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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E parvis sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

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LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

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Correspondence.

To the Editor of the "Standard."
Dear Sir,—I promised last week to take up the remaining portion of Aurora's letter; which I now do. If assertions in reference to the population is incorrect, as any person will perceive on looking at the last census. In reference to the statement that the majority should rule, I would say, that for the present at least it is only a matter of opinion, and no conclusion can be arrived at. This question is at the present time occupying the minds of some of the greatest men in England, some of whom take our side of the question and some the other. For my part I would hazard an opinion, I should say, that in all cases the majority should not rule, as in many instances they rule improperly. I could cite many instances when the majority have ruled improperly, but as this is altogether irrelevant to the subject in question, I will only quote one, and that is the one alluded to by Aurora, our present Government, which, instead of advancing the welfare of this Province, and I agree with Aurora, that the sooner they are out of that the better; yet they are the Representatives of the majority of the people. Aurora admits that in other countries the energy of man is exerted in the building of Railways, &c., but not a word does she say of woman. But jumps at the conclusion that woman should rule, and proceeds to state how disinterested they would be. Pshaw! are not women, generally speaking, from the influence they have over their husbands, the greatest commanding agents in the country. Common sense says, she would place the ladies in the ascendancy. What is the reason, because she is ever adopting new fashions, new and fantastic styles of dress, and all the other silly fashions of the day. If that, in her opinion, is the only recommendation which woman possesses to fit her for ruling what a glorious progressive Country we would have. We would be turning from one extreme to the other, sometimes with hats on the head, other times on the back of the neck.

In future discussion, I wish Aurora to understand, that unless she keeps to the subject in hand, and not wander from topic to topic, I will not reply to her, as I have not time to refute all the silly arguments she makes use of. After having thus wandered so far from our subject, I will now adduce a few arguments from Nature, proving the propriety of woman attempting to leave her proper sphere and encroaching on that of man.

Nature has placed a difference between man and woman too palpable not to be recognized by right peculiar to each. Does not Nature through all the grades of animal existence, dictate spheres peculiar to each? I believe the difference between the sexes was not created merely for the sake of difference; for such would be inconsistent with order and design. These marks of distinction, as I believe were drawn for certain specific ends; and the sexes are benefited so long only as they keep in their peculiar sphere—any deviation from which will sooner or later inflict its own punishment.

In all the Departments of Nature, each design requires corresponding means for its fulfilment, and if, in the human species, this requirement is fulfilled, it would necessarily place woman in a different sphere of action from man, and consequently would prevent her from claiming as her rights all the pursuits of man.

I believe that woman should enjoy all those rights which are calculated to give her the greatest happiness and do society the greatest good.

Woman need not for a moment suppose that were the right to any department of the present pursuits of man granted, that it would exclude her from the others (unless she arrogates to herself the right of choice, which I believe she will not). If of her sex she would make Merchants and Mechanics; she also must make of them sailors and whalers, and brave the dangers of the deep. Were the right of representation in legislative halls ceded to her, she must of necessity act not only by her counsel but by her actions in sustaining the National Government and protect them from foreign invasion, and of her sex make commanders of armies and navies, soldiers and mariners, and march to the battle-field, there to endure all the horrors of war. What a sight it would be! How natural looking for rush forth to glory and to death. But Aurora may tell us, if woman reigned supreme, then would war be no more. But never sat a woman on the British throne, that the nation was not involved in war. And it matters not who reigns. There shall be wars and rumours of wars before the end comes. I now candidly ask the women of New Brunswick is this a position you would covet. Do you consider it your duty, or would you consider it a privilege to be placed thus—

Does Nature make such claims for them. As man by Nature is endowed with stronger and more physical frame, so she (Nature) requires him to engage in the onerous and laborious occupations of life; and woman need not think herself aggrieved because such rights as these are not imposed on her. I believe woman has a special mission to fulfill, which should call her attention to other matters than politics or commerce. Those women who so far forget themselves as to attempt to leave the calling allotted by Nature to them, do not consider that upon the proper discharge of their womanly duties depend the weal or woe of generations yet unborn. I do not wish to keep woman in the back ground, but on the contrary would place her in a position that would make her the brightest ornament of the domestic circle and exalt her in the eyes of man. I do not think that woman, in the present day, occupies that position which she should, and I also believe that society must undergo a change before she can reach that position. Woman herself must be the agent for effecting this change, and unless her mind is properly directed, she will try in vain. She must first realize that she is woman; that Nature has appointed a sphere in which for her to move, and then establish for her sex a system of education calculated to fit her to fulfill her womanly duties. When her mind is thus directed, we do not fear that she will trouble herself with either matters civil, military, political or commercial. I do not wish Aurora, or any other person to suppose that I write thus from any ill will to the ladies; but simply from my honest conviction, that such rights as those advocated by Aurora and others are calculated to make the ladies anything but happy. Hoping, Mr. Editor, that you will excuse me for trespassing so long on your space, I remain,

Dear Sir,
Yours truly,
J. S. M.

