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Evangelium est optimum.—Cic.

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INDIA.

The Camp before Delhi.

The following is an extract from a letter from a Staff Officer of rank, dated the 26th of July:—

Here, you see, we are still before Delhi, and no immediate prospect of our finding ourselves inside the walls of the city. Since I last wrote, just the same kind of thing has been going on as before; attacks always terminating in the same result, the entire repulse and discomfiture of the enemy, and often with great loss, but never without a greater number of casualties on our side than with our small force we can well afford. The newsletters from the city describe the mutineers to be much disheartened at their constant want of success; and no doubt it must be so, for their attacks of late have been much more feeble, and as each day is adding to the strength of our defences, no fear is felt of their being able to make any impression on them. You will hardly be prepared I dare say, at home to hear of our still remaining on the defensive, the besieged in fact, instead of the besiegers; but so it has been, I may say, from the day of our arrival here, and when the strength of our little army is known, people will be less surprised to find such to be the case. It looks mighty well on paper—six regiments of Europeans and four of native infantry, (Sikhs and Ghoorkas,) and I have no doubt the number is set down at ten thousand men, but the real strength is probably under four thousand, say 2,400 Europeans and the remainder natives. I have not seen the returns lately, but I think I must be above the mark in saying we have four thousand infantry. In artillery we are fortunately tolerably well off, but in cavalry the enemy perhaps outnumber us five to one. It is as well they are a most unenterprising set of scoundrels, the cavalry, or they might do us infinite damage in cutting off our supplies. As it is, our rear is perfectly open, and supplies are as plentiful and cheap as they would have been in the best-regulated cantonments. You will ask impatiently what we are going to do, and how long we are to remain in our present position. I am not in the general's secrets, but I fancy there is no doubt that we shall do nothing towards attacking the place until we receive considerable reinforcements. Matters are in such a distracted state below, that although troops are known to have marched from Allahabad on the 4th of this month, they may have so much to do at Cawnpore, Lucknow, and elsewhere, that we almost give up the hope of their reaching us in reasonable time, and we therefore look forward to the reinforcements on their way from the Punjab to join us. All ought to be here about the 12th or 15th proximo, and then we shall be strong enough to set to work in real earnest with the wretched city. The troops coming down amount altogether to some 4,000 infantry, of whom about 1,400 are Europeans and the rest Ghoorkas and Sikhs. There are also artillery and cavalry and another seige-train with heavier guns than we now have, and our force will on the whole, very nearly be doubled, certainly so in infantry, in which we are now comparatively weakest. We have only to pray that sickness may not overtake us here before these fresh troops arrive, and there is every hope that it may not be so, as the sickly season seldom commences here before the middle of September or later, when the rains leave off. At present there does not appear to be more sickness than there would be were the men quietly located in their barracks, and several of the regiments, the commanding officers tell me, are positively healthier than they probably would be in cantonments. When once our fresh troops are here I should think a week ought to put us in possession of the city, and once in there the Palace and Old Fort could not hold out a day.

From a Staff Officer at Benares.

The following is an extract from a letter written at Dinapore. The date is August 3. Just come back from Raj Ghat. Three 18 pounders and two 24 pounders just arriving from Chunar, and ditto and some mortars to come from Allahabad. We have just heard very bad news. Havelock is obliged to suspend his advance. As it is impossible that he can be reinforced from this side for a fortnight it is a regular fix. Both his force and Lucknow look very fishy. If it had not been for General —'s fatuous idiosyncrasy, strong reinforcements would have been sent Allahabad already. I really should not wonder if that Dinapore folly does end by losing Lucknow, Havelock and Agra. Five or six of the mutineers of the Sikh corps here (the drill men) were discovered, through the evidence of the Sikhs who remained faithful, to be in the Benares Rajah's service. A court martial is sitting now, and they will all be hanged, no doubt. The Rajah has been intriguing, and is under surveillance. We reinforced Chunar last night; the fellows passed our bungalows

low singing one of the most ringing English sounding choruses you could imagine. It drives one savage to think of —'s perilling Havelock by his idiotic belief in the three Sepoy corps; they are now hemmed in by the detachment of the 5th Fusiliers and two guns, who went to Buxar by steamer, landed and went down the road, and the 10th from Dinapore coming up; but whether they will not get away by a cross road, which exists, is I fear, a probable contingency. They killed the collector of Arrah, and fifty Sikhs who were his guard. Here we shall be impregnable, worst come to the worst, but I am very anxious to know about higher up. If they could only take Delhi, Havelock might be relieved.

