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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

TRINIDAD.

Disgraceful Riot.—The Military called out. It is our painful duty to record today, an event wholly unparalleled in our peaceful annals. Law and order have been, for the last two days, in a boyce. Government House has been pelted by a mob; its windows broken, and stones and bricks hurled at the Council whilst assembled in the discharge of its legislative duty. The Police, exerting themselves to maintain order, have been stoned, cruelly beaten, and overpowered, so as to necessitate the calling out of the military. The military have been also stoned, and forced to fire in self-defence. Two deaths, and one or two gun shot wounds, have been the consequence. The Government Buildings have been converted into a temporary barracks, and are at this moment occupied by the 88th, by the company of the 2d West India Regiment stationed here, by the Artillery detachment, and by the men of her Majesty's sloop Scorpion, now in harbor. Upwards of 300 special constables have been sworn in, and a volunteer horse patrol formed, at least seventy strong. On the other hand, the mob, finding the force in town too strong for them, have sent off a portion of their numbers to the eastward, to burn and lay waste the sugar estates in that direction. The Morasses houses of Dinsley, Macoya, and Eldorado estates have been already fired and burned to the ground.

The immediate and ostensible object originally brought forward as to the cause of the outbreak, was the regulations recently passed for the government of the Royal Gao, at Port of Spain which regulations, amongst other things, provided that debtors committed under the Petty Civil Courts Ordinance should have their hair cropped close, and wear a prison dress, and be liable to be called upon by the gaoler to assist in any work going on in the gaol. Order has since been restored by means of a reinforcement of troops. [Trinidad Standard, Oct. 2.]

CANADA.

We have received the Quebec Morning Chronicle of Monday last. The Chronicle summarizes the annexation meeting held in that city, as a miserable failure—the confusion of Babel was a mere nothing to the confusion which prevailed. It says:—

The annexationists intended to meet in the Hall of Assembly; but His Worship the Mayor had prudently ordered the doors to be locked. Terribly disappointed the Committee, the managers, or whatever they may be called of his demonstration, made arrangements with Mr. Russell of St. George's Hotel for the use of his fine ball room, and there they proceeded to business. Mr. Rheame, Mr. Soudard and some others attempted to address the meeting; but what they said or intended to say—with the exception of calling British tyranny!—no one seems to know now. One gentleman rose up and protested against the proceedings calling out treason! treason!!! another gentleman called out for three cheers for the Queen, which were hardly given by three fourths of the audience; the platform, on which the speaker stood, fell down; the gas pendant was struck by the stick of a falling orator and it came; the rushing, crashing, pushing and laughing was terrific; the whole ended by Mr. Rheame declaring when he got outside, that a peaceable meeting had been interrupted by the friends of the ministry. Those who were outside called for cheers for the Queen, for Prince Albert, for President Taylor, for annexation, for California, for Mitchell, and as an individual shouted hip! hip! by himself the whole crowd laughed. It was a farce altogether.

The Montreal Gazette says:—The Post Office negotiation has reached maturity so far, that it only requires an order in Council to put the new arrangements into effect. It is said that Mr. Hincks is to be the new Post Master General, and that a reduced rate of postage will accompany his advent to the Office.

It is also said, that the Ministry intended to make the office a political one, and we think that they are right in this respect.

We understand that the Government has determined to abandon all the prosecutions against the parties arrested and held to bail on the charge of complicity in the recent disturbances in this city. Although at the eleventh hour, we congratulate the Administration on the wisdom of their determination; for better for the peace of the city would it have been had they arrested no man on such very insufficient evidence. One life at least would have been spared. [Montreal Courier.]

CANADA COFFEE.—The following article is copied from the Toronto Examiner. It is worthy the consideration of the Directors of our Agricultural Society.

We have seen a specimen of Coffee grown in Canada, and as it promises to thrive well on our climate, and may hereafter become an article of extensive cultivation, may very well merit the designation we have given it.—The specimen of the new Canadian production was grown by Mr. T. March, of Scarborough, into whose hands it fell by a fortunate accident; for being quite a connoisseur in such matters he determined to test whether that which bore the name did not also possess the virtues of coffee. The experiment was entirely successful; by proper cultivation he secured a full development of the properties of the plant; and having tasted some of the prepared coffee, we are decidedly of opinion that from its valuable properties—being in our estimate very little, if at all, inferior to the best Brazilian or any other now imported—it is destined to be-

come an article of extensive production among us.

