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Evangelium est optimum. - Cic.

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POPPING THE QUESTION.

There is nothing more appalling to a modest sensible young man, than asking the girl he loves, to marry him, and there are few who do not find their moral courage tasked to the utmost.

Many a man, who would lead a forlorn hope, mount a breach, and seek the bubble reputation even at the cannon's mouth, trembles at the idea of asking a woman the question which is to decide his fate. Ladies may congratulate themselves that nature and custom have made them the responding party.

In a matter which men have always found so terrible, yet which in one way or other they have always contrived in some awkward way to accomplish, it is not easy to give instructions suited to every emergency.

A man naturally conforms to the disposition of the woman he admires. If she be serious, he will approach the awful subject with due solemnity; if gay and lively, he will make it an excellent joke; if softly sentimental, he must woo her in a strain of high romance, and if severely practical, he relies upon straight-forward common sense.

There is one maxim of universal application. Never lose an opportunity. What can a woman think of a lover who neglects one? Women cannot make direct advances, but they use infinite tact in giving men occasions to make them. In every case it is fair to presume that if a woman gives a man an opportunity, she expects him to improve it; and though he may tremble, and feel his pulse throbbing and tingling through every limb; though his heart fills up his throat, and his tongue cleaves to the roof of his mouth, and yet the awful question must be asked, the fearful task accomplished.

In the country, the lover is taking a romantic walk by moonlight, with the lady of his love—talks of the beauties of the scenery, the harmony of nature, and exclaims—"Ah, Julia, how happy would existence prove, if I always had such a companion!"

She sighs and leans more tremblingly on the arm that tremblingly supports her. "My dearest Julia, be mine forever."

This is a settler, and the answer ever so inaudible, makes or undoes him quite.

"Take pity on a forlorn bachelor," says another, in a manner which may be either jest or in earnest; "marry me at once, and put me out of my misery."

"With all my heart, whenever you are ready," replies the laughing fair. A joke carried thus far is easily made earnest.

A point is often carried by taking a thing for granted. A gentleman who has been paying attention to a lady, says, "Well, Mary, when is the happy day?" "What day, pray?" she asks with a conscious blush.

"Why, everybody knows we are going to be married, and it might as well be at one time as another; so when shall it be?"

Cornered in this fashion, there is no retreat.

"Jane, I love you. Will you marry me?" would be somewhat abrupt, and a frankly given "yes" would be short and sweet for an answer.

"Ellen, one word from you would make me the happiest man in the universe."

"I should be cruel not to keep it then, unless it is a very hard one."

"It is a word of three letters and answers the question. Will you have me?"

The lady of course says Yes, unless she happens to prefer a word of only two letters, and answers No.

And so this interesting and simple process in practice simple as it is in theory, is varied in a hundred ways, according to circumstances and the various dispositions.

One timid gentleman asks, Have you any objections to changing your name? and follows this up with another which clinches its significance. How would mine suit you?

Another asks, Will you tell me what I most wish to know?

Yes, if I can.

The happy day when we shall be married?

Another says, My dear Eliza, we must do what all the world evidently expects we shall. All the world is very impatient.

blown off, and was otherwise injured in a most shocking manner, while blasting rock in St. Stephen on Thursday last. The doctors took both his eyes out of their sockets, and in doing so found the thumb of the hand that had been blown off in one of them; they also found a large piece of rock in his neck. He is not expected to live.

A whole Family Victims.

On Saturday night, the most frightful tragedy that ever occurred in this Province, was enacted about twelve miles from this city, near Beaver Brook, on the Mispick Road, where Mr. Robert McKenzie, his wife, and four children, were destroyed.

The following particulars we learned from Mr. Robinson, one of McKenzie's nearest neighbours, who first brought the news to the city on Monday morning between 8 and 9 o'clock.

There was no house within a mile of Mr. McKenzie's place, and it was only on Sunday forenoon that Mr. Peter O'Hara, who lives about a mile beyond it, coming towards the city, saw the buildings smouldering, and suspecting that something unusual had taken place, he went back home. His wife urged him to return, that he may, if possible, lend the family some aid. He did, and found McKenzie's dwelling and a house at the other side of the road, and some 120 yards from McKenzie's dwelling, burned to the ground. He hastened on to Robinson's, which is nearer to the city, and also about a mile to McKenzie's. He expected to find McKenzie's family there, but they had not even heard of the fire there. An alarm was raised as soon as possible, and when the neighbors assembled they suspected foul play, especially as nothing could be heard of the family, and sent for Wm. Hawks, Esq., who, in company with R. Power, Esq., came and caused a search to be made in the ruins.

