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Ecce sumptum est optimum. - Cic.

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European Intelligence.

Parliament was formally dissolved on the 21st, the day of the sailing of the steamer. The Queen did not attend in person, and the royal speech was delivered by the Chancellor, as follows:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,
We are commanded by Her Majesty to inform you that in releasing you at this early period from your attendance in Parliament, it is her Majesty's intention immediately to dissolve the present Parliament, in order to ascertain, in the most constitutional manner, the sense of her people in the present state of public affairs.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
We are commanded by Her Majesty to thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the exigencies of the public service during the period that will elapse before the new Parliament, which Her Majesty will direct immediately to be called, shall have been able to give its immediate attention to these matters.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
We are commanded by Her Majesty to express the satisfaction which she feels at your having been able to reduce materially during the present session the burthens of her people.

Her Majesty commands us to assure you that it is her fervent prayer that the several constituents of the United Kingdom, upon whom will devolve the exercise of these high functions which by the Constitution belong to them, may be guided by an All-wise Providence in the selection of representatives, whose wisdom and patriotism will aid Her Majesty in her constant endeavours to maintain the honor and dignity of her Crown, and to promote the welfare and happiness of her people.

In the House of Lords, on the 16th, Earl Derby made an able review of the policy of the Palmerston administration, in the course of which he expressed his apprehensions that if the British financial system is not thoroughly revised, there will be a deficiency of £5,000,000 in 1860. This prospective deficit has been already estimated by Mr. Disraeli at nine, and by Mr. Gladstone at eight millions, and the moral of the remarks of all three statesmen is, that the public expenditure of the country must be reduced. The question of "reform" will enter largely into the elections.

The next week was to witness all the turmoil of a general election, and opinions were divided as to the result, as the field was cut up into many parties. Lord John Russell had acquired new strength in London. The Irish liberal party is understood to have agreed on their programme for the hustings as follows:—

1. Tenant right as recently modified.
2. The disendowment of all religious sects and the abolition of the Irish Church as a state establishment.
3. Religious freedom and equality, including the repeal of the ecclesiastical titles act.
4. Opposition to any Ministry which will not comply with the foregoing demands.
5. Enlargement of the county franchise, on the basis of Locke King's motion.
6. The abolition of the property qualification.
7. The reduction of the qualification for voters in towns to £5.

It is now said that the final sitting of the Paris conference on the Turkish affairs (which will be chiefly devoted to the question of the Principality) will be held in June. The third meeting of the Neuchâtel conference at Paris will take place shortly, instructions of a more favorable cast having been received from Berlin.

Austria is on the point of breaking off diplomatic relations with Sardinia, and the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies has voted, by 103 to 14, the considerable sum of 5,000,000 francs to put the fortifications of Alexandria into an immediate state of defence. It is understood that a full reconciliation is likely to be effected by King Ferdinand of Naples with both England and France.

It is decided that France shall send a land and sea force to the China station. The Emperor of China has ordered that hostilities against the British shall be confined to Canton. Governor Yeh seems favorable to American interests, and has had some communications with Minister Parker.

The London Morning Chronicle says:—Government have received information that the Emperor of China has desired the authorities at the four ports to preserve amicable relations with the British, and to continue the trade without interruption. It is plain from this that no notion of war can be entertained by the government at Pekin, and that Commissioner Yeh will find himself without authority, and his mob allies of Canton without protection.

The British have a difficulty with Japan, and two British war steamers have forced the

fortified port of Nagasaki, the Japanese making no resistance.

It has already been mentioned that Mehmet Bey (the Polish Colonel Bangya) with 300 men equipped by English sympathisers, had landed in Circassia from the war steamer Kangaroo, to aid the Circassians. M. Bouteneff, the Russian Minister at Constantinople, has demanded explanations from Great Britain on the subject.

The Persian Ambassador, Ferouk Khan and suite, had arrived at London, and feasted with the Lord Mayor on the 20th.

Dr. Vogel, the African explorer, had been assassinated on his way from Kuka to the Nile.

THE STOLEN NOTE.

BY A RETIRED ATTORNEY.

Except that he indulged too freely in the use of the intoxicating cup, John Wallace was an honest, high minded and exemplary man. His one great fault hung like a dark shadow over his many virtues. He meant well, and when he was sober he did well.

He was a hatter by trade, and by industry and thrift acquired money sufficient to buy the house, in which he lived. He had purchased it several years before, for three thousand dollars, paying one thousand down, and securing the balance by a mortgage to the seller.

The mortgage-note was almost due at the time circumstances made me acquainted with the affairs of the family. But Wallace was ready for the day; he had saved up the money; there seemed no possibility of an accident.

I was well acquainted with Wallace, having done some little collecting, and drawn up some legal documents for him.

