

# The St. Andrews Standard.

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*Evans sumendum est optimum.*—Cic.

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## WEST INDIES.

We have news from the West Indies dated at Kingston, Jamaica; St. Vincent, Barbadoes, and St. Thomas on the 27th ult., and at Bermuda on the 16th inst. The reports from Jamaica represent the weather as exceedingly propitious for the growing crops, the island having been visited with rain in abundance. The weather had occasioned considerable sickness. Governor Darling was well received by the people. The Kingston sugar market had greatly declined. Sales are quoted at 27s. to 30s. 3d. per 100 lbs., and some had been made at 26s. 6d. Mr. Gyre was expected to resume the government of St. Vincent. The export of arrowroot from St. Vincent had reached 6,745 barrels. The Trinidadians were exulting over handsome returns from their estates for the season just ended. The discovery of considerable seams of coal is confirmed; 5,228 barrels of sugar, 21,171 puncheons and 356 tierces molasses had been exported to 7th of August. The British ship of war Brunswick arrived at Barbadoes on the 17th of August, and sailed on the 19th for Georgetown. There is nothing of importance from Bermuda or St. Thomas. —[N. Y. Herald.]

In Demerara an outrage at Georgetown had been committed on Governor Wodehouse and Mrs. Wodehouse at the moment of their embarkation for England. A mob of men, women and children, lined the streets and saluted the whole party with stones, plaitain stalks, sticks, and other missiles, clean and unclean. The Governor was struck and Mrs. Wodehouse received a severe blow on the head from a stone. The Bishop and Chief Justice, Lieut. Colonel Goodman and other officers, and the Government Secretary received blows, more or less serious, and equally ignominious. The disgraceful conduct pursued by His Excellency's party even when it had taken the boat for the steamer, and while on the water, they were assailed with offal and filth from the shambles. Governor Wodehouse will long remember Georgetown.

JAMAICA.—Rev. Joseph Williams, Rector of Portland, had risen the question whether persons not in the habit of receiving the Lord's Supper could be legally qualified as Church Warden, under a law requiring those officers to be Members of the Church of England. Two persons had been elected, who claimed to have a right to the Office, because they had been duly baptized. Mr. Williams objected, that they must be communicants. The question had been referred to the District Court, but had not been determined.

The schooner "Endeavor" of Kingston, Durant, master, had been attacked by the Indians off San Domingo, the captain and cook murdered. The rest of the crew escaped in the Indians' boat. It is said the Indians were themselves afterwards massacred by another tribe in retaliation for Captain Durant's death. The murderers set fire to the "Endeavor."

We learn from Matanzas, Sept. 23, that sugar and molasses were nominal, freights dull. The present month has been very bad there in regard to yellow fever; on the 14th Capt. Lovell of brig Gov. Brock, of Portland, died. All vessels in port have suffered from loss of men, and generally the disease is very fatal with the population as well in the bay.

## Robbery.

One of the lady passengers on board the steamer Adelaide, which arrived in this city on Friday last from Eastport, had her trunk unlocked sometime during the trip, and some of her most valuable clothing stolen therefrom, together with considerable jewelry—mostly presents. We think that provision should be made to have passengers' baggage given in charge of some one appointed for that purpose, to see that it is unharmed, and to become responsible for any losses or injuries that may occur through carelessness or neglect. —[State of Maine.]

Another distressing calamity by which five persons, three men and two young ladies, lost their lives, is announced. On Tuesday morning, 15th inst., Capt. Thurlow, started in an open boat from N. W. Harbor of Deer Island in Hancock county, to return to his home on Crotch Island. He was accompanied by his daughter and by two grand-daughters, (Sarah and Helen Jordan,) and also by Capt. E. Beal, of Ellsworth. The daughter and Sarah were young ladies, and Helen about 12 years of age. At Burrill Point, they took on board two strangers who were visiting the Island, and who are supposed to have belonged in New York. During the passage a squall struck and capsized the boat, and all the persons on board were drowned, with the exception of Capt. Beal and the little girl Helen, who were picked up after being in the water two hours and a half, by the schooner Spartan. Capt. Thurlow supported his daughter and clung to the boat for an hour and a half, but finally became exhausted and sank with her arms around his neck. —[Ib.]

