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THE SLAVE-SHIP ERIC. EIGHT HUNDRED AND NINETY-EVEN NEGROES ON BOARD.

The Slave ship Eric arrived at New York on the 2d. She was captured by the United States steamer Mohican. The following particulars we condense from a New York paper of the 5th:—

The Eric's officers supposed the Mohican to be an English man-of-war, and hoped, by hoisting the American flag, to evade examination. The Mohican sailed from Fernando Po on the 4th of August, and stood to the southward for Loando, having the squadron on board. When four days out, about fifty miles off the mouth of the Congo River at 7 A. M., sighted a ship standing to the north-west:—was about fifteen miles from the vessel which was under all sail, and port standing;—immediately got up additional steam and came near the stranger, which refused to show any colors. Fired a blank cartridge, and then the American ensign was hoisted from the peak of the suspicious craft. She heave to, and Lieut. Dunnington went on board.

On getting inside the gangway, he was confronted by a Spanish gentleman, of rather respectable appearance, who spoke English well. The officer asked if the Spaniard was captain; the latter said not, but sent visitor in quest of the skipper? The mate was next asked for, but was not forthcoming, and he ran away, it was alleged.—"Who has charge of the ship?" said the naval man, becoming a little excited. No one enlightening him, he at once ordered the flag to be hoisted down. The enthusiasm of the man-of-war's men found vent in several loud huzzas, which no sooner been heard than all the matches of the Eric flew open, as if by magic, and her crew, who had been keeping the darkies quiet below rushed on deck, and exclaimed in a regular chorus:—"It's all up with us, boys." Mr. Dunnington peeped into the lower apartments, and beheld a whole mass of woolly heads.—Every black eye in the ship was bent on the unexpected intruders, who took a hasty survey of the ship and proceeded to regulate matters generally.

Extra men from the Mohican were sent for and put on board, and the returning boats took back to the steamer the crew of the Eric. The Mohican proceeded to Loando, and the Eric to Monrovia—the ships' companies giving three cheers for the prize. After a run of 14 days the slave anchored at her destination. Twenty-nine of the poor slaves died, principally of fever and dysentery, caused, it is supposed, by Congo water on the passage, and one fell overboard. Rev. John Sigs, received the negroes on the 23d of Aug., and distributed them among the inhabitants of Monrovia, who promised to treat them kindly. They were naked when taken, and were delighted with the disposition made of them. The officers and men of the Mohican, who escorted the slave to Monrovia, describe their sufferings during the middle passage as positively revolting. They would not undertake similar duties for any consideration.

The Eric is a fine sailer, and looks like anything but a slave. She was built at Warren, R. I., in September, 1840, and was owned for a time by Mr. Ralph Post of New York. There was less filth found in the ship than is usual with slave-ships, which was, perhaps, owing to the fact that a large crew were exclusively employed in preserving the healthy condition of the vessel. The sails are new and valuable, and could not have been long in use. The Eric was boarded in the Congo River by the British steamer Spitfire, previous to receiving slaves.

DEADLY GALE AT SMEDIC—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—The following we copy from correspondence to the News:—
POINT DU CHENE, N. B.,
8th Oct., 1860.

"SIR.—We have had one of the greatest storms that has ever happened here, and which has done damage to at least the amount of £2,000. It commenced on Saturday night about half-past 8, and continued about 24 hours. The Railroad Wharf is knocked into pi; every platform, everything movable, and the whole of the track, is swept away with the many hundred tons of stone ballast; and there is an equal quantity of cut-grass and muck of all kinds piled all over the wharf. One small house which stood on the end of the wharf is gone totally, and two freight cars were capsized—one of them is hanging half over the wharf. Two schooners that left here in the morning with all hands, and fears are entertained for the Westmorland which left here at 2 P. M. Perhaps she did not leave Hedouque for Charlottetown; if so she would be all-right. Two more schooners that were at anchor inside the wharf parted their chains and drove up high and dry into the fields;

all the vessels in port dragged more or less. Five buildings in Shediac blew down, or were floated away, and Scovil's booms are all adrift—his loss is called £1000. We stood it out here well enough, but it was an awful night; the only loss we have had, was all the boats and nets belonging to the place and about half a square mile of territory, as the whole bank from 10 to 12 feet inland is washed away. Any quantity of trees are blown down, and all the roads are blocked up, many of the trees had the soil washed away from the roots and then went over.

Latest from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.
St. John, N. F., Oct. 8.

The steamship Africa from Liverpool 29th ult., was off Cape Race, on Monday. City of Manchester arrived at Queenstown 29th, America on 30th.

Bullion in Bank of England decreased £133,000. Money market slightly more stringent.

Italian affairs unchanged. Sardinians continue the siege of Ancona had taken another fort there.

Ministerial crisis at Naples. Cabinet have resigned.

Weather has been unfavorable for the crops. Breadstuffs firm.

Steamer Palestine took fire in her dock, but was put out after doing slight damage. Provisions quiet and steady.

Consols 93½ a 93.

