

THE LATE OUTBREAK AT ST. CROIX

The *Montreal Herald* has been favoured with the following letter containing an interesting account of the late dreadful occurrence at St. Croix:—

St. Thomas, 11th July, 1848.

On Sunday, 2nd instant, a dreadful insurrection of the slaves on our beautiful island, Santa Cruz, commenced about ten at night. A slave from the estate "Campo Rico," to whom I had been kind, informed me of the intended movement about five o'clock. The information appeared to me so well founded, that I immediately conceived it my duty to inform some of my friends. I accordingly went to several, among others the authorities; but they all ridiculed the idea of danger, and said that if there were any demonstrations, they would be peaceable, and only to demand their freedom, which no doubt Government would be compelled to grant them. While out on this errand, the "first shell" was blown, and even then the authorities would do nothing. The town was then in a fearful state of alarm ("West End" is the name). The free negroes threatened everything—the heads of the whites, the violation of the women, &c. All the latter, and the children went on board the ships, of which, thank God, there were then in port the *Bangalore*, East Indianman the *Johanna Marina*, Danish, and another, English, the *Blanc*. Capt Parsons, the commander of the East Indianman, son of Lieut. Parsons, an Admiralty Agent, Cunard's line, is one of the noblest fellows ever God created. He had on board 260, and I never knew people so kindly treated. The same of the Danish ship. I can not say so much of the *Blanc*. The gentlemen all volunteered their services, but the authorities declined under the impression that there was no danger. So, many went on board the ships: The militia was not called out, and there were only 40 soldiers in the fort. There are about 30,000 slaves to 3000 whites. The shells continued blowing most fearfully all night; still no preparations. At nine in the morning, the first gang made their appearance, about 100 in number, dancing, singing &c.; still no order to put them down. They increased by eleven in 4000, and then commenced the most fearful devastation of property I ever saw. The Government house and court house, (where they were whipped and punished) was the first; then the Police Adjutant's then a Mr. Moor's, an American merchant, where they destroyed property to the amount of \$50,000. They went under the very guns of the fort; and when I tell you that Mr. Moor's property was destroyed within fifty yards of the guns, you may fancy the supineness, to call it by no other name, of the authorities. The Governor drove down about four o'clock, from Bassin, the seat of Government, and declared their freedom; thus ruining at one blow the lovely spot. The slaves, however, had seen their own power, and had tasted the sweets of stolen property, and it was not at all likely that they would end then. Nor stop did they. I urged the authorities to take strong measures, but they would not, and their answer was (the negroes) would be revenged by destroying all the estates on the island, were one drop of blood to be shed. But events have proved that they were wrong. On Tuesday they re-assembled in the country, for by this time the whites were muttering in "West End," and they took the direction of Bassin, the seat of Government. There they were received rather hotly; and after killing some twenty of them, they retired, destroying on their way property at the different estates to the value of several millions. They completely gutted the houses. In the mean time, to make things worse, the Governor was appointed, which was not recognised at one end, where they appointed a Council of War. Six hundred Spanish soldiers arrived from Porto Rico, who would not recognise the new Government. Altogether a fearful state of things. All the inhabitants, except those in the fort, went on board the ships. I was there also, after the first day, and never took off my clothes for nine days. I frequently went on shore, but every store and place was shut. I gave forty dollars to bring my things on board in the midst of the riot. I paid five dollars per trunk, the danger was so great to the people bringing them, and five dollars to each boat that came off. I have lost im-

mensely, and things, too, that no money can replace. But I bless God it is no worse. My people were most faithful, and told me I had no occasion to have stirred. They said I had no slaves, and treated those I employed well. They guarded my house for three days. I was on board the *Bangalore*, and lost my youngest child, twelve months old, when I had to bury on shore myself, with one friend only accompanying me. On Tuesday the Danish brig of war, *Ornen*, arrived, and the Captain took command. Since then the Spanish soldiers came, and they are now shooting many negroes. Two were shot at "West End" on Saturday, and a dozen have been shot at Bassin. The island is under Martial Law, and Courts Martial are sitting constantly. Still there is no prospect of peace. They have destroyed so many valuable properties! Many who the day previous were in affluence, are now reduced to beggary. It was a painful sight. Poor Santa Cruz, one of the loveliest spots on this earth! No white man will ever now be able to stay there, unless Government maintain a strong force, and that I fear they have not the means of doing. They have strong patrols here—150 men each night. Freedom being declared at Santa Cruz, of course became law here and at St. Johns. A little precaution and energy at Santa Cruz, such as they took here, would have saved our lovely island.

RAILROADS IN MICHIGAN

Our young sister of the West is far ahead of any other Western State in her railroad advancement. She now has the

Central Road, nearly completed, 220 miles.

Toledo and Adrian	33 "
Monroe and Hillsdale	80 "
Pontiac and Detroit	26 "

Total, 359 "

The Monroe and Hillsdale road is about being extended 30 miles, to Coldwater, and the Pontiac road 20 miles west to Fentonville, Genesee Co.—The Detroit, Romeo and Port Huron road 60 miles in length, is about being commenced, using the 17 miles of the old grade of the Utica road. A year or two will probably find one hundred additional miles to her railroads.

The Detroit, Romeo and Port Huron road ends opposite Port Sarnia, at the foot of Lake Huron; where it is to be connected by a ferry with the Canada road to Hamilton, and the road to the Wire Bridge on the Niagara River. The Port Huron route is some two miles shorter to Detroit, than the former contemplated route of the Canada road by way of Windsor. On the Michigan side the country is well settled, passing through the villages of Port Huron, Romeo and Utica, to Detroit. The water power on the line is much improved—having 27 flour mills.

