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Evangelium est optimum.—Cic.

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[Vol. 24]

Daring attempt to Murder on the Public Highway.

ST. JOHN, N. B. Nov. 3, 1857.

MR. FENLEY.—You'll confer a favor on the writer by giving the following place in your paper. As Mr. Samuel Frost, of Norton, was on his way to market yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when within about 13 miles of the city, his horses were seized by a man and stopped at the foot of a steep hill; the horses taking flight dashed over him. Wishing to arrest the man he got out of his wagon, and in the act of doing so, he was set upon by eight or ten ruthless villains with sticks and stones, who abused and beat him shamefully. Having nothing to defend himself, he of course retreated into the woods, the whole crew pursuing him, and being smarter than they, he got clear without further injury, leaving his property at the mercy of the mob; not knowing what to do and being confused, he had to cover his head, which the villain had appropriated to their own use, he got completely lost in the woods, and travelled some miles before he found out where he was. Finally he came to a clearing, and a small house in the woods, the owner of which furnished him with a hat, and put him on the track that leads to Mr. Hayward's about a mile and a half further down. On reaching the house he was almost exhausted. One of the sub-contractors being there, and a policeman coming up, they proceeded to the place. Shortly after driving towards Hayward's, in charge of the Highway Beaters, who had been put in charge by another contractor with orders to have them at Hayward's until the owner could be found. Report was that some one had been murdered. Mr. Frost, not wishing to have his produce spoiled by detention, took charge of his wagon and came to the city, after being detained about eight hours on the road. The sub-contractor of that section of the railroad said, he knew the man, or men, and with the policeman went in pursuit of the offenders.

Yours, &c. ROBERT C. FROST.

Things are coming to a pretty pass, truly, in this Province. It will be necessary for every man who travels to carry arms, for self defence.

CAPITAL.—We commend the following extract to the attentive perusal of the "Soft-er Sex." There is so much good-will, accompanied by satire, that it comes home to many—we can say, truly, not to all:—

"WHAT IS A LADY?"

I will tell you negatively. She never overdoes. She attires herself with regard to the weather and the occasion, and at no hour of the day, whatever may be her occupation, is untidy. She is civil and obliging to all persons in public whom chance throws in her way, without distinction of rank or class, and is reasonable or humane with her servants. She never, under shelter of her sex, is conversationally overbearing towards the other, to whom the rules of courtesy forbid a reply in kind. She never omits, by a smile or word, gracefully to acknowledge slight favors they render her. She never solicits gifts from them by going into ecstasies in their presence about "loves of roses," or bracelets, which she saw at Shaw & Co's. She never encourages matrimonial offers, which she has no idea of accepting. (N.B. male flirts excepted!) She makes a distinction in her reception of gentlemen between those who at heart respect her sex, and those who only make a pretence of doing so. She never betrays, from a mean vanity, the honorable love which she can not reciprocate. She never talks or laughs loudly in public, or has the bad taste, and bad manners, to disturb her neighbors in this way at concert or opera. She is reverential at church, or at least respects the feelings of those around her, who desire to be so. She knows when to be silent, when to speak, and how in a word; she has tact—I repeat, *Tact*, my hearers, without which the most beautiful woman is but a tasteless fruit, a songless bird, a senseless flower, or, in other words, a blundering dunce!

FANNY FERN.

MORAL COURAGE.—Sidney Smith, in his work on moral philosophy, speaks in this wise of what men lose for want of a little moral courage or independence of mind:—

"A great deal of talent is lost in the world for the want of little courage. Every day sends to the grave a number of obscure men, who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort; and who, if they could have been induced to begin, would, in all probability, have gone great lengths in the career of fame. The fact is, that to do any thing in this world worth

doing, we must not stand back, shivering and thinking of the cold and the danger, but jump in and scramble through as well as we can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating tasks, and adjusting nice chances: it did very well before the flood, when a man could consult his friends upon an intended publication for a hundred and fifty years; but then live to see its success afterwards; but at present a man waits, he doubts, and hesitates, and consults his brother, and his uncle, and particular friends, till one fine day he finds he is sixty years of age; that he has lost so much time in consulting his first cousin, and particular friends, that he has no more time to follow their advice."

TATTING SERVANTS.

We often hear complaints of "tattling servants." There is ground for these complaints. A great deal of mischief is done by servant maids retelling from place to place the stock of scandal which they have collected—and it is a "stock in trade" to them. Positive injudiciousness is often done by them to sets and motives alike, as they tattle around among their employers.

But while we admit that there is just cause of complaint as against the evil itself, we hesitate about attributing all the blame to the servants. We fear matrons are in many instances not more blameless. All wares are apt to find their way to the market where they are most in demand. This is as true of this species of "small ware" as of others. Let us see: "The evil complained of arises in a great measure from the habit of listening to tattling servants. When a housewife gets a 'new girl,' she perhaps begins by telling her new employer all about the people with whom she has lived—of their houses, furniture, their dresses, their table fare, the relations to each of the various members of their several households, &c. If there have been evidence of discord, they are certain to be retailed. If there has been the slightest 'family quarrel,' it is magnified into a regular 'family quarrel.' The worst feuds are exaggerated, by her glib tongue, into household or glaring sins. It is sad to find any points of contact between the manners and customs of her former and present homes, which she can use with flattering effect upon the minds of the listeners, she becomes eloquent in her descriptions of them. This, that, and the other 'was so mean or so incontinent there. Here it is so nicely arranged!'"

