

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

E. VARIIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic.

[12s. 6d. PER ANN. IN ADVANCE]

No. 28]

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY JULY 11, 1860.

Vol 27

REGULATIONS Respecting Cattle running at Large.

September Sessions, 1855.

Ordered.—That all orders heretofore made relative to Cattle going at large in the Parishes of Saint Stephens, Saint George, Saint Patrick, Dumbarton, Saint James, Pennfield, Saint Andrews, and Saint David's, be rescinded.

And further, **Ordered.**—That no horse, sheep, goat, or swine, shall go at large in the aforesaid Parishes under the penalty of five shillings for each horse, and six pence for each and every swine, and that all Hog Reeves, Constables, and Pound-Keepers, and Field Drivers, be authorized and required to take up and impound all horses, swine, and sheep, so found going at large; and to demand and receive five shillings for each horse, and six pence for each sheep, goat, or swine, and one shilling for each pound-keeper's charges. Pounding for each horse, one shilling; each swine one shilling; and each sheep four pence; besides the expense of keeping.

Ordered also.—That all Naat Cattle found going at large on the said highways in the said Parishes, between sunset of any day and sunrise of the following morning, shall be subject to a fine of five shillings each; to be paid by the owner thereof; to be recovered in the manner hereafter described.

APRIL, 1857.

1. **Ordered.**—That all Naat Cattle found running at large in the Mill Town District, shall be taken up and impounded; and that it shall be the duty of all Field Drivers, Hog Reeves, Pound-Keepers, or Constables, to take up and impound all such cattle running at large, and the owner or owners of such cattle shall pay five shillings for each creature so impounded; one half to be paid to the party so taking up, and the other half to the Pound-keeper; and in case such sum is not paid by the owner, the Pound-keeper shall advertise and sell at auction, according to law.

APRIL, 1859.

2. That no Swine be allowed to run at large in the Parish of Campobello, unless sufficiently fenced and ringed.

3. That no Cattle or Sheep be allowed to run at large without proper marks to designate their owner, which marks are to be registered by the Town Clerk, under the penalty of two shillings and six pence for each beast, excepting for sheep, which is limited by Wm. I. C. 29, to six pence.

4. **Ordered.**—That the owner of Sheep grazing or coming at large, shall be amenable for all trespasses on enclosed land.

5. **Ordered.**—That neither Horses, Cattle, Swine, Sheep, Rams or Goats, be allowed to run at large without licence from the proprietor of the unenclosed lands; if so found shall be liable to be taken up and impounded by the Hog Reeves or Pound-Keepers, and the owner or owners subjected to be fined for each and every Horse, Cattle or Swine, the sum of five shillings, for every Sheep one shilling, with such additional charges and expenses as are authorized to be exacted by the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

6. **Ordered.**—That all fines to be levied under these Regulations shall be paid over to the Overseers of the Poor, unless other wise provided by the Act of Assembly.

7. **Ordered.**—That no Geese be allowed to run at large in the Parish of Campobello unless sufficiently fenced, so as to prevent them trespassing, under the penalty prescribed by the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

8. **Ordered.**—That the following be the Pound-keeper's charges, viz:—For each Horse, Cow, Bull, or Heifer, one shilling each; swine one shilling; and each Sheep four pence, besides the expenses of keeping.

GRAND MANAN.

9. **Ordered.**—That no Horses or Swine be allowed to run at large on the highways of the Parish of Grand Manan, under a penalty of five shillings for each and every offence, the same so collected to be paid to the Overseers of the Poor.

SEPTEMBER, 1858.

Ordered.—That no Geese be allowed to run at large in the town of Saint Andrews, under a penalty of three pence, for each and every Goose, and that the Hog Reeves and Constables take up and impound the same so found going at large.

APRIL, 1860.

SAINT STEPHEN.

That all animals of every kind found going at large in St. Stephen, contrary to existing Regulations, may be impounded or

otherwise legally disposed of as such Regulations may direct, by any person whatever.

2. No Goose or Geese shall run at large in said Parish between sunset and sunrise. All such Geese may be impounded, and shall be subject to a fine of 3d. each, which must be paid to Pound-keeper, together with all expenses of keep, before such Geese shall be released.

3. No Cows shall run at large in the town of Saint Stephen from the 15th day of November till the 15th day of May in each and every year; and all such Cows so running at large may be impounded as already provided with regard to Horses, and subject to a penalty of 1s. each for the Pound-keeper, and 1s. 3d. each to the person impounding the same; which sums, with the expenses of keeping the same, shall be paid to the Pound-keeper before the said Cow or Cows shall be discharged from custody.

ST. DAVID.

1. That no neat cattle, horses, sheep, or goats, shall run at large on the highways or commons in the Parish of Saint David's, after the first day of May until the first day of November in each year, also no geese shall run at large on the highways or commons after sunset, and before sunrise.

