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The Standard.
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
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At his Office Market Square, Saint Andrews, N. B.
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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E parvis sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 35] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1854 [Vol. 21]

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrears are paid. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their Bill, and ordered their papers to be discontinued. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Arrival of the "Europa."

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steamship Europa, with Liverpool dates to the 19th inst., arrived at Halifax a little before 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon. The Pacific arrived out on the 15th. The Washington sailed from Southampton on the 16th, with 240 passengers.

THE WAR.
From Vienna, of the 16th, it is telegraphed that there is reason to believe that Prince Alexander Gortschakoff this morning acquainted the Austrian Government that so long as the Turks are in Wallachia, the Russians will retain certain strategic points in the Principalities.

Austria has given up the intention of proposing to the Germanic Diet to put the Federal army on a war footing. Prince Paskiewitch returned to Warsaw on the 13th, and will again take command of the southern army.

FROM THE DANUBE.
The aspect of affairs on the Danube is quite unchanged. The Russians continue to fortify all the strategic points as they advance.

The London Daily News contains a remarkable letter from a special correspondent stating that the British troops encamped at Monaster, near Devna, are decimated by malignant cholera, totally destitute of medicine, famishing for want of food, and are discontented and almost discouraged. The Times correspondent partially confirms the fact.

FROM THE BLACK SEA.
As yet nothing has been done. Constantinople letters speak of the expedition against the Crimea as still in progress, but the embarkation was deferred on account of the cholera. Important news from the East, is not expected before the first week of September.

A Russian despatch from Odessa of the 6th, says that the allied fleets tried to land troops at Balaklava.

THE CRIMEA.
At Sebastopol, it was reported that Admiral Lyons had bombarded Anapa 24 hours; result unknown.

The Russian fleet had come out of Sebastopol, was seen off Odessa, and returned in safety.

ASIA.
On the 4th, an offensive and defensive alliance was concluded between Schamyl. The terms have not transpired; it is, however, understood that Schamyl insisted that the independence of Circassia should be recognized; in return he offers 50,000 mountaineers to act in concert with the Turkish forces.

It is said that Schamyl has obtained a great victory over the Russians, but Russian reports state that Gen. Wrangle had advanced with Russian troops from Erivan, and defeated the Turks near Bajazid, and afterwards captured 8 guns, and afterwards occupied Bajazid. Meanwhile, letters from Bagdad say that contracts have been made to furnish supplies and transport for an Indian British force, which would arrive via the Persian Gulf, and be landed at Basra, at the mouth of the river Tigris.

The Emperor of Morocco has announced his intention to present to the Sultan 30,000 piastres and 12,000 horses annually while the war lasts.

FROM THE BALTIC.
Fort Tree and Fort Notch, on Aland Island, have been captured; one by the French, and the other by the English. The loss of the allies is small.

The Monitor announces that the 7th and 8th Aug., the French expeditionary force was landed on the Island of Aland, north of the fortress of Bomarsund. At the same time, the French and English marines landed occupied Bomarsund. The disembarkation was covered by the steamers, and was effected, the Monitor says, without a man getting his feet wet. From the 7th to the 8th, the French erected their batteries, while the Russians destroyed their out works and fell back on their main fortress. By the 12th, the fortress was completely invested. On the 14th, the Russians made a sortie but were driven in. On the 15th the French carried a redoubt of 8 guns, without losing a man. Another account says it was a strong fort, taken after several hours fighting. The bombardment of the main fortress was to begin on the 16th.

The reports in the English papers say that the inhabitants of Aland had risen against the Russians, and it was proclaimed by order of the French admiral from the pulpits of all the churches, that the Russian army over the Islands had ceased.

GREAT BRITAIN.
The Washington via Southampton, brings an account of the prorogation of Parliament, and the Queen's speech.

There is no political news. The Turkish loan of 5,000,000 sterling, guaranteed on the Turkish revenue and Egyptian tribute, was opened at Paris and London, and is already all taken up at 2 to 5 per cent. prem.

