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Estis sumendum est optimum. - Cic.

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Provincial Parliament.

House of Assembly.

Saturday April 3.
The House opened pro forma at 10 o'clock. Mr. Mitchell submitted the report of the Contingent Committee, the discussion on which occupied all the forenoon. The report shows that stationary bill for the present session amounts to the enormous sum of £500. The Committee recommend that in future the government import the stationary for the use of the House. The Committee also recommend a change system of reporting the debates.
Mr. McPherson, Wilmet and others complained that the official debates were not satisfactorily reported. Deckerly said it was nothing short of a miracle. Chandler, End and others defended the reporters.
The bill to incorporate the Victoria Suspension Bridge Company passed a third reading by a vote of 11 to 10.
A bill to amend the Criminal Law passed in Committee.
Mr. McIntosh gave notice of his intention to move a resolution to the effect that the Government in not proceeding with the Railway extension from Fredericton, are not acting in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the Railway Acts.
Mr. Allen presented a petition from W. B. Plair, complaining of being dismissed from the Post Office in Fredericton, and praying relief.
Several bills passed the Council.
House adjourned at half past 5.

Monday April 5th.
House opened at 10. Attendance of members very meagre, there being scarcely a quorum present all the forenoon. Some discussion took place in consequence of the course pursued by the Legislative Council in amending the Judges' fees Bill. The amendment provides that the Judges shall have compensation in lieu of fees. Hanington and Johnson said the amendment was an infringement upon the privileges of the House. The amendment was not assented to.
The bill was consequently lost.
At 2 o'clock only four members were on the floor of the House.
No business of any consequence was transacted in the afternoon in consequence of the difficulty of a quorum of members to get together. The subject of reporters and reporting was again under discussion. Mr. McIntosh complained that he had received unfair treatment at the hands of official reporters, and stated that the other reporters, had dealt more impartially with the house during the session.
Messrs. Johnson, Smith, Tilley and others replied. Mr. McPherson's resolution relative to the performance of work in the Post Office on Sunday was carried by a bare majority. Fifteen members present. Hon. Mr. Smith protested against the passage of such an important resolution in a thin house. Mr. Wilmet rebuked the conduct of members in leaving before the house closed. The Chandler Insolvent Act passed the Upper House. Several other bills also passed, and were sent down to the house for concurrence. At four o'clock the house adjourned to meet to-morrow at eleven. The prorogation will take place to-morrow at 11. There will not probably be over 12 or 15 members here at the close.

CLOSING OF THE SESSION.
Tuesday April 6.
House opened at 11 o'clock. There was about 15 members in attendance. The amendment made by the Legislative Council to Mr. Chandler's Insolvent Bill, limiting its operation to two years, came up for consideration.
Hon. Mr. Smith made a speech strongly condemning the principles of the bill. The supporters of the measure seemed very uneasy, believing that Mr. S. was talking against time and endeavoring to defeat the bill. His speech, however, closed a few minutes before 12, and the bill was carried without a division. No other business done.
Twenty minutes past 12, the House was summoned to attend His Excellency in the Council Chamber. Some sixty-four bills were assented to.
THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.
His Excellency was then pleased to make the following speech:
Mr. Speaker and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.
The commanding attention which you have given to your legislative duties, enables me to refer to you at an earlier period than usual from further attendance. Your diligence will, I doubt not, be appreciated by the people.
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen.
I thank you for the supplies which you have granted, and for the assistance you

no less due to you for the care which has been taken of the ordinary expenditure within the current revenue of the province. This is a duty more difficult, perhaps, but not more imperative in a period of depression than in prosperous times; and I am confident that the prudent course which you have pursued will have a beneficial effect in maintaining and establishing yet more firmly the public credit.
Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen;
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen:
My cordial good wishes will attend you in the various avocations to which you will now return.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A RAILROAD TRAIN.
The express train on the Hudson River Railroad on Friday morning had a narrow escape, as briefly mentioned by telegraph. The train was rounding a curve, about five miles beyond Peekskill, when the engineer saw a rock upon the track, weighing two or three hundred pounds, a short distance ahead. The signal was given for the stoppage of the train, and the engineer seized the rope which communicates with the patent breaks. The effect was magical; the train was running before the breaks were applied, forty miles an hour, and the reaction was such that passengers were almost thrown from their seats. The wheels grated along the track, and from the time when the brakes were applied to the stopping of the train, it had not gone a hundred yards. The rock was fortunately severed in two, and no serious injury was sustained. The place where the rock was found, was one of the most dangerous on the road. The river is not less than eleven hundred feet deep just beyond the rocks, where the train was liable to have been thrown, and the curve in the road served to conceal all appearance of danger, until too late to avoid it. Had the rock not parted when struck, or had the breaks been of the ordinary kind, the worst consequences must have resulted. - N. Y. Paper.

