

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

The steamer Prometheus, eight days from San Juan, arrived at New York last Monday, with California dates to Dec 1. She left San Juan in company with steamer Falcon for Havana, and brings \$81,000 in gold dust, on freight, and \$500,000 are estimated to be in the hands of passengers.

The markets are dull with a declining tendency, though no quotable change can be noticed.

Mining Intelligence.—Immense discoveries of gold have been made at Bear Valley. Nothing ever before discovered in California can compare in richness and extent with these diggings. The papers are filled with the details of them. The gold is exceedingly fine, being in the shape of minutely round points—finer even than the sand itself. The shafts have been sunk 25 feet, and the deeper the soil the greater the yield. One party took out in four days \$220,000.

A lump of gold weighing 69 ounces had been taken out of Wood's Creek, in the Southern diggings. The miners were averaging from six to eight dollars per day. The mining news, especially that from Mariposa, is highly encouraging, and recent discoveries are likely to make the Southern mines the centre of immense population activity and trade.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—The spot where the next Legislature should hold its session continues to cause much discussion. The Governor has removed the seat of government to San Jose, on the ground that the law has not been complied with by G. N. Vallejo; but those who construe the law for themselves, still regard Vallejo as the Capital.

The agricultural interests of California continue favorable.

The people of San Francisco are planning for a railroad connecting California with the Atlantic States.

The mate of the ship Challenge has been committed for trial. Captain Waterman surrendered himself at San Francisco on the 30th November, for trial.

The Advances from Los Angeles give accounts of most serious Indian disturbances. Four Americans who had crossed the Colorado were killed by the Indians, and it was reported that the Indians were forming a union to attack and exterminate the Americans in Los Angeles and San Diego. Active preparations to repel them were being made.

There had been great excitement at Marysville, in account of murders committed, in which the sheriff of Yuba was slain.

A letter dated Mokelumne, Nov. 15th, says:—The most horrible tragedy was perpetrated at Campo Seco, or Tururerville, last night about 11 o'clock. A party of Mexicans, 4 in number, accompanied by 2 Englishmen and 1 American, entered a tent where lived four Americans, for the purpose of robbing them. Although the latter were unarmed they made a desperate resistance with tools and benches—the American was killed, and the rest more or less wounded, one of them so dangerously that he is not expected to live. A Mexican was caught, and on confessing to having been accessory to the fact was hung by order of Judge Lynch.

LATER FROM SYDNEY.—By way of the Sandwich Islands, we received intelligence from Sydney to Sept. 1st. The Polytechnic says the mining reports from Australia continue favorable, and gold is procured in considerable quantities, selling at Sydney for £37.63 per ounce. No diminution of arrivals at the mines. The grand haul made by Mr. Kerr was sold for £4160 at the above price after raising some 3 pounds as specimens.

FROM MEXICO

The New Orleans True Delta of the 18th ult. contains dates from the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz. The proposed modifications in the tariff are as follows:

1. To reduce the duties on all objects of general consumption.

2. To make such alterations in the duties on articles of luxury and liquors, as the government may deem proper.

3. To permit the importation of raw and coarse manufactured cotton; the former paying a duty of not over three cents a pound, and the latter six cents per yard.

4. To exempt the cotton manufacturers from the taxes under which they at present suffer, in the interior of the republic.

5. To liquidate, call in, and annul the permits for the introduction of cotton, now outstanding, and set apart for this purpose fifty per cent. from the duties.

6. That the government effect a loan of two million and a half of dollars, by public subscription—thereby selling to the highest bidder—giving a lien on the duties to be collected from the articles of which the importation shall be permitted according to the preceding project.

It is said (but not officially) that these propositions passed the Chamber of Deputies, but it is very doubtful whether they could be approved by the Senate. The passage of such a law is desirable to the republic, as it would furnish a large revenue to the government and would put a stop to smuggling.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.—The people of Boston are constructing a fire alarm telegraph. Forty-nine miles of wire have been stretched over the city, diving under the arm of the sea which separates the main portion from South and East Boston. The first of the forty cast iron signal boxes has been placed on the Reservoir in Hancock street. These will be so distributed that every house in the city will be within fifty rods of one. Whenever a fire occurs resort will be had to the nearest box, where, by turning a crank, instantaneous communication will be made to the central office, and from that—which stands related to the whole fire department of the city like the brain to the nervous system.

