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Evangelium est optimum.—Cic.

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European Intelligence.

THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

The *Caïda* from Liverpool, at 1 o'clock, P. M., Sept. 12th, arrived at Halifax at 12 o'clock, noon, 23rd. The *Indian* sailed for Quebec on the 9th inst. The *City of Baltimore* sailed on the same day for New York, also the *Ariel* from Southampton for New-York.

BRITAIN.—Cyrus W. Field has written to the London Times in reference to a statement of that journal in regard to the availability of the Atlantic cable for the Indian Telegraph. Mr. Field says, after minute examination by electricians and others, that the reported generation of heat in the cable is false, as no heat exists in the hold of the *Agamemnon* or the *Niagara*, beyond what is natural; that the cable stands test as perfectly through its whole length as when first put on board the ship; and that there is not the slightest apprehension of any injury to the cable. Experiments at a temperature of 135 degrees Fahrenheit and extreme pressure of weight having been recently resorted to with very satisfactory results. He also says as regards the sale of the cable, that the suggestion did not come from the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and when offers were made they only consented to entertain them on condition that they could contract for a similar one to be made, and ready for them in time to secure its being laid at the earliest practical moment in spring. Mr. Field briefly disposes of other false insinuations against the company by asserting that they have nothing to conceal and all their acts are open to public scrutiny.

The money article of the London Times contains extended remarks in regard to the crisis in New York, and American securities generally. It says that the conjectured amount of American securities held in England is from eighty to one hundred million sterling, and it deprecates the apathy exhibited by capitalists as to the management of railroad affairs, concluding as follows:—"while this total absence of organization prevails in England, there is actually a powerful combination on the other side for the avowed purpose of bringing all principal undertakings to ruin. Unlike those of any other country the majority of leading speculators in New York are devoted to the task of depreciating the National Credit. Whether this arises from the extent to which American liabilities are held by foreigners need not be discussed; a large body of active persons are known to be associated for the purpose, and they influence the press to work out their views, and are alleged not merely to operate with joint capital, but to hold regular meetings, and permanently to retain legal advisers, whose chief vocation it may be assumed is to discover points that may enable them to ascertain the validity of each kind of security to be called in question, and thus create universal distrust; they are also said to succeed in vast numbers of instances in getting their own creatures into the control of companies ostensibly supporting or opposing them as may best suit their tactics in each particular case. Such new revelation of fraud is hailed as a triumph, and such directors and shareholders as may show a disposition to take advantage of technicalities to defeat all equitable claims instead of being hooted from the exchange, find a circle of admirers. Of course this state of things would end or be greatly mitigated if stock and bond holders were to exercise vigilance. In most instances proceedings are so notorious and laxity of management so complete and long continued, that English investors, if they had any rational agent on the spot, could not fail to be warned; but there is no London Committee of American Stock holders and apparently no possibility of forming one. Yet something should be done if possible, to remedy the evil. Some people will say, the best remedy would be found by an avoidance of American investments altogether, but this, although it seems likely enough to be brought about unless the respectable portion of the American Mercantile community can contrive to influence, is not a result that any one anxious for the advancement of the best interests of both countries would wish to see take place. No field for employment of capital is superior to that of the United States, and the sympathies of business men are everywhere here to seek it and trust to it. Under such circumstances, it is deplorable that owing to a want of concentrated action among honest portions of the two communities, a depraved minority should command all the channels of enterprise, and render confidence impossible.

The London Advertiser says, a well-known Attorney had quitted England with debts of a hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, including forgeries of a gigantic scale.

Other journals say that this figure is an exaggeration, and that the Attorney's name is Dean.

A memorandum has been issued from the horse Guards to the effect that gentlemen qualified in other respects, might obtain commissions in the army by raising one hundred recruits.

The Rev. Dr. Livingstone had attended a meeting of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, Chamber of Commerce, &c. for the purpose of explaining the commercial resources of Africa. He said the country was well adapted for producing cotton, sugar, &c., and he proposed to devote the next few years of his life to special efforts developing these pursuits in Africa. Resolutions were adopted calling on the Government to furnish Dr. Livingstone with a steamer to ascend the Zambezi River, and enlist the Portuguese Government to favor the enterprise.

The Indian Relief Fund at London exceeds £20,000 stg. A meeting was called on the 14th, to inaugurate a subscription. Similar movements have taken place in various parts of England.

Letters from Lady Franklin's arctic steamer *Fox*, at Baffin's River, in Greenland state that the progress of the Expedition had exceeded expectations. The vessel answers admirably. The winter had been very severe, which would have the effect of breaking the ice up, and rendering the head of Baffin's Bay clear.

The Submarine Telegraph to connect Europe to Africa was successfully laid on the 9th between Bona and Cape Tonlata, distance 145 miles. It submerged more than two miles in the deep part of the distance.

The East India Company had chartered twelve more Steamers to convey troops to India, including the *Great Britain* and *Leopold the First*.