2. That no hogs shall run at large on the highways or commons except as follows: to have a square yoke on each hog of sufficient strength, the upright posts shall not be less than 5 inches above the upper cross piece, nor less than 4 inches below the lower cross piece, the lower cross pieces shall not be less than 4 inches outside the upright posts.

3. Any Beast running at large contrary to these regulations shall be liable to be impounded, and it shall be lawful for any person, and the imperative duty of the Hog-reeve, to deliver the same to the pound-keeper, and the owner thereof or any person claiming the same shall be liable to pay the following penalty to the said pound-keeper on or before the enlargement of the same; for every horse the sum of 5s. for each ox 1s. 3d. for each sheep 3 cents, for each hog 25 cents, for each goose one cent. All penalties collected under these regulations to be paid into the hands of the Overseers of the Poor, by the pound-keeper. And all field drivers, Hog Reeves, and poundkeepers, shall receive as follows for their services, for each horse 50 cents, for each neat cattle 20 cents, each hog 25 cts, each sheep 3 cents, each goose 1 cent, and the poundkeepers shall receive in addition for every horse so impounded the sum of 70 cents, for each ox 20 cents, for each neat cattle 10 cents, for each sheep 3 cents, each hog 20 cents, each goose 1 cent, as poundkeepers's fees. And the said pound-keeper shall receive for the keeping of each horse for every 24 hours, the sum of 50 cents, and for each neat beast, over three years old, for each 24 hours the sum of 25 cents, for each neat beast under three years old, every 24 hours 12 1/2 cents, for each sheep each 24 hours 5 cents, for each hog each 24 hours 10 cents, for each goose for said period 1 cent.

All rules, and regulations, heretofore existing in this Parish are hereby repealed. The above regulations are to extend to the Parish of St. Andrews, excluding the Town Plat.

(A true Copy.)

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—The New York Tribune says:—On the 18th July, a total eclipse of the sun will give an opportunity for determining the longitude off the Coast of North America, such as will not occur again for forty years. The determination of longitude by means of this observation is second only in accuracy to the telegraphic method, from which so much was expected in case of the Atlantic Cable had been successful. The path of the total eclipse will be eastward from the mouth of the Columbia river, across Hudson's Bay, leaving this continent at Cape Chidley, the north-eastern point of Labrador. It then crosses the Atlantic, Spain, and Algeria, and, passing to the south of Tripoli, leaves the earth at Massawa on the Red Sea. The Astronomer Royal of England, the Bavarian Astronomer, and several of French observers, will watch the eclipse in Spain and Algeria. Nearly a hundred observers will be stationed along the path of the eclipse there. The superintendence of coast survey will provide for observations on the coast of Oregon. Without special authority he has no right to send out an expedition to the Cape of Chidley. Such authority Congress may or may not grant. But the Smithsonian Institution has offered to provide for the equipment of a corps of observers and to contribute \$500 in addition. If the Marine Insurance Companies and the Chamber of Commerce of New York will contribute the additional \$2000 required for furnishing a small vessel to convey the expedition to the Labrador coast, we are sure that they would be repaid ten-

fold in the increase security which the more accurate determination of the longitude of our coast will give to every one of the thousands of vessels approaching it. One gentleman, we learn, has already sent \$250 to Mr. G. W. Blunt, in behalf of the expedition.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The following are the leading incidents of this monster steamship's voyage from Southampton to New York:

Her passage across the Atlantic has been as happy as it was successful. Originally destined to sail from Southampton on the evening of Saturday the 16th, unforeseen circumstances retarded her departure until 8 A. M. on the 17th, when she shipped her moorings, and passing through the Needles stopped to land the pilot. She was then again set in motion, and from that moment until the period that she sighted the light vessels at Sandy Hook neither paddles nor screw engines have been stopped for a single moment, except to take soundings.

No furious gales impeded her progress, nor did favorable breezes assist to waft her across the Atlantic. Twice she encountered adverse winds and seas that would have made their formidable presence known in a smaller ship by the universal prostration of the passengers by the overpowering influence of seasickness, but such is the indifference of the great ship to troubles which harass her smaller rivals, that no chair was empty either at the breakfast or dinner hours, nor has a single plate or glass expired in fragments on the floors as a votive offering to Neptune. Her passage has been more like that of marine railway, than of a ship exposed to the tossings and tumblings of the ocean surges. Could the Atlantic be bridged with iron, it would be scarcely possible to convey passengers with more ease and comfort than that experienced on board, and if the ordinary discomforts of a sea voyage be not only annihilated, but changed into active enjoyment, it will be wonderful indeed if the Great Eastern does not secure the lion's share of traffic upon whatever route she may eventually be placed.