More news just in. The detachment from Dinapore came on the rebels. They, i. e., our fellows, had no advance guard or flankers; they came suddenly on a wall, up jumped the Sepoys and blazed into them. Out of 300, two-thirds were hors-d-combat. By this sudden volley eighty were killed, and three officers, and the remaining 100 barely got away with their wounded to a steamer. Somehow, nobody knows how, the brutes had got eight guns; in Arrah, probably, hid there beforehand. They have murdered all the Europeans in Arrah, and the worst of it is, that the detachment from Buxar will fall into the trap too, for there is no way of warning them. Havelock will get no reinforcements and will be driven back. Fenwick, of the 10th Queen's, has taken command at Dinapore. We are working like mad in getting our stores, &c., down to Raj Ghat. It is my private opinion that this place and Allahabad stand a chance of being the only two places in our occupation between Calcutta and the Punjab, unless that Delhi force does something quick. I have no fear of the ultimate result, of course, for I believe God does not mean us to lose the country, but we are very shaky just now. The Grand Trunk road is all up, so I try this by Bombay. It is a most fortunate thing we began to fortify ten days ago, and have Pat Stewart and Limond and a first rate civil engineer, Piddie, here. Jenkinson, the joint magistrate, too is a trump; he drills Khiltanagers in boots, it is true, but the style of his recruits has nothing to do with him. He works like a horse, and is always ready to go twenty miles and scuttle boats, or anything else where dash is wanted.

The Use of Ventriloquism.

A night or two since an officer of the Sixth Ward overhauled a colored individual who was coming away from the wharf with a coil of rope. Darkey was questioned as to where he got the chattels, and he replied that he was a hand on the steamboat Forest, and that both the rope and its custodian were "all right." The officer turned ebony to the right about, and both went together on board the boat. Nobody was in sight, and the darkey went boldly to a gangway and shouted out "Hello, Bill!"

"Hello it is!" came a response in a gruff, sepulchral tone, which Bill would have envied, and which seemed to emerge from the depth of the steamer.

"Come up on deck right away, Bill; there's a bullock get me for steadin' dis rope!" "Ay, ay!" again shouted the gruff voice—"Just wait, can't you, till I git on my trousers!" "Well, pull a heel den and be quick for I wants to be off."

This colloquy served to measurably satisfy the officer, and he relaxed his watchfulness over his prisoner. The latter embraced the opportunity to take his leave slyly, and he took the coil of rope with him. The officer meantime became tired of waiting and went in search of the voucher for his late prisoner. After considerable trouble a man who was sleeping below was foused up and questioned concerning the colored man and the coil of rope. The sleepy individual avowed that he knew nothing about either, and the officer finally ascertained that he had been regularly "sold" by a thief who possessed first rate ventriloquial power.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

A Case of Probable Suspended Animation.

We find in the New York Evening Post, of Wednesday, the following singular statement:—

On the second of October we published the death of a married lady of this city, which occurred suddenly on Thursday, the 1st inst. The friends of the family assembled on Saturday the 3d, to attend the funeral, but it having been discovered early on that day that the body still preserved its natural appearance, it was decided to perform the services in the house, deferring the burial for the present. The body was accordingly removed from the coffin to the bed, and now continues in a state of perfect preservation and natural condition, on this the seventh day from its supposed decease.

The utmost solicitude exists, of course, in

the family, and every effort is being made to assist nature in the restoration of her functions, although as yet no symptoms of active life have appeared. It would seem to be a case for the most extreme measures to be adopted, lest the prolonged suspension of life may of itself prove fatal; and yet instances of a pause of weeks in the natural powers are said to have been recorded in Europe.

Marshal Davoust's character.

Davoust constituted himself the spy of the Emperor, and made daily reports to him. He took advantage of private conversations to denounce his friends, and many a ruined man was ignorant for a long time of the cause of his disgrace. Davoust had some degree of probity; but the Emperor by his gifts, so surpassed his possible wants, that he would have been most culpable had he enriched himself by illicit means. His income reached the enormous sum of 1,500,000 francs. Fond of discipline, and providing carefully for the wants of his troops, he was just, but harsh to his officers, and was not loved by them. He did not want for courage; and while possessing, but slight abilities and education, he displayed immense perseverance, great zeal, and feared neither suffering nor fatigue. Of a ferocious character, on the slightest pretext and without any ceremony, he hung up the inhabitants of conquered countries. I saw, in the environs of Vienna and Presbourg, the roads and trees furnished with his victims.

The District of Shanghai.

While other words are almost unknown in England and America, or only used casually in a geographical or business relation, "Shanghai" has become an Anglicism—quite as much used as any other word in the language. Meanwhile very few who use it have any idea of the place from which it originates, and the following account of it may be found interesting to general readers:

