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Important Letter!

A very important letter of the Emperor Napoleon to the French ambassador at London has been published. We give the letter in full:

St. Cloud, 25th July, 1860.

My Dear Persigny—Affairs appear to me to be so complicated—thanks to the mis-trust everywhere excited since the war in Italy—that I write you in the hope that a conversation in perfect frankness with Lord Palmerston will remedy the existing evil. Lord Palmerston knows me, and when I inform a thing he will believe me. Well you can tell him from me in the most explicit manner, that since the peace of Villafranca I have had but one thought, one object—to inaugurate a new era of peace, and to live in the best of terms with all my neighbors, and especially with England. I had renounced Savoy and Nice; the extraordinary additions to Piedmont alone caused me to re-some the desire to see reunited to France provinces essentially French. But it will be objected, "You wish for Peace, and you increase immorally the military forces of France." I deny the fact in every sense. My army and my fleet have in them nothing of a threatening character. My steam navy is even far from being adequate to our requirements, and the number of steamers does not nearly equal that of sailing ships deemed necessary in the time of King Louis Philippe.

I have 400,000 men under arms; but deduct from this amount 60,000 in Algeria, 60 at Rome, 50,000 in China, 29,000 gendarmes, the sick, and the new conscripts, and you will see—what is the truth—that my regiments are of smaller effective strength than during the preceding reign. The only addition to the Army list has been made by the creation of the Imperial Guard. Moreover, while wishing for peace, I desire also to organize the forces of the country on the best possible footing, for if foreigners have seen the light side of the last war, I myself close at hand have witnessed the effects and I wish to remedy them. Having said thus much, I have since Villafranca, neither done or even thought anything which could alarm any one. When Lavalete started for Constantinople, the instructions which I gave him were confined to this: "Use every effort to maintain the status quo; the interest of France is that Turkey should live as long as possible."

Now, then, occur the massacres in Syria, and it is asserted that I am very glad to find a new occasion of making a little war, or of playing a new part. Really, people give me credit for very little common sense. If I instantly proposed an expedition, it was because my feelings were those of the people which has put me at its head, and the intelligence from Syria transported me with indignation. My first thought nevertheless, was to come to an understanding with England. What other interest than that of humanity could induce me to send troops into that country? Could it be that the possession of it would increase my strength. Can I conceal from myself that Algeria, notwithstanding its future advantage, is a source of weakness to France which for 30 years has devoted to it the purest of its blood and its gold? I said it in 1852 at Bordeaux, and my opinion is still the same—I have great conquests to make, but only France. Her interior organization, her moral development, increase of her resources, have still immense progress to make. There is a field exists vast enough for my ambition and sufficient to satisfy it.

It was difficult for me to come to an understanding with England on the subject of Central Italy, because I was bound by the peace of Villafranca. As to Southern Italy I am free from engagements and I ask no better than a concert with England on this point, as others; but in Heaven's name, let the eminent men who are placed at the head of the English government lay aside petty jealousies and unjust mistrusts.

Let us understand one another in good faith, like honest men as we are, and not like thieves who desire to cheat each other. To sum up, this is my innermost thought: I desire that Italy should obtain peace, no matter how, but without foreign intervention and that my troops should be able to quit Rome without compromising the security of the Pope. I could very much wish not to be obliged to undertake the Syrian expedition and in any case, not to undertake it alone, firstly, because it will be a great expense and secondly, because I fear that this intervention may involve the Eastern question, but on the other hand, I do not see how to resist public opinion in my country which will never understand that we can leave unpunished, not only the massacre of Christians, but the burning of our consulates, the insult to our flag, and the pillage of the monasteries which were under our protection.

I have told you all I think, without disguising or omitting anything. Make what use you think a fit use of my letter. Believe in my sincere friendship. NAPOLEON.

The London "Times."

The correspondent of the N. Y. Herald has been paying a visit to the office of the Monarch of the dailies, and writes home a long letter, from which we append a few extracts:

Upon presenting my card, I was introduced to a very gentlemanly man, who informed me that he had been connected with the paper for more than forty years, and who offered to show me the establishment. In this room the forms are all made up, the galley being brought down from the composing room and the one adjoining for that purpose. Here there were often left over sixty or seventy columns for which space cannot be found even in the immense sheet which is daily issued. The day before, two thousand advertisements were taken in at the office, which is alongside of this "finishing room," and is devoted exclusively to the reception of advertisements—and about 15,000 different ones go into the paper daily, making up from eight to ten pages of the sixteen printed. About 6 columns of these daily are advertisements of servants: waiting places. These are charged 18 pence each, and are limited to 3 lines, many of them being rewritten after coming to the office, and made to conform. No reduction in price made for any additional number of insertions. From here we went into an adjoining room where the "day compositors" were at work upon the second edition of the paper, which is printed at half past 12 o'clock, and contains in addition to the morning news, the letter of the Paris correspondent, and such foreign matter as arrives in the morning mail. There are 50 compositors in this department, who, after the evening edition is worked off, go to work upon the advertisements, while there are 74 compositors employed upon the night work, making in all 120. To correct their matter there are 24 proof readers, one half for the day and the other for the night.

The morning edition varies from sixty to 70,000 copies, and in order to save time in printing, and the expense of setting up an extra form, a duplicate of the original form is made here to be worked upon one press, while the original itself is on the other.