United States.
A telegraphic despatch from Washington says that the Lecompton constitution was defeated in the United States House of Representatives on Thursday last, by a majority of eight. An amendment was moved by Mr. Crittenden, that the whole matter be re-submitted to the people of Kansas themselves, and the result was that it was carried.
MAINE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of Maine adjourned on Monday morning. A new liquor law was enacted, which, with the law of 1856, is to be submitted to a vote of the people, with full power to choose between the two. The Aroostook Railroad Loan Bill was postponed, although a charter for a railroad was granted.
NEW YORK, March 27.
We have news from Venezuela to the effect that the partisans of Ex-President Paez had raised the standard of revolution against the Monagas dynasty, and that President Monagas was closely besieged in the palace of the revolutionists. Supplies of arms were on the way to Caracas.
Late accounts from Dominica announce the downfall of Baez and his malato confederates, and the accession of the Santistima to power. Don Jose Valverde had been chosen President of the Republic, and was installed into service with unusually imposing ceremonies.

A letter from Aspinwall, New Granada, states that Gen. Santa Anna left Cartagena on the 12th inst., for Havana, on his way to Mexico, under the protection of Spain. It was said that he could only raise the sum of \$3000 on his property at Turbaco, which is valued at a million or more.
GIDDINESS, HEADACHE, &c.—These pains and disagreeable feelings are generally symptoms of some other complaint; such as dyspepsia, apoplexy, and various others, all of which are caused by corrupt noxious matter, clogging the various circulations; hence a stream or rush of blood to the head, and by the excitement a great pressure on the brain. Giddiness, headache, loss of memory, dimness of sight, and various other complaints are the result. Thus it will be seen that all the above painful and distressing maladies owe their origin to the blood. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are acknowledged to be the only medicine that will thoroughly purify the blood. They enter the blood, and follow the stream of life on its journey through the system. They root out all foulness and impurity, and drive out every unhealthy obstruction. They should be taken every night in sufficient quantities to operate briskly, by commencing with two pills on going to bed, three the next night, four the next; if the symptoms are not removed, commence again with two pills and go on again as before. Continuing in like manner until the blood is thoroughly purified, and all pain and distress is entirely removed.
Obtain one of our Free Almanacs, and

read the history of Dr. Morse's father, and how the medicine was introduced.
Beware of a counterfeit of these Pills—yellow wrappers. All genuine are in *Blue* wrappers, with the signature of A. J. White & Co. on each box. Price 25cts.
Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine.

The Song of the Sewing Machine.

By J. A. J.

The following beautiful lines are from the pen of a gifted lady in Cincinnati, written in a moment of inspiration, after having used one of GROVER'S BAKER'S celebrated sewing machines, in executing her family sewing, and published in the Cincinnati Enquirer. The new household domestic sings a pleasant song:
I come from the realm of thought, I come;
Oh! give me a welcome in every home,
For I bring in my trail a stranger guest—
A friend to the weary—Domestic Rest,
And my hand has a gift for all
Who summon my aid in the Spring and Fall.

I come, the "Child of Genius," I come;
And let what a treasure I bring to some.
To the weary housewife an hour from care,
An "hour for improvement," for that, for pray,
An "hour for repose"—I've thought it no crime
To pluck such treasures from the wings of Time.

I come, with a cheerful song, I come,
And I hope a welcome to the world to roam.
Neath the sun of the Tropics I'll sing my wing;
In the icy halls of the North I'll sing;
And the trumpet of Fame, from main to main,
The triumph shall sound of my useful reign.

[From the Obituary.]

How to make Farming Profitable.

