

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

Evangelium est optimum. - Cic.

[12s. 6d. PER ANN. IN ADVANCE

No 47]

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1857.

[Vol. 24

[For the Standard.]

Boston, Oct. 24, 1857.

MR. EDITOR.—As your readers are all more or less interested in every thing that concerns the situation of this part of the United States, I have penned the reflections of my mind, while confined to the house during a rainy day, and they are at your service should you think them worthy a place in the "Standard."

Well, here we are, with an abundant harvest, all over this immense country, with splendid cities built up as if by magic; with stores loaded with every kind of merchandise; with lands all over the country at fabulous prices; and yet terror reigns in our streets, business is almost at a stand; factories are being closed; thousands of our working men are out of employ; and most of our shop-keepers doing next to nothing. Add to this, high rents, and all the necessities of life, except bread, at war prices, and you will agree with me, that things look anything but encouraging.

The cause of this state of things, where, and when it is to end, is the grave question, often asked, but yet remains without a satisfactory solution.

The truth is, that a large proportion of the men of this country are in such haste to acquire wealth, that they do not stop to think how they are to "refund,"—if they can only acquire the means by hook or by crook, to dive into some kind of traffic, and escape from the trammels of honest labor. I do not mean here to allude to regularly educated Merchants; they are a very different class of men from the mass of the petty brokers, shavers, and traders, that infest both town and country, monopolizing every article of consumption that is fit for market; or hawking the fast worthless "patent," or the hundred and one "cure alls," from "Russia Salve" down to the last proclaimed "Elixir of Life," warranted to cure every disease that poor mortal man is heir to. How truly has this been designated the age of "Humblegery," and New England, of all others the land of "Humblegs." If one nostrum fails another is sure to be set on foot, and the last is sure to be a most wonderful discovery! and so we go on, post haste, every thing by "express," until at last a *smash up* brings men to a stand still; then, and not till then they take time to think where this headlong struggle is to end.—That time has come!

In politics, as in every thing else, it is the same. If any of the trading spirits of a "Party" cannot have every thing to please themselves, presto, a self constituted committee calls a meeting of all who favour the new movement—organize a party, pass resolutions, nominate candidates for the different offices of City or State, as the case may be, provide a "Press," the great party machine of the day; issue a paper whose whole business it is to advocate the claims of the new party, to the confidence of the people (i. e. to the best offices in their gifts). If plausible sophistry is at a discount, abuse is at hand in abundance; in fact it is the whole stock in trade of some parties; there is therefore no lack of matter; public meetings are called, dignitaries from other States must be enlisted in the cause; flaming speeches delivered, truth, and honorable bearing towards an opposite party being out of the question with some of the party hacks, but more especially with the party in power, for you must understand, that the most important part of the duty of men in office is to uphold the government that appoints them. From the Collector of New York down to the last petty village Postmaster appointed, all are expected to uphold the policy of the government, right or wrong; the man who fails in this, is set aside, and one more devoted put into his place. This will account in some degree for the virulence of some of the political speakers in this country. In some States, the Judges of the highest Courts are party men; and even the Governor of Massachusetts is not above defining his "last position" in a village caucus.

Now Sir, the men who really deprecate this "fast" state of things, are called by the mass of the people "old Fogies," men long behind the age; for instance, you Provincialists are counted a long way behind the age by these "go a head" men.

We have in this country a large number of these "fast men," who drive fast horses; and we have "fast ladies," likewise, who do not object to have the last men pull the smoke of the most costly cigars into their faces—when they drive their out—When money fails them in one place, away they go to another; and you must remember, that the United States contains many large cities already built, besides hundreds on paper that never will be built, so that they are not confined to one City or State, and it would not be matter of great surprise if some Vigilance Committee should find it necessary to care for a few of them.

The ladies come in for a share of the blame for this state of extravagance. True—some of them have swelled out of late to most enormous dimensions; the side walks will require to be made wider very soon; and new gates have already been constructed at one entrance to our splendid Park, otherwise called the Common, for their especial accommodation. But those exclaiming against the extravagance of the ladies' dresses forget that their head dresses have been diminished in something like the same ratio that their lower dresses have increased, so that a decent little patch to cover the back part of the head, costs about six pence your currency; and after all, the "dear souls" are only trying to please the fast men, and should not be found fault with!

But to be serious.—Matters look any thing but satisfactory, and more or less distress is to be apprehended, the coming winter in all the large cities, and had not kind Providence favored the whole country with abundant crops, the distress must have spread far and wide. As it is, the country is rich; there is abundance of every thing; there is plenty of gold and silver to answer all the exigencies of trade and commerce, were it not that confidence has been destroyed by the gambling of reckless men, who, regardless of common honesty, had warmed themselves into the confidence of men of capital until the grand discovery has been made that their all consisted of dirty paper as worthless as their promises. Upon this discovery, this alarm spread like a prairie fire; no person could tell when or how the conflagration was to be stayed. In order to find a reason for this state of things gold and silver must be looked up, and bank paper declared of full value. This last resort has given people time to breathe, and survey the ruins; some have even commenced to clearing the rubbish, and discovered many of the foundations standing firm. This has led others to undertake a similar process, and hopes are now entertained, that before Spring comes round, the "air balloons" will all have burst, the rubbish removed, gold and silver brought again to the light of day; and things move on—if not so fast as formerly, with assurance of better speed. So we must wait for the good time coming. Hoping that we shall not have to wait too long.