TURIN, Saturday.—Ancona capitulated this morning. General Lamoriciere and whole garrison taken prisoners of war.

It was reported that the Sardinians carried the siege operations at Ancona. Notwithstanding the desperate resistance of the garrison they took Fort Dellegrazz.

Victor Emmanuel would leave for Florence and Bologna on the 29th.

It is asserted that the Pope's ultimatum for France that he will quit Rome at once unless France interferes. Majority of the Cardinals is reported to have recommended his departure.

Additional French troops ordered from France.

The French outposts have been placed two miles beyond Rome.

Repulse of the Garibaldians at Capua fully confirmed. One account says they lost 400 killed and wounded, and 300 prisoners.

The positions nevertheless were maintained, and the attack renewed in force. The king's troops are reported at 50,000, and the King is determined to show fight.

Garibaldi's ministry, Naples have resigned on account of the consideration of Bectaine. Signor Confariti is about to form a new ministry professing extreme opinions.

It was reported that Lamoriciere after the late defeat returned to Ancona with a considerable number of troops.

The text of Lord John Russell's warning to Sardinia not to attack Venetia is published.

Bourse closed flat, 68.45.

Calcutta mails of August 22, and Hong Kong August 10th, received. The American portion forwarded per Africa.

A Story with a Moral.

That truth is sometimes stranger than fiction is not disputed, and it falls to the lot of a reporter to be cognizant of many startling stories. One of those shall be transcribed: It has a local character, and the parties referred to are well known in Philadelphia:

About five years ago, an enterprising firm was engaged in an lucrative business in Water-street. Its integrity in business was beyond suspicion or cavil. The promptness with which its obligations were met was the subject of general encomium, and its paper had in every case, the value of bank notes or of specie. The firm was composed of two members, both of them wealthy. With time, their riches grew apace, and with cash their kindness and integrity increased. The senior partner resided in a magnificent west-end mansion surrounded with all the luxuries which money could command and taste could ask. The junior partner lived with his family in a rural district upon a farm.

He passed the business hours in his establishment upon Water-street, and in the cool of the evening rested in his cottage. His children grew up healthy and contented, and all the five-side virtues gambled about his feet.

In the lapse of time the firm dissolved.— Its purposes had been subverted in the success of its speculations, and the preservation of its integrity, and each partner retired to his house to enjoy the profits of their labor.

The saddest part of the picture is now to come, and "Nature's sternest painter, yet the best," might delineate with pity or disgust of one and the happiness of the other. The west-end millionaire has forfeited the respect and friendship of his ancient partner.

We passed him last evening in a state of

bloated intoxication, filthy with exposure and absolute want. The men with whom he once associated would blush to-day to recognize him. His fortune has been squandered in continual excess, his family is scattered and penniless—and the sole aim of his degraded ambition is to find the wherewithal to purchase drink. The junior partner has not changed in circumstances. The homies have proved stronger with him than the attractions of vice, and he still lives to demonstrate the advantages of retired virtue and contented competence.

Hints to Housekeepers.

As a general rule it is most economical to buy the best articles. The price is of course always a little higher, but good articles always spend best. It is a sacrifice of money to buy poor flour, meat, sugar, molasses, cheese, butter, lard, &c., to say nothing of the injurious effect upon the health.

Of West India sugar and molasses, the Santa Cruz and Porto Rico are considered the best. The Havana is seldom clean.— White sugar from Brazil is very good. Refined sugars usually contain the most of the saccharine substance, therefore, there is probably more economy in using crushed loaf and granulated sugars than we should at first suppose.

Butter that is made in September and October is best for winter use.

Lard should be hard and white; and that which is taken from a hog over which a year old is the best.

Rich cheese feels soft under the pressure of the finger. That which is very strong is neither good nor healthy. To keep out that is cut, tie it up in a bag that will not admit flies, and hang it up in a dry place.

If mold appears on it, wipe it off with a dry cloth.

The best rice is large, and has a clear, fresh look. Old rice sometimes has little black insects inside the kernel.

The small white sago, called pearl sago is the best. Large brown kind has an earthy taste. These articles, and ground rice, tapioca, &c., should be kept covered.

The cracked-cocoa is the best, but that which is put up in pound papers is often very good.

Shells are apt to be musty. Try a quart of a pound before buying a quantity.

To select nutmegs, pick them with a pin. If they are good the oil will instantly spread around the puncture.

Keep coffee by itself, as its odor affects other articles.

Keep Tea in a close chest or canister.

Oranges and lemons keep best wrapped close in soft paper and laid in a drawer of linen.

Bread and cake should be kept in a tin box or a stone jar.

Salt codfish should be kept in a dry place, where the odor of it will not affect the air of the house. The best kind is that which is called Dun, from the peculiar color. Fish skin for clearing coffee, should be washed, dried, cut small, and kept in a paper bag.

Keep soap should be kept in a dry place in the cellar, and should not be used until six months old.

Bar soap should be cut in pieces of a convenient size, and left where it will become dry. It is well to keep it for several weeks before using it, as it spends fast when it is new.

