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Evans sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1857.

[Vol. 42]

WEST INDIES.

We have news from the West Indies dated at Kingston, Jamaica; St. Vincent, Barbadoes, and St. Thomas on the 27th ult., and at Bermuda on the 16th inst. The reports from Jamaica represent the weather as exceedingly propitious for the growing crops, the island having been visited with rain in abundance. The weather had occasioned considerable sickness. Governor Darling was well received by the people. The Kingston sugar market had greatly declined. Sales are quoted at 27s. to 30s. 3d. per 100 lbs., and some had been made at 26s. 6d. Mr. Gyre was expected to resume the government of St. Vincent. The export of arrowroot from St. Vincent had reached 6,745 barrels. The Trinidadians were exulting over handsome returns from their estates for the season just ended. The discovery of considerable seams of coal is confirmed; 5,228 barrels of sugar, 21,171 puncheons and 356 tierces molasses had been exported to 7th of August. The British ship of war Brunswick arrived at Barbadoes on the 17th of August, and sailed on the 19th for Georgetown. There is nothing of importance from Bermuda or St. Thomas. —[N. Y. Herald.]

In Demerara an outrage at Georgetown had been committed on Governor Wodehouse and Mrs. Wodehouse at the moment of their embarkation for England. A mob of men, women and children, lined the streets and saluted the whole party with stones, plaitain stalks, sticks, and other missiles, clean and unclean. The Governor was struck and Mrs. Wodehouse received a severe blow on the head from a stone. The Bishop and Chief Justice, Lieut. Colonel Goodman and other officers, and the Government Secretary received blows, more or less serious, and equally ignominious. The disgraceful conduct pursued by His Excellency's party even when it had taken the boat for the steamer, and while on the water, they were assailed with offal and filth from the shambles. Governor Wodehouse will long remember Georgetown.

JAMAICA.—Rev. Joseph Williams, Rector of Portland, had risen the question whether persons not in the habit of receiving the Lord's Supper could be legally qualified as Church Warden, under a law requiring those officers to be Members of the Church of England. Two persons had been elected, who claimed to have a right to the Office, because they had been duly baptized. Mr. Williams objected, that they must be communicants. The question had been referred to the District Court, but had not been determined.

The schooner "Endeavor" of Kingston, Durant, master, had been attacked by the Indians off San Domingo, the captain and cook murdered. The rest of the crew escaped in the Indians' boat. It is said the Indians were themselves afterwards massacred by another tribe in retaliation for Captain Durant's death. The murderers set fire to the "Endeavor."

We learn from Matanzas, Sept. 23, that sugar and molasses were nominal, freights dull. The present month has been very bad there in regard to yellow fever; on the 14th Capt. Lovell of brig Gov. Brock, of Portland, died. All vessels in port have suffered from loss of men, and generally the disease is very fatal with the population as well in the bay.

Robbery.

One of the lady passengers on board the steamer Adelaide, which arrived in this city on Friday last from Eastport, had her trunk unlocked sometime during the trip, and some of her most valuable clothing stolen therefrom, together with considerable jewelry—mostly presents. We think that provision should be made to have passengers' baggage given in charge of some one appointed for that purpose, to see that it is unharmed, and to become responsible for any losses or injuries that may occur through carelessness or neglect. —[State of Maine.]

Another distressing calamity by which five persons, three men and two young ladies, lost their lives, is announced. On Tuesday morning, 15th inst., Capt. Thurlow, started in an open boat from N. W. Harbor of Deer Island in Hancock county, to return to his home on Crotch Island. He was accompanied by his daughter and by two grand-daughters, (Sarah and Helen Jordan,) and also by Capt. E. Beal, of Ellsworth. The daughter and Sarah were young ladies, and Helen about 12 years of age. At Burrill Point, they took on board two strangers who were visiting the Island, and who are supposed to have belonged in New York. During the passage a squall struck and capsized the boat, and all the persons on board were drowned, with the exception of Capt. Beal and the little girl Helen, who were picked up after being in the water two hours and a half, by the schooner Spartan. Capt. Thurlow supported his daughter and clung to the boat for an hour and a half, but finally became exhausted and sank with her arms around his neck. —[Ib.]

A Merited Testimonial.

The employees of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad Company have procured an elegant service of silver, at a cost of upwards of \$200, to be presented to G. G. Waterhouse, Esq., the late Passenger-Conductor on that road. The service consists of an elegant silver pitcher and two goblets. On the pitcher is the following inscription:—"Presented by the Employees of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad Co., to G. G. Waterhouse, late Passenger-Conductor, as a token of respect and esteem, Sept. 25, 1857." The purchase is made by the contribution of nearly one hundred individuals connected with the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad in various capacities, from the Superintendent downwards.

Dangerous Encounter with a Bear.