In the northern district of China is a locality in which the recent disturbances at Canton have made us feel especial interest. It is supposed to contain 200,000 inhabitants, and presents a busy scene. On the river side of the city, a forest of masts appears, and decorated with flags of every imaginable color and device, extend as far as the eye can reach. The river itself is one scene of bustle and activity, being continually covered with boats and lighters conveying merchandise to and fro. On shore, the movement is, if anything, more perpetual and more complicated in its nature. Native porters, in all directions, are trotting in tune to a loud monotonous song, and bearing every description of load suspended in two packages at each end of a pole balanced across the shoulders. Sedan chairs, containing both natives and Europeans, are crossing and re-crossing at every step. Every body appears in a hurry, but very few of the Europeans are visible during the heat of the day, even in this comparatively cool season. They promenade in their carriages, on horseback, and otherwise, in the afternoon, on the quay, or the race-course, which, indeed, are the only two spots they possess for exercise and amusement in this very small and confined settlement. The surrounding country is impracticable for anything but pedestrianism, being traversed by narrow footpaths only, and intersected by ditches and canals every where. All commerce and communication in this vast province is carried on by water, and such a thing as a horse, mule, or even a donkey, is rarely seen in the interior. I received a most hospitable invitation from the merchants to whom the ship was consigned, to make their house my home, and which, to a certain extent, I accepted; and there was initiated into all the arcana of the tea trade from its earliest preparation to its ultimate disposal—a subject too well known to need any comment in my journal. That profuse hospitality for which our countrymen in the East have so long been celebrated, is here practised to the greatest extent; and dinner parties are the order of the day, of the most luxurious description. The Chinese, with a little instruction from a French artist, soon become excellent cooks; and, as an almost unlimited supply of materials for culinary purposes is to be always obtained in a Chinese market, they possess a very wide field for their operations. Fish of many kinds, and some of them of most delicious flavor, amongst which may be included the alouse or shad, the finest prawns in the world, and a small species of turtle; game in great variety and perfection, such as wild fowl, snipes, and woodcocks, and magnificent pheasants; excellent beef, mutton and pork, and vegetables and fruits in the greatest abundance, form a category of good things that would excite the admiration of a Vatel. Less worthy of Tortoni are of daily con-

sumption throughout the hot season; and all wines and drinkables are admirably cooled. A great many servants are employed in different capacities, as a Chinaman has a great objection to waiting on any one but his particular master; but, on the whole, the service is as quickly and well performed as in any European establishment. The large and spacious apartments are well ventilated; and, during the great heat of summer, the punkia is in continual operation.—*D'Essex.*

America and Britain.

The New York Tribune has been contrasting the Mechanical skill of the two countries. It appears that Mr. Collins built the steamer Adriatic for the purpose of eclipsing the Cunard line. She was laid down the same month as the Persia was. The latter has been running successfully for eighteen months, but the former has not yet been able to leave her dock, owing to some defect in her build and also in her machinery. We give below the remarks of the Tribune; they speak for themselves:—

"The Adriatic like the Persia was to have been completed in the year 1855. In their legitimate rivalry for excellence, the Cunard and the Collins Companies were to produce each a specimen of naval architecture regardless of expense. Nothing was to be neglected; the most skillful engineers and mechanics of England and America were to do the work. The best patents were to be applied; the best officers were to be put in command. National feelings were soon excited; and in January, 1856, the two commercial companies were forgotten, and the contest was looked upon on both sides of the Atlantic as a first move towards the supremacy of the sea. Exact to a day, the Persia sailed; she crossed and re-crossed the Atlantic, leaving every thing behind her; while failure after failure kept the Adriatic bound to the dock. It is said that this vessel will cost her owners a million of dollars paid down, and a million more for loss of profits during nineteen months. What she costs the community by casting discredit on American builders, and damping the spirits of our enterprising merchants, many millions would not repay. At the present time our shipbuilders have no work, while three hundred steamers are building in the shipyards and machine shops of England and Scotland, and in our own ports there are three steamers under British colours to one American. A year ago there were in this city several Russian officers, commissioned by their government to judge for themselves and contact for the building of war steamers. They departed leaving an unimportant order."

A TERRIBLE PEST.—A late letter from the Island of St. Helena says:—This island has been sorely pestered these few years past, by a small white ant, that was brought here in the wood of a vessel from the coast of Africa, and now swarms by millions in all our houses, stores, trees, &c. &c. It has wings, which very soon drop off, and then this mite eats into wood, cloth, provisions, trees, vegetable, and every thing that can be destroyed; and the first we know of its destructive power, is our houses tumbling about our ears. They eat into wood-work and eat up inside, leaving but a shell, which with your finger you can penetrate. And only in darkness do they work, for their deeds are evil. Houses thoroughly repaired are in less than two years crumbled to ruin. It is a most unfortunate evil to the island, and causes a yearly loss of thousands sterling. We shall soon be obliged to live in iron houses. It is one of the plagues of Pharaoh."

Looking Down a Dandy.

I was dining at a hotel in Philadelphia, writes a gentleman of Knoxville, Tennessee, and sitting nearly opposite Gideon Henderson, of this city, a well known merchant, who was on semi-annual tour to the North to lay goods. He had two young ladies from this State under his charge, and one of them was sitting on each side of Mr. Henderson at table. Directly in front of him sat a dandy, who, having finished his soup, raised his eye glass and stared steally, first one and then at the other of the ladies. Mr. H. seized a heavy glass tumbler, and I thought was about to spoil the fellow's profile by hurling it at his head; but, instead of that, he brought it to his own eye and looked deliberately through the bottom of it at top of the scamp in front of him. The attention of the company was fixed upon the fellow a general giggle began and grew, till he was compelled to quit the table and the room, in the midst of the jeers of the guests."

