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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1860.

Vol 27

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the Circassian.

St. John's N. F., May 6.
Parliamentary news unimportant. Reform Bill had been debated without action. Bell's Life contains formal demand from Hecana for belt, under assertion that he won it.
Bell's Life treats claim as "preposterous," and asserts that chances were in favor of Sayers, and that had referee witnessed 37th round he would have awarded him the victory.

Another Cashier of the Union Bank, London, it is asserted, is in a small deficiency of £12,000.

No additional developments relative to Pullinger. Rumors of other serious discoveries wholly unfounded.

Prince of Wales not to visit Canada before first week in July.

Nothing new in regard to the fight. Medical certificate declares Sayers not able to use his arm for two months, probably more. Two hundred pounds had been collected in House of Commons for Sayers.

Voting of Sayers will exceed 100,000 in favor of annexation, only and 1203 nays 3 who abstained.

Reported that several arrests were made at Paris in consequence of the discovery of a plot by Italians against Emperor. Existence of plot denied.

France.—Two Military expeditions for Timbuctoo.

Slight insurrection occurred in French possession in Africa, promptly suppressed.

English and French Ambassadors for China left Marseilles 28th.

Bourse firm, higher 79 1/2, 50.

Baron Bruch committed suicide by cutting his throat and both wrists—asserted that he had been dismissed from Ministry for complicity in late gigantic frauds.

O'Donnell about to return to Spain. Result of peace negotiation unknown.

Spanish Ministry agreed on course to be pursued on trial of Montmolin.

Calcutta mails of March 28, and Hong Kong of 15th reached England.

Chinese making great defensive preparations.

"Ruinoured, but not confirmed; that two English vessels were sunk by forts at Peking River."

Chinese rebels threatened trade at Shanghai.

Affairs in Indigo districts, India, were for some time quiet, but Government adopted measures calculated to save crops and ensure tranquility in the districts.

Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions dull. Consols 94 1/2, 95 for money, 95 a 95 1/2 for account.

Flour dull. Sugar quiet.

California Emigration.

The emigration of California is steadily increasing, owing to the recent reports of extensive new gold and silver mine discoveries. Notwithstanding the enhanced price of passage, \$200 for cabin and \$150 for steerage, the steamers are now crowded almost to suffocation with adventurers. The steamer of the 5th April could not take all who applied for passages, and the company were obliged to turn the rate of tickets by the North Star, which left on Friday, twenty-four hours before departure, and though she carried over 1200 passengers, a large number, as before, were unable to procure tickets, and will have to wait for the steamer of the 5th May. It is strange there is not enterprise enough, with such a magnificent business offering, to establish another line on a permanent basis. The amount of passage money by the steamer of Friday must have been nearly \$200,000, of which about \$25,000 will be paid to the Panama Railroad Company, and the remainder goes to the steamship company.

To say nothing of the inconvenience and peril to health which this wholesale crowding of steamers involves, in the event of serious disaster to a vessel thus crammed, the destruction of life would necessarily be overwhelming. [Boston Traveller.]

PARTICLES OF MATTER.—Our houses, our public buildings, and our pavements, are silently being worn away by the wind and weather, and the particles thus torn off are carried into the dust clouds of the air, to settle where the wind blows, and the household neglects. The very rocks which buttress our island are subject to incessant waste and change. The waters wash and scrub them, the air enters into them, the tool-lane and polype rasp away their substance; and by this silent, but inevitable destruction, dust is furnished. Curious it is to trace the history of a single particle. Ages ago it was rock. The impatient waves wore away this particle, and dashed it among a heap of sand. The wind caught it in its sweeping

arms, and flung it on a pleasant upland.—The rain dragged it from the ground and hurried it along water-courses to the river. The river bore it to the sea. From the sea-water it was snatched by a mollusc, and used in the construction of his shell. The mollusc was dredged and dissected; his shell flung aside, trampled on, powdered and dispersed by the wind, which has brought this particle under your microscope, serving us for a text on which to preach "Sermons in Stones."

A REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE.

A few well-authenticated instances are recorded of criminals who have been restored to consciousness after having suffered at the hands of the hangman. One of the most interesting of these cases occurred in Paris in 1793. In that year, a young girl of very prepossessing appearance, from one of the interior provinces of France, was placed at Paris, in the service of a man depraved by all the vices of that corrupt metropolis. Smitten with her charms, he attempted her ruin, but was unsuccessful. Incensed at this defeat, he determined on revenge, and in furtherance of his design, secretly placed in her trunk articles belonging to him, and marked with his name. He then denounced her to a magistrate, who caused her to be arrested, and the articles being found in her possession, she was brought to trial. In defence she could only assert her ignorance of the manner in which the property came into her trunk, and protest her innocence. She was found guilty, and the sentence of death was pronounced upon her. The hangman's office was inefficiently performed, it being the first attempt of the executioner's son.—The body was delivered into hands of a surgeon, by whom it had been purchased. He immediately conveyed it home, and was proceeding to dissect it, when he perceived a slight warmth about the heart. By the prompt use of the proper remedies, he restored the suspended animation. In the meantime he sent for a trustworthy priest, and when the unfortunate girl opened her eyes she supposed herself in another world, and, addressing the priest, (who was a man of a marked and majestic countenance,) exclaimed: "Eternal Father! you know my innocence; have pity on me!" In her innocent simplicity believing she beheld her Maker, she continued to sue for mercy, and it was some time before she realized she was in the land of the living. The surgeon and priest being fully convinced of her innocence she retired to a village far distant from the scene of her unjust punishment. The community subsequently became acquainted with her story, and the author of her misery became an object of reproach and contempt, though it does not appear that any attempt was made to bring him to justice. [Boston Transcript.]

