

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the Niagara.

The steamship Niagara, which sailed from Liverpool at 1 P. M. on Saturday the 7th inst., arrived at Halifax on the 18th.

The Vanderbilt arrived at Cowes on the morning of the 6th. She grounded off Cowes owing to a thick fog, but got off without damage.

The American frigate Niagara left Plymouth on the 5th for home. The officers had a farewell banquet given them by the commander and officers of the British flag ship on the station.

Financial affairs were still of paramount importance. On Wednesday the 4th, Consols fell to 89. There was increased anxiety and a pressure in the Money Market under the apprehension of a further rise in Bank rates, but the heavy payments of 4th were well met.

The suspension of Powles, Brothers & Co. was announced. Their acceptances amount to about £50,000.

The rate of discount at Hamburg had advanced to 9 per cent.

On Thursday the 5th, the Bank of England was approached to raise the rate of discount from 5 to the unprecedented rate of 9 per cent. This movement failed to abate the demand for money which continued without diminution throughout Thursday.

The Times thinks the continued pressure must be mainly caused by the alarm, and the consequent desire of every person to be over-supplied. Suggestions were current that Government should be called on for palliatives, but the Times argues that there is not a shadow of pretext for such a cry.

It says:—All classes of the public must be well aware that if the nation should so pitifully lose its self-possession as to give way to a panic, there is but one remedy, and that Government will be compelled to adopt. There can be no need, however, by formal proceedings, to proclaim the belief that the financial sense of the nation is still so low as to cause the degrading contingency to be regarded not only as possible, but even probable.

The Funds fluctuated about a percent during the day, closing at 88 1/2 to 88 3/4.

From all places of the continent various sums in specie were said to be in course of transmission to America.

The suspension of Naylor, Vickers & Co. of Sheffield, having a branch establishment in America, was announced, liabilities estimated at from £600,000 to one million sterling; assets believed to be £200,000 in excess.

The difficulties are believed to be temporary and solely attributed to a cessation of remittances from America.

W. Orr & Co., of Liverpool in the River Plate trade have also suspended.

A public meeting of the merchants of Glasgow appointed a deputation to proceed to London to wait upon the Government to urge the necessity of immediate measures for Commercial relief.

LATEST.

Applications for money at the Bank on Friday were numerous, but no new difficulties transpired. Consols advanced early in the day, but subsequently reacted. The Times urges a suspension of the export of specie to India, and thinks India is strong enough to be left to her own resources.

The Daily News believes the Glasgow deputation arrived in London on Friday evening. They will, it is understood, urge upon Government the advisability of suspending some of the provisions of the Bank Charter Act, as was done in 1847. Movements with a similar object may be shortly looked for in other districts. The freemen of the City of London and a splendid sword were presented to the Duke of Cambridge on the 14th. The Lord Mayor gave a grand banquet in honor of the event, attended by several Cabinet Ministers and foreign ambassadors, including Mr. Dallas. The Duke of Cambridge in his speech said, he had a letter from Sir Colin Campbell, emphatically denying any difference between him and the Governor General of India. The Duke extolled the conduct of the British army in India, and advocated the maintenance in an efficient state of the warlike establishment. Earl Granville defended Lord Canning from the charges with which he has been assailed, but intimated that if they should prove true, he should be prepared to sacrifice his personal feelings to a sense of public duty.

Mr. Dallas, after making remarks appropriate to the event of the day, spoke as follows in regard to the Indian mutiny:— "Sympathy has been invoked from foreign nations in reference to the state of affairs in India. I am not here to speak as to the extent to which my Government or the people of the United States sympathize with the struggle of England against India—that is not the thought I wish to express. The thought that I wish to express is in reference to the treatment that is to be dealt to those who have distinguished themselves in the field of crime in that unhappy region. Now, crimes are of various descriptions. Mutiny and murder are heavy crimes; they are dark and gloomy crimes; but they are crimes known to us all, and they are crimes committed in almost every community, and under almost every Government. Penalties are specially provided for these crimes in the respective criminal codes of various countries. Let such crimes be punished wherever they occur according to the law; that is the first and clearest principle of action. But there are other crimes; crimes at least of another character, which become so monstrous as to assume the attitude of enmity to the human race; not merely crimes in-

