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Ghost Stories.

While the Thirty-third or Wellington's Regiment was quartered in Canada, the officers of the mess-table saw the door open, and a figure pass through to an inner room. He was dead pale, and was recognised as a brother officer, Wynyard by name, known to be then in England on sick leave. There being but one exit, and as he did not return, some one of the party looked into the room he had entered, but found no trace. Not merely one, but all present saw the figure. Some took notes of the incident; and in the "log-book" of the regiment, (if a nautical phrase can be admitted in matters purely military) may be read the then written statement of the facts.

News of his death afterwards received, proved the hour of his dissolution and appearing to be simultaneous.

An instance similar to the Beresford case, and others I could mention, where doubts had been entertained as to the possibility of a denizen of a higher sphere appearing to its beloved ones on earth, occurred to a friend of my own, and to the companion of his early youth, who, having obtained a cadetship went to India. His story runs thus:—Several years ago, the former was, towards evening, driving alone, across a wide, barren heath. Suddenly, by his side in the vehicle, was seen the figure of his playmate. He knows not why, but he experienced neither surprise nor dread. Happening to turn his head from him to the horse, and on looking again, the apparition had vanished! And now an indescribable feeling of awe thrilled through him; and, remembering the conversation they had held together at parting, he doubted not but that his friend was at that moment dead; and that in his appearing to him, he was come in the fulfilment of their mutual promise, in order to remove all pre-existing doubts. By the next India mail was received intelligence of his death—showing the exact coincidence as to time of the two events, and bringing home at once conviction to the mind of the hearer. One conclusion is evident, from all I have hitherto gathered, that in our future and disembodied state our present identity is retained.

More than twenty years ago; I was called, before daylight to visit the late Mrs. S., living in Marlborough Cottage, and found her in a most excited state, arising from an impression on her mind, as she stated to me, that she had seen her old friend, Mr. Adams, who lived near Totnes, open the end curtain of her bed, and look at her, and that she was convinced he was dead.

A few hours after, a servant brought a letter announcing his death, at the very time she said she had seen him. I learned afterwards, that her husband had destroyed himself, and that she said she had heard a pistol shot, and the ball roll along the floor—he being far away.—[Notes and Queries.]

Pat's Evasive Answer.

Patrick O'Neill, before he became joined in the "holy bonds of matrimony" with Bridget was in the service of Father Connolly. One day the good priest expected a call from a Protestant minister, and he wished some excuse to get rid of him. So, calling Patrick he proceeded to give him some instructions.

"Patrick," said he, "if that minister comes here to-day, I do not wish to see him."

"Yes, yer reverence."

"Make some excuse and send him away."

"What shall I tell him yer reverence?"

"Tell him I am not at home."

"Would you have me tell a lie, yer reverence?"

"No, no, Patrick, but get rid of him some way—give him an evasive answer."

"An evasive answer, is it? I'll do it."

"You understand me, Patrick?"

"Av course, yer reverence."

The matter thus arranged, Father Connolly retired to his library, and Patrick went about his duties. About dusk in the afternoon the priest came out of his room and found Patrick in unusually good spirits.

"Well Patrick," said he, "did the minister call to-day?"

"Yes sir."

"And did you get rid of him?"

"I did sir."

"Did he ask if I was in?"

"He did sir."

"And what did you say to him?"

"I gave him an evasive answer."

"An evasive answer, Patrick?"

"Yes, yer reverence."

"And what did you say to him?"

"He asked was yer in, and I told him was his grandmother a donkey?"

Red cheeks are only oxygen in another shape. Girls anxious to wear a pair will find them where the roses do—out of doors.

The Halifax Journal says a trip was recently made from Fredericton to Halifax, via St. John, in twenty-four hours. This is quick traveling.

Arrest of a Fugitive British Officer in New York.

On Monday last, officer Bowyer of the New York detective police force, arrested in the St. Nicholas Hotel, James Sutton Elliott, recently military store-keeper at Weedon, near London, from which he fled in the latter part of May, with £10,000 of the Queen's money, and a pretty actress named Sinclair. Elliott arrived at Boston on the 5th of June. As soon as his flight and embezzlement became known to the government, Mr. Secretary Peel, of the War department, issued an order for his arrest, which reached the hands of officer Bowyer on the 15th of June, and on that day he entered upon the pursuit of the fugitive. He traced Elliott and his fair companion under the names of Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Everett, Mr. and Mrs. Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. Elmsley, Mr. and Mrs. Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. Elmsley, through Boston, Springfield, Albany, Buffalo, Toronto, Baltimore, Old Point Comfort, Philadelphia, twice through New York, where he finally treed them at the St. Nicholas as Mr. and Mrs. Elmsley. Except in the first instance, when he gave the name of Brooks at the Tremont House, he used a name beginning with E, and by his uniform mode of using that initial, Bowyer was able to trace him through the hotel register. His case does not come within the extradition treaty, and he is only detained on a civil process. The substance of the charge against him was, he sold 170,000 pairs of soldiers' boots unlawfully; and also, that he supplied the soldiers with very inferior boots. It is stated that others connected with the supply service shared in his plunderings.—[Boston Courier.]

Nae Pier.

To those who are curious in tracing family history, says the Boston Courier, the annexed extract, which a friend has copied from Debetts, may be interesting, relating as it does, to the amiable and esteemed persons who now represent in our country the social and diplomatic interests of England.

"The family of Napier is said to be descended from the ancient Thanes of Lennox, but assumed the name of Napier from the following event:—One of the ancient earls of Lennox had three sons. The eldest succeeded him in the earldom. The second was named Donald and the third Gilchrist. The then King of Scots being engaged in war, and having convoked his subjects to battle, the Earl of Lennox was called on with others to send such force as he could collect to the King's assistance, which he accordingly did, keeping his eldest son with him at home, but putting his men under the command of his two younger sons. The battle went hard with the Scots, who were not only forced to lose ground, but were actually running away from the rear, charged the enemy with the Lennox men, changed the fortune of the day, and obtained a victory. After the battle, as the custom was, every one reported his acts, when the King said:—'Ye have all done valiantly; but there is one amongst you who hath nae pier,' (that is, no equal); and calling Donald to him, commanded him to change his name from Lennox to Napier, and bestowed upon him the lands of Gosford and lands in Fife as a reward for his services."

A Courtship in Puns.

A certain Mr. Parr being smitten with the charms of a certain Miss Ann Marr, a provincial belle, whom he met at Harrogate, was exceedingly perplexed to contrive how he should open his heart to her. At length he met her, and it was for the last time that season, at a public breakfast; and, in the dread of losing her for ever, he resolved, even there, to make a desperate effort to pay the question. Fortune favored the attempt.

It happened that opposite to the gentleman there was a plate of Parmesan cheese, and near the lady stood a crystal dish of Marmalade.

"Will you do me the honor to accept of a little Par, Miss Ann?" said the lover with a look full of meaning, and moving his hands towards the cheese.

"Tell me first," replied the damsel with admirable readiness, lifting at the same time the top of the crystal, "whether or not you are fond of Mar, my lad?"

"Above all things in existence!" exclaimed the enraptured youth.

The offers were mutually accepted and understood as pledges of personal attachment by the parties, although nobody else comprehended the equivocal, or discovered anything in the transaction but common civility. The treaty thus opened was soon ratified, and Miss Ann Marr was invested with the title of Mrs. Parr.

THE "UNITARY HOUSEHOLD."