## A Merited Testimonial.

The employees of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad Company have procured an elegant service of silver, at a cost of upwards of \$200, to be presented to G. G. Waterhouse, Esq., the late Passenger-Conductor on that road. The service consists of an elegant silver pitcher and two goblets. On the pitcher is the following inscription:—"Presented by the Employees of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad Co., to G. G. Waterhouse, late Passenger-Conductor, as a token of respect and esteem, Sept. 25, 1857." The purchase is made by the contribution of nearly one hundred individuals connected with the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad in various capacities, from the Superintendent downwards.

## Dangerous Encounter with a Bear.

We regret exceedingly to have learned that Mr. James Tweedy of Williamstown, and his son were seriously injured in an encounter with a Bear on the night of Tuesday last. It appears that on the night previous, the Bear had killed a Sheep belonging to Mr. T. ate a portion of it and left the remainder in the field. Near this place, behind the fence, John, son of Mr. T. concealed himself, with a loaded gun, waiting for the Bear to come up and attempt to finish the Sheep, when he might have an opportunity of firing at him. The night was very dark, and quite unexpectedly the Bear, a huge monster as the sequel will show, approached from the other side, reared himself up and was looking down over the fence upon him which as soon as he espied, he thrust the muzzle of the gun into his mouth and fired, the bear tumbled over, to all appearance dead, he had blown the front part of his upper jaw entirely away. He then returned to the House reloaded his gun, and his father came out with him to assist in taking in what they considered a dead Bear. But as they approached the Fence they saw him making away as fast as he was able, and when about 30 yards from them, the young man fired again; but this shot had no other effect than to enrage the Bear which immediately turned about, foaming with rage rushed upon them in a moment, struck Mr. Tweedy to the ground, threw his huge carcass upon him; tore him most dreadfully and would have killed him only for his son who thrust at him with a sharp weapon. The Bear then left Mr. T. and rushed upon his son, the first blow he struck him broke or dislocated his arm, and was about making a finish of him when Mr. T. struggled to rise, and picking up the gun which lay on the ground, broke it to pieces on the Bear, when he again left the son whom he had at this time terribly mangled, and rushed again at Mr. T., struck him senseless to the ground, tore him with his claws, bit him with his teeth, but luckily for him the front part of the upper jaw had been carried away with the shot which prevented him doing that mischief with his teeth, which he otherwise would, the teeth of the under jaw only taking effect. Miss Tweedy hearing the noise from within, ran out and seeing the dangerous position of Father and Brother picked up a large hardwood mallet about 3 feet long which lay near the door, and laid on the Bear's head with it till she released her father. He then rushed at her, tore her clothes to ribbons, knocked her down but she managed to extricate herself, without receiving any particular injury, and continued the assault, dealing most unmerciful blows on his head, beating him right and left, till he was glad to stagger off to a short distance from the scene of conflict and die. The excitement was so great that as soon as she reached the house she fainted.

Her father and brother are now receiving medical treatment from Dr. Benson. The former is terribly lacerated about the breast and otherwise badly injured—the latter has had his arm, dislocated and considerably hurt but not dangerously. The Bear is one of the largest ever seen in this quarter—He weighed about 5 cwt. Their escape from such a monster is considered almost miraculous. —Miramichi Times.

## Destroying the Romance.

A capital story is told of a young fellow who one Sunday strolled into a village church, and during the service was electrified and gratified by the sparkle of a pair of brilliant black eyes, which were riveted upon his face. After the service, he saw the possessor of the witching orbs leave the church alone, and emboldened by her glances, he ventured to follow her, his heart aching with rapture. He saw her look behind, and fancied she evinced some emotion at recognizing him. He then quickened his pace, and she actually slackened hers, as it to let him come up to her—but we will permit the young gentleman to tell the rest in his own way:—"Noble young creature!" thought I,—"her artless and warm heart is superior to the bonds of custom."

