

THE DURHAM STANDARD AND COUNTY OF GREY ADVERTISER, FRIDAY MORNING, AT THE OFFICE, DURHAM, COUNTY GREY, C. W.

Durham Standard

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, EDUCATION, AND AGRICULTURE.

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DR. J. CRAWFORD, GRADUATE OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE Kingston; of the University of New York; Aylett Medical and Surgical Institute, New York; New York Ophthalmic Hospital; and Provincial Licentiate, Durham.

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POETRY. ADVENT OF THE MOSQUITO.

Again the gaunt mosquito comes, That herald of the night, With all his starting family, To put my dreams to flight, And try and settle his small bill, And take a draft at sight.

I hear again the dreadful sound That tells me who is near; I hear him wind his horrid horn, And whet his poisoned spear; He sounds the battle-blast, and ah! I feel that he is here!

I beat the air, I seem to wago With fiends an idle feud; My hopes, like poor Ophelia's, Are dashed in the bud; I'm vanquished in a single round, And he obtains "first blood."

In vain the rank cigar I smoke, Quite wild and desperate grown, I try in vain to drive him out, And shut the window down; For still I hear those tranquil pipes Monotonously drone!

Like Cook among the cannibals, 'Tis useless to appeal, Or like a mummy wind myself In sheets from head to heel; The hungry wretch has picked me out, To make himself a meal.

He comes by night as angels do, To cheat his soothing balm; He covets o'er the baby's couch, Just like the cherubim; By day he waddeth in the swamp, His legs are long and slim.

Oh! bear me to some frozen waste, Where polar tempests blow; On train oil I will gaze unmoved, Or Greenland's cliffs of snow, And be content to pass my days Among the Esquimaux!

Miscellaneous Reading. RECENT DISCOVERY OF TWO METALS. CESIUM AND RUBIDIUM.

[From the New York Post.] We have already stated that Messrs Kirchoff and Bunsen have discovered two new metals. This discovery clothes with an importance value the method to which it is due, and which inaugurates a new path in chemical analysis.

Upon this fact they have founded a new method of analysis called "analysis by the rays of the spectrum." To quote some examples: The presence of soda in the flame of a gaslight produces in the spectrum of this flame a brilliant yellow ray; lithium has two rays, one pale yellow, the other bright red.

Of the delicacy of this test we may get some idea from the fact that this effect is produced by the thousandth part of a trigram of barium, six hundred thousandths of a milligram of lithium, and one three millionths of a milligram of strontium. It has been calculated that even the effects of a nine millionth of a milligram are perceptible.

In possession of such a powerful test chemists may soon aspire to make an inventory of all the metals and metalloids existing on the globe. Not one will escape if any more than the telescopic planets escape the astronomer with his ecliptic charts. And since all the metals simultaneously evaporated in a flame reveal their presence by characteristic rays, of which each forms a bar in the spectrum, why should not the sphere of investigation of chemistry extend out of the limits of this earth to the regions of the principal heavenly body, the sun? It is thus that Messrs Kirchoff and Bunsen have discovered soda in almost everything; atmospheric air contains it almost constantly carrying salt particles, and transporting them to a distance.

Again, it is thus that they have ascertained in the mother-waters of different saline solutions, in company with sodium, potassium and lithium, the existence of the two metals of which we announce the discovery. The rarity of these new elements will be appreciated when it is known that to obtain six centigrammes of the salt of platinum of one of these metals (cesium) it is necessary to use the solid residue left by twenty tons of the mineral water of Kreuznach.

similar to those of cesium, but they differ from them in their properties. The two metals are electropositive with regard to potassium; rubidium is electropositive with regard to cesium. Mr. Williams Crookes has lately found this last-named substance in concentrated mother-waters coming from sea-water. The same chemist announces the discovery, due to the photo-chemical method of a simple substance belonging to the sulphur group; it gives a brilliant green ray.

To obtain for this method the favor of utilitarians, we may state that we already owe to the knowledge that lithium is found in the mother-waters of salt works in a quantity large enough to allow of using these waters in the preparation of lithine.

THE FATE OF THE AUTHOR OF "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

Henry Carey was a man of genius. He wrote for the theatre with an immediate and lasting success. Next his handiwork and wit were seen in his dramas, and his last work was Pope's. Lastly, he settled down to lyric art; with a rare combination of two rare talents, he invented immortal words to lyric strains. He wrote the words and melody of the National Anthem. For this last he deserved a pension and a niche in Westminster Abbey.

There are few girls or boys in the country who have not heard the nursery rhyme sung by the mother: "Lull-a-lay-baby, upon the tree top; When the bough breaks the cradle will rock; And down will come cradle, baby and all." But how many know the origin? Shortly after our forefathers landed at Plymouth, Mass., a party were out in the field where the Indian women were picking strawberries. One of these women, or squaws, as they are called, had a babe, and having no cradle, they had them tied up in Indian fashion, and hung from the limbs of surrounding trees. "When the wind blows, these cradles will rock." The young man of the party observing this peeped off a piece of bark, and wrote the above lines which it is believed is the first poetry written in America.—American paper.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND. [From the London Times, July 1.]

Lord John Russell's declaration, that the vessels of the two belligerent Republics of America would not be allowed to bring prizes into British harbors, has been received in a characteristic manner by the Northern States. One would have thought that, after inveighing against us for weeks on the ground that we were about to share the piratical gains of the Southern privateers, the politicians of Washington and New York, when they found that they were wholly in the wrong, and that the British Crown had made an extreme use of its prerogative to avoid all complicity with either party, would have had the grace to own that their suspicions on this point were unjust, and that, though the Old Country might be unfriendly to the cause of the Union, it was not because she was tempted by the prospect of receiving stolen goods.