Her passage has been made from Southampton to the light-vessel in less than eleven days, but if this be considered as the maximum rate of velocity ultimately attainable, it will be a grievous error. Many causes now exist to reduce her speed, that are either removable or temporary, the first and most considerable being the incrustation upon her bottom, an incumbrance that cannot be taken at a less figure than that of a reduction of 1 1/2 knots per hour. Again, upon examining the log we find that neither paddle nor screw-engines were worked up to their full powers for several days after her departure. At the outset, and for some time afterwards, the revolutions of the paddle engines did not exceed nine in number. This precaution appears reasonable when we remember that nearly all the engineers and firemen were strangers to the ship, and that they all had to be organized and arranged for the performance of their respective duties; but that once accomplished, the engines were allowed to put forth their strength and exhibit their power, the result of which has proved her ability to perform nearly 400 miles in 24 hours.

Some extra delay has also been caused by the course made by the great ship in adopting the Southern passage, which brought her within the influence of the Gulf Stream and an adverse current.

The Great Eastern is commanded by Capt. John Vine Hale, her officers and crew number 420, and she brings 42 passengers, amongst whom is our countryman, Mr. Geo. Wilkes.

Three of the Directors have accompanied the ship on her first voyage; they have been preceded by the Secretary of the Company (Mr. Gates), who arrived by the Niagara.

The Great Eastern is consigned to the eminent firm of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., and it is expected that she will remain at New York from five to six weeks. Arrangements are already in progress for throwing her open to public view, and we may confidently predict that an early day in the ensuing week will afford to all an opportunity of inspecting this last and most marvellous wonder of the world.

There is a grocer in town, who is said to be so mean, that he was seen to "catch a fly off his counter and hold him up by his hind legs and look into the cracks of his feet, to see if he hadn't been stealing some of his sugar.

On a person asking another if he believed in the appearance of spirits, he replied,—"No, but I believe in the disappearance, for I have missed a bottle of gin since last night."

Nothing gives more freshness to existence than the consciousness of being useful to others.

European Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ANGLO-SAXON AT QUEBEC.

FATHER POINT, June 30.—Steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool 20, and Londonderry 21, has passed this point en route for Quebec.

The Conference of Napoleon with the Prince of Prussia and other German Sovereigns at Baden, ended on the 17th.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

NAPLES, June 12.—The Government is said to be organizing military manifestations in favor of the proclamation of a Constitution.

TURIN, June 16.—Advices from Naples to the 15th inst. state, that several columns of troops had been concentrated to be in readiness to march upon the places which might be threatened. Ammunition and provisions had been sent to the Abruzzi.

Advices from Palermo to the 10th inst. state, that Garibaldi was actively organizing his army.

The convocation of a Sicilian Parliament according to the laws of 1848, was shortly expected for the purpose of ratifying the proclamation which decrees the forfeiture of the rights of the Bourbons, and the union of Sicily to the Kingdom of Sardinia, under Victor Emmanuel.

June 17.—M. Thouvenel and the Marquis d'Antoni were present at the interview of the Commander de Martino with the Emperor Napoleon.

It is stated that the Emperor, in reply to M. de Martini, said: "Six weeks ago I could have accepted, and should have been happy to accept, the role of a mediator, but posterior engagements prevent my doing so to-day."

MARSEILLES, Saturday, June 16.—Advices from Rome state, that an official despatch had been received from Naples giving details of the capture of the two steamers with Garibaldians by the Neapolitan frigate Fulminante. These steamers, which displayed the Sardinian and American flags, had on board 25,000 muskets, 32 cannons, 2,000,000 lbs. of powder, and a considerable sum of money; 800 armed passengers were made prisoners, and were, together with the steamers, conveyed to Gaeta on the 12th inst.

Gen. Lamoriciere had despatched troops to the Neapolitan frontier.

It was asserted that Piedmont had promised to prevent an invasion of the Papal frontier, unless such invasion was in consequence of a declaration of war by any power.

This declaration of Piedmont was said to have been communicated to the Pope.

A letter from Naples of the 12th instant mentions, under great reserve, a rumor that 2000 Garibaldians supposed to be commanded by Colonel Medici, had landed at Catanzaro, in Calabria.

It was also rumored that an insurrection had commenced in Calabria, and that the Neapolitan Government had sent General Nunziante there as *alto*.

Other letters from Naples say that Gen. Pianelli, the commander of the army in the Abruzzi, had been summoned to act in Calabria.

The French Government having declined any intervention, a council of the royal family assembled on the 12th inst., to deliberate.

A political demonstration was expected on the 13th.

Great anxiety prevailed among all classes.

Eight French and two English men-of-war were in the bay of Naples.

Letters from Palermo to the 8th inst. estimate the forces of Garibaldi at 4000 men. Seven persons found plundering had been shot by order of Garibaldi.