In the dwelling house, in the cellar immediately under the kitchen fire place, two bodies (or rather heaps of cinders) were found completely burned, so that they could be put in the safe. These, from their appearance, were supposed to be the remains of Mrs. McKenzie and her child. In this house no other human remains were to be found, but McKenzie's iron safe was found open, with the key in the lock, and in it only some ashes of paper. In the house opposite this, and which had been used as the dwelling house of a day laborer, was found the remains of a body, of which so much was left that it could be recognised as a man's. The head, the arms, and greater part of the legs were destroyed, and the trunk was almost consumed, the heart being visible through the ribs, and the bowels, &c. being destroyed. This body they supposed to be Mr. McKenzie's.

The opinion amongst those conducting the investigation was, that the family had been murdered; that McKenzie himself had escaped to this house, where he also had been murdered; that the robbers having taken the key from his person, plundered the safe, and then set fire to the house, in order to hide their crime. The fire it is said could never have been accidental, as the one house could not have caught from the other, unless a bare standing almost between them, were also destroyed.

McKenzie's farm laborer, named Polly, left him last week, and with his family, left St. John for Canada on Thursday last, in the steamer. A man who called himself Williams, had agreed to take his place, and, with his family, occupy the house vacated by Polly. He was about the place, on and off, for several days, and slept at this house on Thursday night with a young man named Leet, belonging to the West Beach, who had worked some days for McKenzie.

On Friday morning Williams left, saying he would bring his wife and family from St. John on Saturday, but he was not seen there after. He was a stranger in the neighborhood, and while he was about there other strangers were sometimes seen lurking about in his company. On at least one occasion, a man was seen to accompany him as far as Robinson's and then take to the woods. Suspicion naturally falls upon this man Williams, who is described as a man above the middle height, stout, and very dark complexioned, with little or no whiskers. He wore a dark grey homespun coat, a grey trousers tucked inside his boots, and a cloth cap.

The young man, Leet, left McKenzie's for his father's early on Saturday night, and called at O'Hara's on the way. They besides McKenzie and his family, there was no one in either house, and no doubt Williams had ascertained that such would be the case. Mr. McKenzie was reputed to have much money about him.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Mr. Scoullar, Superintendent of the City Police, went out to make enquiries into the particulars of this dreadful affair. He states that both houses are completely destroyed, scarce a vestige of the woodwork, except

the embers, being left. He thinks the remains of all the children were found; but as these were but ashes and a few bones, it was impossible to tell with certainty. All that was found of mother and children was held in a small iron box found in the house. The neighbours said that this was McKenzie's money safe, and no such article as the safe they described could be found anywhere.

The head and greater part of the limbs of the man were completely destroyed, so that only a small piece of the skull remained of the head. The remaining portions of the trunk, with the ashes, &c. were deposited in a wooden box. A little brown and white dog of Mr. McKenzie's escaped, and has some blood marks on it—the only appearance of blood to be seen anywhere.

Capt. Scoullar thinks that the lower house was fired first to draw out McKenzie; that the plan succeeded, and when he ran down he was probably murdered and thrown into the house to be burned. This seems not unlikely.

It is to be hoped that this horrible mystery will be unravelled. So frightful a crime never darkened the annals of this Province.

It is a most extraordinary thing in this affair that the Magistrates—Messrs. Powers and Hawks—did not send information to the Police on Sunday; there was nothing known of it in town until Monday morning. Had the Police been aroused they might have gone on board the steamer which left for Boston on Monday morning at 8 o'clock, and detained any suspicious looking characters they might have seen. It is thought that the villains got off in that boat. It is a great piece of stupidity certainly. —*Morning News.*

A Young Elopement.

We have heard rumors of an elopement and marriage, which came off about as neatly as any adventure of young Cupid's for a long time. It appears that a beautiful young lady, a daughter of one of our esteemed citizens, left her home as usual on Saturday morning last to attend school and returned at her usual time in the afternoon. In the evening, a young gentleman, a friend of the family called in, and accompanied them to a concert at the Music Hall.

After they returned home, the young gent remained, chatting in great glee and with an uncommon exuberance of spirit, until the "old folks" gently hinted that it was time for him to retire, when to the astonishment of the worthy father, the joyous young gent produced a certificate of his marriage to his daughter that very day!

Of course the usual scenes attendant upon such a denouncement followed. The father stormed—the daughter wept—while the happy husband very calmly explained that the young lady, instead of going to school, had been taking lessons in matrimony with him, at Providence R. I. The "cruel parent" instead of forgiving the happy couple as he should have done, told the gallant husband that "as he had married his daughter he might provide for her."—a sentence which was perfectly agreeable to the new son-in-law, who took his lovely wife to the Revere House.

How they Use Life-Preservers.