Potatoes should be put in the cellar as they are dug. Lying exposed to the sun turns them green and makes them watery.

Some good housekeepers have suds laid over barrels of potatoes not in immediate use.— To prevent them from sprouting in the spring, turn them out upon the cellar bottom.

Cranberries will keep well all winter in a firkin of water in the cellar.

To thaw frozen potatoes put them in the water. To thaw frozen apples put them in cold water.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.—Children, look in those eyes, listen to that dear voice, notice the feeling of even a single touch that is bestowed upon you by that gentle hand! Make much of it while you have that most precious of all good gifts—a loving mother.—

Head the unfathomable love in those eyes; the kind anxiety of that tone and look, however slight your pain. In after life you may have friends, fond—dear, kind friends—but never will you have again the inexorable love and gentleness lavished upon you which more none but a mother bestows.—

Often do I sigh in my struggles with the hard, uncaring world for the sweet deep security I felt when of an evening, nestling to her bosom, I listened to some quiet talk suitable to my age, read in her tender and soothing voice. Never can I forget her sweet glances cast upon me when I appear to sleep; never her kiss of peace at night! Years have passed away since we laid her beside my father in the old churchyard; yet still her voice whispers from the grave, and her

eye watches over me as I visit the spots long since hallowed to the memory of my mother. *Maunlay.*

Poverty not so Great a Curse.

If there is anything in the world that a young man should be more thankful for than another, it is the poverty which necessitates his starting in life under very great disadvantages. Poverty is one of the best tests of human quality in existence. A triumph over it is like graduating with honors at West Point. It demonstrates stuff and stamina. It is a certificate of worthy labor creditably performed. A young man who cannot stand the test is not worth anything. He can never rise above a drudge or a peeper.

A young man who cannot feel his will hardened as the yoke of poverty presses upon him, and his pluck rise with every difficulty poverty throws in his way, may as well retire into some corner and hide himself. Poverty saves a thousand times more men than it ruins; for it only ruins those who are not particularly worth saving, while it saves multitudes of those whom wealth would have ruined. If any young man who reads this is so unfortunate as to be rich I give him my pity. I pity you my rich young friend because you are in danger. You lack one stimulus to effort and excellence which your poor companion possesses. You will be apt, if you have a soft spot in your heart; to think yourself above him; and that sort of thing makes you mean and injures you. With full pockets and full stomach, and fine linen and broadcloth on your back, your heart and soul plethoric, in the race of life you will find yourself surpassed by all the poor boys around you before you know it.

No, my boy if you are poor, thank God and take courage; for he intends to give you a chance to make something of yourself. If you had plenty of money ten chances to one it would spoil you for all useful purposes. Do you lack education? Have you been cut short in the text-book? Remember that education, like some other things, does not consist in the multitude of things a man possesses—What can you do? That is the question that settles the business for you. Do you know your business? Do you know men and how to deal with them? Has your mind, by any means whatsoever, received the discipline which gives to its action power and facility? If so then you are more of a man, and a thousand times better educated, than the fellow who graduates from college with his brains full of stuff that he can not apply to the practical business of life—stuff, the acquisition of which has been a senseless disciplinary process as far as he is concerned. There are very few men in this world less than thirty years of age, and unmarried, who can afford to be rich. One of the greatest benefits to be reaped from financial disasters, is the saving a large crop of young men.

[Timothy Tibcomb.]

THE STUDENT'S REVENGE.—Poor J.— for numerous sins of commission relative to hen roosts and poultry yards, and omission concerning recitations, was expelled from B.—college. He begged and wept for mercy but in vain. The President was inexorable, and J.— had to leave. It was a cold night in winter—the snow lay on the ground to the depth of twelve inches. J.— got his baggage into a sleigh, and at 11 o'clock drove up in front of the President's house.—

Rapping pretty loudly at the door, he soon had the pleasure of seeing the President's head emerging from the window above.

"Who's there?" said the learned dignitary.

"I, sir, J.—; if you will please to step down one moment, I will ask your pardon for my many offences, and make you acquainted with a plot hatched by some of the students for your annoyance."

"Bless me, J.—, what can it be? but it is very cold, and I am undressed."

"I will not detain you a moment; but for your own sake come quickly—I am watching."

The President hurried down.

"Now, J.—, what is it?" he said, shivering with cold, as he opened the door.

"Why, simply this your old rascal," shouted the enraged student, as he seized the unfortunate President, dragged him in front of the house, tore from him his shirt, and plunged him naked into a snow bank.

"Murder!" shrieked the President.

"Do you know," said the student, stopping his victim's mouth with snow, "that a cold bath in cold weather is excellent, provided for the President's health, commenced rubbing the body of the college officer with snow. Every time the President attempted to give an alarm his mouth was filled with snow. At the end of half an hour the unfortunate subject of the operation was nearly dead; the student thereupon kicked

him into the house, jumped himself into the sleigh, and drove off amid the cheers of a large party of fellow students, who had been invited to witness the sport. The President threatened prosecution, but as all who heard the story laughed, he thought it best to forget it.