mical to England, not merely crimes inimical to Europe and its civilization, but crimes that constitute their perpetrators what pirates are, what cannibals in the Fejee Islands are; enemies of the human race, and meriting not from one nation, but from the whole of the human race, summary and exemplary extirpation. This, as it appears to me, is not the language of any particular individual, or any particular country, but the language of human nature; and although I am unable to say how far such language may be contended for by the great body of my fellow citizens on the opposite side of the Atlantic, yet I think I know them well enough to say, that no language can be too strong, no words too impressive, no force too sudden, no blows too severe, for crimes such as those which have been perpetrated in India." This speech received great cheering.

Lord Brougham officiated at the inauguration of Queen's College, Liverpool; in the course of his remarks, he strongly denounced the encouragement of African free emigration by France, stating that it was reviving the slave trade and had caused the suspension of civilizing commerce in Africa.

Parliament further prorogued to the 17th December.

The Borough Bank, Liverpool, was paying all depositors under £200.

The prohibition upon the importation of hides, &c. from the Baltic, has been removed.

The Kings of Sardinia and Greece each subscribed 10,000 francs to the Indian Relief Fund.

The London Times has an article on Central American affairs, and hopes for an equitable adjustment of all pending questions of Sir W. Gore Ouseley's mission, and an early realization of the projected canal across the isthmus.

No further attempt had been made to launch the Levantian. An examination showed there was not the least twist or deviation in the vessel, and that she sits fairly on her cradles as on the morning of the attempted launch, being no more liable to settle now than before. The 2d of December is the period fixed for the next attempt. The engineers are confident of a successful result.

A suit in the Admiralty Court brought by the owners of a cargo on board the American ship Andrew Foster against the vessel by a collision in the Irish channel, resulted in favor of the Andrew Foster.

FRANCE. The Times Paris correspondent says it is pretty certain that the Emperor is much annoyed at the turn things have taken in the Principality. Neither the Austrian nor Turkish Ambassadors have been invited to Compeigne. Something serious must be going on at this moment at Constantinople, if it be true, as reported, that M. Thouvenot has suspended relations with Reichscl Pacha, though not with the Government, it is added that Thouvenot had been left alone in the matter.

The Paris Bourse continued unsettled, but without any very great fluctuations. The correspondent of the Daily News says:— "It has been reported that eighty millions of francs in English Bills and forty millions in French Bills on the United States had been returned protested." The Independence asserts that recruiting for the English service is going on secretly in France, and that a hundred francs is given each recruit. It was rumored in London on Friday, that the Bank of France had advanced its rate of discount; but the Daily News correspondent telegraphs that the Bank of France had not increased its rate, hoping to find other means of self protection; there is some question as to the right of exporting gold; funds closed in Paris on Friday, 66, 70 and 67 francs; the bulletin in the Bank of France is said to have increased from 100 millions to 108 millions of francs.

SPAIN. Rumours of another ministerial crisis had been current, but proved to rest on slender foundation.

ITALY. The floods had done great damage in Lombardy.

BELGIUM. The ministerial crisis continued. M. De Broeker had been called in by the King, but had not succeeded in forming a Ministry. A dissolution of the Chamber was considered probable.

AUSTRIA. The reduction in the Austrian army, said positively to have been decided on, will be the largest reduction since 1848. Thirty generals will be placed on the retired list; it is believed fifty millions of florin will be saved yearly by the reduction.

A Vienna despatch, Nov. 3d, says:— "The Credit Bank has to-day taken a step likely to cause extensive embarrassment. It is in want of ready money, and has demanded payment from those persons who obtained advances on the Government private stock."

RUSSIA. A Berlin letter says that most of the German states have notified the Prussian Government that they adhere to the measures projected by Prussia and Austria in the Holstein question.