THE CROW.—In an article on Winter Birds, we have this reference to the Atlantic Monthly. "He consumes in the course of the year vast quantities of grubs, worms, and noxious vermin; he is a valuable scavenger, and clears the land of offensive masses of decayed animal substances; he hunts the grass fields, and pulls out and devours the underground caterpillars, whenever he perceives the signs of his operations as evinced by the wilted stalks; he destroys mice, young rats, lizards, and the serpent; lastly, he is a volunteer sentinel about the farm, and drives the hawk from its enclosure, thus preventing greater mischief than that of which he himself is guilty. It is chiefly during seed time and harvest that the depredations of the Crow are committed; during the remainder of the year we witness only his services; and so highly are these services appreciated by those who have written of birds, that I cannot name an ornithologist who does not plead in his behalf."

A LITTLE HERO.—Any boy who has the courage and spirit to do right, to tell the truth, even if against himself, is a hero. About six years ago a small boy came from some country in Europe. He had come alone, or nearly alone, to St. Louis, without money, and only the dirtiest and raggedest clothes. He could speak our language only poorly. He walked the streets in search of something to do. At length a kind-hearted grocery man took him in. He was studying an English spelling-book at every odd moment he could get from his work. A few months afterwards he came to my house to recite lessons in the evening, which he would get at snatched moments, all the while saving every cent he could from his small earnings. When he had saved sixty dollars, he was admitted to the commercial college, and went through the course. As soon as out, he got a good situation in an insurance office. His faithfulness and ability soon won him a place in a bank, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars a year. In a bank he still is—a boy yet, I should think, not twenty years old.

A BAPTIST SCHOOL INCIDENT.—At a meeting in Exeter Hall, London, where there was a vast number of Sabbath school children assembled, a clergyman arose on the platform and told them of two bad little boys whom he had once known, and of a good little girl whom he afterwards learned to know. This little girl had been to Sabbath school, where she had learned to do some good every day. Seeing two little boys quarrelling, she went up to them, told them how wickedly they were acting, made them desist from quarrelling, and, in the end, induced them to attend Sunday school. These boys were Jim and Tom. Now, children,

A GOOD NAME.

Mr. Store, the captain of a fine vessel, was one day leisurely wandering on the beach at Portsmouth. His hands were in his pockets, and he was anxiously watching the direction of the wind.

Ever and anon he turned his gaze at the beautiful vessel before him and remembered with no small pleasure that through his own industry and exertion he had attained in it the rank of captain. Mr. Store was an honest, kind-hearted man, and I believe one who embraced and loved the truth—it is in Jesus. He was just engaged in the above contemplations, when he was touched by some one on the arm. He turned round, and saw a bright, rosy-faced little boy, of about ten years of age, standing beside him.

Please sir," began the child, before Mr. Store had time to speak, "don't you want a cabin boy?"

Yes, my little fellow, I do; can you tell me of one?

Why, sir, I was going to ask if you would take me: I should be very glad, for I want a place.

What is your name, my boy? and where do you live?

Please sir, my name's Bill Jones, and I live in London.

Well, said Mr. Store, laughing, that is a very plain answer, certainly. London is a large place, my little man, and Jones not a very uncommon name; so I am afraid I should be a long time in finding out where you live when I go to learn your character.

Please, sir, I ain't got no character.

No character? oh, you are in a bad case, then." But feeling interested in the child, he beckoned for him to sit down by his side on the beach, and kindly asked him what his father was.

I ain't got no father, sir, nor yet no mother; they died when I was quite little; and ever since I have lived in London, with my aunt, at least at night; I goes to school all day. But aunt's getting so old, she says I must begin to work for myself now.

Have you no brothers and sisters? and why did you come so far to seek employment?

No sir, there's only me, and I comed here cause I always wanted to go to sea.

But my boy, what do you mean by saying you have no character?

Why aint can't write, and so she said she could not give me any, and my schoolmaster was out, or else he would have given me one.

Oh! I understand, you mean you have no written character; though I suppose if I go and see your schoolmaster, I can learn what's sort of a boy you are. But I am afraid I have no time now, for as soon as the wind changes I am off. What have you got there? pointing to a book he held in his hand.

Please, sir, that's my prize.

Mr. Store took it from him, and saw written on the title-page,—"William Jones a reward for industry and good conduct at St. B—school, London."

Well said Mr. Store, that's capital. I see you have got a good name at school; and pleased with the boy's open, frank, countenance and simple manners, he said, "that at all wants, is a good character. I have half a mind to take you with me, for I certainly must have some one, and I have not much time to seek for a lad, and I am not going a long voyage this time."

The boy was delighted, and promised to do his best to merit this kindness; and he afterward fully proved that he deserved the character the schoolmaster had given him, for by his steady good conduct he was eventually raised to the rank of next below the captain himself, thus proving the inestimable advantage of a good name.

