

European Intelligence.

Boston, July 8.
The "Arabia" arrived last evening at New York.
The title of Prince Consort has been officially bestowed on Prince Albert.
The Jews' Oath Bill passed the Commons by a large majority.

The mutiny of the native troops in India assumes a threatening aspect. The mutineers have taken possession of Delhi, and massacred the Europeans.
There was very little change in the markets.

Breadstuffs continue dull. Corn 1s. lower; Sugar Dull; Coffee and Tea firm.

SHIP NEWS.—Arrived from St. John, Castine, Rockall, at Liverpool: Edmiston Brothers, Dublin; Eleanor Octavia, Gravesend; Revere, Bristol; Plantagenet, Thomas, Clyde.

The Indian Rebellion.

The details of this terrible affair have not reached England, but the English papers predict the speedy punishment of the offenders. We make a few extracts from the Times of June 27:—

"The open revolt in the Bengal Presidency of five Regiments of Native Infantry and of one Regiment of Light Cavalry, independently of what may have taken place at Ferozepore, is undoubtedly intelligence as important as any which we have published since the fall of Sebastopol. An important interest is at stake—nothing less than our dominion in British India."

Speaking of the capture of Delhi, it is:—"The mutinous spirit, which had to a certain extent been checked, if not extinguished, in the more southern portion of Bengal, had spread to Meerut. At this point two regiments of Native Infantry—the 11th and 20th—had united with the 3rd Light Cavalry, and had broken out into open revolt. This revolt, as far as it showed itself at Meerut, had been put down. There had been a battle between the revolted and the European troops, the result of which was, that the mutineers had dispersed and fled. To the southward, and at no great distance, lies the important city of Delhi, the capital of the old Mogul Empire, and this town appears to have been the centre of the revolt. When the fugitives from Meerut arrived here they were instantly joined by three other regiments of native infantry—the 38th, the 54th, and 74th: the united forces instantly took possession of the town."

Any one who has had experience of the tiger like ferocity of the Indian in a moment of what appears to him success, will be prepared for the result. An indiscriminate massacre of the Europeans was the first act on which the mutineers decided, and this they are said to have carried out in a manner the most remorseless and the most complete. No tenderness was shown to sex, no reverence to age; Delhi was turned into shambles; and so the first act of the tragedy was played out."

One despatch says:—"The Government was taking active measures to suppress the revolt, and was concentrating troops around Delhi." The italics are our own, and may, we trust, be justified by the event. It is of the last importance that the rebellion should be extinguished where it has arisen and that armed fugitives should not be allowed to escape in number from the principal seat of the disturbances."

The Dreadful Catastrophe at Leghorn.

The following details have been received concerning the catastrophe which occurred at Leghorn on 7th instant. Upwards of 3,000 persons were assembled in the theatre degli Aquidotti to witness the representation of the taking of Sebastopol, when suddenly one of the rockets let off to imitate the bombardment set fire to the side-scenes. A sudden panic seized the public; the people in the pit rushed to the doors, and many of those who were in the boxes and galleries attempted to save themselves by jumping in to the pit. The carabinieri vainly attempted to stem the current by assuring the people that there was sufficient time for all to go out quietly; many, being frightened out of their senses, threw themselves out of the windows, although, the British consul, Mr. Macbean had caused ladders to be placed at some of them. This disaster is the more to be regretted that there was really no occasion for such a panic, the fire being got under almost immediately afterwards, before it had time to spread. The *Monitore Tuscano* states that 43 persons were killed, and 134 wounded. On hearing what had occurred, the Grand Duke immediately set out for Leghorn, and visited those who had been carried to the hospitals.

A Leghorn paper now says, sixty-two people were killed in the theatre at Leghorn.

The Post's Florence correspondent repeats that more than 150 persons were killed, and double the number wounded.

Printing in China.