All this has been done to 'purr favor.' You ought to have detected the notice, madam! You ought to have discouraged the first word of tattle. It was not just to your neighbors—certainly very far from the golden rule!

But not only so. You ought to know that the servant who thus takes pleasure in tattling to the disadvantage of others, will talk in the same manner about you to the next employer! And you never consider this! If not, consider it now, and remember it hereafter. It is dangerous as well as unkind to encourage such a habit as this.

Like the peasant's tale, that was committed to the giver's lips, it is sure to be in the ears of the listener to endure its evils in turn. For this reason, it is the part of enlightened self-interest to discourage rather than encourage them.

We speak as unto wise women. Judge ye what we say!

A Good Education.

Parents are generally desirous of securing for their children what they call a "good education." This is a commendable manifestation of parental affection. It would be more so, however, if the motives urging them to provide a good education for their children were somewhat more elevated than they usually are. A good education is too often sought merely or chiefly as a stepping stone to wealth or rank, respectability in the world. There are considerations rendering good education desirable, of a much higher and more commendable nature than this.

In desiring a good education for their children, parents too commonly indulge in a very narrow and inadequate conception of what constitutes a really valuable, or good education and also of what influences a child must be brought under in order to secure it. Too many regard a good school, a teacher well versed in the usual branches and apt to teach, with approved text books about all that is necessary in order to secure the good education which they contemplate for their children. Is it not generally and too much forgotten, that every conversation which they hear from the lips of their parents, and every action of lofty character, either worthy or unworthy principals, are a part of the education, good or bad of their children?

Is it not generally forgotten that every word and every deed of the companions associates of every child has something to do in making their education either good

or bad?—Is it not generally forgotten that the temper, the tastes, the habits of their parents, and, indeed, with all whom they come in contact, have a powerful influence in making the education of children either good or bad, according as they are of a happy or unhappy character?

Let our children see their parents, and all whom parents receive to their intimacy, living for high, noble, Heaven-approved ends and objects—such appearing plainly in all conversation and conduct as the ruling purpose of life—and they will then be receiving what constitutes the most essential part of what may be truly called a "good education."—[Albany Transcript.]

History of a Notorious Burglar.

A Boston paper contains the following sketch of the career of Phil Stanley, alias Phil Sanford, who with two of his confederates, was recently confined in the Central Jail for robbing the Central Bank. The scoundrel's usual luck did not desert him on this occasion, as he and his fellow-robbers were allowed to escape without being brought to trial.

The leader of this trio, Phil Stanley, alias Phil Sanford, prides himself upon being one of the most artful villains in Christendom. He was born in England, and is over 32 years old. His manner is affable and quiet; yet he is a very devil in hardihood, and gifted with almost unparalleled finesse.

Phil first became known on this continent in the city of Buffalo, where in a single night he committed three burglaries. He was arrested for the crime, convicted, and sentenced to nine years and nine months imprisonment. Unfortunately, his sentence was soon after commuted, and he true to his instincts, he hastened to escape.

Scarcely had he got out of prison, when he planned a grand enterprise against the Milton Bank, of Dorchester; and one morning the officers of that institution found themselves minus \$22,000. Having succeeded in this project, he carried on his operations in Albany, Rochester, Buffalo and Springfield; sometimes alone, sometimes with his associates. But in Buffalo, the bird was caged a second time; the Grand Jury found a true bill of indictment, and he was sentenced to the Auburn State Prison for another period of nine years and nine months. Previous to the Buffalo robbery, Phil married the widow of a Jew who kept an obscure hotel in the city of Albany. When he found himself a second time under the restraint of iron bars and heavy locks, he set his genius to work to devise the means of recovering his liberty.

He drew up a petition to the Governor of the State for his pardon, signed by all the employees of the prison, and having counterfeited the signature of the Judge who sentenced him, sent it on to Gov. Seymour. His Excellency was charmed by the trick; he promptly sent on an order for his release, and in a few days Phil found himself outside the prison walls. The fraud was afterwards discovered, and officers were dispatched to find the criminal, and after a long and fruitless search, they listened to the proposals of his wife, who agreed to discover his whereabouts upon certain conditions. The bargain being consummated, Phil got off with two years and six months confinement. This inadequate punishment only whetted his instincts, and gave him new faith in his lucky star; and he soon robbed the Windham County Bank of \$22,000. He next turned his thoughts upon Canada, and went to Montreal, where he committed many robberies with impunity—among others, one of \$1000 from the office of the Grand Trunk Railway.