We regret exceedingly to have learned that Mr. James Tweedy of Williamstown, and his son were seriously injured in an encounter with a Bear on the night of Tuesday last. It appears that on the night previous, the Bear had killed a Sheep belonging to Mr. T. ate a portion of it and left the remainder in the field. Near this place, behind the fence, John, son of Mr. T. concealed himself, with a loaded gun, waiting for the Bear to come up and attempt to finish the Sheep, when he might have an opportunity of firing at him. The night was very dark, and quite unexpectedly the Bear, a huge monster as the sequel will show, approached from the other side, reared himself up and was looking down over the fence upon him which as soon as he espied, he thrust the muzzle of the gun into his mouth and fired, the bear tumbled over, to all appearance dead, he had blown the front part of his upper jaw entirely away. He then returned to the House reloaded his gun, and his father came out with him to assist in taking in what they considered a dead Bear. But as they approached the Fence they saw him making away as fast as he was able, and when about 30 yards from them, the young man fired again; but this shot had no other effect than to enrage the Bear which immediately turned about, foaming with rage rushed upon them in a moment, struck Mr. Tweedy to the ground, threw his huge carcass upon him; tore him most dreadfully and would have killed him only for his son who thrust at him with a sharp weapon. The Bear then left Mr. T. and rushed upon his son, the first blow he struck him broke or dislocated his arm, and was about making a finish of him when Mr. T. struggled to rise, and picking up the gun which lay on the ground, broke it to pieces on the Bear, when he again left the son whom he had at this time terribly mangled, and rushed again at Mr. T., struck him senseless to the ground, tore him with his claws, bit him with his teeth, but luckily for him the front part of the upper jaw had been carried away with the shot which prevented him doing that mischief with his teeth, which he otherwise would, the teeth of the under jaw only taking effect. Miss Tweedy hearing the noise from within, ran out and seeing the dangerous position of Father and Brother picked up a large hardwood mallet about 3 feet long which lay near the door, and laid on the Bear's head with it till she released her father. He then rushed at her, tore her clothes to ribbons, knocked her down but she managed to extricate herself, without receiving any particular injury, and continued the assault, dealing most unmerciful blows on his head, beating him right and left, till he was glad to stagger off to a short distance from the scene of conflict and die. The excitement was so great that as soon as she reached the house she fainted.

Her father and brother are now receiving medical treatment from Dr. Benson. The former is terribly lacerated about the breast and otherwise badly injured—the latter has had his arm, dislocated and considerably hurt but not dangerously. The Bear is one of the largest ever seen in this quarter—He weighed about 5 cwt. Their escape from such a monster is considered almost miraculous. —[Miramichi Times.]

Destroying the Romance.

A capital story is told of a young fellow who one Sunday strolled into a village church, and during the service was electrified and gratified by the sparkle of a pair of brilliant black eyes, which were riveted upon his face. After the service, he saw the possessor of the witching orbs leave the church alone, and emboldened by her glances, he ventured to follow her, his heart aching with rapture. He saw her look behind, and fancied she evinced some emotion at recognizing him. He then quickened his pace, and she actually slackened hers, as it to let him come up to her—but we will permit the young gentleman to tell the rest in his own way:—"Noble young creature!" thought I,—"her artless and warm heart is superior to the bonds of custom."

"I reached within a stone's throw of her. She suddenly halted, and turned her face towards me. My heart swelled to bursting. I reached the spot where she stood. She began to speak, and I took off my hat, as if doing reverence to an angel."

"Are you a pedlar?"

"No, my dear girl; that is not my occupation."

"Well, I don't know," continued she, not very bashfully, and eyeing me very sternly—"I thought, when I saw you in the meeting-house, that you looked like the pedlar who passed off a pewter half-dollar on me about three weeks ago, and so I was determined to keep an eye on you. Brother John has got home, now, and he says if he catches the feller, he'll wring his neck for him; and I ain't sure but you're the good-for-nothing rascal, after all!"

THE NEW BRUNSWICK COPPER MINES.

(From the *Carleton Sentinel*.)

The New Brunswick Mining Company are proceeding with their operations at the Copper Mines, under the management of Wm. Stevens, Esq., with vigor, and the result thus far has, we understand, been highly satisfactory. One of the English proprietors, who recently visited the mines, has, we learn, expressed himself decidedly to this effect:—"We spent a few hours very pleasantly, a short time since, on the Company's grounds, under the attentive direction of Mr. John Stephens, the obliging clerk, examining into and endeavoring to understand, as far as possible, the various operations connected with the mining, raising and preparing of the ore. The mines are about five miles below Woodstock, a short distance from the highway, on Bull's Creek, a stream which offers excellent facilities for preparing the machinery, &c."

As yet, the works completed are but preparatory to the achievement of the main object; as, satisfied of the value and extent of the ore, the Company have made all the necessary preparations, in the way of erections, machinery, &c., in the most thorough and permanent manner, and have now entered upon their work of mining in good earnest. The shaft in which the excavation was being made at the time we have alluded to, had reached the depth of 90 feet beneath the surface. The entrance to this shaft was by a drift, or tunnel, 140 feet in length. (We may here mention that the term *shaft* is applied to vertical excavations, that of *drift*, to horizontal ones.) In this instance, a drift following the *twist*, or metalliferous rock, had been made into the side-hill, a distance of 140 feet, where it entered an unproductive formation: here the shaft was sunk, and from this shaft other drifts will be excavated, in order to reach the lode, supposed to be very near the south side of the shaft.

