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E variis sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

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## European Intelligence.

### Arrival of the Jura at St. John.

The screw steamer "Jura" arrived at St. John on 26th ult., in a little over 10 days from Cork bringing dates to the 17th ult.—The Indian News had been received. The following summary is from the Cork Examiner of the 16th instant:—

The mutineers at Sealkote were destroyed on July 16th, by Nicholson.

Gen. Read was ill, and was succeeded in his command by Brigadier Wilson.

Detachments of European troops had been sent to Bombay, and the panic which existed at Bombay a fortnight ago, had subsided. Neil joined Havelock on the 23d, and was in full march on Lucknow. A wing of the 33d, from the Mauritius, had arrived at Bombay.

At Tinbulpore, the 31st native, and 40th Foot and Irregular Cavalry, under natives only, attacked Aug. 7th, the mutineers, consisting of the 52d, N. I., and 3d Irregular Cavalry, and completely routed them.

PATNA.—A plot was discovered, and two chiefs were arrested. There was also a plot discovered at Benares.

It was reported that Agra had fallen into the hands of the mutineers.

Accounts from Delhi are to July 29th.—Three sorties had been held on the 14th, 18th, and 23d, with loss on the side of the besiegers, of about 500 killed and wounded. The rains had set in heavily.

In the despatches received by the Times from its correspondent, it is said that General Havelock, leaving Gen. Neill at Cawnpore, was marching on Lucknow, thence to proceed to Delhi, also that Brigadier Nicholson's column, and Van Courtlandt's were marching on Delhi.

The following is from the despatches received at the India House:—

Sir Colin Campbell assumed the command of the army.

Col. Stewart's column has reached Indore. Tranquillity is restored in Central India.

The 7th, 8th, and 40th Regiments, which remained at Dinapore on the 23d, threatened Benares.

The 12th Irregular Cavalry, which [mutinied at the same station, murdered their commanding officer, Major Holmes, and his wife, captured at Dinapore on the 23d, threatened Benares.

The 26th Bengal N. I. mutinied at Meermeer, July 30, and murdered their commanding officer, Major Spencer.

DINAPORE.—The three regiments—that mutinied, were dispersed by the 10th Regiment, Queen's.

Calcutta and Hyderabad were quiet on Aug. 14th.

MHOW.—Brigadier Stewart arrived at Mhow on Aug. 2d. Halkor remains faithful.

BOMBAY.—The mutiny of the 27th Regiment at Kulpore was suppressed by 6 companies of the 33d (Queen's). One company of Artillery arrived from the Mauritius.

MARSEILLES, Monday, Sept. 14.—The French boat Mersey has just brought the Bombay mail to the 15th August.

Delhi was expected to fall in about a fortnight, and Havelock's troops were expected. The 7th, 8th, and 40th Regiments of Bengal N. I. had revolted and fled to the Soan river, pursued by Her Majesty's 10th Regiment, under Gen. Lloyd. 800 of the mutineers were killed.

The Punjab is tranquil, as well as the country round Delhi, Meerut, and Agra. At Bundeelund, there were signs of disturbance. Little news from Gwalior.

The subjoined we take from the Cork Constitution of the 17th instant:—

The Bombay portion of the Indian Mail has arrived. The mail steamer from Calcutta had not reached Suez on the 7th.

### GEN. HAVELOCK'S OPERATIONS.

FRIGHTFUL MASSACRE OF EUROPEANS AT CAWNPORE.

General Havelock's force for the re-occupation of Cawnpore had in eight days marched 126 miles, fought four actions with Nana Sahib's army against overwhelming odds in point of numbers, and had taken 20 guns of light calibre, and that too in the month of July in India.

