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European Intelligence.

Arrival of the Europa.

The steamship Europa, which sailed from Liverpool about two o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th of August, arrived at Halifax at 1 A. M. on Wednesday, the 9th inst. The Europa reports, Aug. 31st, having passed barque Felicity, bound West.

The Baltic arrived at the Bell buoy, at 11 o'clock on the night of Thursday, the 27th; she was detained for a tide, and reached Liverpool at 5 o'clock on Friday morning. The steamer Antelope takes the place of the Circassian, and sails for Newfoundland on the 6th September.

The Circassian has been chartered for India.

The Persia arrived at Liverpool at 8 o'clock on the morning of Saturday the 29th.

Parliament was prorogued on the 28th Aug. The Queen's Speech was delivered by commission, was read by the Lord Chancellor. The following are the material points:—Her Majesty commands me to express to you her satisfaction that the present state of affairs in Europe inspires well grounded confidence in the continuance of peace. Arrangements connected with the full execution of the stipulations of the treaty of Paris have, from various causes, not yet been completed, but her Majesty trusts, that by the earnest efforts of the contracting parties to the treaty, all that remains to be done with reference to the stipulations, may ere long be satisfactorily settled. Her Majesty commands us to inform you, that the extensive mutinies which have broken out among the native troops of the army of Bengal, followed by serious disturbances in many parts of that Presidency, have occasioned Her Majesty extreme concern, and the barbarities which have been inflicted upon many of Her Majesty's subjects in India, and the sufferings which have been endured, have filled Her Majesty's heart with the deepest grief; while the conduct of many civil and military officers, who have been placed in circumstances of much difficulty, are being exposed to great danger excited her warmest admiration. Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she will omit no measures calculated to quell these grave disorders, and is confident that with the blessing of Providence, the powerful force at her disposal will enable her to accomplish that end.

The Speech then thanks Parliament for the liberal supplies for the Princess Royal's dowry, and the assurances of support to restore tranquility to India; expresses satisfaction at the liquidation of the Danish dues redemption, without adding to the national debt, and gratification at the passage of the Divorce Bill, and sundry other acts of local importance.

In the House of Commons, prior to the reading of the Speech, Lord Palmerston said that the telegraphic communication with India, via the Euphrates, had not yet been sanctioned by the Turkish Government. The British Government would, of course, be glad to avail themselves of the line via Suez, when completed.

Sir Delacy Evans enquired whether it was intended by Government to render any aid to British residents who had suffered by the mutiny in India. Lord Palmerston replied in the affirmative.

Capt. Mangles, on behalf of the Court of Directors of the East India Company said that aid would be rendered to all sufferers, both civil and military.

Both Houses adjourned sine die.

The Queen had gone to Balmoral. Nothing official had been promulgated as to the Atlantic Telegraph, but it appears to be taken for granted that the enterprise will be postponed till next summer.

The London Times and other leading papers are strongly urging the immediate construction of the telegraph to India, and the acquisition of the Atlantic Cable for the purpose. The Times, in its leader on the subject, says:—The Atlantic Telegraph Company, in the exercise of their discretion, have decided on not immediately renewing the attempt to connect England with the United States, and their cable is disposable for a similar enterprise in another direction. The impression prevailed that the Cable would be bought for India.

The twenty-seventh annual congress of the British Association assembled at Dublin on the twenty-sixth.

The special correspondent of the Times writing from Mecca, Georgia, ridicules the famous Arrowsmith Georgia Railroad hoax, and pronounces it a mere hallucination.

There was no foundation whatever in Liverpool for the report, that John Doherty, an extensive dealer in American produce, who lately suspended, had been charged with obtaining money under false pretences, and was held to bail.

Two Princes from Siam were expected in

England for the purpose of entering into commercial treaties with Great Britain. A British man-of-war was waiting at Alexandria, to convey the embassy to England.

INDIA.