According to the best authorities, the art of printing was known in China 900 years ago. In the time of Confucius, B. C. 500, books were formed of slips of bamboo; and about 150 years after Christ, paper was first made; A. D. 745, books were bound in leaves; A. D. 900, printing was in general use. The process of printing is simple. The materials consist of a graver, blocks of wood, and a brush, which the printers carry with them from place to place. Without wheel, or wedge, or screw, a printer will throw off more than 2500 in one day. The

paper (thin) can be bought for one fourth the price in China that it can in any other country. The works of Confucius six volumes, 400 leaves octavo, can be bought for 9d., or for an historical novel, 20 volumes, 1500 leaves, half a crown is the price amongst the Chinese.—*Montgomery Martin's China.*

The Weather and Crops in Canada.

The long continued rains have at length ceased and given place to more seasonable weather. A glorious summer sun is now warming the earth and vegetation is everywhere vigorously excited. Apprehensions had begun to be felt at a further continuance of the cold and wet. Our best information leads to the belief that up to the present time no injury has been done to the great staple cereal; while all the spring grain has been materially advanced by the nature of the season. Peas are fast recovering from the effect of cold, and are promising well. Oats could scarcely show a better appearance. Of this grain, we are told, there is a great breadth sown. More barley is said to be in the ground than was ever before in Upper Canada. The accounts received from different quarters are somewhat conflicting as regards Wheat. It is clear that, in certain localities, much has been winter killed; to such an extent that the remainder was not considered worth saving; the land has therefore been ploughed and resown with spring grain. There has been some talk of appearances of the midge, &c., but we are inclined to think the prognostics founded on the fancied discovery of this enemy to the Farmer's golden hope, is somewhat of venturous prophecy. Farmers and country entomologists may be assumed to be little conversant with either the midge, the Hessian Fly, or the weevil, to detect the one or the other at this early season. At the same time it must be confessed that any attempt to discover the advent of these destructive insects is highly meritorious, facilitating a further familiarity with the habits, and consequently affording a greater chance of obviating the ravages of this insidious pest.—*Toronto Leader.*

Runaway Slaves.

Yesterday we announced the elopement of three slaves from Henry county, Ky., on Sunday—the arrest of one in Indiana, escape of the second, and death of the third, by being shot by William Mead, one of the pursuers. We have since learned that an inquest was held on the body of the murdered negro, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts stated, and that a requisition will be made on the Governor of Kentucky for Mead, on the charge of murder. We are also informed by Capt. Claxton, of Carrollton, Ky., that Mead, after pursuing one of Sanford's negroes three hundred yards, caught him, when an elderly white man approached Mead with a rifle, threatening to kill him if he did not release the negro. Mead, having discharged the contents of his pistol previously, when he killed the other negro, deemed it best to obey the command, when the fugitive disappeared into the woods. The unknown intruder was supported in the background by a young man, supposed to be his son. Who they were, or where they came from, is still a mystery.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Remedy for the Weevil.

It is said to have been discovered accidentally, that the wheat midge, which deposits its eggs which expand into weevil, is so strongly attracted by flame, about dusk, as to rush into it and be destroyed in vast numbers. The wheat can only be injured by the midge as the ear pushes out of the sheath, or within a day or two afterwards; and if the grain can be saved during that short, but most critical period, it will afterwards be safe. The time of the day when the midges attack the wheat is, by the most pains-taking observers, said to be between sunset and dark. The midges always attack the skirts of a field of wheat first, and it is alleged that if several fires be lighted round the field, that they will rush into them and be destroyed. It is also said that the plan has been successfully practised both in the United States and in Nova Scotia; but unfortunately little reliance can be placed on such rumors. We suspect the antidote will fail, because the midges have been perceived busily at work on the wheat in a dull cloudy day, though never we believe in bright sunshine; and because it is probable that the instinct of depositing their eggs at the night time will probably be stronger than any other attraction whatever. Nevertheless, as there is absolutely no remedy, give the fires a fair trial for a few evenings at the right time, and if they fail, the cost will be nothing, whilst if they save the crop, the gain will be enormous.—*Islander.*

The Spiritual Test.