One day his daughter Anne came into my office in great distress, declaring that her father was ruined, and that they should be turned out of the house in which they lived. "Perhaps not, Miss Wallace," I said, trying to console her, and give the affair, whatever it was, a brighter aspect. "What has happened?"

"My father," she replied, "had the money to pay the mortgage on the house in which we live—but it is all gone now."

"Has he lost it?"

"I don't know; I suppose so. Last week he drew out the two thousand dollars from the bank, and lent it to Mr. Bryce for two days."

"Who is Mr. Bryce?"

"He is a broker. My father got acquainted with him through George Chandler, who boarded with us, and who is Mr. Bryce's clerk."

"Does Mr. Bryce refuse to pay it?"

"He says he has paid it."

"Well, what is the trouble, then?"

"Father says he has not paid it."

"Indeed! But the note will prove that he has not paid it. Of course you have that note?"

"No; Mr. Bryce has it."

"Then of course he has paid it."

"I suppose he has, or he could not have had the note."

"What does your father say?"

"He is positive that he never received the money. The mortgage, he says must be paid to-morrow."

"Very singular! Was your father—"

"I hesitated to use the unpleasant words which must have grated harshly on the ear of the devoted girl."

"Mr. Bryce says my father was not just right when he paid him, though, not very bad."

"I will see your father."

"He is coming here in a few moments; I thought I would see you and tell you the facts before he came."

"I do not see how Bryce could have obtained the note, unless he paid the money. Where did your father keep it?"

"He gave it to me, and I put it in the secretary in the front room."

"Who were in the room when you put it in the secretary?"

"Mr. Bryce, George Chandler, my father and myself."

The conversation was here interrupted by the entrance of Wallace. He looked pale and haggard, as much from the effects of anxiety as of the debauch from which he was just recovering.

"She has told you about it, I suppose," said he in a very low tone.

"She has."

"I pitied him, poor fellow for two thousand dollars was a large sum for him to accumulate in his little business. The loss of it would make the future look like a desert to him. It would be a misfortune which one must undergo to appreciate it."

"What do you think about it?" asked he, very gloomily. "I know he never paid me. I was not much in liquor at that time. I remember very well of going home as regular,

ly as I ever did in my life. I could tell how I passed the time."

"What passed between you on that day?"

"Well, I merely stepped into his office—it was only day-before yesterday—to tell him not to forget to have the money ready for me by to-morrow. He took me into his back office, and as I sat there he said he would get the money ready the next day."

He then left me and went into the front office, when I heard him send George out to the bank to draw a check for two thousand dollars; so I supposed he was going to pay me then."

"What does the clerk say about it?"

"He says Mr. Bryce remarked, when he sent him, that he was going to pay me the money."

"Just so."

"And when George came in, he went to the front office again, and took the money."

"Then he came to me again, but did not offer to pay me the money."

"Had you the note with you?"

"No; now I remember, he said he supposed I had not the note with me, or he would pay it. He told me to come in the next day, and he would have it ready—that was yesterday. When I came to look for the note it could not be found. Anne and I have hunted the house all over."

"You told Bryce so?"

"I did; he laughed and showed me the note with his signature crossed over with ink and a hole punched through it."

"It is plain, Mr. Wallace, that he paid you the money, as he alleges, or has obtained fraudulent possession of the note, and intends to cheat you out of the amount."

"He never paid me," replied he, firmly.

"Then, he has fraudulently obtained the note. What sort of a person is this Chandler, who boards with you?"

"A fine young man. Bless you, he would not do anything of the kind."

"I am sure he would not," repeated Anne, earnestly.

"How else could Bryce obtain the note but through him?" What time does he come in at night?"

"Always at tea time. He never goes out in the evening," answered Wallace.

"But, father, he did not come home till ten o'clock, the night before you went to Bryce's. He had to stay in the office to post the books, or something of that kind."

"How did he get in?"

"He has a night key."

"I must see Chandler," I said.

"No harm in seeing him," added Mr. Wallace, "I will go for him."

In a few moments he returned with the young man. Chandler, in the conversation I had with him, manifested a very lively interest in the solution of the mystery, and professed himself ready to do anything to forward my views.

"When did you return to the house on Tuesday night?" I asked him, with the intention of sounding him a little.

"About twelve."

"Twelve!" said Anne, "it was not more than ten; I heard you."

"The clock struck twelve as I turned the corner of the street," replied Chandler positively.

"I certainly heard some one in the front room at ten," added Anne, looking with astonishment at the group around her.

"We are getting at something," I remarked.

"How did you get in, Mr. Chandler?"

"The young man smiled as he glanced at Anne."

"On arriving at the door," he replied, "I found that I had lost my night key. At that moment a watchman happening along, I told him my situation. He knew me, and taking a ladder from an unfinished house opposite, placed it against one of the second story windows, and I entered in that way."