It appears that the free-love organization, which was dropped in upon and scattered by the New York police last year, has been revived in a new form, under the style of the "Unitary Household." The organized club consist of twenty persons, who occupy a large brick house in Stuyvesant street. They are divided into families occupying separate apartments, but eat at a common table. On Saturday evening every week they hold a meeting to which from thirty to forty couples are invited. At these meetings are discussed, great prominence being given to the free-love theory of affinity, by which the males and females become "passionately attracted" toward each other, such attraction being held to be sufficient to justify the husband in leaving his wife, and cleaving unto another rib, and vice versa. It is understood that the proceedings in these meetings are not so gross in act as were those which were held over Taylor's saloon during the years 1855, '56 and '57; but the ideas are the same, and no one is invited to attend them until he or she has shown some signs of being hopelessly inclined towards the great work of upsetting all old social systems and prejudices, and the tyrannical requirements of the traditional conjugal relations, as legalized in all Christian nations. It costs each of the twenty members of the "Unitary Household" just three dollars and a half per week. The chief manager is the same person that was at the head of the former one over Taylor's saloon.

CERICAL HORSEWHIPPING.

The Media (Pa.) American says that Joanna Connor charges a Catholic priest with scourging her with a whip made of twisted wire, lacerating the skin on her arms and back, and drawing the blood. She has made oath to this effect before a Justice of the Peace. The provocation for this is not stated, neither is the name of the priest given, who is said to have also whipped a woman in the same manner for marrying a Protestant, so that she was confined to her bed for three weeks.

The Liverpool Mercury says that a Catholic priest at Langford, Ireland, recently seeing a drunken woman in the road as he was riding a long, got out of the carriage, and taking the driver's whip, proceeded to lash and beat her following her some 30 or 40 yards for this purpose. The unfortunate woman made no resistance, and crouched like a spaniel dog. In the country districts of Ireland the clergy are great adepts at horsewhipping. Latterly, however, the peasantry have shown a disposition to resent this degrading treatment, and public opinion is likely to put an end to it.—[Boston Journal.]

A ROMANTIC GIPSY STORY.

A story is afloat that some gipsy has been occasioned in Cumberland county Penn. by the following circumstances:—Mr. George Fry of Shippensburg, married a gipsy girl, belonging to a gang who were hunting in the neighborhood about three years ago. The gipsy girl's father was so enraged at this that he kidnapped her and sent her to parts unknown. Mr. Fry mourned her loss two years, and then married again. Last week Mr. Fry's first wife, his gipsy wife, arrived in this place in search of him! By the assistance of Officer Shade, she was successful in finding him. Limited space forbids us entering into details at this time, of the excruciating suffering Mrs. Fry had undergone since her departure from this place. The intelligence of her husband's second marriage was a severe shock to her, but she emphatically declares her exclusive right to him. It appears by the way, that Mr. Fry's second wife was a widow, that her husband went to California some years ago, and, soon after his arrival there, it was rumored that he was murdered. A few weeks since a letter was received from him by her, we have been informed, in which he states that he will return in the next steamer, &c. What the finale of this romance will be is beyond the power of human ken.

WHO ARE THE PEOPLE?—The manners of a people are not to be found in the schools of learning, or the palaces of greatness, where the national character is obscured or obliterated by travel or instruction by philosophy or vanity; nor is public happiness to be estimated by the assemblies of the gay, or the banquets of the rich. The greatness of nations is neither rich nor gay; they whose aggregate constitutes the people are found in the streets and villages, in the shops and farms; and from them, collectively considered, must the measure of general prosperity be taken.

A Man who Blew his Brains out for a Wager of a Bottle of Beer.

"There is a furnished hotel in the Quarter St. Denis," says the *Detroit*, "which is principally occupied by junior clerks. The day before yesterday one of them, named Emile D., said to his companions, in a jocular way, that it was so hot, and he was so out of spirits, that he had a strong inclination to blow his brains out. One of the young men present said that that he would make a bet against his doing such a thing. 'What will you bet?' replied Emile, still in the same laughing tone. 'A bottle of beer.' 'Done,' said the other, 'but order the beer at once, for as, to gain the wager I must shoot myself, I should like to drink my share of it first.' The beer was ordered and drunk, when Emile rose to leave the room. 'Where are you going?' said the others. 'To shoot myself,' was the reply, which was received with a burst of laughter from all present. Their merriment was, however, immediately put an end to by the report of a pistol in an adjoining room, and on running to the spot, they found the young man lying dead on the floor.

A Long Pause.

On the first of June 1840, a gentleman very taciturn in his habits, rode over Battersea Bridge, London. His groom rode after him at a respectful calling distance. Suddenly an idea occurred to the gentleman; he pulled up his horse, and turning his head nearly round, said interrogatively—

"John!"

"Yes sir."

"Do you like eggs?"

"Yes sir."

The gentleman then turned again and rode on.

On the first of June, 1841, John and his master happened again to ride over Battersea Bridge. At the third lamp-post the gentleman pulled up short, and John pulled up simultaneously. The gentleman turned his head, and said, still in a tone of interrogation—

"How?"

"Poached!" came John's answer, quick and clear.

This is considered the longest pause in a conversation on record.

Laughable Adventure.

During the past winter, a reverend clergyman in Vermont, being apprehensive that the accumulated weight of the snow upon the roof of the barn might do some damage, resolved to prevent it by shovelling it off. He therefore ascended it, having first, for fear the snow might all slide off at once, and himself with it, fastened to his waist, one end of a rope, and giving the other to his wife, he went to work; but, fearing still for his safety, "My dear," said he, "tie the rope to that post over yonder." No sooner had she done this, than off went the snow, poor minister and all, and up went the snow, poor minister and all, on the one side of the barn the astounded and confounded clergyman hung; his wife, high and dry, in majesty sublime, dangling at the other end of the rope. At that moment, however, a gentleman luckily passed by, and delivered them from their perilous situation.

A TRAVELLER'S NAME.

An Englishman had hired a smart traveling servant, and, arriving at an inn one evening, knowing well the stringency of police regulations in Austria, where he was, he called for the usual register of travellers, that he might duly describe himself therein. His servant replied that he had anticipated his wishes, and had registered him in full form—English gentlemen of independent property.

"But how have you put down my name?"

"I have not told it to you."

"I can't exactly pronounce it, sir, but I copied it faithfully from your portmanteau."

"But it is not there; bring me the book."

What was his amazement at finding, instead of a very plain English name of two syllables, the following portentous entry of himself—"Monsieur. Warranted solid leather."

FIVE YOUNG GIRLS DROWNED.—On Friday evening five young women, between the ages of fourteen and nineteen years, all inmates of the House of Mercy, on 56th street, New York, went into the North River for the purpose of bathing. After making the necessary preparations all the girls joined hands, went some distance into the water, but being unacquainted with the presence of a few deep holes near the 55th street dock, they unfortunately got beyond their depth, and being unable to swim, sank to the bottom. Not one of the bathers was seen after first disappearing under water. The probability is, therefore, the unfortunate girls remained locked in each other's embrace, and will be found in that condition. Their names were Ansel Van Gilder, Hannah H. Bryan, Ellen Smith, Margaret Flynn, and Louisa Ever.—[Boston Journal.]

A BRAVE WOMAN.—On Wednesday evening of last week, as Mrs. Ervin was returning to her residence in a wagon, after supplying her customers in Burlington, N. J., with milk, a fellow seized her horse's head and demanded her money. She said she had none, whereupon he let go the horse's head and tried to get into the wagon, but Mrs. Ervin picked up a hand bell which she kept for ringing up her customers, and beat him about the head with it, causing the fellow to retreat. She then whipped up her horse and escaped.—[Bangor Democrat.]

MRS. CUNNINGHAM MARRIED.—The N. Y. Sunday Atlas says that the famous (or infamous) John J. Eckel has married the Mrs. Cunningham, and that they are now living together, as of old, in New York city. Eckel is proprietor of a fat melting establishment, which has recently been indicted as a nuisance. Both parties long ago became moral nuisances.

The handsome sum of £120 was realized at the Bazaar held in Carleton, in aid of the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel and Mission House.

Latest from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

Europa, Capt. Leitch, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on the 27th July, with dates to the 17th.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Atlantic Telegraph Fleet, were appointed to leave Queenstown to make another effort on Saturday, 19th, Directors of Company having resolved at a meeting on the 14th, that it was desirable a renewed attempt should be forthwith made. English Government issued orders accordingly.