But even this small treasury of candor and generosity is not to be expected, it seems, from the American character. The people have been so long accustomed to decry others and to glorify themselves, the habit of interpreting every occurrence so as to feed their own jealousy and vanity is so inveterate, that even now, with their constitution in ruins, with a hostile army within a few miles of their capital, and with several millions of their fellow-citizens declaring their bitter hatred to the Union and their resolution not to help the Union and exulting to give another to their imagined victory over England. It would be provoking were it not a pitiable spectacle. The ruling passion must indeed be strong when a community which is rent in sunder by internal animosities cannot even in the hour of agony forbear from vanquishing how it has frightened the most powerful, the richest, the most united, and the best armed empire on the globe.

There can be no doubt," says one authority, "that this effect (the issuing of the proclamation) was produced partly by the disappointment of Mr. Seward, warning the European powers that our government would hold no further diplomatic intercourse with them if they recognized the Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy." This is the key-note of a thousand themes. The continued hostility of England, if a duplicity of the Cabinet, the persistence of Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell in their "blackleg and Puritan policy" whatever that may mean, are taken for granted, and it is declared that the only way to frustrate our malevolent schemes is to convince us that the North is ready at any time to declare war against us, and that her privateers will sweep away our merchantmen from the seas, as they did in

1812. The latest newspapers are filled with ravings of this kind, which, it seems, are responded to by political men, and even by regiments of state.

It is this abuse were confined to one or two journals, or a single party at the North, we should be inclined to treat it as a political manoeuvre. As it is, we can hardly read the New York Herald without a secret feeling that it is the purpose of that journal to embroil the North with England, in order to serve interests which are not those of the North.

These are the opinions which are now being expressed in every class of American society. To Englishmen they are of little concern so far as relates to the American estimate of our national progress. Even with thousands of flatterers declaring that Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell have been frightened into a ceaseless war with a fully-armed European power. But for the sake of the American character, we must regret these absurd displays. The conduct of England justifies itself to every thinking man, and in a few weeks the present outcry against us will have passed away. But it will not be forgotten here that in the Americans we have to deal with a people who will ascribe every act whatever of our government either to jealousy of their transcendent merits or fear of their superior strength.

A PROCESSION OF STARVING WOMEN. A large number hungry women with babies in their arms, misled by erroneous announcements in several newspapers, gathered on Monday in front of the branch office of the Union Defence Committee, No. 14 Fourth Avenue, expecting aid from the Committee. That office not having been reopened, the half-famished creatures marched, two by two, to the City Hall in search of the Mayor, who was not there. Tired with their long walk and ravenous for food, they became wild with disappointment on learning that the Mayor was not in. One of them threatened to drown herself and child. Another said she was willing to starve, but her baby should have food even if she stole it. A third stated that she would starve, and that her child would receive \$2 a week from the city. These frantic expressions of grief and rage were at last silenced by one of the Mayor's clerks, who directed the poor women to the rooms of the Union Defence Committee, in Pine street. Thither they went, and rushed into the apartment, crying out, "We are starving! We want money!" Gen. Westmore, Secretary of the Committee, blandly explained to the clamorous crowd that there was no money on hand, but that several gentlemen were trying to raise some, and would probably be ready to relieve them in a day or two. He advised them to go home. This advice, though undeniably well meant, did not fill empty stomachs, and the poor women continued to plead for money and food, alternating their entreaties with execrations upon the war, the Committee, and the city authorities for a long time. Finally, finding that their importations availed nothing, they once after another withdrew from the Committee's rooms, to seek for cold charity in the streets or to go home and starve. The sub-Committee on Relief met in afternoon, and prepared a plan of assistance which they will present to the General Committee at their meeting to-morrow.—Journal of Commerce, July 16.

ANOTHER GREAT PRIZE FIGHT PROPOSED. HEENAN VS MACE.

Letters have been received in New York, by prominent sporting gentlemen, stating that if John C. Heenan wishes to fight for the championship of England, there is a gentleman on the "old sod" willing to accommodate him. This gentleman is the conqueror of the giant "Staleybridge," and elated with his victory over that famous "infant," he would like to have a smack or two at the knowledge box of the "Boy of Benicia." The London Sporting Life, Mace's organ, says of the new champion, in regular John Bull style, "Mace is the evic wanted to give the finishing flavor to Heenan's American hash."—Bell's Life, too, thinks Mr. Mace is a little the better man than Sayers. Mr. Heenan's friends are willing to have this supposed superiority proved.

ANOTHER OF THE BROWN-DORION MINISTRY GONE.—Never was there such a clean sweep of political notables as the defeat of members of the late Brown-Dorion Ministry indicated. In Lower Canada four had gone by the board last week, and now the defeat of M. Thibaut is announced. The two leaders went first, then followed four of the rank-and-file, Mr. Drummond being the only Lower Canadian member of the Opposition able to find a seat in the new Parliament. Six out of the twelve members who formed the famous Two Days' Ministry have succumbed, and are no longer even members of the Legislature, yet, the Globe, notwithstanding, claims a victory for the party. Such a victory will avail them nothing.

KILLED.—Just as we are going to press we are informed that Mr. Wilson of the township of Keppel, who lives about seven miles from town, was accidentally killed this afternoon by the falling of a tree upon him. The deceased had been engaged chopping, and was in the act of running away from a tree that was falling but the tree happened to come down the contrary way, to which the poor man anticipated, and crushed him to pieces. The deceased leaves a widow and six children behind him.—Comet.

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