

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

BRUTAL MURDER.—The St. Albans (Vt.) Messenger chronicles the particulars of a shocking murder which occurred in the town of Bakersfield on the night of Saturday, 27th ult. The Messenger says:

"It seems that a Mr. Brown and his wife, who were in the habit of living with their married children, had been staying for some time in Bakersfield with their son-in-law, Mr. Locke. On Saturday, Mr. Brown and his daughter, Mrs. Locke, left for Waterville on a visit to some of their friends who were living there. Mrs. Brown and another daughter, who were also stopping at Locke's, went to bed at the accustomed hour, little dreaming that to one it was the bed of death, as it proved to be. At about 11 o'clock the daughter awoke and saw Locke standing by the bedside, who, so soon as he found that he was discovered, said, 'Jane I have done enough to be hung for it,' and immediately seizing her choked her in a most violent manner until he thought, undoubtedly, that life was extinct, and then left her. The girl lay in the greatest terror until she heard Locke leave the house. She then arose and found that her mother who slept in a bed but a few feet from her own, lay a lifeless corpse, from a number of blows about the head and neck, evidently made by some sharp edged instrument."

The young lady immediately alarmed the neighbors who repaired to the spot, and on examination found that seventeen severe wounds had been inflicted upon the head, neck and shoulders of the deceased. The next morning Locke was found dead in the barn, where he had hung himself—No trouble was known to have existed between the parties, and the dreadful tragedy is ascribed to the influence of intoxicating drink, as on his way home that night Locke had a jug of liquor, and offered some of it to others.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN SPAIN.—A dreadful accident has occurred on the Aranjuez railway. A diligence from Seville, which was placed on a truck, caught fire near Villasequin, and flames soon burst forth; the train, however, proceeded about two miles before the conflagration was perceived. The train was then, of course, immediately stopped, and the burning vehicle was separated from it; but some of the passengers had previously jumped from it. Among them were two sisters and a lady and child, all of whom were so dreadfully injured that they died in a few hours, and another was burnt to death. The other passengers, eight in number, escaped with their lives, but one was seriously injured, and the others received contusions. One of the latter was a lady, who was so stout that she had to pay for two places, and her escape was considered miraculous. The diligence and the truck on which it was, were completely reduced to cinders. It is not known how the fire originated, but it is supposed to have been by the imprudence of some passenger in the diligence in lighting a cigar. Some of the passengers by the train were so exasperated at the accident that they assaulted the guards and engineers in charge of the train. One of the guards was seriously injured. Even a Government inspector who happened to be present was menaced.

JUSTICE IN CANADA.—There cannot be a doubt that the manner in which justice is administered in this province is enough to tempt men to trust to their own right hands for redress. There is no certainty of punishment, no even-handed justice, no prompt detection of crime, no social scorn of the meanest and most fraudulent acts.—On the very judgment seat, men sit who have been guilty of positive fraud, and who in England would have been scouted out of society. Had public opinion been healthy at Port Hope, Henderson would not have dared to set his face a second time there after he had so grossly and so villainously betrayed the confidence of a friend. Were public opinion healthy here the abettors of forgery and monied swindlers dare not look honest people in the face, nor infamous women be admitted into what is fashionably called "good society." It is not necessary to commit murder to prevent seduction, nor to make judges honest or women virtuous. A good state of moral feeling is only needed, and that alas! we have not got.—*Quebec Gazette.*

(From the Pictou Eastern Chronicle.)

THE NEW ELDO-RADO.—For some months past, reports have occasionally reached us of discoveries of vast deposits of gold said to have been made in South America, eclipsing in richness the most auriferous regions of California or Australia. The District in question is in the Republic of Bolivia, and near to the celebrated mines of Potosi. Some authentic information has reached us respecting the important discovery through Mr. Walter Taylor, son of the late John Taylor, Esq., of this place, who has been for some years a resident of Valparaiso. This gentleman in writing to his friends home "speaks in glowing terms of the immense riches of the new discoveries, or rather the old washings of the Choquecun," of Bolivia. He also encloses a printed extract from the correspondent of a local paper, confirming his statements. This extract which is printed in the Spanish Language, has been translated by the Rev. A. McQueen, P.P., of this place and has been kindly placed at our disposal by Mr. Taylor's friends here. The correspondence is dated the 18th of June last, at Cacha Bomba, and is as follows:

