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THE STANDARD.

Westminster Review for July.

We have received from the American publisher, the July number of the Westminster Review, which contains eight articles, in addition to the usual lengthy notice of Contemporary Literature, which forms a valuable appendage to every number.

The paper, "What knowledge is of most Worth?" is a comparative estimate of the relative values of the different kinds of knowledge for the purposes of education, with a strong leaning to a greater infusion of the practical element in the ordinary systems. "Jowett and the Broad Church," is a phrase which will convey a distinct meaning to few readers. We will briefly say that, the book under review is Professor Jowett's Epistles to the Thessalonians, Galatians and Romans, and that the Broad Church includes very distinct types of character, and is altogether of a more liberal cast than the High Church. "The Influence of Local Causes on National Character" is an interesting exposition of the operation of nature in determining the pursuit, position, and future destiny of a people. "In the 'Life of a Conjuror,'" we find an account of that wonderful mechanical genius, Robert Houdin, who, the reviewer remarks, "if not born with a silver spoon in his mouth, may be said to have rivalled that physiological abnormality by coming into the world with a file and hammer in his hand." The most laborious article in the number is a very long one, on the "Government of India, its Liabilities and Resources," which is well fortified with statistics, and appears to be a lucid explanation of the internal administration of that country. "The Recollections of Alexander von Sternberg" give some pleasant glimpses of German notabilities of the early part of the present century. "The Roman Question and Austrian Intervention" carry us into Italy, and have all the advantage over the last year's comments and unripe speculations of the newspapers of the day, which a careful and methodical arrangement of fact and argument is sure to confer.

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European Intelligence.

FOUR DAYS LATER!

FARTHER POINT, Aug. 8. The Steamship *Nova Scotia* arrived off this place bringing dates up to the 27th ult. It was vaguely reported at Paris that the Emperor Napoleon intended visiting London, and that England would send representatives to the Peace Congress at Zurich on condition that a general disarmament should take place of the French and English forces both by land and sea.

The Paris correspondent says that there exists in official head quarters the same disposition to assure England of the faith of the French Government on the necessity of the Anglo-French alliance, for the tranquility and the prosperity of Europe.

In the House of Lords on the 25th July, another animated discussion took place relative to the activity prevailing in the French fleet and the necessity of English defenses. It was reported that Count Walewski had submitted to the French cabinet a plan of Italian Confederation, according to which the Confederation should consist of seven States, the presidency of which would be assigned nominally to the Pope but really to the kings of Sardinia and Naples, to preside alternately.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—Breadstuffs closed with upward tendency. Provisions with declining tendency.

LONDON.—Consols 94½ 6 95 for money; 95 to 95½.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the Lords on the 25th, Lord Lyndhurst after defending himself from the charges made against him by Mr. Bright, on account of the warning voice he had raised, asked if the Admiralty were aware that the French

were arming their fleet with rifled cannon. The Duke of Somerset said he believed that rifled cannon are being prepared for the French fleet, and that although England had an improved cannon in the course of manufacture, it would not be ready for some time to come.

In the Commons, Mr. Adderley advocated improved defenses for the Colonies, by means of increased local forces. Sydney Herbert said the Government had ordered an enquiry on the subject.

Sir DeLacy Evans moved a resolution that a review of the relations between the great military powers of the Continent, a commissioner be appointed to enquire into the national defenses of England, and report what improvements may be made therein. Sydney Herbert said the Government would assent to the substance of the resolution, but not to the motion itself. The Government was about to appoint a committee, the names of which would be a guarantee for the earnestness of their endeavors to place the great armaments of the country in a state to resist all attacks.

Lord Palmerston said it would be too extensive an inquiry for the Commission to consider what force was necessary for the defense of the country. They would only enquire what permanent fortifications were requisite for the defense of the dockyards and arsenals.

Mr. Evans' resolution was negatived. Proceedings in both Houses on the 26th, were unimportant.

A fire at Liverpool on the 26th destroyed the extensive North Shore Flour and Rice Mills. Four lives were lost, and many were injured. The loss was from £50,000 to £60,000, including a large quantity of grain. A fire occurred the same day in the Brandy vaults, London docks, at which the damage was very considerable, and several lives are reported lost.

A deputation from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, headed by Lord Brougham had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle, in regard to the Coolie emigration to the West Indies. They urged the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry, but the Duke said that he would not permit it at this session, but the inquiry should be instituted in the Colonies.