A police officer, getting a clue to his proceedings, tracked him to Buffalo, where he succeeded in capturing him. He was locked up two or three months, and then let off for want of sufficient evidence. After his discharge he went to New York, where his wife was then living. Scarcely had he stepped out of the car when his car's spool, demanded a far manilla. Though Phil had not the funds, he was not the man to spoil his dignity by pilfering so petty a thing. To relieve himself of the embarrassment, he signaled the night of his visit to the Metropolitan by breaking into a store and stealing a quantity of rich furs. But unfortunately for him, he had not obtained the article ready-made; and though the skins were magnificent, his wife unbraided him in no gentle terms for his oversight. "They must do," said Phil; they must be made."

They were accordingly sent to a furrier, where, as luck would have it, they were seen and recognized by the lawful owner, and Phil was arrested when he called for the articles. "So it has often happened," philosophically remarked Phil, on his way to the Tombs; "these cursed haubers of woman have often ruined great men."—on his way to that venerable penal institution he slipped away from the officers, outstripped them in the race, escaped from the city, and to Michigan, robbed the State Bank of \$11,000; went to Connecticut, plundered several of the principal shops, and joined Jack Rand and Bell Smith. The trio next attempted to rob an oil company. By means of false keys the rascals got into the company's safe, but to their chagrin found the coffers empty. For two or three nights they continued the experiment, but still found no money. Enraged with his ill success, Phil resolved not to have all this trouble for nothing. Having carefully examined the company's books and ascertained himself with their method of doing business, he forged their names, and personating one of their employees got it disconcerted and left the city. When the note became due, the unfortunate employee whose name he had assumed was tried for forgery, and sentenced to Sing Sing for five years.

The trio then went to New Brunswick where the bank robbery of \$75,000 was committed. In this stupendous affair Phil employed all his devilish genius. With a bit of wax he took an impression of the outside door lock, and from this model they constructed a key. Another night the robbers entered the building and took impressions of the locks of the drawers and vaults, and made other keys as before; and were now sure of success. It is asserted that Phil has often devoted six months study to the plan of an enterprise, and when it promised largely has not scrupled to spend two thousand dollars in maturing it. At Auburn he made a key for securing the gates and gave it to the jailer, who sold the secret to a house in New York. They got it patented and have realized large profits from its sale. Ordinarily, Phil managed an affair and let his confederates execute it. But in New Brunswick he departed from this prudent custom; and to this negligence he owes his detection.

From the *American Railroad Journal*.

Our Commercial Affairs.

We cannot expect any great improvement in matters in this country, till we get from England the effect of the suspension of our Banks. As soon as that is received, whatever it may be, progress of recovery here will necessarily begin. The sooner the worst is known, the better. We shall then commence the reconstruction of our collapsed system of credits. The country is so well off that the general recovery must be comparatively rapid. Much, however, will depend upon the effect of our disasters abroad. With the prices prevailing the past year, we should, the present, have carried our exports from \$360,000,000 to \$400,000,000. If commercial affairs become so much disturbed abroad, that they cannot take our produce at the customary prices, our ability to pay will be reduced in like ratio. A great deal of distress is due to the low prices to which produce has fallen, owing to the inability of our merchants to purchase and send it forward. Our people have an abundance of that which they have been used to pay their foreign indebtedness. If our produce continues to command a good price, we shall soon be on our legs again.

We regret to see shipments of gold from England to this country. With a sound system of finance, we have all that it needed for the purposes of trade and commerce. Gold is as legitimate an article of export as grain is, and may be exported safely with the same regularity. By importing from England we shall soon have an overstock, which is really no more needed than an importation of wheat. It must all soon return, and more with it. Its importation will have an effect to further complicate the English money market, and by increasing the stringency there, increase the price of money here. The London money market rates that of New York. Still the excessively low prices of our securities must attract capital from abroad, till these run up to something like their value. Such are the inevitable laws of trade. We trust, however, that the recovery in this country will be so rapid as to speedily check the importation of gold. Our Banks have now in their vaults more than they had last midsummer, when they were pronounced remarkably strong, and when their discounts were up to \$115,000,000. They are now as well able to pay specie as they then were. A restored confidence is all that is wanted to enable them to do this. It is somewhat remarkable that gold commands hardly any premium in exchange for the bills of non-specie, paying Banks. This is a most favorable feature. It shows that there is no lack of gold in the country, and the confidence in the solvency of the Banks is undiminished. There are, probably, \$200,000,000 of gold and silver coin in the United States, a sum adequate to all our wants, and constituting a reserve capital, which may be relied upon to liquidate any foreign balance against us.

An honest handiwork, though poor it be, Proves a resource against adversity.

WELL SAID.—A noble saying is recorded of a member of the British House of Commons, who by his own industry and perseverance had won his way to that high position. A proud scion of aristocracy one day taunted him with his humble origin saying:—"I remember when you blacked my father's boots."

"Well, sir," was the noble response "did I not do it well?"

