

Massacre of Christians at Jeddah. MURDER OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH CONSULS.

On the evening of the 15th June the Mahomedan inhabitants of Jeddah rose and massacred the Christians. Among the victims were Mr. Page, the English Vice-Consul, M. Evellard, the French Consul and his wife, and about twenty others; the English and French consulates were plundered. The Cyclops was anchored about two miles from the town, and during the night some Greeks swam off to the vessel. The next morning, two boats sent to the town were attacked and obliged to fire on those who endeavored to intercept their retreat. On the 19th, the Governor-General of the Hedjaz who was at Mecca, arrived with 800 men.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHRISTIAN FUGITIVES AT SUED.

Her Majesty's steamer Cyclops arrived at Suez on the 3rd, bringing the remnants of the Christian population at that port where the outbreak occurred which cost the lives of the British acting vice-consul, the French consul and his wife, and that of the three brothers Sawah, of the Greek firm of Thomas Sawah, who were the leading members of the Christian community at Jeddah, which it appears consisted of not more than from 40 to 50 souls, of whom 22 were murdered. It would appear that a question having arisen concerning the nationality of a certain merchant vessel, the ownership of which was disputed by two Anglo-Indian merchants, the one professing to be a subject of the Sublime Porte in consequence of the case having been decided against him by the British consular authority, and, therefore, wishing the Turkish flag to be hoisted, obtained from the local authorities permission to haul down the British ensign and hoist the Crescent, and did so, notwithstanding the protestations of the owner, in whose favor the case had been decided by a meeting of merchants residing at Jeddah by the English consular authority.

Mr. Acting Vice Consul Page was absent at the time, but on his return to Jeddah in the Cyclops, he was applied to by the right owner of the vessel, and, with him, the Turkish colors were hoisted down, and the British ensign again hoisted by the order of the captain of the Cyclops. As however it would appear that the Turkish flag had been hoisted with the approval of the local authority, whether rightly or not, the native merchants, or Hajdremotes, attended the Kaimakin, governor of Jeddah, protesting against summary mode of settling his authority at defiance, and calling upon him not to submit to such treatment in the land of the Prophet. The Kaimakin, being rather perplexed, is reported to have said, "Why make so much so much fuss about a flag, are there not flagstaffs enough in the place to pull down?" or words to that effect, whereupon the match was lighted, and the flagstaffs were immediately attacked, in doing which, however, the mob became infuriated, and proceeded to acts of violence, entering the houses of the English and the French consuls, burning and destroying everything they could lay their hands on, and murdering the inmates.

The Pasha of the Hedjaz was at the time at Mecca; he was sent for in all haste, but did not arrive for four days, although he could have performed the journey in 48 hrs. On his arrival he communicated with the captain of the Cyclops, who demanded that all the Christians in the place should be sent on board his vessel. Those remaining, some 20 in number, were endeavouring to hide themselves, and were exposed to the greatest privations and distress until removed to the Cyclops. The houses of both consuls are said to have been pillaged and destroyed, and the cry was that not a Christian should be permitted to remain in the holy land of the Prophet.

Her Majesty's steamer Cyclops, lately sent to the Red Sea by the British Government for the purpose of taking a series of deep water soundings, had been lying about a week in the harbour of Jeddah, whither she had conveyed, as passengers from Suez, the English acting Consul and his French colleague. On the 15th ult., in the evening, a few persons—Greek residents in the town—came swimming off to the ship, and stated that disturbances had arisen, and that they feared a conspiracy had been entered into against the Christian inhabitants. Everything, however, continued in appearance perfectly quiet; not a shot was heard, though the savage work had even then already commenced, but the assassins had taken the precaution to use cold steel alone. The English Consulate was the first point of attack, and Mr. Page, the acting consul, must have fallen under the blows of a crowd of ruffians, who followed on the murder by sacking the house and tearing down the flag. The unfortunate man's body is said to have been found literally hacked to pieces. Maddened with excitement the mob appears next to have poured down upon the house of the French Consul, M. Evellard. Here, however, the Kaimakin, or governor of the town, made some feeble attempt to interpose; the force at his disposal amounted to only 80 men, and, whatever efforts they may have used, they did not succeed in saving the life of either the consul or of his wife. Both were murdered, and their daughter alone—a lady who, though under 20 years of age, appears to have possessed the spirit of a heroine—was rescued from the hands of the assassins, and covered with an Arab cloak, she was carried to the house of the Kaimakin. Her face was laid open with a gash from a sabre cut across the cheek, but before being dragged forth she had avenged the murder of her father by the death of the assassin.