At a public meeting in Galway, a letter was read from the Treasury Department, saying that Government could not comply with the demand to make Galway a harbor of refuge.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Wednesday.—The Daily News City article says the funds opened on Tuesday with increased firmness, at a fresh advance of 1-8. The article in the Monitor taking exception of the military and naval expenditures of England, then became known and a fall of 1-4 occurred in Consols, from which there was no recovery, and closing quotations were 1-8 below Monday's. In all other markets a tendency to improvement was shown in the morning followed by dullness in the afternoon.

The demand for money continues steady, and leading discount houses are disinclined to take best bills below 1-2 per cent.—\$195,000 in gold has been withdrawn from the Bank since the last return.

The Times City article says—After various minor fluctuations, consols closed at a decline of 1-4. The continuance of the slight drain of gold from the Bank, which has set in, was likewise against the market. Money was in good supply, and the demand for silver rather slackened.

The report of France being ready to disarm had a limited influence, the belief being that the army would not tolerate such a step on so extensive a scale.

The Paris telegram, dated Tuesday evening, to the London Post, says that Sardinia has named as her Plenipotentiary at Zurich M. Des Ambrois a very enlightened man. It is expected he will visit Paris before proceeding to his destination. Austria, however, refuses to meet any Sardinian representative but will leave it open to Sardinia to accede to the treaty after it shall have been concluded between Austria and France.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has expressed a willingness to abdicate in favour of his son who promises a Constitution, but the Tuscans object altogether to the dynasty.

The Herald has the best authority for stating that Grand Duke Constantine will soon visit England.

FRANCE.—It is stated that the Emperor will make a public entree into Paris on Sunday, Aug. 14, at the head of the army of Italy.

The troops will halt on the following day for the usual fete-Napoleon.

After the 7th, the Emperor and Empress proceeded to the Pyrenees.

The Duke de Malakoff is appointed Grand Chancellor in the Legion of Honor.

The Emperor has granted a pension of 3000 francs from his private purse to the mother of Gen. Appert, killed in Italy.

It is reported that 200,000 men are to be discharged from the Army, on a renewable furlough, the advantage being that government will have them still in hand, while their cost can be diverted to other purposes.

The Paris flour and wheat market was firm owing to reports that the wheat crop will be less than anticipated. The Provincial Corn markets close firm and advancing. Accounts from the wine region are unfavorable, the grapes being injured by excessive heat, and prices were tending upward. Brandy was quiet.

The Monitor De la Fotte, government organ, says that Denmark has ceded the Island of St. Thomas to the United States.

The House had been animated and higher, but on the 26th, the articles in the Monitor on armaments caused a reaction, and prices declined 1-4. Rentes closed flat at 47 fr. 90c.

SARDINIA.—Le Nord says one of the first acts of the new Sardinian Ministry will be to put an end to the present dictatorship, to convoke the Chambers, and present an electoral bill applicable to Lombardy. A dissolution will afterwards take place in order to effect in the new Chambers, a complete fusion of Piedmont and Lombardy. The King will reside, and Parliament sit, alternate years, at Turin and Milan.

Turin journals say the Sardinian army, reinforced by recruitments in Lombardy, is to be raised to 100,000 men.

ITALY.—In regard to Garibaldi's position, it is said he was, on the 15th, summoned to Brescia, by Gen. de la Marmora, with whom he had a long confidential interview; that he had a force of 12,000 men, which continued to increase, and that he expressed confidence that the King of Sardinia would not forsake the national cause.

A letter from Milan to the Times says that Garibaldi was contemplating a move from the Alps to the Apennines.

From Northern to Central Italy there will be a gathering of about 50,000 volunteers.—In Romagna, Garibaldi's corps, joined to that of Mezzo Capo, will form an army capable of securing the independence of Central Italy, at least against any Roman or Neapolitan force.

It is rumoured that the Duke of Modena had proposed to arm 4000 Austrian troops to enable him to enter his States; also that a division of the French army will enter Parma and Tuscany, and another corps the Roman legions, for the purpose simply of preserving order, and allowing the free expression of public opinion.

The municipality of Florence had formally expressed a desire for annexation to an Italian Kingdom under Victor Emanuel, or that Tuscany should be governed by a Prince of the House of Savoy, in case of annexation should be impossible.

