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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1860.

Vol 27

European Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

Prince of Wales and Suite arrived Home short of Provisions after a boisterous Passage.

Arabia left Liverpool 17th, Queenstown, 18th, arrived at Halifax 4 P. M. 27th.

Barzain—Details of return voyage of the Prince of Wales show lead winds and bad weather all the way; vessels were within day's sail of England 6th, when a heavy gale prevented further progress. Had only another week's provisions on board, and Royal party for last few days lived on salt and preserved provisions, landed all well. Prince reached Windsor Castle, evening 15th.

Return of Prince is theme of congratulatory Editorials in Press generally, and reiteration of warm compliments to American people.

Times says Prince while showing feelings of true born Englishman has elicited feelings of all true born Americans, and so brought the two faces to face and made them feel they are brothers.

Empress Eugenia arrived in London 14th, remained there two days in strictest incognito; visits Scotland in hope of restoring impaired health.

Bishop of Worcester is dead.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.—Bank of England Minimum, was advanced on 15th to six, although no gold was withdrawn that day and none since. Movement was telegraphed to Bank of France and contemplated additional withdrawal of gold was suspended.

Australian gold, value £570,000 sterling, arrived 16th, was immediately bought for Bank of France; this temporarily prevented further withdrawal from Bank of England.

There was more confidence in financial circles on Friday, and funds slightly improved—closing firm. Discount market continued at present anxious—uncertain appearance. No business done below bank minimum. Money calls six one half—was lowest rate. Three months' paper not negotiable below seven, and six months' eight per cent.

Amount of business at Bank on Friday, although not amounting to pressure, was large. Stock Exchange, rate for short loans, Government security, was about 4.

Paris advices say, although pressure for gold on Bank France continued, that establishment decided not to raise rate discount above four half for present. Though Bank of France would continue to obtain gold supplies from England, but Times City article maintains no need of uneasiness, the drain on Bank France since last statement immaterial.

Express Mail Train from Glasgow for London ran into Cattle Train, on Trent Valley Railroad—nine persons and 30 head cattle killed.

CHINA.—Paris Moniteur asserts that latest telegram from Sir Hope Grant fully authorizes hope that fresh recourse to arms not be necessary for China.

Later by the Arabia.

The following comes additional by mail from Queenstown.

It is asserted from Rome that the Emperor of Austria requests the Pope to receive seven thousand additional troops. The Austrian Gazette says that England henceforth will be represented at Vienna by an Ambassador Plenipotentiary instead of an Envoy, and Lord Bloomfield will be appointed.

Paris "Pays" says Sardinia has claimed the cannon taken from the Neapolitan disarmed in Papal Territory, but Gen Guyon declines to give a definite answer.

Calcutta and China mails per steamer Ceylon arrived at Southampton.

Saturday 17th. Paris Bourse flat rates closed at 69.95.

London 18th.—The United States minister, Mr. Dallas, Lord Palmerston, and Lord and Lady John Russell are on a visit to her Majesty at Windsor.

The Observer remarks that the invitation of the American minister to Windsor so soon after the arrival of the Prince of Wales in company with the heads of the Government is a proof and grateful acknowledgment of the hospitality of the President, and the attention and the enthusiasm upon the head of the British Throne exhibited by all ranks and classes of people of the United States.

WEST INDIES.—Georgetown, Demerara papers to October 19th, furnish the following items:—

Hon. Robert S. Walcott, member of the Council, had died at Barbadoes, aged 78.

Bridgetown was infested with thieves, who had stripped nearly every house of its copper gutters and roofing.

Murders were on the increase at Trinidad, mostly perpetrated by Coolies, while other crimes were fearfully prevalent. Some few arrests had been made.

At Antigua there was some little excitement relative to the sudden departure of a merchant leaving large liabilities.

A French brig had arrived at Georgetown with 112 immigrants for Madaira.