"I reached within a stone's throw of her. She suddenly halted, and turned her face towards me. My heart swelled to bursting. I reached the spot where she stood. She began to speak, and I took off my hat, as if doing reverence to an angel."

"Are you a pedlar?"

"No, my dear girl; that is not my occupation."

"Well, I don't know," continued she, not very bashfully, and eyeing me very sternly—"I thought, when I saw you in the meeting-house, that you looked like the pedlar who passed off a pewter half-dollar on me about three weeks ago, and so I was determined to keep an eye on you. Brother John has got home, now, and he says if he catches the feller, he'll wring his neck for him; and I ain't sure but you're the good-for-nothing rascal, after all!"

## THE NEW BRUNSWICK COPPER MINES.

(From the *Carleton Sentinel*.)

The New Brunswick Mining Company are proceeding with their operations at the Copper Mines, under the management of Wm. Stevens, Esq., with vigor, and the result thus far has, we understand, been highly satisfactory. One of the English proprietors, who recently visited the mines, has, we learn, expressed himself decidedly to this effect:—"We spent a few hours very pleasantly, a short time since, on the Company's grounds, under the attentive direction of Mr. John Stephens, the obliging clerk, examining into and endeavoring to understand, as far as possible, the various operations connected with the mining, raising and preparing of the ore. The mines are about five miles below Woodstock, a short distance from the highway, on Bull's Creek, a stream which offers excellent facilities for preparing the machinery, &c."

As yet, the works completed are but preparatory to the achievement of the main object; as, satisfied of the value and extent of the ore, the Company have made all the necessary preparations, in the way of erections, machinery, &c., in the most thorough and permanent manner, and have now entered upon their work of mining in good earnest. The shaft in which the excavation was being made at the time we have alluded to, had reached the depth of 90 feet beneath the surface. The entrance to this shaft was by a drift, or tunnel, 140 feet in length. (We may here mention that the term *shaft* is applied to vertical excavations, that of *drift*, to horizontal ones.) In this instance, a drift following the *twist*, or metalliferous rock, had been made into the side-hill, a distance of 140 feet, where it entered an unproductive formation: here the shaft was sunk, and from this shaft other drifts will be excavated, in order to reach the lode, supposed to be very near the south side of the shaft.

The excavations are made by blasting for which purpose large quantities of gunpowder are used. The metal, as well as the waste, is raised from the shaft in buckets by means of a horse wheel.

Those visitors who, like ourselves, are curious enough to desire it, may take passage in the said bucket, and pay a visit to the deep, rocky profund. The lode, or ore, is taken from the excavations to a suitable place, where it is broken into small pieces, after which it passes into the crusher, a curious and most effective piece of machinery, worked by a powerful water-wheel, where it is most thoroughly smashed; thence passing through various sieves, troughs, &c., it becomes finally, by the action of water, cleansed from all earthly particles, and assumes a state for exportation and the smelting furnace.

The manufacture of copper is an interesting and important subject, as it is a metal which has long and extensively entered into the conveniences and necessities of society and the arts. We therefore regard this attempt of the New Brunswick Mining Company as a very interesting feature of the present history of our country: it is one which, if it succeeds to that extent of which the Company now have reasonable hopes, it must conduce very materially to the advancement of this portion of New Brunswick. The copper here found is the "sulphuret."

FATAL AFFRAY AT PICTOU.—The mate, and one of the crew of the American brig Monica, Capt. Hand, quarrelled in consequence of the man not doing sufficient work. The mate kicked the seaman, when the latter drew his knife to defend himself. The capt. interceded on behalf of the man, but too late to prevent a stab from the knife. The drunkenness and quarrelling of another seaman prevented due attention being given to the mate's wound, and the consequence was, when brought ashore, he soon expired, having literally bled to death—the blood (says the Pictou Chronicle) having all apparently left his body before surgical aid was procured. The murderer and the drunken sei-

lor were both in goal. Deceased's name was Spooner; he was from New Bedford.