From this we went up into the press room where by this time the evening edition was being worked off upon two of Applegarth's eight cylinder vertical presses. This is certainly one of the most beautiful pieces of machinery I ever saw. Four pages of the circular forms are screwed on to an upright cylinder, which forms the centre of the huge machine, which in all its parts is about 30 feet in diameter. Then ranged around a platform above are eight pairs of rollers, which take the sheet, and conveying it to the cylinder, pass it round it, and then by means of rollers and tapes pass it directly under the feeding rollers, where it entered, and where the fly-boy sits to take it off. In this way eight sheets are turned off from the press each second and a half, amounting to twelve thousand five hundred an hour—the two presses in the morning; in two hours, printed fifty thousand sheets. These presses have been in operation since 1818, and have never been out of order but once, when a Prussian officer, who was examining one of them a little too minutely, had the cap of his cloak caught in the main cylinder, and would himself have followed it had he not retained sufficient presence of mind to unclasp his outer garments which he must have done with lightning-like quickness. There was no second edition of the Times that day, and the proprietors were subject to a little bill of repairs, amounting to £300. These machines cost £3000 each, and are superintended by the brother of the inventor. Each one requires sixteen men to feed and fly it.

The edition of the Times is all sold to newsmen, and the proprietors have nothing to do with furnishing subscribers with the paper. No mailing is done at the office, neither are the names of subscribers taken here. Should a person in America send a draft for the money to the London Times Office for a year's subscription, the order would be immediately handed over to a newsmen. The principal one of these in London is a man named Smith, who takes daily from the Times office seventy-four wagon loads—about twenty-eight thousand papers a day. He gets sixteen thousand of these at half past five in the morning, to send off to his agents and subscribers all over England and by the first train. About 19,000 only of this edition of the Times is circulated in London. Besides Smith there are about one hundred and fifty newsmen in London, who purchase and circulate the Times, and the town publication is usually delayed about 7 o'clock in the publishing room—each newsmen taking his turn to be served first, an alphabetical

list being made out. A served first one morning, by the next, and so on to the end of the list. The newsmen pay three pence each for the papers, and sell them for four pence. The newsmen order their papers the day before-hand, and no more are printed than they call for. The publishing office presents a very lively scene. The most spacious portion of it is in front of the counter, and here are two or three hundred boys waiting for their papers. They are counted from behind by a young man who counts three hundred a minute, and the boys fold them on tables in front.

A few statistics and I am done with the mechanical department of the London Times. The receipts for the advertisements are about £250,000, or \$1,250,000 annually, and the receipts for the paper about the same.

The receipts for the sale of raw material of course amount to nothing, and there is an expense of about £100,000 a year required to carry on the establishment, leaving therefore a profit of £150,000 or \$750,000 per annum. 250 men are employed in the various departments from the editor down to the fly-boy. Twenty of these are Parliamentary reporters engaged in reporting the debates. These each take notes 15 minutes at a time, and then retire to the reporters' gallery to write them out, and four cabs are kept constantly running between the Times office and the house of Parliament, to bring the copy which these indefatigable workers furnish. But I am getting on to another branch of my subject, and shall leave the editorial characteristics of the office for a future letter.

Curious Revolutionary Verses.

The following ingenious composition many years ago appeared in a Philadelphia newspaper. Its author is unknown. Its peculiarity consists in the manner in which it may be read, viz. in three different ways: 1. Let the whole be read in the order in which it is written. 2. Then read the lines alternately, beginning with the first. 3. In the same manner read, beginning with the second line. By the first reading it will be observed that the revolutionary cause is deprecated, and by the others lauded:

Hark! hark! the trumpet sounds,
The din of wars alarms
O'er seas and solid grounds,
Both call us all to arms;
Who for King George doth stand,
Their ruin is at hand,
Who with the Congress join.
The nets of Parliament,
In them I much delight;
I hate their cursed intent,
Who for the Congress fight.
The Tories of the day,
They are my daily toast;
They soon will sneak away,
Who Independence boast.
Who non-resistance hold,
They have my hand and heart;
May they for slaves be sold,
Who act a Whiggish part.
On Mansfield, North and Bute,
May daily blessings pour,
Confusion and dispute,
On Congress evermore.
To North, that British lord,
May honors still be done,
I wish a lark or cord,
To General Washington.

—[Historical Magazine]

GOODYEAR, THE INDIA RUBBER PATENT.—The Scientific American thus speaks of the struggles of Charles Goodyear—whose death has recently been announced—to introduce the use of rubber fabrics:

We presume that the story of this eventful life will be made public in some more formal mode by the friends of his family, and we will not attempt to fully trace the progress of his inventions. It was in 1834 that Mr. Goodyear turned his attention to the manufacture of India rubber. There is a mystery about this tropical gum which gave it a strange charm in his imagination. It was not an article of commerce, but appeared from time to time only as a rare curiosity brought from foreign lands. The savages who possessed it kept the mode of its manufacture a profound secret. It was found only under the burning sun of the equator, in the gloomy swamps of the unexplored Amazon, or the jungles of Asia and Africa. Its nature was as mysterious as its origin; the chemists who examined it were baffled in their attempts to make it of practical use. Ingenious men abroad and at home had attempted to solve the mystery, but all had failed. That it was of immense value in the arts, to supply a thousand wants of civilized life was obvious to all, but the elu-

sive gum kept its own mysterious secret, and there was no clue to the discovery.