We scarcely hear of one instance of self-sacrificing generosity in the case of a disaster upon the water—causing us to have an enlarged opinion of humanity—before some instance of courage and ardent selflessness comes to destroy the impression. At the collision of the Commodore with the Metamora the other morning it is testified to by several persons that men were taken out of the water who had appropriated four to six life-preservers each! Of course no one wanted any, under the circumstances, but had it so happened that the collision had been more serious, and a few drowned for want of means to save themselves, what a howl would have been set up over the fact that there were not enough of life-preservers on board!

But there always comes something of the ludicrous by the side of the pitifully mean, which is so melancholy. One man, who seems to have appropriated but one, did not manage to get it on exactly in the right place. His case is graphically described by one of the reporters: "One man in his haste got his life-preserver on so low down that he could not preserve his equilibrium, and so floated wrong end up and would have filled had not timely attention been paid him from the Commodore!" The latter case supplies an instance of the singular use of life-preservers, as the former does of the plural.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—A very unfortunate occurrence took place last night about 7 or 8 o'clock. Mr. Charles Trayer, Engineer of this town, had engaged his passage to Quebec in the schooner St. Roch, lying at the Union Wharf, and

had gone on board for the purpose of remaining; but the Captain at his desire told him he might remain with his family that night, as he would not sail till about 8 o'clock the following morning. Mr. T. was in the act of stepping on shore when he stumbled and fell between the schooner and the wharf. After grappling for him for some 25 or 30 minutes he was taken up but life was extinct. His remains were soon after taken to his family, a melancholy sight to those from whom a few minutes before he had affectionately taken his leave. Mr. Trayer was a very useful and inoffensive man, and leaves a wife and 5 children to mourn their bereavement. —*Miramichi Times.*

Mr. John Gilchrist, formerly of Prince William, near this city, having recently completed his studies in the United States, passed in the present week a highly creditable examination by Drs. Odell and Toldervey, on whose certificate he has been duly licensed to practice Medicine and Surgery in the Province. Dr. Gilchrist is spoken of as a young man of much energy and talent, and will doubtless prove a valuable acquisition to the town of St. Andrews, where we understand he intends to commence his practice. —*Fredericton Reporter.*

We learn that, on Tuesday evening, an attempt was made by some wretch to set fire to the house lately occupied and still owned by Mr. Henry S. Beek, in Queen st. The miscreant found his way into the cellar by breaking the door, and then proceeded to kindle a fire in the midst of several oil and camphine casks, to which he added a due proportion of rags and kindling wood. The failure of the attempt is attributed to the great quantity of oil let loose from one of the vessels, which so over saturated the cloths used in the operation, that like the wick of a candle too thickly coated with grease, they refused to burn. It is supposed that the object of the attempt must have been plunder. —*Id.*

HEAVY ROBBERY.—On Wednesday night last, the store of Mr. E. Hatheway was broken into and £745, (nearly \$3000) abstracted from his safe. We understand that \$300 was in American paper and the rest in gold. No traces of the robbers have been discovered.

It is somewhat singular that parties will leave large quantities of money in their stores and places of business, thus giving encouragement to robbers to break through and steal. If they would always lodge their cash in the Banks it would be safe, and they would be relieved of all fears of robbery. —*New Brunswick.*

A writer in the Richmond Enquirer, (extensively copied without contradiction into other Virginia papers), makes the astounding statement that some of the Virginia banks are in the habit of bribing the brokers who infest that State to let their notes circulate. The writer asserts that \$20,000 and even as high as \$30,000 has been loaned without interest for one or more years, by single banks to the brokers, as a consideration for the latter not bringing in the notes to those banks for redemption.

European Intelligence.



FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Baltic, which sailed from Liverpool on the 14th inst., arrived at New York on Sunday evening last, with 160 passengers, and \$72,620 in specie.

INDIA.—Telegraphic despatches, in anticipation of the overland mail, reached London on the 11th, with dates from Bombay to the 17th, Madras to the 15th, and Calcutta to the 10th of September.

The intelligence from Delhi extends to the 30th of August. The siege train was expected to reach the English camp by Sept. 3d, after which the place would be probably assailed.

On the 25th of Aug. a body of the rebels, which left Delhi with the object of intercepting the siege train, was attacked by Gen. Nicholson at Najafgar, and utterly defeated, with the loss of all their guns.

On the 1st Sept. Gen. Outram was at Allahabad, with strong reinforcements, and expected to reach Cawnpore on the 9th.

Gen. Havelock gained his ninth victory on the 16th of Aug., driving the rebels from their strong position near Bithoor, which they desperately defended. After the bat-

tle he retired to Cawnpore, where he awaited reinforcements before advancing to the relief of Lucknow.

The garrison at Lucknow held bravely out, and no doubt was entertained of their being able to do so until relief arrived, which was expected to be about the middle of September. The garrison had made a second successful sortie, in which two guns and a large quantity of provisions were captured.