I remain yours,
A. L. O.

THE FALL OF DELHI.

Such particulars of the fall of Delhi as are at hand, are contained in a letter dated Bombay, Oct. 3, and are said to be compiled from the best sources. The letter says:—

"I announce to you the fall of the revolted capital of North Western India, or of the ancient chief city of the Mogul empire, in which a faithful soldiery has sought to re-erect the independent throne of the descendant of Timur. Delhi is once more in possession of the British. Our information at present is more scanty than could be desired, owing partly to the dark communication being unavailably intercepted between Lahore and Multan. But the main facts have reached us from so many sources as to leave no doubt whatever that the place was assaulted with success on the 14th of September, when a permanent garrison was effected, that during the four or five following days, further advances and acquisitions on the city were made, and that finally on the 20th the whole of the space enclosed within the walls, was in our possession. I should observe, however, that we have not received as yet such certain evidence of the truth of the latter part of this story as of that of the former.

"The proceedings of the 14th, 15th and 16th, are known to us, however, compendiously from the official bulletins issued by the Chief Commissioner at Lahore, and founded as you know on telegraphic messages from Delhi. But of the final occupation on the 20th, we have only heard by an express from the Residency at Jeyapore in Rajpootana, which reached Lord Elphinstone by way of Ahmadabad yesterday. It is dated at Jeyapore on the evening of the 23d, and is to the effect that the news had just been received at the Residency both from the Rajah and also from the Vakeel or Minister of the Nabob of Jhujjar, to whom it may be presumed that the intelligence had been forwarded by his master, a chief resident in the immediate neighborhood of Delhi. Thus the tidings of our ultimate and complete success rest at present on native authority only, but as the natural sequel and complement of our undoubted triumph of the 14th they are universally credited."

The letter then details the progress of the siege from the beginning of September until the 13th, when the moment arrived for the final assault. The siege train of 40 heavy guns arrived on the 14th. On the 6th a battery of 10 guns was opened at 650 yards; on the 7th another at 550 yards. The guns of the enemy's batteries were silenced by the superior

weight of metal, but they fought from rifle pits and various covered positions, and the English loss was heavy. The account continues:—

"On the 14th soon after daybreak, the assault took place. The main point of assault was the breach at the Cashmere bastion.—One column of Ghoorkas and the newly arrived Jummoo contingent was directed to make a diversion by attacking the Kishengunge suburb, which lies outside the Lahore gate on the western side of the city, and, if it succeeded in carrying the suburbs, to assault the gate itself. But the suburb was occupied by the enemy in force.—The Cashmere troops behaved indifferently, and in spite of the efforts of the brave Ghoorkas, the column was repulsed. Its commanding officer, Major Reid, of the Sirmoor battalion is among the wounded. On the northern side all went well. The troops entered at the breach with no serious opposition, and spreading to the left and right occupied the whole line of defences from the Water bastion to the Cabul gate, including the Cashmere gate and bastion, the Moree gate and bastion, the English church, Skinner's house, and the grounds about."

"The principal loss sustained by the assailants was due to the obstinate resistance they met with in clearing their way along the ramparts to the Cabul gate, and afterwards in an attempt to penetrate beyond that point into the denser part of the city in the direction of the Jumma Masjid. The total loss amounted to 500 killed and wounded. Five officers are reported slain. Brigadier Nicholson was wounded, and his brother of Cooke's Rifles, and many others, in all about 30. Of the loss of the fugitives, I do not observe even an estimate. It is only said that bodies of them were seen to be retreating both to the south of the city in the direction of Kotla, and across the bridge of boats. Our victorious infantry receded from the last advance into the close lanes of the city, occupied the comparatively open space inside the Cashmere gate, and the walls which they had won upon either side. Headquarters were established in the house now occupied by the renowned Irregular Horseman, Skinner, and now known to us by his name, to the natives as Secunder's. Preparations were at once made for shelling the enemy out of the Palace, the Selimgur, and the other strong places of the city, and the firing commenced on the morning of the 15th."

