

Terrible Calamity at Lawrence.

Two Hundred Persons Killed.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 10, 6 P. M.—The Pemberton Mills, employing between 400 and 600 persons, fell this afternoon, burying nearly every one beneath the ruins. Mangled bodies are now being taken out by the cart load, and it is supposed that no less than 200 were killed instantly.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 10, 9 P. M.—One of the most terrible catastrophes on record occurred in this city this afternoon.

The Pemberton Mills fell, with a sudden crash, about 5 o'clock, while some 600 or 700 operatives were at work. The Mills are a complete wreck, and some 200 or 300 are still supposed to be buried in the ruins.

At present it is impossible to give anything like a correct account of the loss of life, but, from the best authority, it is believed that at least two hundred are dead in the ruins.

Eighteen dead bodies have already been taken out, and some 25 mortally wounded besides some 50 in different stages of mutilation.

Our reporter has just come from the ruins and the scenes there beggar all description. Some two or three acres of ground are piled up with every description of machinery and the fallen building.

Huge bonfires are burning, to light some two or three thousand persons who are working for their lives to rescue the unfortunate persons, many of whom are still crying and begging to be released from their tortures.

Every few minutes some poor wretch is dragged from his or her prison, and it is heart-rending to hear their cries as they are drawn out, with legs and arms crushed or torn out.

One man, shockingly mangled, and partly buried under the bricks, deliberately cut his own throat to end his agony.

The whole city seems in mourning. Many are running through the streets, and with frantic cries are searching the ruins.

Temporary hospitals have been arranged for those who have been taken from the ruins.

Many stand at the ruins, frigid with despair. Often a terrible crash, caused by the clearing away, threatens death to all those who may still be alive in the ruins.

Gen. H. K. Oliver is active and conspicuous in directing parties who are endeavoring to rescue the victims of the disaster. Gangs of men with ropes below, are constantly dragging out huge pieces of the wreck, which imprison so many. Some of the rescuers are killed in their human efforts.

Since we left the scene of the disaster, reports are constantly coming to us of more dead and dying.

Surgeons are coming in from every quarter, and everything that can be done at such a painful moment is being done for the suffering victims of the fearful calamity, the mystery of which will have to be cleared up by an inquest.

Mr. Chase the Agent, and Mr. Howe the Treasurer, were both providentially saved. They were in the spinning-room, conversing, when, being warned by some unusual noise, both started for a door which was, by orders, strictly prohibited from being unlocked; but it being the only possible exit they tried that, and found it unaccountably open. They had no more than made their escape, when the party they had just left fell to the ground.

Messrs. Chase, Clark, Tattersan, Melvin, and Winn (overseers and clerks) are safe. Mr. Branch, an overseer, has not been found, and it is supposed he is still under the ruins.

The City Hall has been converted into a temporary hospital for the dead and wounded, to remain there until recognized by friends.

Scores of both dead and mangled and wounded are recognized when taken from the ruins, and immediately conveyed to their homes.

THE WOUNDED.

The following wounded are now at the Hall: Mary Ann Coleman, Ellen Clary, Sarah Dole, Eliza Ward, Ellen Mahoney, Thomas Connor, Bridget Bradley, Kate Harkness, Joanneth Conery, Morris Palmer, George Hecolapha, Mrs. Frieder, Robert Hays, Courtney, Mary York Margaret Henri ton, Margaret Haineghill, Mary Kennedy, Eliza Yaw.

There are twenty-two corpses, only the following of which have been recognized.

STILL ANOTHER HORROR. About half-past nine o'clock fire was discovered. This additional horror, although somewhat apprehended, struck terror to hearts that had heretofore been hopeful of saving more lives. Still the work of removal went briskly on.

The fire pumps in the vicinity, and all the hand fire engines, which had been kept on the ground, at once got streams of water on the fire, and have kept pouring on torrents, so that now, (11½ o'clock,) although volumes of smoke and steam are rising, yet the fire does not seem to gain, and it is certainly to be hoped that it has been stayed.