Early on the following morning, Captain

Pullen, still ignorant of what had occurred, sent two boats ashore. When they neared the inner reef, Turkish soldiers were observed warning them off; they continued however, to advance until they found themselves surrounded by a crowd of about 600 men, who, from the out-jutting reefs poured a shower of stones upon the boats. The crews were fortunately armed, and soon forced their way back to the ship, not, however, without having been compelled to pour a volley of musketry into their assailants. An interval of five days now elapsed until the arrival from Mecca of Naamik Pasha, the Governor of the Hedjaz, with a body of about 800 Turkish troops.

The crew of the steamer entreated their officers to be allowed to take vengeance upon the city, if not by laying the place in ashes, at least by being permitted to land, even though at the risk of finding themselves, at most 200 men, opposed to a population of 10,000; but the Kaimakin was reported to have been surrounded by infuriated fanatics, clamouring for the surrender of the Christians, who, they knew had taken refuge in the house, and declaring that were one gun fired, or one armed man landed from the ship, not only the lives of the refugees, but also his own, would be sacrificed.

On the 20th Naamik Pasha arrived with his troops, and some semblance of order was restored. Miss Evellard, and other rescued Europeans were transferred to the Cyclops. In spite of the opposition at first made by the Pasha, the crew and marines were afterwards landed with the British and French colours, and escorted by a body of Turkish infantry, they were led to the unmarked grave, over which the funeral service was read and the English and French flags were rehoisted under a salute of 21 guns.

On the 24th the Cyclops sailed for Suez, where she arrived on the 3d inst., bringing home 24 refugees. The number murdered at Jeddah was 21, and at the present moment not a single Christian remains in the place.

A Mussulman Sheikh was in the town who boasted that he had been an actor in the late massacre at Jeddah. Pilgrims are at this season assembling in the Hedjaz from every quarter of the Mussulman world.

Naamik Pasha has some 200 or 300 of the ringleaders in custody; but, under the plea of not having the power of life and death, he refers to Constantinople. This is a repetition of the old routine.

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the Vanderbilt.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1. The American steamer Vanderbilt, which left Southampton on the 21st July, arrived at New York on Saturday. She reports that the weather had been favorable for laying the cable.

The Niagara with her part of the cable on board passed Cape Clear on the 18th.

The attempts to raise funds to complete the Great Eastern had failed.

There had been an interesting debate in the House of Lords upon the Jeddah massacre. It was determined that redress should be demanded.

Latest from Europe.

THREE DAYS LATER THAN THE VANDERBILT.

NEWSPAPERS, Aug. 1. The Royal Mail steamer Persia from Liverpool on the 24th July, passed Cape Race to-day, and her news was taken off by the yacht of the Associated Press.

FRANCE.

The Paris Monitor ridicules the idea of a French invasion of England.

INDIA.

Sir Hugh Rose took Gwalior on the 20th June, after a determined fight of four hours.

CHINA.

The forts at the mouth of the Peiho, in China, with 138 guns, were taken with a trifling loss to the French and English.

Nangpo was in possession of the rebels.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The weather was favorable to the crops in England. The harvesting operations were active in France. A great fall was anticipated in breadstuffs. The trade of France was improving.

The session of the Paris Conference is to be brought to a close on the 15th of August.

La Presse, Prince Napoleon's organ, complains of the severity with which the press is treated in the French colonies.

The epidemic at Bergasse is diminishing.

The Niagara was off Cape Clear on the 18th, 4 A. M. and Agamemnon at 11 A. M., same day, bound to the ocean rendezvous.

The Chinese stood to their guns very fairly. On the 23d, the forces commenced advancing up the river. The weather was cool and the squadron in good health and spirits.

Six thousand French troops, originally destined to Cochinchina, are on the way to Pechellie.

At Canton on the 2nd of June an ineffectual attempt was made to route the braves on the mountains in the vicinity.

