

TELEGRAPHIC.

LONDON, April 4th.
The annual Budget was presented to Parliament to-day. The excess of receipts over expenditure for the last year and the balance remaining in Exchequer is officially stated at two and a half million pounds. The estimated income for the present year will exceed sixty nine million pounds, and the estimated expenditure is sixty-eight million pounds.

It is proposed by the Government to retain the present tax on salt and to impose a low duty on receipts from Marine Assurance and also on Premiums annuities.

Florence, April 4th.
The Italian Ministry have tendered their resignations to the King, and a new ministry will be formed.

Our Montreal telegram of 5th, says:—
"Further advance in strong Bakers flour was asked for to-day, but no sales were reported. Good quality sold at \$8 25. A sale of 5000 barrels of Rye flour reported for July and August delivery at \$8 25. Freight to St. John via rail and steamer, flour 50 cents per barrel, grain 30 cents per barrel."—[Telegraph.]

New York, April 5.
An explosion in the Clover Hill coal pits, Virginia, on Wednesday killed and buried 23 white and 30 colored miners. The shafts have been closed to extinguish the fire and efforts are being made to recover the bodies.

Gold 132 1/2.

London, April 5th.
Consols 91. U. S. 5-20's 75 1/2.

Liverpool, April 5th.
Sales of cotton for the week 50,000 bales. Stock in port 668,000. Market to-day dull inactive. [Lancs 12 1/2. Orleans 13 1/2. Broad stuffs, provisions, and produce quiet.]

New York, April 5.
Passengers on board the steamer Barcelona state that the revolution, which has taken place in Hayti was of the most bloody kind. The loss on the part of the revolutionists was very heavy and the streets of Port-au-Prince were literally covered with the dead.

This is the fifth attempt to put down Jeffersons government and at last has succeeded so far as Jefferson is concerned.

Gold 133 1/2.

London, April 5.
The Budget laid before the House of Commons last night by Mr. Disraeli gives general satisfaction and is well received by the press and members of Parliament.

All hopes for the safety of Dr. Livingstone have been abandoned. Later advice from the Cape of Good Hope confirms beyond doubt the report of his death.

Consols 91. 5-20's 75 1/2.

Berlin, April 5.
The North German Parliament will adjourn on the 15th.

The Prussian Government is about to raise a hundred thirty million Thalers.

Dublin, April 5.
A desperate rebel, recently taken prisoner in the fight near this city and who gave his name as McClure, proved on examination to be Col. McEvoy, a prominent Fenian agitator and formerly an officer in the United States Service.

New York, April 6.

Liverpool, April 6.

The Cotton market is dull and inactive and prices further declined 18 1/2; sales 7000 bales middling uplands 12 1/2 middling Orleans 13 1/2. Broadstuff market firm. Flour 28s 9d for Western Canal Wheat 13s 6d, for Milwaukee Red and California White Corn 41s per quarter; for mixed Western Oats 3s 4d per 45 lbs; peas 48s per quarter; barley 4s 7d. Provision market quiet. Pork 77s 6d; Beef 12s 6d; Bacon 38s 6d, Lard 49s, Tallow 44s 6d.

Produce markets are generally unchanged. Petroleum 11d for spirits, and 1s 5d for standard, White Rosin 8s 6d, for common Wilmington 1s for fine Ashes, 3s for fine Pops, Spirits of Turpentine 37s.

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New York, April 6.

Gold 132 1/2.

In the House of Representatives at Washington, on Tuesday—

M. Banks reported a joint resolution declaring that the people of the United States cannot regard the proposed confederation of the Provinces of the Northern frontier of this country without extreme solicitude that a confederation of States on this continent, extending from ocean to ocean, established without consulting people of the Provinces, and framed on the monarchial principles of Government, endanger most important interests, and tend to increase and perpetuate the embarrasments already existing between the two Governments.

After so no discussion the resolution was passed without a division.