To discover the secret and solve the problem became the dream of Charles Goodyear's life. The difficulties and failures which he encountered only made it more dear to him; his associates abandoned the pursuit in despair; his friends one after another left him, but he only clung the closer to his cherished faith. In one of the contests by which pirates of his invention sought to rob him of his rights, the veil was half withdrawn from the life of the inventor, and a few details of the privations which he endured were given. He was in such extreme poverty that his bed was sold from under him; he was so poor that he could not buy an ounce of tea on credit. In the dead of winter there was no food in his house, and no fuel for fire. This was not the struggle of a few months only but it was the story of years for it was not till 1844, after ten years of toil that he perfected and patented his discovery. His labor, however, did not cease, and even to the hour of his death he was devoted to the favorite pursuit upon which he lavished the immense sums which he received from his patents. His life was subject to the strangest vicissitudes. He went from a poor debtor's prison to a palace in Paris. The man who was an object of cold contempt in an obscure village on account of his poverty received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor from the Emperor Napoleon, as a reward of his genius. In Europe as well as America his name was honored, and his merits appreciated, but to the hour of his death he was the same enthusiastic and patient inventor.

[From the New-Brunswickian.]

"The Banquet Hall Deserted." Mr. Emros.—The banquet hall passed away. The heir to the most permanent throne, and to the strongest and greatest dominions in the universe, is now being honored by other Colonists, rising in lands greater in area—and associated with older and more historical traditions, but not more ardently attached to the Queen, the Prince, and to British connexion.

It may not be amiss, now that the bullition of enthusiastic loyalty has passed away, although the enduring principle itself exists stronger than ever, to take a cursory retrospect of the more remarkable events which have attracted our notice during the brief sojourn of our Royal visitor. What strikes us most forcibly naturally consists of those characteristics of a personal nature, and in the exhibition of which the department of the Prince forms a striking contrast with the ordinary bearing of our provincial magnates, social and political. Our illustrious guest possesses great advantages of birth, education, and companionship, beside the benefits of travel and enlightened observation; and what do we discover as the natural result? Neither more nor less than the most engaging suavity of manner, perfect ease, dignity, self-possession, with no attempt to conceal the desire of being agreeable to all.

What a useful lesson should these facts afford to certain persons, who are to be found in this Province; I mean that class who are commonly known and appreciated as the "Cushy aristocracy." They for the most part consist of individuals "born of poor but honest parents," and who "by hard work, tight bargains, and chance enterprise have asked and scraped together" a moderate competency; sadly defective in mental culture they cannot appreciate any of the adornments of life, and are therefore never subjected to the expense of preparing them,—thus the natural bent of such people, (and "what is bred in the bone, &c.") urges them to hold on to what they have got, and to catch what they can. Like all little minded folk, they remind us of the cabbage, which no sooner attains rotundity of proportion than it vigorously throws out its broad, horizontal leaves in order to hide the ground from which it sprang.

Unlike the Prince these cod-fish aristocracy are repulsive in manner, supercilious, overbearing and haughty, mistaking impudence for dignity, and excessive vulgarity in language for gentlemanly ease in social conversation. Such a people should derive a lesson from what was observed in the Son of our Queen; and in order to induce them to take this course, I shall conclude with a short anecdote, which is related of Coleridge, a man of great learning and of the keenest observation.

A widowed lady of title married her footman; the fortunate husband possessed a good deal of address—for a footman—but no power of conversation. He luckily advised with Coleridge, who visited the house of his former mistress. Dress in a full suit of black, wear a white choker, and say nothing—was the earnest recommendation.

—[Observer.]

A wag says that a Miss is, now-a-days, in circumference, "as good as a mile."

Science versus Empiricism.

It is doubtful if in the whole range of language there be a question which admits of such an infinity of answers as, "what are the benefits which science confers upon us, and how does it render the powers of nature the servants of man?" Each member of that radiant system above, forever hidden from the naked eye in the far-receding immensities of space, hurries down responsive to the telescopic call. The microscope brings to us from a single ocean drop a myriad of respondents, who from the unaided powers of vision are impenetrably curtailed. One benefit which we derive from these functions of the telescope and microscope, did they perform no more important ones, is that in thus extending our view to limits otherwise unattainable, even were they not to confer any practical advantage upon us,—they spread out new fields in which to let revel unbounded admiration of a Power which can thus form

"A mighty chain of beings, lessening down
From infinite perfection to the brink
Of dreary nothing."

Wherever civilisation has taken up her abode, even though it be a plain one, the beneficial effects of modern science present on every side most expressive answers to the same interrogation; not confining themselves to the perception of one sense alone, but compelling the recognition of all. When thus interrogated, every electric telegraph would in disdain spread such a question thro' the length and breadth of the land as scarcely breathed; every "iron horse" would utter an indignant snort,—every steamboat would give a shriller whistle,—every gas-chimney would send forth a denser volume. 'T would be an endless task to go on thus enumerating the various receptions which such an interrogatory would meet, and the unfeigned responses it would call forth; at every step the way would seem to thicken, and to lead us farther from our more immediate purpose, which is to show what are the effects of a subject, or the thorough knowledge of a subject obtained from principles firmly established and continually confirmed,—in contradistinction to those produced by empiricism, that arbitrary knowledge which is gained by personal experience alone, and which consequently is subject to so many fallacies arising from narrowness of observation and every kind of change. The principles of true science are conclusions founded upon purely philosophical experiments borne out by the accumulated and concurrent testimony of men in every clime; ever ready to be tested anew, and patent to all. On the other hand those of empiricism are vague and unsatisfactory; based upon no general rules, they are the results of individual experience, and must therefore be influenced by the restrictions of time and place which are almost infinite.