Mr. LINCOLN'S POSITION.—The N. Y. Post has a letter from Springfield, which is said to be reliable, in which the writer says of Mr. Lincoln:—

"He believes his success is only a public pretext for what has long been preparing; that no declaration of his upon slavery or other questions could change reasonable purposes already announced, but would be simply an evidence of timidity. 'I know,' said he, 'the justness of my intentions, and the utter groundlessness of the pretended fears of men who are filling the country with clamor. If I go into the Presidency, they will find me as I am upon record—nothing less nothing more.' Those who know his conscientious steadfastness of purpose have no doubt that he will, as President, adopt such a policy as a proper regard for the whole country dictates; and that he will pursue it firmly, persistently, and if necessary, obdurately, to the end."

OBITUARY.—The widow of the late Hon. Peter McGill, who has been for many years a resident in England, having heard of the precarious state in which her husband was lying, sailed in the next steamer in the hope of being at his bedside before he breathed his last. In this, however, she was disappointed. She was herself taken ill on her arrival in New York, and died in Brooklyn on Sunday last. She did not long survive her deceased and lamented husband.

The remains of the deceased lady was carried to Christ Church Cathedral yesterday; and afterwards removed for interment to the Mount Royal Cemetery.—[Montreal Pilot.]

The Origin of Plants.

Should the following record interest our readers as it has us, it will fully repay the space it occupies in our columns:—

Madder came from the East.

Celery originated in Germany.

The chestnut came from Italy.

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Celery originated in Germany.

The chestnut came from Italy.

The onion originated in Egypt.

Tobacco is a native of Virginia.

The nettle is a native of Europe.

The citron is a native of Greece.

The poppy originated in the East.

Oats originated in North America.

Rye came originally from Siberia.

Parsley was first known in Sardinia.

The pear and apple are from Europe.

Spinach was first cultivated in Arabia.

The sunflower was brought from Peru.

The mulberry tree originated in Persia.

The gourd is probably an eastern plant.

The walnut and the peach came from Persia.

The horse-chestnut is a native of Thibet.

The cucumber came from the East Indies.

The quince came from the Island of Crete.

The radish is a native of China and Japan.

Pears are supposed to be of Egyptian origin.

The garden beans came from the East Indies.

The garden cress is from Egypt and the East.

Horseradish came from the south of Europe.

The Zealand flax shows its origin by its name.

The coriander grows wild near the Mediterranean.

The dyer's weed is peculiar to southern Germany.

The Jerusalem artichoke is a Brazilian product.

Hemp is a native of Persia and the East Indies.

The cranberry is a native of Europe and America.

The parsnip is supposed to be a native of Arabia.

The potato is a well known native of Peru and Mexico.

The current had gosseberry came from Southern Europe.

Rape seed and cabbage grow wild in Sicily and Naples.

Ruckwheat came originally from Siberia and Tartary.

Barley was found in the mountains of Himalaya.

Writers of undeniable respectability say that the cereals and others of these edible productions grow spontaneously in that portion of Tartary east of the Belar Tagh and north of the Himalaya mountains.

Mr. J. B. Gough is lecturing in Boston, on "Social Responsibilities" and "Life in London."

What is the Price.

BY MRS. GEORGE WASHINGTON WYLLS.

You're going to enter into the matrimonial state, are you, Mr. Brown? And you think you are coming into possession of an angel?

Yes, but angels cost money. Did it ever occur to you what an expensive article your fashionable young wife was likely to prove? Bless your unsophisticated soul! you're no more idea of than you have of the price of onions, or the market value of a wash-tub. You'll find out one day, however to your grief.

Two or three stout Irish girls to wait on her—a French maid to arrange her hair—fifty dollar silks and camel-hair shawls to make her female friends envious, and half a dozen bonnets per annum—white kid gloves and silver card-cases—why, you deluded young man, she'll throw money out with her ringed and lily-white fingers faster by the bushel, than you can shovel it in with a spade! You don't believe it? Let us make a rough estimate, then of what she will cost in full promenade costume.

