

A black and white photograph of a gravestone for a child named 'THE MEMORY OF A. GARDNER'. The stone is dark and has a decorative, arched top. The text on the stone is in a serif font. The name 'A. GARDNER' is prominent. Below it, there is more text, including 'BORN' and 'DIED', but it is partially obscured by the image quality. The stone is set in a grassy area.

E VARIIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM. - CIC.

No. 30]

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1860

Vol 27

May 7th the fleet remained in due subor

action, when a free mutiny broke out. Suspicion among the sailors that the promises made to them would be violated. Howe, whose influence in the navy was greater than that of any other person, went down, and his address and assurances having fully satisfied their minds, they were again reduced to order. ~ In all the treasures the women lying at Plymouth harbor.

them. Three dissensions now broke out amongst the mutineers, who became jealous that their fellow-seamen in the other fleet and the whole nation, were against them. For some time they had been sick of Parker's long speeches, and had deprived him of his presidency. On the 4th of June, the king's birthday, the whole mutinous fleet, to prove its loyalty fired a salute, and displayed gay colours and flags usual on such an occasion, the reefs being struck during the ceremony on board every ship except the *Sunderland*, the *Arcturion*, and the *Weymouth*.

taking arsenic, on Monday last. We understand that he had been drinking freely for a few days. He leaves a wife and family—[Herald.

"O," said the lawyer, it would be a great loss of time and money. If I prosecuted every man who called me a rascal, I should have enough to do."

"Yes," said the farmer, "to one like you it seems to come natural, but the like of me can't afford to be called hard names."

CHORUS OF 3rd NAME.—Why on earth, sis-
ter Keziah, asked Squire Jones of his sister
less, Larkin, did you give your boy such a
verlasting tough name? it's as long as

Advantage of a Taste for Science.
A mind which has a taste for scientific inquiry, and has formed the habit of applying it to the objects really to be ascertained, will be able to extricate itself from the endless maze of paradox and existing contemplations. One would think that Shakespeare had such mind in view when he describes a contemplative man as finding—
"Fongues in trees, books in running brooks,
Sonnets in stones, and good in everything."
Accustomed to trace the operations of general causes, and the exemplification of general laws, in circumstances where the untrained and uninquiring eye perceives only their novelty nor beauty, he walks amidst wonders; every object which falls in his way is a subject for his inquiries, and his construction, and impresses him with a sense of harmony and order. Nor is it a mere passive pleasure which is thus communicated.

A thousand questions are continually arising in his mind, a thousand objects of inquiry presenting themselves, which keep his faculties in constant exercise and his thoughts perpetually on the wing, so that solitude is excluded from his life, and that craving after artificial excitement and dissipation of the mind which leads so many into frivolous, unworthy and destructive pursuits, is altogether eradicated from his bosom. — *Sir J. Fleming.*

Well, brother, boys are so particular when they grow up, and always want to "plan and fix" sounding names, and so told my husband we would call the child "Eleg-Zarubabel-Kish-Biknaph-Habakkuk" and upon getting old enough, he can take his choice.

"The snicker thought it would be hard picking, but he did not say so, and Mrs. Larkin went on with her knitting, in a state of general satisfaction."

A witty young rascal, passing through certain towns in the state of Alabama, not long since, wanted some whiskey; and knowing it could only be obtained by an apothecary physician, wrote himself an order, signing it with his own name, to which the letters "M. D." was attached. He presented it to the drug store of a gentleman, who thought it recognized by him proved to be an old acquaintance.

Platinum. This metal has a grayish-white color. In the state of fine powder it is gray, and without metallic lustre; but the lustre can be produced by friction. Platinum is the heaviest of all the metals, with one or two rare exceptions. Its specific gravity is 21.5. It is harder than copper but not so malleable as gold and silver. It can be drawn into extremely fine wire. It cannot be melted by the action of the blow-pipe, but it can fuse in the most intense oxygen gas-blowing. It can be welded at a white heat. It does not oxidize when heated in the air. Platinum dissolved in hot aqua-regia, but not in any simple acid. The solution contains chloride of platinum. When pure alkalies or date of potash is ignited with platinum, the metal is fused, and the mass becomes a fine, porous, spongy mass, if brought into mixture of oxygen and hydrogen gas, it becomes red-hot and inflames the gas.

"To be a doctor," "I'm not a doctor," "Why, what's this M. D. to your name for?" Frank saw that he was caught, but determined on making the best of it, put on a very innocent look and merely answered:—"Oh that's for *Highly Dry*." Of course he got the whiskey.

"Madam, I have an attachment for you. The widow blushed, and said she was happy to inform him that his attachment was reciprocated.