The excavations are made by blasting for which purpose large quantities of gunpowder are used. The metal, as well as the waste, is raised from the shaft in buckets by means of a horse wheel.

Those visitors who, like ourselves, are curious enough to desire it, may take passage in the said bucket, and pay a visit to the deep, rocky profund. The lode, or ore, is taken from the excavations to a suitable place, where it is broken into small pieces, after which it passes into the crusher, a curious and most effective piece of machinery, worked by a powerful water-wheel, where it is most thoroughly smashed; thence passing through various sieves, troughs, &c., it becomes finally, by the action of water, cleansed from all earthly particles, and assumes a state for exportation and the smelting furnace.

The manufacture of copper is an interesting and important subject, as it is a metal which has long and extensively entered into the conveniences and necessities of society and the arts. We therefore regard this attempt of the New Brunswick Mining Company as a very interesting feature of the present history of our country: it is one which, if it succeeds to that extent of which the Company now have reasonable hopes, it must conduce very materially to the advancement of this portion of New Brunswick. The copper here found is the "sulphuret."

FATAL AFFRAY AT PICTOU.—The mate, and one of the crew of the American brig Monica, Capt. Handr., quarrelled in consequence of the man not doing sufficient work. The mate kicked the seaman, when the latter drew his knife to defend himself. The capt. interceded on behalf of the man, but too late to prevent a stab from the knife. The drunkenness and quarrelling of another seaman prevented due attention being given to the mate's wound, and the consequence was, when brought ashore, he soon expired, having literally bled to death—the blood (says the Pictou Chronicle) having all apparently left his body before surgical aid was procured. The murderer and the drunken sei-

lor were both in goal. Deceased's name was Spooner; he was from New Bedford.

Progress of Canada.

We published recently a synopsis of the census tables of 1851, accompanied by an estimate of the increase of population since that census was prepared. This estimate is based upon returns sent in from Upper Canada Municipalities in 1856 and 1857 to the Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics. In Lower Canada we believe some such returns were sent in 1856 and one-seventeenth added for the increase of the past year, which is perhaps too large an addition, since the previously established rate of increase has been about 4 per cent. or 1-25th, per annum. Making this deduction, however, there is much cause for congratulation in the approximate estimates thus arrived at, based in part upon authentic returns and in part on careful calculations. The population of Canada may be safely stated at almost, if not quite, two millions and a half. When it is remembered that in 1848 the population of the United Provinces was about 1,500,000, the rate of increase in 10 yrs. is indeed something to boast of. Two-thirds added to the population of a country with such variety of soil and climate in that time is, we believe, without precedent. The increase of the United States during the 10 years ending 1850 was 35 per cent.; that of Upper Canada during the 10 years from 1841 to 1851 10 1/2 per cent. and now for the whole province since 1848 it is 65 to 70 per cent. or nearly double the rate of increase of the United States. The third of a century is generally reckoned as a generation. During that period the population of Canada has increased from 582,000 to 2,500,000, or more than twice doubled itself. In fact our population doubles itself in rather less than 15 years. If that ratio of increase be continued, Canada will have at the beginning of the next century 20,000,000 of inhabitants. Nor is it in population alone that Canadian progress is remarkable. The splendid successes of our ocean steamers (the arrival of one of which after a passage of less than 10 days we chronicle this morning) mark the great strides of Canadian commerce, and the great Provincial Exhibition just terminated here, imperfect as it was in several respects, yet showed that both in agriculture and manufactures our day of small things and slow things had passed away and we were entering on a competition with the world. No one can stroll through the streets of this city, the commercial metropolis of the Province, seeing everywhere splendid warehouses, beautiful churches, and fine mansions in course of erection, and fail to see the marks of progress at once sent and sure. At the west and south of us long grievous accounts of commercial disaster comes to us. Montreal goes good heart and good faith and goes quietly on with her business. And the other day, when the citizens were asked to lend for exhibition, for the gratification of their fellow citizens and visitors, some of their art treasures, the display of paintings, was such as to show that with the acquisition of wealth had come the taste to spend it well. —[Montreal Gazette, Sept. 21.]

NEW MODE OF PREPARING PLASTER OF PARIS (GYPSUM) FOR CASIS.—M. Felix Abate, of Naples, has discovered a way of making Plaster of Paris hard like marble, and capable of taking a beautiful polish.—The Scientific American gives the process as follows:—"He places the plaster in a drum turning horizontally on its axis, and admits steam from a steam boiler; by this means the plaster is made to absorb in a short space of time the desired quantity of moisture, which can be regulated with the greatest precision. With plaster thus prepared, and which always preserves its pulverulent state, he fills outside moulds, and submits the whole for a short time to the action of an hydraulic press. When taken out the moulds, articles are ready for use. This process is simple and economical, the cost of the material very little exceeding that of the material. The plaster thus prepared is perfectly hard and compact, taking the polish of marble. The most delicate bas-reliefs and highly finished medals may be produced from it with the same perfection as they have in the original. An experience of three years has shown that productions obtained by this process resist the most unfavorable atmospheric influences; it can therefore be employed as well for works in the open air as for the interior of buildings."

