

# The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, JAN. 12, 1859.

The Legislature it is reported, will again meet for the dispatch of business, when it is probable there will be extensions with respect to Railway and other matters, which have engrossed the attention of our contemporaries, and been commented upon by them. It is an easy matter at any time to find fault with, and misrepresent the doings of a Government or public men—and to set forth their acts in the worst light, and distort facts—more for the purpose of building up party and gratifying a depraved taste, than any desire of benefiting or correcting social evils. Such has been, and it is probable will be, the course of partisan journals, which cannot admit that anything good can emanate from certain men; we trust, however, that the time is not far distant when vituperation, abuse, and misrepresentation will be frowned down, and that honest criticism, a plain statement of facts, and dealing with measures not merely to make their place. The truth is no secret, whether in the interest of the former or present Government or the Rulers themselves, can satisfy every one; and there are so many political quacks now-a-days with their cure-alls and panaceas, that men of comprehensive views, and elevated political tendencies, whose interests are identified with the welfare and progress of the Province—are cast in the shade, become disgusted, and cannot be induced to lend their assistance to bring about a more healthy administration of public affairs. We have no wish to be misunderstood in our remarks, they will apply equally to all parties. The Country requires honest, independent, fearless men, who are intimately acquainted with its requirements, for Legislators; and who will, regardless of friends or self, perform their public duties faithfully, to the best of their ability, and to the advantage of the country. These are our views, and we give them for what they are worth, please or displease whom they may—regardless of political party.

STORM.—After five weeks of fine clear weather, the atmosphere became exceedingly cold and cloudy on the 4th inst., and snow commenced to fall about 12 o'clock, accompanied by a strong south-west gale, which lasted until Wednesday morning—drifting the snow to such an extent as to block up the roads, and render travel impossible. The mails were delayed in consequence nearly twenty-four hours; the roads, however, became passable by Thursday afternoon, but on Friday it commenced raining, and continued until Saturday morning, when the wind veered round to the North West, the weather cleared up and became cold, making the going very slippery.

YESTERDAY, 8 a. m., the thermometer stood at 31 deg. below zero—the coldest we have had this winter. This has been an extremely cold winter so far.

A FIRE took place in Fredericton on Wednesday morning last, which destroyed ten or twelve buildings in the business part of the city, and a large amount of goods as well as houses were destroyed. The fire originated in a shed attached to a large building owned by Mr. Beck, of St. John, and occupied by John T. Smith, Esq. The following is a list of persons burnt out, which we copy from the *Head Quarters*:

Mr. Tattersall, Tailor; goods saved.  
Mrs. Boyd, Milliner and Dress Maker; goods mostly saved.  
John T. Smith, Esq., Grocer; goods mostly saved.  
Mr. Thomas Hatheway; loss of provisions in store, about £2,000.  
Mr. Lemont, "Variety Store"; loss considerable.  
Mr. V. H. Nelson; goods all saved.  
Fredericton Clothing Store; we believe goods near all saved.  
Mr. Foster's Boot and Shoe Store; ditto.  
Mr. Wm. Moore's Hardware Store; ditto.  
Mr. Kethro's (Barber) Toy Shop, &c.; goods chiefly saved.  
Mr. T. McCarty, Grocery and Provision Store; loss considerable.  
Mr. Griever's large stock of liquors, &c., we believe, were all saved, and he met with a few slight losses in his other movable property.  
We believe that most of the buildings destroyed were insured, but for what amount we cannot say.

We regret to learn that on Saturday night last a barn belonging to Mr. Perry, living on the Fredericton road, about forty miles from this city, was burned to the ground, together with a large quantity of hay, oats, &c., and three horses, belonging to James and Thomas Greene, proprietors of the Fredericton and St. John mail stage line.—*Globe*.