The order for the evacuation had greatly discouraged the Royal troops.

Garibaldi had opened a national subscription on behalf of the war.

The Archbishop and all the noble families in Sicily had subscribed.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, June 21.—An extraordinary meeting of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company was called for yesterday, to adopt a resolution for an increase of capital from £7000,000 to £7,000,000, and to authorize the Directors to borrow the money. Mr. Henry Lewis who presided, announced that it had been determined that the proposal for increasing the capital should stand over until the result of the first voyage of the Connaught was known.

PARIS, Thursday, June 21.—The *Opinion Nationale* has received a second warning for publishing Victor Hugo's speech. Reason assigned—the speech contained a violent appeal to revolutionary partisans.

Thirty-six villages were reported burnt on Mount Lebanon.

Turkish soldiers, sent to protect the Christians, joined the Druses and participated in the massacre.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ADRIATIC AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 1.—By arrival of the steamer Adriatic, Capt. Comstock, at this port from Liverpool we have the London papers up to Wednesday the 20th of June. The Adriatic passed the Needles at 8 45 P. M. She has encountered a constant and uninterrupted succession of strong Westerly breezes with head seas during the entire voyage.

She brings 190 passengers.

THE CONGRESS AT BADEN-BADEN.

BADEN, June 15.—The Duke of Coburg Gotha, and the Kings of Saxony, Hanover and Wurtemberg arrived here this afternoon. In the course of the day the Sovereigns visited each other.

It is asserted that at preliminary conference of the German Princes to-day an agreeable unanimity was manifested on all questions referring to the relations of Germany with foreign Powers, whereby the principal object of the meeting of the Princes has already been obtained.

BADEN, June 15 7 P. M.—The Emperor Napoleon arrived in private dress. He was received with the usual honors. The Emperor has taken up his residence at Villa Stephanie.

BADEN, June 16.—The Emperor after his arrival yesterday, dined with his suite.

At about 8:30 P. M. the Prince Regent, who yesterday paid the first visit to the German sovereigns, sent Lieutenant Von Leon to present his compliments to the Emperor. It was the Emperor's intention to visit the Prince Regent first.

The Prince Regent, however, came at 8:30 P. M. to the Villa Stephanie, and remained with the Emperor till 9:15 P. M. The Emperor then intended to surprise the Duchess of Hamilton, daughter of the Grand Duchess Sophia, but did not find her at home.

To-day a grand dejeuner, attended by all the Sovereigns, took place in the Old Palace. The Emperor, the Prince Regent, and the other Sovereigns breakfasted at Grand Duke's Palace. To-morrow they will dine at the Grand Duke's chateau, a little distance out of Baden. Yesterday, at a concert of Kursal, the public opinion was the Congress of the Sovereigns would strengthen peace.

This morning, at 9 o'clock, the Emperor, while taking a promenade on foot, was surrounded by a great many persons. It is reported that the Duke of Nassau has arrived and that the Emperor of Austria was expected.

This evening there will be a meeting of the Princess at Palace, which will be illuminated.

The Kings of Saxony, Bavaria and Hanover have again visited the Emperor. The Emperor will most likely leave for Paris on Sunday at 10 P. M.

Saturday Afternoon.—It is asserted on good authority that at yesterday's interview with the Prince Regent of Prussia, the Emperor Napoleon repeated his peaceful assurances, and said that he desired the interview in order to express them verbally. The Duke of Nassau has arrived.

PARIS, Saturday, June 16.—*This Pays* contains the following:

The interview between the Emperor and Prince Regent was most cordial. It is asserted that communications exchanged between Berlin and Vienna represent the interview as a most Baden auspicious event, and as a token of the general pacification of German and Europe.

BADEN, Monday.—A correspondence was held yesterday at the residence of the King of Bavaria, and was attended by the four Kings and by the Grand Dukes of Hesse Darmstadt and Nassau. Before dinner the Emperor Napoleon presented the Grand Carion of the Legion of Honor to the King of Hanover.

At the Assembly with the Duchess of Hamilton he took leave of all the sovereigns.

It is stated on good authority that Napoleon, in his conversation with German Sovereigns, repeated pacific assurances, without alluding to questions regarding the interior or exterior policy of Germany, or to the Italian question.

By Telegraph to Londonderry.]

LONDON, Thursday, P. M. Consols closed to-day at 83 1/2 and 63 1/2 for account.

Liverpool Broadstuf's Market, June 20.—Richardson, Spence & Co., reports that the weather there has been unfavorable for the crops.

Flour dull but steady. Wheat dull; prices easier.

London Money Market.—There is a good demand, but rates are generally unchanging.

A fine needle may be floated on the surface of a bowl of water if laid down gently upon it.