CANADA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.—We are much pleased to hear that a commencement has been made in good earnest on the extension of the grand Trunk Railroad, East of St. Thomas, and that next week three or four hundred men will be employed in the work. Whatever may be said by croakers, this is proof of progress, and a move in the right direction; and we trust the time is not far off when the junction with New Brunswick, by rail, will be a reality.

European Intelligence.

HALIFAX, October 17th.

The Niagara from Liverpool, 1 P.M., 26th, arrived at Halifax at 6 A.M., on Wednesday 7th. The North American arrived out at noon, and the Atlantic, on the morning of the 23d. The Vanderbilt arrived at Southampton on the morning of 22d.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Paris Pays says there has been received a private letter from London, which states that Lord Elgin will be soon appointed Governor Gen. of India, and Lord Canning will be nominated to another office. The offer of a commission in the army to any qualified party raising a hundred recruits, has been withdrawn. An express train from Manchester to London, on the Great Northern Railway, had run off the rails and over a viaduct; four persons were killed, including the Hon. Windsor Clive, and a large number injured.

The subject of creating an army brigade from the middle class of Englishmen, was daily attracting more attention, and it was supposed that the pressure of public opinion would induce the Government to take the matter up.

Harrison, Watson & Co., Bankers, Hull have failed, their liabilities are supposed to be large.

A collision occurred between the Police and the Militia at Limerick, on Sunday, 20th. Some injuries were suffered, but no lives were lost.

Advices from Palermo state that the Telegraph between Malta and Sicily will be ready by the middle of October, and the British Government will then only have to lay a cable between Alexandria and Malta to bring Bombay within fifteen days of London.

The Globe says, the Privy Council have fixed Sunday, the 4th day of October, for a day of national humiliation and prayer on account of the Indian troubles. The Sultan of Turkey has contributed a thousand pounds to the Indian Relief Fund; considerable political importance is attached to this act from the head of the Mahomedan religion. The cattle disease has made its appearance in Kerry, Ireland.

The Paris Patrie says the furthering of a common spirit of amity and good intelligence between the courts of France and Russia, is the only object of the interview.

Inundations in the south of France have been disastrous; the destruction of property is immense; several lives have been lost. The Emperor has contributed ten thousand francs from his private purse for the relief of the sufferers.

The Grape harvest was progressing in the South; the vintage was most abundant.

The trial of Darpenier Grelet and others, for robberies on the Northern Railway of France, had commenced in the Court and Assizes.

LATEST.

MONEY MARKET.—London, Saturday.—On Friday there was a further increase in the demand for money, both on the stock exchange and at the Bank, but not beyond what was to have been anticipated from the near approach of the end of the quarter, and the largeness of the government balance.—It is stated that within the last few days large quantities of Ibrailla Maize have been sold to be shipped to the United Kingdom, in the course of the year in Greek vessels. The price mentioned is thirty shillings and three pence per quarter; the cost and freight being a considerable reduction from the price now nominally current in London. In Paris on Friday funds closed 67.70f. and 67.75f.

FRANCE.—Napoleon left the camp at Châlons on the 23d. He was at Strasburg next day, and at Stuttgart on the 25th. A telegraphic despatch from Stuttgart gives the following programme of the Imperial meeting:—"The Emperors meet on Friday the 25th; they will give a grand banquet on that day, and an evening party at the Princess Royal's country seat. On Saturday they will pay a visit to the royal breeding stud at Hohenheim, and attend an evening party at Wilhelmsschloss, the gardens to which Regal Palace will be illuminated. The ministers of foreign affairs will have an assembly the same evening of all the members of the diplomatic corps. The festivities will terminate on Sunday by a grand banquet at court, and a gala spectacle at the Theatre. The Emperors will take their departure on Monday morning."

A FORTUNE WORTH HAVING.—A suit is about to be commenced in England to prove a bequest to the real and personal estate of the late William Jennings, Esq., of Acton Place, Suffolk, who died about 50 years ago. The real estate is estimated at £150,000 per annum; and the personal estate at fourteen millions of pounds sterling. The supposed heirs are now living in poverty.

European Intelligence.

A telegraphic dispatch from Stuttgart on the 25th of the *Times*, says Napoleon arrived there that evening at half-past 4 o'clock. The King of Württemberg received him at the railway station, and conducted him to the Palace, where they were immediately joined by the Emperor of Russia. Contrary to all expectation the Empress of Russia will join the party tomorrow.

LATEST FROM PARIS, Friday.—The trial of the French Railroad frauds has terminated. Paroli is acquitted; Grelet found guilty and sentenced to eight years imprisonment; Carpentier and Guerin are found guilty and sentenced to five years imprisonment, furthermore; Carpentier, Grelet and Paroli, are required to restore 4332 shares, and Guerin 1400. The funeral of M. Maun was attended by fifteen hundred persons, many of whom were political refugees; no funeral oration was permitted; the police took some precautions, but they had no trouble.

