

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the France, from Havre, we have Paris papers to the 23d, and Capt. Gray, of the ship *Henry*, has furnished us with London papers to the evening of the 24th. They mention no occurrence of any importance. Parliament was further prorogued to the 23d of October. London, Sept. 26.—Consols closed this afternoon at 93-4. The greatest suspense is manifested at the Stock Exchange for the arrival of further advices from Madrid, which it is generally considered will bring the decision of the Chamber of the Finance report, and confirm the expectations of the bond-holders. The Spanish Stocks are constantly fluctuating.

The French papers of the 24th, bring little intelligence of moment from Spain, and that chiefly consisting of additional versions of former news. Among these are contradictory statements of the conduct of Don Carlos on learning the death of his princess, and a report of the actual recel of Rodil, which merits no sort of attention. These papers are greatly occupied with the financial proceedings in Spain.

London Market, Sept. 26.—Foreign and India coffee is rather higher. There is little doing in Foreign sugar. A parcel of Brazil white is reported at 2s, which is 1s. higher. In tobacco, indigo, rice, and other articles there are no alterations worth mentioning. The demand for cotton at Liverpool is most extensive, and the prices are 1-1/2 to 1-3/4 per lb higher. This improvement has given some life to this market, and the sales are larger than usual. There is nothing interesting in the grain market.

### DEATH OF DON PEDRO.

The ship *Lorena*, arrived last evening, sailed from Lisbon on the 10th, and Captain Uragh has favoured us with papers at that place to the 8th of October. Don Pedro died the latter part of September, and his funeral took place on the 2d of October. The papers are principally filled with details of the ceremonies on this occasion. Lisbon and the country were perfectly quiet, and the Legislature was engaged in providing for the contingency of the death of the Regent. These papers furnish no later intelligence from Spain, than has reached us by way of Paris and London.

### COMPENDIUM.

In addition to the sweeping reforms which have already been introduced into many departments of the public service, we hear it is said that Lord Althorp is now contemplating a reform of the establishment of the Treasury itself. An Irish student complained to a friend, a few evenings ago, that he had lost his appetite, when the latter recommended him to eat a few oysters in the forenoon which would restore it. Some time after the student met his friend, and inquired him what he had eaten a *hundred oysters*, as desired. But did not find that his appetite was a bit better than it was before he had eaten them.—Lieut. Hon. E. Plunket has been appointed to the *Cestor* frigate, in the room of Lieut. McCreery, who was sentenced by the Court-martial at Plymouth, last week, to be dismissed the service for not seeking a proper look out when the *Camelion* cutter was run down.—The coast-guard service is to be immediately re-established in Wales, with various new regulations, to enable the officers and crews to be more on the alert to prevent smuggling.—It is not generally known, that the *Bridewell* at Winchester is built over the very spot where lie the remains of Alfred. What a profanation!—The law enacting a penalty upon the persons crying "sweep" in the streets is, perhaps, the greatest refinement upon absurdity, that legislation has ever reached.

IRISHMEN IN OFFICE.—The three Secretaries of State, Lords Palmerston and Duncannon, and Mr. Spring Rice, are Irishmen; so also is Lord Althorp, Governor-General of Canada; Lord Clere, Governor of Bombay; Marquis of Sligo, Governor of Jamaica; Gen. Bourke, Governor of New South Wales; and Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill, Governor of St. Lucia. The number of distinguished Irishmen high in office is at the present day greater than it ever was in the history of that country.

Mr. Arthur Eden, brother-in-law of Lord Brougham and Mr. Poulett Thomson, has been appointed to the situation of Assistant-controller of the new Exchequer.

Our government has resolved to discontinue the practice of giving presents to foreign ministers, and no longer to permit British ministers to receive presents from the foreign Governments to which they may be accredited.

A further respite has been received to the 15th of October for the murderers of Mr. Ash-ton, with a renewal of the intimation that the culprits are not to indulge in any hope of an ultimate continuation of their sentence.

