O BE SOLD,

in, if applied for immediately
posed of by the 15th of April, the
will be let and possession giv-
en on 1st May next

THAT desirably situated House for business next to the Record Office; has been newly shingled and is in good repair; contains 9 rooms and hed.

ALSO,—
er Town lots, in good situations for urposes. Apply to subscriber.
f payment liberal.
D. GREEN.

olution of Partnership.

is hereby given, that the partnership subsisting between James Moran and Moran, of St. George, in the County of under the firm of James Moran & Son, lay dissolved by mutual consent.
its owing to the said partnership are to d by the said James A. Moran, who is l to settle all debts due to and owing d firm.
JAMES MORAN,
JAMES A. MORAN.
orge, September 16, 1865. 4i

. Almanacks 1865.

LLIAN'S New Brunswick Almanac and gister for 1865, can be obtained singly ts, or by the dozen for retail from
J. LOCHART & SON.
ly of the old Farmers Almanac always
Crew Nov. 30, 1864.

. Rubber, Rubbers
AT THE
Albion House.

HN S. MAGEE,
Has received an assortment of
rens, Misses,
Ladies,
Gent's,
ubber Overshoes.
Ladies Rubber Balmoral Boots, a nice or the present season, which with a lo
ildrens and Ladies Boots.
SKELETON SKIRTS,
and the balance of stock of
NTER DRY GOODS.
I sell CHEAP for Current Money
eal Bills taken at the usual discount.

MORE NEW GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED and now open for sale
at the very LOWEST PRICES:
Hats, Bonnets,
hers, and Ribbons.
HAWLS MANTILLAS.
D FANCY DRESS GOODS
Grey and White Cottons,
ting, Stripes, and Regettas
ints.
Silicias,
and CORSET CLOTHS
Crashes; Towel-
ling & table cl-
nens, Shirt fronts,
Collars, and ban-
cy Neck ties,
iers, Rubbers;
Boots and
ance of Summer Stock daily expected
teamer "Europa" and when
e sold at a very small advance.
D. BRADL

adies Seminary,
ST. ANDREWS, N.B.

RS. KENDALL will receive a limited
er of young Ladies as boarders, in addition
r daily pupils.
e course of instruction comprises the
English, French, and Italian
Languages;
ing and Arithmetic, Geography, including
se of the Globes; Astronomy, History,
e and Singing, plain & ornamental Needle
k.
e French, Italian, Music, and Singing classes
re open to ladies who desire to pursue any of
branches of study exclusively.
he greatest attention is paid to the comfort
ls, manners, religious instruction, and person
eatness of the pupils.
TERMS;
oard and Tuition, including all the branches
pt Italian, £50 per annum.
DAY PUPILS.

English,	£3	0	0	per ann.
Ditto, including French,	5	0	0	
Music,	5	0	0	
Fuel for season	0	5	0	

REFERENCES.
lev G. Percy, D D, Quebec; J Thompson Esq.
Wilkie, Esq, high school, Wm Andrews, M A,
fessor McGill College, Montreal.
lev S Bacon, S Benson, M D, Henry Cunard
q. Chatham.
lev W Q Ketchum, J W Street and Geo D
set, Esqr's, St. Andrews.

FOR SALE.

Hosiery, Gloves,
and Worked Col-
ver Garments for Boys & Girls
Boys Jackets, Sacks, Pants,
Waists, &c. &c.
Each pattern can be used with ease.
June 28. JAS. McALPINEY.

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.] E VARIIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—*Cic.* [$2 50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

Vol 33 SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1866. No 12

Poetry.

'TWAS YESTERDAY.

'Twas yesterday, familiar sound,
Heard oft in idle breath!
Yet prophet-like to all around,
It spoke of woe and death?
A mourner by the past it stands,
Shrouds in the night of years its hands,
And grasps all life away.

High from the boundless vault of Time,
The stars of Empire veer;
"'Twas yesterday!" they beam'd sublime,
The mightiest in their sphere!
'Twas yesterday revealed to Fate,
The rival crowns of centuries flown,
Shew'd where a Phantom sat in state
Upon the Cæsar's throne!

What then is "Yesterday?"—a key
To wisdom most divine!
It is the hall of Memory,
Where Fame's brief trophies shine!
The spiritual home of things,
Where Intellect immortal beams,
Which lends to thought its holiest wings,
Inspires the noblest themes!

The Habeas Corpus Act.