The Dinapore mutineers had again been defeated by Major Eyre, and were trying to make their way to Delhi.

At Agra all was well. The 51st native infantry mutinied at Peshawar on the 28th of Aug., but by the following day the mutiny was completely crushed.

Mutinies of a portion of the 10th Light Infantry, at Perozepore, and a part of the 55th, at Auzana, had in a like manner been promptly suppressed.

At Nemuch, a squadron of the 2d Bombay Light Cavalry mutinied, and the troops were disbanded.

The rebels from Oude were threatening Allahabad and Benares, and those places were being put in a state of defence. Large bodies of troops were marching from Calcutta towards Allahabad.

The remainder of the Joudpore legion has mutinied, but no further outbreak had occurred in the Bombay Army.

In the Madras Presidency, the Punjab, Central India, and the Bundelcund, things remained tranquil.

The "Mohurrum" holiday had passed off quietly in all parts of India.

Lord Elgin left Calcutta on the 3d of Sept. for Hong Kong.

It is stated that the troops at Bhopal had revolted. The Bejum, who continued friendly, had sent away the Europeans in safety.

Two more Regiments had arrived at Calcutta, and more were expected shortly.

Several troop ships passed Ceylon, while a strong force had likewise reached the Mauritius.

At Calcutta exchange was quoted at 2s a 2s 2½d., with a downward tendency. Money was excessively scarce.

The Bank of Bengal refused to make advances against government paper, or bills having more than thirty days to run. Prices had declined in the export market, and the import market continued dull.

At Madras the markets were generally unchanged. Money easy. Exchange 2s. 2½d. with a downward tendency.

At Bombay money was plentiful. Exchange 2s 1½d. Prices of imports continued to advance.

The Indian mail was expected to reach London on the 15th.

A dispatch to the London Post says, "The British forces, taking the offensive, had attacked the batteries at Lucknow Castle, capturing the guns."

Arrival of the Persia.

The steamer Persia, which sailed from Liverpool on the 17th inst., arrived at New York yesterday. She brought one million dollars in specie.

LONDON, Oct. 17th.—The Money Market is without change. Consols 88½ to 88¾. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £553,000.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS.—Flour steady, but little enquiry. Red Wheat slightly advanced. Corn firm, with a slight advance on all qualities.

Provisions unchanged. Sugar 2s to 3s lower, and holders pressing sales. Coffee lower and dull.

Advices by the Indian Mail is cheering, but they add no important news.

The king of Prussia remains in a critical condition.

A fearful financial panic prevails at Vienna.

The Bank of Holland and Belgium had advanced the rates of discount.

No political news worth telegraphing.

A man is properly said to be "ripe for anything," when he is a little mellow. Mankind should learn temperance from the moon; the fuller she gets, the smaller her horns become.

It is a fact that some voices, generally very disagreeable, sound an exquisite music when they say "good-by."

"I am going to the post office, Bob, shall I inquire for you?" "Well, yes, if you have a mind to, but I don't think you will find me there."

Dutch grocer to a little girl who objects to a Spanish quarter: "Dat yust as gute as any one—you yust take it to Cuba, and dey'll give you twenty-five cents for it!"

"If we are to live after death, why don't we have some knowledge of it?" said a sceptic to a clergyman. "Why didn't you have some knowledge of this world before you came into it?" was the caustic reply.

The Tragedy on the Black River Road. The Coroner's Inquest.

Some important developments have been made before the Coroner's Jury respecting the late fearful tragedy at Mispick, which goes far to place it upon the suspected parties. The examination on Thursday, of one of the sons of Slavin, a youth of some 12 or 13 years of age, fixed the guilt most clearly upon the man called Williams, but whose real name is supposed to be Breen. He stated that Breen left on Saturday evening, in company with his father and his eldest brother, named Patrick, and that they did not return until late in the night. That afterwards he heard a conversation between the three, relative to the murders, and the way they were committed. He stated, that from the talk between them, he learnt that Breen killed Mr. McKenzie with an axe, by striking him four times on the head—that he afterwards murdered Mrs. McKenzie, and then destroyed the children, who were crying bitterly at the time, on seeing their parents destroyed. The body of Mr. McKenzie was afterwards placed in the chimney corner, and Slavin ransacked the house, collecting the money and all the valuable articles to be found, while his son Patrick held the candle, and that after having gathered up all the booty, they set fire to the house and decamped.

The wife of Slavin, who was again examined on Thursday evening, after the revelations made by her son, denied all knowledge of the affair. She swore she knew nothing about the matter, that she saw no gold or money of any kind—that Breen left her house on Sunday night, and that she had not seen him since.