"Good! Now who was it that was heard in the parlor at ten, unless it was Bryce or one of his accomplices. He must have taken the key from your pocket, Mr. Chandler, and stolen the note. At any rate, I will charge him with the crime—let what may happen. Perhaps he will confess when hard pushed."

Acting upon this thought, I wrote a lawyer's letter—demanding against you," &c.—which was immediately sent to Bryce.

Cautioning the parties not to speak of the affair, I dismissed them.

Bryce came.

"Well, sir, what have you against me?" he asked, rather stiffly.

"A claim on the part of John Wallace, for two thousand dollars," I replied, poking over my papers, and appearing supremely indifferent.

"Paid it," said he, as short as pie crust.

"Have you?" and I looked him in the eye sharply.

The rascal quailed. I saw that he was a villain.

Nevertheless, if, within an hour, you do not pay me the two thousand dollars, and one hundred dollars for the trouble and

anxiety you have caused my client, at the end of the next hour you shall be lodged in jail to answer to a criminal charge."

"What do you mean, sir?"

"I mean what I say. Pay or take the consequences."

"It was a bold charge, and if he had looked like an honest man, I should not have dared to make it."

"I have paid the note, I tell you," said he; "I have the note in my possession."

"Where did you get it?"

"I got it, of course, when I paid the note."

"When you feloniously entered the house of John Wallace, on the night of Tuesday, February twenty, at ten o'clock, and took the note from the secretary?"

"You have no proof, stammered he, grasping a chair for support."

"That is my look out. I have no time to waste. Will you pay or go to jail?"

He saw that the evidence I had was too strong for his denial, and he immediately drew his check on the spot for twenty-one hundred dollars; and after begging me not to mention the affair, he sneaked off.

I cashed the check, and hastened to Wallace's house. The reader may judge with what satisfaction he received it, how rejoiced was Anne and her lover. Wallace insisted that I should take the one hundred dollars for my trouble; but I was magnanimous enough to take only twenty. Wallace kept his promise, and ever after was a temperate man. He died a few years ago, leaving a handsome property to Chandler and his wife, the marriage between him and Anne having taken place shortly after the above narrated circumstances occurred.

SOLD.

We yesterday heard of a practical joke perpetrated, which in the dullness of the times, if not for its intrinsic excellence, is worthy of being recorded. The parties to this transaction we shall designate as Ben and Tom.

It is proper, for a better understanding of the joke, to intimate that the former speculates to a modest degree in bivalves—and right good bivalves they are, too—and it is not necessary to say what the latter does, farther than that he is as the locomotive and pet train which he swears by, and is, withal, a great wag.

The story runs that Ben had taken in a three dollar counterfeit bill, and not relying on such dead capital, he conceived the idea of giving it to Tom, who was a rollicking fellow, and could make it go if anybody could. Accordingly, he approached the contemplated dispensing medium one day, when the following conversation ensued:—

"I say, Tom, here's a pretty good counterfeit three. If you will pass it, I'll divide."

"Let's see the plaster," said Tom; and after examining it carefully, put it in his vest pocket, remarking, "it's an equal division—a dollar and a half apiece."

"Yes," said Ben.

"All right," said Tom, and he sauntered off.

A few minutes afterwards he quietly stepped into the office of his friend Ben, purchased a can of oysters for one dollar and a half, and lays down the three dollar bill in payment for them. The clerk looked at the bill rather doubtfully, when his suspicions were immediately calmed by Tom, who told him there was "no use looking, for he had received that bill from Ben himself not ten minutes since."

Of course the clerk with the dollar and a half change, and with this deposit and the can of oysters, Tom left.

Shortly afterwards he met Ben, who asked him if he had passed the bill.

"Oh, yes," said Tom, here's your share, at the same time passing over the dollar and a half to Ben.

That night when Ben made up his cash account, he was surprised to find the same old counterfeit three in the drawer. Turning to his *locum tenens* he asked—

"Where did you get this cursed bill?"

"Didn't you know it was a counterfeit?"

"Why," said the other, "Tom gave it to me and I suspected it was fishy, he said he had just received it from you, and I therefore took it."

The whole thing had penetrated the wool of Ben, and with a peculiar grin he muttered "Sold," and charged the can of oysters to profit and loss account.

CANADA.—A Toronto paper says that the circulars addressed to Municipal authorities by the Minister of Agriculture have been answered by many showing a want of 10,000 male and 4000 female farm servants, and 5000 boys and girls, irrespective of many hundred mechanics.

Four million acres of land have been surveyed in Upper Canada, and will be offered for sale immediately at low prices, and on easy terms to settlers.