IRELAND.
The accounts of the potato disease in the north of Ireland are more discouraging. It seems to be spreading, though not rapidly. The Cholera is severe in Belfast. There is a considerable increase in the scale of poor rates, just struck for the requirements of the present year, in the greater number of the Irish unions.

FRANCE.
The fate of Napoleon on the 15th passed off quietly; the decorations were of great splendour. Marshal Magran reviewed 26,000 troops. A grand military spectacle was enacted in the Champ de Mars, representing the siege of Silistria. The Emperor's absence was regretted by the Parisians; there were, however, rumours that a conspiracy had been discovered, and the Emperor's absence was precautionary. Russian intrigue is reported busy in secret clubs. An imperial decree orders the payment of the legacies of Napoleon I. Cholera is decreasing at Marseilles. The Monitor continues to give favorable accounts of the harvest, but the weather was somewhat broken.

SPAIN.
The Cortes are invoked for November 8th, on the basis of the Electoral Law of 1837. Numerous appointments have taken place. A riot had occurred at Tortosa; the rioters had assembled with cries of viva Espartero, viva the Constitution, viva Cabrera; and then rushed to the City Hall to demand the abolition of taxes. Finding there only Tzety, they beat him to death with sticks, tore out his heart, cut off his head, and flung his body into the river, together with all the public records. The Governor of the City was panic struck, and did nothing. Don Franquet armed the citizens and took numbers of the rioters prisoners.

The disturbance at Barcelona on the 6th, originated thus:—A battalion was on parade, when the people called to the band to perform Riego's hymn. A soldier in the ranks called out in reply, viva Espartero, on which the commandant drew his sword and ran him through the body. The soldiers immediately turned on the commandant. Other troops joined in the excitement, and disorder spread, but the details are kept secret. The battalion was threatened with decimation, but this was afterwards abandoned. Two or three of the ringleaders were shot.

The London Globe mentions a rumour current in diplomatic circles that the English and French ambassadors at Madrid are ordered to protest energetically against violence to any member of the Royal family, or any attack on Monarchical principles, but otherwise not to interfere. PORTUGAL.—Lisbon letters say that the Portuguese Government energetically denies all idea of fusion between Portugal and Spain.

ITALY.—Cholera was slightly subsiding at Genoa; still seventy deaths occurred daily. At Turin it is not severe. At Naples it was very violent. About 3000 had died in one week.

Goods to New York 17s 6d; Iron, &c. 18s 6d to 21s; Earthenware 8s to 10s; Passengers £4.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.
The Anglo-French forces have landed at Bomarsund, supported by the fleets. BERLIN, Aug. 16th.—The Vienna Conference is expected to re-assemble next week. PARIS, 16th.—Orders have just been issued for the Austrians to enter Wallachia, and they have commenced crossing the frontier at Turnu Severin.

Odessa letters of the 7th say, that no real blockade exists at Odessa.

MADRID, 16th.—The Juntas of Malaga and Seville have refused to recognize the new government.

The Sultan's daughter, Princess Fatima, was married to Redachi Pascha's son at Constantinople on the 10th.

LATEST BY SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.
The Basilek has arrived at Danzig with the news that Bomarsund surrendered on the 16th. Two thousand Russians were taken prisoners. The French loss was 160 killed.

MARKETS.
The Liverpool Cotton market was dull all the week, and prices declined about 1d.

BREADSTUFFS.—The week opened with an advance, but fell off towards the close, the prices closing for Flour on Friday at barely previous rates; Wheat 3d lower; Indian Corn 1s. to 1s. 6d. dearer, owing to the apprehension of a deficiency in the potato crop. On Saturday the market was very dull.

PROVISIONS.—Beef slow and lower; no change in Pork.

Trade at Manchester quiet with less demand for yarns and goods, but without much change in price.