The Boston Courier makes the following statement in regard to the experiments in Spiritualism just concluded in that city:—

"The experiment was tried—and not one manifestation or phenomenon, of the ordinary kind so often cited for the public credence, nor one in any degree resembling them, was exhibited or even attempted. Spirits were evoked and not one replied. With ample time and opportunity allowed, the strongest test—mediums, to the number of eight, were collected from all parts of the country. The apartments employed were selected by the Spiritualists themselves. At their request, the meetings were deferred from time to time, in order to allow them to make every preparation and to enable the mediums to diffuse a favourable spiritual atmosphere throughout the rooms. All was propitious, except the

power to convince those who would not be convinced, except by the production of facts. The entire burden was upon the Spiritualists to do what they alleged they could do—and they did nothing."

Largest Man in the World.

Mr. Miles Darden died at his residence in Henderson County, five miles South-west from Lexington, Tenn., recently. The deceased, says the *Jackson Tenn. Whig*, was beyond all question, the largest man in the world. His height was seven feet six inches—two inches higher than Porter, the celebrated Kentucky giant. His weight was a fraction over one thousand pounds! It required seventeen men to put him in his coffin. Took over 100 feet of plank to make his coffin. He measured around the waist six feet and four inches.

The Government.

Yesterday afternoon it was generally reported and believed that the offices were at length filled up, and the following is said to be the arrangement.

Besides Mr. Fisher, Attorney General, and Mr. Tilley, Provincial Secretary—Mr. Watters, Solicitor General; Mr. Brown, Surveyor General; Mr. Stevens, Commissioner of Works; and Mr. Johnson, Postmaster General. Mr. Smith did not seek any office.

The salary in every case is £600 a year, except Mr. Watters's, which is only about £260, but then he has little to do and can attend to his ordinary business as usual.

We presume that there will now be no opposition to either Mr. Johnson, or Mr. Watters, or Mr. Brown, who will all go back for re-election, unless indeed their counties desire to get some share of the Smasher money, the supply of which is so inexhaustible.

We congratulate the Smashers on their mighty victory.—*Freeman.*

Bigger, the notorious gaol-breaker, was arrested this morning by Mr. Paul Beardsley, and his nephew, J. D. Beardsley, Jr., and is now in custody at Grand Falls.—*Woodstock Sentinel.*

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, JULY 15, 1857.

To Subscribers.

We are under the necessity of calling upon those indebted for the *Standard*, to pay up their respective bills without delay. Many are indebted to us for two, three, and four years—surely the credit is long enough—longer than in any other business by years. If those indebted to us will have the kindness to pay even a part, we will feel obliged. Bills will be sent round immediately—when we trust they will be paid.

Cards, Circulars, &c.

Having recently imported a Patent Rotary Job Printing Press, and other material for the Office, we are prepared to execute Cards, Circulars, Shop Bills, &c., in the best style and at moderate prices. Wedding, Visiting, and Business Cards, struck off at short notice in colors or gold.

THE ELECTION.—The Sheriff's Proclamation for the election of a person to supply the place of the Hon. Mr. Brown, who has been sworn in Surveyor-General, appears in another column. The general opinion appears to be, that there will be no opposition to his return. Should this prove correct, it must not be taken as a "graceful concession" on the part of the Opposition, but may be attributed more truly to an apathy and indifference as to the result: in fact there is no feeling whatever respecting the election. Supposing another man was elected to fill his place in the Legislature, it would not cramp the Government, as their majority is at present so large that they might afford to lose one or two from their ranks, without any perceptible change. Again: the person entrusted by the Lieut.-Governor to form an Administration, generally selects the most popular and competent men of his party; and therefore (as we stated in our last number,) we can see no necessity for their returning to their constituents for re-election, or, in other words, their approval.

The party lines are just as well defined now, as they were during the late election—and the same means would no doubt be used to secure the return of the Members; the majority approved of them then—the minority disapproved, and it would be nearly, if not a similar expression of public opinion now. The people are heartily tired of such frequent elections.

New Medical Salt.