The renewal of religious riots at Belfast had caused the Government to issue a commission of enquiry into the matters, with a view to punish the offenders, and adopt preventive measures in future. The Government promises prompt and vigorous action. The Catholics of Belfast had organized a gun club, with the view of arming themselves; as a protection against the violence of Orangemen.

The Gazette officially announces the elevation of Macaulay to the title of Baron Macaulay, and Lord Robert Grosvenor to Baron Ebury.

LATEST

Capt. Rogers, recently condemned to death for murdering a German by cruelties aboard ship, was hung at Liverpool at noon on Saturday; the two mates, also condemned, were reprieved.

FRANCE

The Assembly National reappeared on Tuesday under its compulsory new name of the Spectator.

The Emperor was engaged in military operations with the troops at Chalons' Camp. It is said he will meet Alexander at Stuttgart.

The Emperor of Bavaria is to be present at the meeting.

August Comte, the chief of the modern school of positive Philosophy, is dead.

M. Lafargue, the Mexican envoy to Spain, was in Paris.

Official accounts of the French harvests exceed the expectations entertained of its abundance.

Letters from Paris say that the recent difficulties in the management of the Credit Mobilier have been smoothed over.

Catechism in California.

The offer of a Bible to each child who will learn the Shorter Catechism is bringing rich fruits. A correspondent writes from San Francisco:

"Stimulated by the reward you offer, in my congregation I have heard the children myself. One little Mary E. Seimons came one day alone to recite in my study. She was only 11 years old. She recited well, and I put her name on my list. I took occasion to talk seriously with her about obeying the commands she had been reciting, and giving her heart to Christ now. She was deeply attentive. I told her if she thought to put it off till she was grown up, she might never do it. She went away, and on the next day I went out of the town to a meeting of Presbytery. I was gone a week. When I returned, I heard that she was sick, I went to see her as soon as I could, but poor little thing, she was too sick to live to recognize me. And though she lived a day or two, she was not able to hear or speak to any purpose. She was a very sweet little girl, and we buried her in great sadness. There is her name, I put down the day she recited her catechism and when the bibles come, her parents shall have one inscribed with these facts as a memorial of their departed daughter."

Interesting from Siam.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.

Official advices from Commander Foote, of ship-of-war Portsmouth, dated off Menam River, Siam, June 16, state that on arriving, he proceeded in the King's steamer, to Bangkok, with Consul Bradley, the bearer of the treaty concluded between the United States and Siam. During their stay they were presented to the two kings of the country, and were received with marked consideration by the Court. The second King, by invitation visited the Portsmouth, it being the first instance of a King of Siam going on board of a foreign vessel.

The Kings sent a present of lamp oil, rice, sugar, dried fish and fruit to the ship, for which payment was positively declined.

Commander Foote is of the opinion that the treaties between Siam, Great Britain, France, and the United States, are rapidly developing the resources of that country. Several vessels were about leaving for the United States, with sugar, which is the chief staple of the country.

Decline in Sugar and Molasses.

Within a few weeks there has been a great fall in the value of sugar and molasses, that must result in the loss of millions of dollars to holders. The decline in sugar has already reached three cents a pound and is still rapidly going down. When the fall had reached only one-half the amount, a few weeks since, the New York Independent estimated that on the stock of 85,000 tons of Sugar and four million gallons of Molasses, held in that port alone, the loss was then fully three and a half million dollars. Of course it must be double that now. At the present time, the Traveler thinks the loss on the quantity in the United States, Europe, and afloat, cannot be less than fifty millions of dollars, and as the tendency is steadily downward, it will probably reach a hundred millions before the dealers will be able to touch the next crop. We congratulate our readers that this enormous loss of the speculators is gained by consumers; and is, after all, a matter of little regret.

THE GREAT EASTERN STEAMSHIP.—We have received a letter from a gentleman intimately connected with the administration of the Great Eastern Steam Company Navigation Company, dated London the 1st inst., stating that the Directors had just then decided that the wonderful ship is to be launched at Millwall, on the banks of the Thames, near London, during the early spring tides of next month; although the day was not absolutely fixed at the date of our correspondent's letter, it was understood that it would be on Monday the 5th of October next, that this memorable event would take place. The tides will be the highest of the month that day.—[State of Maine.]

THE TRANSATLANTIC TOURIST TICKETS.—From letters received by the last mail from Sir Cusack Roncy, in whose able hands the arrangements for the European Tourist Tickets have been placed, it appears that he is making rapid progress with the preliminaries of this interesting Tourist Trip through Europe. He intends to commence with Ireland, embracing the Lakes of Killybeg, Connemara, the Highlands of Ireland, the Giant's Causeway, and consequently all the chief cities of Ulster, and then crossing into Caletania, carrying the Tourist through some of the best scenery in that island.

