

The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 58]

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNE-DAY, OCTOBER 18, 1848.

[Vol. 15

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MURDER.—A man by the name of Neil McFadyan, who has lived for some time at the Blue Mountains, was arrested last week on a charge of murder. The circumstances on which the charge is founded, as near as we can learn, are as follows:—

Some time in June last, he left Restigouche, N. B., where he had been working during the winter, in company with a young man by the name of Carr, who was coming to Victoria, as is said, to purchase a team of horses, bringing with him a sum of money for that purpose. When Carr had been some time from home his father becoming anxious about him, wrote to an individual at the East River, with the request that he would make enquiry for him. This person accordingly questioned McFadyan as to whether he knew where the young man had gone, and received for answer that he knew nothing about him, as they had parted at Miramichi. It subsequently became known however, that McFadyan and Carr had been seen together by a person who was acquainted with them both, as far on their way home as Wallace, and also that a person answering the description given of Carr by his father, was seen in company with the murderer at the East River, the day he arrived there. Upon these circumstances being made known McFadyan was arrested, to undergo an examination before the magistrates; and shortly afterwards the body of a man was found in the woods near the prisoner's house, with the skull broken, and bearing evident marks of violence, but decomposition had so far advanced, that it was scarcely possible to identify the remains. Several articles of clothing were found in the prisoner's possession, agreeing with the description given by Mr. Carr of some of the clothes worn by his son when he left home, and also a cloth with the name of the missing man in the inside. McFadyan is now in jail awaiting his trial at the Supreme Court which sits here on Tuesday, the 17th inst.—*Eastern Chronicle.*

The Burial of Tom Thumb.—The remains of this remarkable personage, says the Manchester Examiner, on whose body a coroner's inquest was held last week, were conveyed to the silent tomb on Sunday last, amid a great concourse of spectators. They were deposited in the grave yard attached to the Roman Catholic Chapel, Olliham, and so great was the curiosity of the public to see the coffin enclosing them, that a number of police constables were required to keep a passage for the coach which conveyed it and the mourners to the place of interment. We have to correct a mistake, which appears to have got abroad, causing some surprise and regret; it was not the celebrated American General Tom Thumb, but a Prussian, and almost as remarkable an individual. He was 65 years of age, and when laid in his coffin measured exactly three feet in length. His widow, who accompanied his corpse on Sunday last, presented a somewhat remarkable appearance. She is about four feet in height, and was dressed in widow's weeds.

Gold and Silver Mines in Lower Canada.—A gold mine is known to exist in the seigniory of Rigaud-Tandeuil, on the South side of the St. Lawrence, in the District of Quebec, belonging to the Messrs. De Lery. The *Melanges Religieux*, Montreal paper, of Friday, announces that traces of a silver mine have been discovered in the counties of St. Maurice, Berthier and Leinster, north of the St. Lawrence, in the Districts of Three Rivers and Montreal. A gentleman is now engaged in examining the localities, and there appears to be no doubt that they contain silver ore.

New Mining Companies.—Notices are given of application, next session, for the incorporation of two new mining companies; one to be called the *Beaver River Mining Company*,

the *Huron*, and the other the *Sault Ste. Marie Company*.

The Lakes.—Extract from *Col. Albert's Report.*—We make the following extract from the recent report of Col. Albert, the aboriginal of the topographical department. It gives, undoubtedly the most correct statement of the size of the great Lake extent. The entire report is valuable in a commercial point of view—as given the statistics of the vast region watered by the lakes, and exhibiting something of its resources and capabilities for a still more extensive and valuable commerce. The entire line of lake coast is 5990 miles, of which 2000 constitute the British coast. The following is the result of the survey of the U. S. Topographical Engineers.

Lake Champlain is	105 miles long.
Its greatest width,	12 miles.
Its average width,	8 miles.
Lake Ontario is	168 miles long.
Its greatest width,	52 miles.
Its average width,	40 miles.
Lake Erie is	240 miles long.
Its greatest width,	37 miles.
Its average width,	38 miles.
Lake St. Clair is	18 miles long.
Its greatest width,	25 miles.
Its average width,	12 miles.

Lake Huron is	270 miles long.
Its greatest width, (not including the extensive bay of Georgian, itself 120 miles long, and averaging 75 miles in width) is	405 miles.
Its average width	70 miles.
Lake Michigan is	340 miles long.
Its greatest width	83 miles.
Its average width	58 miles.
Lake Superior is	420 miles long.
Its greatest width	135 miles.
Its average width	100 miles.