The Tuscan government had sent Professor Mallencio on a special mission to Turin and Paris.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

St. Louis, Aug. 7.—The Overland Mail of the 15th ult., reached this city last night. A fire at Crescent City, Cal., on the 9th caused a loss of \$30,000.

New gold and silver mines had been discovered in the Wasco Valley, which promises to pay well.

There had been three arrivals from Victoria within a week, bringing upwards of \$130,000 in gold and 300 passengers. Latest dates are to the 12th.

Frazer River had fallen sufficiently to permit the resumption of mining on the bars.

The Victoria Gazette says the yield of the miners within a year has been three millions.

Salt Lake advices are to the 13th ult. A man named Brewer had been arrested at Camp Floyd for having in his possession \$30,000 in counterfeit government checks, on the sub-treasury at St. Louis, most of which were ready for issue, excepting the signature.

Col. Crossman, an engraver, had also been arrested in Salt Lake City, in whose shop were found all the implements and materials used in preparing the checks, together with a large bundle of unfilled checks.

Horace Greeley had arrived at Salt Lake City.

The Indians were committing depredations within Humboldt County, and the Mormons were implicated.

Quaint old Fuller says:—"Let him" who expects one class of society to prosper in the highest degree, while the other is in distress, try whether one side of his face can smile while the other side is pinched."

THE DOOR REMOVED.—The young lady who burst into tears as being put together again and his non-swearing helps to prevent a recantation of the student.

Misadventure and Obstacles.

No higher eulogy, aside from considerations of a religious nature, can be pronounced upon any man, than that he was possessed of energy of character commensurate with every undertaking—an ardent vigorous enough to surmount all difficulties, especially such as came inadvertently in his way. That he could sever the Gordian of difficulty by one masterly blow; and that he was one of those fearless, resolute, and enterprising men, who, when thrown upon the world without resources, could make his progress through it smooth and triumphant, and could even gather grapes of thorns, and figs of thistles.

Under any circumstances, no matter how unfavorable, to rise from an humble station in life to places of eminence and usefulness, and to retain these places without any particularly favorable external circumstances, but solely by the energy of his own character, and the fortitude of his personal resources, argue a truly great man. Strength, bravery, dexterity, and unflinching nerve and resolution, must be the portion and attributes of those who pursue their fortunes amidst the stormy waves of life. It is a crowning triumph or a disastrous defeat; garlands of chaos; a prison or a prize. We need the eloquence of Demosthenes to plead in our behalf—the arrows of Hercules to fight upon our side.

The severe trials and hardships of life call into exercise the latent faculties of the soul of man. Incentives to virtue and superiority, they are prepared and predestinated for him, to put his manhood to the test, and indicate in him strength, hardihood, and valor. Pusillanimous and feeble without great exertions, he is only what he is designed to be when he makes them; and forms a commendable and heroic resolution not to let life pass away in trifles, but to accomplish something even in spite of obstacles, but more especially if they do not exist. At slight difficulties he will not be dismayed, nor magnify them by weakness and despondency, but boldly meet them and put them to flight.

There are cobble-stones in every road, and pebbles in every path. All have cares, disappointments, and stumbling-blocks. Sobs and sighs, groans and regrets, avail not. All have need of heart and mind, wit, wisdom, address, management, patience, and perseverance. Besides, most difficulties are merely imaginary. In the Homeric ages virtue and glory were identified, but always implied greatness of soul, great exploits, and great honors.

"Twined with the wreath, Perseus' laurelled shield," "Or resplendent from barbed shafts of the field."

It is indolence and deficiency of spirit which produce torpor and stagnation; for both in the daily difficulties of life, and in the arduous career of moral greatness, dangers and impediments abound, as well as in the perilous triumphs of heroism; but we perceive them not. The contest reveals them, and shows how difficult and onerous is the task of zealous and active goodness—of resolute and determined virtue—of patient and consistent fortitude—of useful and laudable exertion and enterprise.

Pressing emergencies are to be met with which demand talents, wealth, power, energy, character—in short, every possible help, and advantage to extricate ourselves with honor and success from the straits and difficulties in which we are placed. "Hie," says one, "who weakly shrinks from the struggle, who will offer no resistance, who will endure no labor, nor fatigue, can neither fulfill his own vocation, nor contribute ought to the general welfare of mankind."