On the morning of the 17th July the force marched into Cawnpore. The soul harrowing spectacle which then presented itself to their beggers description. A wholesale massacre had been perpetrated by the fiend Nana Sahib. Eight officers and 90 men of H. M. 84th Reg., 70 ladies and 121 children of H. M. 32nd foot, and the whole European and Christian population of the place, including civilians, merchants, pensioners, and their families, to the number of 400 persons, were the victims of this "satan." The court yard in front of the Assembly Rooms, in which Nana Sahib had fixed his head quarters, and in which the women had

been imprisoned, was swimming in blood. A large number of women and children, who had been cruelly spared after the capitulation for a worse fate than instant death, had been barbarously slaughtered on the previous morning the former having been stripped naked and then beheaded, and thrown into a well, the latter having been hurled down alive upon their butchered mothers, whose blood welled on their mangled bodies. Only four escaped—the wife of a merchant and three others. The diary of a lady is said to have been found at Cawnpore, written the day on which she was killed, and containing information of great importance on which the general is acting.

### HAVELOCK'S OPERATIONS SUBSEQUENT TO THE RELIEF OF CAWNPORE.

#### Camp Buzpur at Gunge, July 30.

Arrived at Poonah 28th inst. Houses loop-holed and defended by 15 guns. I attacked and captured it with all the enemy's guns, and halted four hours, and then pushed on to this town. I assaulted and carried it with its guns. Enemy's loss heavy, my own loss being 88 killed and wounded.

#### NANA SAHIB DROWNED.

In the last despatch of General Havelock, he says that Nana Sahib has drowned himself with his family. He had an intention of going to Lucknow, but when he got as far as the river, the cavalry and infantry deserted him. They are all gone off, after destroying their arms, to their different homes.

Cawnpore is now as quiet as Allahabad. It was reported that the 10th Reg., of foot had been defeated by the rebels.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening 15th.—The funds continue dull, they opened at a decline of an eighth and subsequently experienced a further reduction. At the Bank of England and in the discount market there was a considerable increase in the demand for money.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.—16th.—Opening prices—Consols Money, 90½; ditto Account, 90½.

Closing prices—Consols Money, 90½; ditto Account, 90½.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—16th.—Sugar remained quiet but steady; prices were obtained for the small quantities sold at public sales. Coffee flat; little sold in public sales at buyers' own prices. Tea firm. Rice, good enquiry, but firmness of holders prevent business. Saltpetre is quiet but firm. Tallow, spot 69s., October to December, 59s.; January to March, 59s. to 59s. 7d.

Queenstown, Aug. 15th, Jewess, Shaw, Richibach, deals; Stagboud, Collins, hence; Sumpter, Humpreys, hence.

### THE SIEGE OF DELHI.

The rebels appear to make an occasional sortie in considerable force and are invariably driven back after doing only some injury to themselves.

On July 14th they made a sortie, and were again driven into the city by a portion of our force with heavy loss. The struggle was fierce, and the mutineers are said to have suffered more than on any former occasion. Our loss was about 60 Europeans killed and wounded. The loss of Native troops not known. Brigadier General Chamberlaine was wounded in the arm, and some other officers, viz.—Daniels, 1st Hussars, Roberts, Artillery, Walker, Bombay Engineers, Perlock 35th, Shelbourn 50th, Debreth 57th, and Heurs, of the Guards.

THE QUEEN'S TROOPS IN INDIA.—It is authoritatively stated that when all the reinforcements now on their way and under orders for India, have reached their destination, the total force of Queen's troops at the disposal of the Indian Government will be as follows:—11 Regiments Cavalry, 55 Infantry, 4 Troops Horse Artillery, 11 companies of Engineers, making altogether, with the Company's European regiments, 87,000 Europeans.