The eldest boy sworn testified that he saw them in possession of a large amount of gold, and that on Sunday morning, they went into the bushes and counted it. His curiosity being excited, he stealthily followed them, and besides the money, he observed a watch, a purse, and a pocket book.

The mother of the children exhibited great coolness, and appeared to be possessed of a calm conscience. But the boys are shrewd and intelligent, and the oldest one in custody gave his evidence in a most cool and collected manner, but it required the critical examination of the Coroner to elicit all the facts with which he was conversant.

The youngest boy, who is about 6 years old, is lodged in the Police Office, and he appears to be very contented with his lot.—The Superintendent of Police, with his usual kindness, pays particular attention to his creature comforts, and he is as happy as possible, and says he has better victuals to eat than he got at home.

The older brother and the mother are lodged in goal, in separate rooms.

Yesterday a man named Hagarty and his son, who reside at Loch Lomond, about 16 miles from the City, were examined before the Coroner's Jury. They testified that the suspected parties were at their house on Thursday morning, and that they got some breakfast there. Hagarty is a brother-in-law of Slavin, and there is not the least doubt but that the guilty parties are now encoined in the woods near his dwelling.

After the information was obtained from the Hagarty's, the Superintendent of Police, with the Messrs. Stockford and three of the Police, started in pursuit, taking young Hagarty with them, to point out the locality. The father was sent to jail.

Last evening the Coroner's Jury, through their foreman, A. C. O. Treutowsky, returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against Hugh Breen, Patrick Slavin, Sen'r, and Patrick Slavin, Jr.

ARREST OF THE MURDERERS.

The above parties were arrested yesterday afternoon, and brought into town last night, by the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Scoullar, who has acted throughout the whole affair in a most energetic manner, having been day and night on the track of the suspected parties.—[New Brunswick Standard of Saturday.]

Drowned on Friday night, the 23d inst, a person named Archibald Brown, while on search for the Red's Point Wharf, mistook his way, and proceeded down the latter wharf. The night being very dark, and he being a stranger in the city, it is supposed that he fell off the end or side of the wharf on to the beach. The fall, no doubt, stunned him; however, he afterwards crawled under the "logging" of the wharf. The tide was rising at the time, and the unfortunate man was thus prevented from finding any other means of escape, and thus literally perished by inches in the presence of several persons who had been attracted thither by his cries, but were unable to afford him any relief.—*Western Recorder, Carlton.*

On Tuesday last, a beautiful little boy, named W. H. Hallett, a son of Mr. Robert Reely, was drowned in a water barrel, which was sunk in the ground where was a spring. It is supposed that he fell in while attempting to get some water in a mug which he had in his hand.—*Id.*

PORT AU PRINCE.—Advices from Port au Prince are of the 9th Oct. The revolution in San Domingo was nearly at an end. The new dynasty was very popular. Gen. Santans entered Santiago amidst the loudest acclamations. Gen. Bacz was still in San Domingo, but could not make headway against his rival, or leave the country; in fact, was a prisoner, and is permitted to retire into exile, could only do so by surrendering the public funds, and abdicating unconditionally his authority. The Haytian army had returned from the English without firing a shot. *Standard of Saturday.*

Prince and the other Haytian ports was daily improving.

[From the Woodstock Journal.]

A Government which pleases Nobody.

The Smashers went into office upon the principle popularly summed up in the words "To the Victors belong the Spoils," and they are now commencing to reap the reward. The contest between the two parties, which resulted in the triumph of that now in power, was in reality nothing more than a scramble of the "Outs" to get into place; it was founded upon no principle of regard for the interests of the State, but sprung from the most selfish and mercenary motives. The success of the party which recognized principles of public conduct, unworthy of statesmen and of patriots, is one of those apparently unfortunate circumstances which may eventually end in good. We firmly believe in the axiom that "Whatever is right," in other words, that an Almighty Providence so "overrules the affairs of the world as to bring good out of evil, and make the very sins of mankind work out the gradual improvement of the race," and by no means follows that these sins are justifiable; good men may be brought out of evil by the will of Omnipotence, but evil should not be done that good may come.

Although the history of the present government may teach New Brunswickers a lesson which will more than repay them for the evil which it has caused and is daily causing, yet the Government itself cannot escape the legitimate results of its misconduct. Already it is involved in difficulties arising out of the "Spoils" principle.—From the moment of its formation it has been persecuted by needy expectants of office,—boasted, threatened, extorted, and almost bullied. Turn out the Tory officials? About the Smashers' papers in a chaos which lasts from Monday morning to Saturday night, and commences on Monday morning again. "Place! place! give us place!" cry the expectants. And then a new paper and expectants join a general howl of indignation and disappointment. Meanwhile the Government are in a state of almost pitiable perplexity, wishing to at once avenge themselves upon their Tory predecessors and provide for their dependants, and yet not daring to that which would bring upon them a speedy punishment from the People, who have little sympathy with office seekers, and do not wish government subordinated to the exercise of their franchise. The Government show their perplexity in the few changes which they have ventured to make. With the exception of the Railway Commissioners, these are individually very unimportant, and only of local interest. They show at once the tyrannical inclinations, the littleness of mind, and the cowardice of the Administration.—Coach drivers and School Inspectors are the quarry at which the Smasher eagle stoops. It is just as though a box constructor, to show his strength and courage, should seize upon and swallow a mouse.