William Thomson, the famous Maori Chief and able "British statesman" as he is called, died in December last in New Zealand, though the intimation of his decease has only reached England a fortnight ago. He was a gentleman of color, and his native sagacity and skill as a statesman and courage as a warrior were of the highest order. We have the following account of the singular conclusion of his career:—

"He died some what after the manner of his fathers; for when the sickness smote him, and he knew there was not much hope of life, he was moved by his men from one favorite old haunt to another, that he might have a last look at the land before he died. At length, knowing the hour to be near, and distinctly predicting the day he gave orders that there should be a great feast for all people during the time of mourning; and then on the evening of the 28th, as he was being carried in a litter across

a range of hills, the old chief breathed his last."

THE FENIAN OUTBREAK IN IRELAND.
The Pall Mall (London) Gazette says concerning this matter:—

"When we consider what the circumstances of this new outbreak signify, then we say, it takes a serious aspect. It shows that dissatisfaction in Ireland is widespread, that it is growing, that it has an organization which works in precisely the most harassing manner; and, moreover, that while its mode of working is judicious enough to harass our military power, it is audacious enough and successful enough to encourage the rebellious spirit which so largely prevails over the country. In short, this outbreak justifies all the apprehensions that in a country like Ireland, five or six thousand rebels, divided into different bands, and acting on the plan of the late Polish insurrection, may harass and fatigue five times that number of troops, and keep the country in a state of revolt for an almost indefinite time."

A Wise General.—Gen. Stisted, of Toronto, has made several trips to the frontier, and has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the geography of all the exposed points. If the troops are to be called out to repel invasion, they will have a General at their head who will not be guided entirely by maps and charts in leading them to meet the foe; but a state of things which will be a great improvement on the management of last June. [Montreal Witness.]

ST. ANDREWS, APRIL 10, 1867.

On Mr. Tilley's arrival in Fredericton, he was presented with an Address of congratulation, to which the Hon. gentleman made an extempore reply, during which he was frequently cheered. The Fredericton Reporter has a very full report of Mr. Tilley's speech which was published in the St. John papers. We notice that Mr. Tilley spoke in warm terms of the fairness and liberality of the Canadians—their desire to deal out equal handed justice to the Maritime Provinces, and the harmony which existed among the Delegates generally. The following extract from the report of his speech is copied from the Reporter:—

"Some people were of the opinion that under confederation our local legislature would become mere municipalities, and the Governments unimportant, but such was not his opinion. The departmental officer that would necessarily be removed would be the Postmaster General, and he believed there would be as fair an opportunity for talented men in the local Legislatures, as there was in the House as now constituted. No doubt equally able with those in the House, would be found in the local Legislatures. In all probability, the Act of Confederation would take effect about the beginning of July, and the elections for Ottawa would in that case be early in August. In order that trade might be fettered as little as possible, immediately on the Act taking effect, all articles the produce or manufacture of each Province would pass free of duty between the Provinces, and pending a revision of the tariff by the Confederate Parliament, goods would be admitted from the United Kingdom or other countries into each Province at the rates of duty as they now stand in each Province respectively; and if taken from one Province to another, in the case of foreign goods, the difference in the duties of the Province would only require to be paid in regard to the Intercolonial Railway, the Canadians were quite as anxious as ourselves to have it built at once, so that they might have an outlet to the seaboard through the British territory. As soon as the Confederate Parliament met, engineers would be sent to locate the line between Nova Scotia and N. Brunswick, which was one in regard to which little difference as to route existed. The work there would probably be proceeded with immediately, and engineers would be sent to the centre of New Brunswick to survey the route for the remainder of the line which would be commenced not later than in the following Spring. Then the road will go on with all possible despatch, and the long unfulfilled dream of Colonial statesmen be realized."

The measure of Confederation has been opposed by many men who were sincere in their convictions, but he would venture to assert that in the next ten years under it, this Province would advance more rapidly than in any forty of its former history; and not one of the men in ten would object to it then. In five years, this Province with her railway system complete, would be contemplated by the legislation had up on the subject, would begin to experience a flow of prosperity to which it had hitherto been a stranger. His predictions in regard to the success of the Confederation measure had been realized, and he felt equally confident that his ideas in regard to the benefits it would bring to the Province would be realized as well.