### An Important Discovery.

#### The Form of Continents Determined by the Sun.

The scientific circles at Cambridge have been recently interested in an observation of Professor Peirce, not yet published, upon the form of the Continents. If we elevate a terrestrial globe until the Arctic and Antarctic circles are tangent to the wooden horizon, and then cause the globe slowly to revolve, we shall find that a majority of the lines of elevation in the earth's crust—i. e., coast lines and mountain ranges—will, either as they rise or as they go down, coincide in passing with the wooden horizon. For example, the main coast of the United States tending north-east will, if carried on in a great circle, and the coast of Florida and Labrador tending north-east will graze it on the other side. The same is true of the east coasts of the Red Sea, of Italy, of the Black Sea, of Honduras, of New Zealand, &c. The Arctic and Antarctic circles are also coast lines, being always tangent to the horizon.

It is almost impossible to exaggerate the great importance of this very fine discovery, proving as it does, by geological facts that the obliquity of the ecliptic has been essentially unchanged since the dawn of creation, and that solar heat was the agent to carry out the command on the second day to let the dry land appear. The line of separation between light and darkness, between solar heat and the coolness of night, travelling daily for two months in summer, and again for two months in winter, in such a position as to coincide in passing with the lines of upheaval, indicates unmistakably that it was connected with the determination of those lines; the slight expansion and shrinking being sufficient to determine the line of rupture of the crust. From a comparison of the forms of the continents, Professor Peirce also draws the order of their upheaval; showing, for instance, that the Western Continent is older than Europe, and that the Gulf Stream, during the second day of creation, caused the great variety of outline in that continent.—*Christian Examiner.*

### Wealth and Luxuriousness of the English Aristocracy.

The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, thinks that the Fifth Avenue (New York) would be aristocracy are very small potatoes, compared with the English gentry. It gives an account of the latter as follows:—

About sixty miles from London is the estate of the Earl of Spencer, which comprises 10,000 acres, divided into parks, meadows, pastures, woods and gardens. His library contains 50,000 volumes, and is said to be the finest private library in the world.

The Duke of Richmond's home farm consists of 23,000 acres, or over 35 square miles, and this is in crowded England, which has in all an area of only 50,000 square miles, or 32,000,000 of acres, giving, were the land divided, but two acres to each inhabitant. The residence of the Duke is fitted up in oriental magnificence. Twenty-five race horses stand in his stable, each under the care of a special groom. The dishes and plate upon the table are all of porcelain, silver and gold. His aviary is supplied with almost every variety of rare and elegant birds, and large herds of cattle, sheep, and deer are spread over the immense lawns.

The same authority from which we gather these facts, says the Duke of Devonshire's palace at Chatsworth excels in magnificence any other in the kingdom. He spends the whole of his enormous income. In the grounds about the house are kept 400 head of cattle and 1400 head of deer. The garden contains 12 acres, and is filled with almost every species of fruit and vegetable. A vast arboretum connected with this establishment is designed to contain a sample of every tree that grows.—There is also a glass conservatory 287 feet in length, 112 feet in breadth, 67 feet in height, covered by 56,000 square feet of glass, and warmed by several miles of pipe conveying hot water. One plant was obtained from India, by a special messenger, and is valued at \$10,000. One of the fountains near the house plays 267 feet high, said to be the highest jet in the world. Chatsworth contains 3,600 acres, but the Duke owns 90,000 acres in the county of Devonshire. Within the entire palace is one vast scene of painting, sculpture, mosaic work and luxuries within the reach of almost boundless wealth and highly refined taste.

Five sixths of the soil in England is divided among scarcely thirty thousand proprietors. There are twenty-nine bankers in London, whose transactions yearly embrace six or seven millions sterling. This is one side of the picture. The struggles between capital and labor are fearful—the rich always becoming richer and the poor poorer. Three hundred thousands of persons die of famine in a year, and three hundred thousand voluntarily emigrate to escape the same dismal doom.