## The Defences of England.

At a recent meeting of the Society of Arts, at which Sir Charles Napier presided, a paper was read by Mr. Rees, on the Modifications which the Ships of the Royal Navy have undergone during the present century in respect of dimensions, form, means of propulsion, and powers of attack—when the gallant Admiral referred in energetic terms to the necessity of at all times maintaining a well-manned Channel fleet. He said:

The late Board of Admiralty paid off the fleet and sent the men to the right about, even including the continuous service men. He was happy to say that the present Board of Admiralty, though a Conservative one, had done more during the time they have been in office than he had ever seen done by any former Board. It was pretty well known that he was no Conservative himself, but still he wished to do justice to those in office, whether they were Whigs, Tories or Radicals. When the present Government came into office they cast about to get up a channel fleet. It was true they had not yet come up to the number which he wished, but they had got six of the line. He should continue to urge the Government to get them up to ten of the line; and if they had that number of ships well manned with real seamen—not men picked up out of the streets—there would be no difficulty in the event of an emergency in increasing them to twenty. He would tell them how that could be done. They should take ten sail of the line, manned by 1000 men each. There should be only 100 marines instead of 200 embarked on each vessel, the rest being replaced by 100 seamen, and that would give 900 able seamen and officers on board each ship. The Admiralty were very properly induced to prepare ten sail of the line as a first reserve, and these were nearly ready. In the event of war one watch should be transferred from each ship of the channel fleet above mentioned to the reserve, which would then give a fleet of 20 sail of the line manned by 750 men each; let their complement be filled up by 200 marines and 100 officers and boys, who were always to be had—this would give a fleet of twenty sail of the line manned by 750 men each; and with 250 more for each vessel called out from the coast volunteers, there would then be a fleet of 20 sail of the line better manned than was the fleet during the last war.

Sir C. Napier then referred to the great outlay upon land fortifications, and remarked:

Formerly, when we had almost the whole world against us, the wooden walls of old England were found sufficient for her defence, and this would be the case again. He therefore considered the money spent upon land fortifications was thrown away, except in so far as providing a few places with guns, under which vessels could run in for shelter. Let them have an efficient fleet, man it well, and it would be found the cheapest as well as the most effective defence of the country; and no nation, whatever might be the fleet she could send out, would ever then attempt to disturb the peace and happiness of England.

## The Canadian Exploring Party.

It will be recollected, says the *Hamilton Times*, that a party of Canadian explorers, under Professor Hind, proceeded last summer to the Red River Country, by way of Lake Superior, with a view to acquiring information relative to the condition of the country. We learn from the *Milwaukee papers* that the party have arrived in that city on their return. The *Acres* says that they left Selkirk, a settlement of 8,000 inhabitants, on the Red and Assiniboine river, on the 26th of November, with a train of seventy dogs, for Crow Wing which point they reached after fifteen days' travel. At the time of the St. Paul excursion, the hunting party were supposed to have been killed by the Indians, but it seems such was not the case. They had, as trophies of the chase, a large lot of buffalo and other furs, the heads and horns of a magnificent buffalo bull that came near killing Lord Cavendish, several Indian curiosities, and one of the dogs used for drawing sledges, of the Esquimaux breed, with a hearty appetite, and the rugged health of a grizzly bear. They report the country as fine prairie, with a clear atmosphere, pleasant in summer, cold in winter, and very healthy. Selkirk is quite an important point settled by French and English half breeds, and hardly Scotch of the better educated class. The country will soon be opened, as the Canadian government are working hard to secure regular communication with all that vast tract of land, which is very valuable indeed. Three colonies, Red River, Vancouver and Superior, will be established in the spring.—*Quebec Morning Chronicle*.

FIRE IN INDIAN TOWN.—A fire broke out in a house in Indian Town about half-past four o'clock on the morning of the 7th. The Portland Engines were quickly on hand and the fire was soon extinguished. The house, which was considerably damaged, was owned by Mrs. J. Mallin, and we learn, insured.—*New*.

Several of the leading merchants and professional men of St. Stephen had a private meeting last week with Hon. Wm. Todd, Hon. James Brown, and Mr. McMillan, of the subject of a Branch Railroad to connect with the St. Andrews and Woodstock line. St. Stephen and Calais are thoroughly alive to the necessity of such a connection. The matter will come up in some shape, before the Legislature in the ensuing session.—*Colonial Presbyterian*.