It may not be out of place during the present time, when this act is temporally suspended in one portion of Her Majesty's dominions, to give a synoptical account of origin, and what are the privileges and rights that accrue from what Blackstone is pleased to call "the second Magna Charta, and stable bulwark of our liberty;" and which, said Johnson to Boswell, "is the single advantage which our Government has over that of other countries."—"From the time of the Great Charter, the substantive law respecting the personal liberty of Englishmen had been nearly the same as at present; but it had been inefficacious for want of a stringent system of procedure.—What was needed was not a new right; but a prompt and searching remedy and such a remedy the 'Habeas Corpus' supplied."—Such is the language of Macauly. The act received the assent of the Crown on the twenty-sixth of May, 1679. The immediate circumstance that led to it was the oppression of an obscure person of name of JENKS, who was thrown into prison in 1676, for delivering a speech at Guildhall, which was calculated, in the opinion of CHARLES II and the court party to promote sedition. The act which now declares that any person imprisoned shall have a trial at the next assizes, was at that time surrounded with machinery that tended to clog the wheels of justice. The Chief Justice and the Chancellor construed the law to prevent the release of JENKS, by the ordinary mode of bringing him to trial thinking to punish him by long imprisonment. Public indignation was aroused: for the spirit of liberty that brought the former King to the block, and washed out their grievances in kingly blood, was not quelled. We do not believe, with DANTON, that "the tree of liberty is watered with the blood of kings;" but we do believe if ever there was a king whose death advanced the cause of liberty, it was that of CHARLES THE MARTYR. The king's assent to the Act was given unwillingly, but the question of succession to the throne was to be tried before the parliament and the people were to elect their own representatives and to this circumstance are we indebted for the "Habeas Corpus' Act, "the most stringent check that ever legislation imposed on tyranny." Since that time king after king has attempted to override its provisions. JAMES II came into power—his enemies, the whigs, were powerless—the tories numbered eleven-twelfths in the House of Commons—all ready to bow to the King's decision in most matters; but it was in vain that he attempted to obtain a repeal of the Act. WILLIAM III came upon the throne; the country was unsettled; his enemies were in every circle; and before he was a month the king England, he had found means to suspend the Act for a few weeks The power of suspension, however, does not lie in the hands of the Executive; but in the Parliament alone, and that only for a short time, and that time clearly defined: and to use the language of Blackstone, "ought to be used only in cases of emergency; and in these the nation parts with its liberty for a while, in order to preserve it forever." The suspension of the 'Habeas Corpus' Act in Ireland at the present time, speaks clearly that the ramifications of a society that we have been prone to laugh at, are more widely extended that we at first supposed.—The arrest of individuals in hundreds is unparalled for years past in Great Britain and Ireland. The last suspension was during the great Chartist movement; but there were no such alarming arrests as those that are made at this day. We do not wonder therefore at the excited proclamation that issued from JOHN O'MAHONY when he received the intelligence of the supension of this Act, and its necessary consequence, the wholesale arrest of his Fenian brothers. It will at once bring things to an issue. It will show us if there is to be an attempt to plant an Irish Republic on the American soil; or whether the loud speeches we have read are merely "sound and fury signifying nothing." A few weeks more will solve the problem and show us what is to burst from those clouds that have been hanging over our heads, and whether we shall be witness of a strife—the British Provinces being the battle field.—[Northern Post.

Correspondence.

ST. STEPHEN, March 13, 1866.

DEAR STANDARD,

The polltical horizan is now assuming a squally aspect, which is a true indication of the coming storm about to burst upon the heads of our so called Government, or rather what is left of them—a storm that will forever hurl back to the dark shades of oblivion some of our Charlotte County members; for it is now thought by many, that some of them should never have emerged from their caterpillar state, but that since they did aspire to the butterfly, they must be content with their short lived condition, and no longer be allowed to make fools of themselves and their constituency, but henceforth stay at at home, and quietly enjoy their imaginary honors.

I suppose Mr. Editor that you and some of the readers of the "Standard" would like to know something of the effect prodoced by Mr. Tilley's visit to St. Stephen, and the true beating of the political pulse in and around this quarter—not examined by a quack, but by a real M. D., and whether Mr. Tilley made any converts to Confederation—hence the present letter.

First then as to the latter; some papers assert that he did not make any converts, and intimate that his visit was a failure; they do not state the true facts of the case, for he *did* make some new converts to Confederation, and firmly fixed others who were for some time wavering, so much so, that I think to return Mr. Hill at another election, will be morally impossible. But the great change is not strictly due to what Mr. Tilley said on that memorable evening, or to any new arguments set forth by him, as he did not advance anything new in favor of Confederation—yet, to a certain extent, the change is due to his visit.

