

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, SATURDAY, OCT. 28, 1848.

Arrival of the Steamship Europa.

The R. M. Steamship Europa, arrived at Halifax on Monday last, after the remarkably short passage of 8½ days from Liverpool. The letter portion of the mail was received here on Wednesday evening, and the newspapers on Thursday.

A summary of the news, which is important, will be found in our columns this day. Smith O'Brien's trial had been concluded, and resulted in a verdict of "high treason" being returned by the jury, with an earnest recommendation to mercy. The sentence of death was passed upon Mr. O'Brien—no time however, was specified. It is rumoured that Sir Lucius O'Brien and the Dowager Lady O'Brien had an intention of waiting upon the Queen, "for what purpose it is scarcely necessary to declare."

The trial of T. B. McManus followed, and after four days, he was also convicted of high treason.

That awful scourge the Cholera, it will be seen has visited London, Hull, Sunderland, Shields, and Edinburgh. We have copied an article from the Edinburgh Scotsman of the 11th inst. upon measures to prevent the spread of Cholera, worth perusal.

The timber Market, we regret to notice, has suffered a further decline in prices, owing to the already overstocked state of the market, with continual additions from the Colonies.

We learn from Quebec papers, that it is reported "in well informed circles," that the British and American Governments had again come to an understanding by which the Mail will, as heretofore, be brought through the United States, and that in all probability the next Mail will come by that route. Now, here is a strong argument to push forward the construction of our Railway, (from St. Andrews to Quebec). The Mails then would be brought more directly, cheaper, and through British territory, without any fear of being "stopped," or any necessity for these "arrangements."

REV. ALEX. FORRESTER.—We learn from the *Renfrewshire Advocate*, that previous to the departure of the Rev. Alex. Forrester for Halifax, a Soiree was held in the Free Middle Church, Paisley, in honor of this highly respectable Clergyman. The Rev. John Thompson presided. Several excellent addresses were delivered—a most feeling address to Mr. Forrester, from his late congregation, was read, and a valuable testimonial presented to him, consisting of a massive time-piece, surmounted by a figure representing the distinguished Italian painter Rubens, standing in a commanding attitude, with palette and pencils in hand, the whole adorned by the most elegant and delicate workmanship. The time-piece, as well as the two valuable silver salvers which accompanied it, bore the following inscription:—

Presented
to the
Rev. ALEXANDER FORRESTER,
by
The Free Middle Congregation, Paisley,
As a mark of respect for his character, and gratitude
for his pastoral labours amongst them.
Paisley, October, 1848.

In addition to the above, Mr. Hunter presented a splendid copy of the "Physical Atlas," valued, he believed, at £10 10, the gift of an individual member of the congregation, who desired that his name should not be mentioned. The presentation of the gifts called for an animated response from the meeting.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.—The *European Times* says:—We regret to state that the scourge which, during the last few months, has desolated the eastern parts of Europe, spreading its ravages from Cairo to St. Petersburg, and lingering within these few weeks at Hamburg, has at length, as anticipated, reached the shores of Great Britain. It is now officially declared by the Registrar General that the Asiatic Cholera has appeared in the metropolis, and well authenticated cases of the malady are reported from Sunderland, Shields, Hull, and Edinburgh. The disease made its appearance almost contemporaneously in Sunderland and in the low lying districts below London Bridge. In both places the first cases were those of intemperate sailors who came from Hamburg and were attacked by the malady on the voyage. As regards Edinburgh, the origin of the disease is left in doubt. The official report of the Registrar-General in London reported 13 cases up to Saturday last. In Edinburgh, up to the latest report, there had been 25 cases, 20 of which had proved fatal. Up to Wednesday in the present week the number of cases in London is alleged to be about 20, but a daily official report is not yet issued. The authorities in all parts of the country seem to be taking the most zealous precautions to counteract, prevent, and remedy this dreadful malady, which we earnestly hope will make but a brief visit to our shores. The alarm is greatly diminished respecting its destructive effects amongst the great body of the people, and we trust, with the extensive arrangements made to check its progress, that the limits of its mortality will be confined to the seaport towns, and that the great manufacturing hubs of industry will be spared this frightful addition to the many sufferings they have lately experienced.

COMMERCIAL.—The improved tone in commercial affairs which we last noticed has rather subsided. In the produce markets a good business is, however, being transacted by the home trade, but the value of many articles is not supported. On the part of holders there is an inclination to press sales, and the natural consequence is that the home trade will not buy except at reduced prices. The Corn trade is quiet; and although buyers are by no means active in their operations, prices in most instances are well sustained. Goods used for manufacturing purposes have been dealt in pretty freely since our last notice, but prices are rather lower, except for Indigo and Silk, which are rather higher. Money continues in abundant supply, and can be obtained at a low rate of interest, whilst only a limited demand exists. There is also every prospect of cash being obtainable at even lower terms, inasmuch as it is known, that large parcels are on the way to this country.

Breadstuffs are in good supply, and the demand is not extensive; holders, therefore, are obliged to accept rather lower rates. Accordingly, at Mark Lane, on Monday last, the best English and foreign Wheat was taken slowly, although sellers were anxious to effect sales even at reduced prices. The prices quoted were 46s. to 56s. for English red, and 50s. to 63s. for white. Flour was in limited request, without any change in prices. American bringing 28s. to 32s., and Canadian 26s. to 29s. per barrel. In Indian Corn very little was passing, but, for most descriptions, full rates, say 39s. to 40s. per quarter were paid. At the Liverpool market, held on the 10th, the trade was steady, but rather languid.