"My Dear Sir—I take it for granted, that the news of the discovery of the gold of Choquecun will have reached you involved in the hyperbole of romance to which discoveries of such magnitude are always liable: but much as it has been augmented, it does not cease to be true, that Choquecun offers to Bolivia a new Potosi of gold, and will eclipse the glory of California, change very soon the face of this Republic, and more particularly of this populous district. It is not more than five months since the news of the discovery began to be divulged, and its consequences are already felt in arts and commerce, and in activity and movement of the population. The emigration to the Mines is so great and constant, that there is not to be found here at present one blacksmith or carpenter, but in exchange, this town which at the departure of Belza did not count ten Europeans, contains to-day within its bosom 300 strangers of distinct professions and naturalists, French dentists and hair-dressers, English tailors and watchmakers, German cabinet makers; and a whole swarm of ragged Yankees driven from California have flocked to Teuca, Pas and Potosi, at the rumour of such immense riches, and after showing themselves in bands in our streets, soon disappeared like birds of passage in the crags and peaks of Choquecun. There exist to my knowledge more than fifteen organized societies, formed for working the mines, some of which have begun to wash with a success that astonishes and even converts enthusiasm into phrenzy! Eighty ounces of gold are on an average daily extracted from the sands on the surface and from the bed of the river by each. Of the other societies, some are employed in turning the course of the river, and others in procuring iron implements and apparatus for washing, such as were latterly used in California. There have been brought from the foundries dredges of iron of great strength, which have proved very successful in removing the stones which obstructed the bed of the river. There is a great demand for any description of iron tools, and notwithstanding the frequent intercourse with Teuca, small bars of iron and axes are sold for \$120, and \$63 are given for one but of iron. They even tore away the iron rails from the windows and balconies to make crow bars of them. The natives of the country notwithstanding their scepticism and Spanish American laziness, have not been the last to fly to the call of fortune, and fraternizing with Yankees and Frenchmen, have formed well-sustained societies which promise the greatest results."

ONE OF THE CREW OF THE VICTORY.—Peter Moser, aged eighty-three, died on the 21st of August last, at the Royal Hospital, Greenwich. This veteran sailor was in several engagements of the British navy between 1794 and 1806, including the battle of Trafalgar. When Nelson fell, Peter Moser served on board the Victory as captain of the maintop. In recognition of his services, which extended over more than twenty years, he received two medals (one with three clasps), and was for the last 30 years of his life an inmate of the above noble hospital. It is worthy of note, that he had the honour of carrying the first flag at the public funeral of his far-famed admiral.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—"This young lady," says one of the papers "is remarkable for her wit, and many of her sayings are really good. She is also remarkable for having a will of her own, and, like her sex, is pretty determined. Mr. Brown, a surgeon at Windsor, attended the castle and her Royal Highness frequently scolded him—"Good morning, Brown" leaving out the "Mr." The Queen on hearing of this, forbade its recurrence, and threatened, that on its being repeated she would send the young lady to bed. On Mr. Brown's next visit, and in presence of the Queen, the Princess Royal saluted him, "Good morning, Brown," and Good night, Brown, for I am to be sent to bed." The Queen kept her word.—*Christian Messenger.*

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ADVISES FROM NEW GRANADA, THE SOUTH PACIFIC AND AUSTRALIA.—\$2,000,000 IN GOLD.—New York, Oct. 13th.—The steamship George Law arrived last night, with the California mails to the 20th ult., nearly two millions in gold, and advices from New Granada, the South Pacific, Jamaica and Australia.

The general intelligence from California is unimportant. Politics occupied the public mind to the exclusion of other subjects. In San Francisco there was a movement on foot to unite various elements in opposition to the Democrats, who are the bitter enemies of the Vigilance Committee.—It was somewhat doubtful, however, whether the project would succeed.

Messrs. John L. Durkee and Charles E. Rand, had been tried on a charge of piracy, for assisting in the removal of the State arms from on board the Schooner Julia, in the harbor of San Francisco, during the reign of the Vigilants.—The jury rendered a verdict of acquittal after but five minutes deliberation.

A suit had been brought against the Panama Railroad Company to recover \$20,000 damages for injuries received by the accident on the 10th May last. A number of other parties were awaiting the result of the action.

Trade was dull at San Francisco; but with the removal of social disorders, a return of business activity was confidently looked for.

Since the sailing of the last steamer, we have rains in various parts of the State, very much to the gratification of the miners. On the 5th, a destructive fire broke out in Marysville, in which some forty buildings mostly occupied by Mexicans and Chinese were destroyed.

The town of Colusi was entirely destroyed by fire about the same time.

From all portions of the mining regions we hear the most favorable accounts. Extensive preparations are being made, in anticipation of the rainy season, to work the dry gulches and ravines where there is no water.—We continually hear of rich strikes, and it is probable that there never was more favorable prospects in the mining region than there are at present.

From New Granada we learn that Gov. Calvo was inaugurated at Panama on the 11th inst.—This event insures a peaceful condition of things on the Isthmus for some time to come.

We have dates from Callao to the 11th, and Valparaiso to the 21st inst. They furnish nothing of importance.

Australia dates to the 1st of July have been received. Nothing important.

Latest News!