"Land of brown heath and shaggy wood, touching at Elinburg and Glasgow, thence to the Great Metropolis, London, and so on to Paris and Germany. The mere mention of the fact that Sir Cusack Roncy has the management of these trips is a sufficient guarantee of their being a complete success."—[Railway Guide.]

The N. Y. Independent of last week announces sixty-one business failures and assignments. Six are in New England; 24 in New York city, and 6 others in New York State; 14 in Pennsylvania; one in North Carolina; and the remainder in the West. Among the great failures, where the amounts are given, are two houses in New York for a quarter of a million dollars each. John M. Ogenheimer, coal lands, of Philadelphia, for \$400,000, and another Philadelphia house for \$100,000. The liabilities of Stephen Colwell, of Philadelphia, not given in the Independent, are otherwise announced at \$500,000. Many of the suspensions are where the parties have more than enough assets to cover all liabilities, but refuse to pay the shaves of the street brokers for money.

The London Post of August 21, says that it is proposed to establish a submarine and overland telegraph between the West Indies and North and South and Central America.

RULE FOR FARMERS.—The following extract from Judge Butler's address before the Connecticut State Agricultural Society ought to be printed in letters of gold and hung where every farmer in the land would be able to read every time he sat down to his meals, and to be taught to his children as the golden rule for farmers—one which, well kept, will be sure to produce gold.—Here it is:—

"Do not go on dividing up or using up your capital by cropping without manure.—Make it a cardinal principle of action, never to be swerved from, that you will not in any instance, plant or sow without a supply of manure—sufficient at least to preserve the fertility of the soil. So will you take the first great step, so far as it depends upon you, toward the redemption of Connecticut husbandry."

A WATERFLOOD BELOW QUEBEC.—The Rev. L. Proulx, priest of St. Eleazer, County of Beauce, writes to the *Journal de Quebec* a very graphic description of a water-spout which devastated his parish, and of which he was eye witness. A large and dark cloud was overhanging the place on Sunday forenoon, 18th July, when a noise, as that of the sea in a storm, gave warning of the approach of something unusual.—Soon the cloud seemed to burst, letting fall towards the earth a long train, somewhat in the shape of a funnel, with the small end downwards. It revolved rapidly, hissing like escaping steam, and swinging to and fro, and imitating the contortions of a snake. When the small end reached the ground, it lifted and carried away in its revolving impetus whatever it came in contact with.—Boards, timber, stones, and portions of houses were thus razed to the ground. One horse and three cows were drawn by the power of suction to the waterspout, and after being raised high in the air were let gradually down, they escaped uninjured and were only covered with mud. Five carts were carried to a great height and thrown across some fields into the woods, being smashed by the fall. Large trees, such as maples, have been uprooted and removed a distance of five acres. This phenomenon, although disastrous and awful, must, however, have been a sublime sight, which it is granted to very few, especially in Canada, ever to witness.

A SCRIPITURAL SUM.—Christian readers, here is a sum in Addition for you to work out. It will require diligence and care, and admit of no wasted time; Add to your faith virtue; And to virtue, knowledge; And to knowledge, temperance; And to temperance, patience; And to patience, godliness; And to godliness, brotherly kindness; And to brotherly kindness, charity. THE ANSWER.—For if these things be in you and abound, they make you that ye shall neither be barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ.—2 Peter, 1: 5-8.—[Christian Index.]

A Soft Place.

"I was down to see the widow yesterday," said Tim's uncle, "and she gave me backbone for dinner. I went down rather early in the morning; we talked, and laughed, and chatted and run on, she going out and in occasionally to see things till dinner was ready, when she helped me graciously to backbone. Now I took it as a symptom of personal approbation, because everybody knows I love backbone, and I flattered myself that she had cooked them on purpose for me. So I grew particularly cheerful, and I thought I could see it in her too. So, after dinner, while sitting close beside the widow, I fancied we both felt sort of comfortable like—I know I did. I felt that I had fallen head and ears and heart in love with her, and I imagined, from the way she looked, that she had fallen teeth and tongue in love with me. She appeared for all the world like she thought it was coming, that I was going to court her. Presently, I couldn't help it, I laid my hand softly upon her beautiful shoulder, and I remarked, when I had placed it there, in my blindest tone, Tim, for I had tried to throw my whole soul into the expression. I remarked then with my eyes pouring love, truth and fidelity right into her, 'Widow, this is the nicest, softest place I ever had my hand in all my life.' Looking benevolently at me, and at the same time flushing up a little, she said in melting and winning tones: 'Doctor, give me your hand and I will put it on a much softer place.' In a moment of rapture I consented, and taking my hand she gently, very gently, Tim, and quietly laid it on my head—and burst into a laugh that's ringing in my ears yet."

Now Tim, I haven't told this to a living soul but you, and by jinks! you mustn't! I could not hold it any longer, so I tell you, but mind, it mustn't go any further.—[Spirit of the Times.]

A NEW USE FOR ETHER.