Meanwhile the honest and intelligent men look on, some amused, some disgusted. To us it seems a pitiable sight to see high principle and a patriotic spirit banished from the councils of the country, and replaced by the allowed principles of selfishness; to hear the preservation of the dominancy of a party adduced as an end, rather than the preservation of the public welfare; to see the affairs of the State entrusted at a time of peculiar danger to men whose principal concern seems to provide, at the public expense, for the wants of their needy and greedy dependants.

It is not improbable that there are men in the Executive who regard with aversion the course into which they have been driven. But they have cast in their lot with their fellows, and they must abide the consequences.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to revoke all appointments of Commissioners for the Marine Hospital at Saint Andrews, County of Charlotte, except the last appointing Charles E. Hatheway, Zachariah Chapman, and James Campbell, Esquires, under date 14th September 1857.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.
William T. Rose to be a Coroner for the County of Charlotte, in the room of Robert Thomson, Esquire, M. D.
Lorenzo Drake, to be Fishery Warden in the County of Charlotte.

SMALL BILLS.—The New York Courier and Enquirer well remarks:—

"Too many people who cannot as please necessity, are careless in each time as those in regard to paying small bills to mechanics and trades men, preferring to retain the cash and defer the payment. This is a grievous wrong, and tends to produce an incalculable amount of inconvenience and even distress. Every dollar paid to a tradesman or mechanic not only satisfies his demand, but enables him in due course to pay his creditor; and thus may obtain relief from the movement of the first debtor. If you owe one dollar and have the means to pay it you can do your part towards mitigating the pressure on somebody."

ALLEGED RAPE.—A young man, by the name of James Duffy, was charged before William Scoullar, Esq., at his office, in King's County, with committing a rape on the person of Ann Murray. The evidence against Duffy was so strong, that he was committed to Kingston prison for trial.

Mr. G. G. Fraser, a young officer of the 37th now in India, of whom mention was made some weeks since, has recently written to his relatives in this City, and they have kindly furnished us with the following extracts:—*Fred. Reporter.*

RAY GALT, 4th Aug. 1857.
You will have read news of the unfortunate 37th, this mail. I merely write a few lines in a very great hurry, to let you know that I am all right, but it is more than I can say for many good fellows. I am on detachment here with Bazelgette, in possession of the works. The people in cantonments will be obliged to retire on us, and we are hard at work getting guns into position. 200 men of ours (37th) and 120 men of the 10th left Dinapore, with 800 fliers, in pursuit of the three Sepoy regiments that maintained there, and were led into a defile by their native guide. The villains were ranged on each side of the road behind ramparts, and being pitchy dark, but poor fellows did not see where they were. They allowed our advanced guard to pass them, and as soon as the main body got well up, they poured a fearful volley into them at three yards distance; and before our men could see anything, the brutes were among them with the bayonet. The mutineers were eight thousand strong, and they literally butchered our unfortunate men; all our officers were killed or wounded. My poor friend Sale got a ball through his cap, and turned an ear to the interpreter—I must escape after such a chance. Immediately after he was hit in the groin, ankle, thigh, and shoulder, and still continued to fight. A short time afterwards a ball pierced his back, and he fell in fearful agony. He asked a man to shoot him, but he refused; he then loaded his own pistol and shot himself. Only one officer and 14 men got back to Dinapore, stark naked; they were obliged to swim a river, the officer mortally wounded.

You can't tell how we felt there; and although it gives me frightful promotion, I would really much rather not have had it all. We have 50 men here; so I took the letter describing the affair at Anan, and read it to them, and I assure you it was as I could do to prevent them from setting the people (natives) working at the fortifications.

We will be attacked in a few days; but you need not be alarmed, as we are in a very strong position, and have plenty of guns and good shot and shells to send them.

General Havelock has been obliged to retreat, and has lost 5000 men, and Lucknow is now in the hands of the rebels. There were over 5000 women and children murdered at Cawnpore, and it will be the same at Lucknow, for we can't do anything without troops. The enemy certainly have the best of it now, but please God! it won't be so long. I could write heaps to you now, but have not time, as I must be off to see the guns put in position.