Bonnet (a love of a thing, the sweetest white chip, and such a bargain) fifteen dollars. India shawl (of course you won't be such a brute as to expect your wife to wear common cashmere or broche, just like the butcher's better half) only seventy-five, the cheapest thing in New York! Dress an eleven-dollar silk, forty-five dollars, including the trimmings and the poorly paid labor of the hollow creaked dressmaker; Valenciennes collar and sleeves, twenty-five; cunning little heeled gaiter boots, three; gloves, one; Etruscan bracelet, fifty (you expect your wife to dress like other women don't you, and every body has Etruscan bracelets); brooch and earrings in Italian cameo, thirty; enamelled watch and chain, seventy-five; card-case, twenty; a "duck" of a Chantilly veil, ten; embroidered handkerchief, eight; lace parasol, lined with lavender silk, ten; crimoline, three; and other "belongings" lace-edged and sumptuously decorated, about ten, as near as a body can venture to guess. Now all this is an exceedingly moderate assessment—there are probably as many who exceed it as fall short of it. How much do you suppose it amounts to, my good Mr. Brown? Well, your angel in the simple matter plumage for this occasion, costs you not far from four hundred dollars. Yes, you open your eyes and twirl your mustaches in that incredulous sort of way, do you suppose we don't know all about it? Yes, and when the bills come in you will remember our words of warning? You're doing a remarkably foolish thing when you marry one of these camellia-japonica divinities, white-handed, helpless, and knowing just about as much of real life, every day life as a canary bird might be expected to understand. If we were a man, we should as soon think of marrying a frail hot-house plant, one of the delicate sprigs of the ornamental.

Give us the apple blossom type of woman—sunny, cheerful and useful—something equal to every emergency, from washing day to a Fifth Avenue soiree—something that understands the handling of a broom, and knows what a kitchen poker is made for, and can calculate to a nicety the exact amount of mince-meat requisite in a model pie, besides liking a bit of fun as well as the next woman, and possessing a pretty weakness for lively books and spicy newspapers? That is the article for our money.

A wife who would select gingham instead of silk, when she went shopping, and freshen up her old bonnet with a bunch of satin violets and a new ribbon instead of paying an extravagant price for the latest Paris fooleries, not because she hadn't a woman's natural penchant for such things, but because she wanted to save money—because her little head was full of schemes some day to contribute something toward releasing her husband from the bondage and drudgery of the desk or counter? Do you suppose the value of such a wife can be counted in gold pieces? Let your satin-robed doll sweep contemptuously past her on Broadway, Mr. Brown—time will prove which is the best instrument.

Only, before you purchase the useless jeweled toy, think twice about it. Ask yourself soberly and reasonably, "what is the price? Can I afford it?" or it may be the dearest bargain you ever made in your life! Life Illustrated.

One of the elephants connected with a menagerie, now wintering at Norwalk, Ct., got out of the barn the other night, by breaking down the doors, passed across a field, walked off with a gate, went to a house and rapped on the window, sending the family flying out of the door through fright, and then helped herself to a heap of apples in the yard. Her keeper appeared and the huge animal quietly followed him to her quarters with her trunk full of pippins.

THE PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.—As one means of averting the fatal malady which sweeps off so many of our best and brightest the exercise of reading aloud deserves special attention. The practice unites mental and physical culture, and may be made to add greatly to the attractions of the home circle. Alternate reading member of a family, while the others are engaged in work, are beneficial to all. The physical effects are like those of singing. No one who has noticed the physique of professional singers can for a single moment fail to have marked the development that follows a cultivation of the voice. No one can possibly fancy the public's fat friend Amadio, going into consumption. Dr. Hall has some very sensible remarks on this exercise. He says:—

"Reading aloud helps to develop the lungs just as singing does if properly performed. The effect is to induce the drawing of a long breath every once in a while, oftener and deeper than of reading without enunciating. These deep inhalations never fail to develop the capacity of the lungs in direct proportion to their practice. Common consumption begins uniformly with imperfect, insufficient breathing; it is the characteristic of the disease that the breath becomes shorter and shorter through weary months, down to the close of whatever counteracts that short breathing, whatever promotes deeper inspiration, is curative to that extent, inevitably and under all circumstances. Let any person make the experiment by reading aloud in a less than three minutes the instinct of a long breath will show itself. This reading aloud develops a weak voice, and makes it sonorous. It has great efficiency, also, in making tones clear, and distinct, freeing them from that annoying hoarseness which the unaccustomed reader exhibits before he has gone over half the page, when he has to stop and hem, and clear away to the confusion of himself as much as that of the subject."