FROM TURKS ISLAND.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1. We have Turks Island papers to July 17. A heavy rain had taken place at Cockburn harbour, and some weeks would have to elapse ere the pans could recover from its effects.

The stock of salt was 300 bushels; price 8½ a cwt.

Two Weeks later from the Pacific Coast.

GREAT IMMIGRATION AT FRAZER'S RIVER—INDIAN HOSTILITIES—MINERS KILLED.

The Steamer Moses Taylor, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on Thursday last, with two weeks later news from California. She brought nearly \$1,200,000 in treasure, and about 200 passengers.

We are indebted to a gentleman of this City for the Alta California of July 5th.

The Frazer River excitement was an unabated. The reports from the new gold fields, are getting to be quite fabulous. One letter-writer, vouching for in the San Francisco papers as reliable, says his first day's yield at the mines was \$700. Victoria was crowded with Americans who had run up building lots to enormous prices, some as high as \$20,000.

The Hudson Bay Company was buying dust at \$15 per ounce.

The Indians had begun to molest the emigrants on their way to the mines. A party of ten encamped near Schome, were attacked and six killed. Twenty-two canoes were passed going into Victoria by the steamer Sea Bird, and 200 more were on the way and daily expected at that port.

It was feared the mining regions would be overrun by these warriors, and that an indiscriminate massacre would follow.

The latest dates from Victoria are to the 29th of June, and from Bellingham Bay to the 29th.

Her Majesty's ships Satellite and Plunger were at Victoria.

The water in Frazer river had been very high, but it had fallen four or five feet.

The steamer Surprise had made four successful trips up Frazer river, carrying a large number of passengers. The mining reports continue as favourable as ever; none are contradictory, but all tell the same story.

Bellingham Bay and Victoria are building up rapidly; choice lots bring enormous prices.

Twenty-nine boats and canoes left the former place on the 28th about for the mines.

The California news is unimportant.

The Supreme Court has decided the Sunday law unconstitutional, and all prosecutions based on that law had been abandoned.

One hundred houses in the Chinese districts, in Orville, had been burned. Loss \$80,000.

Several buildings at Stockton were burnt July 4th, including the Massachusetts House, and Bowen & Brothers' warehouse.

OREGON.

Advices from Oregon state that the Indians of the Upper Columbia are collecting in large numbers; the object is unknown.

Advices from both Oregon and Washington Territories mention a general gathering of the Indians in that region, with evident hostile intentions.

The Commander of the Pacific Army is hurrying hither all the troops at his command, but their number and equipments are wretchedly inadequate.

INDIAN OUTRAGES IN UTAH.

Washington, July 31.—Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah, informs the Interior department that the fifteen children belonging to the train of emigrants who were murdered at Sweet Water, had been found and ransomed by the whites from the Indians early in June. Four Germans were murdered eighty miles from Salt Lake City, supposed by Indians, who, it is reported, were creating great difficulties on the southern route to California. Dr. F. intended visiting them with a view to their pacification.

RAREY'S CAREER BROUGHT TO A CLOSE.

Mr. Rarey's career has been unexpectedly brought to a close. He had cleared some \$15,000 or \$20,000 by his horse-taming, the cheap publisher, got hold of a pamphlet published by the horse-tamer in America, and printed it. It contains in a small compass all the art of horse-taming; and the subscribers who had bound themselves not to divulge the secret under a penalty of \$500, became furious, and Mr. Rarey had to release them from their pledge in a letter in the Times.

EXTRAORDINARY BIRTH.—Mrs. Severe Duval, of this city, lately gave birth to a child having four legs and feet, and three arms. There is a protuberance near the shoulder, as if it were an abortive arm. The lower part of the child is composed of two bodies, joined near the chest, or rather, the one inserted into, or growing out of the other. There is but one head, rather irregularly formed, particularly on the top and occiput. The child is of the female sex, in apparent good health, sixteen days old, and weighs about eight pounds. It has been visited by professional and other gentlemen, whose credibility is undoubted, and from whom we have received the above account.

Three Rivers Inquirer.

THE CANADIAN MINISTRY DEFEATED.

The Government of Canada has received an unexpected defeat. The Ministry proposed to tax ships entering the St. Lawrence.