London Times and Daily News publish graphic descriptions from correspondents of cruise of Agamemnon, showing fearful perils that vessel was in; and the Times says in editorial remarks on the subject—Agamemnon is clearly unfit to lay Atlantic cable; if suggestion of Great Eastern is not thought worth notice, or if proprietors of that ship are not ready to lend it for that object, let a ship be built for the purpose at once, whether it succeeds or not at first trial; it will find sufficient occupation in either renewing attempts or laying down additional cable hereafter.

INDIA.

Bombay mail, June 19th, arrived Alexandria 10th July. On the 1st June engagements took place between Calcutta rebels and troops of Maharajah Scindia near Gwalior; right and left divisions of Scindian force gave way and joined enemy; the centre composed of Maharajah body-guards; fought well but was beaten with considerable loss. Scindia fled to Agra, rebels occupied fort at Gwalior.

General Rose first brigade was half way to Gwalior when fall of the place was heard of.

Rose from Calcutta Colonel Hicks from Jhansi, and Brigadier Smith from Secpore were to meet before Gwalior on the 17th June. Strength of enemy rated at 17,000. Rebels in great force round Lucknow, and intercepting communications with Cawnpore.

Another dispatch, however, says people at Lucknow were beginning to come in.

Rohilkunde all quiet.

Sir Colin Campbell was about to join Gov. General at Allahabad.

In Behar insurrection had been crushed.

Disarming proceeds quietly on both sides in India. Disarmed Sepoy regiments in Bengal been discharged in small parties.

The rajah of Ranee's palace and town had been plundered by the rebels.

Rebel garrison of Hameepore, numbering 5000, with four guns, escaped. Pursuit failed.

At Bombay markets dull, money easy.—Exchange 2s 0 3/4. Freight slightly improved.

Calcutta Mail, June 4th, reached England. Letters report that heat produced great sickness of troops, and with all reinforcements sent out only 26,000 Europeans could be mustered.

CHINA.

Shanghai letters give rumors among Chinese that forts north of the Peche had been captured, but there is no authentic news of such event.

Allied fleet off the mouth of Peche numbered 19 men of war.

Massacre of Christians at Jeddah. MURDER OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH CONSULS.

On the evening of the 15th June the Mahomedan inhabitants of Jeddah rose and massacred the Christians. Among the victims were Mr. Page, the English Vice-Consul, M. Evellard, the French Consul and his wife, and about twenty others; the English and French consulates were plundered. The Cyclops was anchored about two miles from the town, and during the night some Greeks swam off to the vessel. The next morning, two boats sent to the town were attacked and obliged to fire on those who endeavored to intercept their retreat. On the 19th, the Governor-General of the Hedjaz who was at Mecca, arrived with 800 men.

Her Majesty's steamer Cyclops arrived at Suez on the 3rd, bringing the remnants of the Christian population at that port where the outbreak occurred which cost the lives of the British acting vice-consul, the French consul and his wife, and that of the three brothers Sawah, of the Greek firm of Thomas Sawah, who were the leading members of the Christian community at Jeddah, which it appears consisted of not more than from 40 to 50 souls, of whom 22 were murdered. It would appear that a question having arisen concerning the nationality of a certain merchant vessel, the ownership of which was disputed by two Anglo-Indian merchants, the one professing to become a subject of the Sublime Porte in consequence of the case having been decided against him by the British consular authority, and, therefore, wishing the Turkish flag to be hoisted, obtained from the local authorities permission to haul down the British ensign and hoist the Crescent, and did so, notwithstanding the protestations of the owner, in whose favor the case had been decided by a meeting of merchants presided at by the English consular authority.

Mr. Acting Vice Consul Page was absent at the time, but on his return to Jeddah in the Cyclops, he was applied to by the right owner of the vessel, and, with him, the Turkish colors were hoisted down, and the British ensign again hoisted by the order of the captain of the Cyclops. As however it would appear that the Turkish flag had been hoisted with the approval of the local authority, whether rightly or not, the native merchants, or Hajdremotes, attended the Kaimakin, governor of Jeddah, protesting against summary a mode of settling his authority at defiance, and calling upon him not to submit to such treatment in the land of the Prophet. The Kaimakin, being rather perplexed, is reported to have said, "Why make so much so much fuss about a flag, are there not flagstaffs enough in the place to pull down?" or words to that effect, whereupon the match was lighted, and the flagstaffs were immediately attacked, in doing which, however, the mob became infuriated, and proceeded to acts of violence, entering the houses of the English and the French consuls, burning and destroying everything they could lay their hands on, and murdering the inmates.

The Pasha of the Hedjaz was at the time at Mecca; he was sent for in all haste, but did not arrive for four days, although he could have performed the journey in 48 hrs. On his arrival he communicated with the captain of the Cyclops, who demanded that all the Christians in the place should be sent on board his vessel. Those remaining, some 20 in number, were endeavouring to hide themselves, and were exposed to the greatest privations and distress until removed to the Cyclops. The houses of both consuls are said to have been pillaged and destroyed, and the cry was that not a Christian should be permitted to remain in the holy land of the Prophet.

Her Majesty's steamer Cyclops, lately sent to the Red Sea by the British Government for the purpose of taking a series of deep water soundings, had been lying about a week in the harbour of Jeddah, whither she had conveyed, as passengers from Suez, the English acting Consul and his French colleague. On the 15th ult., in the evening, a few persons—Greek residents in the town—came swimming off to the ship, and stated that disturbances had arisen, and that they feared a conspiracy had been entered into against the Christian inhabitants. Everything, however, continued in appearance perfectly quiet; not a shot was heard, though the savage work had even then already commenced, but the assassins had taken the precaution to use cold steel alone. The English Consulate was the first point of attack, and Mr. Page, the acting consul, must have fallen under the blows of a crowd of ruffians, who followed on the murder by sacking the house and tearing down the flag. The unfortunate man's body is said to have been found literally hacked to pieces. Maddened with excitement the mob appears next to have poured down upon the house of the French Consul, M. Evellard. Here, however, the Kaimakin, or governor of the town, made some feeble attempt to interpose; the force at his disposal amounted to only 80 men, and whatever efforts they may have used, they did not succeed in saving the life of either the consul or of his wife. Both were murdered, and their daughter alone—a lady who, though under 20 years of age, appears to have possessed the spirit of a heroine—was rescued from the hands of the assassins, and covered with an Arab cloak, she was carried to the house of the Kaimakin. Her face was laid open with a gash from a sabre cut across the cheek, but before being dragged forth she had avenged the murder of her father by the death of the assassin.

Early on the following morning, Captain

Pullen, still ignorant of what had occurred, sent two boats ashore. When they neared the inner reef, Turkish soldiers were observed warning them off; they continued however, to advance until they found themselves surrounded by a crowd of about 600 men, who, from the out-jutting reefs poured a shower of stones upon the boats. The crews were fortunately armed, and soon forced their way back to the ship, not, however, without having been compelled to pour a volley of musketry into their assailants. An interval of five days now elapsed until the arrival from Mecca of Naamik Pasha, the Governor of the Hedjaz, with a body of about 800 Turkish troops.

The crew of the steamer entreated their officers to be allowed to take vengeance upon the city, if not by laying the place in ashes, at least by being permitted to land, even though at the risk of finding themselves, at most 200 men, opposed to a population of 10,000; but the Kaimakin was reported to have been surrounded by infuriated fanatics, clamouring for the surrender of the Christians, who they knew had taken refuge in the house, and declaring that were one gun fired, or one armed man landed from the ship, not only the lives of the refugees, but also his own, would be sacrificed.

On the 20th Naamik Pasha arrived with his troops, and some semblance of order was restored. Miss Evellard, and other rescued Europeans were transferred to the Cyclops. In spite of the opposition at first made by the Pasha, the crew and marines were afterwards landed with the British and French colours, and escorted by a body of Turkish infantry, they were led to the unly-made grave, over which the funeral service was read and the English and French flags were rehoisted under a salute of 21 guns.