"This loud reading, when properly done, has a great agency in inducing vocal power, on the same principle that all muscles are strengthened by exercise, those of the voice making organs being no exception to the general rule. Hence, in many cases, absolute silence diminishes the vocal power, just as the protracted non-use of the arm of the Hindoo devotee at length paralyzes it forever. The general plan, in appropriate cases is to read aloud in a conversational tone, thrice a day, for a minute or two at a time increasing a minute every other day, until half an hour is spent at a time, thrice a day which is to be continued until the desired object is accomplished. Managed thus there is safety and efficiency as a uniform result."

A RUSTIC MAIDEN ON MATRIMONY. A country girl whose sisters had married badly, was about to take it a noose herself.

"How dare you get married," asked a cousin of hers, "after having before you the unfortunate example of your sisters?"

The young girl answered with spirit:—"I choose to make a trial myself. Did you ever see a parcel of pigs running to a trough of hot swill? The first one sticks in his nose, gets it scalded, and then draws it back and squeals. The second burns his nose and stands squealing in the same manner. The third follows suit, and he squeals too. But still it makes no difference with those before; but all in turn trust in their noses, just as if they hadn't got burnt or squealed at all. So it is with girls in regard to matrimony—and now, cousin I hope you are satisfied."

"What do you call this?" said Jones tapping his breakfast lightly with his fork.—"Call it?" married the landlubber—"what do you call it?" "Well really," said Jones, "I don't know, it hasn't quite enough hair in it for plaster but their's a teetle too much in it for hash."

A fellow in an oblivious state took up his lodgings on the sidewalk. He woke next morning, and straightening himself, looked at the ground on which he had made his couch. "Well," he said, if I had a pickax, I would make up my bed."

John, said one boy to another one day as they were strolling by a duck pond, do you know why a duck goes under water? No, answered his companion; let me ask you why? For dinner's reasons, said John. Well, well, said the other, can you tell me why he comes up again? No replied John, somewhat curiously. Then, John, said his companion, you are caught this time. Of course the duck comes up for sundry purposes.

"Is your city a healthy one, sir? Oh yes, medicines are drags there."

ENGLISH CHURCH AT NAPLES.—The following is the reply of Garibaldi to a deputation for permission to the English community at Naples to purchase a site for a church:—

"Grateful to the efficacious and generous sympathy of the English, the Dictator thinks that this is a very small return to make for so many services received from them in the support of the noble cause of the Italians.—Not only is the permission granted to erect a church within the limits of the capital to persons who worship the same God as the Italians, but the English are requested to accept as a natural gift the small spot of ground required for the proposed project for which they desire to use it."

G. GARIBALDI.

In a case recently tried in England, it was shown that a package of apothecaries' wares shipped for India, contained a bottle of sweet spirits of nitre, which boils at a very low temperature, and is so explosive and inflammable that one gallon would be sufficient to destroy several men-of-war. Many ships are, no doubt lost by the spontaneous combustion of chemicals on board, and perhaps the mysterious fire on the *Connaught* occurred from some such cause.

A New Motive Power.—The *Journal des Mines* and other French Power scientific periodicals, announce the invention of a new motive machine by a French engineer, of such power that, with the consumption of only as much coal as are required for a ship's galley, a speed of from twelve to fourteen knots is obtained. The Emperor, it is added, has ordered to be tested by the highest engineering authorities.