CHICAGO, April 2.—A heavy gale yesterday

wrecked six vessels along the shore, and fifteen lives were lost.

A MISSIONARY SENTENCE.—One of the city missionaries of Boston, Rev. Peter Mason, was invited, with his family, a few days since, to spend the afternoon at the house of a friend, and on returning, he found his home in the possession of a crowd of people, at the head of whom was Judge Russell, of the Police Court. The Judge explained the mission demonstration to be an account of the conduct of the missionary, and proceeded to pass the following sentence:—

Father Mason.—You have been accused of divers grave offences. It is charged that having the fear of God and the love of man before your eyes, moved by the instigation of humanity, you have habitually sought and relieved the destitute, the sick and the afflicted; that you have preached the gospel to the poor; that you have comforted those in prison. It is said that you have believed that even the men and women who have been convicted of being "drunk by the voluntary use of intoxicating liquors," might yet have hearts to feel and souls to save. You are further charged with diminishing the number of inmates at the gaol (and the gaoler conspires to cook your offence); with reducing the fees of constables, and the business of the Court. You bring the laws into contempt, by preventing the crimes which those laws are intended to punish. You are known to be an old offender and you have declared that you will not depart from these ways as long as you live.

Now possess the sentence of the Court—and as a famous judge said on sending a convict to the State Prison for life—I wish I could give you a heavier sentence, (giving him a purse of \$138 in gold). And you, Mrs. Mason, as you have shared your husband's afflictions, as only a woman could, it is right that you should share his joys (giving her a purse of £50). Our gift is accompanied not only with the kind wishes and warm regards of these friends but with prayers of many who have been relieved in distress, or saved from vice. I have passed sentence on your husband, and I do not doubt that both of you continuing your charitable labors in the will bear the final sentence:—

"Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these, ye did it unto me."

A woman is always at the bottom of trouble. You remember the story of the Shah of Persia. When he was told that a workman had fallen from a ladder, he called out,—

Who is she? who is she?

Please your Majesty is a he.

Nonsense! said the Shah, there's never an accident without a woman; who is she?

The Shah was right, the man had fallen from his ladder because he was looking at a woman in a window. Many a man does this in other countries besides Persia.

NEW YORK, April 5.—THE NICARAGUA BATTLES.—The Herald has some private letters from General Henningsen, dated at Rivas March 19, which confirms in every essential fact the reports brought by Texas of recent victories of Walker over the Costa Rican troops.—Henningsen states that the battle lasted ten hours; that only 50 of his own, while 400 of the allies, were killed; and that the enemy were utterly defeated.

PITTSBURG, April 4.—A letter received here from a responsible source, dated Fort Dodge, Iowa, March 23, says that a settlement of twenty families, at the head waters of the Des Moines River, had been attacked by Indians, and that it was supposed that all were murdered. Only two houses were visited by the persons bringing the news, in which fourteen dead bodies were found.—Some had been shot, and others inhumanly clubbed to death. It is presumed that the whole number composing the settlement were killed or that they are now in captivity. A meeting of citizens was called on the 23d ult., and a company of 50 to 100 men had organized to march to take vengeance on the Indians and rescue any persons that might be found with them.

MEXICO.—By an arrival at New Orleans we have news from Vera Cruz to the 24th ult. The Government had suspended payments at the Custom houses at Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico. The new constitution was promulgated on the 11th. Gen. Huarte was in prison at Guadalajara, and would be tried by court martial. A letter from Washington states that the Spanish Minister has received despatches from his Government by the last steamer that the expedition on the part of Spain against Mexico will not proceed to its destination, as it is believed that the demands of Spain against Mexico will be complied with to a reasonable extent. This arrangement is owing it is said, to the interposition of France and England.

European Intelligence.

The steamship Niagara, which sailed from Liverpool on the morning of the 28th March, arrived at Halifax at 4 P.M. on Thursday afternoon. The Niagara reports, Mar. 29th, passed steamship Persia, about thirty miles from Liverpool; 30th, passed steamship Emen, 55 miles W. of Cape Clear, lat. 54° 24', passed steamship America, lat. 49° 49', longitude 25° 40' East. The City of Washington sailed on the 26th, with 287 passengers; also, the Washington, from Southampton.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The country continues in the ferment of an election. Few members are yet returned, but the general appearance is in favour of Lord Palmerston's Government.

The Board of Trade returns for February show an increase of twenty per cent. over last year. The imports show a decrease in breadstuffs, cotton, copper, iron, and tea, with an increase in provisions, dyes, hides, timber, silk, wool, and tobacco; other articles about an average.

Sir John McNeill has been offered a Bannockburn or an appointment as Privy Counsellor, and he chose the latter. Col. Tulloch has made Civil Knight of the Bath. Admiral Dundas is appointed a Lord of the Admiralty.