Liverpool Timber Market.—Owing to the numerous arrivals of late, prices are not so firm, the dealers not being inclined to give higher prices, whilst the importers, on the other hand, seemed disposed to store, rather than yield to the depreciation of their cargoes now-landing.

SANITARY MEASURES AS PREVENTIVE OF CHOLERA.—At the present time, when sani-

tary measures are so strongly recommended as means of preventing or mitigating the ravages of cholera, the following example of their efficiency in this respect may perhaps prove beneficial by encouraging people to resort to them, and to give full effect to the efforts of the authorities in enforcing such measures in all necessary cases. During the visitation of the cholera in 1832, the town of Loughgow enjoyed complete immunity from the epidemic. To persons acquainted with the construction and situation of the town, and the poverty of a considerable portion of its inhabitants, such a fact cannot but be surprising. But though the town contains many unhealthy lanes or "cloves," many old, ill-ventilated, and even, in some cases, dilapidated buildings—though situated on the very margin of an extensive sheet of water (proximity to which has been supposed to add to the liability to the disease)—and though containing a considerable proportion of the poorer class of inhabitants, not a single case of cholera occurred in Loughgow. The following seems to be the only explanation of the cause of this fortunate freedom from the dreaded visitation. In the year 1830 a change took place in the municipal authorities of the burgh, and among the first things to which the new magistracy turned their attention was the state of the burgh as to cleanliness, drainage, &c. In all parts of the town accumulations of filth, manure, &c., were removed, lanes and closes were cleaned out, houses white-washed, the streets levelled so as to prevent their retaining moisture, and other improvements of a like nature effected. This process of amelioration had been going on, it will be observed, for a year and a half or two years before the approach of cholera. When the alarm about that epidemic was sounded, an additional impetus was, of course, given to the work, and sanitary measures still further carried out, and more strictly enforced. It to these early-began and persevering efforts, the town's subsequent immunity from cholera be not wholly ascribable, there can, we should think, be little doubt that they very largely contributed to it. It seems impossible, indeed, otherwise to account for the fact that while the cholera was more or less prevalent in all the surrounding districts (cases having occurred in all the neighboring towns—Winchburgh, Boiness, Falkirk, Bathgate, &c.), not a single case originated in Loughgow—there being apparently nothing in the situation or structure of the town calculated to favour its exemption from an epidemic, but rather perhaps, the reverse.—[*Scotsman*].

The Old Cunard Line Steamships.—It is reported, says the *Halifax Times*, that negotiations are pending for the sale of the four old steamships of the Cunard line to the Austrian Government, and that if the sale be effected, these noble ships which a few years ago opened so important an era in the navigation of the Atlantic, and have been so eminently successful in the transmission of the mails, as well as thousands of passengers, and millions of money, between the two continents will be delivered so soon as four new steamships can be built to supply the places of the old ones.

A STRANGE RUMOR.—A considerable degree of excitement was created in the city on Wednesday, by a rumor which by some means or other was put into circulation. It was reported that one of the Irish State prisoners had escaped, and was on board the Niagara. It was further rumored that his Excellency was called upon before the Steamship left for Boston, and information laid before him upon the important subject, but before any measure could be adopted for the arrest of the fugitive, the steamer sailed. It is not probable that there was any truth in these rumors, but it appears they originated from the fact that a man secreted himself among the coal-bags on board the Niagara in order to get a free passage to America, and that he was discovered on Wednesday morning, while the steamer was at Cunard's wharf.—*Halifax Times*.

The freedom of the city of London costs £15 and the applicant, previous to obtaining it, must first lodge in the city.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the 7th instant, Rebecca, daughter of Mr. Cunnebell, was burned to death at residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Stephen Crawford, Union Point, near this city. The deceased, at the time of this melancholy occurrence was in her 19th year.—*Albion*.

ACCIDENT AT LIVERPOOL.—That Edward Durant on board the ship D. of that vessel while arms were broken, a ed.—*Id.*

PRINCE METTERNICH.—Richard Metternich, became members of the Club.

The *Globe* ment member for Thirk (sign his seat in Park ill health.

THE LATE LORD C Post, Herald, and are prompting a monument to the Westminster Abbey.

The great library thrown open to the p

The opening of the ter line, which is six place on Thursday n

The *Church Times* ric is to be establish Celestial Empire, by The see is to be f Hong.

FIRE AT MANCHESTER.—broke out on Saturday of Messrs English an by which it was total was occasioned by o ing given way, and driving the fire and the boiler through th house opposite. Wi bruises in one instan occurred, although 2 ed in the mill jumped the street. The loss en to eight thousand.

THE CHOLERA.—(posted at Lloyd's, in quence of several dea era having come to t jesty's Privy Council sels trading from Ha ern ports, positive ore the heads of the Cust to place all descripti the places above desc laws, and not to allow they have been inspe ers appointed by Go

THE REVENUE.—I will be made up to (yesterday), up to w be included. It is us to give an exact are glad, however, to of the present quarter ble comparison with ter of last year. The ced the receipts of 1847 by more than h gain will be in the i itself have exhibited a full extent of what w it not been counterpa than £200,000, whi lection from the Stat Excise.

FR The French revolu with rapid strides, intrigues, and excite respecting the mode l of the Republic shall Assembly has decide majority of 602 again dent shall be elected l suffrage by ballot, an ny. A variety of am with a view to modifi the power of nominat but they were all reje and the people of Fri on the person whom the new dignity.

D On the 25th inst., residence in St. Stey of her age Jane wife and eldest daughter Saint Andrews, leat children, and a num and friends to mourn At Bangor, on the tracted illness, which