The Paris correspondent of the *Liverpool Journal* writes as follows:—

The discovery of a new motive power has long been rumored abroad, and is at length made public. It is hydromotive, cold water alone being the agent of propulsion. The benefit to navigation is anticipated as being immense, doing away at once with the necessity of coal and steam, which would enable vessels to perform the longest voyages in incredibly short space of time. The system was submitted to the Emperor, so says the report, during his sojourn in Italy by the inventor, M. Cavaux, and is but just completed in a manner satisfactory enough to be brought to Paris, where it is about to be examined and criticised by the first engineers of the day, and experiments are about to be made at the expense I am informed of the government. The only danger at present anticipated by the men of science summoned to experimentalize, is that creating too violent a rolling of the vessel, as the water, through which it is made to tear with amazing force and swiftness, is first of all compelling resistance in order to allow a passage.—The savans and practical men of every branch of science are waiting with the greatest impatience to learn the result of the first experiment, which is to be made as privately as possible. The success of this entirely new machine will determine at once the fate of the long established sovereignty of steam in navigation, and the movement is felt to be one of the most intense interest.

Plans for a Masonic Hall have been adopted in Quebec. The architect is Mr. E. Staveland. The cost of the building is estimated at \$16,000.

A lover may imagine himself discarded when he sees another man's name on the wedding cards. His natural exclamation will be, "What's amiss?"

If a young lady has a pain in her side, can she it relieve by wearing a sash?

"You say, Mrs. Jones, that prisoner stabbed the deceased. Was it in the Thorax or in the abdomen?"

No, sir, it was in the street—I seed it with my own blessed heyes.

That'll do, call the next witness."

The young lady who burst into tears has been put together again, and is now wearing hoops to prevent the recurrence of the accident.

Pat O'Flaherty said that his wife was very ungrateful, for when I married her she hadn't rag to her back, and now she's covered with 'em.

A young fop, about starting down to New Orleans; proposed to purchase a life preserver.

"O! you'll not want it, suggested the clerk, bags of wind don't sink."

"I say, Mick what sort of potatoes are those you are planting."

"Raw ones to be sure—you wouldn't be thinking I would plant boiled ones."

Wanted.—Money to pay off some pressing debts. This will apply in many cases.

HOUSES. The City of Boston is the only one in the world that has a city hall. The City of Boston is the only one in the world that has a city hall. The City of Boston is the only one in the world that has a city hall.

SPEECHES OF PERSIGNY AND PALMERSTON.

At the usual banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London on the evening of the 9th ult., the following speeches were made by the French Ambassador at the Court of London, Count de Persigny, and Lord Palmerston.

Count de Persigny in reply to the "Foreign Ambassadors" rose amid loud cheers, and replied in French:

"After referring to the spirit of Wisdom and moderation of the European Governments, and the sacrifices which, in one way or the other, all the great Powers are making in the interest of the general peace, His Excellency complimented the city of London for the peaceful spirit it had manifested in discharging that which many politicians do not seem yet sufficiently to understand, viz: that instead of these rival interests we formerly witnessed in every part of the world it has come to pass, through the development of our manufacturing and commercial interests in common, but that no longer in any part of the world have we any interest that is hostile. Why then these anxieties, these suspicions, these mistrusts, which on every incident of policy are generated on both sides of the channel? It is because we cannot efface in a day the traces of so many centuries of rivalry and strife; it is because, in spite of ourselves, and unwillingly we are both of us still too much disposed to look at the events of the present through the magnifying and deceptive glasses of the recollection of the past. But, thank Heaven, by reason of good sense, the interests of the two nations tend every day to dissipate the falsifying—these mirages—for every day men's minds are more clear and more positively impressed with this main consideration, that having everything to lose and nothing to gain by new contests, the two nations can mutually derive as many benefits from peace as they could inflict injuries on themselves by war. That, gentlemen, is the real truth; that is what we understand in France as well as you can understand it in England. That, in short, is the meaning of the great economical regulation which the Emperor has just accomplished in France by the Treaty of Commerce, and of which the just compass in proportion as it becomes more known or better appreciated in England, will confound the accusations of which we have been the object, and will further the maintenance of peace between the two countries."