We see by Proclamation in the *Royal Gazette* of Wednesday last, that the Legislature will meet for the dispatch of business on the Tenth day of February next.

The Episcopal Church situated in the Parish of St. Patrick in this County, was destroyed by fire on the night of Friday the 20th, supposed to be the work of an incendiary.—*Provincialist*.

Two Fires.—A fire broke out on Monday night last, about 12 o'clock, in the building known as the old National School House, North side of King's Square, and at present occupied as a Grocery by Messrs. T. & P. McCollum—the front part of the store was completely burning, and the flames were seen from the street. The fire was caused by a candle in an unoccupied house, situated at the foot of Jeffrey's Hill, City Road, was totally destroyed by fire, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The bridge of the Grand Trunk Railway, at Wild River, near Gilead, was destroyed by fire on Thursday 30th ult. It is supposed to have caught fire from the sparks of the locomotive. The bridge was about 300 feet in length, and the loss is estimated at \$10,000.—*St. John's (Canada) News*.

## Disastrous Fire at Halifax.

On Tuesday night last, about 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in the building occupied by Mr. Joseph Hagar, hatter, and spread with great fury to the surrounding buildings, five of which were destroyed. They were occupied by W. S. Symonds & Co., store and furnace dealers; John Gabriel, boot and shoe dealer; Jonas Hagar, hatter; A. D. Morse, boot and shoe dealer; and Thos. McDonnell, clothing store. Melancholy to state, Mr. Hagar and Mr. Joseph Grant perished in the flames. Mrs. Grant threw her child out of an upper window and then jumped out. Both were seriously hurt. Miss Ross and Miss Hagar were also injured by jumping from the second story of Hagar's house. It is said that the fire was occasioned by an accident to some combustibles used in Mr. Hagar's factory.—*Nbr.*

## Suffering at Sea.

The Malakoff, Dart, which passed up Channel for Gloucester, has had a very heavy passage of 44 days, with gales the whole of the time. On the 25th of October, lat. 42° 41' N., lon. 52° 47' W., while a strong wind was raging, took the captain and crew of the side of the Watersprite, of Whitehaven, from Quebec for Tenby, which barque had been dismasted and waterlogged, and was capsized three days and three nights, and the crew had nothing to subsist on during the whole of that awful period, with the sea making breaches over them, but one cabin and one turret, which were divided into small parts at intervals. Their existence and escape are most miraculous. On the 31st Oct., the Malakoff took another ship's crew (13 in number) of the William Melville, of North Shields, which barque had become waterlogged on the 29th, and the crew had subsisted on about 15 lbs of damaged bread the whole of the eleven days, with no water; the captain (James Catburton) and one man washed overboard and lost previously.

## Wholesale Slaughter in India.

A correspondent of the *Madras Athenaeum* condemns, in strong language, the merciless manner in which the native insurgents are butchered by the British troops, whenever they get an opportunity. He says of the storming of Salimpoor:

"After a great deal of street fighting the loss of the enemy was 700 killed, 500 drowned, all their guns taken, and a quantity of arms and ammunition, with two elephants captured. Our casualties were two Europeans killed, and about thirty in all wounded. I again say I do not hold to the indiscriminate slaughter of the sons of this prolific soil. At Salimpoor, I am told, that the men, on their knees, prayed with upraised hands, but they were not spared. Neither, as far as I have learned, have any number of prisoners been taken. I maintain that this wholesale killing is quite unbecoming of us as a civilized nation, and will yet, if we are not wise in time, involve us in trouble and disgrace. But with the inhabitants of Oude the case is a different one. All the large bodies in arms against us are nothing more than armed retainers, taking service under various names. There are sepoys and sepoys amongst them, but there is no man, no soldier, who could easily discriminate between the martial bearing of a sepoy trained, and a man who handles a matchlock. Were there any actual fighting, were the least somewhat more proportionable it would be a conclusion, at last to think they died fighting hard. But when we reflect these numbers who are slain have been disposed of by the rifle, or more commonly dag with the bayonet, it wears another aspect. This wholesale slaughter must be put an end to. It is now unworthy of the character of a nation. We have been glutted with blood."