Perhaps we can allude no better illustration of this contrast than is afforded by the modern physician and the contemporary quack. The former, acting upon the well recognised principles of his science, and thoroughly acquainted with their workings, encounters disease, and applies his remedies after a careful consideration of the peculiar type with which he may have to deal—of the constitution of his patient—and of the influence which climate is likely to exert in the matter; he awaits the result with watchful care, ready at every turn to change his mode of treatment and adopt that which seems best suited to the altered course of affairs. The latter, mayhap with oceans of pills between him and the recipient of his preparations, regardless of every circumstance which to the former is a subject of minute attention and careful study, is indifferent as to the cause, the nature, or effect of the disease—whether it be a violent epidemic or a slight indisposition—with a self-sufficiency and arrogance unequalled, prescribes a sovereign balm, a panacea for "all the ills that flesh is heir to." The one labors with the purpose of promoting the true interests of his fellow-men, of attaining a respectable position in his profession,—and of gaining an honorable competency; the other, actuated by no such worthy motives, under the semblance of benefiting humanity by the ingestion of a cure-all, seeks only to enrich himself, and multiply his ill-gotten wealth, too often at the expense of his fellow-being's health, the greatest boon which God has bestowed upon him.

This is no fancy sketch, nor offspring of an overreached imagination, nor yet the subject-matter of a day dream; but it is one of those unbending realities which the world outrides upon, as in common, everyday life; and is an instance of credulity in this "cool, calculating world," which, to an educated mind, seems unaccountable.

A London alderman was heard to remark that he didn't "kill much mind living upon hashies during Lent, but that as for the sackcloth, he'd only take the first half of it.

European Intelligence.

FURTHER POINT, Aug. 14.—The Anglo-Saxon left Liverpool 2d and Londonderry 3d.

The general news possesses no feature of special interest.

The *Times* strongly advocates the establishment of country rifle meetings in connection with the National Rifle Association. This would permanently popularize the weapon. When the use of the rifle is as popular as cricket or boating, there will be no fear of the volunteer regiments falling into decay. Already a beginning has been made. A meeting of the Berkshire volunteers for rifle shooting for prizes, combined with other sports, will take place in Windsor Park on the 30th of September. Every county in England should follow the example.

The *Times* says nobody has heard Lord Palmerston say that he either will resign or dissolve Parliament upon the paper duty. It will only be a sham fight, got up to resemble a real one. The Tory opposition does not want to kill the Whig Cabinet, and the Whig Cabinet does not intend to be killed. The case is one in which every member may vote according to his own conscience, without regard to what may befall either the Ministry or Parliament. If the Ministry should really be beaten, it will very soon be found out that a question may be worth fighting for, and yet not important enough to resign upon.

The *Star* reminds the supporters of free trade principles that the maintenance of the present duty on foreign paper will be simply a maintenance of protection for the English paper maker.

The *Chronicle* says it is notorious that the Conservatives are not prepared to take office. Their only prospect at present is to deprive the Ministry of Mr. Gladstone's services. We are to break faith with France, that Mr. Disraeli may have revenge on his successful opponent.

The *Herald*, referring to the majority on the fortification bill last night, says it is the first time the present session that the government has succeeded in carrying a measure that commands the assent of all the reasonable men in the country.

The *Herald* states that arrangement had been made by Mr. Chaffers of a character to prevent the confusion which the announcement of his sudden death might cause. Every precaution had been made to provide assistance in the emergency of a run on the Bank of England higher than customary. The accounts of the Bank are in perfect order, and its position is most satisfactory.

PARIS, Friday.—The *Moniteur* publishes the text of the Convention agreed upon at Messina by General Cialdini and Col. Medici. It is merely a military convention for the evacuation of Sicily from motives of humanity.

Correspondence from Genoa reduces the number of military executions said to have been ordered by Garibaldi after the battle of Melazzo to six. The victims were shot as assassins, not as combatants.

The loss of the Sicilian and Italian volunteers at the battle of Melazzo is now estimated at very little less than one thousand men, and a heavy proportion of it was sustained by Garibaldi's best corps.

PARIS, Friday.—All the powers have agreed upon the conditions of a European intervention in Syria. A conference will assemble at three o'clock to sign a convention in reference to the measures to be taken in common.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed today at 93½ a 93¾ for money and account. New Treasuries 92½ a 94.

Persia arrived at New York, 15th, with Liverpool dates 4th.

Twelve thousand European troops, one half French, to be sent to Syria, agreeably to protocol signed by Great Powers.

Neapolitans are to evacuate Sicily. It is said that Garibaldi is preparing to transport troops to mainland.

China advises state that the rebels were approaching on Shanghai, which creates great panic.

Canton tea market dull.

LONDON, Saturday. Consols 93½ a 94½. Manchester advices unfavorable.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday. Weather unfavorable for crops.

Flour quiet at 27 a 30s. Corn more at advance of 6 to 9d. Little change in other markets.

Steamer Parana left Galway on the 7th. P. M., arrived at St. John's N. F., on the 14 at noon.

Ministry carried paper duty resolution by 53 majority.