Lord Palmerston replied to the toast in honour of His Majesty's Ministers. He said that in whatever direction we turned our eyes the general prospect was satisfactory, and instanced the state of our industry at home, the development of our commerce abroad, the success of our arms where unhappily our arms have been compelled to act, our relations with foreign Powers, and lastly the prospect of general peace. His lordship dwelt with particular satisfaction on the cordial co-operation of the Allied commanders of the forces in China. England did not numerically rival the great armies which Continental Powers kept on foot during peace, but in exploits our army would rival any force. We redress the inferiority in number of our standing army by our admirable militia, by our noble volunteers, who now constitute a permanent institution of the country—(loud cheers) and by fortifying important and valuable points. But above all, we must redress the balance by maintaining, as we always must maintain, a strong and powerful navy. (Continued cheering.) His lordship added, I say this in the presence of the representatives of foreign and Allied Powers—I say it in a spirit of frankness and cordiality of alliance (cheers)—to be bound by friendship and alliance, with those nations whose interests are most congenial with our own. We wish I say from the bottom of our hearts, to preserve their friendship and alliance but we are determined, by the manly dignity of our position, to prove to them that we are worthy to return and enjoy their friendship and alliance. Lord Palmerston concluded with some remarks on the beneficial and pacific results that might be anticipated from the French Commercial Treaty.

Lord J. Russell's speech in acknowledging the House of Commons, only slightly referred to political topics. He said he thought that the sentiments expressed by the French Ambassador tended to general amity among the nations of the earth—and when they all ardently hoped for. We desire to maintain peace, but while we respect all other nations we desire to hold fast by these principles of liberty which we had so long enjoyed, and which were the boast of Englishmen—(cheers).

The other speeches of the evening were of a routine character.

Later from California.

FORT KEARNEY, Nov. 28.—Dates from San Francisco are to the 17th ult.

The Sacramento Standard, a Breckinridge organ, assumes that a dissolution of the Union is inevitable, and urges a separate republic on the Pacific. This project is denounced by a large portion of the press, and has few supporters.

There had been a severe gale during the two days prior to the departure of the express.

The company sent to Walla Walla to rescue the emigrants remaining there, found twelve of them who were in a complete state of nudity, having been robbed and left to perish by the Indians. For ten days previous to their discovery they had subsisted

upon the bodies of those who had perished. A Mrs. Chase had fed upon the dead body of her husband. Women and children were shamelessly fagled and in state of starvation, and so much emaciated that their bones almost protruded. On seeing their rescuers they fell on their knees and in the most piteous terms implored—(loud cheers).

Rich discoveries of silver ore are reported in Harrison county, some of which, it is said, assays as high as \$2000 to the ton.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.—Loss \$500,000.—FIREMAN KILLED.—Nov. 26, Nov. 23.—A fire this morning destroyed two story stone buildings on Warren street, extending through to Murray street and occupied by Y. T. White & Johnson, Sheppard & Saunders, dry goods; Hook, Skinner & Co., clothing; J. H. Frothingham, cotton goods; Stone & Gracie, hosiery. The stocks and buildings were totally destroyed. Loss \$500,000; insured for over a million. The fire was caused by an imperfect flue. Francis Russell, a fireman, was killed.

A FURIOUS STORM ON LAKE ERIE.—Buffalo, Nov. 24.—A storm is raging fearfully and must prove disastrous to the vessels on the Lakes. A blinding snow storm renders it impossible for vessels to make this port. Many vessels have been torn from their moorings and more or less damaged. The storm is mostly confined to Lake Erie.

The gale of Friday night and Saturday morning last was very severe on the American coast. The Portland Advertiser says: A heavy gale started the roof of the brick block of four stories at the head of Union wharf, on Commercial street, occupied by Messrs. Free & Frothingham, F. & W. H. Shaw, A. & H. C. Conant, and Tyler, Reed & Sons. The roof on the store occupied by Messrs. T. & W. H. Shaw, was lifted the whole width of the store, namely, about 25 feet, and for a space of about 30 feet from the gutter was raised, rafters, boards and tin roofing covered with Walker's fire-proof cement, together and turned over on the upper portion of the roof like a leaf of a book, and apparently as quick and easy

A sailer named John Jones, fell yesterday morning from the main yard of the bark Queen lying at the Custom House wharf, and was instantly killed. A coroner's inquest was held and returned a verdict in accordance with the fact.—Nubler.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—Different military companies met at the armory last night, and received the Governor's final orders to proceed immediately to the frontiers. A brigade of 600 strong starts at 10 to-morrow, in an extra train, via Syracuse.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 24.—Up to Tuesday night no demonstration had been made on Fort Scott by Montgomery. It was said that Montgomery's object was only to drive off a few obnoxious settlers, but he had no intention of molesting the government officers. His force is increased by men driven from the New York Indian Reserve by Gen. Harney and Gov. Medary will arrive to-morrow.