SWEDEN.—A Stockholm despatch of the 24th, says that the four Estates, which form the Swedish Parliament, had accepted the King's proposal, that the Crown Prince should be regent during his illness; the proposal met with opposition only from the officers and peasants.

SPAIN.—Mexico has accepted the mediation of England and France in the quarrel with Spain; a conference will be held in London.

Madrid journals say, that, notwithstanding the ministerial crisis is over, it is rumored that General Figueras is to resign the ministry of war and be succeeded by Serundi, and that several high functionaries at the palace are to be dismissed. A royal decree convokes the cortes for the thirtieth of October.

PORTUGAL.—Lisbon dates are to the 19th. There was great excitement at a supposed outbreak of the yellow fever, although it was asserted that it was only typhus.

AUSTRIA.—A Vienna despatch says the Emperor of Austria and Russia will have an interview at Weimar on the 1st of October.

BERLIN.—A Berlin despatch says separate negotiations between Prussia and Denmark had been broken off, and that Prussia and Austria had determined for the present not to carry the affairs of the Duchies before the Diet, but to await the representations of Holstein. Rumours of a French note in favor of Denmark are contradicted.

RUSSIA.—A fire at St. Petersburg is reported to have consumed a hundred and seventy vessels, lighters, &c. It is stated that the Russian government is constructing a large fortress at Kerch to command the straits of Yenikale. A Berlin letter says the czar leaving St. Petersburg, approved of the draft of a project for the partial abolition of serfdom, and on his return the project will become law, and a proclamation be issued inviting owners to arrange for the liberation of serfs. Letters from St. Petersburg report that the reduction to a peace footing of the three divisions of the Cavalry and the Imperial Guard had been accomplished.

TURKEY.—Omer Pacha is nominated Governor General of Bagdad, a very lucrative post; he is charged with the duty of establishing a line of steamers upon the Tigris and Lower Euphrates, and with the protection of commerce against the Arabs. Three Russian steam corvettes were in the Dardanelles, waiting for a steamer to enter the Black Sea; these vessels, it is understood, are intended for guard ships in ports designated by the treaty of Paris. It is stated that the Porte, under the pressure of events, has come to the resolution of taking the initiative in the question of the Principality, and is about to propose an administrative union extending even to the army.

INDIA.—There is nothing later, but government despatches are momentarily expected. The Indian Mail Steamer Colombo arrived at Southampton with numerous fugitives from the mutinous parts of India, they give a faithful account of the state of Calcutta and the Upper Provinces of India. The East India Company announce that they have taken measures to render prompt assistance to all sufferers in India. Five hundred French troops had arrived at Calcutta from China to defend, it was supposed, French interests at Chandernagore. A doubt had been thrown upon the reported mutinies among Bombay troops in Dharwar. A battalion of French marines will probably be sent to reinforce the garrison at Pondicherry.

CHINA.—A letter from Hong Kong, received at Paris, says that the U. S. corvette *Leontine* in order to avenge the pillage by a gang of pirates of an American merchant ship, had burned down a village on the island of Formosa which the pirates occupied.

GALLANT ACTION BEFORE DELHI.—I must tell you of a noble action of Hills, of the Artillery. He was in my term at Addiscombe, and one of my greatest friends. Three days ago he was on picket with his two horse artillery guns, when the alarm was sounded, and an order sent him to advance, given under the impression that the enemy were at some distance. He was supported by a body of carbineers, eighty, I believe, in number. He advanced about 100 yards, while his guns were being limbered up to follow, and suddenly came on about 120 of the enemy's cavalry close on him. Disgraceful to say, the carbineers turned and bolted. His guns being limbered up he could do nothing; but rather than fly, he charged them by himself. He fired four barrels of his revolver, and killed two men, throwing the empty pistol in the face of another and knocking him

off his horse. Two horse men then charged full tilt at him, and rolled him and horse over. He got up with no weapons; and, seeing a man on foot coming at him to cut him down, rushed at him, got inside his sword, and hit him full in the face with his fist. At that moment he was cut down from behind; and a second blow would have done for him, had not Tombs, his captain, the finest fellow in the service, (who had been in his tent when the row began,) and arrived at the critical moment and shot his assailant. Hills was able to walk home, though his wound was severe; and on the road Tombs saved his life once more by sticking another man who attacked him. —*Letter of an Engineer.*

The steamer *'Star of the West,'* from Aspinwall 24th ult., arrived at New York on the 4th inst., with 453 passengers and \$1,268,734 in specie.

The *'Star of the West,'* connected with the California, was eighteen days making the trip to Panama. She touched off Havana on the evening of 28th and at Key West morning of 29th.

The State election came off on the 2d September, resulting in the election of John B. Weller and the whole Democratic ticket. The vote thus far stands: Weller 40,000; Stanley 27,000; Bowie (American), 27,000. In San Francisco the People's ticket, which sympathized with the Vigilance Committee, beat the Democrats 35,000 votes. The election passed off quietly.