Mr. McLevie, the gardener of Simon Yorke, Esq. of Ebbw, has been polite enough to bring for inspection (says the *Cardiff Chronicle*) a branch of *Keswick* Codlin apple tree, bearing a pyramid of four sets of *Stem* *twins*, or double apples, namely, three round the branch and one crowning the whole. We understand that this variety of the apple is particularly apt to be found double; but we believe four sets of double apples, all in a cluster, are unprecedented.

The funeral of the late Donna Maria Francisca, the wife of Don Carlos, took place on Tuesday, at the Roman Catholic Chapel at Grosport, with royal ceremony.

The floating island, which rose about a month ago in the Derwent Lake, suddenly disappeared on Sunday week.

The express of the *Times*, which brought the report of the dinner to Earl Grey, deserves mention, as a testimony of diligence and despatch. The report was sent from Edinburgh at ten o'clock on Monday, and it was printed

and published in London more than 400 miles distant to the extent of seven columns of close, small type, at a little after 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

Mr. Joseph Rume M. P. with his lady and daughter, are taking a tour in South Wales. The hon. member is taking this excursion for medical advice, to recruit his health, and eschew all politics for the present.

Count de Leon, the reputed natural son of Napoleon Bonaparte and of duelling notoriety, has arrived at an hotel at the west-end of London, from France.

The Dublin Protestant Society have decided, that Mr. Boyton, the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan, and Mr. Hamilton, shall visit England to concert with the Conservative interest on this side of the water the means of opposing a constitutional resistance to the efforts of the enemies of the Church.

Lord Brougham has appointed Mr. Chas. Phillips to an office created by one of the law bills of last year, to which there is a salary of £2,500 a year attached. Besides the enjoyment of this income, Mr. Phillips will have the liberty to practise at the bar.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—The anniversary meeting of this powerful and important association of eminent men, commenced on the 8th Sept. at Edinburgh. The attendance of members, foreigners and others, was very numerous and the proceedings appear to have given unqualified satisfaction. On Monday evening the preliminary meeting took place in the Assembly Room, when Professor Sedgwick resigned to Sir Thomas Brisbane the Presidency which he had held during the past year. Professor Forbes gave a long but still a cursory view of the progress of the Association, in the course of which he mentioned the various subjects upon which reports have been drawn up by members, and stated among other things, that Natural History had formed a leading topic in the volume of the Society's works, though the reports of Professor Lindley, on the principal questions at present debated in the Philosophy of Botany, and of Mr. Charles Henry, of Manchester, on the Philosophy of the Nervous System, referred only to particular departments of knowledge, and subjects, which were to be again resumed in particular reports undertaken for this meeting. The routine business of the Society was transacted, and its prospects, as detailed in the report, appeared most flattering. Among other interesting labours mentioned was the formation of a Statistical Society in Manchester, to which Mr. Heywood drew attention. He stated that the Society had collected much valuable information respecting the working classes, having visited upwards of 100 families, comprehending nearly 20,000 individuals, of whom 8500 were children. They found that of this great number 252 only attended day schools, and 1280 Sunday schools, showing that nearly one half of the infant poor were entirely cut off from the means of education. The third meeting, on Wednesday, was similarly occupied, and at its close Dr. Lardner, at the request of the Chairman, entered into a long description of Babbage's calculating machine. The meetings continued throughout the week, and we understand that to those who have had an opportunity of attending them who have had an opportunity of attending them they have been the source of unalloyed pleasure. In addition to what may be called the public meetings of the Association, there have been various public breakfasts by the leading men of science in Edinburgh, succeeded by afternoon assemblies of from one to two hundred members who have dined together—held soirees in the evening, and discussed those topics in which they take the greatest interest. We are happy to find that the Society has advanced very rapidly during the year. At its first formation, in York, it embraced only 350 members; last year the number was increased to 1400, and the total number of members is now 2408, showing an increase of 1000 during the year. There are 1400 members of the association in attendance at Edinburgh, among whom we observe the names of very many of our most illustrious countrymen, besides foreigners from France, Germany, Prussia, America, &c. &c.

