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E variis summum est optimum. - Cic.

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European Intelligence.

Arrival of the America.

Failure in laying the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

The steamship America, which left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, the 15th inst., arrived at Halifax at half-past 1 o'clock, August 27th. The America reports that on August 15th, passed ships Carrier Dove and Scotland, bound in; 16th, off Inshore; 17th, the British barque Miller, steering West; 23rd, lat. 48, lon. 49, at 3 p. m., exchanged signals with the steamship Persia; 25th, lat. 44, long. 60, passed a large steamer steering East.

The North American arrived out at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 12th.

The City of Washington for New York left Liverpool on the 12th. The North Star left Southampton for New York the same day.

The steamer General Williams had not sailed for Newfoundland, but was expected to leave on the evening of the 15th.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable is broken, and operations for the present suspended. The British steamer Cyclops had returned to Valentia with Mr. Field on board. That gentleman immediately repaired to London to confer with the Directors on the future movements, and telegraphs me as follows:

"London, Saturday morning.—Her Majesty's steamer Leopard, arrived at Portsmouth on Friday evening, the 14th, and reports that the Atlantic Cable was lost at a quarter before 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning the 11th, after having paid out successfully 335 nautical miles of cable, and the last hundred miles of it in water over two miles in depth, and the greater part of this at the rate of rather more than five knots an hour. At the time the accident occurred, there was a heavy swell on. The Niagara was going at the rate of four knots per hour, and as the engineer found that the Cable was running out in too great a proportion to the speed of the ship, he considered it necessary to direct the Braks to be applied more firmly, when unfortunately the Cable parted at some distance from the stern of the ship. The Agamemnon, Niagara, and Susquehanna, are to remain for a short time where the cable parted, to try some experiments in the deep water of that part of the Atlantic—two thousand fathoms—which it is considered will be of great value to the Telegraph Company; and then they will all go to Plymouth, England. The Cyclops was sent back with despatches to Valentia, and then to join the Leopard at Portsmouth.

Although this unfortunate accident will postpone the completion of this great undertaking for a short time, the result of the experiment has been to convince all that took part in it, of the entire practicability of the enterprise, for with some slight alterations in paying out the machinery, there appears to be no great difficulty in laying down the Cable, and it has been clearly proved that you can successfully telegraph through 2,500 miles of cable, and know that its submersion at a great depth had no perceptible influence on the electric current. There is no obstacle in laying it down at the rate of 5 miles an hour in the greatest depth of water on the plateau between Ireland and Newfoundland. The experience now gained must be of great value to the company, and it is understood that the Directors will decide whether it is best to have more cable made, and try again immediately after the equinoctial gales are over, or wait until another summer.

In Liverpool an impression prevails, that another trial will take place in October.

A Liverpool paper reports the arrival of the Niagara, Susquehanna and Agamemnon at Plymouth on Friday, but this is doubtless a mistake.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a bill for continuing for two years from April next the present duties on tea and sugar. On Thursday, in the House of Lords, the Marquis of Clanricarde asked the Government whether they would lay on the table certain papers to show the steps taken in pursuance of the promises of the great European Powers, recorded in the protocol of the Conference of Paris, relating to the Danubian Provinces, and calculated to explain the course adopted by Government in these matters.

Lord Clarendon, after entering into a history of the recent occurrences at Constantinople, stated that the papers asked for had been confidentially communicated to each of the Powers who were parties to the treaty of Paris, and the Government did not consider they would be justified in producing them.

The Commons were engaged in protracted debates on the Divorce Bill, the opponents

fighting against it step by step. The Government was equally determined in pressing it forward.

On Friday the affairs of India were debated in the House of Lords, without any important development.

In the Commons, the subject of a Railway to India attracted attention, but the Government refused to mix itself in these projects. Lord Gladstone censured Lord Palmerston's political opposition to the Suez Canal, but the latter reiterated his objections to the scheme.

The suspension of Thomas Ashmore & Sons, general merchants, London, is announced; liabilities not very large.

A report of the affairs of Carr, Bros. & Co., of Newcastle, who lately suspended, shows liabilities to seven hundred thousand pounds sterling, and assets promising twenty shillings in the pound.

Charles Edward Keith Kortright has been appointed British Consul for Pennsylvania, and Dennis Donohoe, Consul at Buffalo.

The American Horse Pryor, ridden by a celebrated English Jockey, again ran for the Sussex County Cup, and came in fourth out of a field of five horses.

Ledra Rollin has written another violent letter to the London papers about the charge of conspiracy against him. He is very severe upon Napoleon.