Oh! none can tell the inestimable advantage of a good name. Get it, my little friend; do all you can to get it. It will serve you well one of these days, as it did Billy Jones. It is true God looks at the heart and judges of us by it. But other people cannot see our hearts, and judge of us by what we say and do. You may try and get the approval of good people, as well as of God. "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches; and loving favor rather than silver and gold."

A BAPTIST SCHOOL INCIDENT.—At a meeting in Exeter Hall, London, where there was a vast number of Sabbath school children assembled, a clergyman arose on the platform and told them of two bad little boys whom he had once known, and of a good little girl whom he afterwards learned to know. This little girl had been to Sabbath school, where she had learned to do some good every day. Seeing two little boys quarrelling, she went up to them, told them how wickedly they were acting, made them desist from quarrelling, and, in the end, induced them to attend Sunday school. These boys were Jim and Tom. Now, children,

said the gentleman, would you like to see Jim?

All shouted with one voice, Yes! yes! Jim, get up," said the gentleman, looking over to another part of the stage. A reverend looking missionary rose and looked smilingly upon the children.

Now would you like to see Tom?

Yes! yes! resounded through all the house.

Well look at me—I am Tom, and I too have been a missionary for many years. Now would you like to see little Mary Wood?

The response was even more loud and earnest than before! Yes.

Well, do you see that lady over there in the blue silk bonnet—that is little Mary Wood, and she is my wife.

I WISH AND I WILL.

I wish I could play on the piano as well as Miss Hallett, said Ellen Rose.

Well—you will, when you have had as many years' practice, was the reply.

O, I mean now without waiting so long.

I wonder if wishing will make her a good player, thought I. If wishing were enough, most men would be great.

I wish I knew as much as you do, Miss Emily, said the same young lady.

So you may, if you will study and improve your time.

I wish I knew as much now.

Knowledge does not come into your head off its own accord, Miss Ellen; you have to put it there by efforts of your own.

I wish I knew my lessons.

Sh! down and study them, and you will soon have your wish.

I do not feel in the humor of studying; I'd like to know them without.

I wish, must be a great help to you, you say it so often. If I could discover the magic, I would use it myself; but it must be invisible to all but yourself, for I cannot see that you accomplish a great deal by it after all.

Now you are laughing at me. It does not do me any good I suppose; but it is so easy to say it, and I do really wish what I say.

No doubt you do, if you could get it without any trouble. I wish, is a lazy friend of ours; he isn't any profit to you. Suppose you turn him off and take instead, "I will."

My word for it, you will find that he helps you more than the other. He is the very soul of industry; and he accomplishes more in an hour than "I wish" does in a lifetime.

Say, I will learn my lessons, and there will be no occasion for "I wish I knew them."

You will cut the acquaintance of your old friend when you have tried the new one, I am sure.

Ellen laughed. "Well," she said, "I don't like to dissolve old friendships; but I will try your advice, that is if I can remember; but "I wish," is easier to say than "I will," is to do.

Her resolution is good: let us follow it. "I will," is the brave word that conquers all difficulties.

THOMAS B. MACAULAY.—Two unpublished letters of Hannah More, in which the boy who became historian and statesman, is most interestingly described, have been produced and it is truly said, there never was a better instance of the truth that the child is father to the man, and it is curious to observe how the mind of the little Macaulay is full of exactly the subjects on which the grown man was never weary of laboring, and on which his fame rests. While the boy is staying at Harley Wood, Hannah More writes thus to his father:—

The quantity of reading that Tom has poured in and the quantity of writing he has poured out is astonishing. It is in vain I have tried to make him subscribe to Sir Henry Savile's notion that the poets are the best writers next to those who write in prose. We have poetry for breakfast, dinner and supper.

I sometimes fancy I observe a daily progress in the growth of his mental powers. His fine promise of mind expands more and more, and what is extraordinary, he has as much accuracy in his expression as spirit and vivacity in his imagination.

Like, too, that he takes a lively interest in all passing events, and that the child is still preserved; I like to see him as boyish as he is studious, and that he is as much amused with making a jest of butter as a poem. Though loquacious he is very docile; and I don't remember a single instance in which he has persisted in doing anything when he saw we did not approve of it. Several men of sense and learning have been struck with the union of gaiety and rationality in his conversation. Sometimes we converse in ballad rhymes, sometimes in Johnsonian sesquipedalians; at tea we descend to riddles and charades. He rises early, walks an hour or two before breakfast, generally composing verses. A new poem is produced, less incorrect than its predecessors—it is an excellent satire on radical reform, under the title of Ciolepol and the Quack Doctor.

It is really good; I am glad to see that they are thrown away as soon as they have been once read, and he thinks so more about them. He has very quick perception of the beautiful and the defective in composition.

A CONFIDING GENTLEMAN.—The Mobile Tribune relates the following:—An old-fashioned, innocent looking countryman, some 50 years of age, wearing plain country clothes, and who says he lives in the back-woods and seldom comes to town, called on officer Fuller yesterday morning with a statement something like the following: He had come to the city on a little business, and had about \$300 in bill on some of the city banks, which he wanted to change for gold, but never having been in a bank, he neither knew where to find it nor how to proceed to get it when found. Happening to meet a good looking, well-dressed man he inquired where the bank was, telling him for what purpose he wanted to find it. The man proposed to go and show him the bank; and as they walked on together he seemed so kind the old man asked him to take the money and change it for him, which he quite obligingly consented to do, and took it. When they came in front of the Battle House he told the old man that was the bank, and to wait a minute and he would step in and get the gold for him. The old man waited, and as he did not return, stepped in at about the end of an hour to look for him, and not finding him, inquired and learned that he was at the Battle House instead of a Bank.