Those near the breaking out of the fire were almost on the point of extricating a woman not badly hurt, but the flames drove them back, and the woman is supposed to have perished in the flames, when delivery seemed so near.

The Mayor has telegraphed to Lowell for the firemen of that city, who will arrive here about 1 o'clock.

It is estimated that not less than 2000 able-bodied men have been constantly at work on the ruins, but notwithstanding so many at

work in a small space yet no accident that we can learn has occurred.

MIDNIGHT.

Calamity succeeded calamity! Within the past ten minutes the whole mass of ruins has become one sheet of flames!

The screams and moanings of the poor buried, burning and suffocating creatures can be distinctly heard, but no power on earth can save them.

THIRD DISPATCH.

1¼ 30 A. M.—The Pemberton Mills are now a flat, smoking mass.

Brick, mortar and human bones are promiscuously mingled.

Probably not less than two hundred human beings perished in the flames.

The fire made quick work, burning not only the main buildings as they lay flat, but spreading to the material that had in kindness been removed.

The Washington Mills are in great jeopardy, the wind being towards the Duck Mill, the counting room of which almost touches the Pemberton, and it is feared that may also be sacrificed.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

2 A. M.—Through the almost superhuman exertions of the firemen, the Washington Mills are now considered out of danger.

Of the Duck Mills the prospect is not so good. Men are actively at work removing piles of cotton and other matters as appear in imminent danger.

Everything is being done that can be thought of to save property or life.

Fire companies are present from Methuen, Andover, Bradford, Haverhill and Lowell.

Between 40 and 50 physicians are in attendance at the City Hall and other places wherever the injured need their services.

The ruins having burned up, it will be many days before a true knowledge of the number of killed and wounded can be arrived at.

The fire, which finally sacrificed the buried human beings, caught without doubt from a lantern containing burning fluid, which was accidentally dropped.

One fireman dropped down dead in the street, probably from over-heating and over exertion. His name is unknown.

Communication.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor.—At this season of the year, one of rejoicing and festivity among those whose wealth enables them to partake bountifully of the good things of this life—those whom misfortune or accident has reduced to poverty should not be forgotten.

When Christianity first gained the ascendancy over Paganism, one of the marked features in the change produced, was the religious regard shown to the poor, the aged, and the unfortunate. Then for the first time, alms houses, and houses for the poor were established, and the management of these has since been undergoing gradual improvement. As in nature, so in every great social movement, in which the well being of an age or a race is concerned the most valuable products are of slow growth. Reform—the great feature of the present day—has established ragged schools, penitentiaries and reformatories, and is improving our alms houses and those asylums where the destitute aged and infirm find a home. Such things were unknown in heathen countries. The poor were treated as outcasts—finding none of those charities, at the present day so liberally extended by individuals and voluntary associations.

In all christian countries, in addition to these, provision is now made by law for the support of the poor. Every well ordered and enlightened community is now provided with establishments where the poor find a home, and where a due regard is had to their comfort. To this subject the attention of the best people in the United States, and particularly in Great Britain, has been specially directed; and the result has been a great amelioration of the condition of the poor.

When, then, we find the rest of the civilized world endeavoring to improve the condition of the poor by the adoption of proper reform, we would do well to inquire, how are such matters attended to amongst ourselves? Are we provided with an institution for the support of the poor well regulated, and where a due regard is had to their comfort? Do we believe that upon due enquiry into this subject, and reflection upon our duty in this respect as good citizens and christians, any enlightened and well regulated mind would not arrive at the conclusion, that this community was doing its duty. I do not say it would be found that individuals are to blame, but that the system now adopted with regard to the support of the poor is bad.