But the change, for there is an evident change in public opinion in and around St. Stephen, is mainly owing to Mr. Hill's inability to reply to Mr. Tilley after having been challenged several times to do so, or words to that effect. It was clearly his duty to reply if he could do so, and had the ability to combat the statements; nearly every one present expected him to reply, but he did not utter one word. This silence exposed his weakness and this with his general conduct since his election, has convinced the people that he is not "the right man in the right place," as the "Charlotte Advocate" led them to believe he would be if elected.

There was another circumstance which told in favor of Confederation—the conduct of the great Mogul of the Anti party that evening. Every right thinking mind viewed *his* conduct with disgust, whether Anti or Confed, and I have heard many, very many, of the Anti's say, if those who profess to be our leaders are such men as they have proved themselves to be, the sooner we have a new election the better; let us have Confederation rather than *disgrace*.

There is yet another cause which has wrought change—the Queen's Speech at the opening of Parliament: now we are fast finding out who are the real annexationists in St. Stephen—the mask is being removed, and we find some of the great Anti's are not British Colonial—but as many of us are not of that stamp, we prefer confederation in preference to annexation. This, Mr. Editor, is the true state of public feeling at present. The question then presents itself—who is likely to take Mr. Hill's place? So far as I can judge, John McAdam, Esq., and Mr. Stevens stands a good chance of being returned also. You will hear again from yours,

ANTI.

THE INVINCIBLES OF COMMON LIFE.

What a glorious troop might be formed of those men who have won their laurels in the campaign of life; fighting, not against sword and bayonet, musket and cannon, lance and sabre but against hardship and circumstances, natural defects, and the ridicule or opposition of their fellow-men! There has been, and still is, we trust, many a man, who—seeking before him a great and noble end to be gained: God's glory to be advanced, man's happiness and well being to be extended, the gospel to be preached, the truths of science to be ascertained the ignorant to be enlightened, and depraved to be raised, or good of any kind to be done—has manfully determined to do it, and has not failed. How far greater the honour, how much more worthy the victories of such men, than those of mere soldiers!

TELEGRAPHIC.

NEW YORK, Mar. 12.

It is reported in Wall St. that another great robbery of securities has occurred. No particulars, except that the amount of the loss is about half a million.

The Herald's special Toronto despatch says:

The Fenian excitement has somewhat subsided, but still rages on the frontier. The government has not relaxed its preparations to receive the invaders.

Toronto is still full of volunteers who are compelled to wear uniforms and side arms at all times under penalty of arrest.

All the forts are being emptied.

The troops daily parade and drill, and this city looks like a place beseiged.

Forces are moved towards the frontier as fast as they arrive and are organized and equipped.

The Magazines and arsenals are guarded night and day by picked men.

General orders have been issued from the Governor General's office, placing the whole volunteer force under martial law, and making Lieut-Gen. Mitchell commander.

A large force has collected for the defence of Ottawa.

There are ten companies at Windsor, six at Sarnia, ten at Prescott, one regiment and one company of artillery at Stanstead, and about 600 men and artillery at Brockville. The balance of the troops are held in reserve at Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingston, Montreal and Quebec.

Veterans are pouring into all the interior towns, much enthusiasm is manifested, and recruiting is going on rapidly

The troops were paraded and marched to the churches yesterday.

FREDERICTON, March 13.

The Gloucester Scrutiny Committe reported in favor of Messrs. Young and Mehan, sitting members.

Mr. Wetmore introduced a Bill relating to debtors confined in jail or on limits; a Bill to amend law of evidence; a Bill to authorize Judges of the Supreme Court to preside at trials when the City of St. John is interested.

Mr. Fisher, a Bill in amendment of Parish School law, and a Bill in amendment of the Law.

Mr. Fraser, a Bill to give Fredericton representation in the Assembly.

Mr. Caie, a Bill to increase representation of Kent.

Mr. Lindsay, a Bill to increase the representation of Carleton.

Mr. Otty a Bill to provide increase representation for several Counties.

Mr. Costigan, a Bill to abolish property qualifications of members of Assembly.

Mr. Fraser, a Bill to Incorporate Provincial Oil Company.

Mr. Williston, a Bill to provide more affectually for the repairing of Roads and Bridges in Newcastle; also a Bill relating to partition of lands.