"By evening a breach was effected in the wall of the magazine enclosures held in force by the enemy and the place was stormed next morning. In it were captured one hundred and twenty-five pieces of cannon. The Palace now well exposed, guns and mortars opened from the magazine enclosure, and the enemy were driven at all points. Thus the Kishengunge battery, which repulsed the Jummoo troops, was abandoned and occupied, and the guns there taken to two hundred. The battery on the other side of the river was also abandoned, and at the date of the last certain official news—7 P. M. on the 16th—an attack upon the magazine had been repulsed a chain of posts (had been established from the Cabul gate to the magazine, and the enemy, some hours before dayfall, had been maintaining only a detached and desultory warfare from the tops of the houses. Many of the townspeople had come in and received quarter, which was of course refused to every Sepoy. All this is so satisfactory that we may well credit the tale from Jeyapore, that on the 20th the place was entirely in our hands. The Jeyapore report asserts—though I do not credit it—that the King of Delhi escaped to a neighboring shrine in the disguise of a woman. Scindia, it is moreover reported, was raising 15,000 men to intercept the fugitives."

The same letter says, that they have but little intelligence from Meerut and Agra; not so favorable accounts as could be wished from Lucknow and Cawnpore; and announces the mutiny of the 50th Bengal Native Infantry, which had been very steady; and that there had been but slight further disturbances in the Bombay Presidency. The letter has a postscript which details affairs in Delhi on the 17th and 18th.

"On the 17th, during the Lal Killa (Red Fort); this appears to be some other stronghold than Selimgunge) and city. Fighting all day; leaders and native officers in open dissension, accusing one another, in presence of the King, of cowardice. In the end unanimity prevailed, and they resolved to attack and fight as men without hope of mercy or pardon."

"Friday, 18th. Shelling all night on the Lal Killa. This morning fighting recommenced, and mutineers on some points successful, but constantly repulsed. Rifles doing much mischief among the rebels. City people, both rich and poor, running away. Suburb, where Reid failed, (the Kishengunge) is ours, and also the rebels' battery there. King and two sons concealed. One bastion of the Lal Killa destroyed, and it will be taken. Capt. Elen adds: 'The above

is from the Durbar news writer to the Rajah at Jeyapore. There may be some exaggeration, but in the main I am inclined to believe this report on the whole.' After this the report of the total occupation of the city on the 20th, may be accepted unhesitatingly."

The Liverpool Mercury in its summary of Oct. 30th, has the following:—

"The journals and letters brought by the overland mail, furnish, after all, but a meagre and imperfect account of the great event, the capture of Delhi, which it is generally expected will break the back of the insurrection. One paper, the Paris 'Presse' talks of dispatch calculated to dash the hopes which were built upon the great event:—

"The 'reverses of the medal' is, that the English found Delhi denuded of provisions, and that the insurgents had cut off their communications, so that, according to one account, the position of the conquerors is exceedingly critical. If this despatch is correct, and if, instead of being besiegers, the English have become the besieged, and are to be shut up in Delhi as they have long been at Lucknow, the only advantage of their success will be the moral prestige which is supposed to attach to the possession of the residence of the Great Mogul."

Eastern Africa.

The buffaloes abound all over this district, and are formidable animals to encounter in a herd. Wild animals, also, of almost every description, infest this part, making it dangerous in the extreme, and compelling the traveller and his guides to be ever on the qui vive, lest they should stumble on the tiger in his lair, or the buffalo hidden in the fastness of the surrounding jungle. Venomous reptiles, and insects of various denominations, are to be found; and the serpent, mowing its slow length along, may be seen frequently in the line of traveller's progress. The boa-constrictor, the monster of the serpent species, is a native of these regions; and the cobra-capella, the formidable snake of Africa, whose bite is fatal to human life, frequents the base of the mountains, and is the terror of the natives; while the puff-adder, another member of this venomous tribe, may be met in the thickets and jungles. The smaller species of reptiles also, are numerous; the tarantula, and other spiders, whose bite is so powerful as to occasion a temporary paralysis, or even death, have been found in the immediate vicinity of the native huts. Instances of fatal effects from insects are not wanting to prove their existence. Mr. Thompson speaks of a case in his valuable detail, and said, "I was told of a woman who had been recently bit by a very small spider in the toe, and had, in consequence, fallen into convulsions, and died in a few hours." Serpents of even the length of forty feet have been spoken of by the natives, which had swallowed the antelope, and have attacked the animal in his range; but I never came near any of such a prodigious size. The natives are impressed with a belief that in the dark recesses of the rocks, or in the chasms and interstices of the mountains, reptiles of the most dangerous species are to be found which appear when the spirit calls them forth, or, from instinct, leave their abodes, to inhale the pure air, and attack man for food. The iguana is common, but quite harmless. Scorpions and centipedes are general; but they do not excite the apprehension like the larger species of reptiles.—*Issues.*

A California Bullfight.

We copy the following amusing description of a bull fight with which the native Californians recently celebrated *la fiesta de San Lorenzo*, from the *Alameda County Gazette*:

Senor Toro, with a bellow of defiance, takes his stand in the centre, pawing the ground, and waiting, with head lowered, the approach of the enemy.