THE TWO SEXES.—There is nearly always something of nature's own gentility in all women, except, indeed, when they get together and fall giggling. And it shames us men to see how much sooner they are polished into conventional shape than our rough masculine angles. A vulgar boy requires heaven knows what assiduity, to move three steps. I do not say like a gentleman, but like a boy with a soul in him; but give the least advantage of society or tuition to a pleasant girl, and a hundred to one but she will glide into refinement before the boy can make a bow without upsetting the table.— There is sentiment in all women, and that gives delicacy to thought, and taste to manners; with men it is generally acquired, an offspring of the intellect quality not as with the other sex; of the moral. [Bulwer-Lytton.]

A MAN OVER NIAGARA FALLS—PROBABLE SUICIDE.—We learn that the body of a man was found near the Ferry Landing, on the American side, at Niagara Falls, on Monday evening. It was identified as the body of a German who was married some two or three weeks ago, quarreled with his wife a few days after, and threatened to kill himself. His arms and legs were bruised and broken, and it was supposed he passed over the American Fall.—*Rocheater (N. Y.) Democrat.*

A LITTLE STORY WITH A MORAL.—The manner in which so many allow themselves to be sacrificed to their love of wealth, reminds one of the cupidity of the monkey, that caricature of our species.

"In Algeria the Kabyle peasant attaches a gourd, well fixed to a tree, and places within it some rice. The gourd has an opening merely sufficient to admit the monkey's paw. The creature comes to the tree by night, inserts his paw and grasps his booty. He tries to draw back, but it is clenched, and he has not the wisdom to unclench it. So there he stands till morning, when he is caught, looking as foolish as may be, though with the prize in his grasp."

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.—The Boston Post is responsible for the following story:—"A few days since, a representative from one of our largest dry goods houses was arrested in Maine, for selling goods by sample contrary to law, and was accordingly brought before the court in Portland and fined \$100. The young man arose and soberly asked the Court the indulgence of asking one question which was at once granted. A profound stillness and all attention centered. He simply asked—'When is the Great Eastern coming to Portland?'"

THE PRINCE OF WALES has refused to attend the Ball in New York which the British residents there intended to make exclusively a British affair.

A. T. Stewart, the rich Dry Goods dealer of New York, now worth \$20,000,000 came to New York 40 years ago from Ireland alone and unfriended. He was then 24 years of age, and taught school for two years after his arrival.

Some experiments have been made with the wind waggon in Kansas this summer. One of these contrivances took a party from the Missouri River to Pike's Peak in twenty days. Another of these waggons started from Okalonsa two or three weeks since, and went on finely for a day or two till it was overtaken by a hurricane which drove it on at the rate of forty miles an hour until it tumbled into a ravine, smashing the vehicle into fragments, and terribly bruising the travellers.

"Will Henry do a favor for his dear Angelina?"

Henry, (who imagined that he was going to have a nice quiet time of it.) Certainly, my love.

Angelina.—Well, then, Henry dear there's our poor little dog Fido running about in the street, all dripping wet. I wish you would go out and bring him in.

A stranger hailing from Texas, and said to be a merchant, abruptly threw his arms around the neck of a respectable lady in Baltimore, promanuating the streets, on Thursday, 13 ult., and attempted to kiss her.— An officer called the offender, and he was held in \$500 bail to answer.

A beautiful thought is suggested in the Koran:

"Angels, in the grave, will not question thee as to the amount of wealth has left behind thee, but what deeds though least done while in the world, to entitle thee to a seat among the blest."

Later from California.

St. Joseph's, Oct. 7th.—The Pony Express with San Francisco dates of the 24th has arrived.

Trade is active at San Francisco, with a steady country demand.

While the British frigate Terzaguet was being placed in the government dock at Mare Island, the duck gave way and became a complete wreck.

Twenty thousand dollars worth of property in Pacheco, Contra Costa county, was burnt on the 24th.

Fifty tons of copper ore has been received from the new mines near Crescent City. The ore gives evidence that the mines are of immense value.

The mines accounts from Carson Valley and the new Colorado mines, near Owen's Lake, are encouraging.

The San Francisco sayers are astonished at the richness of the ore from the latter.

Oregon dates as to the 24th from Portland and to the 20th from Salem.

A report was circulated of a compromise between the Douglas and Breckinridge democrats, giving each one a Senator on condition that the succeeding Senators return and give the State a legal organization.

The census returns give Washington territory a population of 9000.

The Brig Orbit, which arrived at Victoria on the 13th inst, 31 days from Japan, failed to get a cargo.

The Japanese were unwilling to observe the treaty stipulation.

Mexican dollars were selling at 50 per cent discount. American and other gold ditto.

The French minister at Jeddah had resigned as his representations in respect to the treaty were quite unattended to.

The Japanese had concluded a new treaty with the Portuguese.

Advices from China say that the Chinese expect to make a great resistance to the allies and desperate fighting was anticipated.

Russian war steamers were actively moving about with large bodies of troops.

Burning of the "Connaught"

The steamship Connaught, Capt. Leitch from Galway 29th ult., for Boston, sprung a leak and took fire on Saturday night last.