## Murders in New York.

New York, Jan. 21.—Yesterday morning a young man named Jeremiah Loomery was stabbed by a drunken companion named Patrick Lane. John Bruenhansen, engineer of steamer *Empire City*, who was beaten on Friday by George Carter, died on Saturday of his injuries. An Italian named Massimo Bassanti was stabbed on Wednesday by a fellow countryman, and died on Saturday.

## Appalling Result of Somnambulism.

One of the most awful results of sleep-walking, of which we have heard for a long time, transpired at the Upper-Ferry Landing, during the night preceding yesterday. On Friday evening a farmer named John Bray, from Indiana, who was removing to some point on the Missouri river, with his wife, father-in-law, and four children, came on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for in straitened circumstances, the family obtained permission to stop for the night in a small room on the ferry dock at the foot of the street. Between twelve and one o'clock, in the night Bray arose, in his sleep, and taking his youngest child, aged three years, in his arms, actually walked from the room and into the water! The piteous wail of the father for help, soon drew a number of persons to the melancholy scene from all the front places on the Levee. The frantic grief of the family partook of the incoherence and wildness of the maniac, and is described to be of the most heartrending description. Before ingenuity could resolve on any means of rescuing the drowning objects, both had sunk, to be seen no more alive.—*St. Louis Republican*.

## Justice to the Sailor.

The Fall River Monitor, in alluding to the verdict in the Junior number case, says:—

"Many a poor tar has been hung for mutiny and murder, but we have yet to learn of the first shipmaster who has been hung in this country for the last thirty years for the murder of a sailor. If Jack commits a crime, even under the grossest provocation, no mercy is extended to him in court, for the slightest offence he is made to undergo long imprisonment; but let him be kicked and beaten within an inch of his life, and his tyrants are let off with a fine of perhaps \$20 and a few days of confinement."

We go for exact justice both for master and sailor. It is high time that there was a reform both in the merchant and whaling service. Men utterly incompetent are too often put in command of vessels, who can neither govern themselves nor those over whom they are placed. Let our merchants employ men of character and probity instead of rascals, swearing, rum-drinking commanders, that are too often found on board our ships, and our commercial marine would ere long be manned by respectable seamen.

The filibusters which sailed from Mobile in the schooner Susan, were wrecked on the 16th Dec., a coral reef, 60 miles from Balise, Honduras, on the 16th Dec. Those on board were saved but the vessel was a total loss. Gov. Seymour, Her Majesty's representative at Balise, tendered the British steamer Basilisk to convey the passengers to any southern port of the United States. An American captain circulated prejudicial reports, but the Governor chose to regard them as shipwrecked citizens of a friendly nation, and offered every assistance.

The Basilisk arrived in Mobile Bay on the 1st instant, with the passengers by the Susan, who report that they were treated most gentlemanly by the British officers. A subsequent despatch says that the filibusters had arrived at Mobile. On landing, a procession was formed, and the Nicaragua flag hoisted. Capt. Maury was called out and made a speech to the crowd. There was much excitement.

## Awful Depravity.

The New York Times says that a most remarkable confession was made in that city on Wednesday by the boy Stapleton who was arrested, together with his uncle, James Leahy, on suspicion of setting fire to the store No. 279 Water street. The boy narrates with great precision all the incidents of the affair, how he was bribed by his uncle to do the deed, and how he went to work to accomplish his demonic purpose. A man named Lynch, who is implicated by the confession of the boy, has been arrested and held for examination.

## A Hardened Villain.

Albert Myers was hung at Columbus, Ohio on the 17th, for the murder of Bartlett Neville. Both had been convicts in the Penitentiary. Myers exhibited the most hardened indifference to his fate, scoffing and swearing at the clergyman who endeavored to prepare his mind for death, and when upon the scaffold he buried apples and oranges at the crowd, and swore at them, and indulged in various blasphemous expressions. After prayer by a minister he seemed somewhat affected, but repulsed the minister when he spoke to him. His conduct excited general horror.

