The St. Andrews Standard.

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Want of Confidence.

A little Frenchman loaned a merchant of my acquaintance ten thousand dollars when the times were prosperous. One day, during a former a former "panic," he called at the counting house, in a state of agitation not easily described.

How do you do? inquired the merchant.

Sick—ver sick, replied monsieur.

What's the matter?

De times is de matter.

De times?—what disease is that?

De maladie vat break all de peoples ver much.

Ah, the times, eh?—Well they are bad; but how do they effect you?

Vy, monsieur, I lose de confidence.

In whom?

In everybody.

Not in me, I hope?

Pardonnez moi, monsieur; but I do not know whom to trust *a present*, when all de marchants break several times to pieces

Then I presume you want your money?

Oui, monsier, I starve for want of *de l'argent*.

Can't you do without it?

No, monsieur, I must have him.

You must?

Oui monsieur. said little dimity breeches, turning pale with apprehension for the safety of his money

And you can't do without it?

No monsieur, not von oder lettle moment longare.

The merchant reached his bank-book—drew a check on the good old Chemical for the amount, and handed it to his visitor.

Vat is dis monsieur?

A check for ten thousand dollars, with the interest.

Is it *bon*? said the Frenchman, with amazement.

Certainly.

Have you *de l'argent* in de bank?

Yes.

And is it *parfaitement* convenient to pay de sum?

Undoubtedly. What astonishes you?

Vy, dat you have got him in dees times. Oh, yes, and I have plenty more. (And here the merchant showed his bank account.)

"I owe nothing, you perceive, that I cannot pay at a moment's notice.

The Frenchman was perplexed.

Monsieur, you shall do me von leetle favor, eh?

With all my heart."

Vell, monsieur, you shall keep *de l'argent* for me some lectle year longare.

Why I thought you wanted it.

Tout au contraire. I no vant *de l'argent*—I vant de grand confidence. Suppose you no got de money, den I vant him ver much; suppose you got him, den I no vant him at all. *Vous comprenez*, eh?

After some further conference, the little Frenchman prevailed upon the merchant to retain the money, and left the counting-house with a light heart, and a countenance very different from the one he wore when he entered. His confidence was restored, and, although he did not stand in need of the money, he wished to knew that it was in safe hands.

This little sketch is not without a moral, which the reader will, no doubt discover, when he thinks the matter over.

Novel Courtship,

Three months since a young Parisian was traveling per railroad in Germany, from Augsburg to Berlin. The cars, unlike those here, are divided into compartments, like the inside of a coach; the passengers sitting facing each other. In the comparment he selected were four other persons, two mammas and two daughters. The two mothers were face to face in one corner, the young man took the opposite, and found himself face to face with the young ladies. He soon after fell into a brown study, during which the conductor repeatedly demanded his ticket without success, and the young ladies were secretly laughing at his bewildered air.—Suddenly resorting to a ruse to avoid ridicule, he pretended not to understand German, and transacted his business with the conductor by signs. A moment after, the young ladies commenced conversation.

This young man is a very handsome one, said one.

Hist, Bertha, said the other, with a sort of affright.

Why, he doesn't know a word of German. We can talk freely. How do you find him?

Only ordinary.

You are difficult. He has a charming figure and distingue air.

He is too pale, and besides, you know I do not love dark

And you know I prefer dark to blonde. We have nothing but blonde in Germany. It is monotonous commonplace.

You forget that you are a blonde.

Oh, for women it is different. He has pretty moustaches.

Bertha, if your mother should hear you!

She is busy with her talk; besides it is no hurt to speak of moustaches.

I prefer the blonde moustaches of Frederick!

I understand that Frederick is espoused to you; but I, who am without a lover, am free to say that this young man has beautiful eyes.

They have no expression.

You do not know I am sure he has much spirit, and it is a pity he does not speak German. He would chat with us.

Would you marry a Frenchman?

Why not, if he looks like this one, and was spirited, well born and amiable? But I can hardly keep from laughing. See he dosen't mistrust what we are saying.

The young traveller was endowed with a great power of self-control. He looked carefully at Bertha, and his resolution was taken. At a new station, the conductor came again for the tickets. Our young man with extra elaboration, and in excellent German, said:

Ah, you want my ticket. Very well—let me see; I believe it is in my portmonnie. Oh, yes here it is.

The effect was startling. Bertha nearly fainted away, but soon recovered under the polite apologies of the young Frenchman. They were pleased with each other, and in a few weeks, Bertha ratified her good opinion of the young man, and her willingness to marry a Frenchman. They live at Hamburg.

