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W. WHITELOCK  
24, 1851-2.

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# The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Est caris suum est optimum.—Cic.

No 48] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1852. [Vol. 19

## European Intelligence.

The steamship America arrived at Halifax at 21 o'clock Wednesday morning, with Liverpool dates to the 13th instant, and 45 passengers, five of whom landed at Halifax. The Baltic arrived at Liverpool on the 10th.

The actual session of Parliament commenced on the 11th inst., with the Speech from the Throne, which was read by the Queen in person, and is more lengthy than usual.

The following are the main features of the Speech:—

The first paragraph pays a tribute to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington, and calls on the House to provide funds for his funeral.

The second section acknowledges the readiness with which volunteers have enlisted in the Militia.

The third states that her Majesty continues to receive from all foreign powers assurances of friendly relations.

The fourth section says that frequent and well-founded complaints on the part of Her Majesty's North American Colonies of injustice, by citizens of the United States, of the Fisheries Convention of 1818, induced Her Majesty to despatch, for the protection of their interests, a class of vessels better adapted to the service than those which had been previously employed.

This step has led to discussions with the Government of the United States, and while the rights of Her Majesty's subjects have been firmly maintained, the friendly spirit in which the question has been treated induces Her Majesty to hope that the ultimate result may be a mutually beneficial extension and improvement of commercial intercourse with the great Republic.

Section fifth announces that the joint English and French mission to the Argentine Confederation has opened the great rivers to the commerce of the world.

Section sixth states that from the zealous efforts of Brazil for the suppression of the Slave trade, stringent measures on the part of England have been suspended, and it is hoped a recurrence to them will be unnecessary.

Section seventh announces the abolition of Portuguese discriminating duties on Wine.

Section eighth suggests that the enquiry be resumed on the East India Company's Charter.

Section ninth says that estimates will in due time be laid before the House.

Section tenth, also a scheme for the advancement of arts and science.

Section eleventh congratulates the country on its prosperous condition, and hints vaguely at Protection, as follows:—If you should be of opinion that recent legislation, in contributing with other causes to this happy result, has, at the same time inflicted unavoidable injustice on certain important interests, I recommend you dispassionately to consider how far it may be practicable equitably to mitigate that injury, and to enable the industry of the country to meet successfully that unrestricted competition, to which Parliament, in its wisdom, has decided that it should be subjected.

Section twelfth trusts that the improvement has extended to Ireland, and recommends a generous policy towards that country.

Section thirteenth announces the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry on Ecclesiastical matters.

Section fourteenth recommends University reform.

Section fifteenth would rejoice if transportation to Van Diemen's Land might soon be dispensed with.

Section sixteenth relates to present and future measures of Law reform.

Section seventeenth winds up by praying for God's blessing on things in general.

After a lengthy discussion the Address was agreed to in both Houses.

India.—A telegraph despatch from Trieste announces the departure of the first Brigade of the advanced force from Rangoon for Prome, which was shortly to be followed by the second division, when it was expected that upon the troops reaching Prome, Rangoon would yield and be annexed, and the war immediately brought to a conclusion.

The advices from China state that the insurrection was extending.

those in charge of the Crescent City, and damages are laid at \$25,000.

## THE RESCUED CRIMINAL.

From Blackwood's Lady's Magazine.  
A great number of persons who know the celebrated Dr. B.—a professor of the College of Surgeons, have often heard him relate the following anecdote:—

One day that he had procured the bodies of two criminals, who had been hung, for the purpose of anatomy, not being able to find the key of the dissecting-room at the moment the two subjects were brought, he ordered them to be deposited in an apartment contiguous to his bedroom.

During the evening Dr. B.— wrote and read as usual previous to retiring to rest. The clock had just struck one, and all the family slept soundly, when all at once a dull sound proceeded from the room containing the bodies.

Thinking that perhaps the cat had been shut up there by mistake, he went to see what could be the cause of the unexpected noise. What was his astonishment, or rather his horror, on discovering that the sack which contained the bodies was torn asunder, and on going nearer he found that one of the bodies was missing!

The doors and windows had been fastened with the greatest care, and it appeared impossible that the body could have been stolen. The good doctor felt rather nervous on remarking this, and it was not without an uneasy sensation that he began to look about him, when to his horror and amazement he perceived the missing body sitting upright in a corner.