TURIN, 2d.—1000 Volunteers left today for Sicily; 5000 more would leave on the 4th; 2500 more have been conveyed by sea. It is stated that two Neapolitan regiments have mutinied to the cry of: Viva Garibaldi!

15,000 of Garibaldi's Volunteers have already landed in Calabria. It was expected he would soon advance on Naples, whether he had been summoned.

New 5 per cent. Sardinian Loan for 6,000,000 been formally announced for home subscription at expected price, eight.

Parana had 150 passengers.

ADDITIONAL BY THE PERSIA. Lord Brougham, in the House of Lords on the 3d, presented a petition from the anti-slavery society, praying that immediate steps be taken to compel Spain to carry out her engagements for the suppression of the slave trade.

Advices from Damascus to the 17th July, announce that the massacre had ended.

The Kurds and the Bedouins had retired into the interior, but the Christians were still concealing themselves.

Fuad Pacha arrived at Beyrout on the 17th.

Sir Henry Bulwer had advised the Porte to recall the Grand Vizier.

The *Courier de Paris*, an opposition journal, has been suppressed.

The Convention at Messina stipulates that 4000 Neapolitan soldiers shall guard the citadel, and the city is not to be bombarded unless Garibaldi attacks the citadel. The outer forts are to be occupied by Medici.

Garibaldi, on entering Messina, was received with great enthusiasm.

LONDON, Aug.—A popular movement had taken place at Arpino, in the Papal States, but it had been suppressed.

The Neapolitan troops were being directed on Calabria.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The *Patrie* says the regiments intended for Syria left Chalons yesterday. Four steamboats left Toulon yesterday to embark the troops.

Great agitation prevails in Jeddah, Candia and Arabia.

NAPLES, Aug. 3.—The city is tranquil.

ROME, July 31.—At the disturbance in Arpino, the people shouted for Garibaldi.

Lamorieciere sent troops to Terracina.

The English Parliament had agreed to vote £2,000,000 for fortification.

Garibaldi has forwarded the following address to the people of Sheffield, England:—

"*Human and Free Minded Men*—I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of the 'Address' you have unanimously adopted in your meeting, held on the 11th of June in your Townhall. Free Italy, that is now struggling with such self-denial as to strike with astonishment and terror her enemies for the redemption of her children still groaning under the scourge of thralldom, requests me to express the feeling of her dearest gratitude to the brave sons of England. No people in Europe better than British people can watch with greater interest the progress of Italian exertions and Italian welfare. England, the land of true liberty, cannot but sympathize with a people so long oppressed under the most ferocious tyranny, and now vindicating their right among free nations. Sicily has given the noble example of legal insurrection. She had a right to the assistance of her free Italian countrymen. The assistance did not fail. She is now free, and I am proud to have contributed to the result of this noble cause. Screened by God's help and protection we shall go forward. Do not let diplomacy interfere with us, and Italy will be to the Italians. Italy will be united, independent, free, and a deserving sister to Old England. Remember me and my countrymen to the noble and generous British people, and believe me, Truly yours,

Palermo, July 13." J. GARIBALDI.

POLAR EXPEDITION.—Commander Maury has addressed a letter to Lord Wrottesley, which was read at the recent meeting of the British Association, at Oxford, in which he proposes an expedition, to start from Melbourne, for the purpose of investigating the continent surrounding the South Pole. He thinks the circumstances which favor the existence of an open sea at the North Pole, are not so strong and direct as the proofs and indications of a mild polar climate in the Antarctic regions. He promises to do all in his power to promote the sailing of a South Polar exploring expedition from the United States.

His Royal Highness presented to Lady Bannerman, on the morning of his departure a beautiful bracelet set with emeralds and diamonds; and also engraved portraits of his Royal sisters and brothers, remarking that the portraits of the Queen and the Prince Consort, which had been placed in his room at Government House, were the same which he intended to have left with the others. We believe also that His Royal Highness has placed at the disposal of the Governor donations of £50 stg. each to the Church of England Asylum for widows and orphans, and the Benevolent Irish Society; also £100 for boat races by the fishermen of St. John's and Harbor Grace—the particulars of which to be settled by a committee of several gentlemen in both places. £50 was also distributed among some indigent persons and families. The last words that H. R. Highness expressed to Sir Alexander and Lady Bannerman on the wharf after thanking them for their kindness at Government House, were, "I have been much gratified by the enthusiastic reception I have met with, and wish the people to know and believe that I shall never forget Newfoundland. We are glad to record that His Royal Highness extended the Royal clemency to seven prisoners confined to our Penitentiary—four for larceny—one for assault—one for petty forgery, and one (a woman) for disorderly conduct—all of whom have been accordingly liberated."—*N. S. Paper.*

The *Halifax Reporter* says that a patent has been granted to the Prince of Wales the powers of a Viceroy during his visit to Canada, and that it was despatched from England last week. H. R. Highness will thus have the same right of conferring the honor of Knighthood that is possessed by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which is by simply giving the accolade.

A VETERAN MAN OF SCIENCE.—At the late meeting of the English Scientific Association, the venerable Sir David Brewster was present, and read two papers, indicating no falling off in the vigor of his mind with his advanced years.

The Ataphes and Chyrennes, who were

ITEMS.