Early Sunday morning this leak gained so rapidly as to extinguish engine fires, and the flames between decks began to burst out.

At this time the steamer was discovered by brig Minnie Schieffer, Capt. Wilson, 192 tons, from Malaga for Boston.

The brig ran alongside and succeeded in saving all on board numbering 501 souls.

The mails also were saved, but everything else lost.

The passengers and crew only saving their clothes.

The Connaught was a new and splendid steamship, having made but one previous passage to Boston—and cost £120,000.

The meeting of the passengers saved from the wreck of the steam Connaught, was held on board the brig Minnie Schieffer, on Wednesday, when resolutions were adopted acknowledging the merciful interposition of Divine Providence in rescuing them from the wreck and burning of the steamer, and tendering thanks to Capt. John Wilson, and Mr. Thomas Conant, and the crew of the Minnie Schieffer, for their humane and noble exertions in securing their deliverance from eminent danger, and that the officers of the meeting procured subscriptions for appropriate testimonials to them, and on the spot some \$600 was subscribed for that purpose.

And that they feel the greatest pleasure in bearing testimony to the intrepid coolness and fidelity of Capt. Leitch and his courageous officers, in securing their safety and contributing to their comfort, and pay them a heartfelt tribute of gratitude for their untiring exertions in the appalling peril that befell them. And that their thanks are due to Capt. Masiger of Newfoundland, for his valuable services rendered to Capt. Leitch.

On the whole, a more general submission to the theatre and Sunday laws has been secured than has been known for twenty years.

THE RAILWAY INTO HALIFAX.

The Government of Nova Scotia have taken steps for running the Railway directly into Halifax a distance of about two miles from the present Richmond terminus; and we understand that Alexander Light Esq., the Chief Engineer in this Province, has been employed as the Engineer, to prepare plans and superintend the work.

Mr. Light will, therefore, proceed to Halifax in a short time on this business. This is certainly complimentary to Mr. L., and justifies as an Engineer.

He was appointed to office in this Province by a Conservative Government; and, if may judge by the character of the Railroad here said to be unsurpassed by any other in America—it will be admitted that the Government of Nova Scotia have exercised a wise discretion in employing Mr. Light. The Railroad in this Province is now finished; and we suppose the Engineering Staff, as well as the Railway Board, will be dispensed with unless it is the intention to proceed with other lines.

But in either case, why could not the one Chief Engineer do for both Provinces, suppose one to be required to look after the works? As the lines of both Provinces pointing towards the respective borders, must be long run into one, it would be better to have a management, so that the road from St. John to Halifax will present the character and appearance of one grand trunk railway.

That something further must be done in the way of railway building, we believe all will agree; and it is for the "wisdom" of the country to determine the time, and the next best course to pursue.

FEARFUL GALE AT THE NORTH.

An extract of a letter received at the News Room from Chatham, dated the 11th Oct.—

"We had a fearful storm on Saturday last; as far as yet I have only heard of one vessel being ashore on our coast—some where about Tabusiat. She is named the Fanny; bark; crew saved. On Richibucto Beach I understand there are several vessels, one a bark, the Elizabeth Shields, bound to Dalhousie; crew all lost. Another bark bound to this port for Messrs. Harvey & Mitchell is high and dry, crew saved. Several schooners principally from Prince Edward Island with produce, a great many lives lost out of them. A Pilot Boat, with father son and nephew from this port is supposed to be lost, as fragments of the schooner and a trunk were found on Richibucto Beach, and identified. The tide has been three feet higher than ever was known before. I also heard that the Steamer Princess Royal left Richibucto for Catham this morning, and will arrive here at 8 o'clock to-night. It has been blowing a gale from the South all day."

NEW STEAMER FOR THE SAINT JOHN AND PORTLAND ROUTE.

The steamer New Brunswick, lately launched at New York, made a very successful trial trip at that port, and was to leave for Portland last Thursday. She is very substantially built, and adapted for the roughest sea weather.

The minute details of her construction are as follows—

Length on deck, from fore-part of stem to after-part of stern post, above the spar deck 224 feet; breadth of beam at midship section, above the main water, molded 30 feet 8 inches; depth of hold 12 feet; depth of hold to spar deck 12 feet 3 inches; draft of water at load line 6 feet 6 inches; area of immersed section at this draft 180 square feet; tonnage 815 tons.

Her hull is of white oak, chestnut, &c., and square fastened with copper treenails, &c. The floors are molded 14 inches, and sided 6 inches. The distance of frames apart at centres is 24 inches, and they are not filled in solid; but iron straps, diagonal and double laid, 4 by 4 inches, securely fastens them; wrought iron straps, 6 by 3 inches, connect all the top timbers.

The New Brunswick is fitted with one vertical beam condensing engine; diameter of cylinder 48 inches; length of stroke of piston 11 feet; diameter of water wheels over boards, 31 feet; length of wheel blades 7 feet; depth of same 1 foot 10 inches; number of blades, 27, and they are constructed of iron.