Round 1—Enter *un hombre*, with blanket in hand, with which to blind the enemy. Two shakes his head thunders forth his note of defiance. With bloodshot eye and streaming nostrils he rushed at the foe; the blanket is thrown, but falls wide of the mark—when the saying that "a stern chase is a long chase," was certainly not verified, for the poor hombre was quickly caught in the rear and elevated, when a display of ground and lofty tumbling took place, which has seldom been surpassed. Torn and tattered, with a limping leg, he makes his inglorious exit through a hole in the fence; loud shouts and cries went up from a thousand voices from the success of the favorite, for strange as it may appear, Mr. Toro was the favorite throughout all the fight.

Round 2—Toro came up to the scratch as fresh as ever, the odds decidedly in his favor, when *un caballero*, desirous of renown, approached upon his prancing charger, trailing a blanket and inviting an attack. Not was he called upon to wait—like the rush of a thunderbolt fresh from the hand of Jove

came the shock, and horse and horseman together rolled in the dust of the arena.

Round 3—Enter the Achilles of the ring, brim full of wrath and bad whiskey, and scarce had advanced five paces from the barrier, when the bull was upon him, struck him upon the invulnerable "seat of honor," and pitched him incontinently into the fence, where, sticking fast between the rails, he presented a beautiful mark for butt number two, which was administered with great precision, sending him through the fence into the laps of the admiring spectators, where we left him to recover his wind, which must have been sadly damaged.

The Adriatic Off.

We recall all that we have said at various times, indicating that the Collins steamer *Adriatic* would always remain an ornamental folly at the foot of Canal street, and that she never would move unless towed by the machinery of some other vessel. She has moved, and so far as can at present be guessed, is quite ready to take her place on the line to Liverpool, and to fulfil or disappoint the expectations that have so long been forming of her.

The *Adriatic* went down the bay on the 12th, on a private trial trip, and so far as could be seen by excluded outsiders, made very good time. She had salutes fired in her honor at various points, and her moving seemed to be generally regarded as a joyful but quite unexpected event. It is to be hoped that the delay is at last over, and that we shall not yet have additional cause to lament the tedious and discreditable tinkering with her engines by one hand and another.

The *Adriatic* was commenced as an embodiment of the pride of a great nation, and she may be said to have been cradled in a national hope. The greatest of our marine architects died in the midst of the work of her building. She has been delayed until hope turned to fear, and fear to ridicule.—But the national pride in her glorious model has not abated, and we cannot think of a more earnest hope than that with which we shall see her leave on her first voyage over the sea.—*N. Y. Leader.*

Sydney, C. B., Nov. 9.—Captain Nutt, wife and child, and the crew of the barque *Peace*, from Richibucto bound to London, laden with seals, and burnt of Cape North on Thursday last, arrived here last night in a destitute situation, having lost every thing. Mrs. Nutt and child escaped from the cabin when on fire, in their night clothes, and in that state were ten hours in a small boat, until they arrived at Neil's Harbor.

Is there anything so lovely, so innocent and pure, as the smile of infancy? It is the good spirits which manifest their presence by the heavenly expression on the divine image. They act through the pure and innocent medium. And, O! how more than happy if, in after life, the engrossment of material things did not drive them away, that we would always smile as innocently as in infancy.

A Converted Indian to his tribe.

You have been here several days and nights worshipping your Indian god, who has no existence, only in your dark and beclouded minds. You have been burning your dogs and venison for him to smell.—What kind of god or spirit is he, that can be delighted with the smell of a burnt dog? Do you suppose the great God that spread out the heavens, that hung up the sun and moon, and all the stars, to make light, and spread out this vast world of land and water, and filled it with men and beasts, and everything that swims or flies, is pleased with the smell of your burnt dogs? I tell you to-day, that His great eye is on your hearts and not on your fires, to smell what you are burning! He burst into tears; he caught the handkerchief from his head, and wiped them from his eyes. Many in the house sat as if they were petrified, while others wept in silence. Many of the females drew their blankets over their faces, and wept. 'Awful awful day to the wicked!' said this thundering minister; 'your faces will look much blacker with their shame and guilt than they do now with their paint.'

When does a man become four-handed? When he doubles his fists.

Why is a door-latch like a beautiful woman? Because it is something to a door, (adore.)

If Deelzebub should lose his tail, where would he go to get it repaired? To a gin-shop, where they retail bad spirits.

The ancient Greeks buried their dead in jars. Hence the origin of the expression, 'He's gone to pot.'

'A secret, warranted to keep in any climate, is a woman's egg.'

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the Niagara.

The steamship Niagara, which sailed from Liverpool at 1 P. M. on Saturday the 7th inst., arrived at Halifax on the 18th.

The Vanderbilt arrived at Cowes on the morning of the 6th. She grounded off Cowes owing to a thick fog, but got off without damage.

The American frigate Niagara left Plymouth on the 5th for home. The officers had a farewell banquet given them by the commander and officers of the British flag ship on the station.