### Interesting Wedding Party.

In the city of Lexington, on the evening of August 5th, was witnessed such a wedding party and such a marriage ceremony as perhaps never occurred before in the United States, certainly not in the State of Kentucky. Mr. John Blount, the bridegroom is a deaf mute, who was brought up in Alabama, but received his education at the Kentucky Institute for the deaf and dumb, at Danville, where he is at present an accomplished and highly esteemed instructor. He is a tall and fine looking specimen of a man, and is a gentleman in every sense of the word. Miss Lucetta Ann Hoagland, the bride, is also a deaf mute. She was educated in the Institution at Danville, and would pass for a beautiful and accomplished lady in any circle of society. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hoagland, the parents of the bride, are also both of them deaf mutes. They received their education some twenty-five or thirty years since at the

same Institution. They have three other children—two of whom hear and talk; their youngest, a little boy of nine years old, is, like the bride, a mute, and expects before long to go to the same Institution, to obtain that inestimable blessing—a good education—which his father, mother, and sister have received before him.

There were also present, as invited guests, some twelve or fifteen educated mutes, all of them present or former pupils of the before-named institution.

The attendant of the bride, Miss Mary Boyd, from Harrison county, was as modest, beautiful, and elegantly dressed a lady as adorns any drawing-room. She was formerly a class-mate of the bride. Other young ladies who were mutes were present, who attracted marked attention by their personal charms as well as their superior intelligence. Young gentlemen also, were not wanting, of fine appearance, education and manners, to lend interest to the occasion. In addition to the mutes who were present, there were thirty or forty speaking persons in attendance. Most of those present, from intercourse with the family of the bride, or in some other way, had become intimate with the sign language, so that the conversation of the evening was held chiefly in the beautiful pantomime of the deaf and dumb.

But that which perhaps gave the most peculiar interest to the occasion was the fact that the marriage ceremony was performed in the sign language of the deaf and dumb. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. S. B. Cheek, Vice Principal of our State Institution at Danville. Not a word was heard during the whole ceremony—the prayer, the pronouncing of the marriage covenant, the benediction and the blessing at the wedding feast were all performed in the graceful and eloquent though voiceless, language of gesture, which may be termed the vernacular of the deaf and dumb.

The mutes who were present all testified their peculiar delight, saying that they had often witnessed marriage, before, but had never understood what was actually said and done until this occasion. It was, taken altogether, emphatically a mute festival, in which all parties present were delighted, and which, furnished a most striking exemplification of what has been done and can be done for the unfortunate mute.—*Louisville Journal.*

### SATIRICAL.

A good deal has been said, and well said, too, about men's speaking of their wives as their "ladies." It would sound very ridiculous to hear a lady call her husband "my gentleman"—would it not? or ask another lady "where her gentleman was?" when inquiring concerning her husband. One is just as bad taste as the other; giving up plain "husband" and plain "wife," and a plain way of calling people by their right names.

We shouldn't be at all surprised, if that class of society who hunt for round-about ways to express their ideas, might in a little while, when enquiring about one's sons and daughters, adopt such modes of expression as these:—

"How is your eldest masculine offspring?" or, "How is your little feminine darling, who addresses you as parent?"

We can imagine one of these high-flown, "unnatural" individuals addressing a complaint to a neighbor in the following language:—

"My dear 'gentleman': your specimen of the canine species, was, by your youngest masculine offspring, set upon my 'lady's' feline pet, and had it not been for your eldest feminine Ethiopian bondswoman, it would by compulsion, have been forced to depart this life."

There is a good deal of deserved satire in this. There is nothing in reality that is more "vulgar" than affectation of high sounding language in cases where employment of simple terms would not only be more expressive, but better. One often hears "burst" for bust, forehead changed to "forward," and the like; showing "villanous bad taste" in the man who uses it. "Let it be reformed altogether."

### A PRECOCIOUS CHIEF.

A few days since a juvenile offender was brought before one of the Glasgow bailies, who, after reading a lecture to the lad, put the following interrogatory:—

Where did you learn so much wickedness?

The youth personifying innocence, with an inquiring look, replied:—

Do you ken the pump-well in Glassford street?

No, said the bailie.

Well, then, do you ken the pump-well in the Briggate?

Oh, yes, answered the man in office quickly.