J. R. Brown & Co. ship-owners in Sunderland, have failed: liabilities heavy.

The London and Eastern Banking Corporation disclosures are unfavourable.

Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £24,000.

Henry Cutting and John Lewis, sailors on board the Guy Manning, took their trial before Baron Martin in the Assize Court, Liverpool, for manslaughter of a seaman on board ship. Cutting was acquitted, and Lewis sentenced to four months hard labour—the Judge referring to a full bench whether he had jurisdiction.

FRANCE.

Neuchâtel.—Little was done at the Conference at Paris, on the 24th, the meeting being merely for the purpose of receiving the propositions offered by the Prussian representative. Another meeting was held on the 25th, to receive the propositions from the Swiss envoy, which materially differ from the Prussian; but no one doubts that a settlement will be come to by mutual concessions.

The Customs revenue for the past month shows a trifling increase.

A summary of the new postal treaty with the United States is published.

The Committee Report on the Budget for the year 1858 is published. It recommends the abolition of the Stamp duty on printed notices and prospectuses—imposed of an annual tax of fifteen centimes per hundred francs on transferable securities. The revenue is provided for 172,7 millions of francs, the expenses being estimated at 171,6 millions; leaving twenty millions of a surplus.

It is now reported that the Emperor of Russia never intended to visit Paris, but the Grand Duke Constantine will next month.

An expedition against the Kabyles is determined on; Marshall Randon commander.

It is reported that England has ceded to France, Longwood House and Napoleon's tomb, at St. Helena.

A cabinet council was held to consider the question of removing political prisoners from Cayenne to a healthier locality.

SPAIN.

The Spanish naval squadron at Rio Plata is to be relieved. It is said that Mr. O'Sullivan will be the representative of the United States at Madrid.

The infant Don Henry, who is brought forward by the Progressionists as a candidate for Salamanca, has issued an address to them, in which he declares himself an ardent partizan of progress.

The Government contemplates the establishment of a submarine telegraph between Cuba and the United States. The first division of the fleet to invade Mexico would sail about the 28th March for Havana.

GERMANY.

The German Powers decline the intervention of the rest of the Great Powers in the quarrel between Denmark and the Confederation, on the ground that the question at issue is purely federal, in which they as well as the King of Denmark act as members of the Confederation. At the same time we are told that Russia and France are favourable to Denmark in the affair.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government in recalling its Representative from Turin, addressed a circular despatch, setting forth the reasons to its agents at the European Courts. The Vord contains, by summary, according to which the Cabiing of Vienna is not only dissatisfied with Count Cavour's reply to its complaints of the Piedmontese press, and of the tolerance with which these attacks are treated by the Sardinian Government, but it sees a new offence in the language used by that Government on the occasion of the debates relative to the fortification of Alexandria. The despatch adds, that Austria has become convinced that Piedmont seeks to place itself at the head of the revolutionary movement in Italy—a movement of which the success would be the destruction of the Austrian dominions in Italy. Piedmont pursues, then, a policy which not only tends to disturb social order in Italy, but totally change the European political system established by the treaties of Vienna.

In presence of these facts, Austria deems that her dignity will no longer permit her

to maintain official relations with Sardinia. Nevertheless, in informing foreign Courts of the step Austria has determined to take, declares that this measure will not be followed by others of more hostile character, and that in any event Austria will avoid, up to the last moment, all that can compromise the maintenance of peace, or create embarrassments amongst European Cabinets.

RUSSIA.

It is stated via Berlin that Russia again refuses to admit British Consuls to the Black Sea, until the allied evacuation is completed.

TURKEY.

The Government has decreed a registration and censorship of the press on the French model. It also offers lands in Roumelia and Vanatolia to foreign immigrants bringing three hundred dollars capital. Christian soldiers are to be incorporated in the Turkish regiments, not separate corps.

M. Pissini, chief British interpreter, has quarrelled with Lord Stratford, and resigned. A temporary successor has been appointed.

The Commissioners to the principal Cities have all left for their posts. The commission appointed to inquire into the landing of the French expedition to Circassia has not reported, but has, in the mean time, ordered the arrest of General Ssam, and a Circassian, Pasha Ismael, Director of Post, for having been active in organizing the expedition. The steamer Kangaroo, on her return, brought eighty-five women and twenty-eight children, Circassians, and there is little doubt they will be sold at Constantinople.

The English authorities pretended to seize the ship, but proof was wanting. A letter from Mehmet Bey, General Badjezas' Aid-de-Camp, says, the landing was effected Feb. 23d, at Taub, where the head quarters remain. Mehmet brought with him two hundred military instructors for different arms. He has accepted the Supreme command of the Circassian forces. Nobles and Deputies have sworn obedience, and entrusted him with the prophet's flag, white sword with crescent and star on green ground. He will take the field in May.