H. M. S. *Styx*, on her passage from Hantsport to this port, on Sunday morning, got in collision with sch. "Active," of Pabuco, and cut her down nearly to the water's edge. Crew saved. Vessel towed into Shelburne. —*Halifax Reporter.*

THE EASTERN CITY on her trip to St. John two weeks ago, when about ten miles N. N. E. of Thatcher's Island, ran upon a whale, the effect of the collision being to knock off the forefoot of the steamer, and causing her to leak slightly. The accident happened thus: A school of five whales were in sight playing about, when suddenly one of them rose just before the bow, and was struck on the side about two-thirds of the way back from the head, causing quite a shock to the vessel. The whale dove instantly, and not being seen again was supposed to be killed. It was a large whale, judged by those who saw it to be 75 ft long. A few minutes after another whale was seen coming toward the vessel at great speed, and it was expected that the creature would attack the steamer, but at about two lengths distance it suddenly "dove" and disappeared. —*Nova.*

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT IN THE SHIPPING BUSINESS.—The Boston Advertiser of the 13th says the market for all classes of ship property is very firm, and the value gradually appreciating, as remunerative employment is now offered to bottoms of all sizes. Small vessels suitable for the coasting trade are wanted, and rates of freight to all our Southern ports with increased offerings, tend upward. Deal ships are in great request but cannot be had, grain freight paying better, and the voyages more desirable.

—26 has been refused from Quebec to London. The activity in shipments of breadstuffs to British ports continues, and rates are again higher, suitable vessels being readily taken up with a constantly improving tendency.

The Japanese say that the art of printing, as now used, has been practised in Japan for 300 years, and that a description of printing has been known for 600 years. Tobacco has been in use for 260 years.

The landed property of Russian nobility is mortgaged to the amount of \$308,000,000. Of this amount the Bank of Moscow has \$154,000,000 loaned on 662 estates; and the Bank of St. Petersburg \$105,500,000 on 7941 estates.

CRINOLINE.—Few persons imagine the extent of trade in crinoline wire. For about three years past the consumption of wire by the crinoline workers in this country has not been far from one hundred tons per week. The wire is of steel, and the price has ranged from fifteen to thirty cents per pound. At the average—twenty-two cents—the yearly consumption amounts to \$2,464,000. A few months since the orders to first hands greatly diminished, and fears were apprehended by the wiremakers that the harvest was over. But the fall was caused by an overstock in the hands of crinoline makers, who had ordered too freely. At present the demand is as active as ever, and prices are advancing. The ladies will be surprised to know how much this part of their dress costs in the aggregate, and think what a weight they carry.

VALUABLE COPPER MINE.—We have seen samples of copper ore brought from a tract of land in the middle settlement of Lockaber, near Polesen's Lake, County of Sydney. Some of these specimens have been taken from a large boulder of half a ton weight lying on the surface; some have been found under the surface. Their properties have been tested by Mr. Fraser, chemist, of this city, who informs us that they indicate a large and valuable deposit of copper in the locality to which we have referred. These samples can be seen at the Exchange Reading Room in this city. —*Halifax Reporter.*

ANOTHER SLAVER BROUGHT HOME.—The brig *Thos. Achon* arrived at this port last evening from the coast of Africa, in charge of Master Nathaniel Green, she having been captured on the 27th of June by the United States steamer *Mystic*, on the supposition that she was a slaver. The American Lloyd's *Journal Register* says the *Thos. Achon* belongs to Messrs. Yates Porterfield & Co. of this city. She was cleared in this city, on the 27th of March last, by J. M. Parker, for Rio Janeiro, under the command of Captain Parker. —*New York Herald.*

DANVILLE, Pa., Aug. 15.—The bridge over the canal at this place fell this morning while 200 persons were on it, witnessing the performance of a man named Carr, on a wire stretched across the canal. Several were severely hurt. Two children were taken out of the canal lifeless, but were subsequently resuscitated. A child is missing.

ST. JOSEPH, Aug. 14.—Denver city advices of Aug. 7 state that the U. S. troops from Fort Kearney and Reilly had a battle with the Kiowas, near Bent's Fort, about 24th July. They demanded of the Indians those who had committed the late outrages, and on their refusal to give them up, attacked them. Five of the Indians were killed and thirteen wounded. The latter were left at Bent's Fort, and the troops proceeded down the Arkansas river. Bent fearing an attack sent a messenger to recall the troops. The Indians, in the meantime, catching him away from Fort, attacked him and scalped him leaving him for dead, but he managed to return to the Fort, and will probably recover. Bent having but a small supply of provisions and fearing trouble released the prisoners. The Ataphes and Chyrennes, who were

lately in Denver, are now encamped around the Fort, and promise to protect Bent from the Kiowas.

GULF STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A despatch from New Orleans states that on Saturday last there was a violent storm in the vicinity of New Orleans, which caused immense damage to property besides the loss of many lives. At Procterville the terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railroad, the water rose over 12 feet submerging the entire place and carrying away every house with the exception of one. It is added that between 35 and 40 lives were lost. The steamer *Bienville*, from Havana, arrived at New Orleans on Monday having experienced a terrific hurricane in the Gulf, and was compelled to lay to for 18 hours.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, AUG. 22, 1850.