Mr. Dilard Jones, master of the Connecticut River schooner, Sally Anne, walked aft and addressed the Captain—"Captain Spenser, if you keep the skuner on this course you'll have her hard aground on them flats." Whereat the captain replied—"Mr. Mate, you just go forward and tend to your part of the skuner, and I'll tend to mine." Dilard went forward, let go the anchor, walked aft, and reported, "Captain Spenser, my part of the skuner is at anchor!"

A Western paper offers to write "Mr." before, or "Esq." after, the name of such of its subscribers, in directing their papers to them, as will pay twenty-five cents extra, and both of said "handles" for fifty cents extra. Cheap enough for a luxury.

A chap out West, who had been severely affected with the palpitation of the heart, says he found instant relief by the application of another palpitating heart to the part affected. Quite another triumph of homeopathy.—*1854 Free Press*

True Greatness. Chief Justice Marshall was in the habit of going to the market himself and carrying home his purchases. Frequently he would be seen returning at sunrise, with poultry in one hand and vegetables in the other. On one occasion a fashionable young man from the north, who had recently removed to Richmond, was swearing violently because he could not get anyone to carry home his turkey.

Marshall stepped up and asking where he lived said:

"That is on my way; I will take for you."

When they came to his house, the young man said:

"What shall I pay you?"

"O, nothing," said the Chief Justice, "as was on my way and no trouble."

"Who is that polite old man who brought home my turkey for me?" inquired the young man of bystanders.

"That," replied he, "is John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States."

"Why did he bring home my turkey?"

"To give you a severe reprimand, and to teach you to mind your own business," was the reply.

True greatness never feels above doing anything that is useful; but especially the truly great man will never feel above helping himself. His own independence of character depends on his being able to help himself. Dr. Franklin, when he first established himself in business in Philadelphia, wheeled home the paper which he had purchased for his printing office, on a wheelbarrow with his own hands.

THE SHOE-NAIL.

Oliver, an industrious miller, used to stand the whole day long in his workshop, and hammer away till sparks flew in showers all around.

The son of his rich neighbor, Mr. Von Berg, used to come every day, and often watched him for hours together.

"I am, young gentleman," said the miller one day, "and learn to make a nail for your amusement; for who knows what good it may sometime do you!"

The young gentleman, who had nothing else to do, accepted the offer. He sat down, laughing at the avail, and soon acquired enough of the art to turn out a good, serviceable shoe-nail.

In course of time old Mr. Von Berg died. The son, soon after, lost all his property through the war, and went as a poor emigrant to a far distant village. In this village there lived a great many shoemakers, who used to spend a good deal of money on shoe-nails in the town, and often were unable to procure them at a high price; for, throughout the whole district, many thousand shoes were made for the soldiers.

Young Mr. Von Berg, who was in very poor circumstances, now recollected that he understood very well the art of making shoe-nails. He offered to supply the shoemakers with nails in abundance, if they would assist him to set up a workshop. They helped him to do so, and he now maintained himself very abundantly.

"Well," he would often say, "it is a good thing for a man to shake even a shoe-nail. This does me more service now than all my landed possessions, which would not have been sold for a hundred thousand florins."

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European Intelligence.

Arrival of the Canada.

The Canada sailed from Liverpool on the 24th ult., and arrived at Halifax at 8 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday the 4th inst. The Antelope arrived out at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 23d. The Indiana arrived at Southampton on the 23d.

GRAT BRITAIN.—Financial matters are still the most interesting portion of the news. In London, on Wednesday the 21st, the funds showed undiminished firmness, at a slight advance over Tuesday's rates on the Stock Exchange. Money was in good supply at 5 to 5 1/2 per cent. on Government securities, and at the Bank and discount market, there was an absence of pressure. The Times' city article, dated Wednesday evening, says, the advance in the Bank rate to 8 per cent. seems greatly to have checked the exportation of gold to New York.

The Arago from Southampton to-day, has taken out \$150,000 from France, but only \$35,000 from England, while the total by the City of Baltimore from Liverpool, is only \$41,000. It was intended to send \$100,000 by the latter vessel, but the Bank movement caused the principal portion to be countermanded. The quantity of goods being forwarded is very small, and this fact will tend to improve the American-Exchange.

The India Company gave notice of a further rise of 4 per cent. in their rate for Bills on India.

On Thursday the 22d, the funds exhibited great steadiness, closing at a slight advance. The Times says, the money market is exceedingly quiet, and owing to the absence of any important failures, and the signs of general stability among the leading manufacturing and shipping firms throughout the country, a very satisfactory feeling is observable. Uncertainty still prevails as to the probable necessity of any further upward movement on the part of the Bank, but the question will perhaps be solved before the lapse of another week.

The demand was comparatively moderate both at the Bank and out of doors; numerous suspensions continue to be announced on the Continent, especially among manufacturing firms in Germany.

The Bank of England had thrown out some American Bills known or supposed to be connected with intended shipments of specie to the United States.