THE INTERCOLONIAL.—The St. John Globe of the 6th inst. quotes some paragraphs from Fredericton and Quebec papers, with reference to the proposed route of the Intercolonial Railway, and briefly but truthfully says:—

"The people of St. John prefer that route which will cost the least and which would afford the best chance of paying. They do not desire to see the people of the whole Confederation taxed to keep open a northern or a central line; when a southern line would at least

pay something towards the 'grease for the carriage wheels.' Let the road be built down to meet the St. Andrews Road at Woodstock or vicinity, follow the course of that road until it reaches the point of intersection of Western Extension and then on to St. John. The electors of St. John, and indeed of the river Counties, and of Charlotte County, should support no candidates for the seats in the Parliament of Ottawa, unless they pledge themselves to this route."

We have much pleasure in transferring to our columns the following extract from an article in the Fredericton Head Quarters of the 3rd inst., which we heartily endorse. Alluding to the fact, that Col. McDougall, head of the Canadian Militia, has been drafting a new Militia Bill for the United Provinces, and that under its provisions, each Province will have an officer at the head of its militia, under orders, of course, of the Commander-in-Chief. It then pays a well merited tribute to the ability of Col. Anderson, as an officer well qualified for the position. We quote:—

"Since Confederation is now a fixed fact, and people must make the best of the new order of things, it is a matter of great importance that the most efficient officers should be appointed to places of trust, and the right men be put in the right places. We know of no better officer for the head of the militia of this Province than Colonel Anderson, who has been for a considerable time now resident in Fredericton. His skill as a soldier, his experience as a commander of militia troops, his knowledge of the country, which some of his dispatches when Adjutant General clearly evinced, and his popularity as a man, give him strong claims upon the powers that be."

The Court of Queen's Bench in London has decided that the convictions of Fenian prisoners in Canada were legally arrived at. Nineteen men have been tried and sentenced.

As our "Anti" friends begin to realize the fact that Confederation is now the order of the day, and that further opposition would be childish, they are dropping in gracefully to the ranks, and are inclined to help in working out the problem. Many of them were sincere in their convictions in opposing the measure, but time that the great work of change, has led them to view the Union in a new light, and they appear willing to give the great question a fair trial. A few however of the Disunionists, are driven to the wall for arguments; their leader still calls the Queen, Parliament, the British people and our delegates, "Schemers." The thoroughly Anti-British, and disloyal sentiments of the maps will stamp him, as an object of detestation, by every right minded person in the Province.

THE SENATE.—Among the names of the Legislative Councils who are to be appointed to the Senate, we heard that the Hon. J. J. ROBINSON, from Charlotte County, is to have a seat. The appointment would give much satisfaction to many in this County.

The Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace were opened here yesterday by His Worship Justice Hatheway; absence on business prevented our hearing the charge to the Jury. No causes were entered for trial.

The weather has been bleak and cold for the season, but is now fine, with evident signs of Spring. For several days large flocks of wild geese have passed over to the northward, and robins and other birds have also made their appearance; the ground in the vicinity of the Town is drying up, and persons are preparing to commence work in their gardens.

There is still we are informed a large quantity of snow in the woods, and the lakes are only beginning to be unsafe to travel upon.

A FIRE took place at Eastport on Friday night last, destroying, Whaler's, McGregor's and Kane's stores and Robertson's tinmith shop, Belle's fish market and a tailor shop.

THE BRITISH MARINE SERVICE.—From an Admiralty return just presented to the House of Commons, says the Army and Navy Gazette, it appears that during the year 1865 there were 38,253 petty officers, seamen, marines, and boys serving in 327 ships, ten Coast-guard ships, and five divisional barracks of Royal Marines; and that 61-17 per cent. of these could read well, 27-92 indifferently, 10-91 not at all; that 50-41 could write well, 34-91 indifferently, and 15-12 not at all. As regards their religious creed, 72-67 per cent. belonged to the Church of England, 4-75 were Presbyterians, 8-20 "other Protestant Dissenters," and 13-38 Roman Catholics.