Mr. STANLEY.—The *Edinburgh Review*, in an able article on Mr. Stanley's retirement and the Irish Church, gives the following estimate of the right hon. gentleman.—"Mr. Stanley, to the most happy talent for debate united the powers of a man of business, in a rare degree of perfection. His high rank and great expectations place him in the first class of English gentlemen; he has nobly dispensed a life of sloth, improved himself and enlarged his views of mankind by foreign travel for instruction and not for amusement and devoted himself to state affairs. His errors are those of an ingenious, not a timid nature; they are the wanderings of a youthful but honest spirit, misled by others or bewildered by his own speculations—not the fruits of contrivance—not connected with intrigue—wholly divested of any self-interest. Errors he has committed, and such as at least impeach his judgment, and expose him to the charge of rashness. But they are all errors which he may easily redeem. The want of due deliberation, by which he has been led to risk the peace of the country, and above all the existence of the very establishment whose interest he had mainly at heart, is assuredly a very unhappy passage in his life, and will greatly tend to weaken the confidence of a nation so fond of safe and steady rulers as the English."

Amongst the pleadings of the French bar, the following brief speech has been preserved by the curious, which we dedicate to those orators and lawyers especially, who are in the habit of measuring their brains by the yard. The defendant, who was a *doubler* of sugar, was wretchedly poor, hideously ugly, and proverbially stupid; and moreover was accused of seduction. The following was the pleading of his lawyer:—"Gentlemen—My arguments on this case shall be brief. In the seduction of a woman, one of three requisites is indispensable; the seducer must possess beauty, money, or sense. My client is ugly, beggarly, and foolish—*Ugly*: look at him; *Beggarly*: he is a painter of signs; *Foolish*: interrogate him Gentlemen, *perpetrate* my conclusions."

### COMMERCIAL.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LEEDS.—At a meeting of manufacturers and merchants, at the Exchange Hotel, yesterday evening week, it was determined to form a Chamber of Commerce in Leeds, to watch over the general interests of trade and over commercial legislation. Chambers of commerce have for some years existed in Manchester and other places, and have been extensively supported by the manufacturers and merchants, and we know they have effected much good.—These institutions are calculated to enlarge the knowledge of a mercantile man concerning the general principles of commerce, by the collections which they make of official documents bearing upon trade, and by the discussion of the various subjects affecting the interests of the trading community. A chamber of commerce will exert itself to obtain the repeal of taxes which unjustly affect our manufacturers and commerce, to inform government on the state and interests of the woolen trade, to watch over our commercial relations with foreign countries, and over commercial legislation at home, and times as far as possible, to protect the trade from injury. If such an institution had been in existence some years since, government would scarcely have been allowed to be so inattentive to the Anti-English commercial league of Germany. We hail the establishment of a chamber of commerce in Leeds, as likely to produce considerable advantages, and we understand it is likely to be well supported."

RE-ENTRY OF BOOKS.—A trial of interest to merchants and book-sellers, involving the responsibility of the latter, to secure at the Lancaster Assizes. The facts were briefly as follow.—On the 8th of May, Buchanan & Co. brokers in Liverpool, and some others, sent for 2000 for Skinner & Co. of Liverpool, who have also establishments in Bombay and Glasgow. The goods were delivered by Buchanan & Co. without informing their principals to whom they were sold.—The parties who purchased them failed a few days after, on the 21st of May. Skinner & Co. do not deny the facts, but allege, inasmuch as they ought to have informed them who the purchasers were; for they sold not in that case have given their order for the delivery of the goods. Baron Gurney left three questions to the Jury.—The first was, whether it was customary to give the principal, or the owner of the goods, the note or contract within forty-eight hours of the sale; secondly, whether it was the custom to inform the principal or merchant who the parties were who purchased his goods; thirdly, whether the defendants had acted in the present case as by custom brokers were in the habit of doing, and whether it was their usual manner of transacting business. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs, thus establishing the responsibility of the brokers.