Poor Dr. B.— at this unexpected apparition became transfixed with terror, which was increased by observing the dead and sunken eyes of the corpse fixed upon him; whichever way he moved, those dreadful eyes still followed him.

The doctor, more dead than alive, now began to beat a quick retreat, without, however, losing sight of the object of his terror; he retreated step by step, one hand holding the candle, the other extended in search of the door, which he at length gained; but there it was, the spectre had risen and followed him, whose livid features, added to the lateness of the hour and stillness of the night, seem to conspire to deprive the poor doctor of the little courage he has left; his strength fails, the candle falls from his hand, and the terrible scene is now in complete darkness.

The good doctor has however, gained his apartment and thrown himself on his bed; but the fearful spectre has still followed him—it has caught him, and seizes hold of his feet by both hands. At this climax of terror the doctor loudly exclaimed, "Who art thou, and leave me!" At this the spectre let go his hold, and moaned feebly these words: "Fry, good husband, have pity on me!" The good doctor now discovered the mystery, and regained by little and little his composure.

He exclaimed to the criminal, who had so narrowly escaped death, who he was, and prepared to call up some of his family.

"Do you, then, wish to destroy me?" exclaimed the criminal, "If I am discovered, my adventure will become public, and I shall be brought to the scaffold a second time. In the name of humanity save me from death!"

The good doctor then rose and procured a light; he muffled his unexpected visitor in an old dressing-gown; and having made him take some restoring cordial, testified a desire to know what crime had brought him to the scaffold.

He was a deserter.

The good doctor did not well know what means to employ to save the poor creature. He could not keep him in his house, and to turn him out would be to expose him to certain death. The only way then, was to get him into the country; so having made him dress himself in some old clothes which the kind doctor selected from his wardrobe, he left town early, accompanied by his protegee, whom he represented as an assistant in a difficult case upon which he had been called in.

When they had got into the open country the wretched creature left him with many blessings and prayers for his happiness.

About twelve years after this occurrence Dr. B.— had occasion to visit Amsterdam. Having gone one day to the bank, he was accosted by a well-dressed man—one who had been pointed out to him as one of the most opulent merchants of the city.

The merchant asked him politely if he were not Dr. B.— of London, and on his answering him in the affirmative, pressed him to dine at his house; which invitation the worthy doctor accepted. On arriving at the merchant's house, he was shown into an elegant apartment, where a most charming woman and two lovely children welcomed him in the most friendly manner; which reception surprised him the more, coming from persons he had never before met.

After dinner the merchant, having taken him into his counting-house, seized his hand, and having pressed it with friendly warmth, said to him:—

"Do you not recollect me?"

"No," said the doctor.

"Well, then, I remember you well, and your features will never be obliterated from my memory—for to you I owe my life. Do you not remember the poor deserter? On leaving you I went to Holland. Writing a good hand, and being a good accountant, I soon obtained a situation as clerk in a watchmaker's office. My good conduct and zeal soon gained for me the confidence of my employer and the affection of his daughter. When he retired from business, I succeeded him, and became his son-in-law; but without you, without your care, without your generous assistance, I should not have lived to enjoy so much happiness. Generous man! consider henceforth, my house, my fortune, and myself as wholly yours."

The kind doctor was affected even to tears; and both these happy beings participated in the most delightful expression of their feelings, which were soon shared by the merchant's interesting family who came to join them.

MODERN WONDERS.  
Had Julius Caesar been permitted, in 1851, to revisit this world, that we might show him how much Britain had advanced since he first invaded our shores, it would have been desirable that he had popped up his head through the pavement at the Wellington Statue, before the Royal Exchange and Bank of England.

Had he been guided by our own warrior, his equal in arms and every thing else, to some of the London lions; he had been shown the Crystal Palace, and been conducted along the more crowded thoroughfares to the terminus of the South-Eastern Counties Railway, and seen the Electric Telegraph sending despatches to Paris in a minute.

Had he jumped into an express train, and gone to Southampton very smoothly at the rate of sixty miles an hour; had he been taken on board a man-of-war carrying a hundred and twenty guns, all sixty-eight pounders; had he been told that it required nine miles of canvas to make one set of sails, and an oak forest of five hundred acres in extent to furnish her timbers;—had he next visited one of the Ocean Steamers belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company; verily the Old Roman hero would, in this way, have seen more wonders in one day, than he ever beheld in his life.