—instant knowledge will be communicated to the seven districts into which the city is divided, by so striking the alarm bells simultaneously that the locality of the fire will be known exactly to all. This system, the perfect success of which is now certain, will stand forth as one of the finest achievements of scientific skill, and a source of just pride to Boston. —Scientific American.

Model for a Fast Steamboat.—There is a drawing in the Navy Department of a new steamboat which is about to be built in New York, for the Hudson River, and which is to make the trip from New York to Albany in five hours. She is intended to compete with the New York and Albany Railroad. By the kindness of Commodore Skinner, we obtained her proportions, which are as follows:—Length of keel 500 feet; length of deck 350 feet. She looks like a sword-fish. There is 75 feet of keel at each end, as ending out from the deck, which shows itself above water, and which is sharp and pointed like the sword of a sword-fish. Both ends of the boat are alike, and her engines are to work both ways. She is not intended to turn round but to work like a ferry boat. She is to be called the George Washington, and to have accommodations for three thousand passengers. She will make the passage of 150 miles in five hours. She has been designed and modelled by Mr. Davidson, of New York. (Washington correspondent of the Boston Atlas.)

FRANCE.—The following is the letter of remonstrance addressed by Jerome Bonaparte to Louis Napoleon:

"My Dear Nephew—French blood is flowing, stop by serious appeal to the people. Your sentiments are badly understood. The second proclamation, in which you talk of plebiscite is badly received by the people, who do not consider it the reestablishment of the right of suffrage. Liberty is without guarantee if the assembly does not suit the constitution of the republic. The army has the upper hand. It is the moment to complete the material victory by a moral victory; and what the government cannot do when it is beaten is ought frequently to do when it is victorious. After having beaten the ancient parties, restore the people, proclaim that universal suffrage, sincere, unshackled, acting in accordance with the greatest liberty, will nominate the president and a constituent assembly, to save and restore the republic. It is in the name of the memory of my brother, and partaking his hopes for civil war, that I write to you. Believe in my old experience, think that France, Europe, and posterity will well judge you. Your affectionate uncle."

—JEROME BONAPARTE.

Railways.—The Halifax Nova Scotian says: "If we have the advantage of the Atlantic terminus, the sister Province will enjoy the scarcely inferior advantage of having her vast territory traversed by two great lines of Railway, opening up almost boundless tracts of valuable land for settlement." That is, New Brunswick will enjoy the proud satisfaction of spending her millions in making her railways—of taxing her people, to please and benefit the good people of Nova Scotia. "Not so fast, neighbor! Neither the Government, the Legislature, nor the people are prepared to go your length, when a shorter, cheaper and better route can be had, and one that will place our western neighbor towns on a fair footing with those of Nova Scotia." We have good reason for believing that the Government of this Province will not favor the Eastern route, and we are quite sure if they do they will not be supported by the Legislature. Unmistakable evidence has already been given, that a large majority of the people of this Province will not suffer themselves to be taxed for a measure, the end and aim of which is to benefit the people of Nova Scotia, and a few individuals, commissioners, &c. in this Province. So much has already been said in favour of the Southern route that we are almost ashamed to say any thing more on the subject but such disingenuous one-sided arguments are constantly used by those anxious for the expensive route that we are unable to keep silent. If Nova Scotia had any right to interfere in our selection of a route through the Province, it might be expected that some good reasons would be given why she pointed out any particular line, but all that has yet been said sounds like child's play. We'll buy a portion of the Press, say they, deceive the Government, and tickle the people with a notion that their Province is to be wonderfully improved by the expenditure of several millions of the hard earnings of the poor of England, which they will never be called upon to pay—and the whole thing is settled. Halifax will be the only Atlantic terminus in British America for the trade of Canada and the far west. According to the St. Andrews Standard, the census returns in 1840 of the several Counties which are to be most benefited by a railway via the valley of the St. John, viz: York, Carleton, St. John, King's, Queen's, Sunbury, Westmorland and Charlotte, was 124,152 inhabitants, while those along the eastern route viz: New Brunswick, Kent, Gloucester and Restigouche in the same year, contained only 33,069. Now this is certainly a fair, honest statement; but bear the other side. A writer in the Gleaner swells the number of inhabitants to be benefited by the eastern route to 126,258, this he does by adding St. John, King's and one half of Queen's, Sunbury, York and Carleton. Now we know that some of these Counties but on Northumberland, but we have yet to learn that in this direction there are any inhabitants. Perhaps *Hastings* will enlighten us on the subject. —Carleton Sentinel.