On the 24th the Cyclops sailed for Suez, where she arrived on the 3d inst., bringing home 24 refugees. The number murdered at Jeddah was 21, and at the present moment not a single Christian remains in the place.

A Mussulman Sheikh was in the town who boasted that he had been an actor in the late massacre at Delhi. Pilgrims are at this season assembling in the Hedjaz from every quarter of the Mussulman world.

Naamik Pasha has some 200 or 300 of the ringleaders in custody; but, under the plea of not having the power of life and death, he refers to Constantinople. This is a repetition of the old routine.

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the Vanderbilt.

New York, Aug. 1. The American steamer Vanderbilt, which left Southampton on the 21st July, arrived at New York on Saturday. She reports that the weather had been favorable for laying the cable.

The Niagara with her part of the cable on board passed Cape Clear on the 18th. The attempts to raise funds to complete the Great Eastern had failed.

There had been an interesting debate in the House of Lords upon the Jeddah massacre. It was determined that redress should be demanded.

Latest from Europe.

THREE DAYS LATER THAN THE VANDERBILT.

Newfoundland, Aug. 1. The Royal Mail steamer Persia from Liverpool on the 24th July, passed Cape Race to-day, and her news was taken off by the yacht of the Associated Press.

FRANCE. The Paris Monitor ridicules the idea of a French invasion of England.

INDIA. Sir Hugh Rose took Gwalior on the 20th June, after a determined fight of four hours.

CHINA. The forts at the mouth of the Peiho, in China, with 138 guns, were taken with a trifling loss to the French and English.

Nangpo was in possession of the rebels.

GREAT BRITAIN. The weather was favorable to the crops in England. The harvesting operations were active in France. A great fall was anticipated in breadstuffs. The trade of France was improving.

The session of the Paris Conference is to be brought to a close on the 15th of August.

La Presse, Prince Napoleon's organ, complains of the severity with which the press is treated in the French colonies.

The epidemic at Bergaze is diminishing.

The Niagara was off Cape Clear on the 18th, 4 A. M. and Agamemnon at 11 A. M., same day, bound to the ocean rendezvous.

The Chinese stood to their guns very fairly. On the 23d, the forces commenced advancing up the river. The weather was cool and the squadron in good health and spirits.

Six thousand French troops, originally destined to Cochinchina, are on the way to Pechellie.

At Canton on the 2nd of June an ineffectual attempt was made to route the braves on the mountains in the vicinity.

FROM TURKS ISLAND.

New York Aug. 4. We have Turks Island papers to July 17. A heavy rain had taken place at Cockburn harbour, and some weeks would have to elapse ere the pans could recover from its effects. The stock of salt was 300 bushels; price 8½ a cwt.

Two Weeks later from the Pacific Coast.

GREAT IMMIGRATION AT FRAZER'S RIVER—INDIAN HOSTILITIES—MINERS KILLED.

The Steamer Moses Taylor, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on Thursday last, with two weeks later news from California. She brought nearly \$1,200,000 in treasure, and about 200 passengers.

We are indebted to a gentleman of this City for the Alta California of July 5th.

The Frazer River excitement was an abated. The reports from the new gold fields, are getting to be quite fabulous. One letter-writer, vouching for in the San Francisco papers as reliable, says his first day's yield at the mines was \$700. Victoria was crowded with Americans who had run up building lots to enormous prices, some as high as \$20,000.

The Hudson Bay Company was buying dust at \$15 per ounce.

The Indians had begun to molest the emigrants on their way to the mines. A party of ten encamped near Schome, were attacked and six killed. Twenty-two canoes were passed going into Victoria by the steamer Sea Bird, and 200 more were on the way and daily expected at that port.

It was feared the mining regions would be overrun by these warriors, and that an indiscriminate massacre would follow.

The latest dates from Victoria are to the 29th of June, and from Bellingham Bay to the 29th.

Her Majesty's ships Satellite and Plunger were at Victoria.

The water in Frazer river had been very high, but it had fallen four or five feet. The steamer Surprise had made four successful trips up Frazer river, carrying a large number of passengers. The mining reports continue as favourable as ever; none are contradictory, but all tell the same story—Bellingham Bay and Victoria are building up rapidly; choice lots bring enormous prices. Twenty-nine boats and canoes left the former place on the 28th bound for the mines.

The California news is unimportant.

The Supreme Court has decided the Sunday law unconstitutional, and all prosecutions based on that law had been abandoned.

One hundred houses in the Chinese districts, in Orville, had been burned. Loss \$80,000.

Several buildings at Stockton were burnt July 4th, including the Massachusetts House, and Bowen & Brothers' warehouse.

OREGON. Advice from Oregon state that the Indians of the Upper Columbia are collecting in large numbers; the object is unknown.

Advice from both Oregon and Washington Territories mention a general gathering of the Indians in that region, with evident hostile intentions.

The Commander of the Pacific Army is hurrying hither all the troops at his command, but their number and equipments are wretchedly inadequate.

INDIAN OUTRAGES IN UTAH.

Washington, July 31.—Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah, informs the Interior department that the fifteen children belonging to the train of emigrants who were murdered at Sweet Water, had been found and ransomed by the whites from the Indians early in June. Four Germans were murdered eighty miles from Salt Lake City, supposed by Indians, who, it is reported, were creating great difficulties on the southern route to California. Dr. F. intended visiting them with a view to their pacification.

RAREY'S CAREER BROUGHT TO A CLOSE. Mr. Rarey's career has been unexpectedly brought to a close. He had cleared some \$15,000 or \$20,000 by his horse-taming, the cheap publisher, got hold of a pamphlet published by the horse-tamer in America, and printed it. It contains in a small compass all the art of horse-taming; and the subscribers who had bound themselves not to divulge the secret under a penalty of \$500, became furious, and Mr. Rarey had to release them from their pledge in a letter in the Times.

EXTRAORDINARY BIRTH.—Mrs. Severe Duval, of this city, lately gave birth to a child having four legs and feet, and three arms. There is a protuberance near the shoulder, as if it were an abortive arm. The lower part of the child is composed of two bodies, joined near the chest, or rather, the one inserted into, or growing out of the other. There is but one head, rather irregularly formed, particularly on the top and occiput. The child is of the female sex, in apparent good health, sixteen days old, and weighs about eight pounds. It has been visited by professional and other gentlemen, whose credibility is undoubted, and from whom we have received the above account.

Three Rivers Inquirer.

THE CANADIAN MINISTRY DEFEATED.—The Government of Canada has received an unexpected defeat. The Ministry proposed to tax ships entering the St. Lawrence.

The vote stood in Parliament ayes 48, nays 50. The opposition insist that it shall be received as an expression of a want of confidence, and that the Ministry shall resign.

But they refuse, pronouncing the motion merely an incidental one—not brought forward as a Government measure.

Subsequently the Ministry were defeated, on the question relative to the Seat of

Government, which resulted in their resignation. The House of Assembly have passed a vote annulling the decision of the Imperial government, making Ottawa the permanent Seat of government.

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

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, AUG. 4, 1858.

Educational Meeting.

A Public Educational Meeting will be held in the Town Hall, this evening, Wednesday, at 7½ o'clock.

Henry Fisher, Esq., Chief Superintendent of Schools will address the meeting.

The attendance of Trustees, School Committees, Teachers, and the Public generally, is respectfully requested.

The August term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, was opened here yesterday, Tuesday. His Honor Mr. Justice Ritchie presiding. There were 29 causes entered for trial.

THE SCOTCH CHURCH BAZAAR: on the 29th and 30th July, in the Town Hall, was admitted by visitors from a distance, to be one of the best ever held in the Province.

The Hall was fitted up tastefully, and brilliantly lighted up each evening. A large number of visitors from Calais, St. Stephen, Eastport, and the surrounding country were present, as well as some from St. John.