## Terrible Accident.

Newchester, N. H., Jan. 1.—Two men named Samuel Curvill and C. F. Bunker, were instantly killed last evening, in Manchester Print Works. They were literally torn to pieces between the large wheel of the mill and a post. Bunker was showing Curvill how to make the night examinations of the wheels when the accident occurred.

FIRE.—On Friday night two story house belonging to J. S. Hall & Co., situated on the Main street, Milwaukie, was destroyed by fire.—*Herald*.

RECORD OF WRECK.—It appears that during the month of November the number of wrecks reported was 282; in the month of January the number was 154; in February 162; in March 179; in April 142; in May 128; in June 102; in July 101; in August 112; in September 105; and in October 199—making a total during the past 11 months of 1657.

# European Intelligence.

## FOUR DAYS LATER.

### ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

The steamship *America*, Capt. Miller, which sailed from Liverpool on the 18th December, arrived at Halifax at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning. She brings European dates four days later than the *Fulton*, from Southampton. The A. experienced strong gales during the entire passage.

GREAT BRITAIN.—An extraordinary general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held in London on the 15th. Hon. Stuart Wortley presided. The report showed that the total receipts of the Company on Capital account had been £387,479, and the expenditure £364,046, leaving a balance on hand of £23,433 against which there are various outstanding liabilities. Free shares to the value of seventy-five thousand pounds had been issued to the projectors in the purchase of their original rights and privileges. The Chairman made a lengthy explanation of the condition of the Company.—The Cable had been under run a distance of eleven miles from Ireland, and found perfect. The Directors, from want of funds, are unable to carry on further operations; they had appealed to Government for a guarantee of 3 1/2 per cent on £555,000 of new capital with which to construct and lay a new cable, but no decisive answer had been received. He urged upon the proprietors harmonious and energetic action as the only way to ensure success, and moved the adoption of the Directors' Report, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Whitehouse, late electrician of the Company, called attention to the establishment of another Company formed for establishing Telegraphic Communication with America by the Southern route, and having half its capital subscribed. He had been instructed to state the conditions under which the fusions of the two companies might be effected.

Several shareholders said that such matters could not be entertained by the meeting, and the Chairman said that pending the negotiations with the Government, the proposition ought not to be discussed.

The Reform movement was progressing. John Bright had addressed another great meeting at Edinburgh, and one at Manchester by the Reform party.

An influential meeting of English ship-owners has been held in London to take in consideration the ruinous condition of British Navigation. Resolutions were adopted attributing the cause to the repeal of the navigation laws; and an Address to the Queen was adopted, praying that ships of non-reciprocity countries may be placed on as early as possible the same footing in British ports as British ships are placed in those countries.

In regard to the recent arrests in Ireland of members of the Phoenix Club, the Cork Constitution says:—The treason was carried much further than was suspected; there were daily and nightly drillings, pikes were manufactured; arms imported from America, and the use of them taught. Government was not a minute too early in interfering. A body of military and militia have been distributed through the Western portion of the County Cork to prevent insurrection.

The Belfast Mercury says there is little doubt that the Phoenix Club is entirely sedition and made up of the dregs of Young Irelandism. Seventeen persons have been arrested at Belfast in addition to those at Cork. Government was expected to issue a special commission for the immediate trial of prisoners.

Mr. Guernsey arrested by Government for stopping London despatches lately published in the "Daily News," has been tried and was acquitted. The "Protestant Alliance," having memorialized Lord Malmesbury to interfere with Rome in the case of the Jewish boy Mortara, Malmesbury replied that while the Government was indignant at the outrage, he did not think the interference of a Protestant power would do any good, after the failure of a Catholic power like France.

