

(From the Provincialist.)
It will be seen by late extracts from the English papers that a great agitation is going on for further parliamentary reform, in which Mr. Bright is taking an active part, holding meetings and making speeches, a large one was held at Birmingham, one of the great schools for reform at which he delivered a very lengthy harangue, Mr. Bright is a good speaker, and a very plausible one, and has had long parliamentary practice.

He understands the state of party and no doubt sees that this is a time to put forth his views, when there is a contention going on among the leading statesmen for power and supremacy, some of whom would be ready enough to give in to the views of the reformers, in order to gain the party and by their means secure their own temporary advantage, without regarding what would be the consequences to the Nation, the same Mr. Bright jointly with Cobden, was one of the great agitators for the first reform Bill, the results of which have been injurious to the British Empire, inasmuch as it was the proximate cause of free trade, the abolition of the corn laws, and abandonment of British colonial interests in favor of foreigners, particularly Americans.

The first reform bill went too far, and if another is added, it must lead to complete Democracy. This however is what Mr. Bright sums to favor, in this speech alluded to, he bestowed the highest laudations on the American form of government, and asserted that they were the only people who enjoyed true liberty; any one who has lived in the United States and has had experience of their manners and customs must know how utterly fallacious that is. If the Americans enjoy one degree of liberty more than Englishmen, it is that of setting the Law at defiance, which is powerless in many places to protect life and property.

A writer in the *Illustrated London News*, has commented with some severity, but not a whit more than the occasion warranted on that part of Mr. Bright's speech in an article which we subjoin:—

AMERICA BRIGHTENED.

If John Bright desires to complete his education he should travel to the United States. If travel be inconvenient or impossible he should study out the working of American institutions a little more carefully than he appears to have done before he eulogized America for political virtues which it has never displayed and before he condemns the Constitution under which Englishmen enjoy more liberty than any nation in the world for defects which it does not possess and for results which his prejudices distort into unreal forms. Brother Jonathan would give him a noble reception and he would return to England and the city of guns, a wiser man and a much more efficient member of the Legislature than he is at present.

John Bright loves America not only because of universal suffrage, but because there are no "Lords" in that bright land. He says nothing about the Bishops and Archbishops, both Protestant and Roman Catholics, who abound in every State, but because such bishops are not peers or entitled to be called "my lord" he probably considers them such a weak dilution of the evil thing as to be tolerable, if not palatable. Besides are they not the results of the popular will; and of the voice of the country, where every man has his vote, and can the result of universal suffrage ever be wrong, supposing that they lead even to bishops and archbishops, and towards the annexation of Mexico and Cuba. In a country much nearer home where universal suffrage is held to be a sacred principle and where an eminent public writer has been prosecuted for daring to call it in question, the results are a relentless military despotism and the total absence of even the shadow of popular liberty. Mr. Bright is prudently silent with regard to the working of his great principle in that European country, but with regard to the United States he has no reserve.

He knows of but one institution in America of which the Americans need be ashamed, and that is negro Slavery. But then he takes care to inform us that Slavery was established under the monarchy, though unfortunately it lives and flourishes under the Republic. Would honest John Bright appeal to universal suffrage to put an end to this disgrace and affliction, or what does he think would be the consequences if he did, and is it fair of him not to remind

us that the monarchy set the example to the Republic, which the Republic has obstinately refused to follow, perhaps he does not know that if he were in Charleston or New Orleans, and were to say things half as hard against negro Slavery, as he says against English Lords and Bishops, he would run the risk of a tar and feathering, or otherwise experience the tender mercies of that great American Judge against whose decisions there is no appeal, whose court is in the highway and bye way and whose name is Lynch.

Mr. Bright omitting all further reference to black men, says that, speaking generally of the United States of America, there is the widest franchise, an exact equal allotment of members to the electors, and throughout most of the States the protection of the ballot, and what follows, Mr. B. answers that, the results which he entirely attributes to these purely political causes are law, order, the security of property, and a population in the enjoyment of physical comforts and abundance, such as are not known to the great body of the people in this country and which have never been known in any country in any age of the world before.