Rev. Mr. Nelson, of the Episcopal church, who is about leaving for England, was the recipient, on Thursday, of a courteous address and a purse containing \$114. The address was signed by the church wardens, vestrymen and a large number of parishioners. A feeling reply was given by the Reverend gentleman as we are informed. [Woodstock Sentinel.]

A number of farmers and others of Cole's Island and Sackville are making arrangements for starting a Cheese Factory. The other day we referred to a similar undertaking being in progress at Sussex. The examples of Canada is infectious.

At a meeting of the Liberal members of Parliament, it was resolved to offer a determined opposition to the Reform Bill introduced by the Government.

They propose to bring the subject to a test vote as soon as possible and confidently expect to carry a majority of Parliament against the Bill, in which event the members of the Derby Cabinet will resign.

London, April 6th.
There is a general distrust in political and financial matters all over Europe.

New York, April 8th.

Gold 132 1/2.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the house of Mr. Daniel Maxwell on the Old Ridge Road, was totally consumed by fire on Sunday morning last about 1 o'clock. A large portion of household furniture together with two pigs and some poultry were also burned. The origin of the fire is unknown. There was no insurance and Mr. Maxwell's loss is very heavy.

We have heard of two or three attempts at house breaking lately. If the fellows are caught we hope they will get punishment enough to sicken them of it for the remainder of their natural lives.

We understand a wealthy gentleman of this place is about establishing a factory near the foot of Chepmetts Brook for manufacturing the extract of Hemlock bark for tanning purposes. We believe the demand for extract will warrant its manufacture as an article of export.

The Rev. Mr. Melley, we understand, will shortly leave for England, his physician having recommended a temporary change of climate for the re-establishment of his health. [St. Croix Courier.]

The present High Sheriff of London is William McArthur, Esq. formerly of Derry. He was one of the Wesleyan deputation who recently visited the United States.

A Texas planter writes to a Galveston paper that an attempt has been made to teach monkeys to pick cotton.

The patron of a cheap boarding house, when accused of carrying off the pillows of his bed, said he had by accident put them into his case for wash of cotton.

At a ball given at the Tuilleries, the Prussian Princess Kinsky Karadow wore a dress, the material of which was completely invisible, so closely was it covered with fresh hot-house roses and diamonds.

DIED.

At St. John, on the 6th inst., Alexandria Sophia Gilbert, wife of Laughlan Donaldson, Esq. aged 82 years.

At Charlottetown, on the 25th ult., Alice, youngest daughter of John and Mary A. Stenford, aged 5 years and 6 months.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

April 7, Schr. Emeline, Fuller, Red Beach, Mead, Master.

Malinda, Stinson, St. Stephen, Sundries, J. R. Bradford & others.

8, Olive Matilda, Kilpatrick, Boston, ballast, Daisy, Carson, Portsmouth, ballast.

Ellen McLeod, Gunnison, Calais, Ballast, Master.

9, Sailing Diana, Carson, St. John, ballast, Helena, Ingersoll, Eastport, Flour and Corn, J. W. Street.

Louisa, Clark, Boston, Oranges, W. Ingram.

CLEARED.

April 3, Schr. Harriett, Britt, Bangor, Shingles, Stevens & Co.

Sailing Diana, Carson, Calais, Boards, Kelly & Co.

6, Mary Elizabeth, O'Brien, Grand Manan, Molasses, &c., Master.

Grim, Molasses, Bath, 1700 Sleepers, R. Root.

Only Son, Pencock, Pembroke, 35 tons iron, R. Ross.

8, Harrie, Hunt, Boston, 1700 Sleepers, 10 tons iron, R. Ross.

9, Charlie, Gatecomb, Bangor, Shingles, Stevens & Co.

Princes, Mahoney, Calais, deals, Kelly & Co.