Here we have an Alms House large and convenient, and built in one of the most delightful situations in the Parish—a donation to the Parish by a kind benefactor of the poor. The provident foresight of our forefathers has secured for the disposal of the pariahs alms houses for the support of poor, the rents of a large tract of land; and I do believe the community willing to provide liberally for the comfort of the destitute, and disposed to reform any defect that may exist in the system.

The system adopted is I believe that of selling the poor to the lowest bidder—much in the same manner as the repairing of the roads is disposed of. Who introduced this outrageous system? A Jew, hard hearted and miserly as he is generally represented, could not have suggested such a system, for under the law of Moses, still respected by the Jews the poor are the object of special regard; and it is a very short step in advance of the Pagan who drove out the poor as outcasts. The plan is odious, and the

necessary result is to add misery to want, and degradation to poverty. The poor are most frequently indolent and slovenly and even careless of their own comfort.

How then does the system operate with them? The keeper of the alms house has no control over the paupers. If he would make them do many a thing that would contribute to their comfort and cleanliness—many of those trifling things, which would improve their present condition and general health, and which they can do better than any one else, and are quite able to do—he is not by the reply from the pauper (and poverty is often impudent,) you are paid for supporting and taking care of us and it is not our place to do this.

The keeper has no interest in the pauper—cares not to step beyond the strict construction of his contract to furnish some little extra which would greatly relieve the sick who may fall to his care—and perhaps measuring others by himself, fears that if he does, he will receive no extra compensation; or perhaps having been beaten down to the lowest possible rate in a competition with the hard hearted, does not feel himself able to supply the extra comfort at his own expense.

No luxuries or extra comforts are required, but the tax payers believing that the poor should be well cared for, do expect that the house be kept clean, warm and tidy; such a place as they would have pleasure in pointing out to a stranger—that the paupers be provided with comfortable clothing—clean beds and bedding—and plain wholesome food, suitable to the condition of each of them.

If these are not secured by the present system—and I fear they are not—it is high time some reform should take place.

Show me these reflections of an evening by the fire-side find a place in your paper, I may write you again upon this subject; but I fear I have trespassed too much at this time.

Yours, &c.,

"CHARITY."

ARRIVAL OF THE "NEW YORK."

HALIFAX, January 13. Steamship New York, from Southampton, 29th, put in here for 100—tons coal—Hail heavy weather, but is not damaged. Brings only London Times 29th.

Very little news. Chinese Government had applied for American mediation.

Flora Temple with 800 Copies for Havana, was wrecked in the Chinese sea.

The Pope refuses to be represented in Congress unless rumored authorship of pamphlet "Le Pape et le Congrès," be denied.

Spanish princess born. City of Manchester arrived at Queenstown, Saturday; Europa on Sunday, and the Anglo Saxon on Tuesday.

Consols 95 1-2 a 95 5-8. Consols and Coffee firm; Sugar quiet. London discount active at 2 1-2, but no pressure.

Paris rentes declined 33 7.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN.

PORTLAND Jan. 14. Steamer Hungarian arrived this morning. Commercial advices have been mainly covered by the New York at Halifax.

Consols closed Thursday at 95 1-2 a 95 6-8 for account.

Flour firm. Wheat slightly advanced. Albert Smith is recovering from severe attack of pleurisy.

Lord Hastings is dead.

Congress will meet on the 19th inst.

New ship Belleville Castle, which sailed from the Thames, on the 15th, for Australia, was lost in the English Channel, with 50 lives.

Ship Lady Franklin has been in collision at sea and sank, only one man saved.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, JAN. 18, 1860.

On our first page, we have published a letter addressed by James Tibbits, Esq., M. P., for Victoria county, to the editor of the Quebec Morning Chronicle, in reply to Mr. Tessier, on the subject of the route to be adopted for connecting Canada and New Brunswick by railway. The letter ably combats and upsets Mr. Tessier's arguments in favor of the North Shore or Major Robinson's line, and proves conclusively, that the southern or St. Andrews line is not only the shortest, but presents the least engineering difficulties, and could be built at less cost. Mr. Tibbits writes from practical knowledge, and supports his arguments by facts which cannot be controverted. The line from St. Andrews to Quebec via River du Loup will be built, despite the efforts of interested parties who would rather be without an intercolonial railway, than that the St. Andrews line should be selected. The subject is receiving a large share of attention from the Colonial Press.