The articles exposed for sale were not only useful and ornamental, but in some instances elegant,—the prices were moderate, and as a consequence the ladies who officiated at the tables were kept busy selling off and receiving payment—their motto appeared to be "small profits and quick sales." Nearly all the articles were disposed of. On Friday evening an auction took place, and many good bargains were made. In fact the whole affair was a success—the amount realized being a handsome one.

As we are promised an official report of the proceedings we will not anticipate either in description or giving the total amount of receipts. We cannot however close this brief notice without stating that the greatest credit is due to the Ladies who conducted the Bazaar—they spared neither labor, money, nor pains to make the affair what it proved—a success.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The July No. of this prince of Magazines, has been received from the New York publishers, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co. The articles as is invariably the case are interesting and instructive, and consist of—

The Soldier and the Surgeon.

The Poorhouse Mutiny. No. V.

What will he do with it—part XIV.

The First Bengal Fusiliers at Lucknow.

A plea for the Principality.

My first and last Novel.

The Great Imposture.

Mr. Dusky's opinions on Art.

Outrage by Americans in Canada.

A Canadian paper says there was a great excitement at Percay Bay, (Gaspé), in consequence of 50 American fishing vessels, anchoring there, and causing damage to the nets and crews of the Canadian fishermen.

The Americans went ashore and abused the villagers.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—for August, has been received through Messrs. A. Williams & Co. of Boston. The contents are varied embracing sixteen articles, and literary notices. The subjects, style, and manner in which the articles are written, place the 'Atlantic' beyond the reach of rivalry from its U. S. confederates. It may be justly termed the 'Blackwood' of the Confederacy.

We can safely recommend it to those desirous of patronising a good American Magazine.

A CRISTAL PALACE IN TORONTO.—The citizens are now erecting a crystal palace for the Provincial Agricultural Fair, next autumn. The grounds for the building were given by the government, and the city of Toronto has voted \$5000 towards its cost.

Other municipalities are expected to supply any further funds that may be required to complete it. The cast iron girders have all been erected, and part of the roof is put up, and the tin work progressing satisfactorily, causing the contractors to be sanguine that the palace will be finished before September 1st, the day on which the contract term expires. The inauguration ceremonies took place last week. The Mayor and other officials and Mr. VonKoughnet, Minister of Agriculture, were present at the ceremony, and made speeches. The latter said that, with the exceptions of glass and tin, all the materials used in the building would be produced by Canadian workmen.

A DELIBERATE IMPOSITION.—Bowmanville, C. W., July 26.—The pretended discovery of a coal mine some months since in this place, where geologists affirm could not exist, turns out to be a most deliberate imposition. Great excitement and indignation prevail in consequence.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

NEW YORK Aug. 1.—The rise of about 8 of a cent per pound in sugar, this week, is predicated on the reduced stock in all parts of the country, and the ascertained deficiency in the Cuban crop.

The Moravian church, and some fifteen or twenty other buildings, at Lebanon, Pa. were burned on Thursday morning last.

The deaths of the week reach nearly seven hundred, almost one-half of which were from summer complaints.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

When not arising from organic disease, palpitations are due either to nervous excitement or to a general impoverishment of the blood. THE PERUVIAN SYRUP, by restoring the vital fluid to its proper condition, calms nervous excitement, arrests palpitations, and invigorates the whole system.

ARRIVED.

On the 27th July by the Rev. James Allen, D. D., Mr. John Fitzpatrick, of St. John, to Arabella C., daughter of Charles R. Hatheway, of this place.

DIED.

At the residence of his uncle in St. James on the 27th ult., of consumption James McGowan, in the 28th year of his age, youngest son of Samuel McGowan.

COAL.

HOURLY expected (Scho. WRS from the mines, with a cargo of Sydney Coal. JAMES W. STREET.

July 31, 1858.

CONTRACT FOR STONE.

FOR A NEW CHURCH IN SAINT ANDREWS.

TENDERS will be received until Tuesday the 10th day of August next, for forming 1500 tons of good Building Stone, in lots of not less than 500 tons, to be delivered before the 1st day of December, 1858.

Particulars as to Quarry selected, size, and quality of Stone, place of delivery, and terms of payment, may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Building Committee, at his office, where tenders are to be sent.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender, unless approved of.

J. H. WHITELOCK, BUILDING GEO. D. STREET, R. D. JAMES, C. A. THOMPSON, S. I. GOVE.

St. Andrews, 24th July, 1858.

VALUABLE TOWN LOTS For Sale.

WILL be sold by Public Auction on Tuesday the 17th of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the Premises—

All that Land known as the "Globe Land," situated on the North Eastern side of the Town Plat of St. Andrews, and fronting on Prince of Wales Street, in lots of about 80 by 100 feet.

The lots, 40 in number, are asked off, and advertised agreeably to a plan which may be seen at the office of J. H. Whitlock, and possess many advantages for building purposes, being situated on high ground commanding a view of the Harbour, and being at a convenient distance from the New Brunswick and Canada Railway Station. Square for streets, corresponding in width with the other Town streets, has been left, as also for the formation of a cross street.

TERMS OF SALE.

Twenty per cent down, the balance in four annual payments, with interest, payable half yearly, to be secured by mortgage on the Property.

GEO. D. STREET, J. H. WHITELOCK, THOMAS JONES, C. A. THOMPSON, COMMITTEE.

St. Andrews, 29th July, 1858.

St. Croix Herald, Freeman, Read quarters, and Carleton Sentinel, insert till 17th August.

DENTAL CARD.

Dr. E. N. Harris, Dentist, RESPECTFULLY informs the Public of St. Andrews and vicinity, that he has returned to Calais, and occupies his old office in the Sawyer Block, opposite the Post Office, where he offers his professional services to all who may need operations in DENTISTRY.

He will remain in Calais until about the 10th of September next, when he will again be absent for a few months.

Calais, July 14, 1858.

GEO. F. CAMPBELL, OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC AS AN AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

St. Andrews, July 21, 1858.

NEW BRUNSWICK & Canada Railway and Land Company.

COMPANY'S OFFICE, St. Andrews, July 1, 1858.

TENDERS FOR GRADING the last Twenty-five Miles on the above Line, from the 65th mile in the HOWARD SETTLEMENT to the Terminus on the WOODSBOCK ROAD, will be received at these Offices until

the 15th day of AUGUST.

The distance will be divided into lengths or districts of 5 miles each, and the Tenders may be made for any one or for the whole of such districts. On and after the 1st day of August, the Sections and Plan of the Line will be on view at the Engineer's Office in St. Andrews, where full particulars of Specification and Terms of Contract will be given and where forms of Tender may also be obtained.

JULIUS THOMPSON, MASSENA.

NOTICE

Real Persons having any Estate of John Higgins Grand Manan, in the County are requested to present the same within three months from the date of this notice to the said Estate.

Grand Manan, July 6, 1858.

FIRE ASSURANCE OF LONDON

Capital, £250,000

THE Directors of this Company first standing—and man wealth. It has agencies in Calais, France, Holland, Germany, and Nova Scotia. This Agency insures all descriptions of property at the lowest rates.

Claims paid promptly, with whatever. Claims paid without delay.

W. W. Age

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European Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE ALBERT. Later from India and China.

HALIFAX, Aug. 6, 1858.
The Prince Albert, Capt. Waters, from Galway at midnight, July 29th, arrived off Halifax Harbour on Thursday afternoon, and reached the Dock at 9 A. M. on Friday. The mail advices from Liverpool are to the evening of the 26th, and by telegraph to noon of the 27th.
The Arabia arrived at Liverpool at 8 P. M. on the 24th.
The Anglo Saxon is off the Irish coast this morning, and is expected at Liverpool to-night.
Ex-President Pierce and lady arrived at Gibraltar, from Cadiz, on the 14th of July, and sailed again on the 17th in a French war steamer for Marseilles.