PERSIA.

An insurrection has been already announced. The revolt is spreading, and the insurgents in Kurdistan have seized the Shah's uncle, and threaten death or ransom.

JAPAN.

The Journal Des Debats gives details of the reported British difficulty. On 11th Dec. two English vessels of war, after having visited the ports of Simoda and Hakodadi, appeared before Nagasaki, but were refused admission by the Governor. The Captains, however, penetrated into port, and anchored within gun-shot of the batteries. Next day they repaired with a numerous escort to the residence of the Mandarin, who refused to receive them, but said word that if they had any complaint to make he would forward their representations to the Imperial Court, and transmit to them the reply. The Captains wrote to Yeddo to claim the right of remaining some time at Nagasaki, in conformity with treaty. In a fortnight the Emperor's answer arrived, announcing that he had given orders for the three ports of Simoda, Hakodadi, and Nagasaki, to be open to the vessels of France, Russia, England, the United States. Such vessels were permitted to visit there, to take in provisions, and to trade to a certain extent, but the crews must not go into the interior.

ITALY.

The admiral at Malta telegraphed to the Secretary of the admiralty on the 24th March, from the agent at Suez, 20th March. The Bombay mail brings no news of Haddad. The passengers reported, that the night before they left Bombay, a telegraphic message was received from Calcutta, stating that the Emperor of China disapproves of the proceedings of the Governor of Canton and had given him orders to conciliate the English.

Also, that a battle was fought on the 8th of Feb., 40 miles from Bashi, between Bombay and Persian cavalry, which ended in the total rout of the latter, with the loss of 800 killed. The loss on the British side was 10 killed and 62 wounded.

CENTRAL. Friday.—A French note recommending the settlement of the Holstein and Lauenburg dispute with the German Powers by a European Congress, has been presented to the Danish Government.

Paris, Friday.—The French 3 per cents closed to-day seventy five and a half.

London, Saturday morning.—The papers this morning are almost wholly filled with election news. The Times contains 30 columns. At Tiverton yesterday, Lord Palmerston showed the impracticable character of the doctrine that officers in distant parts ought not to vindicate our rights without previously referring home for instructions. Suppose he said, that the Chinese had taken a dozen British merchants, and threatened to starve them if they did not do something which they had no right to be called upon to do, was our Admiral was our Superintendent, to leave these men in prison until they could write some news to England, and ask whether they should take steps to relieve them? Why, before the order of the Government reached China these men would have ceased to exist, and the answer of the Commissioner to our agents would be—I am sorry to inform you that three months ago these men died from their sufferings in prison. (Cheers.) Lord Palmerston afterwards, addressed to the recent Chinese motion, and declared—expressed surprise that experienced members should have allowed themselves to

believe that they were only acting the part of lawyers, whose duty it was to decide a fact which had taken place at the other end of the globe, and that result of the vote was not to have any practical effect on our domestic affairs. If the House of Commons were sitting as a jury upon Sir J. Bowring, who ever heard of a jury proceeding to try a man eighteen thousand miles off, without having had an opportunity of instructing counsel to defend him. Adverse party motions with a view of overturning a Govt. were in accordance with our political constitution, but such parties should first see their way to form themselves an efficient administration, and if they did see their way they should propose a vote of no confidence in the Government of the day; but it was not fair to take as a trial of strength a question in which one party is to be arraigned in hostility to the honor, the interests and the dignity of the Country, and the other is called upon to maintain that honor, to watch over those interests, and to sustain that dignity. Such was the nature of the question on which the late division took place. His Lordship in alluding to the question of parliamentary reform, on which some persons expected the Government to give distinct pledges, said it would be unbecoming in him to do so.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, APRIL 12, 1857.

CHARLOTTE ELECTION.

CANDIDATES.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT.
Messrs. JAMES BOYD,
Geo. D. STEVENSON,
G. J. FLEMING.

The Eastern Parishes choose their own Candidate for the Government Ticket.

In contradistinction to the course pursued by the two late members (and we will hope they will always remain "the late members") of this County, of whom we gave a slight political sketch last week, we would now shortly pass in review the action taken by the other gentlemen who largely represented us, and whose cards we this day publish with the sincerest wishes that they may—may, with the profoundest conviction, that they will both be returned triumphantly together with two other likeminded and staunch men at the now rapidly approaching election.