The annual meeting of the Charlotte County Agricultural Society took place on Tuesday the 10th instant, at the Town Hall, at 11 o'clock, A. M., pursuant to notice. A large number of persons attended the meeting and became members of the society.

Wellington Hatch, Esq. tendered his resignation as treasurer of the society, which after some conversation, in which several of the members present bore testimony to the effi-

cient manner in which Mr. Hatch had filled the office for the past twenty years—was accepted.

After the reading and adoption of the Annual Report the following officers were elected for the current year.

Robert Stevenson, President. R. D. James, J. Russell, jr., Vice Presidents. F. W. Bradford, Treasurer. Alex. T. Paul, Sec'y.

J. H. Whitlock, H. O'Neill, H. Hitchings, J. McFarland, jr., John Curry, Wm. Craig, James Dinmore, Hugh Faloor, John McMillan, Committee.

At half past 5 o'clock the society held their annual dinner at Bradford's Hotel; the president of the society in the chair, ably assisted by Mr. Russell one of the vice presidents.

After the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were drunk, and several excellent speeches were delivered, and the entertainment was enlivened by songs from a number of gentlemen.

The whole passed off in the most agreeable manner.

LECTURE.—On Wednesday evening last, the hon. James Brown gave an interesting and instructive lecture, on the British Poets, before a large and respectable audience.

As the time allotted for the lecture was necessarily short, the hon. lecturer selected three of the leading poets, viz. Shakespeare for England, Goldsmith for Ireland, and Burns for Scotland; giving a brief biographical sketch of each, and reciting large portions from their writings. He also named several other British poets and gave short recitations from their works. The lecture was well received, and at the conclusion, a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to the hon. gentleman. Mr. Brown looks as well, and his memory is as fresh and vigorous as it was twenty years ago.

SMALL POX.—We regret to learn from our attentive correspondent at St. George, that this disease is increasing in that Parish. He says:—"Since four notices of that virulent disease, small pox, having made its appearance in our vicinity; other new cases have appeared. I am surprised that the authorities have not adopted any precautionary measure to prevent if possible the spread of this contagion, as I find that no restriction has been placed on individuals from places affected, intermixing among us, and transacting their business in Stores, and private dwellings, in the customary manner. Our little community has already suffered severely, from the effects of that loathsome disease, 'scarlet fever,' as in some instances, two, and three of a family have been cut off. The object of making these remarks, is to direct the attention of the authorities to the matter. They cannot plead ignorance of these facts."

Have the authorities in St. Andrews taken any precautionary measures to prevent the spread of this virulent disease? If not, the sooner they do so the better, as persons arrive here daily from places where the disease prevails.

THE GUARDIAN.—The first number of a Magazine, bearing the above title, and devoted to "Education and General Literature," has been handed us. It is edited by R. Aikin and E. Manning. Teachers, assisted by several gentlemen of ability. Each number contains 24 pages, and if the number before us is a fair specimen, we predict for it an extensive circulation, the articles are well written, interesting, and practically useful; and we are happy to notice that its conductors will devote a fair share of its space to the important subject of Parish School Education, and questions of interest to teachers, parents and scholars.

The Guardian is published by Messrs. Barnes & Co., St. John, price 81 per annum. Specimen copy of the work can be seen at this office, and subscribers names received.

Within a few days the weather has become mild, and we are now in the midst of a January thaw.

As marriages, births and deaths, are published without charge, persons desirous of their appearing in our columns may forward them, free of postage and duly authenticated.