The following is a statement of the operations of the Louisiana Sugar Refinery of New Orleans, as connected with the sugar industry of Louisiana, and the quantities exported during the year ending Oct. 1, 1854. Number of hands employed at the manufactory, whites 21; negroes 97—total 118 men.—Product of refined sugar for one week, 200,000 lbs. Largest amount produced in one day, 41,000 lbs. Are now refining at the rate of 200000 lbs. per month. Have shipped to the Mediterranean since the 1st of April last, 1,650,318 lbs.; to different ports in the United States, 495,550 lbs. clarified; 745,280 lbs. loaf sugar; and of sugar house molasses, 195,747 gallons.

A ship is now discharging in our docks a cargo of pitch pine timber, which she took on board in the United States, and carried to Halifax to send to the extravagant duty on foreign timber imported direct, the face of her sailing with it a colonial port entitling the importer to enter it there as colonial timber. By this operation the exchequer loses about £1500.—*Hull Register*.

THE WEST INDIES.—From the second volume of Mr. Montgomery Martin's History of the British Colonies, we learn that our West India possessions are 177,140 square miles; that they contain 71,240 white, and 84,600 coloured inhabitants; that their revenues amount to £341,500, and their expenditure to £251,000; that their imports are worth £5,800,400, their exports £8,930,200; that the property yearly created is £21,972,549, and that the whole existing property, movable and immovable, is estimated at £126,000,000.

TRANSMISSION OF NEWSPAPERS.—After the 1st of October next, newspapers duly stamped, may be sent to any of His Majesty's colonies and possessions free of postage, provided the same be sent without a cover, or in covers open at the sides, to be put into the General Post-office within seven days of publication. If they exceed beyond that period they are to be charged full duty of letter postage. Newspapers brought from the British colonies and possessions by packet-boats, without or with covers, are to be delivered, free of duty, according to the first direction, for in case of a person's removal to a re-direction, provided in the interim they have not been opened or used; if it should be charged as a single letter from the place of re-posting to that of delivery. Newspapers brought from the colonies and possessions by private ships, and delivered at any post-office with the ship's letters, to be charged with the postage of three pence upon each paper as heretofore. If any paper paper

or thing be enclosed, any words or communication found to have been printed after publication, any writing or mark, other than the same and address of the person to whom the paper is sent, the same to be charged with treble the duty of letter postage, stating the cause of such charge on the cover, to which the official seal is to be affixed. The instructions relative to newspapers to the East Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, &c. remain in force. After October 1, newspapers duly stamped, may be conveyed from the United Kingdom, by packet boats to foreign parts, on payment of twopence for every paper when put into the post office, provided the date be within seven days next after the publication. Newspapers printed in any kingdom or state beyond sea, not His Majesty's, if printed in the language of that foreign kingdom or state from which it shall be forwarded, but not otherwise, shall be charged with twopence for delivery in Great Britain and Ireland, at place of first address, in addition to any postage charged by the foreign post office. The same rule applies here as in old English newspapers, as to the removal of the person, re-direction, enclosures, writing, &c. All newspapers claiming the aforesaid privilege to be sent without or in covers open at the sides.

The *Young Gentleman's Book*, we hear, has been re-printed in America, and has met with a rapid and extensive sale. Deeply is it to be regretted that copyright property is not held sacred in that country, but is seized upon and pirated by those literary Buccaneers with perfect impunity. Lord Brougham, who, we understand, is the friend and patron of the successful editor of this popular work, has promised his assistance, it is stated, in the accomplishment of this great desideratum. The Stationers' Hall require eleven copies of each work—whether it be one volume or twenty, and whether the price be five shillings or a hundred guineas—before they will through the resident commissioner, give a "protection" for the security of the copyright in Great Britain. How easily might our government come to an understanding with the American Minister, and secure to British Book-sellers and authors their copyright property, and *vice versa*. Dr. Black of New York, together with the celebrated American poet, Bird, are now in this country, and are we are informed, endeavouring to accomplish an arrangement of this sort. We are assured that by the reprinting of the *Young Gentleman's Book* in America, the sale of the London edition (the third now issuing) has suffered to a great extent.