The steamship *'Sonora,'* which connected with the lost steamer *'Central America,'* is reported to have had, but a small number of passengers, including several prominent citizens from San Francisco; 132 mail bags, containing, besides newspapers, 38,000 letters and \$1,695,497 in treasure.

The town of Columbia, Tuolumne Co., was almost entirely destroyed by fire on the 25th of August. Only 12 buildings escaped. Loss \$300,000. During the fire, a fearful explosion of gunpowder occurred in the store of H. A. Brown, instantly killing five men, and injuring several others. The burnt district was being rapidly rebuilt.

Mining is carried on vigorously and successfully.

A fire at March bar, Sacramento Co., on the 25th of August, destroyed \$25,000 worth of property.

A terrible riot occurred between a gang of rowdies and the citizens of Carson Valley; several persons were injured. The citizens had informed Vigilance Committee, with the determination of expatriating the whole gang.

California has decided to pay her State debt by a large majority.

The Constitutional Convention project has probably been defeated.

William Bein has been convicted of robbing the Mint. The grand jury is investigating the affairs of the Mint, which seem to be in a bad state. The defalcation of Harasethy, the late melter and refiner, to the amount of 152,000, and the detection of Bein, have led to the belief that all is not as it should be, and there is a general demand for a thorough overhauling of all its affairs. The San Francisco market were quiet, under heavy importations.

OREGON.

The Constitutional Convention was in Session.

The Indians had been committing depredations in Umpqua Valley. In Washington Territory, a party of Indians broke into the house of Eley, at Port Townsend, murdered him. The United States troops refused assistance, and the residents took the law into their own hands, and captured eighteen Indians, who were to be hung.

The people of Carson Valley, and other places adjacent, held a meeting and unanimously resolved to petition Congress to form a separate territorial organization, from Utah.

THE GOVERNMENT OF P. E. ISLAND IN A FIX FOR "TIN."—We have heard it rumored, and have every reason to believe the report to be true, that the Government of this Island recently deputed the Hon. Charles Young, L.L.D., President of the Legislative Council, and the recognized Administrator of the Government of P. E. Island, in the absence of the Lieut. Governor, to Nova Scotia, for the purpose of negotiating a loan to enable them to carry on the Government of this Island, and prevent its becoming totally bankrupt. His Honor was instructed to raise £6,000 on the security of Treasury Warrants. Rumor further states that our neighbors have so little confidence in the present Government of the Island, that Nova Scotia capitalists refused to lend the money on the security of Treasury Warrants, unless endorsed by the President of the Bank of P. E. Island; and his Honor had to return home with his finger in his mouth. The Hon. the Attorney General of the Island was in Halifax at the time; but we cannot say whether he formed a part of the deputation to effect the loan or not. —*Charlottetown Island.*

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD.—We learn that forty miles of the Quebec and Trois Pistoles section of the Grand Trunk Railroad, from St. Thomas Eastward, will be graded this fall, and that the contract therefor have been given out. Six piers and one tube will have been added, during the year, to the Victoria Bridge. A new iron bridge, the materials for which, are being shipped for Quebec and Portland, will be constructed over the Richelieu without delay. —*Morning Chronicle.*

LOSS OF LIFE BY YELLOW FEVER.—The barque *Amalia*, Captain Rera, arrived at New York on Friday from Havana, on her way to Cadiz, Spain, having put in in distress, laden with sugar, cigars, rum and molasses. The *Amalia* had on board 106 Spanish soldiers, who were a part of 1700 sent out by the Spanish Government to Havana, to aid in quelling any filibustering demonstration that might appear in that quarter. Of these seventeen hundred, one thousand were carried off by the yellow fever in Havana.

JACKSONTOWN.—The fame of Jackson town as an agricultural district spread far beyond the bounds of this County. It is noted, we believe, from one end to the other of the river for its soil, its fine farms, its crops; and its intelligent and flourishing farmers. The character is well deserved. It gives us pleasure to chronicle the progress of this fine district. Not many years since Jackson town Corner was merely the meeting of three roads, with a blacksmith's shop and a few houses in the vicinity. It has grown much; houses and barns are springing up all around; and with the return of good times in the Province, together with the completion of the St. Andrews Railway, its progress will be still more rapid. —*Woodstock Journal.*

"I have no faith in quack medicines."—Nor have we, friendly reader, but that friend of the sick man, the world renowned Davis' Pain Killer, will never fail to relieve pain if applied according to directions faithfully, or faith. Sold by druggists generally throughout the United States and British Provinces.

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

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, OCT. 14, 1857.

PUBLIC MEETING.—In another column we publish the Sheriff's notice calling a Public Meeting on Saturday next, in the Town Hall, for the purpose of opening a subscription "to assist the Fund now raising in England to aid the widows and children of our massacred countrymen in the Indian Mutiny." Again has St. Andrews taken the lead of the whole Province, in the benevolent purpose of raising funds to assist the widows and orphans of our brave countrymen who have been sacrificed by its enemies.