CRIMAN TROPHIES.—The ship Panthea at Montreal, is at present exhibiting a number of those monster guns that played with such terrible effect on the allied armies of England and France from the batteries of

Sebastopol. These guns are sent to Canada by the British government, to be presented to several of the principal cities for their liberal subscriptions to the patriotic fund during the Crimean war. The largest of these guns are about twelve feet long, and 43 cwt. and their bore is from four to six inches.

CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS FOR INDIA.—A correspondent of the Quebec Morning Chronicle relates the following most creditable incident to the parties concerned:—

SIR.—The following pleasing incident occurred on Monday evening last, while Captain Jeffery was drilling his Company of Volunteer Cavalry, at their new riding school. Some mention was made of Capt. Burns having with his Company of Rifles, volunteered for service in India. After some very appropriate remarks by Adjutant Kelly, Capt. Jeffery asked those of his men "who would go to the relief of their countrymen and women in the East to step forward," when the whole of his Company, to a man, (to their credit be it spoken), took one step to the front, with that true British cheer which has rung the death knell to many a blood-thirsty sepoy. In face of this, where is the British soldier that will desert, through fear of being ordered to India?—Let the coward blush when he hears tell of our gallant little troop.

SEMPER PARATUS.

Hudson's Bay Territory.—Road from Lake Superior to the Red River Settlement. A letter received from Fort Garry (R. R.) states that the Government Surveying party had reached that settlement. The correspondent says:—The opinion of the surveyors seems to be that a road from Lake Superior to Red River can be opened for about £200,000, but a very imperfect one. As to a commercial route to compete with Railroad communication from St. Paul's, they regard it as impossible with such means and resources as Canada can command."

THE CRISIS IN HALIFAX.—The Halifax Chronicle offers the following wholesome advice:—

1. At any and every sacrifice, our Banks should maintain their high character and continue to pay in specie.
2. Every aid, consistent with self-protection, should be given to their customers.
3. Merchants should not expect what is not reasonable, but should endeavour to limit their wants or their operations till the market is relieved.
4. All parties should keep cool, and if they cannot be cheerful should be as cheerful as they can. Nothing aggravates a commercial crisis more than unreasoning panic and hurry and distrust. If people lose their heads, and rush about terrifying each other, they only make matters worse. Mutual sympathy, cheerfulness, co-operation and hard work are the remedies for the present state of things. Let these be applied, and the crisis will soon pass away.

A Startling Idea.

SEA TELEGRAPH WITHOUT WIRE.—We find the following speculations on the possibility of telegraphing across rivers and even oceans—using the water instead of a wire as the conductor—in an English journal. The idea seems at first a mad one, but who shall say that it is? May not the people of a hundred years hence laugh at the pains we were taking about 1857 to lay a cable across the Atlantic that was not needed at all? At least the idea, whether ever carried out or not, is startling enough.

Mr. Lindsay, of Dundee, in a contemporary, reminds the public of some curious experiments of his at Portsmouth and elsewhere, in the formation of marine telegraphs without any transmarine or submarine wires except on each of the coasts so connected. In respect to the Atlantic telegraph, he says:—"One plate or sheet of copper might be immersed in the ocean at Lizard Point, in Cornwall, and another at the north-west part of Scotland, connected with the former by a wire and its telegraphs. Here the lateral distance is about 500 miles, and between the parallels of 50 and 59 degrees. Nearly opposite to these are the north-east point of Labrador, and some part of Nova Scotia. The lateral distance being 500 miles, would be a fourth part of the cross distance, which is nearly 2,000 miles, but as much electricity would pass as would move the needle without an excessive battery. By this method the expense would not be a tenth part, perhaps not a hundredth part, of that by cable, and the charge for messages would be proportionately smaller. Cases may, however, occur, when lateral distance cannot be got, that a cable is necessary."—The Atlantic line, however, not being one of these! The experiment at Portsmouth was indeed considered a remarkable one; but the idea of an Atlantic line without any Atlantic wire is scarcely specifiable.

European Intelligence.

The Europa reports having passed on the 13th, a large vessel, ship rigged, apparently a screw steamer, steering east; on the 16th, passed a large screw steamer, steering east. The Persia arrived at Liverpool at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 19th. The Indiana arrived at Liverpool on the 7th. The Borussia from Hamburg for New York, put back to Hamburg on the 7th; cause not stated.