Fisher recapitulated arguments of yesterday and stated that Government had been collecting export duty since May 1863, contrary to law, as act authorizing its collection expired, the $60,000 were thus placed in jeopardy and may be demanded by exporters.

He appealed to House if a Government guilty of such negligence was entitled to support.

Attorney General followed, speaking for an hour on general topics, but would take up Fisher's charge seratim, export duty and all.

Charged Fisher with cowardice in making assertions on his legs charging Government with reason, and trying to excite religious fear which he dared not make to these gentlemen face to face.

Said Fisher had altered amendment contrary to all precedent, because he was compelled by imprudence of Lindsay, on Saturday.

Stated preparations were being made for defence of St. John under direction of Gen. Doyle, and that arms and ammunition had been entrusted to Co.

Debate adjourned till 2 to-morrow.

March 14

Fisher resumed and finished great Speech

Made scathing attack on Government for change of base and wished to know how why, when and where their political conversion occured.

Charged that expenditure of current year exceeds revenue by $90,000, the contrary being represented in the Speech; and that $60,000 export duty illegally collected, after law expired in May 1865, though Paliament was in Session in April the same year. This liable and condemned the Government.

Smith spoke for an hour.

Made a powerful appeal against York Election canvass. Would now go for Union, but not for Quebec Scheme. Did not use much argument, but resumes to-morrow.

Seemed to say expiry of Revenue Law neglected through Confederation agitation.

This is a bad state for Government.

Fisher traced it to want of Auditor General and incapacity of Government.

There was an immense Fenian meeting at Cooper Institute New York. Inflammatory speeches were made by acknowledged Fenian leaders. This morning the Fenian excitement shows no abatement.

ENGLISH DATES TO 2D INST RECEIVED.

The Irish question has been discussed in the House of Lords, and Earl Grey gave notice that he would, at an early day, move for a full consideration of the subject.

Dublin, Feb. 28. A policeman of Castletown Roche, in the county of Cork, and another from the neighborhood of Fermoy, in the same county, have been arrested on a charge of Fenianism.

Five Irish Americans were arrested to-day and document of a suspicious character found on them. Their names are Thomas O'Brien, Michael McGinn, Thomas Doherty Broughham, John Durme, and Jeremiah Farrell.

Eleven arrests are reported at Castle Bar on Tuesday night. They all belonged to the working class.

Thirty distilleries in New York and vicinity were seized yesterday and to-day by the revenue officers for alleged violation of the revenue act. One of the officers named Cummings, while inspecting the premises of one of them, fell into a vat and was drowned.

The stemers Hibernia and Caledonia from Glasgow have arrived. News anticipated.

Remarkable Escapes of Eminent Men.

Some years ago a young man, holding a subordinate position in the East India Company's service, twice attempted to deprive himself of life by snapping a loaded pistol at his head. Each time the pistol missed fire.—A friend entering his room shortly afterwards he requested him to fire it out of the window; it then went off without any difficulty. Satisfied thus that the weapon had been duly primed and loaded, the young man sprang up, exclaiming, "I must be reserved for something great;" and from that moment gave up the idea of suicide, which for some time previous had been uppermost in his thoughts. That young man afterwards became Lord Clive.

Two brothers were on one occasion walking together when a violent storm of thunder and lightening overtook them. One was struck dead on the spot, the other was spared; else would the name of the great reformer, Martin Luther, have been known to mankind.

The holy St. Augustine, having to preach at a distant town, took with him a guide, who by some unaccountable means mistook the general road and fell into a by path. He afterwards discovered that his enemies, having heard of his movements, had placed themselves in the proper road with the design of murdering him.

Bacon, the sculptor, when a tender boy of 5 years old, fell into the pit of a soap boiler, and must have perished had not a workman, just entering the yard, observed the top of his head, and immediately delivered him.

When Oliver Cromwell was an infant, a monkey snatched him from his cradle, leaped with him through a garret window, and ran along the leads of the house. The utmost alarm was excited amongst the inmates and various were the devices used to rescue the child from the guardianship of his newly found protector. All were unavailing; his would-be rescuers had lost courage, and were in despair of ever seeing the baby alive again, when the monkey quietly retraced his steps and deposited its burden safely on the bed. On a subsequent occasion the waters had well nigh quenched his insatiable ambition. He fell into a deep pond, from drowning in which a clergyman named Johnson was the sole instrument of his rescue.

At the siege Leicester, a young soldier about seventeen years of age was drawn out for sentry duty. One of his comrades was very anxious to take his place. No objections was made, and this man went. He was shot dead while on guard. The young man first drawn afterwards became author of "Pilgrims Progress."