Rumor says it was decided at the recent Imperial visit to Osborne, that in the event of Lord Elgin and Baron Gros not attaining the object of their mission to China, a more decided action in common should be adopted.

The East India Company have despatched one or two vessels to the coast of India in all 72 vessels, averaging about twenty-seven thousand troops.

The steamer "Sarah Sands" has been pronounced incapable of receiving troops and stores.

India.

The overland mail arrived at Trieste on the 12th. Telegraphic despatches from the theatre state that Bombay dates are to July 14th, and Calcutta to the 5th. Delhi had not fallen up to 27th of June. The rebels made several desperate sorties, but each time were repulsed with great slaughter. The city was reported full of sick and wounded, and cholera prevalent. Reinforcements had commenced reaching the British camp. Further mutinies are reported in several districts. The Bombay and Madras armies remain loyal. The Punjab remains quiet.

At Sirsa, General Van Cortlandt had attacked and completely defeated the insurgents, inflicting a heavy loss. Gen. Woodburn's column had completely crushed the rebellion at Aunzhabad. Intelligence had been received of a mutiny of the troops at Moradabad, Tyrahad, Sotphur, Sanger, Nowgong, Bandar, Patti-phir, Inhow, and Indore. Peshawar is disturbed, and three regiments have been dispatched there.

Sir Colin Campbell arrived at Aden on the 28th July.

The first batch of China troops had arrived at Calcutta.

The British force before Delhi is stated to be from 7 to 8000 Europeans and 5000 natives. The Native portion of the force is proved to be trustworthy. The rebels have been dispersed at Allahabad.

The barracks at Cawnhors were closely besieged by the insurgents, but held out bravely. Reinforcements were marching to relieve them.

The whole of Oude had risen, but Sir Henry Lawrence, with a small force, kept the enemy in check.

There are, (the same as last mail,) floating rumors of the capture of Delhi, but they are wholly unreliable. The Bengal Hurkara says:—We have received letters to say that the Government had got a telegraph message from Nagore that Delhi had fallen on the 27th of June, describing the battle, and stating that upwards of 7000 rebels were killed.

Calcutta was more tranquil, and the native Bankers were gaining confidence. The papers say:—We have seen the worst of it, for there are no more regiments to mutiny except those of Bombay and Madras, the fidelity of which there is no reason to suspect.

LATEST.

The India mails reached London on the 14th, but the Correspondence adds nothing of importance to the telegraphic accounts.

The correspondent of the Times details the new outbreaks, appear to have been less serious in their consequences than the early ones. He thinks the flood of the misdirection had been passed.

China.

Long Kong dates are to June 24th. The Chinese news is unimportant. Trade continues interrupted at the northern ports. Exchange at Hong Kong five shillings; at Shanghai June 15th seven shillings and two pence and penny.

A Chinese report that the Emperor has

abdicated, but it was not believed, at Shanghai the imports were dull.

Freights—tonnage abundant to London at four pounds for sugar, and six for hemp.

France.

An interview between the Emperors of France and Russia, is again stated as certain to take place.

The Bank of France returns for the month shows an increase of Cash in hand of 1,700,000 francs in Paris and a falling in the Branch Bank of 179,000,000 francs.

A bronze medal is to be given to the soldiers who served in the great wars of the Empire from 1792 to 1815.

Sir Colin Campbell.

The following sketch of the brilliant and active career of Sir Colin Campbell, just gone to India, as Commander-in-Chief, will be read with peculiar interest at the present time:—

Lieutenant General Sir Colin Campbell, who has just been appointed commander-in-chief in India, entered the army in 1808, as an ensign in the 9th regiment of foot. He served in the Walcheren expedition, and throughout the Peninsular campaigns, having been present, among other engagements, at the battles of Vimiera, Corunna, Borassia, and Vittoria, and the siege of San Sebastian. He received two severe wounds at San Sebastian, and was also severely wounded at the passage of the Bidassoa. He was ordered to North America, and served there during 1814 and 1815. He was subsequently employed in the West Indies, having been attached to the troops which quelled an insurrection in Demerara in 1823. In 1842 he embarked for China, in command of the 98th Regiment of foot, which he headed during the storming of Chinkeangfoo and the operations in the Yang-tze-Kiang, which led the signature of the peace at Nankin. His next field of service was India, where he greatly distinguished himself in the second Punjab campaign, under Lord Gough, in 1848 and 1849. Throughout that campaign he commanded a division of "Chillianwallah and Goojerat," and the other affairs with the enemy; and he took an active part after the battle of Goojerat in the pursuit of Dost Mahomed and the occupation of Peshawar. He was among the wounded at the battle of Chillianwallah, and in consideration of his distinguished services in the campaign he was appointed Knight Commander of the Bath. He subsequently held command of the troops in the district of Peshawar; and during the years 1851 and 1852 he repeatedly undertook successful operations against the Mowatt and other turbulent tribes of mountaineers in the neighborhood of Peshawar and Kohat. He afterwards returned to England and proceeded to Turkey in command of a brigade of Infantry. His brilliant services throughout the operations in the Crimea, during which he commanded the Highland Brigade and the Highland Division, are in the recollection of every one. His services during the Russian war were rewarded with promotion to the rank of lieutenant general and the grand crosses of the Bath, the legion of honour, and the Sardinian order of Maurice and St. Lazarus. He has recently held the office of Inspector General of Infantry, which he has now quitted in order to assume the supreme command in Bengal at a time when the actual and contingent dangers arising from the mutinies in the Bengal native army rendered it necessary to employ a general officer possessed of the high-ploy activity, and capacity, and acquainted with the nature of Indian service and the peculiarities of the native soldiery.