The Canada coffee plant, as we have christened it, grows thick and bushy, about twenty inches or two feet in height. Each stem grows in a separate pod, and the average size is somewhat greater than that of the ordinary field pea. On the whole the plant has a very beautiful appearance, and, from the limited experiments made, promises to be very prolific. It appears from the best calculation that can be made; that it could be raised from our soil and sold for about half the price for which foreign coffee could be imported into Canada was £21,555 19 6 and in 1845, £19,775 14. If we could grow our coffee for half the price we now pay for the imported, a saving of ten thousand a year would be effected, a new channel of industry be opened up, and we might export with profit, an article which we now import with great cost.

Snow Storm.—On Sunday, 7th inst, this section of the country was visited by a severe snow storm, very extraordinary for the season. The tops of the highest hills were covered, both east and west of this; here, however, the snow melted as it fell. At Northfield we saw snow on Monday evening; and from some of the highlands we have heard that the ground was covered on Sunday by from three to six inches of snow.—Vermont Watchman.

IMPORTANT AND REMARKABLE INVENTION.—Mr. Smith Salter, of this city, has just obtained a patent for an invention which, it is believed, is destined to have a most important influence upon the useful arts of life, and the industry of the country and the world. It is a new method of making iron direct from the ore, with anthracite or bituminous coal, by a signal process. By means of this remarkable invention Mr. S. proposes to make wrought iron at a cost of \$35 to 20 per ton—at last half the usual cost. His furnace has three combined chambers, one above the other, and all actuated by the same fire. The upper chamber is used for deoxidizing the ore,—impurities, such as sulphur, &c. being carried off at a low temperature: the middle chamber for fluxing and working, and the lower chamber for reducing and finishing. The metal is taken from the last named to the hammer or squeezer. The whole time occupied in this process from the time the ore is put into the furnace until finished by the hammer, is only two hours! We understand that one of his furnaces is now in operation at Boonton, in Morris Co. We have a specimen of iron from it, which is pronounced to be of the very best description. Perhaps a more important invention—if fuller experiments should verify present anticipations—has not been introduced in many years. Its effect upon the production and consumption of iron must be immense. [Newark (N.J.) Advertiser, Oct. 15.]

THE COTTON CROP.—We are aware that the cotton crop has been represented as a complete failure in many localities the present season; but then we never knew a season that it did not fail somewhere. So long as holders of cotton are interested in obtaining high prices, there will be no difficulty in circulating reports of a failure in the crop. From the most reliable information we have been able to obtain, we are satisfied the whole crop the present season will amount to full 2 millions of bales, which is very nearly an average crop, and fully equal to the manufacturing demand. In seasons when the crop exceeded two millions of bales, there has invariably been a surplus; and now that some thirty large establishments for the manufacture of cotton goods have been closed in England, while the number of such establishments has not increased in this country, we can hardly expect the demand will exceed the supply. The last accounts from Europe represent speculations as being rife in cotton, and of course the prices somewhat augmented; but such speculations never afford a fair indication of supply and demand. At the same time, the high prices are operating injuriously upon the Northern manufacturers who with but mere nominal protection, can hardly obtain the first cost of manufactured cotton goods in the market. The heavy establishments, which possess the best of machinery, may be able to sustain themselves even if their mills run at a loss; but the small establishments can do no such thing, and we fear if the existing relative prices of raw material and fabric continue, very many of them will be compelled to suspend operations, as many of the woollen manufacturers have done before them. The aspect of things is certainly gloomy, although, on the surface of things, trade in general is a little more active than it was six months ago. [Boston Daily Mail.]

TEN ARMY.—The next Regiments in the British Islands for Foreign service are the 26th, (Connaught), and the 41st, (the Welsh Reg.) The last in the 1st Batt. 23rd, (Royal Welsh Fusiliers). The first Regiments in North America for returning home, are the 1st Batt. 31st (Royals), and the 7th (Royal Fusiliers). The rotation system will send the first two to the Mediterranean to relieve two at present serving there, which will in turn proceed to the West Indies, and replace two stationed at the Windward Islands—these latter coming to North America and sending the 1st and 7th to England.—The movement from home which will consummate this arrangement may be expected to take place immediately.