On Friday funds continued buoyant; the rate of Hamburg had declined to 8 1/2 per cent. No gold withdrawals from the Bank. The Times says, the Canada takes out ten tons for \$2,000,000. Eight per cent. bonds of the Michigan Central Railroad for the extinction of a portion of their floating debt, value of money of Stock Exchange remains as low as 5 per cent. The Daily News says the demand for money at the Bank was heavy.

The American horse Prior is dead. Lord Macaulay has been elected High Steward of Cambridge. The papers continue to publish lengthy speeches by prominent men on the affairs of India. Amongst others, the Duke of Cambridge addressed the citizens of Sheffield on the occasion of laying the foundation stone for the Crimean monument. He urged stern justice to the mutineers, and stated that the recruiting was progressing in a perfectly incredible manner.

Education question at Liverpool. He said he looked upon patronage as the curse and plague of the country, and hoped for the day when nearly every office will be held up in the face of the country as the prize of best candidates.

An examination in the Bankruptcy court of London, has brought to light extraordinary exposures in regard to the manufacture of accommodation bills by commercial men.

The London Times, taking for its text a protectionist article from an American paper, eulogizes free trade principles, and expresses surprise that they make such slow progress in the United States.

A farwell demonstration by the temperance men was given to Neal Dow at Liverpool, on the 23d. Mr. Dow is a passenger per Canada.

FRANCE.—The Receiver General of Taxes at Angiers had suspended through Bourse speculation, with a deficit in his accounts of \$2,000,000. The Daily News Paris correspondent writes that the Governor of the Bank of France went to Compiegne on Tuesday, prepared to ask the Emperor for a decree, giving forced currency to Bank Notes; but it was not likely it would be granted. The bulletin in the Bank of France is stated upon reliable authority to have decreased thirty-five millions of francs the last monthly returns. Heavy failures are expected in Paris.

Gold is taken away from the Bank of France for America. Accounts from the departments through which the river Allier flows are very unfavorable. The waters were rising rapidly. The French three per cents closed at sixty-six eighty-six.

INDIA.—Nothing later.—The steamer Ripon arrived at Southampton on the 22d, with a heavy portion of the last India mail, and numerous passengers who made hair-breadth escapes from the Sepoys.

By Magnetic Telegraph from London to Liverpool:—

London, Saturday morning. The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says, that the overthrow of the Turkish Cabinet had long been foreseen, the late cabinet having found its financial difficulties beyond its strength.

The Russian Legation at Tcheran has offered to Persia a division of Army of Caucasus, to assist in the pacification of Khorasan.

A serious collision had taken place at Frankfurt between soldiers of different corps. It is thought that several regiments must be removed from the city. The Courier de Constantinople of the 17th states that Divan is opposed to Russian propositions relative to arrangements of frontiers in Asia.

The nomination of Redschid Pacha as Grand Vizier is hailed as a triumph by the opponents of the Danubian Principalities, and it is said more confidently, that the Porte will be supported in its policy in the principalities by England and Austria. A French despatch says that the Porte persists in its claims to the Island of Perim and refuses offered indemnity.

Vice-Admiral Sir M. Berkeley, who has resigned his post of first naval Lord of the Admiralty, will, it is reported, be raised to the peerage.

MARKETS.

Brädstuffs declining—Flour is 61 to 2s. lower. Deals \$32 to \$42.

Later from California.

New York, Nov. 2.—The steamship Quaker City from Mobile via Havana 29th ult., arrived this evening.

There is no news from Havana. The proposed relief of Gen. Concha by Mirasole is not acceptable to the people.

The health of the city was perfect. Exchanges and sugar were lower, but nominal holders of sugar preferring to ship instead of selling.

U. S. gold 3 per cent premium. The Quaker City brought \$173,000 in specie.

The steamship Star of the West, Gray, from Aspinwall for New York, arrived at Havana at 3 P. M. on the 29th.

She had on board 715 passengers, all well. She also brings the mails and one million six thousand dollars in gold for New York, and \$500,000 in gold for Europe.

She would sail for New York on the 30th.

Twenty-five of her passengers came to this port in the Quaker City.

The cause of the detention was the non-arrival of the Pacific steamer Golden Gate. That vessel left San Francisco Oct. 5, but her machinery was partly disabled next day, and she returned to port, arriving the 10th. Next day her passengers, specie and mails left in the Golden Age, and arrived at Panama 24th. At Aspinwall, they embarked in the Star of the West, which had awaited their arrival.

The St. Louis, for Aspinwall, arrived at Havana on the Quaker City left.

The only paper to hand is a steamer Herald of the 6th, and it contains no important news.

The official returns from nearly all the counties in the State give Weller 11,636 over both other candidates. The total vote was about 90,000.

The Senate stands 25 democrats to 5 Republicans; and the Assembly 54 democrats, 9 Republicans, 3 Americans, and 4 Independent.

The majority is in favor of the payment of the State debt is about 30,000.

The rumors of the exodus of the Carson Valley Mormons to Utah are confirmed, and the ridiculous report that a battle had occurred between the U. S. troops and the Mormons at Salt Lake City is contradicted.