STEAM ENGINE TRIAL.—At Charlestown on Wednesday, a steam fire engine called the "Greyhound" built by the Portland Company's Works, at Portland Me., was exhibited and tested in the presence of the Charlestown and Roxbury Committees of the Fire Departments. The engine was just five minutes in firing up with water from the hydrant, and it then played a stream of 190 feet of hose and 1 1/2 inch nozzle. Hose 100 feet in length, and a nozzle 1 1/2 inch was tried and a steady stream of 270 feet was thrown. On each trial the hose burst. The "Greyhound" is a highly finished engine, weighs only 4000 pounds and can be drawn by hand. [Boston Herald.]

To show the power of this machine and form some idea of the enormous pressure upon the water while playing the 270 feet, two hosemen who were near when the hose burst, were knocked down and the surrounding buildings suffered to the extent of \$25 from broken glass and sash. This steam fire engine has never yet been able to show her full power on account of the weakness of the hose furnished. All any hose has been found to stand, was 210 lbs. per square inch, whereas her builder is not satisfied with less than 300 lbs. water pressure per square inch. [Portland Argus.]

A seaman, named Daniel Chase, was lost overboard from the steamer Eastern City on Tuesday last, while on her passage from Eastport to this port. The steamer was immediately stopped and the body picked up, but life was extinct, the unfortunate man having come under the paddles, which struck him on the back of the neck, thus depriving him of life. He belonged to Massachusetts. [New Brunswick.]

A physician of an acrimonious disposition who had a thorough hatred of lawyers, was in company with a barrister, and in the course of conversation, reproached the profession of the latter with the use of phrases utterly unintelligible. "For example," said he, "I never could understand what our lawyers mean by docking an entail. That is very likely, answered the lawyer; but I will explain it to you. It is doing what you doctors rarely consent to suffering a recovery."

The new constitution of Virginia made all the State officers elective by the people and, of course, many good fellows would be chosen without much qualification for their respective offices. Among these were Sheriff H. of—county, who made himself famous for the notoriety of his returns upon processes placed in his hands. On one occasion he tracked a fellow, for whom he had a subpoena to a room where there was gambling going on and being unable to get in, and not being perfectly certain that the person was in the room, he made the following return:—"Not found as I know on."

A clerk in an adjoining county, who is also a good fellow, employed a good deputy to make up the minutes for him, but, desiring to show off a little, he concluded to read them himself. He did very well till he came to a place where the writ of *Alias Capias* was mentioned, when, turning to his astonished deputy, "Elias Capias," says he, "there is no such man in the county."

The Halifax Journal says that the Welsford and Parker Monument will be completed at an early day.

LATER FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.—The Alta California of the 20th ult. contains the following news from China and Japan:—

The Government of Japan has issued a notification that after the end of March next no passports will be given to the ships sailing with coolies to Havana. All the vessels lying at that port are endeavoring to get away before the announcement is brought in force.

There is a long letter to be found under the heading Correspondence, which has been addressed to the Herald, wherein it states that the Chinese Government are running directly in the face of the American treaty by expelling from the Tientsin district, two men whose only offence was being engaged in distributing religious books gratis.

A similar breach of faith has been committed at Amoy also, where one of the native elders has had two affidavits brought against him, ostensibly on other pretexts, but really on account of his Christianity.

The accounts which have reached us from Amoy detail atrocities that bid fair to rival the worst days of Inquisition. The broken and agents engaged in the coolie traffic are subjected to the most terrible retribution at the hands of the Chinese authorities. Crucifixes, headings, and mutilations form a category of punishments inflicted on these unfortunate individuals which would put to the blush the most refined manipulator in the Inquisition.

The accounts received from Japan are very unfavorable. Our relations with that promising country are carried on by a system at once disheartening and pernicious. There has been a murder committed at Yeddo, and suspicion points its finger at the Japanese officials, but evidence cannot be brought forward to prove it.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—A despatch dated at Southampton, April 21, says: "Captain John Vine Hall, who was yesterday appointed by the Directors to the command of the Great Eastern, in the place of the lamented Captain Harrison, will enter upon the responsible duties of his office on Wednesday next. The work of fitting out the big ship, and fully equipping her for sea, is progressing rapidly. During the late long and inclement winter very few persons have visited the ship, but as the season opens the number of visitors is now daily on the increase."

In referring to the contemplated beaching of the great ship at Jersey, for the purpose of cleaning her bottom, which is reported to be very foul, the Halifax Journal says that "the best plan would be to postpone this cleaning operation until the ship reaches this side of the water, when she might profitably proceed to the Bay of Fundy for that purpose."

This is no doubt a good suggestion, all no finer place could be found than in our harbour. As the tides rise to the height of thirty feet and upwards, and ample room is afforded for a vessel of the size of the Great Eastern to lie in a level position on soft bottom, the managers of this ponderous vessel could not do better than adopt the suggestion of our Halifax contemporary. There is ample water in the harbour of St. John to float this magnificent ship, and there would consequently be no risk incurred in sending her in this direction.