It is reported that the British Government had written a note to the Diet demanding justice for the Dutchess. A late despatch says:— "England, France and Russia, have offered their good offices on the question of Holstein."

Berlin, 6th.—The existence of the Austro-Prussian convention on the affairs of the Principality and Holstein, is officially denied.

Later from California.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Steamship St. Louis arrived at her dock this morning. Two severe shocks of earthquake were felt at San Francisco on the evening of the 19th Oct.

The St. Louis connected with the steamer Sonora, which brought down \$1,700,000 in treasure.

The Indians had made an attack upon the settlements in Honey Lake Valley, driving out the inhabitants, and carrying off all their stock and provisions.

P. H. Burnett has been appointed Sacramento Justice of California, in place of Judge Murray deceased.

Business at San Francisco was unusually dull for all kind of produce. The money market was easy, and demand light. The receipts of gold dust were satisfactory.

The Los Angeles Star gives the particulars of the massacre on the Plains of a large number of emigrants, before reported. The train consisted of 125 men, and children, of whom upwards of 100 were murdered.

The Indians, were believed to have been instigated to the deed by the Mormon Destroying Angels, in revenge for the death of Parley Pratt.

On Saturday, 17th the Executive Committee issued an address to the General Committee of Vigilance, stating that a resolution had been adopted, removing all penalties attached to the sentence of banishment.

The Alta California, Oct. 20, publishes the following item of news, received by the American ship Alexander, from Manila.— "If true the news is very important:— "A private letter was received from Manila, giving an account of the horrible massacre by the Chinese of all the American and English residents of Niropo, one of the five open ports lying between Anoy and Shanghai. Our informant could furnish us with no further details, but informs us that the news is beyond all question reliable. The number of Americans and English at that port is estimated at forty, all of whom he believed to have been murdered."

Death of Cavaignac.

The death of General Eugene Cavaignac, at one time absolute ruler of France, is announced in our despatches. He was a Parisian by birth, fifty-five years of age at the time of his death, which was occasioned by disease of the heart—a disease which often strikes down great generals and great statesmen, showing that the impressive outside of these men is only a proof that the lives of life are mainly filled upon the fibres of the heart.

The first notice we have of Cavaignac is in 1828, when he held command in the French expedition to the Morea. In the revolution of July 1830, he openly avowed his revolutionary principles; and being asked if he would fire upon the populace in case of insurrection, he said he would not. It was deemed best to send him to Algeria, where he rose rapidly in his profession, fighting Abdul-Kader, and holding various positions, until he was made governor-general of Algeria in 1838. He afterwards took part of the place with great credit.

During that period, year by year he was chosen a member of the national assembly. On the 12th of May he left Algiers and went to Paris. On the 17th he was appointed minister of war, and on 23d the president of the national assembly delivered to him the command of all the troops appointed to guard the chamber. When the apprehended outbreak of the people took place, by his direct disposal of the troops, Cavaignac quelled the disorders at once. Then, at the head of immense armies warmly devoted to him, in a transition state of the nation, he held the destinies of France in his hands. But true to his republican principles, he laid down his dictatorship as soon as he had pacified the capital.

He was then made president of the council with power to nominate his own ministry.— His role was severe, and in the main just.— His readiness, however, to suspend opposing journals, is a blot upon his career. The summer passed away, and the assembly finally concluded to elect a president of the republic by universal suffrage. This was the election that raised Louis Napoleon to the position which he at length made imperial.— Gen. Cavaignac having less than a quarter of the votes thrown. Since that time Cavaignac has been very popular with the moderate republicans, having been twice chosen to the national assembly, but always refusing to take the oath of office.

Remarkable Instance of Heroism.