The vote stood in Parliament ayes 48, nays 50. The opposition insist that it shall be received as an expression of a want of confidence, and that the Ministry shall resign.

But they refuse, pronouncing the motion merely an incidental one—not brought forward as a Government measure.

Subsequently the Ministry were defeated, on the question relative to the Seat of

Government, which resulted in their resignation. The House of Assembly have passed a vote annulling the decision of the Imperial government, making Ottawa the permanent Seat of government.

Visiting, Invitation, and other Cards struck off at short notice.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, AUG. 4, 1858.

Educational Meeting.

A Public Educational Meeting will be held in the Town Hall, this evening, Wednesday, at 7½ o'clock.

Henry Fisher, Esq., Chief Superintendent of Schools will address the meeting.

The attendance of Trustees, School Committees, Teachers, and the Public generally, is respectfully requested.

The August term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, was opened here yesterday, Tuesday. His Honor Mr. Justice Ritchie presiding. There were 29 causes entered for trial.

THE SCOTCH CHURCH BAZAAR: on the 29th and 30th July, in the Town Hall, was admitted by visitors from a distance, to be one of the best ever held in the Province.

The Hall was fitted up tastefully, and brilliantly lighted up each evening. A large number of visitors from Calais, St. Stephen, Eastport, and the surrounding country were present, as well as some from St. John.

The articles exposed for sale were not only useful and ornamental, but in some instances elegant,—the prices were moderate, and as a consequence the ladies who officiated at the tables were kept busy selling off and receiving payment—their motto appeared to be "small profits and quick sales." Nearly all the articles were disposed of. On Friday evening an auction took place, and many good bargains were made. In fact the whole affair was a success—the amount realized being a handsome one.

As we are promised an official report of the proceedings we will not anticipate either in description or giving the total amount of receipts. We cannot however close this brief notice without stating that the greatest credit is due to the Ladies who conducted the Bazaar—they spared neither labor, money, nor pains to make the affair what it proved—a success.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The July No. of this prince of Magazines, has been received from the New York publishers, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co. The articles as is invariably the case are interesting and instructive, and consist of—

The Soldier and the Surgeon.

The Poorhouse Mutiny. No. V.

What will he do with it—part XIV.

The First Bengal Fusiliers at Lucknow.

A plea for the Principality.

My first and last Novel.

The Great Imposture.

Mr. Dusky's opinions on Art.

Outrage by Americans in Canada.

A Canadian paper says there was a great excitement at Percay Bay, (Gaspé), in consequence of 50 American fishing vessels, anchoring there, and causing damage to the nets and crews of the Canadian fishermen.

The Americans went ashore and abused the villagers.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—for August, has been received through Messrs. A. Williams & Co. of Boston. The contents are varied embracing sixteen articles, and literary notices. The subjects, style, and manner in which the articles are written, place the 'Atlantic' beyond the reach of rivalry from its U. S. confederates. It may be justly termed the 'Blackwood' of the Confederacy.

We can safely recommend it to those desirous of patronising a good American Magazine.

A CRISTAL PALACE IN TORONTO.—The citizens are now erecting a crystal palace for the Provincial Agricultural Fair, next autumn. The grounds for the building were given by the government, and the city of Toronto has voted \$5000 towards its cost.

Other municipalities are expected to supply any further funds that may be required to complete it. The cast iron girders have all been erected, and part of the roof is put up, and the tin work progressing satisfactorily, causing the contractors to be sanguine that the palace will be finished before September 1st, the day on which the contract term expires. The inauguration ceremonies took place last week. The Mayor and other officials and Mr. VonKoughnet, Minister of Agriculture, were present at the ceremony, and made speeches. The latter said that, with the exceptions of glass and tin, all the materials used in the building would be produced by Canadian workmen.

A DELIBERATE IMPOSITION.—Bowmanville, C. W., July 26.—The pretended discovery of a coal mine some months since in this place, where geologists affirm could not exist, turns out to be a most deliberate imposition. Great excitement and indignation prevail in consequence.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The rise of about 8 of a cent per pound in sugar, this week, is predicated on the reduced stock in all parts of the country, and the ascertained deficiency in the Cuban crop.

The Moravian church, and some fifteen or twenty other buildings, at Lebanon, Pa. were burned on Thursday morning last.