A SALEM VESSEL SEIZED AS A SLAVER.—By the brig Wm. M. Dodge, Capt. Thompson, which arrived at this port on Wednesday from the west coast of Africa, information was received that the brig George W. Jones of Salem, Capt. Sparks, was seized Feb. 15, at the entrance of the Rio Pongo, Africa, by an officer from the British frigate Argonaut, on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade. The brig was taken possession of by the second Lieutenant of the Argonaut, who took her out to the frigate ten miles at sea. The brig was half loaded at the time with hides and ground nuts. The hides were off and men at work in the hold. Her papers were shown to the Lieutenant, who declared them to be fraudulent, and who against the remonstrance of the mate, who had charge at the time, the captain being ashore, got underway and beat out to the frigate. The British Commodore, when he saw her papers sent her back to her berth in the river.

Captain Sparks, who commanded the G. W. Jones, is an old trader on the coast of Africa, and is well known and highly respected in Salem. His vessel was detained ten days in the river by the interference of the British. The Commodore appeared much annoyed by the proceedings of his subordinates, and proceeded to Fernando Po, to explain the circumstances to the American Commodore, and to offer such compensation to the brig as might be required. Capt. Thompson's vessel was closely watched while taking in palm oil, and a boat was sent alongside to keep a sharp lookout after the casks taken on board, the officer in charge being apprehensive that they contained water instead of oil.—[Boston Courier.]

The Committee of Executive Council has been sitting in this City for some days past adjudicating upon the claims made by the Railway Contractors for extra work. The Honorable members appear to address themselves to the investigation with commendable real, and attention, and we have no doubt, substantial and impartial justice will be accorded to all parties interested in this vexed question. We learn that a resolution has been adopted not to issue the five cents postage stamps with the male head impression. —[Courier.]

John Morrissey denies in the New York Herald that he cut the ropes at the close of the late contest between Sayers and Heenan. He says the ropes were not cut at all, but the stakes were pulled out so that the ropes fell to the ground.

Lawrence Johnson, Esq., of the firm of Johnson & Co., Typo Founders of Philadelphia, lately deceased, has bequeathed to the Printers' Benevolent Association \$1000; American Sunday School Union \$300; Union Benevolent Association \$1000; Temporary Home for Friendless Children \$2000; Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind \$1000; Deaf and Dumb Asylum \$1000.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—The advices from Vera Cruz are of the 6th.

The constitutional government rejects the proposed mediation.

Miramón's party has been defeated on all sides, and his money is exhausted.

Carvajal is organizing an expedition against Puebla.

It is reported that Minister McLane goes into interior for an interview with Miramón.

The French Minister has been recalled.

NEW-YORK, May 9.—Steamship Roanoke with the Japanese Embassy, is below.

FEARFUL MURDER AT EASTON, PA.—Thos. Richardson, an old and wealthy farmer, was beaten to death on Monday, near Easton, Pa., by two of his laborers. Two sons coming to his assistance were threatened, when one of them went to a house and procuring a double barreled gun, returned and shot both the murderers dead.

A CURIOSITY.—There has lately been found in Greenbush an Indian hatchet of stone firmly imbedded in the heart of a white oak tree. The tree was perfectly sound and nothing was noticeable indicating that such a thing was imbedded therein, until it was struck upon by the axe. Upon examination, it was ascertained, that the hatchet stuck there when the tree had about thirty years growth, and that it remained there more than two centuries, as more than two hundred years growth of the tree was counted outside of where the hatchet lay.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

St. Joseph, May 7.—The Pony Express arrived here last night, in nine days and four hours.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—Steamer Cortez arrived from Panama on the 25th, with passengers who left New York March 30.

Emigration has again commenced from China. The ship Flying Mist, from Hong Kong, brought 470 passengers, and the ship James Browne is daily expected with as many more.

It is estimated that \$35,000 in drafts were transmitted eastward by this pony express, which may reach their destination and be presented for payment twelve days before the steamer having the treasure to meet them arrives at New York.

Telegraphic despatches from Carson Valley to parties interested state that the Indians between Salt Lake and Carson Valley have stolen 30 horses belonging to the pony express. A new supply of horses will be sent from Sacramento.

The Washoe silver mines continue to absorb public consideration. It is estimated that 7000 people have gone thither.

A bill has passed the Legislature appropriating \$5000 to provide wells in the Colorado district.

STEEL BELLS.

The Pastor of Carleton Presbyterian Church acknowledges the receipt of a handsome donation from a friend, a gentleman in England, which has in part enabled those interested in the welfare of the Church to purchase what was much desiderated, viz: a Bell to notify the hour of attendance on Sabbath and week evening services, and Sabbath School.

The Bell is of cast steel manufacture, cast by Messrs. Naylor, Vickers & Co., Sheffield, England, and furnished with yoke, balance wheel, frame, &c., by Naylor & Co. 80 State street, Boston, weighing 8694 lbs. equal to a composition bell of 1200 lbs. was tested on Friday last, when its clear, metallic, and melodious tones were heard several miles out over the din and noise of the city.

This Bell, which is so far reaching in its peals, and well known to be superior in power of tone and quality, as also in cheapness, compared with composition bells, will doubtless be followed by many others, both in this and the adjoining Province.