The Rev. Mr. Scudder, of India, in a letter to the Christian Intelligencer, gives the following instance of heroism called forth by the India mutinies:— "Let Americans never be ashamed that England are their forefathers. England is a noble country. Her sons are heroes and her daughters are heroines. This rebellion has brought out deeds that deserve to be associated with those valorous actions which we, with throbbing pulses, read in history. In one place, a lady and her husband fled in their carriage. She took the reins. She dashed the horses through a band of mutineers, while he, with cool aim, shot dead one who seized the horses' heads, and another who climbed upon the carriage, behind to cut him down. On they fled, till again they found themselves among foes, and a rope stretched across the road made further progress appear impossible. True to herself, she dashed the horses at full speed against the rope, and as they, bearing it

down, stumbled, she, by rein and whip, raised them, while her husband's weapons again freed them from those who succeeded in leaping upon them.— He was wounded, but both escaped with their lives.

In another place, a young lady, the daughter of an officer, shot seven mutineers before they killed her. A captain, pressed by his Sepoys, with his good sword slew twenty-six of them before he fell."

Horrible Massacre of Emigrants—Over 100 Persons Killed.

A letter from J. C. Ward to the Los Angeles Star, dated San Bernardino, Oct. 4, 1857, states that an entire train of emigrants from Arkansas and Missouri, bound to California by Great Salt Lake, had been massacred by the Indians at the Mountain Meadows, which are on or near the rim of the Great basin, and some distance south of the most southern Mormon settlements. The massacre took place about the 10th or 11th of September. Mr. Ward says he first obtained his information from the Indians.

When a vacancy occurs in the representation of any constituency, there appears to be a general and growing disposition on the part of a large portion of the Press to urge upon some supporter of either the present or late Government, to offer himself as a candidate for the suffrages of the people; and this is done without regard to the candidate's principles or ability. While this system is pursued, by either party, there can be no hope of inducing the best men to come forward and lead their country and their influence in the management of the affairs belonging to the country, in a legislative capacity. The main point appears to be to ascertain the popular views and feelings of the candidate without regard to his integrity, principle, knowledge of the interests of the country—or his qualifications for a legislator. Again it has become a very common practice, borrowed from the United States journals, to make candidates and characters a target for firing all sorts of abusive paper pellets at; many really good men are consequently deterred from allowing their names to appear as candidates for legislative honors, if they can be termed such.

The country requires men independent of party, who have no selfish motives to serve, and whose honesty is above suspicion,—men who will support any Government while it legislates for the interests of the Province,—and oppose them when they introduce measures calculated to retard the prosperity of the Province. When such men become Legislators, then the country may hope for a better state of affairs.

We have received a Report of the Committee relative to the Public Encouragement of Agriculture, which contains a large amount of information and shows that the Legislature have faithfully and ably performed the duties appointed to them. We will refer to the Report in another number.

THE PRINCIPAL'S MOTION, for November has been received from the publisher Mr. Willis. It contains several original and selected articles of interest to the fraternity.— The Sketch of the History of Freemasonry in New Brunswick, No. 2, conveys information which will be of service to the Craft in this Province. The price of the Magazine is so low that the Lodges in the Province should take at least twenty copies each.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—We have read the article in Harper's Magazine which called forth the following severe but merited rebuke from the "Hamilton, (Canada) Library Association," in the shape of a resolution. No really unprejudiced loyal man but must approve of the action taken by the association, which is embodied in the following words:—

Resolved, That on account of the article which appeared in "Harper's Magazine" for November, and advertising upon, and grossly insulting Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Association do cease to subscribe for that magazine, and that the City papers be requested to publish this resolution.

The good old steamer Adigital arrived at Eastport on Saturday evening, having been detained at Portland owing to the great gale during last week. She left Eastport for St. John at 3 o'clock, a. m. on Sunday morning, and arrived there at 7 o'clock, notwithstanding the gale and heavy sea, which was running "mountains high." To Capt. Small and Mr. Porter the clerk, and the other officers of this favorite steamer, we tender our thanks for the uniform kindness and attention received at their hands.

Sentences of Patrick Slavin, Jr.