The difficulties of life teach us wisdom, its vanities humility, its calamities pity, its hopes resignation, its sufferings charity, its afflictions fortitude, its necessities prudence, its brevity the value of time, and its dangers and uncertainties a constant dependence upon a higher and All-protecting Power.—*War. Magazine.*

Dr. J. H. Griscom, the great ventilator, says:—"Persons should be careful to live in a pure atmosphere. Beside the impure air we exhale, there are 2,500 pores on every square inch of the body, and to a body of large size there are 2,500 square inches; and these multiplied make 7,000,000 of pores.—There is a sort of drainage pipe in the body, which sends out matter as well as gas, and this pipe is calculated at twenty-eight inches long. The particles of matter which are sent out, and which do not dissolve, are so numerous that in China, where the houses are low, and a great many persons are in the habit of assembling in one room, it has been discovered, that after fifteen or twenty years these particles adhere so much to the ceiling of the room that the farmers will contract to put up a new ceiling if they are allowed to take down the old one, so valuable has it been for manure."

Miscellaneous.—A young girl, who had been in the army, was asked to read a letter to her mother.

THE TEMPERATURE of July was nearly three degrees (27) below the average for 36 years; the month, therefore, was the coldest July in succession, and the coldest July in 27 years, or since 1832. Every quarter was below the average, viz., 4.0 degrees, 2.5ths of a degree, 2.1 and 3.14 degrees.

Moreover, the greatest altitude of the thermometer in the month (86 1-2) on the 20th, was by half a degree the lowest maximum in any July of the last 35.

On June 29, the thermometer rose to 99 1-2, the highest in Boston this season.—*Boston Traveller.*

CURIOUS FACT.—A man always measures more within twenty and thirty minutes after rising in the morning than at any other period of the day, the muscles being then relaxed. An army officer states that he has seen men who were rejected the previous day walk into the orderly room of his regiment, hot and steaming from their beds, near the barracks get measured, and passed as being of the proper height.

He explains the cause of this by stating that the system is more relaxed at that time.—*United Service Gazette.*

SCENE IN A POLICE COURT.—The prisoner in this case, whose name is Dicky Swivel, alias "Stove Pipe Pete," was placed at the bar, and questioned by the Judge to the following effect:

Judge.—Bring the prisoner into court." Pete.—Here I am, bound to blazes, as the spirits of turpentine said when it was on fire.

"We will take a little of the fire out of you. How do you live?"

"I ain't particular as the oyster said when they asked him if he'd rather be roasted or fried."

"We don't want to hear what the oyster said or the turpentine either."

"What do you follow?"

"Anything that comes in my way, as the locomotive said when it ran over a little nigger."

"We don't care anything about the locomotive. What is your business?"

"That's various, as the cat said when she stole the chicken off the table."

"If I here any more absurd comparisons, I will give you twelve months."

"I'm done, as the beefsteak said to the cook."

"Now, sir, your punishment shall depend on the shortness and correctness of your answers. I suppose you live by going around the docks."

"No, sir, I don't go around the dock, without a boat, and I ain't got none."

"Answer me, sir; how do you get your daily bread?"

"Sometimes at the baker's and sometimes I eat taters."

"No more of your stupid nonsense. How do you support yourself?"

"Sometimes on my legs, and sometimes on a cheer."

"How do you keep yourself alive?"

"By breathing, sir."

"I order you to answer this question correctly—how do you do?"

"Pretty well, I thank you, judge. How are you?"

"I shall have to commit you."

"Well, you've committed yourself; that's some consolation."

A New York correspondent says that ten millions of hoop'd skirts are manufactured at that city per year. Houses there make more than three thousand per day, and still cannot fill their r ers. 'n the name of lost pin where can such a world of emptiness go!

There are at present seven distinct companies engaged in constructing railroads in India, under the guarantee of the Indian Government.

DROWNED.—In Portland, on Tuesday morning a man named Colter fell from a scow and was drowned. An inquest was held—Verdict accordingly. He leaves a wife and five children.—(Globe.)

OUR CONTEMPORARY FRIENDS.—There's a man down east so fat that they grease the cart-wheels with his shadow.

Empty-headed people are generally happy; cori, away! doats.

Joe, did you ever dabble in stocks? Well, yes, I got my foot in them once.

"Tom who did you say our friend B. married?" "Well, he married forty thousand dollars—I forgot her other name."

In Utah, a man who has not more than two wives is rated a bachelor.

The more a man knows the more he don't. Some mischievous wag one night pulled down a banner's sign, and put it over a sign in the morning it read: "A lot of turning and twirling with no sense here."