A perfect substitute for the Linctus, Leech, and Blister.—Dr. F. Cogswell, of Boston, has sent us a description of his discovery, which is highly spoken of by the Faculty and Press. Instead of being a panacea for all maladies, it has control over but one mal-

ady—subdues inflammatory disease. In our next we will publish a full description.

The Country handed over to the Lawyers.

Will the country consent to be ruled wholly by Lawyers? One without ceremony, or even deserving it, pops into a Judgeship, another is the Attorney General, another Solicitor General, another Speaker of the House, another Post Master General, &c. &c., and all with the highest salaries in the land. Here then we have it—if you go to the House of Assembly for justice, you are met by Lawyers, a jolly thirteen of whom sit there to make laws that they nor any other person can either read or interpret. But truly have a consolation in that; it causes litigation and brings grist to their mill. If you go into the Upper House they are there also; and if you take a case to court, with a view to obtain the justice they in their official capacity have denied you, there also they sit and decide in a way that admits of no remedy; and as if all this was not sufficient, they have contrived to take other civil offices, the business of which they know no more about than does the man in the moon. As far as the Post Master Generalship is concerned, it will be a most convenient arrangement for its incumbent, inasmuch as, when there is a court to be held, then also, as a matter of course, will be a Post Office to be examined, and the travelling charge put to the public account. Smasherism goes bravely on.—*Chronicle.*

The tenders for the twelve miles of Railway from the 9 mile house to Hampton, were opened on Tuesday last, and the work has been given out, and the road is to be completed and the cars running to Hampton in October, 1858. The names of the contractors we understand cannot be officially announced until the matter is laid before the Government; but we understand that Messrs. Small & Crosby have got the contract for building the stone and iron bridge at Hammond River for the sum of £12,000, the Government finding the iron; and that they intend to go to work immediately.—*Morn. News.*

The Rev. Charles P. Bliss was inducted into the Rectory of the Parish of Springfield, King's County, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. E. Scovill. One of the Church Warden, Isaac Crawford, Esq., assisted at the ceremony.

At the Court of Nisi Prius, lately held in this City, two colored girls, named Jones and Hector, were tried for setting fire to a house owned by Mr. John Fleming. Jones was acquitted, but Hector was convicted and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary.—*Head Quarters.*

A lad named Livingstone—An old offender—was brought before the Mayor last week charged with committing three several robberies. He was convicted in each, and sentenced for each offence to six months' imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary.—*Id.*

NEW POTATOES.—This morning we saw a lot of new Potatoes, (we believe the first this season,) raised in Government House Garden. They were as large as most of those of last year's crop, and appeared very sound and firm.—*Id.*

A few days since the Mayor of Fredericton was informed that Kenneth Bigger, the notorious gaol breaker, was at the Grand Falls. He immediately telegraphed thither and Bigger was arrested and brought down to this city, and lodged in goal on Monday night last. He will be transferred to Chatham to stand his trial for perjury. He appears perfectly careless as to the result, alleging that he has broken out of the Northumberland gaol twice, and that the Sheriff of that county cannot hold him any longer than he chooses to stay.—*Id.*

Three persons, who were recently arrested for the robbery of the Central Bank, Fredericton, have been undergoing an examination in this city, before the Stipendiary Magistrate, which is not yet concluded. Their names are Savage, Waters, and Barton. They are strangers in the Province.—*New Brunswick.*

We regret to be obliged to record in our Obituary to-day, the death of Mr. John English, one of the Publishers and Proprietors of the *Acadian Recorder*, in this City. He had recently returned from a short visit to the United States, for the benefit of his health. Mr. English, with but two exceptions (Messrs. Munro and Howe) was the oldest Printer in Nova Scotia, and has been connected with the Recorder since the year 1837.—*Halifax Journal.*

The Great Steamboat Catastrophe.

The Montreal Advertiser, in giving the particulars of the disaster by the burning of the Montreal, says, that the most wanton disregard of human life was manifested by the officers of the boat. It appears that—Fire broke out in the Montreal shortly after leaving Quebec, in the neighbourhood of our furnaces; it was got under, and again broke out, the vessel keeping on her way with 500 passengers; a third time it broke forth, and the man set to watch came on deck and declared that no more could be done. By this time the fire had run from stem to stern, and in a few moments smoke and flames broke out from end to end.—Then came an awful scene of horror and confusion.