Financial affairs were still of paramount importance. On Wednesday the 4th, Consols fell to 89. There was increased anxiety and a pressure in the Money Market under the apprehension of a further rise in Bank rates, but the heavy payments of 4th were well met.

The suspension of Powles, Brothers & Co. was announced. Their acceptances amount to about £50,000.

The rate of discount at Hamburg had advanced to 9 per cent.

On Thursday the 5th, the Bank of England as was apprehended raised the rate of discount from 8 to the unprecedented rate of 9 per cent. This movement failed to abate the demand for money which continued without diminution throughout Thursday.

The Times thinks the continued pressure must be mainly caused by the alarm, and the consequent desire of every person to be over-supplied. Suggestions were current that Government should be called on for palliatives, but the Times argues that there is not a shadow of pretext for such a cry.

It says:—All classes of the public must be well aware that if the nation should so pitifully lose its self-possession as to give way to a panic, there is but one remedy, and that Government will be compelled to adopt. There can be no need, however, by formal proceedings, to proclaim the belief that the financial sense of the nation is still so low as to cause the degrading contingency to be regarded not only as possible, but even probable.

The Funds fluctuated about 1 per cent during the day, closing at 88½ to 88.

From all places on the continent various sums in specie were said to be in course of transmission to America.

The suspension of Naylor, Vickers & Co. of Sheffield, having a branch establishment in America, was announced, liabilities estimated at £600,000 to one million £100,000 in excess. The difficulties are believed to be temporary, and solely attributed to a cessation of remittances from America.

W. Orr & Co., of Liverpool, in the River Plate trade have also suspended.

A public meeting of the merchants of Glasgow, appointed a deputation to proceed to London to wait upon the Government to urge the necessity of immediate measures for Commercial relief.

LATEST.

Applications for money at the Bank on Friday were numerous, but no new difficulties transpired. Consols advanced early in the day, but subsequently reacted. The Times urges a suspension of the export of specie to India, and thinks India is rich enough to be left to her own resources.

The Daily News believes the Glasgow deputation arrived in London on Friday evening. They will, it is understood, urge upon Government the advisability of suspending some of the provisions of the Bank Charter Act, as was done in 1847. Movements with a similar object may be shortly looked for in other districts. The freedom of the City of London and a splendid sword were presented to the Duke of Cambridge on the 11th. The Lord Mayor gave a grand Banquet in honor of the event, attended by several Cabinet Ministers and foreign ambassadors, including Mr. Dallas. The Duke of Cambridge in his speech said, he had a letter from Sir Colin Campbell, emphatically denying any difference between him and the Governor General of India. The Duke extolled the conduct of the British army in India, and advocated the maintenance in an efficient state of the warlike establishment. Earl Granville defended Lord Canning from the charges with which he had been assailed, but intimated that if they should prove true, he should be prepared to sacrifice his personal feelings to a sense of public duty.

Mr. Dallas, after making remarks appropriate to the event of the day, spoke as follows in regard to the Indian mutiny:— "Sympathy has been invoked from foreign nations in reference to the state of affairs in India. I am not here to speak as to the extent to which my Government or the people of the United States sympathize with the struggle of England against India—that is not the thought I wish to express. The thought that I wish to express is in reference to the treatment that is to be dealt to those who have distinguished themselves in the field of crime in that unhappy region. Now, crimes are of various descriptions. Mutiny and murder are heavy crimes; they are dark and gloomy crimes; but they are crimes known to us all, and they are crimes committed in almost every community, and under almost every Government. Penalties are specially provided for these crimes in the respective criminal codes of various countries. Let such crimes be punished wherever they occur according to the law; that is the first and clearest principle of action. But there are other crimes; crimes at least of another character, which become so monstrous as to assume the attitude of enmity to the human race; not merely crimes in-

mical to England, not merely crimes inimical to Europe and its civilization, but crimes that constitute their perpetrators what pirates are, what cannibals in the Feejee Islands are; enemies of the human race, and meriting not from one nation, but from the whole of the human race, summary and exemplary extirpation. This, as it appears to me, is not the language of any particular individual, or any particular country, but the language of human nature; and although I am unable to say how far such language may be concurred in by the great body of my fellow citizens on the opposite side of the Atlantic, yet I think I know them well enough to say, that no language can be too strong, no words too impressive, no force too sudden, no blows too severe, for crimes such as those which have been perpetrated in India." This speech received great cheering.

Lord Brougham officiated at the inauguration of Queen's College, Liverpool; in the course of his remarks, he strongly denounced the encouragement of African free emigration by France, stating that it was reviving the slave trade and had caused the suspension of civilizing commerce in Africa. Parliament further prorogued to the 17th December.

The Borough Bank, Liverpool, was paying all depositors under £200.

The prohibition upon the importation of hides, &c. from the Baltic, has been removed.

The Kings of Sardinia and Greece each subscribed 10,000 francs to the Indian Relief Fund.