SMALL POX.—The number of cases reported this week are Forty-three. Number admitted into Hospital, Seven; deaths in Hospital none. Total number of deaths reported from May 14 to Jan. 14, Forty-three.

Courier.

Mr. Fisher, the Chief Superintendent of Schools, has been for several weeks in a dangerous condition from fever, doubtless brought on by over exertion. We are happy

to say that his disorder exhibits favourable symptoms to-day, and that in a few weeks he may be able, partially at least, to resume his duties.—Fredericton Reporter.

Latest News.—We have only room to announce the arrival of the Europa at Halifax on Sunday last. Arrangements for Congress were in progress—and it appears that France and England will agree on the most important questions to be brought under the notice of the Congress. The relations of the two Countries appear to be more than usually amicable, judging from the newspaper articles and the condition of the money markets.

The recent French pamphlet on Lidian affairs has created a good deal of feeling among some European States, but it is not likely to create any great difference.

A fire, occurred at St. Stephen last week, which destroyed the house owned by Mr. S. Dyer, and a young man named Henry Christy, son of Mrs. Dyer, was burned to death.

PERSONS WHO HAVE USED MR. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup say it is like a perfect charm.

Notice.

On the 31 inst. at his residence Bay St. aged 66, after long and severe affliction, Mr. Hugh Cavin, in the firm faith and hope of future blessedness through the merits of Christ. The deceased was a native of Kerry, County of Down, Ireland, and lived in this community about forty years. He was a man much esteemed for his integrity, through life, and consistency in his religious profession as a member and elder in the Presbyterian church. He has left a widow and large family to lament their loss.—The memory of the just is blessed.

On the 7th inst. of scarlet fever, Mary, aged 7 years, eldest child of Mr. Cornelius Cain.

DR. PARKER.

Has removed his residence, to Mr. Stentford's house, at the corner of Queen & Edward streets, near the Bank.

Office in the same place. Jan 17

Dressmaking.

MISS HARRIETTE J. GILLEY, would inform the inhabitants of St. Andrews, that she has commenced the business of Dressmaking and Millinery, in the town.

Having an excellent SEWING MACHINE, the work will be finished in a more superior manner than any done by hand. All kinds of plain sewing done at the lowest rate.

Please call at Miss Gilley's, Queen street, near the Bank, and examine the work.

St. Andrews, January 18, 1860.

Public Notice.

IS hereby Given, that the following Non Resident Property, in the Parish of Dunbarton, has been assessed as under for the year 1860, and unless the amount together with the cost of advertising &c. are paid within three months from this date, the same will be sold according to law.

Dr. De Wolfe 10 6d
Samuel Getty 4 3d
Estate of Dr. Mc Tay 4 3d
James Woodward 2 8d
Mrs. John Wheaton 3 11d

CHRISTOPHER DELL, Collector of Rates.

Jan. 21 1860.

KEROSENE OIL.

FOR sale at the Union Store. This splendid coal Oil, gives a more brilliant light than any other, and is cheaper.

J. R. BRADFORD.

Public Notice.

IS hereby Given, that the following Non Resident Property, in the Parish of Dunbarton, has been assessed as under for the year 1860, and unless the amount together with the cost of advertising &c. are paid within three months from this date, the same will be sold according to law.

Estate of Wm. Mahood 8 6d
Robert McClusky 1 6d
Mr. R. Fletcher 13 6d

JOHN McKINNEY, Collector of Rates.

Dunbarton, Dec. 21, 1859.

NOTICE.

IS hereby Given, that the Partnership existing between Wm. Trundle & Charles Day, was dissolved on the Twentieth day of August last, and that the undersigned has had no interest in said business since that date.

St. Andrews, Dec. 24, 1859. CHAS. DAY.

VOCAL MUSIC.

THE Subscriber having been urgently solicited to open a school for the purpose of teaching a class to READ Sacred Music, would inform the inhabitants of this place, that he intends doing so as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained.