### SONG OF A WHISK SHOPKEEPER ON THE MORNING OF TUESDAY THE 10th SEPTEMBER.

It was all my fancy painted it—  
The speech's superfluous.  
The booth was hung with good broad cloth,  
The board was spread with wine.  
But oh, how comes the head, and thought,  
Of what I had to give—  
Oh, my head, my head is aching  
With toasting Charlie Grey.  
  
Oh dear, oh dear, I'm almost dead,  
My face is drabish white;  
My nose is blue, my eyes are red,  
I'm in a doleful plight.  
My guinea's gone, and devil's blue,  
Are racking me the day;  
Oh, my head, my head is aching  
With toasting Charlie Grey.  
  
John, mind the shop; I'll take a walk,  
I think 'twill do me good;  
I can't at ease—I cannot talk—  
I'll try to cool my blood.  
Oh, what a silly goose I was  
To throw my cash away!  
Oh, my head, my head is aching  
With toasting Charlie Grey.  
  
I'll hille me from the roasting sun,  
And ramble in the blast;  
But I'll catch cold as sure's a gun—  
Perhaps this walk's my last.  
And when I'm carried to my tomb  
In pity they will say—  
Oh, his toasting life was broken  
With toasting Charlie Grey.  
*Edinburgh Evening Post.*

COMMUNICATION.  
FOR THE STANDARD.  
MR. EDITOR.—Before the publication of the Herald in 1819, this County was without a newspaper. There was no Censor to check public abuses, or Chronicle to report the occurrences of the week. Every office holder from the Constable upwards, "did that which was right in his own eyes," equally secure from the paw of the "printer's Devil," and the lash of the anonymous castigator. The business of legislation was then conducted quietly and peaceably; there was no reporter to write out the speeches of the members, or public journals to publish them, no discussion of public measures among the "village statesmen," or questioning of Legislators at the close of a session with all their faults "set in a note book, learn'd and con'd by rote." "Honourable members" might then with impunity profess one set of principles among their constituents, and advocate another at the seat of government. A small grant of road money obtained for a country district; established in the minds of the settlers the good character of the member who obtained it, and ensured their suffrages at the next election; and a list of items of appropriation written from memory, with a few flattering remarks on public proceedings, were then received as a satisfactory report of the labours of a session. Things are altered. The population has increased—Schools have been established—Public journals and books of useful knowledge are put in circulation, and a reporter has been appointed to the House of Assembly. The newspapers during the session are filled with accounts of the public proceedings, and during the recess the measures of Govern-

ment and the conduct of men in office are investigated and considered. The appointment of the reporter has had a direct tendency to stimulate our representatives in their endeavours for the public good, as well as to prevent bad measures, for there is in man "an invincible sensibility to the opinion of his fellow creatures." Much however as has been done, it must be admitted that the hitherto existing system of reporting is by no means satisfactory. The Reporter a citizen of St. John, has been chiefly employed by gentlemen in that city, and editors in other parts of the Province have been obliged to report second hand from the St. John papers. All local matters connected with the City and County of St. John, have, as a matter of course, been inserted as being interesting to the readers of those papers, while matters deeply affecting the interests of other Counties occupy a very small space, or do not appear at all. Speeches too, are not unfrequently *embellished*, and appear to great advantage in the columns of a newspaper, though their delivery had been marked by many "vain repetitions." Matters of general utility are in this way sometimes misrepresented, and erroneous impressions imbibed and perpetuated. How these evils are to be remedied I shall not pretend to say, my present purpose is to point out their existence.

The propriety, and necessity of publishing the County accounts to the inspection of the Grand Jury, has long been agitated in this County; it has been brought under the notice of the Legislature a number of times and uniformly defeated. It was first attempted under the administration of Sir Howard Douglas, and opposed by some of the County members. The next attempt ended in the abortive shape of a Bill for the publication of the County accounts. It was again attempted at the first session of the present House, and leave to bring in the Bill refused by a large majority, the other attempts were made with a little more appearance of ultimate success, and last session the bill passed the House and was rejected in Council by a small majority. Important as this matter has always been considered here, not a single debate upon the subject has ever appeared from the pen of the reporter. The opening speech, which was obtained from the mover of the Bill last Session, will show how things were managed in the *proportion* of time allotted to in the former part of this letter. You shall have a copy of it for publication.  
Your Obedt Servt.