The Indian mails had reached Marsailles, and were expected in London on the day the Europa sailed. Bombay dates are to July 30. The main features of the government dispatch from Cagliari, are confirmed, and interesting details added. Sir Henry Barnard died of Cholera, before Delhi, on the 5th July, and Sir Henry Lawrence died from a wound on the 4th, at Lucknow.

The Mutineers still held Delhi, and on the 14th July had made three more sorties, but were totally defeated in each with a severe loss. Sir Sir Hugh Wheeler was killed at Cawnpore. The garrison, pressed by famine, surrendered the place to Nana Sahib, by whom, in violation of solemn promises, all were massacred. Nana Sahib was subsequently twice attacked, and utterly defeated with great loss by General Havelock, who rescued Cawnpore. Sahib murdered 240 women and children at Cawnpore; amongst the killed at that place are Sir Geo. Parker, Col. Williams, Brigadier Yack, and other officers. On the 5th July, an obstinate battle was fought before Agra, between the Garrison of that place and the Nizamshah mutineers, who had marched thither with reinforcements, which brought their numbers up to ten thousand men. The British force were obliged to retire with heavy loss, having several officers killed. Two native regiments had mutinied at Salkote. At Panjau, on the 19th of July, they massacred Captain Bishop, Dr. Graham, Rev Mr. Hunter, with his wife and child. The remaining Europeans were safe in a fort. These mutineers were totally defeated on the 16th.

Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ILLINOIS.

The U. S. mail steamer Illinois, C. Boggs, U. S. N., commander, from Aspinwall and Havana, arrived at the New York Quarantine on Wednesday, at half past 11 o'clock.

The Illinois sailed from Aspinwall on the 19th of August. On the night of the 23d she ran ashore on Colorado Reef, near Arenas Key, where she remained until the night of the 26th. On the 27th, she arrived at Havana, which place she left on the 29th. She brings the California mails of Aug. 5, and \$1,593,557 in treasure, having connected with the Golden Age, which left San Francisco on the morning of the 5th of Aug. and arrived at Panama on the morning of the 19th. The Golden Age brought to Panama \$2,028,338 in treasure, £444,728 of which was on foreign account.

The Alta California says the affairs of the State treasury have never been in so healthy a condition. The issuance of scrip has been abolished, and business is now transacted on a cash basis.

From all sections of the mining country we receive favorable accounts, and quite as great quantities of gold are being taken out as ever before.

The crops are mostly harvested, and have been gathered in good condition. The yield is far better and more abundant than was anticipated a few weeks since. The fruit crops have never been so plentiful as this year.

An extensive vein of alum rock, of remarkable purity, has recently been discovered in Calaveras County.

The various wagon road enterprises on the eastern borders of the State still attract much attention. A regular line of coaches now plies between Placerville and Carson Valley.

Disastrous fires have swept over the State during the two weeks last past, and a large amount of property has been destroyed. On the 20th ult., in Sacramento, a number of frame buildings on the corner of J and 5th streets were burned. Loss \$5,000. On the 22d, the flourishing mining village of Michigan Bluffs, Placer county was totally annihilated by fire. Loss \$162,000. St. Louis, an active mining town in Sierra county, was, on the 25th ult., also obliterated by the devastating element—not a house left standing. Loss \$200,000. In Shasta, on the 23rd, a brewery, stable, and several other buildings were destroyed by fire. Loss 10,400. In Grass Valley, the Winchester Saw Mills were burned on the 25th. Loss \$25,000. On the 19th ult. the brewery of Goodwin & Co., Mokelumne Hill, was burnt to the ground; loss \$5,000.

The tubs along the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers have also been in flames for several days past, and considerable fear is felt for the safety of crops, fences, and other valuable property. We have, however, heard of no material damage thus far.

Lieut. Cook has had another fight with the Pitt river Indians, of whom he killed twenty-three.