To repeat what you have heard is social

intercourse is sometimes a sad treachery; and when it is not treacherous, it is often foolish.

THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1852

The Legislature meets for the despatch of business this day. Matters of importance, will be brought forward early in the session. —Railways, will doubtless form the most prominent. A synopsis of the Governor's Speech will be telegraphed to St. John, containing the leading subjects and recommendations. A Club should be formed here, as in other places, who would receive for a small consideration the latest and most important news, "over the wires."

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Boston, Jan. 2.
The steamship Africa, with Liverpool dates to the 20th ult., has arrived at New York.

The Atlantic, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 18th, and the Asia, from Boston, on the 20th Dec.

Cotton had declined 4d. per lb., with large sales. Flour and Wheat had improved a little in price. Corn remained about the same.

FRANCE.—The latest accounts represent Paris as being all quiet. In the Department there had been considerable excitement, and some fighting, but in every instance the authorities had been triumphant. The result of the Election in France would not be known before the 28th Dec.

The most remarkable feature of the transactions since the coup d'etat of Napoleon is the generally quiet manner in which so important and violent a change has been thus far accomplished. Whether he is destined to be successful is not pronounced with confidence, but the chances are in his favor. So little opposition has been made that the public feeling have scarcely varied, an indication that the people are confident of the maintenance of the internal peace of the country.

Russia, Prussia and Austria, it was reported and generally believed, were straining every nerve to support Louis Napoleon.

General Cavaignac has been offered his freedom, but has refused to accept it, unless the same privilege be extended to his associates. —Victor Hugo has escaped.

The Queen of Spain has pardoned all the prisoners concerned in the Cuban invasion.

We understand that a Despatch has been received from the Colonial Secretary, intimating that the Railway Facility Bill will not be passed until the Legislature shall have had an opportunity of reconsidering the whole subject.

We copy the above paragraph from the Courier of Saturday last. The people of St. John it would appear, have up, hill work work to secure facilities to construct their Railway; such unnecessary delays, are sufficient to discourage them from making further attempts—after having had such an overwhelming majority of the House of Assembly the Legislative Council and a large proportion of weight and talent in their favor, it is strange that they have not influence enough at (head quarters) the Colonial Office, to obtain the Royal Assent to their Railway Facility Bill.

Some of the City papers ridiculed our Rail road, and prophesied that the Bill granting facilities to the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad would not receive the Royal Assent; false prophets. The act was specially confirmed, ratified and enacted by an Order of Her Majesty in Council on the 25th of June last. The work on the Railroad progressed, the first section of ten miles, was completed before the late severe weather. The Contract for the remainder of the line to Woodstock, as stated by us a few weeks since, has been taken by Mr. Shaw, whose agents are expected daily from England; when we understand they will enter into arrangements to commence operations early next spring.

Masonic Increase.—It is stated in the Irish papers, that upwards of 300 respectable persons have joined the Masonic body, in Ireland, since the denouncement of the order, by Primate Paul Cullen. These ancient and respectable bodies, will not suffer from his anathemas, they will live and thrive, when his tongue is silent.

A WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS.—We have now labored for upwards of eighteen years in the service of the public. It is over twelve years, since we purchased our press, and although we have had many difficulties to contend with and no small discouragements, yet we have waded through them all. Not less than four papers were started in this County during that time, three of which are numbered among "the things that were." We never solicited nor forced the Standard upon any one—consequently our Subscribers have taken the paper voluntarily and notwithstanding there are in our list, some "hard customers"—we have added a few genuine names, within a short time. If some of our friends would look up a few new subscribers, we will be happy to record their names.