Well then, replied the accused, ye may gang there and pump as lang as ye like, for I'm hanged if ye pump me.

### A Fast Story.

An Englishman was bragging of the speed on English Railroads to a Yankee traveller seated at his side in one of the cars of a "fast train," in England. The engine bell was rung as the train neared the station.—It suggested to the Yankee an opportunity of "taking down his companion" "a peg or two."

"What's that's noise?" innocently inquired the Yankee.

"We are approaching a town," said the Englishman. "They have to commence ringing about ten miles before they get to a station, or else the train would run by it before the bell could be heard? Wonderful isn't it? I suppose they havn't invented bells in America yet?"

"Why, yes," replied the Yankee, "we've got bells, but we can't use 'em on our railroads. We ran so tarmal fast that the train always keeps ahead of the sound. No use whatever; the sound never reaches the village till after the train gets by."

"Indeed!" said the Englishman.

"Fact," said the Yankee; "had to give up bells. Then we tried steam whistles, but they wouldn't answer neither. I was on a locomotive when the whistle was tried. We were going at a tremendous rate—hurricanes were nowhar—and I had to hold my hair on. We saw a two horse waggon crossing the track, about five miles ahead, and the engineer let whistle on—screaming like a trooper. It screamed awfully, but it was no use. The next thing I know, I was picking myself out of a pond by the road side, amid the fragments of the locomotive, dead horses, broken waggon, dead engineer laying beside me. Just then the whistle came along, mixed up with some frightful oaths that I heard the engineer use when he first saw the horses—Poor fellow, he was dead before his voice got to him. After that we tried light's, supposing that they would travel faster than sound. We got some so powerful that the chickens woke up all along the road when we came by, supposing it to be morning.—But the locomotive kept ahead of it still, and was in the darkness with the light close behind it. The inhabitants petitioned against it; they could not sleep with so much light in the night time. Finally, we had to station electric telegraphs along the road, with signal men to telegraph when the train was in sight; and I have heard that some of the fast trains beat the lightning fifteen minutes every forty miles. But I can't say as that's true—the rest I know to be so."

### A Cool Avenger.

A certain English gentleman, who was a regular frequenter of the green room of Drury Lane Theatre in the days of Lord Byron's committee, and who always stood quietly on the hearth rug, there with his back to the fire, was in his usual place one night when a narrative was related by another gentleman newly returned from the Continent, of a barrier-duel that had taken place in Paris. A young gentleman—a mere boy—had been despoiled in a gambling house in the Palais Royal, had charged a certain gaming Count with cheating him, had gone out with the Count, had wasted his fire, and had been slain by the Count under the frightful circumstances of the Count walking up to him, laying his hand on his heart, saying, "You are a brave fellow—have you a mother?" and on his replying in the affirmative, remarking coolly, "I am sorry for her," and blowing his victim's brains out. The gentleman on the hearthrug paused in taking a pinch of snuff to hear the story, and observed with great placidity, "I am afraid I must kill that rascal." A few nights elapsed during which the green room hearthrug was without him, and then he reappeared precisely as before, and only incidentally mentioned in the course of the evening, "Gentlemen, I killed that rascal!" He had gone over to Paris on purpose, and tracked the Count to the same gambling house, had thrown a glass of wine in his face in the presence of all the company assembled there, had told him he was come to avenge his young compatriot—and had done it by putting the Count out of this world and coming back to the hearthrug as if nothing had happened.—*Household Words.*

BENJAMIN YERXA, said to be a native of Nova Scotia, and who, we believe, left this Province lately, with some money, was robbed in Boston of four \$500 Bills, one night last week. He knew nothing of the circumstances, but the police ascertained that he had been in company with men named Webber and Williams, both formerly of St. John, and they arrested these men. On Webber they found much money, and discovered that he had changed two of the Bills taken from Yerxa. They found another with a woman who keeps a house of ill repute. Webber is in goal for trial, and Williams and the woman were detained as witnesses.

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