October 30, 1854. P. P.

On the 18th August last, a public dinner was given to the *Edinburgh Standard*, at Presbytery, at which upwards of a hundred gentlemen, from all quarters of Scotland, assembled to do honour to the "old man eloquent." Professor Wilson presided over the festivities, and delivered during the evening several apologetic and appropriate addresses.

We regret that we have not space for the full report of this interesting meeting, but the following extract of a letter, from a friend who was present, may supply in some measure the deficiency.

Last week, I attended a dinner given to Hogg, at Presbytery. Professor Wilson in the chair, Mr. Dairind, of the *Dumfriess Courier*, crozier, assisted by two respectable farmers from the neighbourhood. The best speech delivered, was one from Mr. Dairind, on a thread bare subject—the memory of Burns. I was introduced to the Shepherd, during the early part of the day, and had much conversation with him. I found him just the sort of person I had supposed—simple in his manners, yet not rude—kind, crackly, and agreeable, and with all egotistical in a high degree, yet his egotism is somehow or other not offensive. He has a keen relish for wit, and amid more important matters, sported two or three capital puns. His reading did not appear to me to have been extensive, but what he had taken in hand must have been attentively and anxiously studied. He was rigged out handsomely for the nonce, in a wide and side black surtout, a bunch of flowers as large as a cabbage stock, in his button hole, and a multiplicity of curious seals and furbies at his watch chain. He spoke to all comers in at the inn-door, whether he was acquainted with them or not, and welcomed them in the purest Scotch, to Peebles. On the Rev. Henry Scott Radcliff making his appearance, the Shepherd lifted up his hands, and exclaimed, "Guide guide us man, Hairy, are ye here too. When will the gath'ring gie o'er?" Wilson, in a very eulogistic speech, proposed friend Motherwell's health, and requested the company to believe, not on his word only, but on those of Wordsworth and Southey, who had written him (the Professor) to that effect, him to be the most rising poet of the day. In reply, Motherwell delivered a neat and short address, which occasioned the Shepherd to exclaim, "Dod, your speech is unco like yourself, man, nice and little." I was highly delighted with the evening's entertainment, and purpose returning next year to a similar celebration, which has been agreed upon.

TO BE LET  
and immediate possession  
One half of that large and  
HOUSE  
at the LOWER FALLS, MAGGIORE  
built by the *Edinburgh*, adjoining  
house of the late Capt. Higgin-  
ton is most eligible for a  
STORE or BOARDING  
and is not excelled by any in  
quire at the Standard Office,  
scribers.  
JOHN MA  
WILLIAM  
St George Nov. 6, 1854.

MR. J. B. BR  
has just opened, at this Stone 1  
an extensive assortm  
FALL GOODS  
suitable for the season, the  
which was made under his  
inspection. He is, as usual, wel  
Wines, Spirituous and Mch L  
St. Andrews G. Nov. 1854.

TO BE LET  
That comfortable and beauti  
COTTAGE and GAR  
at BUCH GROVE  
near Joe's Point, lately occupi  
L. Harley. A few acres of la  
off with the above to accommo  
required. The rent is modera  
sion can be given on the 15th  
D. D. MC  
St Andrews Nov. 6, 1854.

THE STANDARD.  
SAINT ANDREWS NOV. 13, 1854  
LATEST DATES.  
Via Hull, Nov. 5. Via N. York, Nov. 5.  
London, Oct. 2. London, Sep. 29.  
Liverpool, Sep. 24.  
Glasgow, Sep. 24.  
Dublin, Sep. 18.  
Via St. John Nov. 11. Via Boston, Nov. 7.  
Quebec, Oct. 25. London, Sep. 29.

The Elections at New York and Philadelphia have terminated in favour of the Jackson Interest.

We understand that a large party of Scotch friends intend to celebrate the ANNIVERSARY