The London Times has an article on Central American affairs, and hopes for an amicable adjustment of all pending questions of St. W. Gore Quezely's mission, and an early realization of the projected canal across the Isthmus.

No further attempt had been made to launch the Levathan. An examination showed there was not the least twist or deflection in the vessel, and that she sits fairly on her cradles as on the morning of the attempted launch, being no more liable to settle now than before. The 24th of December is the period fixed for the next attempt. The engineers are confident of a successful result.

A suit in the Admiralty Court brought by the owners of a cargo on board the American ship Andrew Foster against the vessel by a collision in the Irish channel, resulted in favor of the Andrew Foster.

FRANCE.

The Times Paris correspondent says it is pretty certain that the Emperor is much annoyed at the turn things have taken in the Principality. Neither the Austrian nor Turkish Ambassadors have been invited to Compeigne. Something serious must be going on at this moment at Constantinople, if it be true, as reported, that M. Thouvenot has suspended relations with Reschid Pacha, though not with the Government. It is added that Thouvenot had been left alone in the matter.

The Paris Bourse continued unsettled, but without any very great fluctuations.

The correspondent of the Daily News says:— "It has been reported that eighty millions of francs in English Bonds and forty millions in French Bonds on the United States had been returned protested." The Independence asserts that recruiting for the English service is going on secretly in France, and that a hundred francs is given each recruit. It was rumored in London on Friday, that the Bank of France had advanced its rate of discount; but the Daily News correspondent telegraphs that the Bank of France had not increased its rate, hoping to find other means of self-protection; there is some question as to the right of exporting gold; funds closed in Paris on Friday, 86, 70 and 67 francs; the bulletin in the Bank of France is said to have increased from 100 millions to 108 millions of francs.

SPAIN.

Rumours of another ministerial crisis had been current, but proved to rest on slender foundation.

ITALY.

The floods had done great damage in Lombardy.

BELGIUM.

The ministerial crisis continued. M. De Broeker had been called in by the King, but had not succeeded in forming a Ministry. A dissolution of the Chamber was considered probable.

AUSTRIA.

The reduction in the Austrian army, said positively to have been decided on, will be the largest reduction since 1848. Thirty generals will be placed on the retired list; it is believed fifty millions of florin will be saved yearly by the reduction.

A Vienna despatch, Nov. 3d, says:— "The Credit Bank has to-day taken a step likely to cause extensive embarrassment. It is in want of ready money, and has demanded payment from those persons who obtained advances on the Government by private stock."

RUSSIA.

A Berlin letter says that most of the German States have notified the Prussian Government that they adhere to the measures projected by Prussia and Austria in the Holstein question.

It is reported that the British Government had written a note to the Diet claiming justice for the Dutchess. A late despatch says:— "England, France and Russia, have offered their good offices on the question of Holstein."

Berlin, 5th.—The existence of the Austro-Prussian convention on the affairs of the Principality and Holstein, is officially denied.

Later from California.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Steamship St. Louis arrived at her dock this morning.

Two severe shocks of earthquake were felt at San Francisco on the evening of the 19th Oct.

The St. Louis connected with the steamer Sonora, which brought down \$1,700,000 in treasure.

The Indians had made an attack upon the settlements in Honey Lake Valley, driving out the inhabitants, and carrying off all their stock and provisions.

P. H. Burnett has been appointed Supreme Justice of California, in place of Judge Murray deceased.

Business at San Francisco was unusually dull for all kind of produce. The money market was easy, and demand light. The receipts of gold dust were satisfactory.

The Los Angeles Star gives the particulars of the massacre on the Plains of a large number of emigrants, before reported. The train consisted of 125 men, and children, of whom upwards of 100 were murdered.

The Indians were believed to have been instigated to the deed by the Mormon Destroying Angels, in revenge for the death of Parley Pratt.

On Saturday, 17th, the Executive Committee issued an address to the General Committee of Vigilance, stating that a resolution had been adopted, removing all penalties attached to the sentence of banishment.

The Alta California, Oct. 20, publishes the following item of news, received by the American ship Alexander, from Manila:— "If true the news is very important:—

"A private letter was received from Manila, giving an account of the horrible massacre by the Chinese of all the American and English residents of Nampoo, one of the five open ports lying between Amoy and Shanghai. Our informant could furnish us with no further details, but informs us that the number is beyond all question reliable. The number of Americans and English at that port was estimated at forty, all of whom he believed to have been murdered."

Death of Cavaignac.

The death of General Eugene Cavaignac, at one time absolute ruler of France, is announced in our despatches. He was a Parisian by birth, fifty-five years of age at the time of his death, which was occasioned by disease of the heart—a disease which often strikes down great generals and great surgeons, showing that the impulsive outside of these men is only a proof that the blows of life are mainly fallen upon the fibres of the heart.