"You do not understand me: you must proceed to court."

"I know it is leap year, sir, but I prefer not to do the courting."

"Mrs. P., this is no time for trifling; the justice is waiting."

"The justice? Why I should prefer a parson."

We select the following paragraphs from an article in the Edinburgh Review :

The Lords of the Committee of Council in their last able report to the Queen, state that the number of children for whom instruction may be required is probably three

million, at the number of scholars in the schools actually under the inspection of the Government is 921 000. This calculation, three millions is arrived at by taking the total number of children between the ages of thirteen and fifteen, who amounted to 4,908,696 in 1851, and eliminating those who belong to the upper and middle classes, those who are occupied, taught at home, or sick, and the assuming that all the remainder brought this time to be in the schools of the same class as those which are under inspection.

The round sum of £800,000 was voted for the year 1859, the number taught to whom grants apply being in round numbers 900,000; it is therefore clear that if the premises are right, and also the statistics of the work to be done, it will, when completed, cost, according to the present system, about two and a half millions per annum.

depend on the character and special capacities of the inspectors. We are willing to believe that they are chosen solely on the score of their peculiar aptitude for an office by no means easy to discharge. It does not follow, however, that sufficient means are taken to ensure not only that the best possible modes of examining schools are adopted by the inspectors, but that there be a great uniformity as is practicable in the standard of their judgment and decisions.

One of our merchants informs us that the statement in our last that only one firm here desired to be relieved from the port charges was, in respect to the Ledge, incorrect; he states that the shippers are generally opposed to these exactions, and if vessels cannot be loaded at the Ledge, without payment of duties, wharves will be built for their accommodation on the American side.—[S. Croft Herald]

HARD NAMES.—An honest farmer came to a lawyer in a certain city, and tried to

MADE BY THE JUSTICES IN GENERAL SESSIONS, SEPTEMBER TERM, 1859, TO BE OBSERVED BY THE COMMANDERS OF ALL VESSELS ANCHORING IN THE HARBOR OF SAINT

From thirteenth March to first of October vessels to be moved North-west and South-east, and before and after these periods North-east and South-west. When swinging within twenty four hours after anchoring the main jib or spanker hoists to be righted.

No anchor to be laid above low water mark. No vessel to be left overnight without some person on board, and to be taken notice with their lower and stern anchor.

No buoys and buoy ropes. Buoys shall be kept close to vessel.

No boats or whale boats passing through the harbor, or within the anchorage, excepting under the sanction and permission of the Harbour Master who shall direct a tarpaulin to be laid under the ballast Port, so as to prevent ballast falling into the water. Every commander of a vessel refusing or neglecting to comply with the directions of the Harbour Master, shall pay a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty pounds, for each and every offence. The Harbour Master to show the Commander and Pilot of every vessel he shall take in charge these Rules and Regulations, and prosecute in his own name. He will prosecute thereof, and may demand punitive as well as fines from the master of every vessel entering the harbor, coastwise excepted, and exceeding five tons, and five fifty tons, and not exceeding one hundred tons, and to the pilot of every vessel exceeding one hundred tons, and arriving from one port to another in this Province.

The amount of lumber surveyed in the Baggot market from Jan. 1st to July 1st was 67,878,325—an increase on 1898 and 1899.

CHANGE. Mr. Warren Johnston, has been appointed Postmaster at Fort Fairfield in place of David N. Ross.

to proceed to sea, but, when Admiral Lord Brough made the signal to prepare for sailing, the seamen mounted the rigging instead of going to the captain, and gave a tremendous cheer—cheers of defiance. The astounding act was followed by others as more decisive; the men took all command from their captains' and officers; they pointed "delegates" from each ship, and went in council in the great cabin of the *Queen Charlotte*, Lord Howe's flagship; and they wrote and issued orders to all the seamen of the fleet to make oaths of fidelity to the cause. By the 17th every man was sworn, and the next day, 18th, every officer was sworn, and the fleet sailed on the 19th.

To strike terror, ropes were then reeved (the sailors' preparation for hanging) at the five-yardarms, of every ship, but they found no occasion to use this tackle, except ducking minor offenders. There is no doubt that the practice of the flogging men

ing of concealing the fact—the men—
been ill-used, ill-fed, shamefully neg-
lected by the country who depended upon them
it's all, and in many instances, harshly
brutally treated by their officers, and be-
pinched and plundered by the pursers—
and a drop of blood was spilled, nor after
landing of the obnoxious officers, was there
so much as an insult offered. Punish-
ment was inflicted on all who got drunk or
conducted themselves in any way. The
officers allowed all this to pass, and