## Progress of Canada.

We published recently a synopsis of the census tables of 1851, accompanied by an estimate of the increase of population since that census was prepared. This estimate is based upon returns sent in from Upper Canada Municipalities in 1856 and 1857 to the Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics. In Lower Canada we believe some such returns were sent in 1856 and one-seventeenth added for the increase of the past year, which is perhaps too large an addition, since the previously established rate of increase has been about 4 per cent. or 1-25th, per annum. Making this deduction, however, there is much cause for congratulation in the approximate estimates thus arrived at, based in part upon authentic returns and in part on careful calculations. The population of Canada may be safely stated at almost, if not quite, two millions and a half. When it is remembered that in 1848 the population of the United Provinces was about 1,500,000, the rate of increase in 10 yrs. is indeed something to boast of. Two-thirds added to the population of a country with such variety of soil and climate in that time is, we believe, without precedent. The increase of the United States during the 10 years ending 1850 was 35 per cent.; that of Upper Canada during the 10 years from 1841 to 1851 10 1/2 per cent. and now for the whole province since 1848 it is 65 to 70 per cent. or nearly double the rate of increase of the United States. The third of a century is generally reckoned as a generation. During that period the population of Canada has increased from 582,000 to 2,500,000, or more than twice doubled itself. In fact our population doubles itself in rather less than 15 years. If that ratio of increase be continued, Canada will have at the beginning of the next century 20,000,000 of inhabitants. Nor is it in population alone that Canadian progress is remarkable. The splendid successes of our ocean steamers (the arrival of one of which after a passage of less than 10 days we chronicle this morning) mark the great strides of Canadian commerce, and the great Provincial Exhibition just terminated here, imperfect as it was in several respects, yet showed that both in agriculture and manufactures our day of small things and slow things had passed away and we were entering on a competition with the world. No one can stroll through the streets of this city, the commercial metropolis of the Province, seeing everywhere splendid warehouses, beautiful churches, and fine mansions in course of erection, and fail to see the marks of progress at once sent and sure. At the west and south of us long grievous accounts of commercial disaster comes to us. Montreal goes good heart and good faith and goes quietly on with her business. And the other day, when the citizens were asked to lend for exhibition, for the gratification of their fellow citizens and visitors, some of their art treasures, the display of paintings, was such as to show that with the acquisition of wealth had come the taste to spend it well. —[Montreal Gazette, Sept. 21.]

NEW MODE OF PREPARING PLASTER OF PARIS (GYPSUM) FOR CASIS.—M. Felix Abate, of Naples, has discovered a way of making Plaster of Paris hard like marble, and capable of taking a beautiful polish.—The Scientific American gives the process as follows:—"He places the plaster in a drum turning horizontally on its axis, and admits steam from a steam boiler; by this means the plaster is made to absorb in a short space of time the desired quantity of moisture, which can be regulated with the greatest precision. With plaster thus prepared, and which always preserves its pulverulent state, he fills outside moulds, and submits the whole for a short time to the action of an hydraulic press. When taken out the moulds, articles are ready for use. This process is simple and economical, the cost of the material very little exceeding that of the material. The plaster thus prepared is perfectly hard and compact, taking the polish of marble. The most delicate bas-reliefs and highly finished medals may be produced from it with the same perfection as they have in the original. An experience of three years has shown that productions obtained by this process resist the most unfavorable atmospheric influences; it can therefore be employed as well for works in the open air as for the interior of buildings."

CANADA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.—We are much pleased to hear that a commencement has been made in good earnest on the extension of the grand Trunk Railroad, East of St. Thomas, and that next week three or four hundred men will be employed in the work. Whatever may be said by croakers, this is proof of progress, and a move in the right direction; and we trust the time is not far off when the junction with New Brunswick, by rail, will be a reality.