THE ISLAND OF CANADA.—The following description of the manners, morals, and customs of the inhabitants of Canada, has been communicated to the State Department:—

"From the isolated condition of this island, and so little its general society is influenced by European or any other special customs, notions, &c., and also so few strangers of intelligence and influence visit its ports to give any extraordinary or particular tone to its local manners and customs, that the broad distinctions of Turk, Greek, Rayah, European, &c., are very prominent and distinct. The ignorant, fanatical, and indolent Turk, and the cunning, cringing, selfish, and down-trodden Greek Rayah, are met with at almost every corner; and the cosmopolite Jew, and still reserved European occasionally jostle each other on the 'Marina,' while many probably have seen some one of the numerous and enterprising Monians, with his vessels and merchandise, cheek by jowl with some grim visaged and solemn Arab merchant, discussing the quality and price of a cargo of barley."

"To be brief: The Turk of this island, with his gross vices, lax morals, good faith in his business transactions, hospitality, apathy, ignorance, and sincere veneration of his Creator, is behind the spirit of the age; while the Greek Rayah, unscrupulous, intensely selfish, aspiring far beyond his condition, and crafty, is up with the spirit of the age, and both stand in prominent contrast with each other. In fact, the Turk of this island is the Turk of everywhere; while the Greeks, as a class, are industrious and frugal, with but few vices. The Greeks are very selfish, and sometimes addicted to intoxication, especially when wine is abundant and cheap. Homicides are very rare among them, and they are very ignorant from the fact that schools are only to be found in the cities. Naturally the Greek Rayahs are an intelligent people, and only require the introduction of free schools on the American system to make them known for intelligence."

"An American in this magnificent island, on the very confines of civilized Europe, with a population of some 225,000 persons, in this age of intelligence and human progress, observes one strange fact, that throughout its whole expanse of three hundred square miles there is not a printing press, and consequently, neither a newspaper, book, or pamphlet printed or published."

"For its location, natural resources, &c., this island is unrivalled; and if divested of its 'nightmare' of Turkish rule, it would resume its ancient renown of a 'hundred cities' and a million of inhabitants almost in the space of the present century."

"The society of the sea ports is very limited, and except among the great body of the Greek Rayahs, there is but very little or no social intercourse; and the foreign consuls, leading merchants, and Europeans live in a very secluded, exclusive, and quiet manner, and what are called dinner parties,

voicers, balls, etc. are of very rare occurrence. For the number of the population, I believe, comparatively with other sections of Turkey, or in fact any part of the world, there is not much vice or licentiousness."

European Intelligence.

The Africa sailed from Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday, September 1st, and arrived at Halifax at 2 A. M. on the 11th.

The Asia arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 25th Aug.

The Arago left Southampton for New York on the 29th August.

THE WAR.

The Africa brings intelligence of the Russian-ambuscade before Sebastopol carried by the French, and of an action between 17 Russian gun boats from Riga and the British steam frigate Hawk, and corvette Desperate; result decisive.

Other war news unimportant.

The papers abound with details of the festivities consequent on the Queen's visit to Paris and her return to England.

The Africa brings many interesting details of recent battles, but few new incidents.

Generals Simpson and Pelissier both send reports. They say the Russian attack was a desperate effort to raise the siege of Sebastopol, and if they had succeeded in holding the heights on this side of the river, they intended further to attack the allies from four points, namely: a main attack on Balai Iva, another on the British camp, and another simultaneously on the extreme right and extreme left of the French lines. Documents found on the body of the Russian general Reed indicate this.

General Simpson estimates the Russian force at 55,000 infantry, 6,000 cavalry, with 160 guns; the French had only 12,000 men; and 4 batteries engaged; the Sardinians had 4,500 men, and twenty-four guns engaged, while the English had only one battery in play.

The battle began at break of day. The Russians crossed the river on floats and drove in the Allied outposts.

General Simpson in his despatch says the Russians advanced three times with determined bravery. Thrice they carried the bridge and crossed the heights; but were thrice driven back by the French batteries. The Zouaves charged the enemy with the bayonet, and the English Lancers and French Chasseurs were stationed in the plain, but could not pursue the enemy in their retreat, as the Russian batteries kept up a fire from their side of the river, and thus covered their retreat.