Here is a bundle of fallacies and of seeming facts, that are either no facts at all, or that are attributed to causes which have had nothing to do in producing them.

To the first place law and order do not prevail so completely in America as in England, and property is by no means so secure. In England Mr. Bright or any other person is not compelled for the security of his person, in going to the House of Commons to arm himself with a Bowie knife, or a Revolver, and may sit on his customary bench, either on the opposition or ministerial side, without the slightest fear that a member of either house of Parliament, will come stealthily behind him with a bludgeon, and attempt to beat him to death. In England, wealthy citizens men of repute and station, do not combine with the common ruffians of the street, to pull down a legally established Lazaretto, and turn out the sick patients to die upon the grass. In America every white man thinks himself a sovereign power a law maker, who in certain cases, such as that of the Quarantine establishment on Staten Island, is privileged to be a law breaker. In England, every one from the Queen upon the throne, to the most miserable mendicant in the street is the subject of the law. Every one knows that if he break the law it will be at his peril, and that public opinion, so far from countenancing him, as it does in the bark world, and in the cities of America, will denounce him and call for his punishment. On the second point, all men will agree with Mr. Bright, that the population of the United States are physically the most comfortable people in the world, and most people will be able to tell him "the reason why." It is not universal suffrage,—It is not the due and mathematical apportionment of members to electors,—It is not the ballot,—It is not any political system whatever, but it is the immense breadth of fertile country, capable were all its resources developed, of feeding abundantly, not merely the 27 or 30 millions who now possess it, but 20 or 30 times the number.

As we thoroughly believe in the personal and political honesty of Mr. Bright, we must attribute to ignorance alone his non mention of facts which are patent to the rest of the world, and which make many excellent and able men hesitate in accepting universal suffrage, electoral districts, and other panaceas of ultra reformers, as adequate for the preservation and extension of the liberties of this Country. It is not our purpose to say any thing against the principle of the reforms which so captivate the mind of Mr. Bright; but as Reformers we simply ask him to consider, before he again speaks on the greatness of America, and draws conclusions unfavorable to his own country, whether universal suffrage in the United States does not maintain Slavery, whether it does not urge the nation into war for selfish objects. Whether it did not procure at the cost of war and bloodshed, the annexation of Texas and of California. Whether it does not demand Cuba, and whether it has not hinted that once in possession of Cuba, it will ask for, or take Jamaica, Barbadoes, and the rest of the West Indian Group? We ask him whether the Government of America elected by

universal suffrage is not notoriously corrupt? Whether the whole staff of the Government, down to the lowest employees of the Post-office and the Custom-House, are not avowed partisans, and changed every four years, to make room for new partisans, who have sold their votes and their influence in order to obtain place? We ask him whether Washington during the session of Congress, is not the hotbed and focus of all political corruption? We ask him whether he ever heard of the extent to which "lobbying" is carried as an art and profession not alone in Washington, but in the minor Capitals and Legislatures of all the States of the Union? We ask whether he thinks it possible that any but a second or third rate man, can ever under the present system hope to become President of the United States, unless he be a victorious General who has annexed territories to the State at the expense of foreign nations? We ask him whether he ever heard of the tricks played with the ballot boxes? We ask him whether the actual expense, to say nothing of the annoyance, caused to the country by the constant recurrence of Presidential elections would not if fairly estimated, prove the machinery of the American Government, to be much more costly than that of Great Britain? And, finally whether many of the best, ablest and wisest men of America, do not systematically withdraw from political life in sheer disgust, and leave the so called prizes of the State, to men of less scrupulous honour? An Aristocracy may be an evil, but what are we to say of a Kakistocracy? When Mr. Bright is competent on full investigation to speak authoritatively on these points, the world will be glad to hear what he has to say.

At present he is so evidently uninformed, that his opinions carry no weight either in praise of American or dispraise of those institutions in his own country he is so anxious to reform. The real reformers of England desire to preserve not to destroy, such is doubtless the wish of Mr. Bright, and that he may be the better able to give it fulfillment, we again recommend him to go to the United States.