Mother Mary de Sales, second Superior of the order of "Sisters of Mercy," an institution established in San Francisco, died recently. She was a cousin of Daniel O'Connell, a relative of the celebrated Tom Steele, and formerly possessed of great wealth in her native country, Ireland, which she expended in benefactions to the poor and in behalf of her religious order. She was a lady of great piety and personal influence. She was the founder of the Magdalen Asylum in Limerick, Ireland, of which she had the charge for some thirty years.

South America.

Erom Chilli we learn that the President had given assurance to a committee of foreign merchants of a modification of the law which compels them to submit their account books to the inspection of the authorities.

In Bolivia, the fever continued to commit fearful ravages. In the department of La Paz 15,000 Indians had died; in Corocoro 300, and in proportion in other provinces. Whole districts had been depopulated, and agriculture had been so neglected that provisions had doubled in price in La Paz.

A Calao letter of July 26 gives information of mutinies in several American ships:

"During the last week we have had several serious disturbances on board of American ships. The mate of the American ship Morning Star was stabbed by one of the men while getting the ship under weigh, the rest of the crew drawing pistols, knives, &c. The captain half masted his flag, when two armed boats from H. B. M. frigate Monarch went to his assistance and put the disaffected in irons. The mate's wound is not dangerous; the ship went to sea the following day. Another mutiny occurred on board the Oliver Jordan."

The crew drew pistols and knives on the mates; the Monarch again sent armed boats and at the captain's request put seven of the ringleaders in irons. On the 25th, the Electric Spark, Capt. Titcomb, arrived with his crew, in a state of mutiny; they had had possession of the ship for two weeks, committing all kinds of outrages, and using abusive language to the captain. Captain Titcomb informs me that for two weeks he had to subsist on preserved meats and any thing else that he could find in the cabin, the cook and steward having refused to cook any victuals for him. Immediately upon his arrival here he obtained assistance, and had all the crew put in the castle.

The Defence of Delhi.

All readers of Indian history are aware that so long back as 1857, when the defences of Delhi were in a very imperfect and ruinous state, the city was successfully defended by a small force of native troops under Colonel Ochterlony and Burr against Holka's army of 20,000 men and 100 guns. No doubt the besieged showed as much spirit as the besiegers did cowardice and incapacity, but the fact remains that the garrison of about 2000 Sepoys and irregulars were able to defend Delhi against an army which had a few days previously destroyed Manson's force of five regular battalions, with artillery in proportion, and 3900 horse.

After this siege, up to 1858, large sums amounting to several lakhs of rupees, were spent by the British in improving the fortifications. In that year Lord Auckland visited Delhi, and with the singular infelicity which seems to have attended all his counsels, recommended additional works. It is remarkable that the hostile feelings of the inhabitants did escape his observation. In consequence of his views, further sums were expended in repairs and improvements, which may be fairly regarded as rendering the city imprugnable to a force unprovided with siege train. In particular, the Eastern, or river face, then the most assailable being entirely rebuilt, the glacis was raised, the ditch, which is fifty feet wide, cleared, martello towers erected, and each bastion, eleven in number, mounted with new guns.

The defences of Delhi, therefore, can no longer be styled contemptible, though, no doubt, they are not such as to afford a chance of holding out against a sufficient army with proper batteries. As it is, the garrison probably exceeds the besieging force by two to one, even leaving out of account the armed inhabitants in a population of one hundred and fifty thousand, and who, in successive reports, have been, for many years past, noted as unfavourably disposed towards us.

It is a significant fact, that the garrison are able to encamp a force of 3,000 men outside the Ajmere gate, probably in the walled suburb of Ghazi Khan, which lies contiguous, and have made repeated sorties with very large bodies of men. If they can do this, and man a wall which extends seven miles in circumference, their strength must be very considerable—at all events, much too large to allow of General Barnard hazarding a coup de main. It must be remembered,

too, that the rains will greatly strengthen the position of the insurgents by protecting the Eastern face of the city with the deep and rapid current of the Jumna, filling the ditch, and adding to the sufferings of the besiegers. It will be well, therefore, without indulging in any gloomy anticipations as to the result, to realize fully the difficulties our troops have to encounter and so better appreciate the merit of their triumph.—Smith, Elder, & Co's Home-ward Journal.