A cast steel bell of the same diameter and depth of tone, will cost much less than a composition bell, because it weighs less, by about 30 to 40 per cent., and costs less by about 5 to 8 cents per lb., according to quality of composition.

An assorted stock, varying in weight from 25 lbs. to 6000 lbs., is constantly kept on hand at one of the Company's depots, 80 State street, Boston.

The bell in Carleton will be heard—when the tower of the church is properly prepared—at a distance of ten or twelve miles, and it is guaranteed to be free from liability to fracture, even in the coldest climates, as may be seen from circulars, which can be had on application at the Company's depot.—[Col. Presbyterian.]

A fire broke out at Lawrence, Mass., on Wednesday last, which consumed the steam saw and planing mill of Wilson & Allen, in which 50 persons were employed.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.—The New York Herald is mistaken in its belief that a sale of 200,000 in two days, on account of the fight for the championship, is totally unprecedented. In 1831 the London Times published a letter from Queen Caroline to her husband, written for her by William Cobbett, and over 200,000 of that day's paper were sold. In February, 1820, on the introduction of Catholic Emancipation by Mr. Peel; in March, 1831, when the Reform Bill was brought in; and in 1846, when Mr. Peel declared his intention to abolish the Corn laws, the Times, on each occasion, sold over 200,000 copies. The ordinary circulation of the Times is close upon 80,000 a day—or about double that of the New York Herald.—[Forney's Press.]

The drought here, is at this season of the year, perhaps without precedent. The grass has consequently scarcely made its appearance, the streams are rapidly falling, and fires are all around raging in the woods. In the meantime the farmers—or rather the few of them who are not following the tail of their log-driving in the woods—are getting a first-rate season for sowing their seeds. We have at present the vegetation of April coupled with the climate of mid summer.—[Frederickton Chronicle.]

STENOGRAPHY ACQUIRED IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.—Any person desirous of learning shorthand in an incredible short space of time, can do so by procuring Gray's Stenographic Chart. His system is an abbreviation of no less than one-eighth of common writing, and is practised by more reporters than any system now in use. After acquiring it all that is necessary to report a speech or sermon is practice. Price of Chart, with full instructions, one dollar; ten copies for five dollars. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Address James B. Quinn, Agent, Monticello, Sullivan county, New York. Any newspaper giving the above with this paragraph one insertion among the reading matter, will be entitled to a copy.

A REMARKABLE SUICIDE.—The son of Thos. Addis Emmitt, of New York, who committed suicide, was at the time in bed with his brother. He came into the bedroom just as his brother was getting into bed; he wound his watch, placed it under his pillow, undressed himself, and got into bed; in about two minutes afterwards, his brother, who had fallen into a dose, was startled by the report of a pistol; he jumped out of bed and called for assistance, and, on turning on the gas, found deceased lying on the bed with a pistol in his right hand, the muzzle resting against his head, and the blood streaming down his face; Dr. Wooster was called in, but deceased expired almost instantly.—[Boston Atlas & Bee.]

The first land of the Prince of Wales will see in America is to be Newfoundland, as his fleet is to make for St. John's direct from England. This is the first American land ever visited by English ships, the Cabots, then in the service of Henry VII., discovering it 1496. It is believed, however, that the island was known to the Portuguese much earlier than the date of the English discovery of it.—[Morning Globe.]

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, MAY 16, 1860.

We understand that Mr. Osborn, Mr. Thompson, and the Canadian Railway Contractors, are expected to arrive here on Friday next; and we sincerely trust, that arrangements will be entered into for resuming the works on the Railway at an early day.

A FIRE took place on Sunday last about noon, while a majority of the inhabitants were attending Divine service in the various places of worship; flames were discovered issuing from the roof of the building owned and occupied by Cornelius Caine; the alarm was given immediately, and to their credit be it recorded, the engines were early on the spot, and did good service. The roof was destroyed and the house much damaged. This is the second time within a few months that the same building caught fire. On the former occasion, the roof was burned, and had been rebuilt, the chimney was new, and the origin of the fire is unknown. The day was warm, everything around like tinder from the long spell of dry weather. We understand the house was insured for £75, about half its value; and the owner, an honest and industrious poor man, has been deprived of that shelter which occupied years of hard toil to purchase. It is supposed that a spark from the chimney lodged in the garret, and the roof inside being dry, caught immediately.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW for April has been received from Messrs. L. Scott & Co. of New York. The articles are written with great ability, but the religious views of this Quarterly are so heterodox, as to render it unsafe to place in the hands of those who cannot "give a reason for the hope that is in them." The German school of Philosophers appears to be the standard for its writers. Contents of the present number:—Vedie Religion; Manin and Venice in 1848-9; The Ethics of War; Plutarch and his Times; Austria, and the Government of Hungary; Parliamentary Reform; The Dangers and the Safeguards; Japan; Darwin on the Origin of Species. Contemporary Literature.

A LECTURE will be delivered this evening (Wednesday 16th) in the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Mr. Wiggins, on the following subject:—"The demand for a higher order of Truth, adapted to the existing state of the public mind." The Lecture will begin at 7 o'clock precisely.

ACCIDENTS TO STEAMERS.—The Eastern City, on her trip to Boston on Friday last, when twenty miles from Portland, broke her shaft, and will not leave Boston until the 21st inst. There will consequently be but one steamer from Boston this week—the Admiral on Friday.