The crop of cereals raised in California will be largely ahead of the consumption.

It was said that the overland mail route from San Diego to Antonio, Texas, would take passengers on its trip of Oct. 9th.

The news of the commencement of the panic in New York did not create much surprise in California.

Thos P. Lewis, first officer of ship Adelaide from N. Y. had been arrested on a charge of manslaughter. He knocked overboard a man named Turner in the harbor of San Francisco, and while attempting to jump after him to save his life was taken in custody.

The trial of the late Treasurer Byrnes, had resulted in a verdict for the State for the full amount of the bond, \$100,000.

An expedition sent out from Fort Buchanan against the Apaches, had killed 50 and taken 150 prisoners, who were sent to New Mexico for trial.

Great excitement existed between the Sonorians and those on the Gadsden Purchase, and it is said that no Americans were allowed passports into Sonora.

The Pimos Indians in Arizona had chastised the Yumas and Apaches, for killing some of their women and children. The Pimos killed 150 of their opponents, and lost 25 themselves.

Accounts from head of Humboldt Bay state that Kirk's wagon road party had been attacked by Indians, but they were driven off without loss.

The Mormons were to leave Carson Valley on the 25th of October. Brigham Young has ordered a secret cavalry company to organize from the saints in Carson Valley, armed and equipped, with one year's provisions and clothing. It is said to be their intention, if matters get too serious, to seek a refuge in the Russian possessions, where they have already driven the stakes for a new nation.

There is later news from the Sandwich Islands, but it is unimportant.

The Oregon Constitutional Convention had as yet done literally nothing.

Among the passengers by the Quaker City are Col. Fremont and Senator Broderick, who came in the Star of the West to Havana.

Visiting, Invitation, and other Cards struck off at short notice.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, NOV. 11, 1857.

New Brunswick and Canada Railway.

We have much pleasure in announcing, upon authority, that the final location of the line from the Deer lake, or end of the 60th mile, is now completed, a further distance of about 30 miles, to the high road between Woodstock and Houlton; only two professional gentlemen were selected by the Chief Engineer for this purpose, viz., Mr. W. T. R. Fennessy, engineer in charge of locating party, and Mr. Ware, as his assistant. These gentlemen have performed the work in the incredibly short space of two months, having commenced their operations so recently as the 1st of Sept. last. This is another proof of the energetic manner in which the works upon this Line are being conducted by the Officers of the Company; nearly the whole of this length is under Contract for clearing, and is now progressing with great rapidity.

Daily Conveyance between St. Andrews and Woodstock by Railway and Stage.

We refer with pleasure to an advertisement in our columns to-day, intimating that on and after the first day of December next, a spirited resident of Woodstock will run a "stage to connect with the Train arriving from St. Andrews at Barber Dam, and carry passengers to and from the Town of Woodstock with expedition and comfort, leaving Woodstock in time for passengers to take the Train for St. Andrews, and in returning leaving Barber Dam in time to arrive in Woodstock the same evening."

We sincerely hope Mr. English will be well patronized, and that every encouragement will be given him, to sustain his praiseworthy efforts to keep up a daily communication between this Town and Woodstock, until the opening of the Railway to the latter place. Teams might be profitably employed hauling produce from Woodstock to the Barber Dam during the winter for this market.

A MODEL SUBSCRIBER.—We received by mail, last week, a letter from an esteemed friend and old subscriber, enclosing a year's subscription in advance for the STANDARD, which he has taken from its commencement, 24 years ago. Our friend who now lives in a foreign country, was for a number of years, a resident of St. Andrews, where he was largely engaged in mercantile pursuits, and a warm advocate for the Railway, in fact one of those who first conceived the idea of connecting St. Andrews with Quebec by rail. He says, "I receive the Standard regularly, and when I read it, it seems like conversing with an old friend; I prize it the more as most of my old friends in St. Andrews, have been called home, to return no more. Having taken a deep interest in the original survey of the St. Andrews & Quebec Railway, as it was then called, it gave me much pleasure to read in the Standard, the account of the opening of the Road and Excursion to the Barber Dam, and that there now seems no doubt, the Line will soon be finished to Woodstock, with every prospect of its eventually being extended to Canada. Had circumstances permitted, how gratified would I have been to have formed one of the large party on the Excursion. St. Andrews must feel the benefit already from the construction of the works; and I hope that I may yet have the pleasure of visiting the Town and taking a trip on the Railway."

We can assure the writer of a pleasant and safe ride over the Line, and that he will be accompanied by many of his old friends.

REAL ESTATE.—We do not remember at any previous time, that the value of Town Lots was so high as during the past season: sales of wilderness lands, cultivated farms, and town lots, with and without buildings, have realized very large prices at auction.—As an instance of the increased value of property we may mention, that a farm, within a short distance of the town, which was purchased within two years for £250, would at any moment bring £750. A town lot, purchased at same time for £65, has been since sub-divided into three lots, and realized £135; and a small property, offered for £750, brought readily £250 cash.