It is disagreeable to be obliged to bring these matters before the public, but we cannot nor will not work gratis; all accounts remaining unpaid after the 15th instant will without fail be placed in legal hands for collection.

Our thanks are due to those who have paid punctually.

The population of the County of Gloucester, as reported in the Miramichi Gleaner, is 11,631, being an increase in 10 years of 50 per cent.

We learn from the P. E. I. Gazette that the Legislature of that Island stands prorogued from the ninth of December to the eighteenth of this month.

The London Times has the subjoined comments on the usurpation of Louis Napoleon:

The French people are so apt to obey a given impulse in any direction, that we are not surprised to find this revolution accomplished thus far without any serious resistance, and hailed, as usual, by popular acclamation. The Assembly, which was so ardently discussing but yesterday the rights of public opinion before it was assailed by the executive power; and the catastrophe at which it has now arrived is no more than the result of the destructive and contemptible line of policy adopted by the majority at the commencement of the year now hurrying to its close. But the Assembly has done more than annihilate its own influence and authority. It has injured and disgraced the cause of constitutional and representative government in France. It has put the seal of doom on that experiment of representative government which has been tried in France with so many vicissitudes and so little success for upwards of 60 years; and it has left the land it professed to rule to be the spoil of these myrmidons of military power. The appeal made by Louis Napoleon to universal suffrage can only be interpreted to mean an appeal to the people in his own favor; and no reliance will be placed on the existence of Chambers depending on his pleasure, when the National Assembly of the Republic has just been overthrown by his will. It is not improbable, indeed, that this change will be accepted by a people attached to no traditions of the past, despising the present, and incredulous of the future. But it will be accepted, if it be so accepted, without genuine enthusiasm or confidence. The fortunes of Louis Napoleon are by no means decided by the occurrences of yesterday; for his government, if established, enters upon a new and more violent field of conflict, to which it is impossible to assign a limit or any certain object. The step irrevocably taken opens a new period in the revolutionary annals of France and of Europe of the most momentous interest to the cause of civilization and the peace of the world; but, whatever may be the results of these events, it is but too certain that the true interests of freedom and the nobler principles of constitutional government are already sacrificed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Kossuth is expected here to-morrow, and extensive preparations are making to receive him. There will be no military parade, but the Committee of Senators and the District Marshal will receive him at the Railroad station, and escort him to Brown's hotel.

AMERICAN WORLD'S FAIR IN NEW YORK.—The special committee on the petition of several individuals asking that Mr. Edward Riddle may be permitted to erect on Madison square in New York, a building of iron and glass, 600 feet long and 200 feet wide, for an Industrial Exhibition of all nations, reported favorably to the city board of aldermen, and a resolution, granting him the sole occupation of the square for two years, was passed. The occupiers of the land are to enclose it with an iron fence, to cost not less than six thousand dollars, and they all agree that the admission price to be said enclosure shall at no time exceed fifty cents.

The fair may be stated here that Messrs. Jones, Ball & Poor are at present engaged in the manufacture of several pieces of elegant silver plate, which are to be presented to Mr. Riddle by a number of his friends in this city, as evidences of the admiration with which they regard his able discharge of the duties incumbent upon him while U. S. Commissioner to the recent Exhibition in London. —[Boston Post.]

PROMETHEUS DIFFICULTY.—An explanation has been forwarded to the U. S. States, by the American citizens residing at Grey Town, which clearly exculpates the British, man-of-war Express, from being into the Prometheus, and shows that the captain of the steamer was wrong in attempting to leave the port without the payment of the harbor dues. This account places the American press and Government, after the gasconade and bluster they have made on the subject, in a truly ridiculous light.

SUSSEX FARMERS.—W. A. STOCKTON, Esq., of King's County, procured from his farm this year 12 Pigs, making 36 cwt. of Pork; 10 were eight months old, and averaged in weight 260 lbs. each. The Sow from which these were bred (killed at the same time) was eighteen months old, and weighed 410 lbs. — Mr. S. produced from 7 Cows this summer over 1000 lbs. of Butter. Mr. Hayward, a neighbor of his, brought to market this week, 5 Pigs about the same age, viz: 8 months, which weighed on an average 334 lbs., the heaviest weighing 367. He also

produced about 1000 lbs. of Butter from a Dairy of 13 Cows.