To the Editor of the St. John Freeman.
SIR—I notice in your paper a communicated paragraph, in which my name is used as authority for certain language said to have been used by Mr. Tilley at a public meeting in Portland, Me. As an act of justice to me, I request that you will either publish or give me the name of your informant.

Your obt. Servt.
CHARLES KENNEDY.
St. Andrews, Nov. 3, 1857.

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

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, NOV. 4, 1857.

The Commercial panic in the United States we gather from the leading New York and Boston papers, is subsiding—trade is recovering from the sudden attack, and confidence is beginning to re-appear, and it is said business will ere long pass through its accustomed channel. Mercantile credit however, received such a shock, as to bring ruin to many of the largest business firms in the States; it is agreed that these reactions in business are absolutely necessary to check the spirit of over-speculation and over-trading. The extravagant course adopted to keep up prices, led to a sacrifice of integrity, and the consequence is that the speculators have been caught in their own net—their inordinate love of money and haste to become rich almost ruined the country.

From extracts in another column, it will be seen, that the perpetrators of the horrible murder, arson, and robbery, near St. John, have been taken and are lodged in jail there to await their trial, which it is supposed will take place this week, as the Court is now sitting in the city. The police of St. John were vigilant in their exertions to ferret out the murderers, and Capt. Scoullar, their chief, by his superior skill, tact, and promptness will rank with a Haynes or Tokey, as a successful and competent officer.

SHIP'S COMPASSES.—An improved Compass, invented by Calvin Kline, of New York, on board to prevent local attraction affecting the needle of the compass was tested in New York, and found to answer the purpose designed, the experiment being completely successful. By taking a bar of steel and presenting it to the pole of the common compass outside the card on which it is fastened, the latter will be made to follow the bar round, while performing the same test upon Kline's compass the magnet will not be moved, and still points to the magnetic meridian. This will be a great desideratum for steamers and iron ships, many of which have been lost owing to their compasses being affected by masses of iron. We are indebted to the Scientific American for the above information.

We regret to notice by a Reward offered in this day's impression, that some malicious person or persons, did, on three different occasions last week, cut and carry away portions of the Telegraph wire between St. Andrews and St. John, viz., near the Digdegrish River on Tuesday near Musquash on Friday, and within five miles of this place on Saturday. The miscreant who was guilty of the act, is an enemy of the public, as the Telegraph is placed at the convenience of the public at large, "it speaks alike for the rich and great, the poor and humble, with equal indifference," and is a great public advantage.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—We have received from the American publishers Messrs. L. Seet & Co., New York, the October number of this popular Magazine. The contents are:—
What will he do with it?—by Pisistratus Caxton. Part V.
New Sea-side Studies.—No. V. Jersey. Modern Light Literature—Society.
Our Hagiology.
Scenes of Clerical Life.—No. III. Janet's Repentance.—Part IV.
Religious Traits.
Teaching and Training: a Dialogue.
The Haunting Place.
From India.
The Syrian Route to the East.

The Freeman says,—"The run on Gold must be completely at an end; for a merchant of this city who, in remitting, had sent 1500 sovereigns to his agent in New York, received a letter by the last steamer informing him that these sovereigns were passed with some difficulty at \$1.80 a piece. It would not pay to buy up New Brunswick paper at a premium, and convert it into gold to sell at that price."

COST OF RAILROADS.—It is a very common notion with people who know but little of Railroads, to exclaim against their cost; but what would these people say were they told that a few miles of railroad would cost \$25,000,000! The engineers of the Hon-duras railroad estimate that their line will cost that amount, which is more than double the first estimate.

THE REV. MR. CAIRD has received an autograph letter from the Queen, requesting him to publish the Sermon lately preached before her in Crathie Church.

It is expected by the Toronto Leader, that the falling off in the Canadian revenue will be considerable. The returns for the Port of Toronto show a decrease of \$49,346 as compared with last year. The Leader says:—"We do not conceal from ourselves the increased difficulties of governing a country under the weight of a financial pressure. It is evident that we are entering upon times when all the sagacity and patriotism of our statesmen will be called in requisition; and when the utmost circumspection will be needed to carry us safely through."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.
NEW YORK, Oct. 28.
The money market is rather dull, the announcement of the Persia having put a stop to operations.
The stock market at the opening was rather active but irregular.
Foreign exchanges have improved. In domestic there is no alteration of moment. Specie continues dull of sale, the rates ranging from one-half to one per cent.
The exchanges at the Clearing House were inside of \$9,600,000, and the specie balances paid upwards of \$735,000.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Dates from Buenos Ayres to Sep. 1st, Montevideo 4th, and Rio Janeiro 15th, had reached England.
At Buenos Ayres business was dull; freights scarce, and the money market tending downwards.
At Rio freights were improving, owing to the animation in coffee-market.
Prices of Coffee were a little lower; sterling exchange flat at 2 1/4.
At Pernambuco, sugar was cheaper; freights rising.