Of Mr. Boyd we need say but a few words; for he has now served this County for eighteen years, stood two contested elections, and has invariably proved himself the "friend of the people."—the firm advocate for reform, where reform was needed, and the untiring supporter and often mover of any act, likely to benefit the Province in general and this section of it in particular. Witness his increasing interest in our Railroad, for which a vote of thanks was awarded him by the new Company. With a long political life spent in the service of his Country, and regarded so well and favorably by the people, it would be a work of supererogation for us to do more than to commend Mr. Boyd to the constituency, as a worthy candidate for their suffrages, and as a firm supporter of our estimable Governor, whose strict justice and independence, has proved so distasteful to the "pseudo-liberals," that we have heard it openly asserted that nothing will content them but that "he shall be sent home," in order, we presume to make room for some one of their own party. Mr. Tilley, perhaps, or Mr. Fisher, as they aspire high, to sit as *elective Governor*; for to such a length the radicals with their gross, shameful, and disloyal contempt of the Representative of the Sovereign, seem to be hastening, since they to a man (not excepting Messrs. Gillmor and McAdam—and to this fact we would draw particular attention, refused to obey His Excellency's command to attend him in the Council Chamber, when he summoned the House thither for prorogation.

Mr. STEVENSON'S political career has—as yet been a short one, but during the two brief Sessions since his election, he has proved himself an able, resolute, and conscientious statesman; his speech on the Amendment to the Address, and on the Election law, we published in our paper of March 11th, and April 1st. They were straightforward and manly, and his ideas were conveyed in plain unimpeachable language. Elected to support the Governor and to repeal the Liquor Law, he has fulfilled the pledges he made on the Hastings, and we cannot doubt from our long and valued intimacy with him, that he will still pursue the honest, plain path which he has chosen and pursued, not only lately, but during the whole of his life.

It will be seen by an advertisement in our columns, that a meeting of the electors friendly to the Government Candidates, will be held in the Town Hall, on Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock. We hope there will be a large attendance of the friends.

The *Head-Quarters* in an able article shows that there are two kinds of Responsibility implied in the term Responsible Government:—1st, the responsibility of the Executive to the Legislature; 2nd, the responsibility of the Legislature to the people, and proves that the very men who prate most about Responsible Government, are those who always evade it. The concluding remarks of the *Head-Quarters*, are severe and are as follows:—

But the disloyalty of Mr. Fisher is as conspicuous as his fear of an appeal to the people. When the Radicals refused to follow His Excellency to the Council Chamber they openly proclaimed their disrespect, not for an individual Governor whom they hated, but for Mr. Mannors-Sutton whom they had always insulted, but the Representative of the Crown, and for the Commission which he bears. Such conduct is unprecedented.

Mr. Fisher's disloyal feelings were still further displayed by the puppet who was in the Chair, when in fact the Assembly had ceased to exist. Mr. Gillmor, who is at heart a Yankee and in principle a Republican, was unanimously elected to this high and important office. Did the Radicals expect to have the Representative of Her Majesty by refusing to attend his summons? Did they think that their presence was necessary to legalize the Prerogative? Did they look for any result from the resolutions passed under the short-lived *President* of Mr. Gillmor? Poor deluded fools! their insolence and passion were only equalled by the vanity and absurdity of their proceedings.

LOWE AFTER MARRIAGE, and Thirteen other choice Nouvelles of the Heart. By Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, pp. 257. T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia.

This work is one which will bear a second perusal. It contains throughout a high moral, may more, religious feeling, and could only have been written by one evidently pious. The style is pure and fascinating. Mrs. Hentz must have been intimately acquainted with the workings of the human heart—the characters are natural, and are by no means overdrawn. This Book is worthy of extensive circulation. For sale by T. B. Peterson, 102 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; and copies will be sent to any person, free of postage, on their remitting the price to the publisher, in a letter. Price \$1.25 in cloth, or two volumes in paper \$1. The work may be seen at this Office.

BOY FOUND.—The body of a man, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, dressed in tweed pants, coarse boots, two flannel shirts, with a cotton one between them, was found on the back part of Pendleton's Island on the 1st inst. The body was decently interred. Further information can be received from our informant, Mr. Ward Pendleton, Deer Island.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning, a fire broke out in St. George's-st., which totally destroyed several valuable buildings. The wind was blowing hard at the time, and but for the energy and perseverance of the firemen a much greater amount of property must have been destroyed. The fire broke out in a building owned and occupied by Mrs. Pitts, occupying it is said, in consequence of a defective chimney. The building was totally destroyed, together with a considerable portion of the furniture. The house adjoining on the lower side occupied by Mr. J. Wilson was saved. Two fine houses owned by J. D. Lewin, Esq., one of them occupied by Mr. John Mager, the other by Mrs. Sneden, were also destroyed, together with a considerable portion of the effects. Mr. Lewin was insured for £7000. The adjoining house owned by Mr. Main, and occupied by Mr. Heney, was all but totally burnt and is of but little use in its present condition. The firemen worked well, but owing to the difficulty of getting water, the fire had made much headway before the engines could be got to play. The water was obtained from the tank, the pipes not being extended to that part of the city.