The first notice we have of Cavaignac is in 1828, when he held command in the French expedition to the Mexico. In the revolution of July 1830, he openly avowed his revolutionary principles; and being asked if he would fight upon the populace in case of insurrection, he said he would not. It was deemed best to send him a man to Algeria, where he rose rapidly in his profession, fighting Abdel-Kader, and holding various positions, until he was made governor-general of Algeria in 1832. He afterwards was one of the placid with great credit.

During that period, four years he was chosen a member of the national assembly. On the 12th of May he left Algeria and went to Paris. On the 17th he was appointed minister of war, and on 23d the president of the national assembly delivered to him the command of all the troops appointed to guard the chamber. When the apprehended outbreaks of the people took place, by his adroit disposal of the troops, Cavaignac quelled the disorders at once. Then, at the head of immense armies warmly devoted to him, in a transition state of the nation, he held the destinies of France in his hands. But true to his republican principles, he laid down his dictatorship as soon as he had pacified the capital.

He was then made president of the council with power to nominate his own ministry—His rule was severe, and in the main just—His readiness, however, to suspend opposing journals, is a blot upon his career. The summer passed away, and the assembly finally concluded to elect a president of the republic by universal suffrage. This was the election that raised Louis Napoleon to the position which he at length made imperial—Gen. Cavaignac having less than a quarter of the votes thrown.

Since that time Cavaignac has been very popular with the moderate republicans, having been twice chosen to the national assembly, but always refusing to take the oath of office.

Remarkable Instance of Heroism.

The Rev. Mr. Scudder, of India, in a letter to the Christian Intelligencer, gives the following instance of heroism called forth by the India mutinies:—

"Let Americans never be ashamed that England are their forefathers. England is a noble country. Her sons are heroes and her daughters are heroines. This rebellion

has brought out deeds that deserve to be associated with those valorous actions which we, with throbbing pulses, read in history. In one place, a lady and her husband fled in their carriage. She took the reins. She dashed the horses through a band of mutineers, while he, with cool aim, shot dead one who seized the horses' heads, and another who climbed upon the carriage, behind to cut him down. On they fled, till again they found themselves among foes, and a hope stretched across the road made further progress appear impossible. True to her self, she dashed the horses at full speed against the rope, and as they, bearing it

down, stumbled, she, by rein and whip, raised them, while her husband's weapons again freed them from those who succeeded in leaping upon them. He was wounded, but both escaped with their lives.

In another place, a young lady, the daughter of an officer, shot seven mutineers before they killed her. A captain, pressed by his Sepoys, with his good sword slew twenty-six of them before he fell."

Horrible Massacre of Emigrants—Over 100 Persons Killed.

A letter from J. C. Ward to the Los Angeles Star, dated San Bernardino, Oct. 4, 1857, states that an entire train of emigrants from Arkansas and Missouri, bound to California by Great Salt Lake, had been massacred by the Indians at the Mountain Meadows, which are on or near the rim of the Great Basin, and some distance south of the most southern Mormon settlements. The massacre took place about the 10th or 11th of September. Mr. Ward says he first obtained his information from the Indians.

Visiting, Invitation, and other Cards.

ST. ANDREWS, NOV. 23, 1857.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, NOV. 23, 1857.

When a vacancy occurs in the representation of any constituency, there appears to be a general and growing disposition on the part of a large portion of the Press to urge upon some supporter of either the present or late Government, to offer himself as a candidate for the suffrages of the people; and this is done without regard to the candidate's principles or ability. While this system is pursued, by either party, there can be no hope of inducing the best men to come forward and lend their counsel and their influence in the management of the affairs belonging to the country, in a legislative capacity. The main point appears to be to ascertain the popular views and feelings of the candidate without regard to his integrity, principles, knowledge of the interests of the country—or his qualifications for a legislator. Again, it has become a very common practice, borrowed from the United States journals to make candidates a target for firing all sorts of abusive paper pellets at: many really good men are consequently deterred from showing their names to appear as candidates for legislative honors, if they can be termed such.

The country requires men independent of party, who have no selfish motives to serve—and whose honesty is above suspicion.—men who will support any Government while it legislates for the interests of the Province, and oppose them when they introduce measures calculated to retard the prosperity of the Province. When such men become Legislators, the country may hope for a better state of things.

We have received a Report of the Committee on the Public Encouragement of Agriculture, which contains a large amount of information and shows that the Government have faithfully and ably performed the duties entrusted to them. We will refer to the Report in another number.

THE FRANKLINIAN'S MOTION, for November, has been received from the publisher Mr. Willis. It contains several original and selected articles of interest to the fraternity.—The Sketch of the History of Freemasonry in New Brunswick, No. 2, conveys information which will be of service to the Craft in this Province. The price of the Magazine is so low that the Lodges in the Province should take at least twenty copies each.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—We have read the article in Harper's Magazine which called forth the following severe but merited rebuke from the "Hamilton, (Canada,) Literary Association," in the shape of a resolution. No really unpretending loyal man but must approve of the action taken by the association, which is embodied in the following words:—

Resolved, That on account of the article which appeared in "Harper's Magazine" for November, and advertising upon, and grossly insulting Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Association do cease to subscribe for that magazine, and that the City papers be requested to publish this resolution.

