

How THE RACK WAS ABOLISHED.—Torture applied to extort confession was discontinued, it is said, in the public courts of Portugal in consequence of the following circumstance.—A conscientious judge, having observed the effects of the rack upon supposed criminals, in making them confess anything, to the torture, determined to try an experiment. It is a capital crime in that country to kill a horse or a bullock, and he had one of the former which he much valued. The rack care one might have all his servants employed, so that no one but the groom could go into the stable. When all were fast asleep in their beds, he stole thither himself, and cut the horse so that he died to death. The groom was apprehended and committed to prison. He pleaded not guilty; but, the presumption being strong against him, he was ordered to the rack, where the extremity of the torture soon wrung from him a confession of the crime. Upon this confession, he had sentence of hanging passed on him, when the master went to the tribunal and there exposed the fallibility of confessions obtained by such means, by owning the fact himself, and disclosing the motives which had influenced him in making the experiment.

SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS!—A physician, giving an account of a case of neuralgia of the head, in a recent medical journal, presents the following rather startling account of his method of cure:

"I determined to adopt the same principles of practice in this case as I had done before, viz: to produce paralysis of the whole nervous system, and temporarily suspend the action of the heart and circulation, then restore the circulation again, and the nervous energy, only keeping the nerves which were the seat of the disease in a state of paralysis by local applications over them, and by the internal use of such remedies as act on the nervous system generally."

Most persons, we think, would prefer to take their chance with a common neuralgia, than to try "paralysis," and a "stoppage of the circulation of the blood," by way of cure.

THE CROPS.—The Richmond Whig has the following:—

"Accounts from all quarters of our broad Union concur in representing the wheat crop of 1852 as the largest, as we I sit the most promising ever grown in the United States. In some portions of Virginia the crop will suffer from the depredations of the army worm, but the ravages, we believe, are confined wholly to the district of country. In the region round about Richmond, the yield has never been better, and the farmers, we are glad to learn, have not encountered any of the casualties which have heretofore rendered the wheat crop so precarious. By the skillful use of gunny, and other fertilizing agents, old and apparently worn out fields have been made to yield luxuriant crops. The crop, however, is not so good as to turn out a failure. The cold dry spells encountered throughout the Spring have greatly benefited the wheat crop, but they have seriously injured the growing oats and corn. With good seasonable weather, however, the corn crop may yet turn out well."

A TOUCHING INSTANCE OF SELF SACRIFICE.—In Montreal, on Sunday last, a Mrs. Lindley fell from a chamber window and was instantly killed. She was holding a child in her arms at the time, which, had she dropped, might have been the means of saving her life; but, disregarding her own safety, she managed to push the child inside, while she fell out and was killed.

GOOD LISTENERS.—There are few good listeners in the world who make all the use they might make of the understandings of others, in the conduct of their own. The use of the great instrument of conversation is the display of superiority, not the gaining of those matters on which superiority may rightly and justly be founded.

Every man takes a different view of a question as he is influenced by constitution, circumstances, age, and a thousand other peculiarities; and no individual ingenuity can sift and examine a subject with so much variety and success, as the minds of many men, put in motion by many causes, and affected by an endless variety of accidents. Nothing, in my humble opinion, would bring an understanding so far forward, as this habit of ascertaining and weighing the opinions of others; a point in which almost all men of abilities are deficient, whose first impulse, if they are young, is too often to contradict, or, if the manners of the world have conditioned them, to listen only with attentive ears, but with most obdurate and unconquerable en-trails. I may be very wrong, and probably am so, but in the whole course of my life, I do not know that I ever saw a man of considerable understanding, respect the understandings of others as he might have done for his own improvement, and it was just that he should do. [Sydney Smith.]

SCIENCE IN FARMING.—Still another proof of what science can achieve in agriculture is afforded in the contiguous county of Lincolnshire, which, little more than fifty years ago, was, to the extent of one quarter of its area, little better than a perfect waste. It contained one barren range of hills, near forty miles in extent, known under the name of Lincoln Heath; where, in old times, a lighthouse was erected, to prevent travellers from being lost in crossing its surface. It now presents the marvellous contrast of the most perfect field agriculture in the whole country; and is little else than a succession of well constructed houses, barns and offices, surrounded with crowded grain stacks, on farms varying from 500 to 1000 acres. It is now an abundant grain country, yielding also vast crops of turnips, and sustaining immense flocks of sheep. One farmer, in 1823, took 700 acres of this once inhospitable and dreary tract, then not worth the yearly part of a pair of rabbits to the acre. By a system of four-course rotation of turnips, barley, clover and wheat, the first of the course being sown with 12 bushels of bones per acre, and the turnips consumed on the land by sheep, together with the feeding of hay and straw along with cake to the cattle, he has raised the entire tract to the fertility of a garden, and himself to independence. The woods of Yorkshire, to the north of Lincoln, have undergone a similar renovation.