GREAT BRITAIN.
A serious gale was experienced in England and considerable damage was done to the shipping on the coast near Liverpool, but no American vessels are reported.
Mr. Barber, lately acting as British consul at Naples, where he took a prominent part in the Cagliari affair, has been appointed consul at Richmond, Virginia, vice G. P. R. James, who takes the consulate at Venice.
It is officially announced that Queen Victoria and Prince Albert will pay a private visit to their daughter, the Princess Frederick William, at Potsdam, in August.
The customary ministerial white-bait dinner at Greenwich, in celebration of the approaching prorogation of Parliament took place on the 24th; all the ministers were present.

The returns of the British Board of Trade for June show a continued falling off in the exports, though not to the same extent as in previous months, the diminution being \$389,000 from June 1857.

FRANCE.
Count Cavour, the Sardinian Minister, had been on a visit to Napoleon at Plombières, and a conference between them on the affairs of Italy was said to have taken place.

SWITZERLAND.
A Bernese telegram says the Committee of the Council of State has unanimously recommended the rejection of the application of the Geneva Government, against the expulsion or sending into the interior of any political refugees.

ITALY.
The trial at Salerno of Baron Nicotera and others, charged with the revolutionary attempt last year, had resulted in seven prisoners condemned to death, several others to 25 years in irons and some to less severe penalties, and many were set at liberty. When orders had been issued to suspend the sentence would not be carried into effect.

**LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO GAL-
WAL 29TH.**
The Times City of Tuesday says the funds opened yesterday at a decline of one-eighth but closed with a partial recovery.

The Calcutta and China mail's letters will be delivered this morning.
In the house of Lords last night, Lord Lyndhurst called attention to the right of search question, and asked for the correspondence relative to negotiations on the subject with the United States.

Lord Malmesbury said an arrangement calculated to put a stop to the traffic in slaves under cover of the American flag, and at the same time to avoid all cases of misunderstanding between the two nations, was in course of preparation, and would, he believed, accomplish the desired object.
Baron Rothschild took his seat in the House of Commons amidst loud cheers.

CHINA.
The London Times' second edition has later news from China. The advices are to the 1st of June. The capture of the forts in Peking is announced; negotiations having failed; the Chinese were attacked on the 19th May by the English and French. The forts were captured without much loss. The Chinese fought well; 98 guns were captured; the loss of the enemy is supposed to be very heavy.

INDIA.
Dates from Calcutta to June 19th, are received. Oude was still very unsettled; the heat was terrific and the British troops are being housed until the fierce heat is over. The season is the hottest known for 55 years.

COMMERCIAL.
Liverpool Corn Markets—fair enquiry for wheat at Friday's rate.
Flour dull.
London Produce Market—Sugar firm; coffee flat; rice steady tea market firm.
Consols 95½ to 96.
Stock market better; money easier.

THE LABRADOR FISHERIES.—Accounts from the Labrador coast to the 5th July state that the Straits of Belle Isle were still remembered by floating ice. The Halifax Generalist remarks on the subject, but says that matters will not turn out so bad as appearances would seem at present indicate.

With the knowledge that the fisherman of the Province have now the largest fleet of schooners ever fitted out in any previous year for the purpose of prosecuting the fisheries in that quarter, besides the numerous vessels that have proceeded thither on sailing voyages, the prospects are no means pleasant now, either for those who are immediately engaged in this precarious busi-

ness, or to parties who have furnished the outfit and supplies. Late advices from Newfoundland would seem to confirm the unwelcome intelligence previously received as to the unproductiveness of the fisheries to the northward. What makes the matter worse is the fact that the detention thus unavoidably experienced in making their voyages on the Labrador Coast, must necessarily materially interfere with preparations for the fall mackerel fishery, the prosecution of which lucrative but uncertain branch of industry, at a late period in the season, exposes those engaged in it not only to increased risk from the dangers of the sea, but also involves in many cases diminished fares for the same self evident reason. The question of the success or failure of the fisheries is, particularly at the present time, of the last importance, as far as Nova Scotia is concerned and although the prospect before us is not per se a very promising one, there is nevertheless nothing discouraging as to the leave ample margin for the realization of all the expectations with which our fishermen have this season so extensively fitted out for the capture of the finny tribe.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.
Mr. Attorney General Macdonald recently stated in the Canadian Parliament that Rev. Dr. Ryerson had paid back to the Province the interest on public moneys in his charge, amounting to some £150,000, which he had withheld. The Attorney General expressed his belief in the innocence of Dr. Ryerson's intentions.

Some English farmers have discarded the ordinary scythes in their mowing this year, for an implement in all respects the same, except that it is fifteen inches shorter. It is stated that, the result is, saving of one third in the labor.

The United States Secretary of the Navy has decided against the request of the Collins line to make England the western terminus. The use of composition metal for ships' fastenings is beginning to be disapproved of; pure copper alone is used at the Royal Dockyards.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Halifax lies in a very precarious state, and little or no hope is now entertained of his recovery.

The new Government formed by Mr. Brown in Canada was defeated immediately after its formation.
An inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of Wm. Rourke, whose death was caused by a kick from a horse, which he was in the act of grooming. A verdict in accordance with the fact was returned. The deceased was a steady young man, and was much liked by his employer, New Brun.

FIRE AT FREDERICTON.—Mr. Friel's Steam Saw Mills, opposite Fredericton, were destroyed by fire on Thursday morning, together with a quantity of sawed lumber.

A fine boy son of Mr. Wm. Jarvis of Fredericton, about six years old, was drowned at that place on Sunday last inst., by falling from a raft into the river.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, at its recent meeting, adopted a resolution appointing Dr. Brook, Mr. Donald, and Mr. Keay, a committee to memorialize the Government in favor of improving King's College, instead of destroying it.

The News says 2000 men are employed on the Shediac line of railroad.

A St. Louis paper says that the grasshoppers have eaten up the entire crop of tobacco in Franklin county, and the last that was heard from them they were seated on the corners of the fence begging every one that passed for a chew.

NEW MASONIC LODGE.—The Brethren throughout the Province will be pleased to learn that on Tuesday evening last a new Lodge was opened at Salisbury by Dispensation from the R. W. D. Prov. Grand Master, under the Grand Lodge of England. The following officers were duly installed, viz:—

Bro. W. J. Croasdale, W. M.
" J. S. Trites, S. W.
" E. Elliott, J. W.
" E. Wilmet, Treas.
" G. Pitfield, Sec.

P. M. James Robertson was the installing officer on the occasion.—[Westmor. Times, 5th inst.]

Consumption of the blood or Anemia.
In this common and dangerous disease, the blood loses its vitality, ceases to nourish the system, and to stimulate the organs to healthy activity. The Protocole of Iron, in the PERUVIAN SYRUP, supplies the deficient element, and the blood receives new life with a constant restoration of the bodily vigor, the return of appetite, and the hue of health.

IMPROVEMENT IN BRIDGES.—This invention, consists, firstly, in a certain mode of arranging and combining the string pieces or chords, the main and counter braces, tension-rods, and counter tension-rods, and bearing blocks, whereby the inventor, Mr. Albert H. Briggs, of Springfield, Mass., produces a truss-frame capable of sustaining any required load with less material than is required with the common mode of arranging and combining the parts. It consists, secondly, in a certain method of increasing the bearing surface for the bearing blocks, against which the braces abut in truss-frames.—[Scienc. American.]

NEWS FROM THE BELLS.—The new Victoria bell, which is being recast, and intended for the British Houses of Parlia-

ment, weighs 13 tons, 10 cwt., 1 qr., 12 lbs., or rather more than two tons less than the original. Its diameter is 9 feet, and height 7 feet 6 inches. The church of Bon Secours at Rouen, France, is about to be supplied with a chime with all the modern improvements; the chimes are to play special airs on saints' and holy days, and to have a finger-board, so that any musician, can make them discourse eloquent music.—[Scientific American.]

Latest from Europe.