The Art of Electioneering.

I was once present on the hustings at a discussion between two rival candidates for Congress in an excited election contest in Tennessee. Both gentlemen are in high stations; one of them for twelve years was in Congress, and has been Postmaster General, and the other has gained a reputation for brilliant and classical oratory almost as wide as his illustrious kinsman of the same patronymic in Virginia. But to the discussion. Mr. J. had been rather equivocally complimenting his opponent—who was called the 'Eagle Orator,'—on the remarkable suavity of his manners, and his affability with the people; and went on to say that he had an irresistible way of seizing the hands of his constituents between both his own, and bowing so affectionately as to win their own hearts. 'I must confess,' continued Mr. J. 'that I have practised for hours before a looking-glass to acquire that fascinating manner, but without success. I must yield to my friend "the palm" in shaking hands.

"In reply, Major H. said:—If my honorable opponent wishes to make himself agreable to honest people, he must leave off practising before the glass, and cultivate more assiduously the kindly feelings of the heart. He is the last man who should accuse me of practising good behaviour to win votes. I will tell you a little anecdote illustrative of the peculiar electioneering abilities of my honorable friend in his intercourse with our intelligent constituents. We were canvassing a remote part of the district, and having an appointment to speak near the house of a very influential Squire, we spent the previous night at his house together. It was well known that the Squire controlled all the votes in that precinct, and that his better half controlled him, so that it was all important to get on the right side of her. We had agreed not to electioneer with the Squire while we staid with him; but I did not think this forbade me to do my best with his family. So I rose about daybreak the next morning, and, thinking that I should make friends with the mistress of the house by bringing water to cook breakfast, I took a bucket and started off for the spring. I was tripping off on a 'light fantastic toe,' singing merrily as I went along, when what on earth should I see, as I looked into the barn-yard, but the old woman milking the cow, while my honourable friend, with his face ruddy with morning exercise, and his long locks streaming in the breeze, was holding the cow by the tail! I saw in an instant that he had the start of me, I returned to the house and abandoned all hope of a vote in that region.'

FREEMASON'S MONITOR.—We must apologize to the subscribers of the Monitor for the late appearance of the twelfth number. It was printed some three weeks ago; and the delay in the delivery has been occasioned by the neglect of our book-binder. We expected to have been able to forward it to subscribers two weeks ago. However in future we are determined to guard against all such delays, and the Monitor during its second year shall be issued with the strictest regularity, improved in appearance and enlarged in size. The patronage of the Brethren of the "mystic tie" is repectfully solicited. Single subscriptions, one year, 8s.; Clubs of ten, to address, at 8s. 9d. each; Twenty to one address, at 7s. 6d. each, payments to be made in advance.—[Western Recorder.

THE UTAH WAR ENDED.

Message of the President.

On the 10th, official information concerning Utah affairs was received by the President of the United States at Washington, which the President immediately communicated to the Senate, enclosing a despatch from Gov. Cumming. From this the President says there is reason to believe that the difficulties with Utah have terminated, and of the laws are restored He congratulates Congress on this auspicious event—the more satisfactory because it will afford some relief to the Treasury, and not require a loan and additional taxation of the people. In a letter to Secretary Cass, Gov. Cumming says he left the camp on the 5th of April, en route to Salt Lake City accompanied by Col. Kane as his guide, and two servants. In passing through the settlements he was greeted with such respectful attentions as were due to the representative of the Executive of the United States. In the Territory, near Warm Springs, at the line dividing Great Salt Lake from Davis County, he was honored with a formal and respectful reception by many gentlemen, including the Mayor and Municipal officers, and by them escorted to lodgings previously prepared for him, the Mayor occupying a seat at his side in his carriage. Ex-Governor Young paid him a visit of ceremony as soon as he was sufficiently relieved, of the failgue of his journey to receive company. In a subsequent interview Young evinced a willingness to afford him every faculty he might require for the efficient performance of his administrative duties. Young's course in this respect, Governor Cumming fancied, met with the approval of the majority of the Salt Lake community. The territorial seat, with other property, was tendered Gov. Cumming by Wm. H. Hooper, late acting Secretary of the Territory. The records and library remained unimpaired. At every point Gov. Cumming was recognized as the Governor of Utah, and received with military salute. There were illuminations in his honor. Having heard numerous complaints, Gov. Comming caused a public notice to be posted, signifying his readiness to relieve those who deemed themselves aggrieved by being illegally restrained of their liberty, and assuring protection to all persons. He kept his office open at all hours of the day and night, and registered 56 men, 33 women and 71 children desirous of his protection, and evincing a disposition of proceeding to the United States. A large majority of these people were of English birth, and were promised assistance. Gov. Cumming says his visit to the Tabernacle will never be forgotten. There were between 3000 and 4000 persons assembled for the purpose of public worship and there was a most profound silence when he appeared.