At the extreme northern end of Scotland, in latitude 55 1/2 degrees, where, less than 50 years ago, a few small farmers lived in rude cabins, and under shelter of side-hills, whose only stock consisted of a few half-starved cattle, that wandered over boundless common, one of which contained 60,000 acres, the whole is now under cultivation. Where wheat and oats grow once unknown, crops

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LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

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33 Loshells of the former, and 33 of the latter are now shown up, and the public are enabled to see the difference between the two, as in any other country of Scotland.

COMPOSITOR OF GREAT REPUTATION.
Bossuet composed his great sermons on his knees; Balzac wrote his first novels in full dress, seated; Bacon knelt down before composing his great work, and prayed for light from heaven. Pope never could compose well without first declaiming for some time at the top of his voice, and thus rousing his nervous system to its fullest activity.

Bentham composed his great playing a prelude on the organ. Rousseau wrote his works early in the morning; he sang, at mid-day, "You at midnight." La Fontaine wrote his fables chiefly under shade of a tree, and sometimes by the side of Racine and Boileau. Pascal wrote most of his Thoughts on little scraps of paper in his by-moments. Fenelon wrote his Telemachus in the Palace of Versailles; at the Court of the Grand Monarque, when discharging the duties of tutor to the Dauphin. Luther worked at his desk for days together without going out; but when he was tired, he would sit on the floor, and take his guitar with him into the porch, and there execute some musical fantasy, when the ideas would flow upon him again as fresh as flowers after summer's rain. Next to music, it is not before his loved children and flowers. That great, guarded man had a heart as tender as a woman's. Calvin studied in his bed. Every morning, at five or six o'clock, he had books, manuscripts, and papers carried to him there, and he worked on four hours in the intervals of his labour, with a squadron of cats, of whom he was very fond.

CURE FOR TOOTHACHE.—Mr. Jas. Beaton, of Aurora, Scotland, says: Gum Copal, when dissolved in chloroform, forms an excellent compound for soothing the holes in decayed teeth. I have used it very frequently, and the benefit my patients have derived from it has been truly astonishing. The application is simple and easy. I clean out the hole and moisten a little cotton with the solution. I introduce this into the decayed part, and in every instance the relief has been almost instantaneous. The chloroform removes the pain, and the gum copal resists the action of the saliva; and the application is so agreeable that those who labor under this dreadful malady would do well to make a trial of it.

WORKING OF THE CROP POSTAGE.—We understand that the trial which has been given during the last year to the threepenny postage rate has been eminently successful. The Post office revenue of the year just passed, only falls short of that which preceded it, while the old rates were in operation by one third, and it may be taken as a matter of certainty, that next year the income of the department will exceed the expenditure. In a very short time, we shall be asking a further reduction of the rates. —Toronto Globe.

THE SABBATH.—The Marshal of Indianapolis, Indiana, has given the barbers to understand that, Sunday shaving will not be tolerated. Druggists are required to restrict their sales on the Sabbath to articles of necessity; and keepers of livery stables are enjoined not to hire horses or carriages for trips on noisy pleasure.

Religious Freedom.—A private letter states that Gen. Urquiza, who succeeds Rosas as Governor of Buenos Ayres, has authorized the reading of the Bible in schools, and made liberal appropriations for their support. The Wheat crop of Wisconsin and throughout the Western States, this year, bids fair to be among the richest they have ever had.

POETRY.—Every thing in this work-day world of ours is assuming the poetic. The other day some boys climbed a tree to Brainerd, Mass., and found four young eaglets in a nest, and the public is informed that so many eaglets were taken. A farmer, the other day, had added to his estate a fine litter of hoglets, and a neighbour of ours has an addition to his canine family, of six beautiful doglets. We have ourselves, at this present writing, some sixty henlets, and any quantity in expectation. —Nashua Telegraph.

ASKING TOO MUCH.—A young couple were sitting together in a romantic spot with birds and flowers about them, when the following dialogue ensued—

"My dear, if the sacrifice of my life would please thee, most gladly would I lay it at thy feet."

"Oh sir, you are too kind! But it just reminds me that I wish you'd stop using tobacco."

"Can't think of it! It's a habit to which I am wedded."

"You're well sir, since this is the way you lay down your life for me, and as you are already wedded to tobacco, I'll take good care you are never wedded to me, as it would be a pity."