The good old steamer Adipital arrived at Eastport on Saturday evening, having been detained at Portland owing to the great gale during last week. She left Eastport for St. John at 2 o'clock a. m. on Sunday morning, and arrived there at 7 o'clock, notwithstanding the gale and heavy sea, which was running "mountains high." To Capt. Small and Mr. Porter the clerk, and the other officers of this favorite steamer, we tender our thanks for the uniform kindness and attentions received at their hands.

Sentence of Patrick Slavin, Jr.

At two o'clock yesterday, His Honor Judge Parker delivered sentence in the case of this prisoner. His Honor reviewed the circumstances attending the horrid deed in which he had been engaged,—said his conduct during the commission of the murders showed how reckless he was, and that he appeared to be little less guilty than his father and Green. He had been tried by an intelligent Jury, and he had received the assistance of able Counsel, who defended him with all their zeal and ability. The Jury had recommended him to mercy, and he had forwarded the recommendation to His Excellency, the representative of Her Majesty. He would hold out no hope of pardon, but solemnly advised him to show by his future good conduct, if his life should be spared, that he would give evidence of contrition and a better course of conduct.

His Honor then sentenced the prisoner to be hung on the 4th day of March next.

From the tongue of the learned Judge's charge, we are led to infer that the prisoner's sentence will be commuted to imprisonment for life.

When the sentence was passed, the Court was crowded, the utmost silence prevailing during the delivery of the Judge's impressive charge. The most unmoved person in the Court appeared to be the unfortunate criminal.—*New Brunswick.*

R. K. GILBERT, Esq., M. P. E.—It is with unalloyed regret that we notice an account of the death of this gentleman, one of the Representatives for Westmorland. The County has lost in the hon. gentleman, a friend and advocate of the people a sincere friend and the Liberal party a consistent supporter. It is to be hoped that the Liberal rule of Westmorland will not allow a seat that has been so worthily filled, to fall into the possession of any one whose politics sit lightly upon him—none so famous for his high minded and liberal antecedents. We have known the late member as a writer for many years, and always found in him an unflinching advocate of the people's rights. In the House of Assembly we marked his career well, and we found him true to his original creed—a Reformer in the House as well as out of it. Mr. Gilbert's loss cannot easily be repaired.—*Evening News.*

CANADA.—Cummings, the clerk charged with the embezzlement of \$1,339, the property of the Bank of Upper Canada, has been tried at Toronto. He was found guilty, but recommended to mercy.

The weather, which for the last few days had been very stormy, accompanied by rain, suddenly changed during Friday night—the wind veering round to the North East, with a slight fall of snow and some frost; it changed round again on Saturday night and blew a gale.

I am at once lost in my own mind, what to say in relation to Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It seems to be possessed of the power of magic beyond the comprehension of the human mind. The increased sales in this state are truly astonishing.

A. W. HATCH, Druggist, Milwaukee.

BIRTH.

On Saturday morning, 21st November, the wife of Mr. George W. King, Civil Engineer, of a son.

DEATH.

At St. Stephen, on 13th inst., Manners Sutton, youngest son of Jas. and Anna Maria Perce—aged 12 months 11 days.

At St. Andrews, 21st inst., Mr. Jonathan Godfrey, aged 63 years.

Best Holland's Geneva.

JUST RECEIVED.
20 Pipes Rotterdam Geneva, "DeKuyper's."
JAMES W. STREET
Nov. 24, 1857.

FLOUR, MEAL, MOLASSES, &c.

Ex Alms from New York, and Admired and Utica from Boston:

375 Barrels Superfine and Extra 1 hour.
100 Bushels Botted Corn Meal.
40 Small Bags Buckwheat Flour.
17 Hhls. 9 Tierces Muscovado Molasses.
1 Barrel Hams, Hog's Lard, Cheese, Tobacco, Tea, Raisins, Currants, &c. A good assortment of Cooking and Parlor Stoves.

ALSO, IN STORE:
A general assortment of Groceries;
BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBER.
And, 50 Chaldron Sydney Coal.
W. WHITLOCK.
St. Andrews, Nov. 17.—st.

Accommodation.

RAILROAD LINE.

ON and after the first day of December, 1857, the Subscriber will run a STAGE to connect with the Train arriving from St. Andrews at BARBER DAM, and will carry passengers to and from the Train and the Town of Woodstock with expedition and comfort, leaving Woodstock in time for passengers, to take the Train for St. Andrews, and in returning leaving the Barber Dam in time to arrive in Woodstock the same evening.

R. G. ENGLISH.

Woodstock Nov. 2, 1857.

BOTTLES.

A liberal price paid for empty Ale and Porter Bottles at the Patent Stove Brewery.
Aug. 31, 1857. CHAS. A. THOMSON.