The process of etherization has just been resorted to in Belgium as means of acquiring judicial information. After a considerable robbery, two men were arrested and brought to trial. The former was condemned to hard labour for life but, in consequence of the latter pretending to be dumb and idiotic, his trial was postponed. It was found impossible to get one sign of intelligence from him; but on medical investigation, he was etherized, and while labouring under the effect of that application he spoke perfectly and in French. He was in consequence again brought before the tribunal, and condemned to ten years' hard labor.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

We were this morning introduced to a gentleman who gave us practical exemplification of the wonderful. Fourteen or fifteen years ago, he states that he was passing down Baltimore street late at night, during a heavy snow storm, when met, near Frederick street, three men and a woman. He gave them the way but being violently jostled by one of them, he upbraided them somewhat sharply, when they attacked him. Being a powerful man, standing about six feet in his shoes, he soon laid two of them *hors de combat*, and chased the other to the other side of the street, where he felled him to the ground, and where, leaning over him, he received a blow on the left temple, which staggered as well as bewildered him for some minutes. Upon recovering himself his assailants had fled, and feeling the blood flowing pretty freely from a wound, proceeded to a physician, who soon found that he had been stabbed, the instrument entering half way between the eye and the ear, and breaking off short, leaving a considerable length of blade in his head! All efforts to extricate it proved futile. Strange to say, he felt very little pain or inconvenience from his condition.

The wound soon healed, and he attended to his regular avocations as if nothing had happened. Three years after, the wound again opening, he consulted a surgeon, who, feeling the rugged edge of the blade, made several efforts to draw it out, and, after considerable labor drew from the wound a portion of the base of the broken dirk, which measured within a fraction of two inches in length; this part of it gave an idea of the amount remaining, which was supposed to be a piece of about the same size taken away. For eleven years longer did it continue in this condition, when about two weeks since and suffering a great degree of pain on the right side of his nose, near the corner of his eye on the opposite side to where he received the wound and a considerable swelling appearing, he went to Prof. Smith, who, upon examining the diseased part found the point of the blade protruding. It had actually traversed through the bones of the head, after fourteen years, made its appearance in the above locality. Such is its position, plain to the eye and wonderful to be believed, except by an eye witness. Dr. Smith, we understand, proposes in a short time to operate for its expulsion.—[Baltimore Patriot.]

The Quebec Morning Chronicle of the 12th inst., says that James Stewart, a seaman, about 19 years of age, died on board the ship *Elizabeth Ann* Bright on the previous Thursday, from disease and neglect. He had shipped at Liverpool as an ordinary seaman, but was of a sickly constitution, and on his arrival at Quebec desired to go to the Marine Hospital. Some of the men said that the boatswain had ill-treated him during the passage and that he was encouraged to do so by the mate. The Chronicle says:—

After a post mortem examination, Drs. Landry and Russell testified that the deceased was afflicted with a disease of the heart and lungs which must, in the course of nature, have terminated his existence. Dr. Landry, considering the affection of the heart and lungs was anterior to the date of the violence, said, he could not state the death was caused by ill-treatment, though it might have been provoked and irritated by ill-usage.—Dr. Russell gave almost similar evidence.—After deliberating for an hour, the Jury, at one o'clock this morning, returned a verdict of "manslaughter" against Michael Keenan, the boatswain, and declared that John Olive, the Commander of the *Elizabeth Ann* Bright is highly censurable, for neglecting to provide the deceased, James Stewart, with the necessary care during his illness, and in not sending him to hospital immediately on arriving in the port of Quebec. The Coroner issued his warrant for the arrest of Keenan, on the rendition of the verdict. It is supposed that the boatswain and chief mate of the vessel are concealing themselves from the officers of justice. Mr. Irvine appeared at the inquest for Capt. Olive, and Mr. O'Farrell watched the proceedings for the prosecution.

European Intelligence.

PARIS.

Friday.—The bank of France returns show an increase in Stock, Coin and Bullion, of £112,000, while discounts have diminished by about three quarters of a million sterling. The general position of the Bank is somewhat stronger.

The Council General of the Department of Gironde has passed resolutions in favor of free trade; only two out of 86 departments have declared themselves favorable to this policy.

The Daily News Paris correspondent writes that it is positively asserted that the Directors of the Credit Mobilier intend bringing an action against the Times for an article published by that Journal with reference to that Society.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says that British agents had arrived at Lille for the purpose of recruiting for the British army, but are not to enroll French subjects.

ITALY.
The investigation into the late insurrection at Leghorn has terminated. Twenty-seven prisoners are to be tried for murder or instigating soldiers, and the remainder for high treason.

SPAIN.
Reinforcements were continuing to be sent off to Cuba. Within a few days four hundred had sailed from Barcelona, and eight from Cadix and Malaga.

AUSTRIA.
It is stated that a difference has arisen between Austria and France on the Italian question, Austria refusing to join France in the efforts to promote the introduction of reforms in the Papal States. An open rupture between the two governments is predicted by some journals.