Ludicrous Scene.

The following ludicrous scene is copied from an article in the April number of Blackwood, entitled a Remonstrance with Dickens.

One of the most shameful recollections of our almost irremediable life lies at the door of that wag, Dickens. We were attending service in a cathedral in a city where we were a stranger, and had been shown into a pew already occupied by two old ladies; for time we behaved with our wonted decorum, till some absurdity committed by the elder Welles (one of Dickens's characters,) of which we had been reading the night before, rose up to haunt us. Had we been in the open air, a good laugh would have relieved us; but cabbined, cribbed, confined as it was, the risibility expanded till our form swelled visibly, our face grew purple, and we saw a medical man in the next pew feel in his waistcoat pocket as he anxiously watched the veins in our forehead.

The choral symphonies of the anthem invested Mr. Welles's image with fifty-fold absurdity blending him, as they did, in his top-boots and shawl with angels ever bright and fair.

Despairing of our ability to prevent an explosion, and feeling the danger becoming each moment more imminent, for India rubber itself must have given away under the accumulating pressure, we suddenly dived with our head under the shelf on which the prayer book rested, and laughed silently, while our tears dropped like rain upon the foot stool.

We were now beginning to grow calm, when looking round, we saw the two old ladies regarding us with pious horror through their spectacles, sliding off to their own end of the pew.

This set us off again, and down went our head in a vain, ostrich-like attempt at concealment, for our shoulders and back, convulsively agitated from nape to waistband, told the internal struggle, to say nothing of sounds that occasionally broke forth, noways resembling the responses. Conscious that prebendary and preceptor were regarding us from their eminence, we raised our head with desperate gravity, and shall never forget the agony of shame with which we beheld an aged verger sternly approaching, while two church wardens were quitting their pews with the faces of men determined to discharge a painful duty. Nevertheless at the instigation of old Welles, off we went again in a fit quite audible, and were eventually marched down the centre aisle between rows of faces fixed in devout horror, with our handskerchiefs crammed nearly down our throat, and our watery eyes starting out of our head, like a land-crab's, and so, turning a corner, out under the old Saxon arch way into the church-yard, where we exasperated the verger and church wardens to frenzy by sitting down on a tombstone and giving full vent to our mirth. Next day, all repentant, we waited upon the dean, who, being himself a Pickwickian, gave us absolution in the most kindly way, and we caused a copy of "Pickwick" to be bound in morocco and gold, with the inscription, "From a Penitent Sabbath breaker," which is to this day conspicuous on a shelf of the Episcopal library.

Picture of New-York on Sundays.

The New York correspondent of the Boston Journal gives the following terrible picture of New York morals on the Sabbath:

"The open and wanton, noisy and drunken violation of the Sabbath is most frightfully apparent, and most frightfully on the increase. Much has been feared from the result of the Irish emigration. But the emigration of the Germans will prove thicker in the finger than the loins of the Irish. Many of them are Red Republicans, and have no idea of liberty but freedom from all restraint. Many of them are German Jews, and do not keep their own Sabbath or observe ours. Many of them have no Sabbath in the land of their nativity, and do not welcome ours, except as it gives them a noisy day of dissipation. In Chatham street, the home of the Jews, all the stores are open on the Sabbath, and their noisy trades go on in the very sight of the City Hall. Clothing stores, candy shops, shoe stores, jewelry and all others are in full operation. No one would think any Sabbath was near."