The Bank of England has raised the rate of discount from 5 to 6 per cent. The Times has some lengthy remarks on the increase, and says the suddenness of the renewed drain of gold, which has led to this step, has taken the public by surprise, because they were not prepared for the extraordinary news received by the two last American mails; but allowing due weight to that intelligence, there is nothing in the movement to create alarm, although there is a great probability it may soon have to be repeated. From the whole it is possible that the combined operation of the American panic and Indian insurrection may for a time have affected the English resources to the extent of two or three millions; but the Times considers, as regards the broad trade of the Empire, it is impossible to discern a cause of fear. The establishments also advanced their rates at half per cent. The Times argues in the same article, that flight alone is the cause of the daily ruin going on in America, and that there is nothing in what is now passing which will for any length of time interfere with the business or cripple the natural resources of the country. The London Commercial Daily List of Friday evening says it is the general opinion that money market matters have seen their worst in America, and although much caution has been observed in the negotiation of bills, still the feeling is rather better than it was yesterday; the rate of discount is now from 6 to 7 per cent. The weather has been very stormy on the English coast, and numerous wrecks are reported, including the American ship A. B. Kimball, from Sunderland to New York, which was wrecked on the Goodwin Sands; crew saved.

English papers are filled with reports of fast day sermons. The London Times, during twenty-six columns to matters concerning abstracts from discourses at one hundred and sixty-four churches. The Rev. A. R. Spurgeon addressed, at the Crystal Palace, the largest audience that has assembled in modern times, to listen to a minister of the Gospel; nearly 21,000 were present; a large sum was collected in aid of the Indian Relief fund; and contributions at churches generally, were on a liberal scale. Earl Fitzwilliam has disappeared from the stage of life in his 72d year. He expired at his residence in Yorkshire, universally regretted. He is succeeded in his title and estates by Viscount Milton, whose promotion to the House of Peers will leave a vacancy in the representation of Wiltshire. The Liverpool Times says:—

An allusion to the death of this distinguished and liberal nobleman reminds us of the paucity of noble names in the subscription lists for the relief of the sufferers in India. A list was published in the middle of the present week of the subscribers to the London fund, and running our eye down this list we can only discover the names of twenty-four titled contributors, exclusive of the contributions of the members of the Royal Family, public companies, and the sovereigns of France and Turkey, and the ambassadors. Considering that the House of Peers numbers more than 400 individuals, the two dozen noble contributors to this fund give a poor idea of the public spirit of the aristocracy of the country. Either they have not the means, or the inclination to contribute to an appeal which has reached the pockets of so large a section of their fellow countrymen. The overwhelming preponderance of the subscriptions of the commercial and middle classes is a standing libel on the stinginess of the titled class. An incident like this is worthy of notice at a time when all the resources of the nation are taxed to the utmost to meet the crisis which has overtaken us.

The attacks upon the Sovereign and the Court for taking refuge in a remote part of the Highlands at a time like the present, when their appearance in the metropolis would evince sympathy with the Indian calamities, has been strongly commented on by a portion of the press, and so damaging have these attacks been that a kind of official defence has appeared in the columns of an aristocratic journal. Her Majesty's career has been hitherto marked by such fine taste and such a sense of innate decorum, that an exception at the present crisis had excited the more surprise.

The London Morning Chronicle professes to have good authority for stating, that steps have been taken for immediately proclaiming the Queen Empress of Hindostan, and that the next telegraph advice will probably bring news of such proclamation at Calcutta; the statement is generally regarded as absurd on simply constitutional grounds.

A large stone was thrown at a passing train on the Eastern Counties Railway, and entering the carriage, struck Prof. Rogers, of Boston, in the face, breaking his jawbone.

Catherine Hayes, the singer, was married in London to Mr. Russell, of New York.

A proclamation had been issued by the Irish authorities extending the limits of the proclaimed district around Belfast; information having been received that the people, instead of delivering up their arms, were

concealing them outside the original limits, so that they would be available in case of fresh disturbances.

The London Morning Star of Saturday, positively announces that the Governor-General of India is recalled. No other journal has the news.

FRANCE.—The American crisis was severely felt at Paris, owing to delay in remittances. Money was in great demand, and the prospect was that the Bank of France would have to rescind its recent measures of relaxation, if not raise the rate of discount. Rumors were current of an approaching Conference at Paris, on the Disunion question, the affairs of Italy, the Union of the Principalities, and a general reduction of European armaments. Reliable accounts of the meeting of the crowned heads of Europe, have no doubt that one of the principal objects is a reduction of the standing armies, in order to ease the fundamental positions of the respective countries; the increasing difficulties of obtaining loans rendering the reduction of expenditure indispensable. Two speculators of the Bourse had disappeared, leaving deficits of three millions and 1,800,000 francs, respectively.

SPAIN.—No official intelligence had been received that the Queen had accepted the resignation of Narvaez Cabinet. It was said that Gen. De Mirasol had been nominated Captain General of Cuba, but the decree had not made its appearance in the official Gazette.

LATVIA.—The Madrid (5th) journals confirm the acceptance by the Queen of the resignation of the Narvaez Cabinet.