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.—The steamer Persia, at New York, brings some political news of interest. The principal subjects were three, viz.:

The demonstration against Naples, the Belgrade boundary, and the right of possession of the Isle of Serpents.

Respecting Naples, the only information comes from the Brussels Nord, which says the Austrian Ministers at Paris and London have urgent orders from their government to entreat France and England to abstain from any demonstration, at least until the return of Gen. Matinis' mediatorial mission to Naples. Further, it is said, the Western Powers, in consideration for Austria, assent.

German papers assert that Great Britain has addressed a second note to Russia on the subject of the Isle of Serpents, more peremptory than the first. The result is unknown.

There is considerable letter-writing, but no new facts, respecting the Belgrade boundary.

Great Britain has proposed as a plan of adjustment of the Montenegrin difficulty that Turkey cede an extension of boundary to Montenegro, and that Montenegro acknowledge the sovereignty of the Porte.

Accounts from China state that at Canton a great loss of life and property had occurred from floods.

COST OF DRINKING AND SMOKING IN AUSTRALIA.—The Times' Melbourne correspondent, writing from Melbourne, says:—"We have spent more than £2,000,000 a year for drink and tobacco, on the average of three years. At the same rate, England alone should drink and smoke away £114,000,000. But we improved last year, for the imports of wine and spirits did not much exceed £1,000,000."

REFLECTED GLORY.—A worthy bailie no sooner got home after his election, than he rushed to the cow-house, and, throwing his arms round the neck of a favourite old milker, exclaimed, 'Ah, Crammie, ye're na a common coo noo; ye're a bailie's coo, ma woman!' On our side the Border, a newly-elected councillor, of more elevated taste than the Scotch bailie, rushed home to his wife, and embracing and kissing her, said, "Oh, my dear Bessy! you'll sleep with a councillor to-night!"

A NEW EDITION.—Mr. William Chambers, of Genormiston, recently erected a post at the opening of an attractive walk, bearing a board on which was inscribed—"No thoroughfare this way. Trespassers will be prosecuted with utmost rigour of the law." A wag, during the night, painted on the other side of the board—"Chambers' Information for the People."

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, October 25, 1856.

THE MAIL has not arrived. We understand that a telegraphic despatch has been received, to the effect that the Lady LeMarchant has been obliged to put back, owing to some injury received by the machinery. She is expected perhaps to-night or to-morrow.

There is, we are happy to see, a great degree of bustle going on at the different wharfs in the City. Vessels of all kinds are busy, some discharging, some taking in cargoes; above all these are a number of very fine newly launched vessels getting ready for sea, which we trust, will sell at a remunerative price, so as to offer a fair compensation for the care and capital expended on their outfit. The circumstances of most, if not all, of these vessels having been built under the inspection of Lloyd's surveyor, will, it is confidently hoped tend to secure for them the highest prices.

We see that tenders for building a schooner of Juniper are advertised for. We have often wondered, why more vessels are not built of this most valuable timber. Is it that Juniper, Larch or Hackmatack—for it is the same article under different names—is becoming scarce and difficult to be had? If so would it not be worth our farmers while to plant their enclosures round with Juniper. Of all the trees of the forest it is the easiest raised, and strange to say, flourishes equally well in all kinds of soil, the richest bottoms and the most sterile heaths and barrens being congenial to it. Millions of trees have been and are being planted yearly in England and Scotland, in the latter kingdom more especially of which however it is not, as here, a native. The first specimens of Larch were sent over to Scotland from Italy by a Duke of Atholl, upwards of a century since, and were placed by the gardener in the hot-house, and treated as a tropical plant. This method not succeeding, and the plants being apparently dead, they were thrown out on to a pile of weeds and other refuse. To the great astonishment of the gardener these Italian plants were found growing in the spring most vigorously; they were transplanted from thence to the lawn and grew into splendid trees, the cones of which became the source from which for a number of years the great quantity of Larches planted at Dunkeld were derived, which place is still famous for the growth of them; and the Dukes of Atholl have continued to be planters on the most extensive scale. It is one of the most graceful trees and does well in hedge-rows and does not, like the fir, injure the growth of the grass under and contiguous to it. It is well worth the consideration of Agriculturists.

In our rambles, we came across a lot of mahogany logs, this looks well; the state and condition of a people must be very far advanced, before mahogany is imported in quantities or sent as speculation.

OFF FOR AUSTRALIA.—The Halifax Morning Journal of the 17th inst., thus announces the departure of a Brig. for Australia:

The brig. Active, Capt. Irvin, sails this morning for Australia. We understand that she carries fifty passengers. Some leave-taking which we saw on the eve of her leaving Commercial wharf, were affecting. These parties certainly are rather serious affairs, particularly when those who are now leaving their early friends are to sail for so distant a land as Australia. So poignant is the temporary grief of the young at uttering the ad, yet fond and tender word "Adieu!" that sometimes their