The Editor of the Westminster Times in his leading article of the 8th inst. on "Railway Progress" in this Province, thus favorably alludes to our Line—the New Brunswick & Canada Railway. "There is 40 miles of Railroad now finished and opened for traffic in Charlotte County, for which the people in that section of the country are deserving of every praise and we hope the Line will be amply remunerative. They at all events have had difficulties to encounter and opposition to contend with, which many a body of men would have been disposed to shrink from. We neither desire to recount, nor would it be at all pleasant to revert to the many obstacles which the Pioneers in this enterprise had to meet at the outset, we remember some of them well—and were intimately acquainted, both with the men and the circumstances, but these are now past and gone, and our present purpose is merely to record the fact as it now stands, and congratulate the people of the Province generally, and Charlotte County in particular, upon their success so far, and their prospects for the future, and wish them abundant satisfaction in the further progress of the work and its final completion.

After noticing the work done on the Shediac line, he says—"The St. Andrews and Woodstock Line is all under Contract, (we believe) with every prospect of having it completed during the year 1858; this will undoubtedly be an important Line when finished, inasmuch as there can be little doubt in the course of a few years of its being carried into the Canadian territory, and whether St. Andrews may ultimately become one of the great outlets for the surplus produce of the Sister Colony or not, the people deserve, to be encouraged, if for nothing else than their determination and perseverance."

New Brunswick & Canada Railway.

The works in the immediate vicinity of the Railway depot, have already given quite a business like appearance to the eastern end of the town at Indian Point. They compose the Station buildings, &c., a new Engine house 90 feet in length and 48 feet in width, to contain 4 engines, together with a turn table of 45 feet diameter—the castings for which were furnished by Messrs. Harris & Allan of St. John, upon which the engine made her first turn yesterday.

The station buildings &c., were erected by Mr. N. Treadwell, the engine house by Mr. Wm. Craig, and the turntable by Mr. Irvin Goss, three native mechanics, to whom great credit is due for the substantial and workmanlike manner in which they have apparently performed their contracts.

The Editor of the Carleton Sentinel has given a lengthy notice of the opening of the Railway on the 1st inst., from which we

learn he was pleased with the Railway, and the excursion. Speaking of this town he says:—

Our readers may wish to know something about St. Andrews. It is a cleanly, pleasant looking town, well laid out, covering a very considerable area, but not at all compactly built. At one time St. Andrews was the centre of a very large and flourishing trade; but of late years it has been going behindhand, and there are none of those indications of improvement and progress to be found which in such a marked manner characterize Woodstock. But it must now, we should suppose, rapidly grow and improve, becoming, as it is, a grand outlet for the trade and produce of the wealthiest portions of the Province.

The population of St. Andrews is about 2000. It has four churches, one grammar school, and seven common schools; likewise two printing offices, that of the Standard and the Provincialist. Its principal manufacturing establishments consist of a brewery, an iron foundry, and a steam mill; this latter, we understand, has been recently purchased by the Railroad Company. There are several very good houses of entertainment, we were told: of our friend Bradford's we can speak confidently; visitors calling at his house will be sure to meet with as good treatment as they can desire.

The Financial panic in the United States we learn from our U. S. exchanges has nearly disappeared, and business will soon revive. The crisis has been a severe one, several factories have suspended work—machinists from the Navy Yard were dismissed—many failures have occurred, the amount of liabilities being immense—averaging millions. It is said that over-trading has led to the present stringency in monetary affairs; the sugar, molasses, and flour speculations, it is stated have caused the present derangement of business.

Three more survivors of the ill-fated steamer *Central America*, arrived at New York on the 5th inst. in a Bremen barque. Their names are J. Tice, 2d Engineer, A. Grant, fireman, and G. W. Dawson a passenger; they were eight days without water or provisions—the sea breaking over them most of the time.

One of our New York exchanges, the "American Railroad Journal," (of Sep. 12,) took rather a circuitous route before reaching us, having been mis-sent to St. Andrews, Fife-shire, Scotland. Will our contemporary please direct St. Andrews, New Brunswick, in full, as there is an ancient city in North Britain, of the same name.

The Agricultural banks, are the best banks in the end—they are not subject to panics and derangements of trade; they discount liberally, no matter how "tight" the money market is; that respectable class, the farmers,—are the best bankers any country can have.

EDUCATION.—We beg leave to direct the attention of parents to Miss Priestley's Card in this day's paper. A school for the instruction of girls in the higher branches, has long been wanted here; we therefore hope that Miss Priestley will be well patronized, as we are informed, that she is a young lady of superior attainments and comes among us highly recommended.

Now that the Railway is open for travel and traffic, and the weather is so fine—we suggest an excursion up to Lawrence's, where visitors would be entertained by the obliging and attentive landlord—or they could, if preferred, proceed further up the Railway to the Wild Meadows at the Digdegash Bridge, in which vicinity, there are enchanting places for picnics. All who went up on the 1st inst., expressed themselves delighted with the excursion. We hope those who did not participate in the pleasures on that auspicious occasion will unite with their friends who did, and get up an excursion before the present fine weather changes. We expect that arrangements could be made with the Railway authorities, and every facility would be given by them for a cheap trip. Who will move in the matter at once?