These steamers—the Himalaya for instance, now building—measures upwards of three thousand tons, and are propelled by engines of twelve hundred horse power. They realize a rate of speed equal to that of eighteen miles an hour; and in spite of both wind and tide, going upwards of four hundred and thirty miles daily, they reach Alexandria in a week.

In one of these steamers, Caesar would have found himself, not merely in a floating hotel, but in something like an English royal yacht, with its carpenters, smiths, bakers, butchers with their live stock, grocers with three thousand pounds of tea in their boxes, wine merchants with three thousand bottles of rich and rare wines, and six thousand bottles of inferior liquors—spirit dealers with puncheons of rum and brandy, confectioners and purveyors with their stock of game and fowls almost innumerable, and all this for one outward and homeward voyage, notwithstanding that fresh provisions for the crew and passengers are taken on board at every foreign port which the steamer reaches.

Caesar's ship would have been above all things astonished at seeing the engine department, so powerful, majestic, and shining like silver. Although it combines and condenses, within the space of a breakfast parlour, the energies of twelve hundred horses, yet a boy with one hand can stop the vast movement in a moment, and a bucketful of coals and of water carries away the whole three thousand tons over the stormiest ocean like a thing of nothing.—*Atton's Lands of Messiah, Mohammed, and the Pope.*

In the Bank of England sixty folio volumes or ledgers are daily filled with writing, in keeping the accounts! To produce these sixty volumes, the paper having been previously manufactured elsewhere, eight men, three steam-presses, and two hand-presses, are continually kept going within the bank!

In the copper-plate printing department, twenty-eight thousand bank-notes are thrown off daily; and so accurately is the number indicated by machinery, that to purloin a single note, without detection, is an impossibility.

STENOGRAPHY.—A congress of German stenographers has just been held at Munich; which was attended by sixty members of the profession. One of the members, M. Baumgartner, of Vienna, described a system of musical stenography invented by him, by means of which, as he said, the most complicated musical compositions can be written down during their execution. Trials of the system were made in presence of the members and of many musical artists, and they are said to have succeeded perfectly.

Influence of Slavery on Popular Education.—The number of adults in Virginia who cannot read or write, is 80,000—twenty thousand more than in 1840; and the number of children whose parents have not the means to educate them, 75,000.

## IRON, THE CIVILIZER.

The Age of Gold and the Age of Bronze have given place to the Age of Iron. Iron is your true agent of civilization. So says Mr. Robert Stephenson, at Bangor. In sight of the Menai and Conway tubular bridges, he might feel justified in proclaiming this; tho' the saying might remind one of the "nothing like leather" maxim. Yet assuredly, iron is a great power in this present age.

It is revolutionizing the world. The iron rail and the iron wires of the telegraph have already brought towns so near to each other that a country has now become as one vast city. And iron railroads are bringing countries nearer to each other, and are binding them into one common interest. We even hear of an iron bond of union between England and Calcutta—a railway stretching across Europe and Asia Minor, rendering the distance in point of time between London and Calcutta only one week!

Nor is the proposal a mere chimera; it is a thing that will be realized, and in our day. Fourteen years will probably see the Calais and Calcutta trains running. Iron will form the road and iron locomotives the fiery horses, to bear the iron carriages freighted with their living loads, along the great highway of civilization. We have yet seen but the beginning of the gigantic power of railways.

The next generation may see an extension of the Calais and Calcutta line to Pekin, across the centre of Asia. The New-York and California Railway will then be a "great fact," for Yankees are no dreamers, but hard, practical, energetic workers; and Asa Whitney's scheme will not long remain upon paper only. But iron is also working away in other directions. Not to speak of iron bedsteads and iron drawing room furniture, we have iron steamships, iron tubular bridges, iron viaducts, and ironighthouses.

The Queen has just ordered an iron ball room, to be constructed by Ballhouse, of Manchester, for her highland country seat at Balmoral. Then, have we not seen the Iron and Crystal Palace of all nations?—There was the iron house, also built at Manchester, by Fairbairn, for the Sultan of Turkey. We shall have iron cottages and furniture of all kinds soon—iron boats, iron stools, and iron crockery. The uses of the metal are endless, and its supply almost inexhaustible. [Eliza Cook's Journal for October.]