FIRE.

A conflagration took place on Friday night, the 10th, instant at the Upper Falls, Maguadavick river, A Barn the property of Daniel Gillmore Esq. which stood at a short distance from his dwelling house, but attached thereto by a shed was perceived to be on fire, about 8 P. M. Although every assistance was rendered, the building with its contents, consisting of about 30 tons of hay, and 800 bushels, various sorts of grain, two pigs, a quantity of poultry, Sleighs, sleds, Waggon, Horse harness, ploughs, harrows, and other valuable effects, was totally consumed, this is much to be regretted; Mr. Gillmore for a number of years, has given very extensive employment, both at the upper and lower Falls yet we trust that this loss though severe, will not retard him in the further prosecution of his business, We understand, there was no insurance on the property. The estimated loss is £500.

On Wednesday night previous, the dwelling house of Mr. McKay on the opposite side of the river, was also consumed.

WAR DECLARED BY SPAIN AGAINST MEXICO.—New York, Dec. 13th. The Philadelphia Press of this morning says the Spanish Minister called upon Gen. Cass yesterday afternoon, announced to him that Spain had declared war against Mexico.

European News.



Arrival of the Persia.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13th.—The steamship *Persia* arrived yesterday afternoon. She brings no tidings of the Indian Empire.

Three new side wheel steamers are to be put on the Galway line. The next steamer, the *Great Britain*, is expected to be ready for her trial trip next July.

Intelligence has reached Lloyd's of the loss of the eight Quebec homeward bound ships, including the ships *Peerless*, *Barbara*, and *Rankin*, and the bark *Lady Campbell*, *Petrol* and *Claude*, and brig *Wilkinson*. There has been little

or no loss of life, except in the case of the *Claude*.

Lord Napier goes as Minister to Berlin.

Five miles of the shore end of the Atlantic Cable have been applied.

Consols closed at 98½.

Teas firmer; Common Congou 10½.

Breadstuffs in limited request at previous quotations.

The Markets generally present little change.

FRANCE.

The trial of Count de Montalembert, and M. Doudil, editor of the *Correspondent*, commenced on the 24th. The speeches of Messrs. Berryer and Dufaure, for the accused, are said to have been magnificent beyond description. The former spoke for two hours and a half, and said that the prosecution was "unjust, unfounded, ill-advised, and he would add, rash." When he concluded, a tremendous shout of "bravo" burst from the lower end of the Court. The President ordered the police to turn out any one they could find who had cried out, but they could not put their fingers upon any one. The Judges deliberated one hour, and pronounced the following judgement:—Montalembert to be imprisoned six months, and pay a fine of 3000 francs; Doudil, one month imprisonment, and 1000 francs fine.

It is stated that Montalembert will appeal against the verdict. The result of the trial had called forth bitter articles from the English press and caused a slight depression in the funds at London and Paris.

M. Boulay de la Meurthe, formerly Vice President of the French Republic, died at Paris on the 24th.

It is reported that an Anglo-French fleet will leave on the 19th for the Gulf of Mexico. The French fleet will have on board a battery of artillery in order to oppose any enterprise of the filibusters against Central America.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7.—Steamship Quaker City, has arrived with California dates of November 20.

Ship Lucas was totally wrecked, no date or place, fifteen lives lost. She was from Victoria to San Francisco.

The Isthmus steamer took down \$2,250,000 in treasure.

Eight ships had arrived from Atlantic ports.

The Quaker City brought 80 passengers.

Business continued to improve at San Francisco.

Ship Lucas, from Victoria for San Francisco, has been wrecked on Fabulous Island, and fifteen lives lost. Vessel a total loss.

The steamer Golden Age, which left San Francisco 20th for Panama, had \$2,250,000 in specie.

The steamship Hermann, from New York for San Francisco, was spoken within one day of port.

The mails for San Francisco via the Tehuantepec route reached their destination in eighteen days, including a detention of sixty hours at Acapulco.

