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European Intelligence.

THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

The *Caïda* from Liverpool, at 1 o'clock, P. M., Sept. 12th, arrived at Halifax at 12 o'clock, noon, 23rd. The *Indian* sailed for Quebec on the 9th inst. The *City of Baltimore* sailed on the same day for New York, also the *Ariel* from Southampton for New-York.

BRITAIN.—Cyrus W. Field has written to the London Times in reference to a statement of that journal in regard to the availability of the Atlantic cable for the Indian Telegraph. Mr. Field says, after minute examination by electricians and others, that the reported generation of heat in the cable is false, as no heat exists in the hold of the *Agamemnon* or the *Niagara*, beyond what is natural; that the cable stands as perfectly through its whole length as when first put on board the ship; and that there is not the slightest apprehension of any injury to the cable. Experiments at a temperature of 135 degrees Fahrenheit and extreme pressure of weight having been recently resorted to with very satisfactory results. He also says as regards the sale of the cable, that the suggestion did not come from the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and when offers were made they only consented to entertain them on condition that they could contract for a similar one to be made, and ready for them in time to secure its being laid at the earliest practical moment in spring. Mr. Field briefly disposes of other false insinuations against the company by asserting that they have nothing to conceal and all their acts are open to public scrutiny.

The money article of the London Times contains extended remarks in regard to the crisis in New York, and American securities generally. It says that the conjectured amount of American securities held in England is from eighty to one hundred million sterling, and it deprecates the apathy exhibited by capitalists as to the management of railroad affairs, concluding as follows:—“while this total absence of organization prevails in England, there is actually a powerful combination on the other side for the avowed purpose of bringing all principal undertakings to ruin. Unlike those of any other country the majority of leading speculators in New York are devoted to the task of depreciating the National Credit. Whether this arises from the extent to which American liabilities are held by foreigners need not be discussed; a large body of active persons are known to be associated for the purpose, and they influence the press to work out their views, and are alleged not merely to operate with joint capital, but to hold regular meetings, and permanently to retain legal advisers, whose chief vocation it may be assumed is to discover points that may enable them to ascertain the validity of each kind of security to be called in question, and thus create universal distrust; they are also said to succeed in vast numbers of instances in getting their own creatures into the control of companies ostensibly supporting or opposing them as may best suit their tactics in each particular case. Such new revelation of fraud is hailed as a triumph, and such directors and shareholders as may show a disposition to take advantage of technicalities to defeat all equitable claims instead of being hooted from the exchange, find a circle of admirers. Of course this state of things would end or be greatly mitigated if stock and bond holders were to exercise vigilance. In most instances proceedings are so notorious and laxity of management so complete and long continued, that English investors, if they had any rational agent on the spot, could not fail to be warned; but there is no London Committee of American Stock holders and apparently no possibility of forming one. Yet something should be done if possible, to remedy the evil. Some people will say, the best remedy would be found by an avoidance of American investments altogether, but this, although it seems likely enough to be brought about unless the respectable portion of the American Mercantile community can contrive to influence, is not a result that any one anxious for the advancement of the best interests of both countries would wish to see take place. No field for employment of capital is superior to that of the United States, and the sympathies of business men are everywhere here to seek it and trust to it. Under such circumstances, it is deplorable that owing to a want of concentrated action among honest portions of the two communities, a depraved minority should command all the channels of enterprise, and render confidence impossible.

The London Advertiser says, a well-known Attorney had quitted England with debts of a hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, including forgeries of a gigantic scale.

Other journals say that this figure is an exaggeration, and that the Attorney's name is Dean.

A memorandum has been issued from the horse Guards to the effect that gentlemen qualified in other respects, might obtain commissions in the army by raising one hundred recruits.

The Rev. Dr. Livingstone had attended a meeting of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, Chamber of Commerce, &c. for the purpose of explaining the commercial resources of Africa. He said the country was well adapted for producing cotton, sugar, &c., and he proposed to devote the next few years of his life to special efforts developing these pursuits in Africa. Resolutions were adopted calling on the Government to furnish Dr. Livingstone with a steamer to ascend the Zambezi River, and enlist the Portuguese Government to favor the enterprise.

The Indian Relief Fund at London exceeds £20,000 stg. A meeting was called on the 14th, to inaugurate a subscription. Similar movements have taken place in various parts of England.

Letters from Lady Franklin's arctic steamer *Fox*, at Baffin's River, in Greenland state that the progress of the Expedition had exceeded expectations. The vessel answers admirably. The winter had been very severe, which would have the effect of breaking the ice up, and rendering the head of Baffin's Bay clear.