We deem it necessary to inform our country friends that the young woman who was lately beguiled from their homes by artful Yankees, for the purpose of engaging their valuable services in the cotton factories,

have been most grossly deceived, both with regard to the amount of labor and the amount of their reward. The former they find to be unceasing toil and exceedingly unhealthy; two of these unhappy young women were lately sent back to their homes in this Province, completely worn out—perhaps entirely deranged for life; some have become morally depraved, and all would most gladly return higher if they had the means; but the fact is their wages, (monthly large) are all consumed in necessary expenses—all the shops in the neighborhood connected with the establishment, and the prices are so exorbitant that it is impossible for the poor girls to lay by a single cent. Thus are they virtually enslaved to a most laborious, toilsome, and unhealthy employment, without the slightest prospect to escape. The above we have from undoubted authority, and it may be entirely relied upon, as a true picture without the slightest exaggeration.—Observer.

We learn that Henry T. Partelow, Esq., formerly a Representative for the County of Sunbury, and brother to the Hon. J. R. Partelow, Provincial Secretary, died suddenly of apoplexy, yesterday at the Oranienburg. [Reporter.]

We can state it upon indisputable authority that the Orangemen of this Province are unanimous in favour of the maintenance of British connection.—[Id.]

THE SEASON.—The weather for the last month has been extremely fine. This has enabled our Farmers to gather in their potatoes, turnips, &c. with comfort, and also to perform a large amount of ploughing. It is truly gratifying to witness, while travelling through the country, the interest that is now taken in Agriculture, and the conviction that the cultivation of the soil—long neglected soil, is the mainstay of the people, and the only prospect which presents itself of our being enabled to bear up successfully through the difficulties that have been entailed on us by the suicidal free-trade policy of the mother country, and the mal-administration of our Legislative affairs. We hope this feeling will still continue to increase.—Miramichi Gleaner.

From the Fredericton Reporter.

We have received the annual Agricultural Report, for the Parish of Stanley, from which we give the following synopsis:—

The number of acres of cleared land in Stanley is 914. And the amount ploughed is 136. The first prize £5, was awarded to George White, Bird settlement, the second do £7, to Angus Boies, Bloomfield settlement, the third do £4 10s to David Turbull, Stanley, the fourth do £3 15s, to Benson Smith, Stanley, and the fifth £2 15s, to Wm. Pringley, Stanley.

The Examiners in their letter to Lt. Col. Hayne, the Chief Commissioner, say—"It affords us much satisfaction, in again giving out testimony to the progressive improvement exhibited generally in the farms of the other competitors, during last year in the different settlements we visited. We avail ourselves of this opportunity of expressing the pleasure we experienced in viewing the improvement made as well in progress since last season on the farms of R. D. Jones, and L. D. Wigan, Esqrs., and it is still our opinion, that had the Company's regulations permitted their competing, they would have gained some of the prizes."

It gives us much pleasure to notice this favorable Report; and from the circumstance of Mr. James having taken the first prize for a field of wheat, containing 5 acres, and producing 111 bushels, at the County Show, and a similar prize having been awarded to Mr. Douglass senr., for the best sample of wheat, weighing 56 lbs. per bushel, we feel convinced of the correctness of what had been said.—The Table by which the Report is accompanied, exhibits a very respectable list of acres cultivated under nine different kinds of grain, and potatoes and turnips; and we can notice a marked improvement in the stock, as compared with that of last year. It will be seen that the prizes amounted to £25. The judges were John Douglass and George Moor.

The scarcity of Hay in the present season, will we think in conjunction with the great plenty of vegetables have taught our farmers the next spring a lesson from which we hope they will not be slow to profit. There are many articles of produce which may be used with advantage for winter feed, but many accounts claim the pre-eminence, not only in relation to the great ease with which they can be raised, but also as respects their nutritious qualities in fattening beef and in the production of the best stores for the dairy.