Brigham Young introduced him by name as Governor of Utah, and he (Cumming) addressed them for half an hour, telling them to uphold the Constitution and the laws; that he would expect their obedience to all lawful authority, at the same time assuring them of his determination to administer exact justice, etc. He was listened to respectfully. He invited responses to his speech, and several spoke, referring in excited tones to the murder of Jos. Smith, to the services rendered by the Mormon battalion in the Mexican war, and recapitulating long chapters of their grievous wrongs. The tumult fearfully increased as they progressed, but an appeal from Young restored calmness Several afterwards expressed regret for their behaviour. Gov. Cumming proceeds to describe the exodus of the Mormons, saying the people, including the inhabitants of Salt Lake, in the northern part of the Territory, are leaving. The roads everywhere are filled with waggons loaded with provisions and household furniture. Women and children, often without shoes or hats, are driving their flocks, they seeming not only content, but cheerful. It is the will of the Lord, they say and they rejoice to change the comforts of a home for the trials of the wilderness. Their ultimate destiny was not fixed on. "Going south," seemed to be sufficient to designate the place, but from private remarks of Young in the Tabernacle, Governor Cummings thinks they are going to Sonora, Young, Kimball and most of the influential men had left their commodious houses to swell the ranks of the emigrants. The masses everywhere announced to Gov. Cumming that the torch will be applied to every dwelling indiscriminately throughout the country as soon as the troops attempt to cross the mountains and that although their people were scattered, they would take every means to rally them.

Gov. Cumming says that some of the Mormons are yet in arms, and speaks of the mischief they are capable of rendering as guerillas. The way of the emigrants to the Pacific was open. Gov. Cumming would leave for the south on the 3d of May. He says that he will restrain all the proceedings of the military for the present, and until he shall receive additional instructions from the President.

The "Pain Killer."

The foreign and domestic demand for Perry Davis & Son's great medicine—the Pain Killer—was never before so large as it has been of late; and we think the time has arrived when the declaration may be made, without the possibility of refutation, that the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, of the United States of America, has furnished the entire habitable globe with a medicine, which, in point of universality of demand, extent of usefulness, complete efficience for all the purposes for which it is designed, and wide spread, enduring popularity, has never been equalled by any general, patented medicine invented and issued either in Europe or America.

The universality of the demand for the Pain Killer, is a novel, interesting, and surprising feature in the history of this medicine. From the City of Providence, in the small State of Rhode Island, its "fame has gone out" into every quarter of the habitable globe. The Pain Killer is now regularly packed, sent and sold, in large and steadily increasing quantities, not only to agents in every State and Territory of the Union and every Province of British America, but to Buenos Ayres, Brazil, Uraguay Peru, Chili and other South American States; to the Sandwitch Islands, to England and Continental Europe; to Mozambique, Madagascar, Zanzibar and other African lands; to Australia and to Calcutta, Rangoon and other places in India. We believe it has also been sent to China, and we doubt if there is any foreign port or any inland city in Africa or Asia which is frequented by American or European missionaries, travellers or traders, into which the Pain Killer has not been introduced and been sought after. Millions of pages of pamphlets, tracts, bills and other advertising matter, have been yearly printed in different languages and circulated everywhere in connection with this medicine.—Very few people have any idea of the vast amount of printing, and of business generally, done for and by the proprietor of the Pain Killer.

The extent of its usefulness is another great feature of this remarkable meditine.—It is not only the best thing ever known, as everybody will confess, for bruises, cuts, burns, &c., but for dysentery, or cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the several great cities of British India, and in the West India Islands and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such comp aints as well as for dyspepsia, liver complaints, and other kindred disorders. For coughs and colds, canker asthma, rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing trials and testimony, to be an invaluable medicine. The proprietors are in possession of letters from persons of the highest character and responsibility, testifying in unequivocal terms, to the cures effected and the satisfactory results produced, in an almost endless variety of cases, by the use of this great medicine.