The Submarine Telegraph to connect Europe to Africa was successfully laid on the 9th between Bona and Cape Tonlata, distance 145 miles. It submerged more than two miles in the deep part of the distance.

The East India Company had chartered twelve more Steamers to convey troops to India, including the *Great Britain* and *Leopold the First*.

The renewal of religious riots at Belfast had caused the Government to issue a commission of enquiry into the matters, with a view to punish the offenders, and adopt preventive measures in future. The Government promises prompt and vigorous action. The Catholics of Belfast had organized a gun club, with the view of arming themselves; as a protection against the violence of Orangemen.

The Gazette officially announces the elevation of Macaulay to the title of Baron Macaulay, and Lord Robert Grosvenor to Baron Ebury.

LATEST

Capt. Rogers, recently condemned to death for murdering a German by cruelties aboard ship, was hung at Liverpool at noon on Saturday; the two mates, also condemned, were reprieved.

FRANCE

The Assembly National reappeared on Tuesday under its compulsory new name of the Spectator.

The Emperor was engaged in military operations with the troops at Chalons' Camp. It is said he will meet Alexander at Stuttgart.

The Emperor of Bavaria is to be present at the meeting.

August Comte, the chief of the modern school of positive Philosophy, is dead.

M. Lafuaga, the Mexican envoy to Spain, was in Paris.

Official accounts of the French harvests exceed the expectations entertained of its abundance.

Letters from Paris say that the recent difficulties in the management of the Credit Mobilier have been smoothed over.

Catechism in California.

The offer of a Bible to each child who will learn the Shorter Catechism is bringing rich fruits. A correspondent writes from San Francisco:

“Stimulated by the reward you offer, in my congregation I have heard the children myself. One little Mary E. Seimons came one day alone to recite in my study. She was only 11 years old. She recited well, and I put her name on my list. I took occasion to talk seriously with her about obeying the commands she had been reciting, and giving her heart to Christ now. She was deeply attentive. I told her if she thought to put it off till she was grown up, she might never do it. She went away, and on the next day I went out of the town to a meeting of Presbytery. I was gone a week. When I returned, I heard that she was sick, I went to see her as soon as I could, but poor little thing, she was too sick to live to recognize me. And though she lived a day or two, she was not able to hear or speak to any purpose. She was a very sweet little girl, and we buried her in great sadness. There is her name, I put down the day she recited her catechism and when the bibles come, her parents shall have one inscribed with these facts as a memorial of their departed daughter.”

Interesting from Siam.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.

Official advices from Commander Foote, of ship-of-war Portsmouth, dated off Menam River, Siam, June 16, state that on arriving, he proceeded in the King's steamer, to Bangkok, with Consul Bradley, the bearer of the treaty concluded between the United States and Siam. During their stay they were presented to the two kings of the country, and were received with marked consideration by the Court. The second King, by invitation visited the Portsmouth, it being the first instance of a King of Siam going on board of a foreign vessel.

The Kings sent a present of lamp oil, rice, sugar, dried fish and fruit to the ship, for which payment was positively declined.

Commander Foote is of the opinion that the treaties between Siam, Great Britain, France, and the United States, are rapidly developing the resources of that country. Several vessels were about leaving for the United States, with sugar, which is the chief staple of the country.

Decline in Sugar and Molasses.

Within a few weeks there has been a great fall in the value of sugar and molasses, that must result in the loss of millions of dollars to holders. The decline in sugar has already reached three cents a pound and is still rapidly going down. When the fall had reached only one-half the amount, a few weeks since, the New York Independent estimated that on the stock of 85,000 tons of Sugar and four million gallons of Molasses, held in that port alone, the loss was then fully three and a half million dollars. Of course it must be double that now. At the present time, the Traveler thinks the loss on the quantity in the United States, Europe, and afloat, cannot be less than fifty millions of dollars, and as the tendency is steadily downward, it will probably reach a hundred millions before the dealers will be able to touch the next crop. We congratulate our readers that this enormous loss of the speculators is gained by consumers; and is, after all, a matter of little regret.

THE GREAT EASTERN STEAMSHIP.—We have received a letter from a gentleman intimately connected with the administration of the Great Eastern Steam Company Navigation Company, dated London the 1st inst., stating that the Directors had just then decided that the wonderful ship is to be launched at Millwall, on the banks of the Thames, near London, during the early spring tides of next month; although the day was not absolutely fixed at the date of our correspondent's letter, it was understood that it would be on Monday the 5th of October next, that this memorable event would take place. The tides will be the highest of the month that day.—[State of Maine.]