She is also supplied with one return flue boiler, whose length is 26 feet 3 inches; breadth (front) 18 feet; height of same, exclusive of steam chimney, 11 feet 4 inches; location, on deck; number of furnaces, 2; breadth 5 feet 9 1/2 inches; length of grate-bars, 7 feet 6 inches; number of flues above, 6; number of flues below, 10; internal diameter of flues above, 1 foot 5 inches; internal diameters of those below, two of 22 inches, four of 15 inches, and four of 17 inches; length of flues above, 18 feet 6 1/2 inches; length of same below, 13 feet 2 inches. The diameter of smoke pipe is 4 feet 4 inches; the boiler has no water bottom, and uses a blower to furnace. The engine is fitted with H. Winter's patent expansive gear, and a variable cut-off.

Her rig is that of a schooner. She has water-wheel guards fore and aft, and is well coppered.

The bunkers are of wood, and she possesses one independent steam fire and bilge pump, one bilge injection, and the ordinary bottom valves to all openings in her bottom. The water-wheel guards are fitted with sponsons under them; the forecastle of this vessel is inclosed, and her promenade deck is also inclosed, and state-rooms are very commodious and handsomely finished. The machinery of this steamer was constructed by

the Morgan Iron Works, foot of Ninth street, East river, New York city.

LARGE FIRE IN BOSTON.

At 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, the house owned by Alexander and Robert McElroy at the end of the Toll Bridge was discovered to be on fire. The fire had made some progress before the alarm was given, shortly after which the Iron Duke and Washington Companies were on the spot with their machines, and by pouring a vigorous stream of water on the building from either side, the fire was soon quenched. The building was insured for \$300. It was occupied at the time. The prevailing opinion was that the fire was the work of an incendiary, but activity of the firemen prevented the destruction of the building; it was but partly burnt.—St. C. Herald.

THE PRINCE'S BALL AT BOSTON.

Among the invited guests are the President of the United States, Miss Lane, Secretary, Cass, Governors of the British Provinces, Foreign Ministers at Washington, Earl of Mulgrave and Marquis and Lady Chandos, Sir Henry Holland, the Mayors of Fredericton, St. John Halifax, Montreal, Quebec and Hamilton, General Trollope, and also Sir Fenwick Williams. The invitations have been necessarily limited, and in Boston only the Governor and Mrs. Banks, and the British Consul have been invited. Among the names on the Committee of Management we observe that of the venerable Josiah Quincy, now in his 89th year.—New.

FIRES AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The large Hotel, opposite the Railway Station, Sussex, was destroyed by fire on Friday night last about 11 o'clock; and melancholy to add, two men, who had retired to rest, perished in the flames; the name of one we understand to be Brown, a young man who had been at work upon the line.—Further particulars we did not learn.—Ib.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, OCT. 17, 1860.

THE RAILWAY.

The Houlton Times copies our announcement of the works on the New Brunswick & Canada Railway being resumed, and alludes to its great importance to that section of Maine, as it will open up an easy communication to a seaport, and adds, that but a short time will elapse before a large exportation of grain from the Aroostook Valley will be made—that there will be a large traffic from the upper country. Speaking of the line, the Times says:—

It is highly gratifying to the people of the eastern section of Aroostook to learn that there is a prospect of the early completion of the St. Andrews Railroad to Richmond, where it will intercept the road from Woodstock to Houlton.

To us this road is of great importance, as it will open an easy communication from this country to a convenient seaport. The Reciprocity Treaty has thrown down the barriers interposed by the boundary line, to an egress and ingress to and from the seaports of New Brunswick, so far as the gross productions of the United States and the British Provinces are concerned, giving us the right, and therefore the benefit, of transporting over this road free from delays or restrictions, all the heavy productions of this country, and return with such articles as are grown in the United States and New Brunswick. And with a liberal bonding system, so as to pass over this road with all other articles of merchandise, the interchange of which is necessary and beneficial to our people.

But a short time can elapse before the export of a large quantity of grain must be made from Aroostook. The great increase of our grain crop this season, over any former year, in consequence of the large amount of new lands that has been brought into cultivation by the emigrants now settling among us, may even require an exportation of a portion of the present year's harvest, as the field for lumbering operations cannot be enlarged to the extent of the growth of the agricultural interest. Our farmers have heretofore found a ready market for their surplus grains to the lumbermen in their vicinity, but the time is near, or quite upon us when our markets will have to be relieved by an exportation of a large surplus.

Again our connection with easy and cheap means of transit to a seaport, will induce the production of other articles, such as potatoes and manufactured lumber, which are not now, if we except the article of shingles, for the purpose of exportation.

CATTLE SHOW & FAIR.

The Annual Fair of the C. C. Agricultural Society—was held yesterday, (Tuesday,) at the Bay Side, near Bradford's Post Office. Owing to previous engagements, we were unable to accept the invitation extended to us, to be present; but learn that the Fair was a decided success. The samples of grain and root crops, domestic manufactures, dairy produce and cattle, far surpassed any exhibition of a similar kind for the last ten years, and the gathering of farmers, and others interested, was very large. In fact, the locality, from what we have heard, is all that could be desired, being considered a central one. As we have barely room this morning to notice the Ploughing Match and Fair, a more extended notice will be given in our next.