Here in Providence—where the discoverer of the Pain Killer resides, and where he and his son, under the style of Perry Davis & Son, manufacture it—the medicine now is, and, for many years past, has been in the very highest repute. There is reason for believing that nearly—if not quite—every family in the city has, at one time or another used the Pain Killer, and there can be no doubt that the great majority of them, at the present period, either have some of it on hand, or are in the habit of using it as often as the accidents or diseases occur for which it has been found so speedy and satisfactory a remedy. We cannot remember a single family of our acquaintance in which it is not used. The expression, of approbation, too, of the Pain Killer, have always been decided and hearty There has been no "faint praise" in the case; but people have always spoken as though they knew, from personal experience, that it was a good thing, and meant to say so. We have used it many times and invariably keep it in the house.—In truth, it is about the only medicine we have taken in a number of years.

We are fully justified in saying that no medicine has ever gained a popularity so strong so extensive and so enduring. Other preparations, in imitation of it and containing some of the ingrediants composing it, have, by means of extravagant advertising and deceptive statements, gained a short lived patronage; but their inefficacy, and worthlesness has soon become apparent, and they have proved disastrous speculations to their originators and proprietors. The Pain Killer alone has been found the reliable and sure cure for the complaints and casualties for which it is designed.

Its reputation is enduring and a fortune to its worthy proprietors; and we may add that they are, in every sense of the word, worthy men and citizens. No men make a better use of their large means and none are more truly generous and benevolent. No one, that we are aware of, envies them their good fortune, for it is believed that they have well deserved it.—[Providence Adv.

Latest FROM Europe.

Arrival of the Europa.

HALIFAX, June 15.

Europa arrived at half past 12, p.m.

Passed steamer Persia on the 6th, steering South.

Europa brings troops for 62nd and 63d Regts. to Halifax.

There is nothing later from India.

In Parliament, Bill for abolishing property qualification of members was passed, as was the Atlantic Telegraph Bill.

Roebuck gave notice that he would bring Hudson's Bay Company's affairs formally before the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that it would be inconvenient to lay the correspondence with the Turkish Government on the Suez Canal before the House.

D'Israeli said no rupture of the negotiations with the Emperor of China had taken place. The Emperor instead of sending to Lord Elgin at Shanghai, had sent to him at Canton, but Elgin had then gone North.—Elgin's instructions could not be laid before the House, as Government was acting in concert with allies. Government had given Elgin discretionary powers, but they were not aware of his motives in proceeding northward neither could they say what he had demanded of the Chinese Government.

Mr. Bright remarked that the power of the country was ample to maintain its honour without entangling us in complicated alliances with France, Russia and the United States. He urged Government to bring the matter to a speedy issue. England was now at war with half the human race, and had 150,000 men and 70 ships in the East; and he doubted whether their operations would be attended with the slightest benefits to trade.

Sir J. Pakington said it was intended to reduce the force in the East at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Fitzgerald stated that the American Government had made grave charges again certain British officers in boarding American ships. No official report had been received from these officers; but he would say that if occurrences such as those complained of had occurred, they would be viewed with the deepest regret by the Government and immediate explanations given. Fullest information should be laid before Parliament; meanwhile orders had been sent to the officer in command of the squadron in Cuban waters to make every inquiry into the subject—and the greatest caution and forbearance should be exercised towards vessels bearing the American flag.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH AND THE AMERICANS.—It has been stated in some of the American papers that a Committee of the Senate has just recommended the withdrawal of the appropriation of $70,000 by Congress, on the plea that since the grant was made the Company have made some concessions to the British in order to obtain their act of Parliament, and because that act varies the charter of the company. The statement is untrue, having been circulated by parties interested in an opposition scheme.

HOW TO BE ECONOMICAL!—True economy consists in getting the best of everything at a fair price. This is true of almost every thing to be purchased; but is especially true in the purchase of a family Sewing Machine. That GROVER & BAKER'S is the best for family use, is a fact that can not be successfully disputed, and we advise our readers to purchase no other. It sews a stronger and more beautiful seam, is more easily understood and managed than any machine in the market, and possesses all the qualities which should recommend it for family use.

The run of Salmon, thus far, has been unusually fine and large. We purchased one on Thursday which weighed twenty-four pounds. It was caught in Napan Bay.

The river is full of fish and we are pleased to learn that the Gaspereaux fishers are doing a good business. A large quantity of shad has been taken in the Salmon nets.

Several square-rigged vessels have arrived during the week. Nothwithstanding there appears a good deal of business doing; and a large number of men employed, money still continues scarce and difficult to procure.—[Miramichi Gleaner.

Beggars, says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, have been a stupendous nuisance in the upper part of that city. Every respectable house is besieged with them, occasioning much annoyance.

Poor Condition
Best copy available