## PETITION EXTRAORDINARY.

A petition was lately presented, pistol fashion, more at than to the Canadian Legislature from Messrs. Greer and Hill, respectively reverend clerk of the township of Dunnet and Barleigh. It declared that the worshipful Assembly the opinions of these two gentlemen on the subject of the Clergy Reserves and the connection of Church and State.

They insist that the mother country has a right to take away from Canada the control over these resources, and menace all concerned with historic parallels and prophecies. Speaking of the union of Church and State, this untried pair talk thus:—

It was to escape that pestilence—the Jewish tithes,—its Church rates—its Ecclesiastical Courts—its clerical corruption and hypocrisy (which more than anything else, have enabled the few to enslave the millions)—his compulsory support of a clergy, with whom they held communion, and who only paid them back by clerically jamming them as heretics!—it was mainly to escape all this, that multitudes left the Old World, to take refuge in the New. Can the Pakingtons believe that such persons will tamely endure to see the very same pestilence perpetrated in this their adopted country?

Again—arimanted by a recollection of the solid men of Boston, in old times, they discharge the following:—

Let the Pakingtons be also reminded that the stripling whom ill treatment has rendered fancies & dissonant, does not always forget the one, nor relinquish the other, when grown up to manhood, and that thirty years may be sufficient to enable Canada to fling the connection between Church and State (should her rulers be determined to force it on her) into the Ocean Lakes, just as the tea chests of Boston were flung into the Atlantic. Like causes produce like results, and the men of Canada, of British origin, are of the same race and stock as the "boys of Boston."

There are few of them who have not got in their veins some of the glorious blood of the men of Runnmede.

But the last thrust is the most significant of all:—

In conclusion, your memorialists venture respectfully to suggest that your Honourable House would give the Pakingtons a little lesson in topography, which might be of infinite service to them, by hinting that we live the very next door to the Yankees; just at the corner where Monarchy and Republicanism meet, and that there is no pestilence in

## LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

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If subscribers remove, or other placed without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

the latter save slavery (and even this passed into them, from our side, in former days) and that this is the chief cause, as your memorialists firmly believe, why such a vast number of those who bid a last good bye to the mother countries, to seek a home in America, are found to take refuge in the Yankee Street, in preference to the British.

The success of the foregoing almost threw Sir Allan McNab in a fit, and the House agreed that it was too bad—that the sturdy politicians were associating history by a decade or so—which was "most intolerable and not to be endured," as Dogberry would say; and so the petition was oppressively treated—thrown out, in fact. But there will be a pretty smart battle about the Reserves yet—in which the Cranes will make further use of their long bill, and the radical Hills will skip like rams.—*International Journal.*

A LAST LOOK.—There is a feeling that resembles death, in the last glance we are ever to bestow on a loved object. The girl you have treasured in your secret heart, as she passes by on her wedding day, it may be, happy and blissful, lifts up her laughing eyes, the symbol of her own light heart, and leaves in that look darkness and desolation for ever. The boy your father's spirit has clung to, like the very light of your existence, waves his hand from the quarter-deck, as the gigantic ship bends over to the breeze; the tears have dimmed his eyes, for mark! he moves his fingers over them—and this is a last look.

METALLIC LACE.—Among the recent manufacturing inventions is one for making metallic lace, which is likely to be largely introduced for purposes of decoration, especially in connection with the productions of the silversmith. The metallic lace is made of fine wire, by the use of the same machinery as is employed for ordinary cotton lace, and as it admits of being electroplated, it can be used at pleasure in designs for jewelry or for any piece of ornament.

Miss Ball, a young Irish lady, now living at Saint Louis, who was a pupil of the person who taught Catherine Hayes, is about making her debut in the world of melody. She is said to be possessed of astonishing musical powers.—[Cambridge City News.]

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser contains the following paragraph, which certainly says a very great deal for the system of low salaries to public men, supposed and required to be well educated, above bribery, talented, and judicious:—

A country editor calls on maidens "to take courage," because the census shows that there are nearly half a million more men than women in the United States.

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