Separating the Sexes in School.

On this point, Mr. Stowe, a celebrated Glasgow teacher, uses the following language:—

The youth of both sexes of our Scotch peasantry have been educated together, and as a whole, the Scotch are the most moral people on the face of the earth. Education in England is given separately, and we have never heard from practical men that any benefit has arisen from this arrangement. Some influential individuals there mourn over the prejudice on the point. In Dublin, a large number of girls turned out badly, who have been educated alone until they attain the age of maturity, than those have been otherwise brought up—the separation of the sexes has been found to be injurious. It is stated on the best authority, that of those girls educated in the school convents apart from boys, the great majority go wrong within a month after being let loose on society and meeting the other sex. They cannot, it is said, resist the slightest temptation or flattery. The separation is intended to keep them strictly moral, but this unnatural seclusion actually generates the very principles desired to be avoided.

We may repeat that it is possible to raise

girls as high, intellectually, without boys as with them—and it is possible to raise boys morally without girls. The girls morally elevate the boys, and the boys are intellectually elevated by the presence of girls. Girls brought up with boys are the more positively moral, and boys brought up in schools with the girls are more positively intellectual by the softening influence of the female character.

In the Normal Seminary at Glasgow, the most beneficial effects have resulted from the more natural course. Boys and girls from the age of two or three years to fourteen or fifteen, have been trained in the same classroom, galleries and play-grounds without impropriety; and they are never separated except at needle work.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Constantinople, literally the city of Constantine, in Roumelia, or European Turkey, is the capital of the Ottoman Empire, and is situated on the sea of Marmora, and at the west end of the narrow channel of the Bosphorus, which connects the sea of Marmora with the Black Sea. The ground on which it stands is fitted by nature for the site of a great commercial city, the connecting link between Europe and Asia. A gently sloping promontory secured by narrow seas stretches out in a triangular form towards the Asiatic continent, from which its extreme point is separated by so narrow a strait (the Bosphorus) that in a quarter of an hour a boat can row from one continent to the other. Indeed, Scutari, on the Asiatic coast, is always considered as a suburb of the European capital. Just before the Bosphorus enters the Sea of Marmora, it makes a deep elbow or inlet on the European shore, flowing between the triangle of Constantinople proper and its European suburbs of Galata and Pera, and forming the magnificent port of the Golden Horn. The triangle which, allowing for many vacant spaces within the walls, is entirely covered by Constantinople is thus washed on one side (the northern) by the deep waters of the port, and on the other (the southern) by the Sea of Marmora. The base of the triangle or the ground immediately beyond the wall which attaches it to the European continent, is an open elevated flat, with some slight inequalities. The area of the triangle is occupied by gentle hills, which are highest towards the land side and the suburbs of Eyoup, and gradually decline to the Seraglio point, the apex of the triangle shelving off on each side to the Sea of Marmora and the port. As Rome was built on seven hills, the Roman founders of Constantinople called these the Seven Hills, though if the principal chain only were counted, there would be less; and if the minor hills or spaces were included, there would be more than seven. The ridge of the first hill, departing from the acute part of the triangle, is covered by the main building of the Seraglio, or vast palace of the Sultan, behind which, a little on the reverse of the hill, the dome of St. Sophia shows itself. The second hill is crowned by the gold and lofty dome of the "Osmanieh Mosque." The still loftier Mosque of Solyman, the Magnificent towers on the third hill; whilst an ancient aqueduct, the arches of which are of considerable span, and which is generally attributed to the Emperor Valens, unites the summits of the third and fourth hills. On a fifth point, the most elevated of the little chain within the triangle, there is a lofty slender tower, built in 1828, in which a guard is constantly kept to watch the breaking out of fires, which are very frequent and destructive in a city where the private habitations are built almost entirely of wood. The situation of Constantinople upon hills is the main cause, not only of its picturesque and beautiful appearance, but of its salubrious and comparative cleanliness. It receives all the breezes from the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora, and the adjoining plains of Thrace; and the dirt that might otherwise accumulate, descends the hills, sides to the port or the open sea, in both of which it is carried off by a strong current. This natural local advantage is improved by the number of fountains, and the abundance of running water which is always carrying off parts of the dirt, and by the heavy rains which, when they fall, thoroughly cleanse the sides of the hills. The lower edge of the city that touches the port and the suburb of Galata, (the Wapping of the Turkish capital) on the opposite side of the port, may be filled filthy places; but the term cannot be correctly applied to Constantinople as a whole, although, from various other causes, the interior of the city is far from being so beautiful and imposing as its external aspect.—Visit to the East.