Rents are rising, and houses in demand.—There are, however, many vacant lots in town to erect them on, and those who desire to provide a house and a home for their children, should purchase while land is sold at a moderate rate.

We beg leave to direct the attention of

those wanting Likenesses, to Mr. LORINO's advertisement in our columns: his new style of taking Pictures, which he terms "Speculotype," is really beautiful, as well as an exact fac simile. His stay being limited, an early call would be advisable.

Owing to the stormy weather, we were unable to attend the Fish Dinner at Campo Bello, but an attentive correspondent has furnished us with the following account of the

Campobello Fish Fair and Regatta.

The Fish-Fair was held in Capt. Robinson's Red Store in Welchpool on the 27th inst., but owing to the weather's being so inclement for two or three days previous, many were disappointed in bringing in their fish for exhibition, and consequently there was not quite so large a show as had been last year; but although not so large in quantity, the quality of all kinds was fully equal if not superior to any that was shown here before, especially the smoked and pickled Herrings, the Mackerel, Dried Pollock and Haddock, which is conclusive evidence that there is a gradual improvement in the curing of fish among our fishermen here, and that is chiefly owing to the giving of prizes upon the best cured fish, for it stimulates the fisherman to diligence and perseverance in his pursuits. There were only a few samples of Dried Codfish exhibited, there being only a few of those belonging to the society who resort to the deep sea for fish. Two prizes only were awarded on Dried Codfish as follows:—

1st Prize to Wm. McLellan, £2 0 0
2d do. Nehemiah Mitchell, 1 0 0
DRIED POLLOCK, 22 lots exhibited ten prizes:
1 James Savage, 2 0 0
2 Alex. Tinker, 1 17 6
3 Wm. Batson, 1 12 6
4 Robert Moses, 1 10 0
5 John Phinney, 1 5 0
6 Nathaniel Mitchell, 1 0 0
7 Nehemiah Mitchell, 17 6
8 Ezra Mitchell, 15 0
9 Wm. Tinker, 12 6
10 John Calder, 10 0

DRIED HAKE, two prizes.

1 George Tinker, 1 5 0
2 Bernard Gallagher, 1 0 0

DRIED HADDOCK, four Prizes.

1 James Savage, 1 7 6
2 John Phinney, 1 5 0
3 Nathaniel Mitchell, 1 2 6
4 Walter Calder, 15 0

FINNIN HADDOCK, one prize.

John Calder, 1 5 0

SMOKED HERRINGS, 40 lots, twenty prizes.

1 George Baty, 2 17 6
2 Moses Greene, 2 15 0
3 Robert Holmes, 2 12 6
4 H. F. Batson, 2 10 0
5 Thad. Stimpson, 2 7 6
6 Wm. Flagg, 2 5 0
7 Ben. Baty, 2 2 6
8 Thomas Batson, 2 0 0
9 Joseph Malholland, 1 17 6
10 Oliver Parker, 1 15 0
11 Andrew Parker, 1 12 6
12 Arthur Batson, 1 10 0
13 Joseph Swin, 1 7 6
14 Albert Mitchell, 1 5 0
15 Cadver Flagg, 1 2 6
16 Malachi Parker, 1 0 0
17 James Simpson, 17 6
18 David Mitchell, 15 0
19 John Lank, 12 6
20 Lowell Kelly, 10 0

PICKLED QUODDY RIVER HERRINGS.

1 Robert Moses, 2 0 0
2 Wm. Tinker, 1 15 0
3 James Parker, Jr., 1 10 0
4 Albert Mitchell, 1 7 6
5 Thos. K. Parker, 1 5 0
6 Alfred Brown, 1 0 0
7 Wm. McLellan, 15 0

MACKEREL, three Prizes.

1 Thomas K. Parker, 1 15 0
2 Peter Malloch, 1 10 0
3 James M. Parker, 1 5 0

PICKLED COPPISH, four Prizes.

1 Robert Moses, 1 10 0
2 Wm. Tinker, 1 5 0
3 Alex. Tinker, 1 0 0
4 Nathaniel Mitchell, 15 0

PICKLED HADDOCK, 4 Prizes.

1 Wm. Calder, 1 5 0
2 Wm. Tinker, 1 2 6
3 Robert Moses, 1 0 0
4 Ezra Mitchell, 17 6

NETS, knit by females on Campobello, eight Prizes.

1 Mrs. Ezra Mitchell, 14 0
2 Mrs. Wm. Calder, 12 6
3 Mrs. Alex. Calder, 11 0
4 Mrs. Peter Malloch, 8 0
5 Jane A. Calder, 7 6
6 Mrs. John Calder, 7 0
7 Hannah Savage, 6 6
8 Cornelia Finney, 5 6

The 28th, the day appointed for the Boat Sailing, being so wet and stormy, the Regatta was postponed until the following day, the 29th; and, although that day was not what one would wish to see for such an occasion, it being drizzling wet, yet there was a fine display of boats to be seen early in the morning, either lying at anchor or sailing in the bay with their colours floating in the breeze. The boats were divided into three classes, according to their size and length of keel. The first class, comprising all boats which measure more than 20 feet on the keel. The second class from 18 to 20 feet do. The third from 15 to 17 feet do. Each class started separately by themselves at the firing of a gun by the judge, Captain Arthur Flagg. The course for the first and second class of boats being from the Red Store Wharf in Welchpool round a vessel moored near Mr. Owen Parker's wharf—thence

round Pope's Folly Island—thence round the said vessel back again, and thence to the Red Store Wharf to the place from whence they started. The third class went the same route, only instead of going round Pope's Folly Island, they went round a brig near Eastport.