General Pelissier calls the French loss: 17 officers killed, 53 wounded, 172 rank and file killed, 150 missing and 1160 wounded. Sardinian loss 250 killed. Russian loss 3000 killed, 5000 wounded, including 1600 wounded prisoners in the hands of the French, and two hundred captured by the Sardinians. The Turks were not engaged.

The Russian report admits great losses, with three Generals killed, and attributes the loss to too great impetuosity of the right column of attack.

The Russian troops engaged in this affair had just arrived in the Crimea.

Gortschakoff commanded the attack in person from the heights.

Duke Constantine was not present, altho' it had been so stated.

The condition of the Russians killed showed that they had been subjected to long hard ship, thus partly confirming Napoleon's recent statement that, to his knowledge, the Russian resources are exhausted.

General Pelissier issued a grandiloquent order of the day, announcing victory, but his account does not find favour.

They say that he did not make the most of his victory nor prepare sufficient force to crush the attack.

Sebastopol, 10th, Gen. Simpson telegraphs as follows:—Gen. Pelissier having announced to me that the batteries against Malakoff and the adjacent works were prepared to open fire, arrangements were made that fire should be opened yesterday morning against those works and the Redan. This continued throughout the day, and the effect produced was as much as anticipated. The Russian fire, which at first answered briskly, by evening became feeble. In the afternoon the shell that fell from our mortars ignited and exploded a number of shells in the enemy's batteries, doing apparently much damage. Captains Oldfield and Hammett killed. The British loss from the 13th to 16th was 163.

27th, Night.—Gortschakoff telegraphs: "Affairs unchanged; but allied fire occasionally strong." There is a report in London to-day that Gen. Simpson is sick, and that Gen. Beninck, the senior officer, has taken the command.

Letters say that no decisive operations will be undertaken until the Allies have crossed the Tchernaya, occupied the heights on the right bank and succeeded in separating the Russian forces on the Tchernaya and Belbec rivers. The reinforcements are collecting for this purpose. In the meantime, the Allies expect the Russians to offer another battle near the Cemetery.

The Russians daily expect the arrival of Gen. Parmentier with 9000 cavalry, 3900 infantry, and 160 guns.

From the seat of war in Asia, it is stated that Omar Pasha definitely takes the command there, and leaves on the 21st for Trebizond.

No reliable news from Kars or Erzeroum.

In the sea of Azoff the Russians have re-established communication between Ganitchi and Arabat.

Several new Russian ships are to be built this winter at Nicoloff.

The Allied fleets in the Baltic have retired from before Cronstadt, and taken up another position. A despatch that the gunboats were returning home, led to the belief that the campaign had closed but the vessels returning were those disabled.

The London Times, in a severe editorial on the non-effectiveness of the fleet says:—

"Nelson and Collingwood must blush in their graves."

Danitz letters say the Russians lost 2000 men in Sweaborg.

Le Nord, a Russian paper says the total loss was 50 killed; and that 1300 guns still remain in position, and that the batteries are unimpaired.

NEGOTIATIONS.

The Berlin correspondence of the Augsburg Gazette states the Prussian Cabinet has recently replied to Count Buel's circular, and that Prussia is disinclined to make any change in her policy on the Eastern question, because she is unable to see what practical guarantee the offer mentioned four points, while the parties principally concerned reserve to themselves the right of going beyond them. Finally, Prussia repeats the decision of the Germanic Bond, made in last December, acknowledging the suitability of the proposed conditions of the Peace, without however pledging itself to maintain them.

From the above it is evident, that Prussia and the Germanic confederation stand precisely as they did twelve months ago.

Austrian papers make complaint that the assistance left by the Western Powers to the Sultan is merging into the occupation of Turkey.

The Times correspondent writes, after a comparatively long period of silence respecting Austria, and Austrian policy, as it again stands in high quarters, that the French Government has reason to be satisfied with that Power.

In reply to the remonstrances of Austria the Government of Great Britain is said to have stated that questions of nationalists will not be introduced into the present crisis.

A depot of Italian recruits, now at Novara, will be removed from the Austrian frontier.

A Berlin paper says Count Nesselrode addressed another letter to the Russian Embassy in which he says the Czar is willing to make honorable terms of peace.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Constantinople letter of the 20th says a council was held on the 18th at which some ministerial changes were decided.

Many wounded were arriving at the hospitals.

Lord Stratford had gone to the Crimea.