Messrs. Editors.—I notice Dr. LEE'S remarks in Co. Gen. of Feb. 18, p. 107. I don't think he fully comprehends my meaning. What I mean is, that every farmer in Western New York ought to feed something better than hay and straw to his sheep and cattle during winter, and to their stock cattle as well as those fattening for an early market. I say that every flock of sheep would pay, and well too, to be fed at least 60 lbs. of grain, or 60 lbs. of oil-cake meal during winter, even when fed hay.
I know I can keep either sheep or cattle more profitably by feeding part grain, or oil meal than in feeding hay alone; when I am going to keep them two years before fattening for the butcher. For instance, I bought a lot of lean lambs 28th of Nov., 1856, at \$2 each—fed them 42 ounces oil-cake meal each daily the first winter, with straw only—gave them good pasture from April until the 14th of last Dec., when I commenced feeding them 1 lb. each of oil-cake daily, with occasionally 1 lb. each of oats in place of the meal; they had also good hay. On the 8th of the present month, I sold them at \$9.22 each. Now that is the way I would have farmers keep their young stock. I always feed my breeding ewes corn meal or oil meal. The lambs at 14 days old will commence eating meal. In this way they will weigh more than two kept in the common way, when they are five months old. Just the same way with calves. Now I know every farmer in the State of New York can have stuff to feed his sheep and cattle equally as well as I do, if he tries to do it. All cannot get oil-cake convenient, I know, but every one of them can have oats, corn, barley, peas, or buckwheat. Let them feed from 1 to 2 of a pound to each sheep per day, beginning whenever the pasture fails, and I will warrant it to pay. No matter whether the sheep are for market in one or three years; let them keep up the feed every winter, and by increase of wool, increase of lambs, and by increase of the size and weight of the sheep, they will be abundantly paid for the extra feed, not even taking into account the extra manure, which is no small item with me.
As to resting land—if seeded with clover and timothy, thoroughly plastered, and not cut off too close by sheep or cattle, four years such rest in Western New York will make it bring good crops of grain. I notice Dr. Lee talks of 30 years rest. It may require that in Georgia, but not so in New York State. If farmers would only keep about one-fourth of their cleared land in tillage, and be industrious in making and saving manure, the farms would pay as well as ever, as grass generally pays me as well as anything. But one great trouble with a great many farmers is, they think the land can do for more than it can. They overstock it with cattle or sheep, and then they pay little or nothing. It is not the number kept, but good keeping that pays. Having to hire all my labor, except what I did myself, for the last 35 years, and to make the land pay for its first cost, as well as for labor and improvements, I had not fed highly. I might now have been a town or county charge. It has been high feeding, high manuring, and draining; that has left me something to support me in old age. Farmers, will you not take counsel?
J. JOHNSTON, near Geneva.

Gretna Green.
The vicinity of Gretna Green is still dangerous to ardent young couples, but the wholesome operation of the new law is frequently illustrated. Imprudent lovers not out of their teens, who would, without difficulty a year or two ago, have tied the Gordian knot at the blacksmith's, hard by, have been compelled to perform legal quarantine before they could be admitted to the haven of their desires. In two instances lately, the necessity of these preliminary steps has led to reflection, and a union prevented by the interference of friends. In a third instance, the impatient couple determined to effect the transition upon the old system. They accordingly went to Gretna, and were there married in due form. Of course, the proceeding was illegal; but, though the couple have been assured of this they either do not, or affect not to believe it; for they are now living openly together as man and wife, and no doubt are considered as such by their friends. Surely, the law can reach the "priest" who conducted the sham ceremony.

A Pun-Pun-ished.
A gentleman of the name of Man, residing near a private mad-house, met one of its poor inhabitants who had broken from his keeper. The maniac suddenly stopped, and resting upon a large stick, exclaimed, "Who are you sir?" The gentleman was rather alarmed; but, thinking to divert his attention by a pun, said, "I am a double man; I am Man by name, and a man by nature." "Are you so?" rejoined the other; "why I am a man beside myself, so we two will fight you two." He then knocked down poor Man and ran away.

FOR THE BOYS.—Two boys own sixty apples, and each taking thirty, one sells his at the rate of three for a cent, and the other at the rate of two for a cent, realizing twenty-five cents for the sale. Another boy also has sixty apples. He sells his at five for two cents—apparently at precisely the same rate as the other two—but he is astonished to find that while they have twenty-five cents, he has only twenty-four. How many boys can tell us how it happens that such is the result? It is a question which puzzled us mightily when we were a boy. It puzzles a good many boys of the present day to our certain knowledge. - *Nashua Telegraph.*

TIT-BITS.

"We wonder if any body ever picked up a tear that was dropped."
A tailor, who, in skating fell through the ice, declared that he would never leave a hot goose for a cold duck.
"Mr. Smith, don't you think Mr. Skoeckicks is a young man of parts?"
"Decidedly so, Miss Brown, he is a part mummified, and part knave, and part fool!"
When Lady Wallace sent a polite note to Mr. Harris, of Covent Garden, offering him a comedy for nothing, he observed that her ladyship knew the exact value of it.

"Father, are there any boys in the House of Assembly?"
"No, my son; why do you ask that question?"
"Because I remember the papers said that the members kicked Mr. Brown's 'Bill' out of the House."
"Many a person thinks he is honest because he has never cheated. Instead of that he is only honest because he never been tempted. What the world calls 'innate goodness' is very often a full stomach, and what it terms vice is quite as frequently an empty bread-basket."
There is this difference between these two temporal blessings, health and money: money is the most envied, but the least enjoyed; health is the most enjoyed, but the least envied; and this superiority of the latter is still more obvious, when we reflect that the poorest man would not part with health for money, but that the richest would gladly part with all their money for health. - [Colton.]