A prospectus has been issued in London the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company; capital fixed at £2,900,000, sterling, of which one million is to be first issued. The India Council have guaranteed 5 per cent. on that amount the object of the Company is to carry out an extensive system of irrigation, particularly in districts adapted to cotton.

Prospectus has also been issued of the Canada landed credit Company, with a capital of £200,000, the object being to encourage the flow of capital to Canada, by making advances on mortgages of land. Ship Orwell, from Melbourne, with £317,000 gold, has arrived at London. The West India Mail Steamers also arrived with £161,000.

## LATEST.

The Times of Saturday, City Article says:—Funds opened at lower prices on Friday, and soon exhibited a further tendency to depression, and finally closed one-eighth below the official quotations.

The weakness of the market was generally attributed to speculation realization. Capitalists at the same time being properly sensitized with regard to the effects to be apprehended from the absence of a disposition to keep the demands of India and the Colonies within reasonable limits. Money is in active demand, and the mini-

num rate in all quarters two and a half per cent.

At the Bank applications of discount are in excess. No good operations on Friday.

The Daily News City article showing a dropping tendency, noting the purchase of Consols by the Government, and continued investments by the Bank. The broker market closed flat.

The increased demand for mortgage discount market threatened the sale of new projects, and a drain of East excited discussion. Mercantile returns showed a further the enormous unemployed resource. Bank. In some other department Stock Exchange heaviness likewise, but considering the depression and the rapidity of the recent rise in price exhibited good standing in leading Canadian Railway Stock a feature of the day.

FRANCE.—A Meeting was held on the 20th for regularly consue Canal Company. It was stated that bona fide subscription obtained for the full amount of capital.

The Paris Correspondent says:—Montalembert has received from Count De Chambord a cession on his independent attitude showing the sympathy of the head of Dynasty.

The Bourbe had been heavy, recently improved, and on the percents. closed at 73 to 75.

ITALY.—The Correspondent News says, it is not easy to get intelligence from Rome. Cardinal having declared war upon Foreigners, stopped their letters to get to turn them out of the City.

A letter from Turin states that the impression is general that crisis is at hand. It is from a that rumors of a warlike tendency. It is also believed that Piedmont is being the "Tulleries."

AUSTRIA.—The Vienna Correspondent says, notwithstanding the season of the year, men's furlough have received order to regiments in Venice and Lombardy has been issued that authorities desire to purchase cavalry and artillery; and no troops were also being sent into Italy, so that if an attack should be made on Austria, she will not be at a disadvantage.

PRUSSIA.—The Prince of W to England from Berlin, taking the order of the Black Eagle, him by the Prince Regent.

RUSSIA.—The Empress Dow was suffering from a severe cold.

A powerful party is said to be informed among the nobility to Emperor's Emancipation scheme have projects diminishing the Emperor and increasing that ability.

## CHINA.

The London Times in a long interesting details of the Shanghai by Lord Elgin and Commissions. The demeanor had been such as to confirm the Court of Peking is resolved the provisions of the treaty with faith. The progress of the tariff already promises an early and satisfactory termination.

There is every reason to be vexed question of the opium settled upon a basis which shall become the cause of difficulty. It is probable that the coined copper and re-export will be legalized upon equitable terms. Mr. Reed, the American, is working harmoniously with the missioner upon the tariff question.

## MARKETS.

Cotton continues to be wanted, impeded by scanty supply. Provisions fluctuating, with tendency.

Sugar flat—no change in price. Timber improved slightly—stocked—dull sale. Coffee advancing.

Breadstuffs slow; downward Consols 97 1/2 to 97 3/4.

It is stated that within years the number of unknown have died in New York, has been hundred per annum. This is credible. How many tales of suffering are connected with the records.

THEIR LOSS OF LIFE.—Dec. 31.—Forty persons were drowned this morning, by the Columbus to Macon running in consequence of injury the rains.

## RHEUMATISM.

The pains of chronic rheumatism prove torment for life of the system. Medicines for seem to be of no avail, yet so many obstinate cases have yielded to the powers of the PERUVIAN that it is confidently recommended.