A RETURNED MISSIONARY.—Mr. Hay, the Missionary who effected his escape from Delhi, delivered an address at Dr. Potts's Church New York, on Sunday week. The audience felt which he detailed have been made public in various ways; but he gave expression to his belief that the mass of public sympathy in India was against the rebellion. He also described the English rule in India as having been on the whole a just one, though a godless one, and asserted that the natives were anxious for its restoration.

THE CONVERTED JEWS.—It was stated at a meeting lately held at Norwich, of the Society for the Promotion of Christianity amongst the Jews, that there are at present 10,000 converted Jews in Europe, all classes of society being comprised in the list. The society has 100 agents, of whom fifty-six are converts, and twenty-five ordained clergymen; and sixty clergymen of the Church of England are converts from Judaism.

Mr. Thomas Crawford, the distinguished American sculptor died in London on the 10th Oct. He was 43 years of age, and had taken a place in the first rank of the artists of the day. In him America has lost one of her noblest sons, and Art one of her most gifted disciples. His body is to be sent to New York, his native place, for interment.

At St. Stephen, on the 29th ult., by Rev. William Elder, Mr. William Robinson, of St. Stephen, to Miss Mary Ann Maxwell, of St. Andrews.

In the Presbyterian Church, St. Stephen, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Elder, Mr. Gilbert White, of St. John, to Eleanor Ann, eldest daughter of William Coulter, Esq., M. D.

At his residence, Coburg-street, St. John, on the 3d inst. Vice-Admiral the Honble. William Fitz-William Owen, in his 85th year.

At Cannon Creek, Weaverville County, California, Colonel Henry Sully, formerly of St. George, aged 48 years.

At Fredericton, on 24th ult., Frank H. only son of George Botford, Esq., aged 4 yrs. and 8 months.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

Oct. 26th.—Schr. Germ. Wilson, Sydney, CORIA.

Nov. 3.—Schr. Alma, Snellgrove, New York, 5 days—to W. Whitlock, genl. cargo.

\$2000 REWARD!

WHEREAS some person or persons did about 11 noon on Tuesday, the 27th ult., cut and carry away a portion of the Telegraph line near the Digdegrish River, and did again on Saturday night cut and carry away a portion of the Telegraph line about five miles from St. Andrews, and whereas the Telegraph line between St. John and Fredericton has been several times herebefore cut and carried away—the above reward will be paid to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the offenders or any of them.

D. B. STEVENS, Superintendent.

TENDERS.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE POOR HOUSE, I. will receive TENDERS until Friday the 13th inst. at noon, for
BUILDING A BARN, 44 x 32 feet.
At the Poor House Farm.
Plan, Specification, &c. can be obtained at the Subscribers Office.

By Order of the Commissioners,
THOS. TURNER, Secy.

St. Andrews, Nov. 3, 1857

Molasses & Flour.

OCT. 31, 1857.

To arrive in the course of next week, and will be sold low—

30 Hhds. Prime Molasses and Ceylon Molasses.

300 Bbls. Superior Extra Flour.

JAMES W. STREET.

London Paint and Oil.

Nov. 3, 1857.

EX "Arthur White" from London, via San John:—

28 Cwt. Brandram's No. 1 & 2 London White PAINT.

8 Hhds. best Double Boiled & Raw Linseed OIL.

For sale low. JAS. W. STREET.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Per Royal Mail Steamships "Canada" and "Europa" &c.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

33 Cases and Bales, consisting in part of—

RIBBONS, SILKS, VELVETS, Long Shawls in Royal Stewart, Vienna and Shepherd Plaid.

DRESS GOODS—in Thibet Cloths, Tartan Coburgs, Alpacaes, Circassians, Parisian style and Poplins. Gauntlets and Gauntlet Gloves, Polkas, Lama and Silk Ties.

FURS—in Stone Martin, Sable and Squirrel. Lapras and Misses felt Hats, Blonds, Bugle lace, French Flowers.

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Seal skin cloths, Beavers, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings.

FLANNELS, Blankets, CARPETS, Druggists, Ladies Cloths and Cloakings.

Men's and Youths Balmoral and Canadian Caps, Pilot, Siberian, Whiskey and Reversible.

OVERCOATS, &c.

A large stock of MOURNING GOODS.

Our Stock will be found to comprise the newest styles, and will be sold wholesale and retail as low as any House in the Province.

Oct. 21, 1857. ODELL & TURNER.

Stock for Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell at the Poor House Farm—

A Cow and 3 Heifers.

1 Horse.

EDWD. DEWOLFE.

St. Andrews, Oct. 12