THE TRANSATLANTIC TOURIST TICKETS.—From letters received by the last mail from Sir Cusack Roncy, in whose able hands the arrangements for the European Tourist Tickets have been placed, it appears that he is making rapid progress with the preliminaries of this interesting Tourist Trip through Europe. He intends to commence with Ireland, embracing the Lakes of Killybeg, Connemara, the Highlands of Ireland, the Giant's Causeway, and consequently all the chief cities of Ulster, and then crossing into Caletania, carrying the Tourist through some of the best scenery in that island.

“Land of brown heath and shaggy wood, Touching at Edinburgh and Glasgow, thence to the Great Metropolis, London, and so on to Paris and Germany. The mere mention of the fact that Sir Cusack Roncy has the management of these trips is a sufficient guarantee of their being a complete success.”—[Railway Guide.]

The N. Y. Independent of last week announces sixty-one business failures and assignments. Six are in New England; 24 in New York city, and 6 others in New York State; 14 in Pennsylvania; one in North Carolina; and the remainder in the West. Among the great failures, where the amounts are given, are two houses in New York for a quarter of a million dollars each. John M. Ogenheimer, coal lands, of Philadelphia, for \$400,000, and another Philadelphia house for \$100,000. The liabilities of Stephen Colwell, of Philadelphia, not given in the Independent, are elsewhere announced at \$500,000. Many of the suspensions are where the parties have more than enough assets to cover all liabilities, but refuse to pay the shaves of the street brokers for money.

The London Post of August 21, says that it is proposed to establish a submarine and overland telegraph between the West Indies and North and South and Central America.

RULE FOR FARMERS.—The following extract from Judge Butler's address before the Connecticut State Agricultural Society ought to be printed in letters of gold and hung where every farmer in the land would be able to read every time he sat down to his meals, and to be taught to his children as the golden rule for farmers—one which, well kept, will be sure to produce gold.—Here it is:—

“Do not go on dividing up or using up your capital by cropping without manure.—Make it a cardinal principle of action, never to be swerved from, that you will not in any instance, plant or sow without a supply of manure—sufficient at least to preserve the fertility of the soil. So will you take the first great step, so far as it depends upon you, toward the redemption of Connecticut husbandry.”

A WATERFLOOD BELOW QUEBEC.—The Rev. L. Proulx, priest of St. Eleazer, County of Beauce, writes to the *Journal de Quebec* a very graphic description of a water-spout which devastated his parish, and of which he was eye witness. A large and dark cloud was overhanging the place on Sunday forenoon, 18th July, when a noise, as that of the sea in a storm, gave warning of the approach of something unusual.—Soon the cloud seemed to burst, letting fall towards the earth a long train, somewhat in the shape of a funnel, with the small end downwards. It revolved rapidly, hissing like escaping steam, and swinging to and fro, and imitating the contortions of a snake. When the small end reached the ground, it lifted and carried away in its revolving impetus whatever it came in contact with.—Boards, timber, stones, and portions of houses were thus razed to the ground. One horse and three cows were drawn by the power of suction to the waterspout, and after being raised high in the air were let gradually down, they escaped uninjured and were only covered with mud. Five carts were carried to a great height and thrown across some fields into the woods, being smashed by the fall. Large trees, such as maples, have been uprooted and removed a distance of five acres. This phenomenon, although disastrous and awful, must, however, have been a sublime sight, which it is granted to very few, especially in Canada, ever to witness.

A SCRIPTURAL SUM.—Christian readers, here is a sum in Addition for you to work out. It will require diligence and care, and admit of no wasted time; Add to your faith virtue; And to virtue, knowledge; And to knowledge, temperance; And to temperance, patience; And to patience, godliness; And to godliness, brotherly kindness; And to brotherly kindness, charity. THE ANSWER.—For if these things be in you and abound, they make you that ye shall neither be barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ.—2 Peter, 1: 5-8.—[Christian Index.]

A Soft Place.

“I was down to see the widow yesterday,” said Tim's uncle, “and she gave me backbone for dinner. I went down rather early in the morning; we talked, and laughed, and chatted and run on, she going out and in occasionally to see things till dinner was ready, when she helped me graciously to backbone. Now I took it as a symptom of personal approbation, because everybody knows I love backbone, and I flattered myself that she had cooked them on purpose for me. So I grew particularly cheerful, and I thought I could see it in her too. So, after dinner, while sitting close beside the widow, I fancied we both felt sort of comfortable like—I know I did. I felt that I had fallen head and ears and heart in love with her, and I imagined, from the way she looked, that she had fallen teeth and nails in love with me. She appeared for all the world like she thought it was coming, that I was a going to court her. Presently, I couldn't help it, I laid my hand softly upon her beautiful shoulder, and I remarked, when I had placed it there, in my blindest tone, Tim, for I had tried to throw my whole soul into the expression. I remarked then with my eyes pouring love, truth and fidelity right into her, ‘Widow, this is the nicest, softest place I ever had my hand in all my life.’