Only two prizes were awarded to the FIRST CLASS of Boats, namely, the 1st Thaddeus Stimpson's boat, the Ad-miral Owen, £2 15 0
The 2d to C. Flagg's Lady Owen, 2 0 0

SECOND CLASS of Boats, 7 prizes, as follows:—

1. Hebbard Mitchell's Quickstep, £2 10
2. Alex. Calder's Nelly, 2 5
3. Price Flagg's Belle, 2 0
4. Thos. K. Parker's Ready Lad, 1 15
5. Thos. Batson's Morning Star, 1 10
6. David Davidson's Lone Star, 1 5
7. Arthur Batson's Arctic, 1 0

THIRD CLASS, 5 Prizes, as follows:—

1. Alex. Tinker's Sultan, £2 0
2. John Gregg's Romp, 1 12 6
3. Wm. Calder's Water Witch, 1 5
4. Robert Moses' Carmelita, 1 0
5. Jas. Simpson's Break of Day, 15

Five boats were entered for the first class. Fifteen do do for the second do. And seven do do for the third do.

All the boats started promptly and well, and without any collision, confusion, or accident, and appeared to be very evenly matched. The only regret was that there was not a good sailing breeze to test the fastest and strongest of the boats, as well as the skill and courage of the helmsmen who steered them.

After the race, most of the members of the Society sat down to a sumptuous dinner prepared by Mrs. Edward Lank, in her usual unparalleled style—and of which all seemed to partake with a relish which soon made a goodly portion of the viands to disappear; after which the usual loyal toasts were cheerfully drunk, and some short but appropriate speeches were made suitable to the occasion, when the tables were cleared away to make room for the dance, when "like lasses had her laddie," and where they "tripped it on the light fantastic toe," and kept it up without any cessation until the next morning, when they separated, some highly delighted and all well pleased with the day and night's entertainment.

(From the Courier, Nov. 7.)
Supreme Court.

On Tuesday last his Honour Judge Ritchie in absence of Judge Parker, from indisposition, opened the Michaelmas term of the Supreme Court in this City.

Yesterday morning on the assembling of the Court at ten o'clock, the prisoners in the McKenzie case were brought up to plead to the charges against them. Brown on being asked what he had to say to the indictment, replied resolutely "guilty," and on being warned by the Judge that if he persisted in this it would be recorded against him, and his sentence and punishment be the same as if tried and convicted, he still kept to the same plea. The elder Slavin on being asked, "guilty or not guilty," replied "I need not clear myself of it," and persisting in this form of speech, the Judge in accordance with the law, ordered the plea of not guilty to be recorded. The rule under which his Honor acted in this is the eighth section, chapter 159, Revised Statutes, which says that, "If any person arraigned on any indictment, shall stand mute of malice, or shall not answer directly, the Court shall direct the proper officer to enter the plea of 'not guilty' on his behalf."

The young Slavin pled distinctly "not guilty." On the Judge asking if they were ready for their trials, the elder Slavin replied "I guess so," and on his further asking if they were provided with professional advice, or if they wished the Court to assign them such, the elder Slavin declined any legal aid, and the younger replied affirmatively. Green is a hard featured, dogged looking individual, apparently about thirty years of age. Old Slavin looks like a man of fifty, or thereabouts, and has more of a low cunning aspect of countenance, than anything very desperate. The younger Slavin is quite a boy, and seems no way cast down or intimidated. In fact he looked rather as if he enjoyed his notoriety. The trial is to take place on Tuesday first, the Court having assigned Mr. Kerr and Mr. Wetmore, as counsel for the younger prisoner. The Court-room has been a centre of attraction and excitement to vast numbers during the week, in the hopes of seeing or learning something of the trials.

Accommodation. RAILROAD LINE.

ON and after the first day of December, 1857, the Subscriber will run a STAGE to connect with the Train arriving from St. Andrews at BARBER DAM, and will carry passengers to and from the Train and the Town of Woodstock with expedition and comfort, leaving Woodstock in time for passengers, to take the Train for St. Andrews, and in returning leaving Barber Dam in time to arrive in Woodstock the same evening.
R. G. ENGLISH.

Woodstock Nov. 2 1857.

Molasses & Flour.

OCT. 31, 1857.
To arrive in the course of next week,
and while the cold low —
30 Hhds. Prime Muscovado and Clayed Molasses
300 Bbls. Superfine & Extra Flour.
JAMES W. STREET.