Notice is given of an application to the next Canadian Parliament for the charter of a railroad from Fort Erie, opposite this city to intersect the Great Western road, near Brantford. This will make the distance to Detroit some 20 miles less than by way of the Falls and Hamilton.—*Buffalo Express*.

FISHERMEN.—The Nantucket Enquirer, of Saturday, says: "The Schooner *Laurana*, arrived yesterday, with 39,000 fish, and the *Oneco* will no doubt be in, to-day, with 19,500 fish. Excellent voyages both of them. Our fishermen have, thus far, done grandly.

St Croix Insurrection Put Down.—Of the 590 soldiers who went up on a British steamer to St. Croix, recently, from St. Johns. P. R., to put down the slave insurrection at the former place, about 100 of them were killed, and a number taken prisoners. A Provincial Government was then formed by the white inhabitants, to protect themselves from the blacks, accompanied with a protest against the decree of the Governor, freeing them after the 6th inst. [New Orleans Crescent, 9th.]

A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER. The Salem Register tells this story: Daniel Webster was once standing in company with several other gentlemen, in the capital at Washington, as a drove of mules were going by. "Webster," says one of the Southern gentlemen, "there go some of your constituents." "Yes," in-

stantly replied Mr. Webster, "they are going South to teach school."

An ingenious fraud was recently perpetrated at Newfoundland, by the master of a small schooner, called the *Two Brothers*.—The schtr. arrived at Newfoundland on the 31st ult. from Halifax, with a cargo said to consist of 163 barrels of Pork. After the lapse of several days, the master sold the pork at auction, and on one of the barrels being opened, it was found to contain nothing but salt water, and this barrel was a faithful sample of the whole 163. The perpetrator of the fraud has made his escape.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

FREDERICTON, 14th August, 1848.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the undermentioned Promotions, &c.:

New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery.—Captain S. K. Foster to be Major vice Nicholson, deceased, dated 10th August, 1848. To be Captains—J. Messinett, vice Mowatt, resigned, 10th Aug. 1848; Wm. Wright, vice Foster, promoted, 11th do.; C. C. Stewart, vice Hughson, resigned, 12th do. To be 1st Lieutenant—2d Lieut. R. Reed, vice Wright, promoted, 11th do. To be 2d Lieut.—Charles H. Connel, gent. vice W. I. Bedell, promoted, 10th do.; James G. Meick, vice Durant, promoted, 11th do.; John R. Marshall, vice Reed, promoted, 12th do.; Robert Sweet, 13th do.

Lieutenant Thomas Al'Avity to be captain of the Rifle Company, St. John City Light Infantry, vice J. W. McLeod, removed from the County. By Command. GEO. SHORE, A.G. M.

LATE FROM MEXICO.—THE REVOLUTION SUPPRESSED.—An arrival from Vera Cruz brings advices to the 3rd instant from that port.

The revolution has been suppressed throughout Mexico, the Indians disarmed, and all the prisoners discharged upon pledging themselves to support the Government.

Most of the Americans who remained in Mexico have gone to Yucatan, to aid in subduing the refractory Indians of that province.

FROM YUCATAN. By an arrival at this port we have advices from Campeachy, Yucatan, to the 5th inst.

The whites had defeated the Indians in numerous engagements, and recovered most of the lower towns.

THE STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING BY A. W. SMITH.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, SATURDAY AUG. 26, 1848.

The English mail had not arrived when our paper was put to press.

THE CHARLOTTE GAZETTE AGAIN.

We feel that we would be recreant in our duty, were we to pass unnoticed the column and half article in the last Gazette, notwithstanding the threat held out of "furnishing a picture of oneself, which we would consider 'anything but flattering, although perfectly true.'"

The mountain was in labor, and brought forth a mouse—in other words, the writer in the Gazette has ransacked his brains, or what is left of them, for a whole week in order to meet a short, plain, and correct statement which we made respecting the Parish Accounts. Has he answered us,—no; he has "blinked the question," and in his usual pompous clap-trap style endeavored to divert the attention of the public, from the unpalatable truths which he is compelled to swallow. The very heading of his tirade of abuse bears the stamp of wilful misrepresentation. The writer would fain have the public believe that the article in the Standard, was directed against the publication of the Parish Accounts. We deny the assertion—we are as desirous to see them published as the writer in the Gazette—but we cannot afford to publish them gratis. When we penned the few lines respecting this matter, we were aware that the accounts had been published in the "Gazette."

two years ago, consequently of that paper, if it has any have known that they were

We deny coming out champion" of any man. stated facts which he has. Such epithets as "ready," do the dirty work of a tool of an arrogant faction; garments, they do not re "gross misconduct having appendage of J. P. to be

He asks what comes with the Parish Accounts question? who said the tion? Bah! he cannot It won't do. They know did not find fault with these accounts published sale abuse and scurrilous respectable persons, which ated as he was by a de pique, and personal a possessed a feeling of to injure our contempt feelings to gratify, or ed two letters sent us called for attack upon Society, and another, four weeks since. B forbearance for fear, we have done with him not his correspondence that there is no per what appears other numbers. We, alone own the establishment cover on our printing paying an honest debt purchased for a glass much less evil. On entering further into we shall follow it up of the Gazette-man, but flattering."—Pe hquous, &c.

We understand been appointed by y ate the cause of J enposed murderer ana. Wm. Watts the High Sheriff of steamer Nequasset on their way to G

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August 26,