A celebrated French author has said that "men are never so ridiculous from the qualities which belong to them, as from those which they pretend to have;" this truth has been manifested in the conduct of some, would-be great men towards the members of the "Fourth Estate," the Press, during the visit of the Prince of Wales to this Province. It appears that the English, American, and Colonial representatives of the Press, were at the station grounds in St. John when the Prince was about to leave for Rothsay, there being only two cars, one for the Prince and suite, the other for the members of the Government and Legislature, Mr. Thos. McHenry, (editor of the *Christian Visitor*), very kindly interested himself in their behalf; a member of the Government was asked "if the 'Press' would be permitted to go out by that train," to which an evasive answer was returned; soon after, another member of the Gov't, the hon. PETER MITCHELL, was passing, when the same question was put to him, and he at once, in a thoroughly independent and courteous reply, said, "certainly; take your friends into that car"—the one provided for the members of the Legislature. After reaching Rothsay station, they found but one steamer—the one engaged to convey the Prince, suite, and members of the Legislature to Fredericton. It was necessary they should be at Fredericton when the Prince landed; to his honor, be it mentioned, the hon. Mr. Mitchell told the gentlemen of the Press to step on board the Prince's steamer; just as they were about doing so, a newly-fledged commanding officer of Militia, a problematical gentleman, no doubt one of the "cod-fish aristocracy," roared out—"no one is allowed to go on board the Prince's steamer but the members of the Legislature." What makes this little great man more ridiculous is the fact that he had no more right to say who should, or should not go on board the steamer than any other bystander. "The Press," however, did go on board, as the hon. Mr. Mitchell said "pay no attention to any one, you are all right." During the passage to Fredericton Gen. Bruce requested to be introduced to a member of the Press, as he wished to obtain some Provincial information; Mr. Mitchell at once introduced our friend Mr. McHenry, who says in the *Visitor*—

"Gen. Bruce made himself exceedingly agreeable and popular, by his urban and affable demeanour, and he took especial notice and paid marked attention to the gentlemen of the Press; we had the honor of an introduction to him, and he at once remarked that 'the Press governs us all in England as well as in the Colonies,' &c. It was quite amusing to notice with what wonderful regard for the Press some of our great men were suddenly inspired."

The Editor again says:—

"We were pleased to notice an invitation from one of the Prince's suite to some of these gentlemen (of the Press) to take passage from Prince Edward's Island to Canada, on one of the ships of the Royal Squadron."

We are pleased that this little piece of official exclusiveness was attempted to be practised, as it will have the double effect of teaching those officials in the Provinces who hold their rank from the people to respect the Press in all coming time, and—it will unite the members of the Press of all political shades, in upholding their dignity, and maintaining that position to which they are entitled, and which is acknowledged in the Mother Country.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—The docket is being cleared off; in the cause Douglas & Westcott vs. Drury et alii, the Jury did not agree; we have rarely heard so fine a display of forensic eloquence as Mr. G. J. Thomson's closing address to the Jury; although rather lengthy, occupying an hour in delivery, he was listened to with marked attention by a crowded court.

Calder vs. Flagg.—action for slander.—Verdict for plaintiff, £10 damages; this cause afforded some amusement owing to the nature of the evidence.

Moore & Johnson vs. Garrity & Marsh. Put off.

The criminal case, Queen vs. Campbell—was decided on Friday last; the prisoner's counsel made an eloquent appeal in his behalf, but the jury found him guilty. Sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

Pauls vs. Healy, action of ejectment.—Verdict for plaintiff.

GRAPES.—We thank Mr. Joseph Donald for a large and ripe bunch of Isabella grapes grown in his graperies, at the Ledge. They were delicious, and quite equal to any imported from the States. Mr. Donald's nursery contains a large variety of young fruit trees of the best description, which he sells at moderate prices, with the decided advantage of their being acclimated, and sure to grow with the least care. He also keeps for sale—roses, bulbs, roots, and flowers of the best description.

The Revd. Richard Vereker has been appointed Roman Catholic Priest for this Parish. Rev. Mr. Vereker was stationed here several years ago, when he was deservedly respected by his parishioners.

We have been requested to call the attention of the Commissioners to the dangerous state of the streets through which the Railway drain runs from the barrack hill; the drain in several places is left open.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW FOR JULY.—Republished by L. Scott & Co., 51 Gold Street, New York. Price \$3 per annum.

The present number contains an unusual variety of articles—no less than twelve—on the subjects of the most striking interest in the literary and political world. Our readers cannot be too often reminded of the practice of this and the other leading reviews of giving prompt attention to the topics of the day and by their deliberation and research correcting the hasty impulses of the moment. The mere titles of the principal articles in this number of the Edinburgh are sufficiently attractive, and need no comment from us to indicate their scope or purport. It is enough to say that they are all subjects on which information by a competent authority is very acceptable; and if any one wishes to make further research he will generally find numerous indications of authorities by reference to which he may verify or correct the statements and arguments of the reviewer. The titles referred to are as follows: *Cherisher on the probable Fall in the Value of Gold*; *Latest Geological Discoveries*; *The Patriarchy of St. Peter*; *Mrs. Grote's Memoir of Ary Scheffer*; *Prince Dolgoroukov on Russia and Serf Emancipation*; *Correspondence of Humboldt and Varnhagen von Ense*; *Cardinal Mai's Edition of the Vatican Codex*.—It may be as well to remark that this number commences a volume; and though each is perfect in itself, and subscriptions may be made at any time, yet there is an obvious propriety and convenience in securing complete volumes.

Price of one Review \$3 a year. Price of the four Reviews, \$12. "Blackwood" and the four Reviews, \$10.

THE SPINDLE CITY.