Up to Thursday night, 222 bodies had been recovered, and it was supposed that

there were at least 50 bodies still uncovered. The Coroner's inquest was still in session at Quebec.

The Grain Prospect.

The cry of short crops, says the Boston Journal, which was set up a few weeks ago, is becoming exceedingly faint, as more favorable reports come crowding in from the grain-growing regions in all directions.—Even from Illinois, where the cry was first started, and where a total failure of the wheat crop was predicted, intelligence is received giving quite a different color to the picture. The local press throughout the State, with few exceptions, speak of the grain prospects as most encouraging. A gentleman who has travelled quite extensively over the Western States, writes to the *Gazette*, that in his judgment, in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, there will be a larger crop of wheat harvested the coming harvest than ever before. Similar advices are received from the South, and the present indications are that both the cereal and fruit crops of the country will be most abundant.

FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF ENGLAND DECIDED.—Tom Sayres, the new Champion!—The fight for the championship of England, between the formidable and renowned Tipton Slasher and Tom Sayres, has resulted in the victory of the latter, who is at last crowned with the laurel of his long ambition, the Championship of England, a rare honour for a 10 stone, 11 lbs. (151) man. The battle was fought on the 16th June, at some distance from London; and as the papers brought us give no details of the affair—indeed it was published only in the *City* edition of the London Times of the 17th—no part of which edition is forwarded to foreign parts. By this brief account, however, we learn that the battle lasted sixteen rounds, and that the place of the meeting was once changed after the fight commenced, in consequence of the interference of the police.—*Porter's Spirit of the Times.*

[From the New-York Courier des Etats Unis.]

TROUBLE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.—It appears that a cause of misunderstanding has arisen between the inhabitants of Washington Territory and the Hudson's Bay Company, in reference to the sovereignty of a group of islands situated in the neighborhood of Vancouver's Island. The American Government claims a right to these islands as being within the limits of the Territory. The Hudson's Bay Company contesting this right, having refused to pay the taxes imposed, a certain number of sheep had been seized by the U. S. authorities. Hence has arisen menaces, which, although they have not been followed by acts, have caused trouble in the locality.

HAVANA.—Steamship Cahawba, from New Orleans via Havana on 30th ultimo, arrived at New York on the 5th. The Cahawba brings upwards of 400 passengers, and reports the Spanish Mexican fleet still quiet at Havana, and without any immediate prospect of any movement towards Vera Cruz or elsewhere. The health of the city remains good. Sugars remain as at last advices; stock rated at 265,000 boxes at Havana and 85,000 at Matanzas. Molasses is less plentiful, but prices are unchanged.—Freights continue very dull and rates are entirely nominal. The mails by the Cahawba had reached the Post Office and would go east in the morning.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.—Fifteen vessels arrived at New York on Wednesday, landing at Castle Garden 6203 passengers, the heaviest day's arrival since the *Gaiden* was first used as a landing station, in August 1855.

IT SAVED MY LIFE.—Such is the repeated testimony of hundreds of persons of all ages, with regard to the magic effect of Perry Davis Pain Killer. When every medicine fails, this seems to possess a perfect charm over the various diseases incident to mankind. Sold by druggists generally.

Married.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Allen, Mr. Jacob Haddock, of Portsmouth, N. H., to Miss Mary Orr, of Bocahee.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Packet Sister, Gaskill, Grand Manan, passengers, &c.
July 12.—Sch. Aler, Tear, Joggins, coal.
J. W. Street.

SHERIFF'S POSTPONED SALES.

THE Sale of EDWARD LYNOTT's Property, at the suit of SAMUEL GERTY, is postponed until Saturday 1st August; then to take place at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House.
THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

THE Sale of EDWARD LYNOTT's Property, at the suit of ROBERT ROSS, is postponed until Saturday the 1st August, then to take place at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House.
THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, July 11, 1857.