HOLLAND.—The bank of Holland raised its rate of discount to 5 per cent.

AUSTRIA.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times says, it is reported that direct communication was about to be established between Trieste and New York by means of Lloyd's steamers. Financial pressure was still severe in Vienna.

PRUSSIA.—The King of Saxony had paid a brief visit to the King of Prussia. The Bank of Prussia had again raised its rate of discount, which now stands at 6 1/2 per cent. The solemn eulogy of Prince Frederic William of Prussia, and the Princess Royal of England into Berlin after their nuptials is fixed for February 23d. Great preparations are making for the imposing ceremonies. A telegraphic dispatch to the Times, dated Berlin, Friday evening, says, the health of the King of Prussia has been rapidly getting worse during the last 24 hours. Great fears are entertained for his life.

ITALY.—A reduction of 25 per cent. in export duty on hemp has been decreed in the Pontifical States. The trial of parties engaged in the recent insurrectionary attempt in Italy was commenced on the 28th Sept., at Salerno.

RUSSIA.—Negotiations have been opened at St. Petersburg for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between Russia and Austria. Two Russian steamers and four boats had disembarked troops in Alexandria, who had burned a bazaar and destroyed the shipping; loss sustained by Irregulards, five hundred thousand francs. The Russian government has inflicted severe punishment on the parties who violated the graves of the English and French in the Crimea. The Russian Minister of Marine reports in regard to loss of line-of-battle-ship Lefort, that she was laid on her side, and foundered in a few minutes, and all on board perished, including the commander, 12 officers, 743 seamen, 53 women, and 17 children.

TURKEY.—The Port of Galatz has been very nearly destroyed by fire. The financial situation of the country does not improve. The commission for settling the Russo-Turkish frontiers in Asia had concluded its labors.

PERSIA.—The insurrectionary movements in Persia have been put down.

INDIA.—Nothing later. The steamer Indus with the heavy portion of the last Indian mail had arrived at Southampton, with nearly £400,000 Australian gold on board. The passengers report that Nema Sahib had resolved not to fall alive into the hands of the English; he has a body guard, who are engaged to deprive him of life should he be likely to be taken prisoner. Between Cawnpore and Lucknow there were about thirty five thousand mutineers, and it was considered doubtful whether Sir J. Outram would be successful in passing up the river Gogra. The River was lined with forts, and well manned with mutineers.

SUSPENDED RAILROADS.

Within the last thirty days the following railroad companies are reported as have either gone to protect on their floating debt, suspended, or made an assignment of their property:—

Names	Total Liabilities.
New York & Erie,	\$38,000,000
Illinois Central,	24,000,000
Philadelphia & Reading,	20,000,000
Michigan Central,	14,000,000
Michigan Southern,	18,000,000
Cleveland & Toledo,	7,500,000
Milwaukee & Mississippi,	7,000,000
La Crosse & Milwaukee,	14,000,000
Cleveland & Pittsburgh,	6,000,000
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000
Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac	5,000,000
North Pennsylvania,	6,000,000
Cumberland Coal Company	6,000,000
Huntingdon & Broad Top,	1,200,000
Steubenville & Indiana,	5,000,000
Total,	\$181,700,000
Estimated.	

WATER RESOURCES OF THE CALIFORNIA GOLD.—The produce of gold in California in 1857 was \$77,111,833; of which \$29-

136,922 were exported to foreign countries. It is largely transhipped from Liverpool to London, thence to France, Germany, and other parts of Europe, to be manufactured into watches, jewelry, plate, &c. Gold has become an article of product and of export from the United States, as much as cotton, maize or wheat. Prior to the discovery of precious metals was scarcely five millions of dollars per annum; now the annual average amount exported exceeds forty millions.

UNEXPECTED AID.—If the English in India can keep the lightning on their side, they will soon conquer the country. The recent news states, that the King's magazine at Delhi was blown up by a providential stroke of lightning, killing nine hundred persons with one bolt, and destroying property to the amount of a million pounds sterling. A pretty effective shot.

Visiting, Invitation, and other Cards, struck off at short notice.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, OCT. 28, 1857.

Charlotte County Agricultural Society's Cattle Show and Fair.

The annual Cattle Show and Fair of the above named Society was held on Tuesday the 20th inst. The day was rather stormy and no doubt many were prevented from attending, who otherwise would have been present;—there was however a respectable attendance of farmers and visitors. The display of dairy produce was superior; the grain also of excellent quality; and the show of Horses Cattle and Sheep evinced improvement in the breeds, many of the animals being of a superior description; one of the finest yearling heifers, according to our opinion, ever shown on the grounds, was Mr. J. H. Whitlock's; although no premium was awarded to her, we believe the animal would realize a better price than any other exhibited. Of the same age, Mr. DeWolfe's bull also deserves notice, a finer looking animal is not to be found in the Province, and yet in the awards it received only the 2d premium. We make these observations with the belief that the judges on cattle, executed their duties impartially, but there are persons equally qualified who agree with us in the opinion we have advanced.