The steamer Emperor had the upper portion of one of her paddle boxes staved in by a large ship which was going into her berth on Friday last. The injury was, however, soon repaired.

For several days the atmosphere has been filled with smoke from extensive fires in the woods, which appear to be on fire in all directions. The smoke is as oppressive as in July. Rain is much needed now—and from present appearances we shall have it soon. It is required not solely for extinguishing of fires, but for the good of the husbandman who has committed seed to the ground, little or no rain having fallen since the opening of Spring—a circumstance unparalleled during our remembrance.—Although this drought may retard the growth of things sown on high grounds, we anticipate no great evil from it, as it affords a fair opportunity of cultivating other grounds not only by a more extended use of the plough and harrow, but gives time for a top-dressing of such grass fields as might stand in equal need of such dressing.

The letter of "HONESTAS" is received.

The contract for the running of the daily mail stage between St. Stephen and Magalloway has been purchased from Mr. Boone by Messrs E. A. Berry and Jas. A. Pike. Mr. Pike has also become associated with Mr. Berry in the proprietorship of that part of the Air-Line between here and Bedlington. Under the new management passengers and mails will be transported with the usual expedition.

The Montreal Pilot states that Parliament will re-assemble to receive the Prince of Wales, and to present him with an address.—[Morning News.]

We hope for the honor and credit of New Brunswick that our Legislature will do likewise. The Government should act promptly in this matter, and thus redeem the credit of our local Province, which was so much tarnished by the hasty action of the Legislature at its last session in connection with the contemplated visit of the Prince.—[New Brunswick.]

The steamer Lady Head is again to be placed on the route to Quebec and Pictou, and the Arabia is to run between Quebec and Shediac.

RETURNS OF KIDNAPPED COLORED BOYS: The Steamship Jamestown, Capt. Skinner, which arrived at New York on Sunday last, from Richmond, Va., brought on the two colored boys who were offered for sale in Hampton Roads by Capt. Brayley, of the British schooner Alice Rogers. They were given in charge of the British Consul on Monday.

FIRE.—A fire broke out last night about 12 o'clock, in the Turning establishment of Mr. Myers, Waterloo street, which consumed the building, with all its contents. The flames extended to the Blacksmith shop of Mr. Lawson, and the Coach Factory owned by H. Sayers, which were also destroyed. The factory of Mr. Myers, through the strenuous exertions of the firemen, sustained but little injury.

We understand that Sayers had only £350 insurance on his stock. His loss must be very heavy.

Too much credit cannot be awarded to the Fire Department for their efforts in the extinguishing of the devouring element.—[New Brunswick.]

COAL BANK ON FIRE.—A coal bank, belonging to Alfred Patterson, near the residence of General Beeson, in North Union Fayette county Penn., is at present time on fire, and has been for about six weeks. It caught from a fire kindled by some young men, which they failed fully to extinguish when leaving the bank. Catching a prop, it communicated with the coal, and spread till it now covers a large space. All attempts to extinguish the fire have thus far proved abortive, and the result may be similar to that of a burning mountain in the same State where a hill of coal has been burning for years, and continues to burn without any probability of being extinguished.

BURGLARY.—The house of Mr. John McArthur was entered by some rascals on Thursday, who abstracted a quantity of clothing and other articles; they have been discovered and arrested. Persons cannot be too careful in securing locking the outer doors of their premises before retiring for the night, as we have every reason to believe that there are some notorious burglars now prowling about the City, and only waiting a favorable opportunity to practice their nefarious calling.—[Globe.]

A Machias paper states that fires were burning in every direction last week. A vast amount of valuable timber and woodland growth was destroyed.

DEATH OF A PRIEST.—The Telegraph bro't word that the Rev. Mr. McKeagney, who has been for several years stationed in Madawaska, died on Wednesday morning. He was unwell for several months past.—[Freeman.]

On Thursday, between 12 and one o'clock the roof of the Small Fox Hospital took fire from a spark. The fire was extinguished before very much mischief was done, by the Keeper, who got ladders from the barracks and had water taken up in buckets, and the fire put out before any engine reached the place. Two holes were burned through the roof.

CARRIED OVER NIAGARA.—A son of the late Dr. Macklem, of Chippewa, C. W., fell into the river on Monday, and was carried over Niagara Falls.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—20 CHILDREN DROWNED.—Augusta May 7. A report has been received from Camden, S. C., stating that 20 boys and girls were drowned on Saturday, while on a picnic fishing party. The whole party were in a boat in the middle of Boykin's Mill pond, near Camden, when the boat suddenly sunk. The water was drawn off from the pond, and 19 bodies were recovered.

SHARRER.

At Fredericton, on the 8th inst. by the Rev. T. M. Albrighton, Mr. Thomas H. Hogg, of the "Reporter" Office, to Jane Morley, second daughter of Mr. J. Wyard of Kent, England.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. Geo. Armstrong, Mr. Thomas M. Robinson, to Frances, daughter of P. Clinch, Esq., St. George.

On the 8th inst., Nancy, wife of M. Thomas Welch, aged 82 years.

On the 10th inst., Henry, third son of the late George Swift, aged 26 years.

On the 7th inst., at his residence in Burton, Sunbury, after a short but painful illness, Charles F. Street, Esq., aged 76 years.