Arrival of the Arago off Cape Race.
St. John's, N. F., Aug. 7. The U. S. mail steamship Arago, Capt. Lines, from Havre and Southampton 28th ult., passed Cape Race Friday at P. M. She was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The political news is of no special interest.
The steamer Arabia arrived out on the 24th, and the Anglo Saxon on the 27th.
Ship Heather Bell had arrived at Liverpool from Australia with a million and a half dollars in specie.

Some interesting debates had taken place in the British Parliament.
Baron Rothschild was sworn in as a member of the House, and took his seat at the Monday morning sitting, when he voted for the first time.

MARKETS.—Broadstuffs generally, quiet.

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

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, AUG. 11, 1858.

We trust our Subscribers will excuse the appearance of this weeks paper—being printed on one side only; we preferred issuing in this way rather than omitting one week.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable Success.
Fully Laid.

On Friday last, the fact was announced that the Telegraph Cable had been successfully laid between Newfoundland and Valentia Island. The intelligence was received with considerable allowance, many believing that the news was too good to be true—however, the report soon spread, and every one appeared pleased. In the evening the Telegraph Office was brilliantly illuminated, as was also the Standard Printing Office; a salute was fired from the Market Square, and numbers of the inhabitants paraded the streets.

The Cable Fleet sailed from Queenstown, Cork, on the 17th July and met at mid-ocean on the 28th, the splice was made on the 29th at one P. M. The steamers then separated—Valentia Island, the Niagara and Gorgon for Trinity Bay, Newfoundland. From the telegraph house at the head of Valentia harbor to the telegraph house, Trinity Bay, the distance is estimated at 1,698 nautical, or 1,950 statute miles; for more than two-thirds of the distance the depth of the Atlantic is over two miles. These details are gathered from the despatch dated "Bay of Bulls, N. F., Aug. 5, 1858."

Mr. Field in a despatch dated Trinity Bay Aug. 8, says—it may be some days before the telegraph instruments are all perfectly adjusted and ready.

GOLD.—What a magic there is in this precious metal; men will toil from morning till night, and from night till morning, endure almost all kinds of suffering and privation—and transport themselves to the torrid and frigid zones to obtain the auriferous deposit. How many have left comfortable homes, friends, and every thing that was worth possessing, for foreign lands, in order to acquire gold, and have left their bones to bleach in the desert plains, far away from any human habitation. (This inordinate thirst "to gain a pile," in Californian phrase—is not confined to any class or country; it appears to be common to all. Happily for New Brunswick, her sons will not require to leave their native land in search of Gold, as it appears from the following paragraph which we copy from the Reporter, that the precious deposit has been discovered in the vicinity of Fredericton:—

"GOLD—we do not pretend to say in what quantity has actually been discovered on the river's bank, above Government House, about half a mile from the city. This morning the shore is crowded with parties gathering the sand and washing it out in the river. Portions of it have been tested in various ways by the Jewellers, and we have their authority for stating that it is the genuine article of a very good quality."

In a Province so rich in Mineral resources as New Brunswick is admitted to be—it is not at all surprising that gold has been discovered. We were informed by an old and respectable resident, that many years ago

fine particles of the precious metal were picked up in the bed of a small stream running into Chamcook Lake, but in such small quantities that it was not thought worth the expense of collecting. As this occurred long before the invention of gold washers and rockers;—perhaps it might pay now if some of our returned Californians were to make a trial. The exact stream we do not remember and our informant has been numbered with "the clouds of the valley."

Excursions are the order of the day.—The steamer Nequasset, Capt. Herring, made an excursion from Calais to St. George on Wednesday last. Quite a number of passengers joined the party on the steamer's arrival here. After a few hours stay at St. George, where the excursionists enjoyed themselves viewing the beautiful scenery—and having partaken of the hospitalities of the people of St. George, (for which they are distinguished,) they returned at 6 o'clock to St. Andrews, much pleased with their brief but pleasant visit to the "Birks" of Magaguadavic. We hope soon to hear of an excursion by rail to the Rolling Dam, Fredericton Road Station, or Lawrence's. An arrangement could be made with the Railway authorities for a "cheap trip,"—or a locomotive and passenger cars might be engaged for a specified sum to leave soon after the passengers from the steamer arrived, and return again in the evening in time to take the steamer and reach Calais about 8 o'clock. Was ending a pleasant jaunt. We observe that excursion trains leave St. John every Tuesday and Thursday, and we believe they are not only a profit to the Railway, but also a source of enjoyment to the people.—It is probable that an application at the Railway offices here, for an excursion train, would be favorably entertained.

THROUGH ROUTE FROM SAINT ANDREWS TO WOODSTOCK.—Mr. H. Jamieson, has completed arrangements for running a daily Stage between Woodstock and the Howard Settlement Station, to connect with the Railway trains from St. Andrews, and also with the Stage and Steamboats to and from Fredericton, at Ed. River. We trust that Mr. Jamieson will meet with that encouragement which his public spirit merits.

FRAZER RIVER.—The rush for the Fraser River Gold Mines continues. Numbers have left California, the Atlantic States, and British Provinces for the so called "new El dorado." The mines are said to be rich—and the river described as being very rich. No less than 1400 persons left San Francisco, by steamers, within sixty days.

We notice that the national arms of Great Britain have been placed in the vacant space over the portico of the Court House. The work of painting and gilding is under the superintendence of Mr. Charles Kennedy.

Henry Fisher, Esq., Chief Superintendent of Schools, lectured in the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening last, on Education. The lecture was in several parts brilliant, and was listened to with marked attention by a large audience. Want of room prevents from saying more than that the lecture was well received, and that Mr. Fisher's remarks were decidedly non-political.

We understand that the gross amount realized at the Bazaar on the 29th and 30th ult., exceeded £266. The official report has not yet been furnished us.

The Circuit Court is still sitting—and it is supposed will be in Session for the remainder of the week; his Honor, Mr. Justice Ritchie, appears desirous to proceed going through with the docket, with as little delay as possible consistent with justice. Many of the witnesses and Jurors as well as the litigants are anxious to return to their farms, and make their hay while the sun shines.

PAINT, DEPOSITS.—We understand that in the vicinity of the Digbyquash Mills, St. Patrick, a body of decomposed ochreous iron ore was a short time ago discovered. The paint has many of the features of a real pigment, and is entirely free from clay. The paint is found on land owned by Wm. Fletcher, Esq., and is a part of the property formerly owned by the late Mr. Allanshaw.

VARIOUS ITEMS.
A Quaker had his broad brimmed hat blown off, and he chased it for a long time with fruitless and very ridiculous zeal. At last, seeing a roguish-looking boy laughing at his disaster, he said to him, "Art thee a profane lad?" The youngster replied that he sometimes did a little in that way.—"Then," said he taking a half a dollar from his pocket, "thou may damn yonder fleeing fifty cents worth."

A wretch of a bachelor says—"Gentility commences with the honeymoon; it is its shadow, and lengthens as the day declines. When the honey is all gone, your bride says,

"We can have our tea without sugar when quite alone, love; but in case Gentility drops in, here's a bill for silver sugar-tongs. That's why I am single."

"This tenement to let. Inquire next door." This place was in a dilapidated, wretched condition. Bannister, however, inquired the rent, &c. These particulars gained, he asked, "Do you let anything with it?" "No," was the reply; "why do you ask?" "Because," said the wit, "if you let it alone it will tumble down."

A man in praising porter, said it was an excellent beverage; that though taken in great quantities, it always made him fat. "I have seen the time when it made you lean," "When, I should be glad to know?" said the eulogist. "Why no longer since than last night against the wall."

Dr. Livingstone tells us that the youth of South Africa are not permitted to marry a wife until they have killed a rhinoceros, and endured a public whipping, which scars their backs for life.

Married.
On the 1st August by the Rev. John Ross, Mr. Damase Mercier, Foreman of the Car Shop, N. B. & C. Railway, to Miss Phoebe A. Hasty of this Town.