The following is a list of the Premiums awarded:—

On Broad Mares.—Leonard Chase, 1st prem. 10s.; Robert Purvis, 2d do. 12s. 6d.

Cows.—Ed. DeWolfe, 1st prem. 10s.; Leonard Chase, 2d do. 5s.

Calves.—John M. Bridg, 1st prem. 12s. 6d.; Stephen M. Curdy, 2d prem. 7s. 6d.

Bulls, over 2 years old.—J. Russell, Jr., 1st prem. £1 0 0; John DeWolfe, 2d prem. 10s.

Cows.—Ed. DeWolfe, 1st prem. 10s.; Leonard Chase, 2d prem. 7s. 6d.

Heifers.—J. Russell, Jr., 1st prem. 12s. 6d.; Jas. McFarlane, Jr., 2d do. 10s. 4d.

Ed. DeWolfe, 3d do. 7s. 6d.; John Curry, 4th do. 5s.

Spring Calves.—Edward DeWolfe, 1st prem. 7s. 6d.; R. Stevenson, 2d do. 5s.

Yoke of Steers, under 4 years old.—Jas. McFarlane, Jr., 1st prem. 10s.

Rams, under 3 years old.—R. D. James, 1st prem. 12s. 6d.; D. Mowat, 2d prem. 10s.

J. Gallagher, 3d prem. 7s. 6d.

Cows.—J. Gallagher, 1st prem. 7s. 6d.; D. Mowat, 2d do. 5s.

Butter.—John McFarlane, 1st prem. 12s. 6d.; Jas. McFarlane, Jr., 2d do. 10s.

Wheat.—Leonard Chase, wt. 64 1/2 lbs., 1st prem. 10s.; John Linton, Jr., wt. 62 lbs., 2d do. 7s. 6d.

Oats.—H. O'Neill, wt. 44 lbs., 1st prem. 7s. 6d.; John Linton, Jr., wt. 41 1/2 lbs., 2d do. 5s.

Barley.—J. Gallagher, wt. 53 lbs., 1st prem. 10s.; Ed. DeWolfe, wt. 53 1/2 lbs., 2d do. 7s. 6d.; G. F. Campbell, wt. 54 1/2 lbs., 3d do. 5s.

Smooth Buck Wheat.—Edward DeWolfe, wt. 55 lbs., 1st prem. 7s. 6d.; David Mowat, wt. 46 lbs., 2d do. 5s.

Rough Buckwheat.—Ed. DeWolfe, wt. 52 1/2 lbs., 1st prem. 7s. 6d.; G. F. Campbell, wt. 52 lbs., 2d prem. 5s.

Bush Beans.—Robert Johnston, wt. 65 lbs., 1st prem. 7s. 6d.; Edward DeWolfe, wt. 63 1/2 lbs., 2d prem. 5s.

Peas.—Edward DeWolfe, wt. 63 lbs., 1st prem. 7s. 6d.; Henry Hitchings, wt. 63 lbs., 2d do. 5s.

Carrots.—G. F. Campbell, 1st prem. 7s. 6d.; Robert Stevenson, 2d do. 5s.

Mangold Wurtzel.—Ed. DeWolfe, 1st prem. 7s. 6d.

 Parsnips.—H. O'Neill, 1st prem. 7s. 6d.; G. F. Campbell, 2d do. 5s. |

Blue Nose Potatoes.—Jas. McFarlane, Jr., 1st prem. 7s. 6d.; Robert Johnston, 2d do. 5s.

Other Potatoes, unmixed.—Ed. DeWolfe, 1st prem. 7s. 6d.; John Linton, Jr., 2d do. 5s.

Iron Ploughs.—John Wilson, 2d prem. 15s.

Iron Grubbers.—John Wilson, 1st prem. 10s.

The Committee on Implements reported, with regard to Mr. Wilson's Plough, that they consider the model not as perfect as they have seen; they prefer the centre draft principle; the workmanship is very good. And with regard to Mr. Wilson's Grubber, they consider the side bars and centre bars

would be improved by being formed bow shape in front of each tooth, to prevent choking with weeds.

(Signed) R. D. JAMES, J. RUSSEL, Jr., D. MOWAT.

Attested Copy, ALEX. T. PAUL, Sec'y.

The Society having determined in future to partake of the annual dinner in October, a goodly number of the Members and guests, sat down at 6 o'clock, to a sumptuous dinner prepared by Mr. Pheasant at his Hotel. The President, R. Stevenson, Esq., in the chair, ably supported by Col. Mowat and Capt. James, Vice Presidents, as croupiers. After the removal of the cloth, the usual patriotic and agricultural toasts were given, interspersed with song and sentiment; and the party separated at ten o'clock, highly pleased with the proceedings of the day and evening.