## European Intelligence.

HALIFAX, October 17th.

The Niagara from Liverpool, 1 P.M., 26th, arrived at Halifax at 6 A.M., on Wednesday 7th. The North American arrived out at noon, and the Atlantic, on the morning of the 23d. The Vanderbilt arrived at Southampton on the morning of 22d.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The Paris Pays says there has been received a private letter from London, which states that Lord Elgin will be soon appointed Governor Gen. of India, and Lord Canning will be nominated to another office. The offer of a commission in the army to any qualified party raising a hundred recruits, has been withdrawn. An express train from Manchester to London, on the Great Northern Railway, had run off the rails and over a viaduct; four persons were killed, including the Hon. Windsor Clive, and a large number injured.

The subject of creating an army brigade from the middle class of Englishmen, was daily attracting more attention, and it was supposed that the pressure of public opinion would induce the Government to take the matter up.

Harrison, Watson & Co., Bankers, Hull have failed, their liabilities are supposed to be large.

A collision occurred between the Police and the Militia at Limerick, on Sunday, 20th. Some injuries were suffered, but no lives were lost.

Advices from Palermo state that the Telegraph between Malta and Sicily will be ready by the middle of October, and the British Government will then only have to lay a cable between Alexandria and Malta to bring Bombay within fifteen days of London.

The Globe says, the Privy Council have fixed Sunday, the 4th day of October, for a day of national humiliation and prayer on account of the Indian troubles. The Sultan of Turkey has contributed a thousand pounds to the Indian Relief Fund; considerable political importance is attached to this act from the head of the Mahomedan religion. The cattle disease has made its appearance in Kerry, Ireland.

The Paris Patrie says the furthering of a common spirit of amity and good intelligence between the courts of France and Russia, is the only object of the interview.

Inundations in the south of France have been disastrous; the destruction of property is immense; several lives have been lost. The Emperor has contributed ten thousand francs from his private purse for the relief of the sufferers.

The Grape harvest was progressing in the South; the vintage was most abundant.

The trial of Darpenier Grelet and others, for robberies on the Northern Railway of France, had commenced in the Court and Assizes.

## LATEST.

MONEY MARKET.—London, Saturday.—On Friday there was a further increase in the demand for money, both on the stock exchange and at the Bank, but not beyond what was to have been anticipated from the near approach of the end of the quarter, and the largeness of the government balance.—It is stated that within the last few days large quantities of Ibrailla Maize have been sold to be shipped to the United Kingdom, in the course of the year in Greek vessels. The price mentioned is thirty shillings and three pence per quarter; the cost and freight being a considerable reduction from the price now nominally current in London. In Paris on Friday funds closed 67.70f. and 67.75f.

FRANCE.—Napoleon left the camp at Châlons on the 23d. He was at Strasburg next day, and at Stuttgart on the 25th. A telegraphic despatch from Stuttgart gives the following programme of the Imperial meeting:—"The Emperors meet on Friday the 25th; they will give a grand banquet on that day, and an evening party at the Princess Royal's country seat. On Saturday they will pay a visit to the royal breeding stud at Hohenheim, and attend an evening party at Wilhelmsschloss, the gardens to which Regal Palace will be illuminated. The ministers of foreign affairs will have an assembly the same evening of all the members of the diplomatic corps. The festivities will terminate on Sunday by a grand banquet at court, and a gala spectacle at the Theatre. The Emperors will take their departure on Monday morning."

A FORTUNE WORTH HAVING.—A suit is about to be commenced in England to prove a bequest to the real and personal estate of the late William Jennings, Esq., of Acton Place, Suffolk, who died about 50 years ago. The real estate is estimated at £150,000 per annum; and the personal estate at fourteen millions of pounds sterling. The supposed heirs are now living in poverty.