SWEDEN.
A medical consultation having declared the King unable to sustain the burden of public affairs for the year to come, the King has requested the State to provide for the Government during his illness.

DENMARK.
THE DANISH DIFFICULTY.—The Holstein Diet adopting the conclusions of the reports of the Commissioners appointed by them to examine the protection of a new constitution, has refused to discuss that project till the relations between Holstein and Denmark were settled. Only two members voted against the adoption of the conclusions of the commission. The late attempt at conciliation on the part of the Danish government has therefore been rejected purely and simply.

TURKEY.
Fuad Pasha has been appointed President of the Tausimat in place of Redschid Pasha.

RUSSIA.
The Emperor arrived at Warsaw on the 6th.

Two parties of Russian and English sailors had a row in St. Petersburg, which resulted in the death of a Russian and numerous severe injuries to others. The police took about one hundred in custody.

PERSLA.
A Constantinople dispatch of the 5th, via Vienna, says the Persians had evacuated Herat.

INDIA.
Nothing later from India. Telegraphic dispatches were hourly expected. It is authoritatively stated that when all the reinforcements now on the way and under orders reach their destination, the total force of Europeans in India will be 87 thousand. It is reported in Paris that the English government is about to open recruiting offices in several German principalities, as well as in the United States, to raise reinforcements for its army in India.

Danish Post states the British government has enquired of the Danish war office if there is any number of Danish military officers who could just now be spared, and who would be willing to take service in India for five years.

AFRICA.
Late dates from the West Coast of Africa state that the slave trade was very brisk in the Right of Benin. A slaver under Spanish colors, had been captured with 250 slaves on board. Another had been destroyed at Accra, and another, which ran ashore to escape a cruiser, had been seized and destroyed.

MARKETS.
Breadstuffs firm; no quotable change. Provisions improved. Sugar declined 6d. Molasses, no sales. Tea unchanged. Tobacco—Yellow Pine 16d to 20d; Red 14d to 15d; Birch 16d to 20d. Deals £7 10s to £8 10s.

LIBERAL REQUESTS.—The Buffalo Courier learns that Mr. Henry Dwight, who died a few days since at Geneva, N. Y. bequeathed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to the American Board of Missions, and fifty thousand dollars each to his three children. Mr. Dwight was originally a Presbyterian clergyman, but losing his voice became a banker, and was made President of the Bank of Geneva, which he managed successfully for many years. He received a large bequest from a brother who died several years ago. Mr. Dwight, although not known as a large donor to the institutions and societies in his immediate neighborhood, gave largely to the Missionary and Bible Societies of the Presbyterian Church. He was supposed to be worth about half a million of dollars.

MORMON OUTRAGE.
In addition to what was stated in last night's despatch, the Interior Department has received official information that on the 26th of May last, a large Mormon colony took possession of the valley of Deer Creek, 100 miles west of Fort Laramie and drove

away a band of Sioux, whom the Indian agent, Cywis, settled there in April, and induced to plant corn, and which section of country was assigned to them by the treaty of 1857. The pretext under which these settlements are made, is under cover of a contract of the Mormon Church to carry the mail from Independence to Great Salt Lake city. The number of Mormons who have settled in the valley of Deer Creek, is about 300. They have ploughed and planted 200 acres of prairie, and are building houses for the accommodation of 500 persons, and have a large herd of cattle, horses and mules. The agent adds—I am powerless to control this matter, as the Mormons obey no laws enacted by Congress.

RAILWAYS AND SHIP CANALS.—It was stated at a recent meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade, that the entire Welland Railway, from Lake Erie to Hurst's Pond at Thorold—a distance of seventeen miles—will be graded in two months; that the line from the Great Western Railway, as far up as Thorold—a distance of two miles—will be graded within three months; and that seventeen miles of the road will be ballasted, and the four pieces of masonry at the Welland river finished, ready for the superstructure by the 1st of December next, leaving only one mile, including the rock cutting at Thorold, which will also be graded by the 1st of January next, and the whole line finished with ease by the opening of the navigation next year. The Board passed a resolution recommending the City Council to subscribe to the stock of the Company. This railway is to be situated on the line of the Welland Canal, and to connect by rail Lakes Erie and Ontario. At a meeting of the Overseas Board of Trade, the Hon. Hamilton Merritt, of Canada, stated, that the iron for the road has been purchased and shipped from England, and \$700,000 of the \$1,000,000 stock has been taken up there. He said the road is designed for freight, merchandise and grain, principally the latter, as auxiliary to the Welland canal. [Railway Times.]

CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS.—Major Sigbee and his company of Brookville Volunteer Rifles, have tendered their services, and volunteered to serve in India. Col. de Rottenburg, in reply to Major Sigbee's noble offer, says that it has given the Administrator of the Government much satisfaction, and that his application has been transmitted to the proper authorities in England.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT at Prince Edward Island. The Charlottetown Monitor says:—

On Thursday last as the crews of a number of fishing boats were pursuing their avocations off the harbors of New Glasgow and Rustico, a squall of wind and rain suddenly came on, which caused them to make for the shore. One of these boats, belonging to a fisherman, and having on board about 2000 mackerel, unfortunately upset, and melancholy to relate, three out of the four men perished. The boat was found next morning, but when near the shore, another squall coming on it was found necessary to abandon her. One of the young men lost, named Hewitt, had gone into the cuddy of the boat for shelter previous to the accident. His body is supposed to be still in the boat. Hewitt is the third son of a poor widow residing at Cascompeque, and is the third son she has lost by drowning within the last five years. The young man saved is named Houston, formerly of this city.

RETURNING TO IRELAND.—A correspondent of the Boston Post, noticing the contemplated closing of the factories at Lowell, Mass., says that during the last month seven hundred of the Irish population have purchased return tickets to Liverpool, attracted by the improved and improving state of agricultural interests in the Emerald Isle.

Hints for those who like Indignation Meetings.

If you desire to get up an indignation meeting, tell a lady who is decked in lace, feathers, flowers and flosses, that you judge of a lady's mind by her dress, and that the cheapest jewels always have the most showy settings.

Set to a young mother that her baby's very pretty, but not quite as beautiful as Mrs. L—'s, across the way.

Tell an epicure, who prides himself upon his smartness, that high living stupefies the brain; and that a man who eats rich food is not as capable of doing business as one who lives on plain bread and meat.

Say before a candidate for some political office that you have no faith in the honesty of politicians.

Tell a merchant how much cheaper Messrs. So-and-so are selling their goods than he offers his.

Point out the faults of a five hundred dollar horse, which a jockey is trying to sell.

Tell a young lawyer that he succeeds admirably thus far; but age and experience, he will find, will work wonders for him.

Insinuate to a young wife that there is a better man in the world than her husband.

Tell a man who has had the most implicit faith that his religious creed is the only right one, that you do not believe one word of it.

Tell a young clergyman, after he has had the kindness to point out to you some of your faults, that you suppose it was an original intention of the Creator that one half of the world should preach, and the other half practice.

Yes, it is one of the easiest things in the world to arouse indignation meetings, on a

small scale. Just find out a man's favourite hobby, and then try to block him when he is on his way. You will succeed admirably in the attempt, unless he happens to be wiser than mankind average.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A young man of the name of James Hillson, was unfortunately run over by the engine at Moncton on Wednesday last, and had both his legs cut off, causing death. The engine was at the time in charge of the contractors employed in ballasting, and the accident arose from inattention on the part of the young man himself. A coroner's inquest was held.

Mr. John Carmichael, one of the brakemen on the Boston and Lowell and Nashua and Lowell Railroads, who keeps hens about the gar-house in Boston, says that a few days since, when the evening passenger train arrived at Lowell, on examination to see if the wheels, axles, &c., were in order, these hens were found roosting upon the track frame of one of the cars, having gone to roost in Boston, and maintained their position till they arrived at Lowell.

ONE CHANCE MORE FOR AN EXCURSION.—The opening of the Railway at Saint Andrews on Thursday next, promises to be a great affair. We believe a considerable number of invitations have been sent to parties in this city, and no doubt many besides would attend if there were convenient means of doing so. Might not some of our steamboat proprietors so arrange their trips as to give a chance of participating in the opening excursion without being from home a whole week? As the boats on that route now go, one cannot visit St. Andrews by then on Thursday forenoon, without leaving St. John on Monday morning, and not getting back till Friday night. Surely with so much opposition as we lately had, this state of things might be remedied.—Confier.

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

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, SEP. 30, 1857.

The Railway Excursion.

Our contemporaries generally have noticed approvingly, that the New Brunswick and Canada Railway will be opened for traffic on the 1st October, and that an Excursion will be made on the occasion. One of them while expressing his congratulation upon the progress made with the works, says—"we were surprised to learn that they have already eighty miles completed and ready for travel and traffic. Well done pioneer line." Our friend has only doubled the distance, in his zeal. Forty miles are ready for traffic, and if he will come along, we will guarantee him a ride eighty miles—that is, forty miles up, and return by the same conveyance.

We trust that parents will have the good sense to leave their little ones at home, as no doubt the cars will be filled by adults, and the children would be liable to be crushed, or otherwise injured in crowded cars. No pains have been spared by the Railway authorities, with the means at their command to accommodate the excursionists. Signal men will be stationed along the line and everything done to ensure a thorough passage. The Lunch provided at the Barber Dam, by Pheasant, cannot fail of satisfying any number of persons which will go up. By the way, have you got your ticket?

We are happy to learn that to-morrow will be generally observed as a holiday, as suggested in our last number.