Doddridge, when he was so weakly an infant it was believed to be dead. A nurse standing by thought she saw some signs of vitality.—Thus the feeble spark of life was saved from being extinguished, and an eminent author and Christian preserved to the world.

John Wesley, when a child, was only just preserved from fire. Almost the moment he was rescued, the roof of the house where he had been fell in.

Of Philp Henry a similar instance is recorded.

John Knox, the renowned Scotch reformer, was always wont to sit at the head of the table, with back to the window. On one particular evening, without, however, being able to account for it, he would neither himself sit in the chair nor permit any one else to occupy his place. That very night a bullet was shot in at the window, purposely to kill him; it grazed the chair in which he sat, and made a hole in the candlstick on the table.

Many years have now elapsed since three subaltans might have been seen struggling in the water, off St. Helena; one of them, peculiarly helpless, was fast succumbing. He was saved, to live as Arthur Wellesly, Duke of Wellington.

The life of John Newton is but a history of a series of marvellous deliverances. As a youth he had agreed to accompany some friends on board a man-of-war. He arrived to late to go; the boat in which his friends had gone was capsized and all its occupants drowned. On another occasion, when tide surveyor of the port of Liverpool, some business had detained him, so that he came his boat much later than usual, to the great surprise of those who were in the habit of observing his then undeviating punctuality. He went out in the boat as heretofore to inspect a ship, which blew up before he reached her. Had he left the shore a few minutes sooner he must have perished with the rest on board.

PLANS FOR THE SEASON.—What are you intending to do on you farm the coming season? You mean, no doubt, to sow grain, plant corn and potatoes, &c. You know where you shall plant. Very well so far. But this is not enough. You ought now to have thought of the peculiar properties of the soil of each lot on which you are to operate, and to have judged what kind of crop is best suited to each particular lot and to the crop that is to grow upon it. You should know, too, how many loads of manure you can spare to each field probably. These general points should be settled before the spring work commences.—The outlines of the season's work should be well defined and distinct in the mind. For then you may give directions to others with promptness, or you may go on resolutely with the work, if you are doing it with your own hands. You can tell as well now as in April what kind of grain will probably do best on the land you intend to lay down—you can tell how much and what kind of grass seed you shall want. These things should be obtained in good season before the spring work drives.

If you intend to put potatoes on any portion of this heavy soil, you may put the compost of dung and gravel in the hill also something that will give the potatoes a loose and airy bed. But stalks of indian corn, old potatoe vines, rotten chips, fine brush, brakes, ferns, or any thing of the kind will answer the purpose.

If you are to put potatoes on a light and porous soil these substances are not so needful in the hill, but on it they would be of great service. Also a sprinkling of salt and lime—two parts lime and one of salt, which had been mixed for several weeks, will be of great service either in or on the hill, for this is one of the most cooling applications that can be made to the earth.

The engineer of a train near Newburyport discovered a man standing between the rails one evening last week. The locomotive bell and whistle failing to remove him the engine was reversed but it was too late. The trainmen then hastened back for the mangled remains and discovered themselves the victims of a heartless sell. It was a suit of old clothes stuffed and arranged to human resemblance. The affair is being investigated and if the perpetrators are discovered it will prove a sorry joke for somebody.

—The Newburyport Herald says that the State of Maine promises to have a future growth exceeding that of any other New England State. It is improving the present opportunity, as every community should, to lay the foundation for the time to come.

An extraordinary correspondence appears in the British Union Review between one hundred and ninety-eight canons and eight clergymen of the Church of England, and Cardinal Patrizi of the Holy Office, inquiring how far arrangements could be made for admitting them bodily into the church of Rome. The reply was not favorable.

—A toast given a few years ago for the shoe and leather manufacturers: "May they have all the women in the country to *shoe* and the men to *boot*."

—Why is a married man like a candle?—Because he sometimes goes out at night when he ought not to.

—Why should marriage be spoken of as a tender tie, when it is so confounded tough that nothing but death can cut it?

CONUNDRUMS.

What medicine tells Ann to get her dinner? Anodyne (Ann O dine).

What is the greatest curiosity in the world? A woman's curiosity.

What old English pastime reminds you of your head? The greased pole.

Why is the world like a piano? Because it's full of flats and sharps.

Why should a woman never marry a blacksmith? Because they all have hardened vices.

When is a blacksmith in danger of raising a row in the alphabet? When he makes A poke B and a shove L.

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