Baring's report Money in continued active demand. Consols closed at 93 5/8 to 93 3/4. The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased to £26,200,000. Bullion in the Bank of France equal to £19,000,000 sig. Freight at Liverpool.—Owing to free arrivals, freights had a downward tendency.

Q There is not an inch of the Gulf of Bothnia but we have crossed over; it is a very strange place; the effect of the irregular refraction is very singular; the other morning we saw a lighthouse up in the air, and at looking at the chart it proved to be fully 60 or 60 miles off. Ships appear when they are nearly a day's sail from them, now with three hulls, now without sails, in a moment with a cloud of canvas, now turned upside down, and half a dozen ships are over the other, all as large as the biggest three-decker; when you come up with her she is some insignificant little coaster. We are within a couple of degrees of the Arctic Circle; the sun does not set until 10 P. M., and he rises about two; we have broad daylight all the time he is below the horizon. We are going on up to the head of the Gulf, and when we do we shall see the sun at midnight.—Letter from an Officer in the Napier fleet.

FROM THE ISTHMI.—By the California steamer we have received Isthmus papers to Aug. 15th. The Aspinwall Courier of that date, says that a number of old residents of San Juan have returned and are putting up buildings; and among them are some of the principal instigators of the difficulties which occasioned the destruction of the old town. Lieut. Comm. Jolly, of Her Britannic Majesty's schooner Bermuda, seems to be a very big bug among the Mosquitoes just now. He has not only returned to San Juan, but seems to have assumed supreme authority, and issues his proclamation in the style of a Prince! As a sample read the following:

Proclamation!—It having been brought to my notice that, in consequence of the late cruel outrage committed by the U. S. ship Cyane, that many depredations and thefts have been committed on the property necessarily left unguarded,—I hereby proclaim that any person brought before me with sufficient proof of having committed such theft or depredation, shall be severely flogged on board H. B. M. schooner under my command. Given on board H. B. M. Schooner Bermuda, at Greytown, this 15th day of July, 1854.

A. D. JOLLY, Lt. Com.

It is said that the opinion is prevalent throughout the West Indies that the San Juan affair will lead to a war between Great Britain and the United States.

There was a slight shock of an earthquake on the 15th, at 3 o'clock. A. M.—There were eight sea-going steamers in the harbor of Aspinwall, on the 15th inst., including the British war steamship, *Devastation*. An effort is being made to raise funds to erect a meeting house at Aspinwall; about \$1,000 had been subscribed, and another thousand was needed. Parties have been engaged for some time in searching out robbers and suspicious persons in the neighborhood of the town. More than twenty suspicious characters or notorious villains have been already arrested and brought into town. It is proposed to hang up, without delay, those against whom ample testimony can be furnished, and to send the others out of the country.

A RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF A TURKISH VICTORY.—The Invalid, a Russian paper, in giving a detailed account of the battle of Gergovo, which has been trumpeted forth to the world as a great Turkish victory, says that the action was in consequence of the landing of the Turks upon the Island of Makan; that the Turks were several times repulsed with great loss; and that while retreating they were played upon by their own artillery in order to drive them back to the fight. According to this account, the result of the battle was adverse to the Turks, who are said to have lost some five thousand men, while the Russians lost less than five hundred. The subsequent retreat of the Russians, was in consequence of previous orders to that effect. Neither Russian or Turkish accounts are to be fully depended on.

SUFFERINGS OF A SEALERS CREW UPON THE ICE.—Three of the Crew of the Felix, a sealing vessel, have lately returned to England, their vessel having been lost in the ice on the coast of Greenland. The mate and six of the crew perished. Five others got upon the ice, where they remained for six days, enduring great hardships. Two of them died, and the other three when rescued by sealing vessels were terribly frost bitten. One was obliged to have both legs taken off near the thighs, another lost a foot, and the third several toes, the operating instruments being a carpenter's saw and a sealer's knife. Notwithstanding their mutilated condition,

they were quite hearty when they reached England.