The Isthmus was in good condition.

Ten thousand letters had been sent from San Francisco by the overland mail.

Peen Johnston, tried at San Francisco for killing his antagonist in a duel, has been acquitted.

The U. S. frigate *Merrimac* sailed from Honolulu on the 23d of October.

A cargo of ice had arrived at Honolulu from Boston, in good order.

Thirty-seven Arctic whalers had also arrived at Honolulu, with 20,500 bbls oil.

Arrival of the Arabia.

The "Arabia," Capt. Stone, sailed from Liverpool on the 4th, at 9 A. M., and arrived at Halifax at 10 o'clock on the evening of Thursday the 16th.

Arabia reports strong westerly gales during entire passage "Karnak" left same day for New York.

"Indian" arrived at Liverpool at 8 A. M. on 2d; "New York" at Southampton on 2d; "Kangaroo" at Liverpool at 2 A. M. on 3d; "Circassian" arrived at Galway on the 3d; "Ariel" sailed from Southampton for New York on the 1st. She took out the following news:—Indian Empire reached Broad Haven, County Mayo, on the 26th, all well; fuel became exhausted, and a portion of the cargo and wood-work were consumed; short of provisions; ship laid to for a week when within a day or two steaming of Galway, owing to furious storms.

The Standard

ST. ANDREWS, DEC. 22, 1858.

As our paper will not be issued again before Christmas we embrace the opportunity of wishing our Readers, one and all, a merry Christmas and right good cheer.

Railway Excursions.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—From printed notices, it will be seen that an Excursion by Rail and Stage, to and from Woodstock is to take place on Saturday the 1st January, with the option of remaining in either place until Tuesday the 4th Jan., at single fares, for both journeys. The Tickets are at the low figure of 12s. 6d. We trust the people will avail themselves of this generous offer and that the Cars will be filled to overflowing. The time chosen offers a favourable opportunity for an interchange of those kindly feelings and happy greetings usual at this festive season.

FALLING OF THE GRAND FALLS SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—We were much surprised to learn on Saturday by a telegraph from Grand Falls, that the new Suspension Bridge erected by Mr. Tomlinson across the St. John River at that point and which had just been opened to the public had fallen, in consequence of the chains snapping. Two teams were lost, and two men seriously injured.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.—The November number of this excellent Quarterly, (American edition), has been received from the publishers, Messrs. L. Scott & Co. of New York, who republish the five leading British Quarterlies, viz.—Blackwood, Edinburgh Review—London Quarterly, Westminster, and North British; these publications should receive countenance and support—they are not like others in the trade, who pirate whole books written by British authors—but occupy the honorable position of, we may say, co-partners with the British publishers, to whom they pay a large sum. Now is the time to subscribe for all or at least one of these Publications, which are conducted by the most brilliant talent in the Empire. The contents of the North British Review for November are:—

The Present State of France.
Translations from Sanskrit.
German Church Historians.
Oxford Aristotelianism.
Aquatic Zoology.—Sir John G. Dalyell.
Bacinal Colours.
Novels by the Authors of "John Halifax."
Decay of Modern Art.
The Atlantic Telegraph.
Recent Publications.

Married.

On the 19th, by Rev. John Ross, Mr. Simon Burns to Miss Eliza Lundy, both of St. Andrews.

20th DECEMBER, 1858.

Flour, Beef, Pork, &c.

Ex J. A. Dyer from New York, and from Philadelphia:
150 Bbls. Extra Ohio Round Hoop Flour, a superior article for family use.
100 Bbls. Philadelphia's superior do do
15 Bbls. Extra State Flour.
25 Bbls. Heavy Mess Pork.
10 Bbls. Chicago Mess Pork.
100 Bags Corn Meal.

Also, On Hand:
A good assortment of Groceries, &c., viz.: Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, ground and unground, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, Lamp Oils including PARAFFINE, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

With a large assortment of PAINTS, COOKING and CILINDER STOVES, and a variety of other articles.