The deaths of the week reach nearly seven hundred, almost one-half of which were from summer complaints.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

When not arising from organic disease, palpitations are due either to nervous excitement or to a general impoverishment of the blood. THE PERUVIAN SYRUP, by restoring the vital fluid to its proper condition, calms nervous excitement, arrests palpitations, and invigorates the whole system.

ARRIVED.

On the 27th July by the Rev. James Allen, D. D., Mr. John Fitzpatrick, of St. John, to Arabella C., daughter of Charles R. Hatheway, of this place.

DIED.

At the residence of his uncle in St. James on the 27th ult., of consumption, James McGowan, in the 28th year of his age, youngest son of Samuel McGowan.

COAL.

HOURLY expected (Scho. WRS from the mines, with a cargo of Sydney Coal. JAMES W. STREET.

July 31, 1858.

CONTRACT FOR STONE.

FOR A NEW CHURCH IN SAINT ANDREWS.

TENDERS will be received until Tuesday the 10th day of August next, for forming 1500 tons of good Building Stone, in lots of not less than 500 tons, to be delivered before the 1st day of December, 1858.

Particulars as to Quarry selected, size, and quality of Stone, place of delivery, and terms of payment, may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Building Committee, at his office, where tenders are to be sent.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender, unless approved of.

J. H. WHITELOCK, BUILDING

R. D. JAMES, COMMITTEE.

C. A. THOMPSON, COMMITTEE.

S. I. GOVE.

St. Andrews, 24th July, 1858.

VALUABLE TOWN LOTS For Sale.

WILL be sold by Public Auction on Tuesday the 17th of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the Premises—

All that Land known as the "Globe Land," situated on the North Eastern side of the Town Plat of St. Andrews, and fronting on Prince of Wales Street, in lots of about 80 by 100 feet.

The lots, 40 in number, are asked off, and numbered agreeably to a plan which may be seen at the office of J. H. Whitlock, and possess many advantages for building purposes, being situated on a good commanding view of the Harbour, and being at a convenient distance from the New Brunswick and Canada Railway Station. Square for streets, corresponding in width with the other Town streets, has been left, as also for the formation of a cross street.

TERMS OF SALE.

Twenty per cent down, the balance in four annual payments, with interest, payable half yearly, to be secured by mortgage on the Property.

GEO. D. STREET, J. H. WHITELOCK, COMMITTEE.

THOMAS JONES, COMMITTEE.

C. A. THOMPSON, COMMITTEE.

S. I. GOVE.

St. Andrews, 24th July, 1858.

DENTAL CARD.

Dr. E. N. Harris, Dentist, respectfully informs the Public that he has returned to Calais, and occupies his old office in the Sawyer Block, opposite the Post Office, where he offers his professional services to all who may need operations in DENTISTRY.

He will remain in Calais until about the 10th of September next, when he will again be absent for a few months.

Calais, July 14, 1858.

GEO. F. CAMPBELL, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

St. Andrews, July 21, 1858.

NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY.

COMPANY'S OFFICE, St. Andrews, July 1, 1858.

TENDERS FOR GRADING THE last Twenty-five Miles

on the above Line, from the 65th mile in the HOWARD SETTLEMENT to the Terminus on the WOODSBOCK ROAD, will be received at these Offices until

the 15th day of AUGUST.

The distance will be divided into lengths or districts of 5 miles each, and the Tenders may be made for any one or for the whole of such districts.

On and after the 1st day of August, the Sections and Plan of the Line will be on view at the Engineer's Office in St. Andrews, where full particulars of Specification and Terms of Contract will be given and where forms of Tender may also be obtained.

JULIUS THOMPSON, MASSENA.

NOTICE

Real Persons having any Estate of John Higgins Grand Manan, in the County of Carleton Place, are requested to present the same within three months from the date of this notice, to the said Estate, and to make immediate payment to the Y.

Grand Manan, July 6, 1858.

FIRE ASSURANCE OF LONDON

Capital, £250,000

THE Directors of this Company first standing—and man wealth. It has agencies in Calais, France, Holland, Germany, and Nova Scotia. This Agency insures all descriptions of property, at the lowest rates.

Claims paid promptly, with whatever. Claims paid without delay.

W. W. Age

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