CONSUMPTION.
The consumption mourned over as it is, seems to me a gentle untying of the knot of life, instead of the sudden and harsh tearing asunder of its threads by other disease—a tenderness in the suffering angel as it were, which greatly softens for some, his inevitable errand to all. It is a decoy with little or no pain, insensible almost in its progress, delayed sometime year after year in its more fatal approaches. And it is not alone in its indulgent prolonging and deferring, that consumption is like a blessing. The cords which it first loosens are the coarser ones most confining to the mind. The weight of the material senses is gradually taken from the soul with the lightning of their food and the lessening of their strength. Probably till he owns himself an invalid, no man has ever given the wings of his spirit room enough; if any have thought to adjust the ministrations to body and soul so as to subdue the senses to their secondary place and play. With illness enough for this, and not enough to distress or weaken—with consumption, in other words, as most commonly experienced—the mind becomes conscious of a wonderfully new freedom and predominance. Things around alter their value. Estimates of persons and pursuits strangely change. Nature seems as newly beautiful as if a film had fallen from the eyes. The purer affection, the simpler motives, the humbler and more secluded reliances for sympathy, are found to have been the closest linked, with the thoughts bolder and freer. Who has not wondered at the cheerfulness of consumptive persons? It is because, with the senses kept under by invalid treatment, there is no "depression of spirits." With careful regimen and the system purified and disciplined, life, what there is of it, is in the most exhilarating balance of its varied proportions. Death is not dreaded where there is thus such a conscious breaking through of the wings of another life, freer and higher.—N. P. Willis.

THE MOSLEM.
Dr. Dage, in his lecture on the Turkish power, relates the following amusing anecdote: A story is told of the Sultan by a countryman of ours, who was called to Constantinople to superintend the launching of some of the Royal ships. The Turks do these things by hand, and by the main strength of hundreds of them. But our American went to work, and built his ways and props after the American fashion, so as to let the vessel launch itself. When he had got his operation nearly completed, the Sultan, who was present and noticed the small number of his workmen, sent word to know if he did not want more help. "No," he replied, "he had enough." Thinking he had been misinformed, the Sultan sent a second time to offer a hundred men from the Royal dockyards. At that moment the signal was given, the props were knocked away, and the vessel starting without the aid of hands, slid smoothly and gracefully along the framework—then off into the waters of the Golden Horn. Lifting his hands and eyes in amazement, "Mashallah!" exclaimed Abdul Medjid, "God is great! God helps him—if he is an infidel!" So say I of Abdul Medjid. When he links his fortunes with humanity and freedom—may God help him if he is an infidel.

PRETTY NEAR THE MARK.—I was in company the other night, a number of ladies being present, when a young man proposed a conundrum, which he said he had read in the papers. It was this: "When is a lady not a lady?" There was a pause. "Give it up," said all around, when to the infinite horror of the whole party, the querist exclaimed, "When she's a little buggy." Nobody laughed—some were demure, some indignant, and some, no doubt, inclined to scratch—the querist's face a little. He was disappointed. Fumbling in his pocket, he pulled out a paper, which consulting a moment, he ejaculated: "Oh, I beg your pardon, ladies, I made a mistake; the answer is, 'When she is a little sulky.' I knew it was some sort of a carriage."

"The quality of Mercy" is not strained, "was the Shakespearean answer given by a by-stander, to Mrs. Stowe's question, 'What makes the water that leads up to Liverpool so muddy?' We add here, a flash of bright sense with 2 meaning in it, from the 'Sunny Memories.' The party were just 'over the border.' 'Take care,' said Mr. S. 'don't get too much excited.' 'Ah,' said I, '(I is Mrs. S. of course,)' 'this is a thing that comes only once in a life time; do let us have the comfort of it.' We shall never come into Scotland, for the first time again."

"What sort of a man does a lady most prefer? D'ye give it up?" "A husband man!"