A schoolmaster wishing his pupils to have a clear idea of faith, illustrated it thus: "Here is an apple; you see it, and therefore know that it is there; but when I place it under this tea-cup, you have faith that it is there, though you no longer see it." The lady seemed to understand perfectly; and the next time the master asked them, "What is faith?" they answered with one accord, "An apple under a tea-cup."

A CHURCH.—Coleridge was once admiring a waterfall, when he overheard a well-dressed stranger saying to his companion, "It is a majestic waterfall."
The poet was so delighted with the epithet that he could not resist turning round and saying, "Yes sir, it is majestic; you have hit the expression I could not think on. Will you dine with me?" added the poet. The offer was accepted. Some dumplings were on the table.

"Then's the jockies for I," said the critic. Of course the poet went to sleep!

"John," acquired a dominion of a hopeful pupil, "what is a tailor?"
"A man who makes tails," replied Hopeful, quite readily.
"Very good. Now what is a tailor?"
"One who makes tails," was the equally quick reply.
"Oh! you blockhead," said the dominion, biting his lips; "a man who makes tails? did you ever?"
"To be sure," quoth Hopeful; "if the tailor didn't put tails to the coats he made, they would all be jackets!" "Ah! well! to be sure, I didn't think of that," replied the dominion.

We understand from the St. Croix Herald that a coal mine has been discovered in York County, between the Poststock Settlement and Lake George, on land belonging to Charles MacPherson, Esq., M. P. F. It promises to be a source of great wealth.

Letter from Lady Havelock to the Mayor of Birmingham.

The Mayor of Birmingham has received the following letter from Lady Havelock, in reply to a vote of condolence passed by the Birmingham Town Council:—
"Bonn, on the Rhine, March 11th, 1858.
"Sir,—I have this week had the honor to receive your letter, accompanied by an address of condolence from yourself, the aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Birmingham. I was already prepared for such a mark of attention by a letter from your town, intimating the same; but the deep sympathy expressed for me in my bereavement, the kind sentiments felt in my behalf, and that of my fatherless children, by so large and respectable a body, and the elegant and very delicate manner in which this address had been conveyed to me, has quite overpowered me, and I cannot find words to express all I feel.
"The high encomiums you have all been pleased to pass upon the heroic deeds of Sir Henry Havelock, as a soldier and a general, and the exalted terms which you have spoken of my beloved husband as a man are like sweet incense to my broken, afflicted heart, not merely because the praises of those we love are ever precious to us, but because I am so well aware that the portrait of his almost perfect character is by no means overdrawn, and the experience of more than eight and twenty years of domestic happiness only serves to strengthen this opinion."

"But I thank my Heavenly Father that, even in this crushing and unexpected bereavement, I have many sources of comfort. Our gracious Sovereign has provided beautifully for my wants, my sons are nobly following the bright example of their father, and my two daughters are my best earthly treasures.
"A shade of regret might intrude if I were to reflect on the altered prospects of my fatherless children, but I cannot for a moment indulge in vain regrets; for our Heavenly Father ordains all for the best, and I have too much confidence in my husband's countrymen to suppose that they can ever cease to take an interest in the children of Henry Havelock. May I beg you will do me the favor to convey my heartfelt thanks to the corporation of Birmingham, and to believe me, with every feeling of respect, to be yours, very gratefully.
"HANNAH S. HAVELOCK.
"J. Ratcliff, Esq.,
Mayor of Birmingham."

This eloquent and touching epistle, so characteristic of the late soldier's goodness and faith, was read at the Town Council and was received with great approval.

COULD'NT HOLD OUT.—A girl who became tired of single blessedness wrote to her intended thus: "Dear Jim, cum sit off, if you are cummin at all; Ed Jones is waiting that I shall have him, and he hugs and kisses me so continually that I can't hold out much longer."

Mrs. Partington said, "I'm not very incredible," looking up from the paper, and glancing over her spectacles at like, whilst making a windmill out of the frame of his clock, "and believe as much as any reasonable person ought to. I have believed all the story of a man's climbing a pole and pulling it by after him, and of the error that held himself out at arm's length, but it is beyond my belief that a cargo of sugar could change hands." She passed the paper from her right hand to her left, as though it were a hoghead of sugar, and then resumed her reading with a profound idea that the editor in making the statement was deluding her.

"A young naval officer, when asked what period of the battle was the most appalling, replied:

"The few husked moments when they sprinkle the deck with sand, to drink the human blood as yet unshed."