Arrd. 6th inst., schr. "Julia Clinch" Adams, from Cardenas, Molasses, Sugar, &c., for St. Stephen—22 days; had very heavy weather the entire passage.

Sailed from Cardenas, 22d ult., Bark Jessie, Grant, for Matanzas.

Sid. from Liverpool, 17th ult., Joshua S., for St. Andrews, N. B.

NOTICE.
An application will be made to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session, for the passage of an Act to revive an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the making Rules and Regulations for the management of the Poor in the Parish of Saint Andrews," passed in the 5th year of the late King George 4th.

Also for the passage of an Act declaring that the rents received under the leases granted under chapter 43, 11th Victoria, shall be appropriated for the use and benefit of the Town of Saint Andrews, the lands referred to in said Act being held in trust for the benefit of the inhabitants of said Town.

By order of the Court of General Sessions.
GEO. S. GRIMMER,
Clerk of Peace.

St. Andrews, April 9, 1867.—61

NOTICE.
WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth, has left my bed and board, without provocation, I forbid any person harboring or trusting her on my account as I will pay no debts contracted by her.

April 6, 1867. LORENZO HUNT.

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Copartnership Notice.

THE Subscribers having entered into Copartnership under the style and Firm of **CLINCH, McLEAN & CO.**, will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of articles required in the Fishing business.

CHAS. F. CLINCH,
JAMES McLEAN,
ANDREW McLEAN.

St. Andrews, April 3, 1867.

C. F. Clinch, will carry on his usual mercantile business as heretofore, on his own account.

Flour and Corn.

Ex schr. "Romp" from New York:
100 Bbls Flour, 100 Bags Corn.
April 9th, 1867. J. W. STREET.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE following was adopted as one of the Standing Rules of the House in the Session of 1862:—

"20th.—That no Bill of a private nature shall be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of the Session, both inclusive; and that the Clerk of this House do, one month prior to the meeting of the Legislature, cause fifty copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties, for distribution, and cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two newspapers in each County where Newspapers are published."

CHAS. P. WETMORE, CLERK.

PARISH OFFICERS.

Assessors of Rates.—B. R. Stevenson, S. H. Whitlock, J. H. Means.

Overseers of Poor.—J. R. Bradford, Jesse C. Bartlett, Charles Stevenson.

Commissioners of Highways.—E. Phinney, No. 1, Jas. Gallagher No. 2, John Curry, No. 3.

Collectors of Rates.—Wm. Rollins.

Revisors of Votes.—F. W. Bradford, C. E. O. Hatheway, J. Lochary, jr.

Trustees of Schools.—J. Lochary, jr., A. T. Paul, R. Bert Glenn.

Town Clerk.—Thomas Algar.

Clerk of Market.—Thomas Algar.

Constables.—Henry Whitaker, C. Morrison, R. Haddock, L. Chase, Wm. Tutton, A. Markes, Jas. Simpson, James Hartford.

Fence Viewers.—L. Chase, Jas. McCarty, John Townsend, E. Denmore, Luther Lawrence, Martin Grant.

Surveyors of Roads.—Geo. Gilson, No. 1, J. Townsend, No. 2, J. Cunningham, H. Thompson, Elliot Hume, D. McCann, Jas. Kelly, Mich. Haggerty, Jas. F. Greenlaw, Patrick O'Brien, Wm. Kelly, Wm. Rollins, Mich. Hickey, No. 3, Geo. McCulloch, Edward Carr, A. McCarty, Jas. McFarlan, Ansley R. Ghy, Jas. Simpson, John Simpson, (lake) Gawn Nixon, A. Hitchings, Hugh Falcon, H. Cudlow, R. Giles.

Found Keepers.—John Dolly, A. Stevenson, John Curry.

St. Andrews, April 1867.

House to Let.

FROM the 1st MAY next, the House in Queen Street, known as the "Connolly house," Enquire of J. W. STREET.

Timothy Seed,

HARVEY TIMOTHY SEED, for sale by J. INGLIS STREET.

NOTICE.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 26th Feb. 1867.