A German who had a dispute with Mr. C. Niles, of Nappan; the beginning of last week, waylaid him and stabbed him repeatedly in the body. Niles being a strong man struck his assailant with a stick he had in his hand, breaking his jaw and also one arm, but sustained such severe injuries that it is feared his wounds will eventually prove fatal.—Sackville Borderer.

IT SAVED MY LIFE.—Such is the repeated testimony of hundreds of persons of all ages, with regard to the magic effect of Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. When every medicine fails, this seems to possess a perfect charm over the various diseases incident to mankind. Sold by druggists generally in the United States and Canada.

DIED.

On the 10th inst., after a protracted illness, Mrs. CATHERINE CHANDLEY, in the 75th year of her age, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends. Mrs. Chandley was Matron of the Marine Hospital for 33 years; and was universally and deservedly respected.

ed for her many virtues. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church for many years—and died with a full assurance of a glorious immortality.

At St. John, on the 7th inst. Sarah Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late James Hendricks, Esq., and wife of Charles Johnston Esq.

Ship News.

Sailed from Newry March 11th, Elgin, for St. John, and at Carlingford Lough, March 17th.

Off St. John harbour, ship Rauce, from Trinidad.

Arrived at New River, Charlotte County, ship Roger Stuart, from Boston.

Liverpool March 20.—The Melbourne, from St. John, which drove ashore at Southport on the 15th inst., with masts cut away, commenced discharging the between-deck cargo on the 18th, and is expected to be got off next spring tides.

Stranraer, March 16.—The Robert Leonard, Cook, from Liverpool for Halifax, with salt, ran into Loch Ryan, during the gale yesterday, with her fore and main masts, and struck at low water, but has sustained no damage.

Spoken Feb. 26 lat. 25 S., lon. 31 32 W. bark Havana, of St. John, from Melbourne, for London.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING.

A MEETING of the Electors friendly to the CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATES, will be held in the Town Hall, St. Andrews, on THURSDAY the 16th, at 7 o'clock in the evening, when addresses will be delivered by the Candidates, and other gentlemen friendly to the Election. April 12, 1857.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

THE Undersigned will receive Applications until SATURDAY, the 18th inst., for a Surgeon, Midwife, and Apothecary, to take charge of the Marine Hospital, to commence on the 1st May.

WILLIAM KIRK, Surgeon-General, St. Andrews, April 12, 1857.

Flour, and Corn Meal.

Just received from Philadelphia, 100 Bbls. of Flour, for sale by Messrs. 50 Bage Baited Corn Meal, also in store.

A good assortment of Cut Nails.

W. A. HITCHCOCK.

St. Andrews, April 12, 1857.

Great Bargains.

I WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on Saturday the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the Store lately occupied by James W. Thompson.

A great variety of Articles, in the Grocery, Crockery, and Glass Ware.

Line—Wine.

An extensive assortment of HARDWARE, and other articles.

By order of James Thompson.

JAMES LOYD, Auctioneer.

13th Apr. 1857.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

Gentlemen, Again you are called upon to elect Representatives for the General Assembly, which has been dissolved on account of a numerous opposition to the Government—an opposition distinguished by its rugged independence and in which the well-being and advancement of the Country, has been totally disregarded. I am not a seeker for any office of emolument—und—the Government—There is none I would accept.

My reasons for the best course to be pursued by the Legislature in respect to the support of the parish schools by the appropriation of one of Crown Lands—the taxation of the vast tract of land held by private individuals for roads—and the adoption of such measures as will tend to avoid the increase of taxation upon the people are already known to you—my endeavors shall be directed towards effecting these desirable objects, if I am returned.

I think I will be able to show you, that the Government were prepared fully with all the measures contemplated in the Governor's speech, upon the most liberal basis, and that they have been unjustly accused by their opponents of indifference and neglect in reference to their introduction.

Think and judge for yourselves; and I doubt not your decision will be just.

From the state of the roads and the shortness of the time, I will I fear be unable to visit you personally, but I will hold such public Meetings as time will permit, and more fully at them and at the hustings, explain my views on the present unfortunate state of public affairs.

I had intended to bid farewell to politics, and not to present myself again as a Candidate; but my friends would not consent—and I now, perhaps for the last time, ask your suffrages.

You all know me. I have lived among you from childhood, and I can only say, that if I have the honor of being returned, I will try and do my duty as your Representative, in the truest liberal sense of the term, and not by lip-profession. If I am returned, I will always meet on the same friendly terms which have hitherto marked our intercourse, those who have conscientiously and honorably opposed me.

I am, Gentlemen, Yours faithfully,

G. J. THOMSON.

St. Stephen, 13th April, 1857.