LOWELL AND ITS INDUSTRY.—The growth of Lowell, Mass., as a manufacturing place, wholly within the last forty years is almost unexampled in history, and the result is a working model of skill, energy, labor and capital combined to produce wonderful results. At the present time there are twelve corporations with an aggregate capital of \$15,000,000, owning fifty-two factory buildings, containing over four hundred thousand spindles and twelve thousand looms, with other machinery in proportion; employing eighty-seven hundred women and forty-two hundred men; manufacturing yearly more than one hundred million yards of cotton cloth, twenty-five million yards of calico, twenty million yards of bleached and dyed goods, one and a half million yards of woolen cloth, and over a million yards of carpetings. Think of a strip of cotton cloth a yard wide and two hundred miles long, made daily! Enough in a year to go twice round the globe, with each five thousand miles long to tie with. The annual consumption of material is immense; viz: forty million pounds of wool; five thousand tons of wrought and cast iron, thirty thousand tons of hard coal; twenty-seven thousand bushels of charcoal; eight thousand gallons of oil; sixteen hundred cords of wood; thirteen hundred barrels of flour; a like amount of starch with great quantities of soap, teasels and dye-stuffs in addition. Private enterprise has also been busy; and prominent in this respect stands the vast chemical laboratory of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., where enormous quantities of their invaluable preparations, *Cherry Pectoral Pills*, *Ague Cure* and *Sarsaparilla*, with a world-wide reputation for the relief of suffering humanity, are yearly made for sale in all lands where the sun shines. This firm prints more than four millions of Almanacs yearly, on an automatic self-feeding press, printing both sides of a sheet at the same time; the greatest issue of any work in any language. Among other things of note in any Lowell, St. Anne's church contains a more complete chime of bells (11) than any other in this country with the single exception of that just erected at Cambridge, Mass. The Lowell Machine

Shop is one of the oldest in the country, building of locomotives; and the pioneer roads in America is that between Lowell and Boston, opened for passenger travel in 1835. of the great industrial centres of N. E. cannot fail to be a place of great interest to the traveller, and a personal inspection of its resources and capacity for producing the various for which it is famed will well repay a visit.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAB. Steamship Arabia arrived off at 4 P. M., on Sunday.

News unimportant. Indian loan millions announced.

Four hundred arrests made at Delhi. Immediate trial, and execution if guilty. City tranquil. The Sultan's return is returning.

Garibaldi still at Messina preparing to sail on main land. Paris Bourse 68 1/2.

BRITAIN. In Commons Sir C. Wood gave resolution authorizing Secretary for Foreign Affairs to raise three millions for service of Government.

Lord John Russell explained proposition for making Spain one of our Powers. Movement initiated by Lord Salisbury. Portugal and Sardinia so to be added. Great Powers, considering concert of powers had intended to preserve peace of Europe.

The British Gov't were of opinion was not undesirable to make some moral force of Europe.

The Bill providing for fortification considerable opposition was passed reading.

Mr. Laing moved a vote of £60, 10 months subsidy to the Galway Contested that Parliament could hold its assent to contract, however the agreement originally might have been moved a rejection of the denounced the contract as a gigantic job.

Sir J. Baring also condemned the Disraeli, Roebuck, and others, defied contract. Amendment lost, 59 and 59. Subsidy then agreed to, and vote passed.

Bright reopened this subject of ties and condemned the Government quiet acquiescence in action of I urged the House to do something to act the evil influence of the courts.

Lord Palmerston thought the simply considered and expressed that the country was satisfied with the action of the Government.

Lord John Russell in reply to Sir J. Baring said that England would take intervention in Syria, matters would be from the squadron if necessary had great hopes that the energy would speedily restore tranquility and such proceedings unnecessary.

Capt. Young, of the Arctic writes that he finds the Bay 1 Farol Islands, perfectly adapted for a Telegraph Cable.

FRANCE.—Bourse, flat and Monthly returns of the Bank of France increase of cash nearly 25,000 francs.

SYRIA.—Several additional troops quitted France for Syria.

Latest despatches from Damascus that Fuad Pacha had 400 persons concerned in "massa tried by extraordinary commiss found guilty they would be executed. Arrests peacefully effected.

Other important arrests expected. Threatened outbreak has been in Solonica and Aleppo.

Constantinople advices confirm ery of a conspiracy against the guard of the Grand Vizier. Su of high standing compromised.

powder prohibited in Constantinople.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—Count uncle of King of Naples, had written to Prince Carignano, in which he expressed his adherence to principle of I and readiness to hail Victor Kin.

Garibaldi preparing for descent blage of foreign troops continued.

Garibaldi volunteers in Ca organising revolution in mountain Consols 93 1/8 to 93 1/4. Broadside firm. Provisions very dull. Market favorable. Bullion in Bank of England £297,000. Demand in money market.

LATEST. LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—St. "Gang Africa, founded off Madeira. Capt missing. Calcutta and China mails, sailed on Friday. No dates or parti

HALIFAX, Aug. 18.—Great East half past four. Exhibits this even morning at six o'clock.

The "Great Eastern" left Halifax morning, 19th inst., for Milford Haven at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Montreal Witness says that the Grand Trunk Railway are approaching a crisis, and it is gen

erated that the whole concern will be sold for debt. Had the road been managed with economy might have been avoided. They believe in the minds of practical that it might have been made all, for little more than half of cost, the balance being expended heads of jobbing, bribery, shav

ruption generally.