LAUNCH, FROM THE BUILDING YARD AT INDIAN POINT, ON TUESDAY.

A beautifully modelled, and well finished Schooner, of 242 tons, C. M., named the "LAWA." A more splendid launch has seldom been witnessed; the vessel slid easily and gracefully into her future element. She was built by Mr. Chas. Short, and is, we understand, intended for a West India trader. We trust that this launch will soon be followed by others of greater pretensions, and that our sturdy shipwrights may have an opportunity of following their craft.

We are gratified to notice, that the Government of Nova-Scotia have secured the services of ALEXANDER L. LIGHT, Esq., Chief Engineer of New Brunswick Railways, and formerly the Engineer of the St. Andrews & Quebec, as well as the (Alais & Lewy's) Island Railroads—to make the surveys, estimates, &c. for the extension of the Halifax Railways.

From our knowledge of this gentleman's talents and indomitable energy, we congratulate the Nova-Scotians on their fortunate selection. It must be gratifying to Mr. Light's relatives in Canada, as it is to his many friends in this Province, to know that his services are sought after, and his abilities appreciated.

Notwithstanding the heavy gales for the last ten days, the Boston steamers have continued to make their regular trips, and in good time, against wind and tide. The river steamer Queen has not failed to run on her regular days, and although latterly obliged to wait, in some instances, until after dark. Capt. Boardman has brought his steamer to the wharf in good shape, and his untiring efforts to give satisfaction have been appreciated, as he is daily becoming popular.

The Steamship Arabia, arrived off Cape Race on the 14th inst. Garribaldi had further successes, and had taken 2,000 of the Royal troops prisoners. Napoleon had replied to the Pope maintaining non-intervention principles. News from India unimportant.

To SUBSCRIBERS.—As we are about purchasing our winter's supply of paper, &c., we request subscribers to pay promptly the amounts they owe for the paper, Advertisements, &c.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEething.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhoea in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. Look well for the genuine article with fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, on the outside wrapper, without which none is genuine.

MARRIED.

On the 11th October, at St. George's Church, Carleton, St. John, N. B., by the Rev. Frederick Coster, HARRIS, H. HATCH, Esq., Registrar of Deeds and Wills St. Andrews, Charlotte County, to CORDELLA AUGUSTINE, youngest daughter of the late Captain T. G. Shortland, R. N., of Lison House Plymouth England, and widow of Lieut. Fowell, R. N.

At St. John, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Donald A. M., Robert Miligan, King Square, to Jane, second daughter of the late Mr. William Welsh.

DIED.

In the Parish of Welford, Kent County, on Tuesday, 6th inst, James A. Clare, in the 68th year of his age, a native of York County, N. B.

New Brunswick & Canada RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY (limited).

NOTICE.

A Mixed Passenger and Goods Train will leave ST. ANDREWS for CANTERBURY on WEDNESDAY the 17th October, and every succeeding WEDNESDAY, till A. M., and returning will leave CANTERBURY on THURSDAY the 18th, and every succeeding THURSDAY, at 1 P. M. until further notice.

An alteration in the rates of freight and passage, will be made on and after Wednesday, the 1st November; for particulars of which see Tariff tables which may be obtained on application at any of the Company's Stations.

N. B.—The Contractors will be prepared to undertake the conveyance of Merchandise and Goods from CANTERBURY to WOODSTOCK and HOULTON, upon notice being given either at St. Andrews or Canterbury.

JULIUS THOMPSON, Manager. St. Andrews, October 13, 1860.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD at the residence of Capt. D. GREEN, on TUESDAY, the 23rd inst, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a quantity of Household Furniture, consisting of—

- A Mahogany Side Board, Do. Dining Table, to dine 18 or 20 persons Do. Card Tables, Do. Bureaus, Do. Washstands, Rosewood Centre Table, 1 Eight day Clock, mahogany case, Carpets, Looking Glasses, Pictures, B. sideboards, Window Curtains, Clothes Press Chimney Ornaments, China, Breakfast Set, Lamp, and a variety of other articles.

Terms of Sale.—All sums under £10 Cash, all sums above £10 an approved endorsed note at 3 months, payable at the St. Stephens Bank. J. H. WHITELOCK, Auctioneer.

POWDER.

THE subscribers have erected at St. George's a superior description of—

- STROUING AND BRASSING POWDER, which they are confident is full, equal to the best imported article, and which they will dispose of at a lower rate than any offered for sale in the Province, and orders will be promptly attended to.

B. WILLIAMS & CO. St. George, October 15, 1860.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE Annual Meeting of the "Charlotte Teachers' Institute" will take place in Mr. GLENN'S school room, St. Andrews, on Thursday, Oct. 25th, 10 o'clock, A. M.