At two o'clock yesterday, His Honor Judge Parker delivered sentence in the case of this prisoner. His Honor reviewed the circumstances attending the horrid deed in which he had been engaged,—said his conduct during the commission of the murder showed how reckless he was, and that he appeared to be little less guilty than his father and Breen. He had been tried by an intelligent Jury, and he had received the assistance of able Council, who defended him with all their zeal and ability. The Jury had recommended him to mercy, and he had forwarded the recommendation to His Excellency, the representative of Her Majesty. He would hold out no hope of pardon, but solemnly advised him to show by his future good conduct, if his life should be spared, that he would give evidence of contrition and a better course of conduct.

His Honor then sentenced the prisoner to be hung on the 4th day of March next.

From the tenor of the learned Judge's charge, we are led to infer that the prisoner's sentence will be commuted to imprisonment for life.

When the sentence was passed, the Court was crowded, the utmost silence prevailing during the delivery of the Judge's impressive charge. The most unweary person in the Court appeared to be the unfortunate criminal.— *New Brunswick.*

R. K. GILBERT, Esq., M. P. E.—It is with unfeigned regret that we notice an account of the death of this gentleman, one of the Representatives for Westmorland. The County has lost in the hon. gentleman, and able advocate, the people a sincere friend and the Liberal party a consistent Reframer. It is to be hoped that the Liberals of Westmorland will not allow a seat that has been so worthily filled, to fall into the possession of any one whose politics are likely to injure him—some not famous for his high minded and liberal antecedents. We have known the late member as a writer for many years, and always found in him an unflinching advocate of the people's rights. In the House of Assembly we marked his career well; and we would him true to his original creed.— A Reformer in the House as well as out of it. Mr. Gilbert's loss cannot easily be repaired.— *Young Years.*

CANADA.—Criminals, the clerk charged with the embezzlement of \$1,439, the property of the Bank of Upper Canada, has been tried at Toronto. He was found guilty, but recommended to mercy.

The weather, which for the last few days had been very stormy, accompanied by rain, suddenly changed during Friday night—the wind veering round to the North East, with a slight fall of snow and some frost; it brightened again on Saturday night and blew a gale.

I am at some loss in my own mind, what to say in relation to Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It seems to be possessed of the power of magic beyond the comprehension of the human mind. The increased sales in this state are truly astonishing.

A. W. HATCH, Druggist, Milwaukee.

BIRTH.

On Saturday morning, 21st November, the wife of Mr. George W. King, Civil Engineer, of St. John.

DEATH.

At St. Stephen, on 13th inst., Messrs Sutton, youngest son of Jas. and Anna Maria Perce—aged 12 months 11 days.

At St. Andrews, 21st inst., Mr. Jonathan Godfrey, aged 63 years.

Best Holland's Geneva.

JUST RECEIVED, 20 Pipes Rotterdam Geneva, "DeKuyper's." JAMES W. STREET Nov. 24, 1857.

FLOUR, MEAL, MOLASSES, &c. Ex Alton from New York, and Adairland Ultra from Boston: 375 Barrels Superior and Extra 1st Flour. 100 Bushels Buffed Corn Meal. 40 Small Bags Buckwheat Flour. 17 Hhds, 9 Tierces M. G. Molasses. 1 Barrel Hams, Hog's Lard, Cheese, Tobacco, Tea, Raisins, Currants, Apples. A good assortment of Cooking and Pastry Stores.

ALSO, IN STORE: A general assortment of Groceries; BOONS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS. And, 50 Chaldron Sydney Coals. W. WHITLOCK, St. Andrews, Nov. 17.—st.

Accommodation, RAILROAD LINE.

ON and after the first day of December, 1857, the Subscriber will run a STAGE to connect with the Train arriving from St. Andrews at BARBER DAM, and will carry passengers to and from the Train and the Town of Woodstock with expedition and comfort, leaving Woodstock in time for passengers, to take the Train for St. Andrews, and in returning leaving the Barber Dam in time to arrive in Woodstock the same evening.

R. G. ENGLISH, Woodstock Nov. 2, 1857.

BOTTLES. A liberal price paid, for empty Ale and Porter Bottles at the Patent Steam Brewery, Aug. 31, 1857. CHAS. A. THOMSON.