These lakes may be considered as connected throughout their whole extent. Lake Champlain connects with Lake Ontario by means of the river Richelieu, the lock and dam navigation of St. Lawrence river; the Ottawa river; the Rideau canal through Canada; and the Champlain and Erie Canals of New York. Lake Ontario is connected with Lake Erie by means of the Welland Canal through Canada, and by means of the Oswego and Erie Canals through this State. Lake Erie is connected with Lake St. Clair by the deep and navigable stream of Detroit, 25 miles long. Lake Huron is connected with Lake Michigan by the deep and wide strait of Mackinaw, and with Lake Superior by the strait of St. Mary's 46 miles long.

Early Times in America.—The following remnant of early times, when women were willing to get married and not ashamed to own it, is a letter accompanying a shipment of marriageable ladies made from England to the Colony in Virginia. It has a decided mercantile air, and would please many bachelors at the present day, who feel disposed to pay well for a good wife. It is dated LONDON, Aug. 21, 1651.

We send you a shipment; one widow and eleven maids for wives of the people of Virginia; there hath been especial care had in the choice of them, for there hath not one of them been received but upon good recommendations. In case they cannot be presently married, we desire that they may be put with several householders that have wives, until they can be provided with husbands. There are nearly fifty more that are shortly to come, and are sent by our honorable Lord and Treasurer, the Earl of Southampton, and certain worthy gentlemen, who, taking into consideration that the plantation can never flourish till families be planted, and the respect of wives and children for their people on the soil, therefore have given this fair beginning; reimbursing of whose charges it is ordered that every man who marries them, give one hundred and twenty pounds of the best leaf tobacco for each of them.

"We do desire that the marriage be free, according to nature, and we would not have these maids deceived and married to servants, but only to such freemen or tenants as have means to maintain them. We pray you therefore, to be fathers to them in this business, not enforcing them to marry against their will."

A Fight between a Frog and a Rat.—A most desperate encounter took place between a frog and a rat, at a brook near the slaughter house of Mr. Uriah Wiggin, in this town, a few days ago. It appears that a rat came down to the brook to drink, and discovering a frog, "with force and arms" made an attack upon him, by making a firm grasp with his teeth; no sooner did the rat make his hold, than the frog dove into the water, dragging his antagonist with him, where he remained until the rat was compelled to let go, and make for dry land, closely pursued by the frog. As soon as the frog appeared above water he was again attacked by the rat, and a second time became the subject for cold water bathing.—This feat was several times performed, until the rat from exhaustion and drowning fell a prey to his antagonist. After the frog became fully assured that his combatant was dead, he seated himself upon his dead carcass with all the complaisance imaginable, where he remained for near half an hour, exulting, as it were, over his hard won victory. Several persons were present and witnessed the fight. [Dover, N. H. Gazette.

MORE HOUSEBREAKING.—On the morning of Sunday last between the hours of one and two o'clock, the house occupied by Mr. Charles Crawley, near St. Andrews Church, was broken open. Awakened by the noise, Mr. Crawley got up but was immediately seized by the throat and thrown across a small bedstead, with the knee of the burglar placed upon his breast. Mrs. Crawley in the meantime, gave the alarm, and got up a light, when, with the assistance of two men living in the house the intruder was secured and proved to be a man of the name of William Albert, of the 20th Regiment, and now attached to the 7th Fusiliers. The main guard was at once notified, and the man taken to the guard house. It will be necessary, undoubtedly, ere long, to organize a night watch, in some way to preserve the property of our citizens from these nightly depredators.—Halifax paper.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.—Dr. Thomas Barbour, of St. Louis, in the *St. Louis Republican* of the 14th, describes a case which he believes to have been true Asiatic Cholera, which came under his care on the 11th. The patient was Mr. H.H. Palmer, an Organ Builder, who had the disease before in London. The symptoms, as described by Dr. Barbour, are exactly those of Cholera, and the fatal termination was rapid, Mr. Palmer dying within forty-eight hours.

BALLOON ASCENSION.—Dr. Morrill, ascended in a Balloon from Boston Common last Wednesday. The inflation of the balloon commenced at one o'clock, and was completed at half past four, the mammoth machine being kept in position by the ten fifty-sixes, attached. At that hour, twenty volunteers from the inner circle, being two a line, took the place of the fifty-sixes, which were detached. The young lady who had been advertised to go up with Dr. Morrill arrived in the mean time, and became a witness to a rather intimidating scene.

At five minutes before five the doctor and his fair companion, took their places in the car, and the word "let go" was given. The balloon rose slowly and sluggishly, with a rolling motion, and, taking a westerly direction, dashing the car against the upper strip of canvas of the amphitheatre. It cleared it, however, but the balloon was not equal to the weight appended, and it gradually descended till the car touched the ground about fifty yards from the starting point.