Licensed Teachers are respectfully solicited to attend. (Per Order,) W. H. G.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all Concerned, that Andrew McCullough and Harrison Gitchell, have taken out Letters testamentary of the Will of the late Francis Courtney, of St. Stephen, Charlotte County, farmer, deceased; the said Andrew McCullough and Harrison Gitchell, together with James G. Stevens, Esq. having by said Will, been appointed Executors of same, and for that the said James G. Stevens has renounced all right to administration or letters testamentary of said Will.

All persons indebted to late Francis Courtney, are hereby requested to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against his Estate, are requested to present the same to either of us. (Signed) ANDREW MCCULLOUGH, HARRISON GITCHELL, St. Stephen, Oct. 11, 1860. (3w)

WANTED.

On the works of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, Near St. Andrews, 300 MEN ARE WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Wages One Dollar per day. WALKER, JOHNSTON & Co. Contractors, Oct. 10, 1860.

TEA MEETING.

THE Ladies of the Baptist Sewing Circle, will hold a Tea meeting, in the Town Hall, on Thursday Evening, the 25th October. Tea on the table at 6 P. M. The proceeds are to be devoted towards assisting to build a Baptist Church in St. Andrews. Tickets 1s. 10s. to be had at Mr. Nickerson's and the Union Store. St. Andrews, Oct. 9, 1860.

Auction of Valuable Timber Lands.

THERE will be sold on Saturday, the 20th Oct., at 12 o'clock, noon, at the subscriber's office, 300 acres of Valuable Timber Land, in 100 acre lots, situated near Lawrence's station, the Railroad runs through it, fronting on the Digbyquash River and well covered with Spruce, Cedar and Hardwood Timber. Terms—Ten per cent down day of sale, balance of one third the amount on delivery of the deed, the remainder in three equal parts in one, two and three years with interest and satisfactory security. W. WHITELOCK, Auctioneer, St. Andrews, Oct. 3, 1860.

Valuable Lands TO BE SOLD at Public house of Edward I. of Maguagawic, on the 25th 10 o'clock, A. M., the followi Hooper Farm, two l twenty cleared, situated on L the road to Red Rock and 1 about three miles from the T Falls. Gray Farm, about three fifteen cleared, both of the covered with wood and timber sted on Lake Utopia. Also of excellent Land, fronting named, and near the Hooper- The above lands will be so sold purchasers; one fourth p at the time of the sale; the years by instalments. Further particulars made l previous to the sale. J. H. WHITELOCK, Auctioneer, St. Stephen, Sept. 20th 1860.

AUCTION of valuable REAL ES

ON Saturday, 25th Oct., in noon, will be sold at Public premises—that valuable Property—EDWARD ONE two lots, &c.

Lot fronting on Water Street and to the rear the same Lane lot towards Park-street, HOUSE in good repair, with ter, and commodious outbuild comfortable residence, as well as stables. —ALSO—

The Lot fronting 41 feet 4 on St. and in the rear 75 feet towards Water street, a very lot. —ALSO—

Lot No. 3, in Block 4, on V. ing on the North side of Prince Terms—10 per cent on day on delivery of the deeds, the equal parts of 12 and 18 mo and satisfactory security. —ALSO—

Lot No. 3, Block 2, Victoria the residence of Mr. Hugh Mc Prince of Wales street, north thorough. Terms Liberal. October 3, 1860.

Post Office Dep

PERMISSION, and after the 29th inst., mailed to the United Kingdom Steam Packets, which leave every Saturday. The rates of these Steamers will be the same as those of the Halifax and subject to variation. JAMES F.

Fairbanks' Stand

TO accommodate constantly increasing DEMAND for more ware-houses, we have built a large factory, containing to serve and repair all Fairbanks' Standard HAY Platform and SCALE in every variety. We are enabled to do this, by the use of the most skillful and care which is given to every article, and our great variety of stock will be found to be of the highest quality, and of excellent value, for the additional price, will enhance their real value in durability and convenience. August 1, 1860. FAIRBANKS.

AGENTS WANTED.

Fifty Dollars a Month and a Active Agent is wanted in the United States, Canada and introduce our New Nation 220 Sewing Machine. Warranted high price machine, practical which makes it the cheapest machine in existence. A limited number of Agents are wanted, to orders by Sample, at a salary of and expenses. Business offer with stamp, for conditions, apply to J. H. BARRETT, Shoe and Leather.

Special No

ALL Persons liable for rates of Parish of Saint Andrews unless the same be paid on or of October next, the amounts to ad on to the Justice of the Peace. JAMES S.

Hennessey B

Just received 10 Hhd. 18 Qr. Cases Beat 30 Cases Colore June 20. J. W. STICK.

LETTER

REMAINING in the 1 R Andrews, 1st Sept. Cobart, Margaret McC Caskly, James Mau Cateanan, James Muir Clarg, Michael McD. Gwy, Rachel O'N Gwy, Patrick J. O'H Gallagher, Francis O K Han, Horam Prow Hys, Michael Row Huan, Chasler Row Henderson, Elizabeth Scot Joyce, Edward Siga 67 Persons calling for a will please say advertisement G. F. CAM