As illustrations on this point, we give the results of practical experiments in the vicinity of this City not only in the present season, but for several years previous. Mr. William Watts Senr. is our authority, and one which cannot be surpassed in the Province. We will take one acre of land for the sphere of operation.

The average produce of hay from an acre is 1,142 tons; while the same quantity of land produces on an average,

Mangel Wurzel,	800 Bushels.
Turnips,	800 do.
Carrots,	500 do.

Averaging the price of Hay, at 45s per ton the produce of the acre will be £3 7s 6d. Averaging the Mangel Wurzel at 1s 3d per bushel, the proceeds will be £60.

Averaging the Turnips at the same price, they will amount to £27 10s. Averaging the Carrots at 2s 3d, per bushel they will bring £56 5s.

In the case of the Mangel Wurzel, Mr. Watts assures us, that the tops alone, for sum-

mer feed, are worth the labour expended in the cultivation of the land,—that they are unequalled in producing milk and butter; and that cattle fed upon them are generally free from disease.

Again with respect to carrots, he states that horses fed upon them, in connection with a little straw, are sure to keep in prime order either for working, or pleasure; and will well do without hay during the whole year.

The various uses of the turnip are too ascertained to require any further remark in relation to them, except to state that in common with the other roots which we have alluded to, they are a never-failing crop in all parts of this Province where they receive proper attention.

There is also another circumstance which should not be lost sight of, namely, that although the land for the proper production of those crops must be kept in good order, the labor notwithstanding is well bestowed, as in addition to the great produce enumerated above, the land is properly prepared for the crops of wheat, oats, and grass which are to follow.

We therefore simply place these facts and figures before our readers, as the produce of an acre of land well cultivated:—

Hay,	£3 2 6-
Mangel Wurzel,	60 0 0
Turnips,	37 10 0
Carrots,	56 5 0

THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1849

Charlotte County Bank.
H. HARRIS HATCH, President.

T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.
Discount Day—TUESDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.

BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday otherwise they must lie over until next week.

St. Andrews and Black House.
Commissioners—H. H. Hatch, A. T. Pab, Thos. Sampson, John Irwin, D. Bradley.

St. Andrews
Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.

R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President.

J. WELDON, Esq., Agent.

Saint Stephens Bank
Wm. Todd, Esq., President.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

Arrival of the Steamship



Hibernia.

The steam ship Hibernia arrived at Halifax at 7 o'clock on Friday evening last, in 13 1/4 days from Liverpool, having encountered very heavy weather on the passage. She had 90 passengers, 3 for Halifax. Liverpool dates are to the 20th October.

The commercial news upon the whole is satisfactory. Cotton had advanced nearly a 1/2d. per lb. The sales of the week were 131,500 bales. The Flour market was quiet, without any change in prices. The Money market presents no altered feature.

The European Times says:—There is a marked change in the Bank of England returns in the last few weeks, which is worthy of observation. The item of "other deposits," which comprises bills under discount, shows an increase of nearly two millions! The inference from this is, that our commercial dealings are becoming much more active, and credit is again beginning to extend.

For foreign and Colonial produce a fair demand prevailed, but prices remained unchanged.

The accounts from the Manufacturing districts, although satisfactory, are not so buoyant as they were some weeks ago. The Railway market has declined.

The political news is unimportant. Nothing definite has yet been received from Constantinople, relative to the course which the Czar will adopt respecting the present position of affairs. The general belief is, that the misunderstanding will blow over, and that Russia will pocket the affront rather than provoke a collision with France and England.

The London Shipping Gazette of the 19th, says that letters from Constantinople state, that the Sultan reviewed 60,000 men at San Stefano on the 2nd ult. Sir Stratford Canning and General Anquet were present. An aid-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia has arrived in Paris, and had an interview with Mr. De Tocqueville. It is stated that his instructions are to the effect that the Emperor of Russia will consider the entrance of a French fleet into the Dardanelles as tantamount to a declaration of war.

The accounts from Hungary of the savage brutality of the Austrian government are harrowing to the feelings of every right minded man.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—Last week, in New York, several American ships were chartered under the reciprocal navigation act to load at Calcutta and other India ports for London, at £3 per ton.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Among our numerous wants, is the want of paper to publish on, our present supply being nearly exhausted, and at all times a cash article, we now want the means to purchase a supply. As we rely solely on our subscribers, we trust that this appeal will not be made in vain. Parties living at a distance, will oblige if they remit by mail forthwith, thereby saving us considerable expense and loss of time.