W. WHITLOCK.

MABEE'S HOTEL

Washington Street,

TWO DOORS ABOVE THE CUSTOM HOUSE,

Eastport, Me.

PASSENGERS AND BAGGAGE TAKEN TO AND FROM THE STEAMER FREE OF CHARGE.

A. Y. PATTERSON,

Clock and Watch Maker,

Jeweler, &c.

IN returning thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal share of patronage he has received since his removal to St. Andrews, he begs to state that he still continues to repair

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY &c., cheaper than any one else in the place, and hopes by a strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of their patronage.

Phototypes taken in the best style of the art.

Next door to Dr. McStay's Dispensary, Water Street, St. Andrews, N. B.

December 17th, 1858.

MEAL LOST.

LOST—On Tuesday night between St. Andrews and Mr. Russell's, Bay Shore.

SIX BAGS OF MEAL

The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the Standard Office.

Dec 22d, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE first of a course of Lectures to be delivered for the benefit of the St. Andrews Mechanics' Institute, will be delivered on Wednesday, (to-morrow) evening in the Town Hall, by the REV. JOHN ROSS, M. A., subject:

NATURAL HISTORY.

Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Single tickets, 4d., two for 7 1-2d., to be had at the stores of G. F. Stuckney, Wm. Ingram, and Donald Clark.

BENJ. R. STEVENSON,

Secretary.

St. Andrews, Dec. 21, 1858.

MAIL-CONT

SALE—TE

WILL be received at this

DAY the 15th January

the conveyance of Her

MAJESTY'S

FROM

SAINT GE

TO THE

WAY OFFICE, P

VisJLETANG, serving all

the route, twice each way, com

February next.

Tenders must be made on

which can be obtained from an

state the sum per annum for

will be performed; and be ad

master General.

The Mails are to be convey

of speed of not less than four

on such days and at such hour

to time be appointed by the

CHAS

Pos

General Post Office,

Frederick, Dec. 10th, 1858

FANCY GOOD

THE unsold articles remain

CHURCH BAZAAR, consist

FANCY GO

will be offered for SALE

AT REDUCED

on

Sec. instant, at 7 P. M., in M

Harris, adjoining the resid

Berry.

7-A Refreshment Table

the occasion. £2

St. Andrews, Dec. 15, 1858

EXTRA F

THE subscriber offers for

TORE a superior lot

received per Mr. A. J. Dyer, fr

100 Bbls. Superfine Flour,

200 " Extra Family do

J. R. BIR

St. Andrews, Dec. 11th, 1858

POLLO

QUINTALS of

Sale by

J.

St. Andrews, Nov. 30, '58

MOLASSES, FLOU

December 14

Ex "Plaut," from

70 Bbls. prime retailing N

50 Bbls. Extra round hood

14 do "Mess and

St. Andrews.

BRAND

December 14

U-T received direct from

New York.

"Mart

16 Bbls. do

10 Qr. Casks do

St. Andrews.

NEW ST

THE subscriber having

from St. John to St. A

sale, at his Store, near the

the following Articles.

At St. John

600 Bbls. Superfine Extr

FLOUR

50 Bbls. Mass Flour,

50 Bbls. Cienfuegos MOL

5 do. Bright SCOR.

6 Bbls. Crushed and Gr

20 Cests IRA,

25 Bbls. Tobacco,

10 do. Tobacco PIPES,

500 bags of SA. T.

St. Andrews, November 22

Valuable Proper

THE subscriber offers

LAND in the Parish

of the Mineral Springs,—in

the Lower Village of Mung

from St. John, the road run

and close by the springs, w

excellent stand for a hou

there being a great resort to

sure, and also by invalids f

waters, whose medicinal vir

to the public generally. Th

for pasture; there is som

Tillage Land, 50 acres are c

fit for crop in the spring. T

in Lots to suit purchasers i

payment made easy. For

the subscriber.

JAI

Dec. 1858. 3m.

In the matter of George M.

Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given

tion of George M. P.

St. Stephen, County of Char

stant to the directions of t

21st Victoria, Chapter 17,