A little further up will be seen in the Bowery the lowest and vilest of the theatre

open for performances, through the day as other places are on holidays. Model artists' establishments and all other dens of infamy, and tents of sin, crowded and noisy.—And then from nine o'clock on Sunday till about two, all the cars, the boats, and steamboats are loaded for the excursionists. All along the East River, up some eight or ten miles, are what are called 'Gardens.' Here assemble thousands of this class of the New York population to pass the day. In one of these establishments it is the boast of the proprietor that he sells one hundred casks of beer, on each Sunday. Men, women, children, young men and women, meet here by appointment; fifty thousand of the people of New York spend thus the Sabbath. The day is passed in drinking, gaming, swearing, singing rude songs, and in conduct the name of which were a shame to mention. And while Broadway is quiet and comparatively deserted; while along its smooth pavement the prancing horses of the wealthy tread, and the easy rolling carriage rumbles along—while the orderly and well dressed tread their way to the elegant church, where, in an elegant seat they can listen to an eloquent sermon, with elegant attendants—the great mass have no religious home; and thousands are at the same moments sinking the morals of New York below redemption, and are rolling over the coming generations a flow of foul iniquity, and are ripening festering sores on the body politic, that no human agency can heal. And our authorities look calmly on and see the rising and coming tide, and do not take the trouble to lift a finger nor to raise one note of warning. "The good time coming" to this stricken city is afar off.

What makes a Man.

A man never knows what he is capable of, until he has tried his powers. There seems to be no bound to human capacity. Insight energy and it will produce astonishing results. How often midsize talent, driven by circumstances to undertake some formidable looking work, has felt its own untried and hitherto unconscious powers, rising up to grapple and master; and afterwards stood amazed at its own unexpected success!

Those circumstances, those people, enemies, friends, that provoke us to any noble or manly under taking, are our greatest benefactors. Opposition and persecution do more for a man than any seemingly good fortune. The sneers of critics develop the latent fire in the young poet. The anathemas of the angry church inflame the zeal of the reformer. Tyranny, threats, agonies, torture, raise up heroes and martyrs, who might otherwise have slept away slothful and thoughtless lives never dreaming what splendid acts and words lay buried in their bosoms. And who knows but the wrongs of society are permitted, because of the fine gold which is thus beaten out of the crude ore of humanity?

Here is a truth worth considering. Are you in poverty? have you suffered wrong? do circumstances oppose you? are you beset by enemies? Now is your time! Never tis theirs, despond and melancholy. Spend no more days in idle whining. Up, like a lion! Make no complaint, but if difficulty fights you, roar your defiance. You know not what is in you. You are at school; this is necessary discipline, poverty and pain are your masters—but use the powers God has given you, and you shall be master at last.—Fear of failure is the most fruitful cause of failure. Stand firm upon the rock of your manhood, and in the end you shall not fail. What seems failure at first, is discipline. Accept the lessons; trust the grand result; up and up again, strike and strike again; and you shall always gain, whatever the fortune of to-day's or to-morrow's battle.

A Great Dinner.

The greatest dinner ever known in England was that given by Lord Romney to the Kent Volunteers in Aug. 1, 1799, when George III. reviewed them near Maidstone. The tables amounting to ninety-one in number, were seven miles and a half long, and the boards for the tables cost \$8,000. The entertainment, to which 6500 persons sat down, consisted of 60 lambs in quarters, 200 dishes of roast beef, 700 fowls 3 in a dish, 200 meat pies, 300 hams, 300 tongues, 220 fruit pies, 220 dishes of boiled beef, 220 joints of roast veal. Seven pipes of port wine, bottled off and 16 butts of ale, and as much small beer was also placed in large vessels, to supply the company. After dinner, his Majesty's health was given in a bumper, by the volunteers, all sin ding uncovered, with three times three, accompanied by the music of all the bands.

It is reported that \$2000 in gold, recently robbed from the safe of the American Express Company, at Quincy, Illinois, was found a few days since in a wood pile into which it rather been chased, and which was torn down to catch the rat. The company is getting upon about \$5000.