sailors allowed an frigates with convoys
sailed, in order not to injure the commerce
the country. The thirty-two delegates dis-
cussed and signed a petition to Parliament
another to the Admiralty; their language
was respectful, and their demands were
far from exorbitant. Government was not
in an extremity of alarm. The Board
Admiralty was transferred to Portsmouth,
a kind of negotiation was entered upon
the mutineers. After some discussion it

motioned to the sailors that their demands were complied with, and that it was expected that all would return to their duty. The delegates, however, declared it to be a general resolution that nothing could be agreed to which was not sanctioned by parliament and guaranteed by the king's proclamation; and one of the admirals had been more hostile aspect than before. Long before Lord Biddport went aboard, the

his flag and acquainted them that brought with him a redress for all the grievances and the king's pardon; the consequence of which was that obedience immediately restored. From April 23rd

of the ship's affairs and, in consequence, by his direction a committee of twelve was appointed to enquire into the ship and these committees decided to call for a full and disinterested enquire into the merits of the respective delegations. There were some arrangements which showed how attentive Captain Parker had been in the school of the Balmuccia class.

At the same time the delegates decided to state the demands of the sailors' assembly in writing upon compliance with only one condition upon which they were to sign their ship. This was the returning to the position of the ships crew of their to establish an efficient board of officers and crew, and to supply the ship with stores and provisions they seized approximately. The conduct of the French position who had done great mischief in the previous mutiny, by delaying minister a bill in favour of the seamen, at this present crisis unprofitable in the

On the 26th of May, when the mind of the country was wholly occupied and agitated by the daring conduct of Parker and delegates, Mr. Gray rose in the House Commons to move for a sweeping reformation of parliament. He was supported by Eric and supported by Sir Francis Burdett, Richard Hill, Sir William Dobson, Mr. S. M. Pollen, Mr. Fox, the great leader, and other of his party. The vast majority of the house testified their dissent at the chosen for agitating such a question, and the motion was smothered by a vote of

against the East. For a man of his age and position, Fox was a man of hope and ambition; and his political action would pass, but now they pretend to be driven to despair by its rejection, by the numbers and destiny of the Pitt and Fox and most of the friends in the second from parliament, declaring attendance there useless; retired into country and hoisted as it were the black flag of despair to the English people, or at least to the very limited portion of it, that was eager for a reform of the House of Commons.

Some of the seceders returned to their usual duties occasionally to their parliamentary duties; but none of them returned in a more hearty and enthusiastic manner. In the month of February, 1800, Fox spoke three or four times in the House. The next day he issued a proclamation, in which he declared that he was not in the least willing to be considered as a seceder, and that he was still attached to the Government. This day the anchored ships were taken up, and fortifications were erected along shore for their defence; and a proclamation was issued declaring the ships in a state of rebellion, forbidding all intercourse whatever

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES
—The following is the correspondence
between the President and Queen Victoria
relative to the visit of the Prince of Wales:

To Her Majesty, Queen Victoria &c.

I have learned from the public papers that the Prince of Wales is about to visit your Majesty's North American dominions. Should it be the intention of His Royal Highness to extend his visit to the United States I need not say how happy I should be to grant him a cordial welcome at Washington.

It may be well agreed that everywhere in this country he will be greeted by the American people with such a number of expressions of praise gratifying to your Majesty. In doing they will manifest their deep sense of your domestic virtues as well as their conviction of your merits as a wise, patriotic, and constitutional Sovereign.

Your Majesty's most obedient servant

JAMES RUSSELL

Washington, June 4, 1860."
"BUCKINGHAM PALACE, June 22, 1860."
My Good Friend: I have been much gratified at the feelings which prompted you to write me, inviting the Prince of Wales to visit Washington. He intends to return

The Prince of Wales will drop all his state on leaving my dominions, and travel under the name of Lord Renfrew, as he is done when travelling on the continent of Europe.

The Prince Consort wishes to be kindly

membered to you.
I remain ever your good friend,
VICTORIA, B.T.

An inquest was held in the Parish
Wakefield, County of Carleton, on the 2
inst., before William L. Drier, Esq.,
view of the body of Samuel M. Garrison.
From the evidence given before the inquest
it appears that he came to his death
by a fall from the roof of a building.

drowning, while in the employment of Paul Boardley, driving lumber down the river. It appears that he was engaged pushing a stick of lumber to the bar at the mouth of Big Pinecreek Island. While pushing the stick up into the current, he came suddenly into the deep water, and was swept away by the current. Being unavailable, he was made use of to save him, but failed. The jury, after due consideration, were of the opinion that he came to his death suddenly by drowning. Verdict accordingly.

Suicide.—Mr. Samuel Brown, a tailor residing at Miltown, committed suicide.

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