Looking benevolently at me, and at the same time flushing up a little, she said in melting and winning tones: ‘Doctor, give me your hand and I will put it on a much softer place.’

In a moment of rapture I consented, and taking my hand she gently, very gently, Tim, and quietly laid it on my head—and burst into a laugh that's ringing in my ears yet.

Now Tim, I haven't told this to a living soul but you, and by jinks! you mustn't! I could not hold it any longer, so I tell you, but mind, it mustn't go any further.—[Spirit of the Times.]

A NEW USE FOR ETHER.

The process of etherization has just been resorted to in Belgium as means of acquiring judicial information. After a considerable robbery, two men were arrested and brought to trial. The former was condemned to hard labour for life but, in consequence of the latter pretending to be dumb and idiotic, his trial was postponed. It was found impossible to get one sign of intelligence from him; but on medical investigation, he was etherized, and while labouring under the effect of that application he spoke perfectly and in French. He was in consequence again brought before the tribunal, and condemned to ten years' hard labor.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

We were this morning introduced to a gentleman who gave us practical exemplification of the wonderful. Fourteen or fifteen years ago, he states that he was passing down Baltimore street late at night, during a heavy snow storm, when met, near Frederick street, three men and a woman. He gave them the way but being violently jostled by one of them, he upbraided them somewhat sharply, when they attacked him. Being a powerful man, standing about six feet in his shoes, he soon laid two of them *hors de combat*, and chased the other to the other side of the street, where he felled him to the ground, and where, leaning over him, he received a blow on the left temple, which staggered as well as bewildered him for some minutes. Upon recovering himself his assailants had fled, and feeling the blood flowing pretty freely from a wound, proceeded to a physician, who soon found that he had been stabbed, the instrument entering half way between the eye and the ear, and breaking off short, leaving a considerable length of blade in his head! All efforts to extricate it proved futile. Strange to say, he felt very little pain or inconvenience from his condition.

The wound soon healed, and he attended to his regular avocations as if nothing had happened. Three years after, the wound again opening, he consulted a surgeon, who, feeling the rugged edge of the blade, made several efforts to draw it out, and, after considerable labor drew from the wound a portion of the base of the broken dirk, which measured within a fraction of two inches in length; this part of it gave an idea of the amount remaining, which was supposed to be a piece of about the same size taken away. For eleven years longer did it continue in this condition, when about two weeks since and suffering a great degree of pain on the right side of his nose, near the corner of his eye on the opposite side to where he received the wound and a considerable swelling appearing, he went to Prof. Smith, who, upon examining the diseased part found the point of the blade protruding. It had actually traversed through the bones of the head, after fourteen years, made its appearance in the above locality. Such is its position, plain to the eye and wonderful to be believed, except by an eye witness. Dr. Smith, we understand, proposes in a short time to operate for its expulsion.—[Baltimore Patriot.]

The Quebec Morning Chronicle of the 12th inst., says that James Stewart, a seaman, about 19 years of age, died on board the ship *Elizabeth Ann* Bright on the previous Thursday, from disease and neglect. He had shipped at Liverpool as an ordinary seaman, but was of a sickly constitution, and on his arrival at Quebec desired to go to the Marine Hospital. Some of the men said that the boatswain had ill-treated him during the passage and that he was encouraged to do so by the mate. The Chronicle says:—

After a post mortem examination, Drs. Landry and Russell testified that the deceased was afflicted with a disease of the heart and lungs which must, in the course of nature, have terminated his existence. Dr. Landry, considering the affection of the heart and lungs was anterior to the date of the violence, said, he could not state the death was caused by ill-treatment, though it might have been provoked and irritated by ill-usage.—Dr. Russell gave almost similar evidence.—After deliberating for an hour, the Jury, at one o'clock this morning, returned a verdict of “manslaughter” against Michael Keenan, the boatswain, and declared that John Olive, the Commander of the *Elizabeth Ann* Bright is highly censurable, for neglecting to provide the deceased, James Stewart, with the necessary care during his illness, and in not sending him to hospital immediately on arriving in the port of Quebec. The Coroner issued his warrant for the arrest of Keenan, on the rendition of the verdict. It is supposed that the boatswain and chief mate of the vessel are concealing themselves from the officers of justice. Mr. Irvine appeared at the inquest for Capt. Olive, and Mr. O'Farrell watched the proceedings for the prosecution.