Ship News.
PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.
ARRIVED.
July 20, Bgt. Geo. Downes, Jamieson, Philadelphia, Cal., to H. Whitlock.
Aug. 3, Bgt. Louisa Jewett Smith, Cardiff, Ironrails &c., to N. B. & C. R. and Land Co.
5, Schr. Wren, Coe, Sydney, coal to J. W. Street.
5, Schr. Tob, W. Waycott, Boston, Flour and meal, to D. Gillmor and others.
Schr. Flora, Good, Sydney, coal—to H. Hatch.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for Sale, the following Town Lots, which are in eligible situations for building purposes, viz:—

Lots No. 3, 4, 7, and 8, in Block letter, L. Morris's Division. Also Lot No. 5, in same block. On Lot No. 3 is a house and a new barn; the house is suitable for a small family. The above Lots will be sold at a moderate price for prompt payment. Apply to
THOMAS SMITH.
St. Andrews, August, 1858.

COAL.
HOLDLY expected—Schr. Wren from the mines, with a cargo of Sydney Coal.
JAMES W. STREET.
July 31, 1858.

VALUABLE TOWN LOTS For Sale.
WILL be sold by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 17th of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the Premises:—

All that Land known as the "Glebe Land," situated on the North Eastern side of the Town Plat of St. Andrews, and fronting on Prince of Wales Street, in lots of about 80 by 100 feet. The lots, 40 in number, are stacked off, and numbered specially to a plan which can be seen at the office of J. H. Whitlock, and possess many advantages for building purposes, being situated on high ground commanding a view of the Harbour, and being at a convenient distance from the New Brunswick and Canada Railway Station. Spare for streets, corresponding in width with the other Town streets, has been left, as also for the formation of a cross street.

TERMS OF SALE.
Twenty per cent down, the balance in four annual payments, with interest, payable half yearly to be secured by mortgage on the Property.
GEO. D. STREET,
J. H. WHITLOCK,
THOMAS JONES,
C. A. THOMPSON,
St. Andrews, 29th July, 1858.
St. Croix Herald, Freeman, Head Quarters, and Charleston Sentinel, insert till 17th August.]

DENTAL CARD.
Dr. E. N. Harris, Dentist.
RESPECTFULLY informs the Public of St. Andrews and vicinity, that he has returned to CALAIS, and occupies his old office in the SAWYER BLOCK, opposite the Post-Office, where he offers his professional services to all who may need operations in DENTISTRY.

He will remain in Calais until about the 10th of September next, when he will again be absent for a few months.
Calais, July 14, 1858.

GEO. F. CAMPBELL,
OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC AS AN AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
St. Andrews, July 21, 1858.

New Brunswick & Canada Railway and Land Company.
COMPANY'S OFFICES,
St. Andrews, July 1, 1858.

TENDERS FOR GRADING THE last Twenty-five Miles.
On the above Road, from the 65th mile in the HOWARD SETTLEMENT to the Terminus on the WOODSTOCK ROAD, will be received at these Offices until

the 15th day of AUGUST.
The distance will be divided into lengths or districts of 5 miles each, and the Tenders may be made for any one or for the whole of such districts. On and after the 1st day of August, the Sections and Plan of the Line will be on view at the Engineer's Office in St. Andrews, where full particulars of Specification and terms of Contract will be given, and where forms of Tender may also be obtained.
JULIUS THOMPSON,
MANAGER.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demand on the Estate of John Higgins, late Grand Manan, in the County of Miramichi, are requested to present the same within three months from the date of this notice to said Estate make immediate payment to—
F. M.

Grand Manan, July 6, 1858.

FIRE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.
Capital, £250,000 S.

THE Directors of this Company first standing—and many wealthy. It has agencies in Great Britain, France, Holland, Germany, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. This Agency insures all descriptions of property at the lowest rates. Claims paid promptly, without delay. Claims paid without delay.

W. WH Agent
ONE One One

THE LEADER.
The Leader.
The Leader.

The Cheapest—The Cheapest.
The Cheapest.

The Best.
The Best.
The Best.

15 18 18 18 18
or at the
Insufficient rate of a fraction
One Penny a Week.
One Penny a Week.

By Mail! Rail!! Steam!!
News from Europe.
News from Asia.
News from Africa.
News from Australia.
The news of the news.

Home News! Foreign News!
A Sheet two feet long and three inches wide.
Pages—24 huge columns.
ONE DOLLAR A Week.
The LEADER daily every week, or for a year, or for a longer period, at a special rate. Send a Dollar in a post letter to the LEADER, St. John, N. B. and you will receive a copy of the LEADER, with your name and address legible on receipt of a 3d. post.

NEW SCI
THE Subscriber's Licensed Class will open a School in Andrews, on Tuesday the 13th.

Having experience in the Subscriber hopes by strict attention as a teacher, he will be able to those who may please to patronize. Terms made known on application.

St. Andrews, July 6th, 1858.

P. STAR
Saddle and Harness. Respectfully announce and the public in general to manufacture Carriages, Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Brides, &c. He is also and decorate carriages in the most beautiful manner. He is also and decorate carriages in the most beautiful manner.

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The

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH

No 32

[From the St. Paul Daily Times
FRAZER RIVER GOLD]

It is now established that a district in Oregon, holding a relation to Puget Sound similar to that of the Sacramento delta to the Bay of San Francisco, contains extensive gold placers.

The upper waters of Frazer river, its principal tributary, though not yet discovered, are eagerly sought by adventurers. California and Australia have begun to have anticipated such a discovery. Senator Stevens, in his last message to the legislative assembly of Washington, claims that a district south of the Alaskan boundary is equally auriferous. The Frazer river mines have been mentioned in the British Parliament as less valuable and important than the fields of Australia.

Those districts of British America, which by soil and climate are suitable for settlement, may be rated as follows:

Vancouver's Island	16,000
Frazer and Thompson rivers	60,000
Sources of Upper Columbia	20,000
Alaskan District	50,000
Saskatchewan, Red River, Assiniboine, &c.	360,000
	506,000

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.
This island is fertile, well timbered, diversified by intersecting mountains and small prairies, with excellent fields, compared by one with the West Riding of Yorkshire coal, note in its harbors, Esquimaux, which Victoria is situated, is equal to Francisco. The salmon and other fisheries are excellent; but this advantage is every stream and inlet of the coast. The climate is frequently warmer than England, except that the winter is stormy. Heavy rains in November and December occur in the lowlands in January and February, rapidly progressing and fostered by alternate warm sunshine in April and May—when heat and drought are often experienced in June, July and August. A marked, the island has an area of 1,500 square miles, and is as large as New Hampshire.

FRAZER & THOMPSON.
Northward of Vancouver's coast range of mountains tends to be as to obstruct intercourse interior, but 'inside,' in the interior, is a fine open country. The valley of Frazer river, this river, near Fort Langley, is said to be represented as 'a landscape' while of Thompson river, the witness says that it is one of the most fertile countries in the world—able of producing all the crops, and much milder than Canada. Frazer river, in latitude fifty degrees, is separated from those of the (which flows through the Rockies) eastwardly, into the Athabasca, a distance of only 317 yards.

The Conception and History of the International Telegraph.

The origin of this enterprise is several years anterior to 1856, when Cyrus W. Field, 'land' and through to the generalty and unconquerable perseverance of Field, a native of our own States, united nations are more indebted to the completion of the work than to man, yet the grand conception of the work was conceived by F. N. Gisborne in 1850, whose exertions the company and the enterprise commenced been so successfully completed.

As a brief sketch of the early history of the enterprise, with interest at this time, I will facts in as few words as possible.

In 1851-2, we find young Gisborne, only recently from England, his engaged in a telegraph office. After availing himself of all the results then involved in regard to communication, he conceived the idea of a transatlantic line. He was full of enthusiasm. He must have a line through New Brunswick to the States. He met with ridicule in getting Howe and Young, government officials, together at the house of the latter. He met Howe, who was then 'Provincial' there; he urged the importance of the enterprise with so much success, to induce them to make a Provincial government measure, and became profitable in

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