At Head Harbor Lighthouse, on the 5th inst., Mr. Wm. J. Snell, keeper of the Light aged 32 years, universally and deservedly respected.

JOHN F. STEVENSON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

Office and Lodgings in the building lately occupied as the Union store. [May 15]

DENTAL NOTICE!

DR. R. B. PATTERSON, DENTIST, Has taken rooms at Bradford's Hotel, where he will remain for a few days and will be happy to attend to all who may require operations on the TEETH.

He will visit the Town of St. George about the 14th instants. [May 1860.]

Assessor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned Assessor of Rates and Taxes for the Parish of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, will receive, until the 9th day of June next, statements in writing from all who are liable to be assessed for the current year in the Parish of St. Andrews of the real and personal properties and incomes they possess.

THOS. T. ODELL, HENRY HITCHINGS, JOHN LOCHARY, Assessors. St. Andrews, May 9th 1860.

TO LET.

THAT well finished and pleasantly situated Cottage, at present occupied by H. H. Hatch, Esq. Application given 1st May. Apply to D. GREEN.

JUST RECEIVED,

2 Q. R. casks Pale SHERIDY, 2 Q. R. casks Superior Port, 2 Q. R. casks Campbellton Whiskey, 2 Hids. Martell's Dark Brandy.

ALSO, Superior London, Copal, and other Varnishes in cases.

SLASON & TAINSFORD.

To Let.

THAT two story House, near the Railway Depot, with the garden attached—at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Wren. For terms apply to E. R. WREN.

Pilots. Pilots. Pilots.

NOTICE is hereby given to Merchants, Ship-masters, and all interested, that the Pilot Boat "TORMENTORY" will cruise on the regular Pilot ground from this date, under the Regulations. Dated 23d March, 1860.

WM. CLINE, JOS. BOYD, ED. CLINE, CHAS. CLINE, & F. CLINE.

Clear & Mess.

12 Bbls Heavy Mess and For sale low, April 9.

Notice.

THE Stockholders of the C Bank, will meet at their on Monday the 7th day of May in elect Directors, and take into business as may suit before them. C. W. WARDH C. C. Bank, April 9, 1860.

THE PECULIAR ARRANGEMENT.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF 8 CONFER facilities and privilege holders which, it is believed obtained from any Assurance. FARMER FROM RESTRICTIONS now being issued are unusually free from commonly imposed by a and confer important privileges. Non payment of Premiums—1 Limits of Residence and Occupancy—Naval Service, &c., and almost complete protection against SICKNESS AND TERMINANCE—now of Twenty One Years' stand most extensive and successful. I thus possess an element of safety not contained in smaller last. RISK OF PAID INSURANCE—It is wholly exempt from the Lib ship, and the Sum Assured area. PROVE SUFFICIENT—A Share of ed equity to every Policy-holder standing. The preceding annua applied so as to reduce the present Policy.

HAIR CREDIT SYSTEM.—Polic upwards may be effected and let to only 1/2 of the Premiums now being issued on the other. VOLUNTEER CORPS.—The Assu without extra payment, to ser Corps within Great Britain and Pass &c. War.

THERE IS A SPECIAL AD in seeking for the approaching of the 21st ANNUAL BALANCE. For particulars in Points with time best. A question will be received until.

HEAD OFFICE FOR NEW I.

74, Saint John Street, 8 LOCAL DIRECTOR Francis Ferguson, Esq. (Hon.) Rev. W. Donald, A. M., W. H. Abernethy, Esq., Medical Officer—James Wallis. SAMUEL D. J. R. S. April 11—nm Agent for.

MRS. WINS.

An experienced Nurse and I present to the attention of SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEething which greatly facilitates the ing, by soothing the gums, reducing inflammation, and allaying ALL PAIN action and it.

SURE TO REGULATE THE Depend upon it, mothers, it cures colic, &c. RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOU. We have put up and sold the ten years' and can say, in TESTIMONY of it, what we have seen of any other.

NEVER HAS IN A SINGLE TO EFFECT, a timely used. We know a dissatisfaction by any one who cures will be delighted with and speak in terms of commendation effects and medical virtues, in what we have known experience, AND PLEADGE OF TRUTH FOR THE FULL WHAT WE HERE DEFEND. In every instance where the infant is in pain and exhaustion, relief will be given in ten or twenty minutes after the remedy.

This valuable preparation is of one of the EXPERIENCE FULL NURSES in New England used with NEVER FAIL in

THOUSANDS OF CA It not only relieves the child invigorates the stomach and acidity, and gives tone and energy system. It will almost instantly BRING IN THE BOWELS AND overcome which, if not relieved, end in believe it the best remedy in

all cases of dysentery and DIARRHEA, whether it arises from cold or other cause. We would say to who has a child suffering from a going complaint—do not let you the Proprietors of others, stand by your suffering child, and the relief sure—yes, absolutely sure—to this medicine, if timely used. For using will accompany None genuine unless the facsimile picture, New York, is put on the Sold by Druggists throughout Principal Office, 113 Cedar Street Price only 25 cents per Bottle For sale by Donald Clark

Wanted.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN, for Lodging in a private house, Top rooms required. Attached. April 11. Apply

BOARDS.

A Few respectable Boarders, with comfortable accom Subscribers, in a pleasant par Charges moderate. April 2, 1860. M. S.