The above Farmers have spared no pains in procuring the best breed, and we congratulate them on the very satisfactory result. We trust the farmers of New Brunswick may be long following their example. In our estimation, this kind of work is worth more than a whole regiment of demagogues. —Chronicle.

The Courier in its leading article, is taking a retrospective view of the Commercial position of this Province, and the following views:—

It is probable that no party dominant in this country will adopt and faithfully carry out principles as the following:—

1st. An extension of the suffrage to rate-payers, vote by ballot, and biennial elections.

2d. A reduction of expenditure to a standard suited to the requirements and circumstances of the people.

3d. The exclusion from both branches of the Legislature of all persons holding offices under Government.

4th. Elective Legislative Councils.

5th. Municipal Corporations, not in name but in reality, or the direct appointment and control by the people of every County and Parish, of their local officers, and of all expenditures for roads, schools, and local improvements.

6th. Such an educational system, based on direct taxation, aided by Provincial grants, as shall secure a good common education to every child in the Province.

7th. A reciprocal trade, or reciprocal duties, with our neighbors.

8th. Such a management of the public lands, and such a reform in the emigration department, as shall bring to the cultivation of our wilderness, a fair proportion of the labour and capital now seeking an outlet from over peopled Europe.

The London Morning Chronicle states as one of the consequences of the movement of Louis Napoleon, that the English Whig ministry, on the point of falling to pieces through the revived disagreements of the Palmerston and Grey factions—has been saved by the events at Paris from a forced resignation. They find in the event which has occurred at Paris a bond of union, and a reason for holding their places.

MARRIAGES.

At Windsor, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. I. B. B. Smith, William, Esq., and Laura Charlotte, daughter of the Honorable Mr. Justice Haliburn, Clifton.

At Harvey, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. Wm. Sears, Mr. David Harris, Calhoun, to Miss Hannah E. Pipes, of Amherst, Nova Scotia.

DEATHS.

At St. John, on the 31st inst., after a short illness, Mr. Wm. Paterson, Watchmaker, in the 62nd year of his age, leaving an affectionate wife and four children to lament their loss, together with a large circle of friends. Mr. Paterson was a resident of this Town, for upwards of thirty years, where he has left many connections and friends, who sympathize with the family in their affliction.

In Boston, on Monday, 29th ult., of a protracted illness, Mr. James Aaron Warlock, in the 34th year of his age, late of this City, and originally of Killarney, County Kerry, Ireland.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

Jan. 2. Bq. Elizabeth, Hancock, Bristol—deals, by F. A. Balcock.
Arrived at Liverpool, Dec. 18th, Bell Kate, from Naguavicut.

FLOUR.

ONE HUNDRED BARRELS superfine Well-bleached Canal Canadian FLOUR, from the schooner "Ulica" from Boston. J. W. STREET.

January 1, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Charlotte County AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will be held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the thirtieth day of January 1852, at 11 A. M., for the election of Officers, and the transaction of business generally.

A full and punctual attendance is earnestly requested. ALEX. T. PAUL, Sec'y.

St. Andrews, Dec. 31, 1851.

The imported SHEEP will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Market square, at one o'clock, P. M. on the same day, subject to the terms previously advertised.

By Order of the Committee. ALEX. T. PAUL, Sec'y.

Dec. 30, 1851.

Notice to the Public.

THE Post Office Act passed at the last Session of the Legislature of this Province, authorizing the transmission by Post, to and from the United Kingdom, of Books, Pamphlets, &c., at reduced rates of Postage, not having received the Royal Assent, the Public are hereby cautioned that all Books, Pamphlets, &c., at present forwarded through the Post, to and from the United Kingdom are liable to full Letter Rates of Postage.

Due notice will be given when the provisions of the Book Post, above referred to, come into operation.

J. HOWE, General Post Office.

St. John, 25th Dec., 1851.