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, Sept. New York, L. Scott & Co. Contents are:—

Military Education. What will we do with it? By Pisistratus Caxton, part iv. The Book and the Rocks. Scenes from Clerical Life. No iii. Janet's Repentance. Part iv. New Sea-side Studies. No iv. Jersey. Memoranda from the Manzanaras. The Bengal Mutiny.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—On Tuesday morning shortly after the arrival of the first Train, the Conductor, Mr. Hartshorne, while in the act of attaching two of the cars, got one of his arms entangled in some way and so much injured that it is feared he may lose the use

of it, or it may possibly be necessary to have it amputated.

In the afternoon of the same day, one of the brakemen, P. Connolly, while engaged in a similar service, near the watering station at Harris' Mill stream, missed his footing and fell, and the train being in motion, (although slowly) received so much injury that his recovery is very doubtful. (One of his legs was so much injured that amputation was necessary immediately. —*Westm'd Times.*

For the first time for many months a ray of hope comes across the Atlantic in the shape of a slight improvement in the tone of the Timber Circulars. We are not inclined to be so much encouraged, however as our contemporary the *News*. A view of several Circulars compels us to the belief, that though the downward tendency may have ceased, it will be some time before there is an upward one. The excess of deals in the Liverpool market this year over last year at this time is still 455,296 pieces, or little less than a fifth of the total supply. Nothing but abatement from manufacture and export will improve the tone of the market, and it will by no means militate against the general welfare, if Timber retains its present low price at least a few weeks longer. —*Leader.*

We understand that in future the Government will draw specie from England instead of bills. The coffers of all the banks have likewise been stolidly replenished to meet any demand that might be likely to be made upon them. We are told by those who ought to know that there is more specie now in this city than there has been for many years. As the paper currency has been very largely decreased, this strength of gold is the best guarantee the public could have of the sound state of our banking institutions. —*ibid.*

FIREMEN'S CELEBRATION.—BOSTON, Sept. 29th. The second annual parade and muster of the Boston fire-department, took place to-day. In the morning, there was a trial of the different engines upon the Common, for prizes, with the following result: 1st prize, horizontal stream, to No. 5, silver trumpet, 185 feet; 2d, to No. 3, filling tank of 1,500 gallons, 8 minutes 26 seconds; 3d, Hose Co. No. 3; 4th, Hose Co. No. 1; 5th, to Hook. The whole department dined on the common, in a mammoth tent, after which they were reviewed by the Mayor and both branches of the city government. The display was very fine and was witnessed by thousands of spectators.

WOOLSTOCK MARKETS.—Oats, per bush. 1s. 6d.; Buckwheat, 2s.; Potatoes, 1s. 6d.; Turnips, 1s. 8d.; Apples, 2s. 6d.; Beet, per lb. 4d.; Mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4d.; Butter, 10d.; Hay, per ton, 22 10s.

Married.

On the 26th ult. at the residence of Mr. Chas. McGee, by the Rev. J. Flanders, Mr. Robert Mowatt, to Miss Ann Ross, both of the Parish of St. Andrews.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. E. Botterell, the Rev. James Burns, of Greenwick, to Angelina Scott Bradley, of St. John's.

A CARD.

MISS PRIESTLEY, purpose opening a School for young ladies, on Thursday next, the 15th instant, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Brookfield. Terms per Quarter,—Girls under twelve years, 12s. 6d.—over that age, 20s. French, Drawing, and Music extra charges. Boys under ten years, will be admitted. N. B. Half the quarter tuition paid in advance.

Public Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the TOWN HALL, in St. Andrews, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 17th day of October, inst., at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of opening a SUBSCRIPTION to assist the Fund now raising in England, to aid the Widows and Children of our massacred Countrymen in the Indian Mutiny. THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, 14th Oct., 1857.

Piano for Sale.

WILL be sold low if applied for soon, an excellent Piano, Gilbert, maker, Boston. The instrument has been in use for a short time, and can be seen at Mr. G. Balkam's, Robinsonston. Oct. 14. Apply at the Standard Office.

Dr. R. B. Patterson.

SURGEON DENTIST.

WILL visit St. Andrews on Thursday, 22d inst., and remain one week. Rooms at Bradford's Hotel. Persons requiring his services, will please make early application. Oct. 14, 1857.

Valuable Freehold Property

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

On Saturday the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, the Subscriber will sell at Public Auction:

That valuable LOT OF LAND, with the BUILDING and ERECTIONS thereon, situate in Water street, (West end,) known and distinguished as lot No. 3, Block letter A, Balley's division of the Town Plat of St. Andrews, being the same formerly owned and occupied by the late Hugh McGrath. This property is so well known, that further description is deemed unnecessary. The title, which is undoubted, and terms of payment, which will be easy, made known at sale.

W. McLEAN, Auctioneer.

St. Andrews, Oct. 12, 1857.

P. S.—Good chance for a speculation, before property reaches its high in St. Andrews.