We regret to notice from an advertisement in this day's paper that some evil disposed person or persons, have twice within a month, placed obstructions on the Line of Railway, which, if not discovered in time, would have thrown off the engine and train, perhaps caused the death of the servants of the company and passengers. A reward of £25 is offered for such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the offenders.—and it is to be hoped they may be discovered. Such miscreants deserve the severest penalties the law can inflict. It is a fact which will not be denied, that a large majority of the populace depend upon the carrying on of the works for a livelihood, and to attempt to throw obstacles in the way, is to deprive a great number of the people from obtaining a living in this section of the Province.

We have received the following account of the supposed murder of a whole family, and the burning of their houses to escape detection:—

[By Telegraph to Standard.]

St. John, Oct. 26, 1857.

On Saturday night last the House belonging to Mr. McKenzie at Little River, and a small house on the opposite side of the Road were consumed by fire. The bodies of Mrs. McKenzie and two of her children were found in the fireplace burnt. Mr. McKenzie's body was found in the small house and the two remaining children among the ruins also burnt. From circumstances it is supposed that the family had been murdered before the houses were fired, a safe in the largest house was open with the key in, and only some few papers left therein.

RAILWAY PROGRESS.—Last fall, and for a long time afterwards, the Smasher press were bitter in their denunciations of the late Government for commencing the Railroad on the Marsh just as winter was setting in. But it appears that their successors are about to follow their example. The Morning News of Wednesday last has the following paragraph:—

"The Railway Commissioners and Chief Engineer proceeded yesterday to Hampton to decide upon the location of the Railway line. It is said that the road will be taken in rear of the Hampton Village according to Mr. Giles' survey; but that the station house will be placed directly opposite the Village for the accommodation of the great bulk of the people residing in the locality. Tenders will be advertised in a few weeks for putting under contract 25 miles more of the road from Groom's Bridge, upwards."

Now if Railway work cannot be properly and advantageously done during the winter—as all the Smasher journals averred a few months ago—how is it that the Commissioners did not locate these 25 miles, and receive tenders for constructing the same, at an earlier period? In a few weeks' winter will be upon us.—Head Quarters.

The Half-Time Era.—More Men Discharged.

The sudden cold snap of yesterday brought to their true bearings a great many people who were flattering themselves that the times were not so very hard after all. In almost every household there was apparent the necessity for more winter apparel, more winter furniture, for coal, wood, stoves, and so forth, and then the shortness of cash was forced again upon the attention. The cold set well-to-do people to devising how they should master their wants with their contracted purses, drove flocks of beggars into the streets, and forced many of the destitute who have slept in alleys, on gratings and in empty market wagons, to the station houses for shelter. Passers through all the thoroughfares noticed how unusually often the thin hand was thrust out for charity, and how pertinaciously the wretched ones stuck by, who seemed for a moment, by their hesitation, to promise relief. The sudden apparition of Winter—for there were spits of snow yesterday and a raw north-east wind blowing all day—helped to deepen the gloom that still shrouds the mercantile community. Our reporters were met with confessions less unvoluntarily given than usual on the part of employers; that their business was desperately dull; that they were discharging more men every week, and that half-time is coming to be a rule for those that stay, rather than the exception.

Location of the Railroad.

The surveying party on the St. Andrews line are rapidly progressing with the final survey and location of this end of the line. It crosses Eel River at Rankin's Mill, about 14 miles from the mouth, and proceeds into South Richmond. The probability is that it will pass near Richmond Corner. Mr. Thompson, the manager, a few days ago visited the works in the vicinity of the Howard Settlement. He tells that he expects the clearing out of the line to be completed this season.

We trust that those of our people through whose land the road runs will act towards the Company with all possible liberality. It is impossible to lay down in this matter any general rule; for to one farm the railroad crossing may do little harm, while another it may, by cutting it off inconveniently, much lessen, comparatively, in value. But land owners should remember how long we have looked and wished for this road, how ardently we anticipate its benefits, how many difficulties have had to be met and overcome.—They should remember too, that this is the pioneer line, that it is built with foreign capital, and has thus been the means of introducing vast sums of money, of giving employment to thousands of our laborers. Nor should they forget that the railway is likely to be of vastly more benefit to them than to its builders. All these considerations should lead the proprietors of land through which the line passes to deal with the Company in the most liberal spirit.—Woodstock Jour.

I have used Davis Pain Killer in my family for several years, and take great pleasure in recommending it as a valuable medicine; that should be kept in every family.—J. S. Swans, Pastor of the Huntington St. Rev. Church, New London.

Sold by druggists and all dealers in family medicines.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 23d.—Am. Sch., Wm. H. Turner, Blake, Portland.—Saml. Darling, malses.

26th.—Barque Lima, Mann, Cardiff.—100 tons of rails, chairs; self-acting switches, and spikes to N. B. & C. Railway Co.

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Oct. 23d.—Am. Sch., Wm. H. Turner, Blake, Portland.—Saml. Darling, malses.

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