The Duke of Newcastle had been sick in the camp, but was recovering.

Le Nord, a Russian journal, says Omar Pasha freely expressed himself at Constantinople to the effect that the allied commanders, especially Pelissier, are humbugs, and that he should twice have lost his army if he had followed their advice.

Betts, the English engineer, writes that the Balaklava railway is in good condition to stand the winter.

Abdel Kader had arrived at Constantinople.

BRITAIN.

There is not much news from Great Britain.

The "Hansa" steamer had embarked five hundred Highlanders at Liverpool for Malta. The steamer Great Britain was embarking Cavalry.

The export of iron north of Dunkirk had been prohibited; and a bond was required, wherever exported.

A national shilling subscription is proposed for a testimonial to Sir Charles Napier.

A fiat in bankruptcy had been issued against Edward Oliver.

The potato harvest in Ireland was favourable on the whole.

FRANCE.

Political dullness prevails.

Austrian Archduke Maximilian had arrived at Toulon.

The Kings of Sardinia, Bavaria and Wurtemberg are expected to visit the Emperor.

The crops throughout France were satisfactory. The harvest in Algeria is excellent.

BELGIUM.

A commission has been appointed to revise the Customs tariff.

SPAIN.

The Tariff commission has appointed committees.

All foreigners are exempted from payment to the forced loan, but are invited to contribute.

A Paris rumour says we may expect to-day to hear of the involuntary abduction of Queen Isabella, and the occurrence of important events in Spain.

The Duc de Montpensier is openly agitating.

ITALY.

The exportation of breadstuffs is prohibited from the Roman states.

In Naples the political ferment continues, and many arrests were made.

AUSTRIA.

There is a rumor of a new loan, of 200,000,000 florins to pay Vienna bank advances.

The Austrian Lloyd's has undertaken to open Steam communication between Trieste, North African ports, Spain and Portugal.

Austrian Engineers officially report favorably of proposed ship Canal from the Danube to the Black Sea.

GREECE.

The current crop of Cephallonia is very deficient.

Athens, 25th.—The ministerial crisis is unchanged.

DENMARK.

The king of Denmark is on a visit to the King of Sweden.

The question of the sound dues is still of a perplexing character.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Bombay dates have been received to the 30th July.

The intelligence from India is important. A formidable insurrection has broken out in the centre of Bengal. The insurgents are the Sandals and other tribes, occupying the Rajmahal Hills, and are a bold and hardy race. The insurgents number from thirty to fifty thousand men, and are in five parties. They are armed with axes, poisoned arrows and a few fire arms. They have spread themselves over a part of the country, one hundred miles in extent, destroying everything European, and pretend they are led by Gadda in person. The few Europeans in that part of the country, have entrenched themselves until assistance shall arrive. The outbreak was so unexpected that not 1000 troops were within 150 miles of the scene.

London papers have soothing editorials on the subject.

Intelligence also confirms the recent collision of the Russians with the Khan of Khiva and the repulse of the latter.

Persia is quiet.

Shanghai advices are of July 8. Everything was quiet there, as also at Canton.

Flood was comparatively plentiful.

The communication with the interior was partially reopened.

An enormous butchery had been perpetrated at Canton. Ten thousand persons were executed for having sympathized with the rebels. They were beheaded at the rate of five or six hundred every day for a month.

The insurgents are losing ground in the north.

A Professor, whose pupils made too much noise, let the following slip out:—Gentlemen, if everybody be silent, we shall be better able to discover who makes the row."

This reminds us of a medical report which began thus:—"There exists a great number of families in Dublin who have died of cholera."

We always consider life as a fairy tale, in which every good action must be rewarded by a visible wonder.

A PLEASANT FLOWER.—A preacher recently, in his prayer, desired that all lives might be as fragrant as flowers on the earth, and as bright as the stars in heaven.

RAILROAD SPEED.

The editor of the Scientific American, who is first rate authority in matters connected with machinery, says that "railroad trains will yet be running at the rate of one hundred miles per hour; that is our opinion."

Among the medical graduates of Edinburgh University who obtained their diplomas at the last examination, were a Chinese and four Egyptians. The Chinese graduate, Wong Ean, is believed to be the first Chinaman who has ever graduated at a British university.

TRICKS UPON TRAVELLERS.—Several individuals, who had bespoken and settled for a passage hence to Annapolis, by the Royal Western Stage Coach, were grievously disappointed on Thursday morning, at finding they would be obliged to wait for another opportunity of proceeding, the Lieut. Governor having altogether monopolised the stage from Keutville to Annapolis that they had engaged. [Hal. Res.]