THE FRANCHISE.—We omitted to direct the attention of persons qualified to vote, to Revisors' List, which has been posted up for some weeks. Should there be any voter's name omitted, he must make application to have his name added prior to the 1st of October. This can be done either personally or by writing.

"NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.—We have received from Messrs. L. Scott & Co. of New York, the August number of this popular Monthly. We have not had time to read the present number, the contents of which are:

1. Bacon's Essays.—Whately.
2. Isaac Watts.
3. French Treatment of Criminals.
4. Interior China.—Medhurst and Forster.
5. Scottish Lunacy Commission.
6. English Metrical Critics.
7. The Marriage and Divorce Bill.
8. Early Christian Songs in the East and West.
9. Inspiration.
10. The Indian Crisis.

MOWING-MACHINE.—Geo. W. Freeman of Amherst has invented a kind of mowing machine which works well. He intends to attach to the machine a Potatoe-digger, which can be used instead of the grass cutter. The machine is said to be simple, of easier draft, and cheaper than can be obtained from the United States, and if broken by hard usage, can be repaired by any blacksmith. It cuts ca-

sily 5 acres per day and lays the grass all over the ground, thereby saving "spreading." It can be adapted to cut different widths for strong or light horses. Mr. Freeman, as a native of the Province, deserves encouragement, particularly when the cost of imported machines is so much greater and they are more liable to get out of order.

A Bridge fell at Hopewell last week, whilst a team and two men were crossing it. One of them escaped by running over, the other fell among the timbers and was severely but not fatally injured. One of the oxen was killed—the other was with difficulty saved.

We are authorized and requested by G. L. Hatheway and T. B. Wilson, Esqrs., the two Government Directors for the Railway from this place, to state, that they passed over the Road on the Engine on Tuesday (yesterday), from St. Andrews to the Barber Dam, and desire to express their satisfaction at the state of the Line, and that the progress made; and amount of work done, far exceeds their expectations.

The Nova Scotia Railways are indeed expensive public works, if we may judge from the following extract from an article in the Acadia Recorder, which plainly shows, that Railways should not be undertaken by Government, as there is generally such a large margin allowed for extras, jobbing, &c. New Brunswick has had the experience of the past before her eyes, and should profit by it—but it really appears that she has not done so. If the published statements can be relied upon, the Province will pay dearly for the Shediac Railroad, which has cost double the sum permitted that the New Brunswick and Canada Line has done; and persons who have examined and rode over both Lines have given the latter the preference. The Recorder says:—

"We knew and warned our readers months ago, that there would be a heavy charge against every section of these roads for extra work, bringing their total cost up to a figure that would astonish sane people. The truth is that, if we deduct the £7,000 or £8,000, incurred in the construction of the additional mile of road at the Windsor terminals which had not been let to contract, all the remainder of this £36,000 has been paid, or must be paid—it matters little which—for strictly necessary extra work, not provided for in any published estimates; and Mr. Howe and the former Railway Board generally are accountable for the necessity of its being done and paid for as extra work. But let not people suppose that it ends with this sum. We learn that within the last few days, demands have been made upon the Board for further large sums, amounting to many thousands of pounds, for extra work; and such demands must continue to come in until the roads are completed. Why this extra work? Because of errors in the specifications handed to contractors, upon which their tenders and subsequent contracts were founded. For instance a lake or a bog, through which the road is to pass is represented in the schedule to be of a certain depth; it is ascertained when the embankment comes to be made, that it is of double, or treble, that depth. In cuttings, slopes of one to one are stipulated for; it is afterwards ascertained, if it was not ascertained at first, that such steep slopes will ensure the road's being obstructed, during all the spring months, by the falling of the banks; and the contractors are directed to take out greater slopes. This must all be paid for extra! It is no fault of the contractors. They are not to be blamed because the Commissioners have made false estimates or the engineers have committed errors in making their survey. As sure as there is a sun in the heavens, every cubic yard of filling, or excavating, done by the contractors which is not included in the specification furnished them by the Commissioners, will have to be paid for, at contract prices, as extra work. Enough has been said to give our readers some idea of the manner in which the estimates of the late Railway Board were got up and their surveys made; but we assure our readers that they cannot rate these engineering feats at their real value until the roads are completed; they must yet sink a good deal lower in public estimation."

The St. Croix Herald, remarking upon the new appointments, says, "The appointments of new Commissioners to the Marine Hospital, St. Andrews, are not gazetted as 'additional Commissioners,' and we therefore incline to the belief that the Government contemplated that there would be a sufficient number of Commissioners to manage the affairs of the institution. The gentlemen just selected by the Government are, we think, fully competent for the performance of all the duties."

We are of opinion, that the new Commissioners are additional, as we know three is not a sufficient number to manage the institution, and the appointments at St. Stephen and St. George were contemplated by the late Government.