WARSAW, Nov. 24.—A party have left for Nevada to ascertain the state of things. The border people in Osceola are excited, expecting hourly an attack by Montgomery, as he has reported his intention to take possession of the bank there and its contents. Montgomery was reported to be at Ball's Mill, 25 miles from Osceola, and a company of Minute Men left there last evening for the scene of action.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—Brigadier General Frost's command had been mustered into the service of the State, by order of the Governor, to protect the frontiers. They number 700, are fully armed and equipped, and are divided into companies of infantry, cavalry and artillery, with rations for a month's campaign. A large crowd assembled at the depot to see them off.

This morning sentence of death was passed on Wm. Mumford for the murder of Mahalah Ann Jackson. He is to be hanged on the 28th of December.—Courier.

The Morning News states that the Courier has been misinformed.

DIVORCE CASE.—There is a strange divorce case on trial in Brooklyn, N. Y., that of Alfred Beardsley vs. Mary Elizabeth Beardsley. The respondent is the daughter of Rev. Dr. Joseph Law, Methodist, and was married in her own proper family name, in New York, in 1849, to Mr. Beardsley. In September, 1855 she made the acquaintance of Dr. Francis Mahan, in Thompson's saloon, Broadway, New York; and in the course of successive interviews afterwards, she made him believe that she was a maiden lady, "fancy free," and the daughter of Admiral Seymour, but she never allowed him to accompany her to her residence in Brooklyn. She visited him at his rooms, and met him at saloon and other places in New York. On the 7th of December, 1855, at Williamsburg, she was married to him by a Catholic priest, she professing to be a Catholic.—Thus for five years she managed to live with two husbands, neither suspecting that she had another. She from time to time put off Dr. Mahan from having the marriage with him disclosed, by pretending that she would lose a large amount of money by marrying without the consent of her family. Her defence to the libel is that Mr. Beardsley had been guilty of a breach of his marital vows.

The Rev. Mr. Cummings, Roman Catholic Catholic, clergyman opened the Christian

Association of Boston, with a lecture on "Fenelon," in one of the Unitarian Churches in Boston. There appears to be more liberality in religious matters in Boston than there is in Halifax.

THE CONFERENCE GAVE TO THE AMBURY OF TWENTY THE GRAND DOCTORS.—William H. Newcomb a wealthy gentleman from Tennessee, while on a visit to St. Louis, made the acquaintance of an operator, who passed by the name of Washington I. Johnson and claimed to be the owner of some new and valuable blocks of building in the city. Seemingly by accident, he exhibited a package of drafts and mortgages and in the course of a few days proposed that Mr. Newcomb should join him in enlarging the speculation. On Saturday, Mr. N. advanced \$20,000 upon the said securities held by Johnson, and on Monday the gentleman was missing. The securities were soon discovered to be fictitious.

SOMETHING COMICAL.—The Royal Journal gives the following as a copy of a letter addressed and forwarded to the Emperor of the French by a sheriff officer of Inverness in March last:

"St. C.—Street, Inverness, 21st March, 1850.

"Sir,—In consequence of the speech of the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, for England, in the House of Commons, on Monday night last, the Highlanders of Scotland, entering serious objections to that speech, when your own time comes to attempt to invade our country. Sir, we covet the attempt.—I a native Caledonian, speaking for my country, recommend you to leave the Emperor Eugene at the Galleries when you attempt the invasion, and I warn you that should I only have escaped to tell you. I am by profession a sheriff officer, and I have registered a vow in Heaven, that if you land in the North, I will lead a band who will do your best to apprehend you. I am Sir, your warmest adherent to long as you continue the ally of Caledonia, but no longer.

L.—M.—P.— Sheriff officer."

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