A list will be open to receive signatures at the subscriber's house, where terms will be made known.

St. Andrews, Dec. 12, 1859.

Magazines and Newspapers.

THE Subscriber receives by mail the following Magazines and popular Newspapers—Harpers, All the Year Round, Blackwood, Our Mutual Friend, &c.

Scientific American Journal, Scientific American New York Ledger, Frank Leslie's, and other illustrated papers. Subscriptions for the above received, and the Magazines and papers supplied at his store.

Dec. 14. JOHN INGRAM.

Just Received.

75 BARRELS Extra Family 50 Bags Yellow Corn 1 Doz Half Boxes Sardines. For sale low. SLASON & R

Administrators' N

ALL Persons having any legal claim against the Estate of the late James Dyer, are requested to present attested to the undersigned within from this date, and all persons said Estate, are required to make ment to the undersigned.

DANIEL Administrator cum testan St. George, November 5, 1859

Press and Types

THE Establishment of the "PATRICE" in this Town, is offered terms. Apply to Dec 8, 1859. PATRICE

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid all persons from using the name of Wm. CAVIN, on my a not pay any debts contracted by date.

LAURENCE OF ST. ANDREWS, Dec. 2, 1860.

25th October,

W. WHITLI

Has just received ex Sch. New York:

84 Bbls. Extra Ohio Family Flour 115 " " State " 10 " " Paste " 4 Bags Dried Apples, 1 Keg 1 Therre Rice, 1 Bbl. S 30 Bbls. Cement, 1 case or 1 case Paraffine Lamps and Oil

Also in Store—Muscovado Molasses, in tierces; Heavy Meat Pork, Tea, Sugar, Soap, Candles, Corn Meal, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Co. Albertine Oil, Lamps and Wooking Stoves, Nails and Spikes, and all kinds of Goods, &c. &c. All of which will be sold low payment.

MEDICAL AD

DR. LAURENCE (R. gistered), a Member of the London M. D. of the University of King's College, is now consulting on all cases of venousness, and the Secret Infirmities of Maturity. DAILY, at his residence 3, BEDFORD SQUARE, 1

Patients residing in the Colony personal consultation is impossible carefully treated by correspondence send a detailed statement of their ailment by the customary fee, either local notes. For more complete are recommended in the first inst from the Local Agent, Dr. LA. published work, entitled

SELF-PRESERVATION A Medical Treatise on NERVE and PSYCHICAL WEAKNESS, as well as in reference to the INFIRM ORDER of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM. Engravings and Definitions.

Section I.—The Physiology of Organs. Section II.—Fertility—Manhood of Generative Physiology—True Fertility. Section III.—Marriage in its various Relations—Its Expectations. Section IV.—Spermatogenesis Sterility in both Sexes, Self-Sufficiency, and the Consequences of Neglect. Section V.—The Vices of Self-Sufficiency, Persecution, Habits on the Generative Faculties, Impotence, Pimp.

Section VI.—Treatment of Nervous Debility, Impotence and various Results of various Nerve and General, derived from successful Practice.

"Self-Preservation" may be envelope, price one shilling sent by Chubb & Co., St. John, N. B. will forward it, post-free, on receipt of postage stamps to the amount of sterling.

B. R. STEVEN

Attorney at Law and Office—Green's building, oppo St. Andrews, July 13, 1859.

House to

A Comfortable Cottage on the a small family; has a good with a Barn &c., attached. J. Oct. 17, 1859.

Whiskey, Paint,

To arrive per the "Conquest" from Alida from Glasgow 4 PUNS. Best Scotch & Irish Whisky. A. O.

Per the "Parkfield" from 4 Bbls. Raw Lined Oil, 23 Cwt. "Brandram Bros." best 21, Casks London Bottled Pot (Qts. & Pints, &c.) J. Oct. 17, 1859.