THE PEACH CROP.—The Journal of Commerce says, the peach dealers now consider themselves as nearly in the midst of the business season, as it is well known that the late fruit is pretty much killed off, yet there is an extremely scanty supply in the market, falling even short of previous expectations. The arrivals in the New York market are about 3000 baskets per day, against something like 30,000 last year. Baskets retail at from \$1 50 to \$3. Last year the same kind of fruit was selling at from 50 cents to \$1 50 per basket. The peaches thus far received, are mostly from New Jersey.

GOOD SAILING.—The Clipper ship Flying Cloud, Capt. Cressey, from New York, via San Francisco, where she discharged her cargo, arrived at Hong Kong June 7, having performed her voyage in the short space of one hundred and thirty-seven days from New York.

(Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.)
LETTER FROM MAINE.
CALAIS, Aug. 20, 1854.

Editors of the Traveller.
A voyage Down East is very agreeable in dog days, if you are so fortunate as not to run upon the rocks, or come into collision with the coasters. I was on the Eastern City, under the charge of Capt. Winchester, a nautical skill and caution are as commendable as his courtesy. In the midst of others' mishaps he seems to keep on the even tenor of his way, quietly and safely. We came out of the fog, upon the prim and pretty town of Eastport, which spreads itself out upon the eastern end of Moose Island, as widely as its population will allow, while Fort Sullivan looks down upon it from a hill, behind, with a very patronizing air; and a numerous fleet of small vessels nestle around the town, like chickens around a hen. The Eastport of to-day is very much like the Eastport of many years ago. The changes are those produced by time mostly—very gradual, and rather for the worse in their effects upon man, and the works of man. However, Eastport is modern and progressive, compared with a town further up the river, on the other side of the "line" in the Province of New Brunswick, I mean St. Andrews. (New Brunswick, by the way, is famous for its Saints.) We touched at St. Andrews on our way from Eastport to Calais.

I should not forget Robbinston, directly opposite St. Andrews, and upon "our" side of the river. With less than half the number of houses of the former, it is largely engaged in ship building, is full of enterprise, and offers about the same contrast to its provincial neighbor, opposite, as a blooming youth does to an Egyptian mummy.

From Robbinston to Calais it is twelve miles, and in fine weather, the passage in the steamer is exceedingly pleasant. The course of the river is various, with occasional sharp turns, and the scenery is unusual in some respects, to that of any other river in the State. There is little cultivation, and but few inhabitants along the bank; and the notion of a profitable improvement may not enter one's thoughts; but its absence is more than made up to the spectator, by the picturesque appearance of the rough granite hills, and retreating bays, and wooded headlands that are passed, one after the other, as you ascend the river. Near Robbinston there is a small island upon which the French are said to have landed and spent the winter of 1606-7; and occasionally there are now found broken bricks and other remains of their temporary habitation.

We reached Calais at 7 o'clock, and while tramping through the clouds of dust, between the steamboat wharf and the "Calais House," we remembered, with half regret, the refreshing beautiful streets of Saint Andrews as they appeared in all their cleanliness from the deck of the river steamer. Well, this is a world of compensations, after all. Where people do no business, they have at least clean streets,—and that's some satisfaction.

xxx.

MORE SLAVES LANDED IN CUBA.—Havana letters by the Isabel, announce the landing of more slaves in Cuba from American slavers. A cargo of 490 is stated to have been landed at San Carlos, from a vessel called the Julia Myster, or Mista. The vessel was immediately burned, and the seamen on board forwarded by the agents of the enterprise to Havana as distressed mariners.

SPEDDY EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.—Nathaniel St. Arnaud has expressed great satisfaction at the rapidity and safety with which the troops have been landed at Varna; 9000 having been landed under the walls in one day.

The mail steamer John Mann sunk in the St. Lawrence on Friday night, when on her way from Montreal to Quebec. No life was lost.