PRINTERS.—It was a printer that took a leading part, second to none, in the formation of the American Republic. If war breaks out the first to "sail in" is the printer. If a new country or territory is to be settled, the printer is one of the first to be on the ground. If anything daring, hazardous, or beneficial is to be undertaken for the good of others, the printer volunteers his services. It was a printer that rushed through the midnight flames, and rescued the child from the burning dwelling. It was a printer that in the face of the murderous fire, seized the flag, and bore it at the head of the regiment till the tide of battle turned.—It was a printer that went aloft in the terrific gale and saved the ship and passengers. Printers!—they are found in all stations and employments, and representing all the various characters of life, on the sea and on the land, but are never in a place more useful than when pursuing their own great and noble calling.

Hay Making.

It has been definitely settled that the great object to be sought is the preservation of hay in a condition resembling the grass in a perfect state. In order to accomplish this end grass should be cut when it contains the greatest amount of gluten, sugar, and such other matters as are soluble in water.—When the plant has formed its seed stage has passed and woody fibre predominates—this being insoluble cannot assimilate itself to the requirements of the animal stomach. When grass is in full flower, but before the seed has formed it contains the greatest amount of saccharine matter; this it is said speedily diminishes as it ripens, which together with the decay of the leaves, cause a loss in its nutritive properties. Quite a number of grasses are exceptions to this rule—some containing the most nutriment when fully ripe—but as general principle, for the benefit of both hay and the land upon which it is grown, we would advise the cutting when in full flower.

The process of curing, should, if possible, be perfected in the cock. Hay thus made retains more of the color and the juices of the grass than when thinly spread over the field exposed to the rays of the burning sun. It should, if spread, be gathered into windrows or "foot cocks" at night—dew falling upon it when thus scattered results in more or less injury. The chief point after cutting it to preserve it from dew and rain, as these soon wash away the soluble salts, and its keeping qualities are thereby affected, for hay thus deteriorated ferments very readily when stacked. If the weather is unfavourable, the less hay is shook out the better. It will serve to preserve its nutritive properties for a considerable period of time if left undisturbed, but when submitted to repeated dryings and wettings it is soon utterly ruined.—Rural New Yorker.

A Very Common Error.

One very common error of parents, by which they hurt the constitutions of their children, is the sending them too young to school. This is often solely done to prevent trouble. When the child is at school he needs no keeper. Thus the schoolmaster is made the nurse, and the poor child is fixed to a seat seven or eight hours a day, which time ought to be spent in exercise and diversions. Sitting so long cannot fail to produce the worst effects upon the body, nor is the mind less injured. Early application weakens the faculties, and often fixes in the mind an aversion to books, which continues for life. It is undoubtedly the duty of parents to instruct their children, at least till they are of an age to take some care of themselves. This would tend much to confirm the ties of parental tenderness and filial affection, of the want of which there are at present so many deplorable instances.

But suppose the way to make children scholars was to send them to school early, it certainly ought not to be done at the expense of the constitution. Our ancestors, who seldom went to school very young, were not less learned than we. But we imagine the boy's education will be quite marred unless he be carried to school in his nurse's arms. No wonder if such hot-bed plants seldom become either scholars or men. Not only the confinement of children in public schools but their number often proves hurtful. Children are much injured by being kept in crowds within doors; their breathing not only renders the place unwholesome, but if any one of them happens to be diseased, the rest catch the infection.

But, if fashion must prevail, and infants are to be sent to school, we would recommend it to teachers, as they value the interest of society, not too confine them too long at a time, but allow them to run about and play at such diversions as may promote their growth and strengthen their constitution.—Were boys, instead of being whipped for stealing an hour to run, ride, swim, or the like, encouraged to employ a proper part of their time in these manly and useful exercises, it would have many excellent effects.