Our Agricultural readers are informed that Produce of all kinds will be received at the market price, in payment for subscriptions.—Some of them are in arrears for upwards of two years, will they govern themselves accordingly.

LARGE BEETS &c.—Mr. Charles Carson from Digbyquash, showed us last week, some very large Beets and carrots, raised on his farm in the Parish of St. Patrick which for yield and size cannot be beat—one of the Beets weighed 5lb. and measured 18 inches in circumference, and one of the Carrots 4lb. The crop of beets averaged 1000 bushels to the acre.—Mr. Carson also stated that he raised the past season 350 bushels of cup potatoes on one acre.

Mr. Whetton, who occupies the Alms House Farm, has also raised some of the largest turnips, leeks, and carrots ever seen in this or any other country, and which bear comparison with any raised on this continent.

The Courier of Saturday contains a letter from the Provincial Secretary, in which it is stated that the charges preferred against Dr. Peters, of the Lunatic Asylum, have not been sustained by the Government.

European Intelligence.

FROM PAPERS BY THE HIBERNIA.

IRELAND.

It is painful to write about Ireland. The mere mention of the name of that unhappy country excites feelings of pain and disappointment. The full storm of Irish politics which preceded the Queen's visit, induced us to believe that a new era was dawning. The old spirit of faction had happily disappeared, and the rush of strangers to see the land and explore its beauties—to spend their money, and possibly to invest it permanently in the soil—were cheering sights. The announcement of the Queen's intention to build a palace, and have a temporary residence in the vicinity of Dublin, imparted hope to many who had despaired. Alas! the calm only preceded the storm.

The old feelings have recommenced. Blood has been again shed in the terrible collision between landlord and tenant. Murder rears its crimson head. Orangemen and Republicans are once more glaring at each other with the malice of fiends; and the chronic disorders of the country appear incapable of cure, or even of mitigation.

But things are changed. The play is over. The curtain has fallen. The chief actor is gathered to his fathers. The gay comedian who could always command a roar by his humour, or a smile by his pleasantry, is succeeded by a dull dog, the walking gentleman of the farce, who supposes that every one is pleased with his person, while in reality people curl their lips with disdain at his vanity. The heir to Denmark's throne exclaimed in the bitterness of his soul—"No more like my father, than I to Hercules!"

The rebuke finds an echo in Conception-hall. Every reader, however, far removed from the banks of the Liffey, is painfully impressed with the fact that talent is not hereditary.

To an imaginative people like the Irish, nothing surely can appear so pitiful as the solemn palaces, "tadious as a twice-told tale," which their self constituted leader utter weekly in the old rendezvous of agitation.—"Thoughts that breathe and words that burn" are the means by which an earnest spirit moves the masses. Mr. John O'Connell has not a scintilla of genius. Not a spark of the heavenly fire exists in his composition. He is essentially a thing of clay—"of the earth, earthy," and the dross of the pence appears to be the only power he is capable of appreciating. In this respect Mr. Duffy and the Young Irelanders stand out in refreshing contrast. Whatever may be their errors—and they have committed many—the intellect and enthusiasm by which they are animated command respect, however much the misapplication may induce sorrow.

The dismissal of Lord Roden from the magistracy has not been followed, as many anticipated, by his removal from the lord-lieutenancy. But stung with the insult put upon their leader, the Orangemen of the north are preparing for a grand field-day on the 5th of November next—the anniversary of the Gunpowder plot.

A letter, dated Killybegs, King's County, Sunday evening, gives an account of a bloody conflict which took place on the previous night at that place, originating in an attempt of a body of country people to carry off the crops. The police, about eleven in number, interfered, when the plunderers fired a volley, by which one policeman was killed on the spot, two more mortally wounded, and four more severely so. The police fired in return, but with what effect is not yet known, owing to the darkness of the night. Another account says, at the first fire three policemen fell, and while some of their comrades assisted to carry away the wounded men, those who remained were overpowered by numbers and obliged to retreat into their barracks, into which several volleys were discharged after them. The entire body was carried

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