With respect to Mr. Wilson's appointment as a Director in the N. B. & C. Railway & Land Co., the Herald says:—

"We have thought to say in approval. We do not expect that the Govern-

ment will please all their friends in making appointments. There were others that had a better claim to the office in question, and we have yet to learn what Mr. Wilson has done to merit favor from those whose elevation to power was attained without any zealous aid on his part."

This is an unkind cut—but we leave the dominant party to settle it among themselves. The office is a mere sinecure, and could be discontinued, with profit to the Province, as all the information required might be had by written statements under oath, without entailing on the country the nice little sum of perhaps £150 per annum to each of the Government Directors, which "the dear people" have to pay in these piping times. But what care the Government, provided the mouths of hungry expectants are closed, and their friends and supporters secured. A great deal is said of "economy," "retrenchment," and "progress"—but up to the present, echo answers, "where?" Perhaps the time is not very far distant when the necessities will give a telling answer to the discomfiture of those who imagine their situations and patronage are fastened to them for life.

A Great Medicine.—No medicine ever offered to the public has met with such universal and signal success as Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. It is a sure cure for all kinds of pain. Try it and thank us for the suggestion. Sold by druggists and all dealers in family medicines.

Married.

On 26th inst., by the Rev. John Rose, Mr. Joseph Shaw, to Miss Eliza, only daughter of Mr. Wm. Ballantine, both of St. Andrews.

On the 17th instant, in the Wesleyan Church, Garsma street, by the Rev. E. B. Torrey, Thomas J. Jost, Esq., of Nova Scotia, to Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. Wm. N. Venning, of St. John.

At Trinity Church, Boston, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., by the Rev. John Cotton Smith, Edward B. Fisher, Esq., of Fredericton, Barrister, to Louise Rowan, only daughter of A. W. Hays, Esq., of Boston.

At Hill Side, Norton, K. C., on Tuesday, the 15th inst., by the Rev. A. E. Warrford, Wm. N. Ward, Esq., of St. John, N. B., to Catherine, widow of the late Jas. A. Bovey, Esq., and second daughter of the late John Howe, Esq., Post Master General of Halifax, N. S.

Deaths.

At Dartmouth, 26th August, Peter McPherson, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. J. & P. McPherson of that place.

On Saturday morning, Capt. W. W. Belyea, Master of the Ship "Headlight," of St. John, aged 49 years.

Ship News.

Cleared at Boston, 19th inst., ship Welton and brig David Duffell, for St. John; 18th, schr. A. Sawyer, do.

The barque Havanna, at Boston, 20th, reports that on the 19th inst., she put into St. John, N. S., to land her former master, Spickton, who had lost the use of his legs.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Per Packet ships "Lampido" and "John Duggan" via St. John.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING

LADIES DRESS GOODS in Laces, Colours, Alpaca, Paragon, Bangles, and Indian Cloth, Grey, white, and Printed COTTONS, Cotton Warps, &c., which will be sold extremely low, to make room for a

VERY LARGE Stock of Goods.

daily expected by the "Arthur White" from London, "Favorite" from Glasgow, and British Steamers via Boston, which will comprise

A Large and General Assortment, and will be sold wholesale and retail.

The Subscriber intends confining himself more to the Cash system, adopting only ONE PRICE—therefore purchasers can rely on getting Goods at exceedingly low prices.

British House, St. Andrews, Sep. 22, 1857.

AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, the 5th of October next, at 11 o'clock A.M., will be sold at Public Auction, on the Subscribers' premises, at Campbellville, the following:

- 1 Imported AYRSHIRE COW, and one BULL.
- 3 Head of young CATTLE, (some stock).
- 2 Excellent MILCH COWS.
- 1 MARE and FOAL 1 GELDING.
- 18 Sheep.
- 10 Tons of OATS in the Straw.
- 18 Tons Good HAY.
- 1 Horse Cart, and 1 Ox Cart.
- 1 Waggon, 1 Sleigh.
- Waggon, Cart, and Plow, Harness. A variety of Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, consisting of: Tables, Chairs, and Bedsteads, Stoves, &c., &c., &c., and a number of other useful articles.

—ALSO—The unexpired term (11 years) of Lease of the farm, containing about 100 Acres, under good cultivation, cuts upwards of 15 tons of hay, and well adapted for tillage. On the premises are a good Dwelling House and out-buildings, all in good repair. Improvements to be paid for at expiration of the lease.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN FARMER.

St. Andrews, September 22, 1857.

JAMES BOYD,
Auctioneer.
St. Andrews, 8th Sept., 1857

JUSTUS WETMORE, } *Executors.*
HUGH LUDGATE, }
George, June 6th '57. 3.23

Plans, Specifications, and estimates furnished.
St. Andrews, May 27th 1897

Pitch, White Lead, and Paint Oil, &c. &
W. WHITLOCK
St. Andrew.

JOHN HALL, Dealer in **Drapes, Shades, Blinds**, Glass and Paper, at **Grand Station** on **West 4th**, 177 West 4th St.

