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Provincial Parliament.

FRIDAY, April 1st.
On motion of Mr. Tibbitts the report of the Land Committee is stand the order of the day for Thursday next.

Lawrence's Land Bill passed with the Amendment recommended by the Committee making it only apply to lands of non-residents of the Parishes in which the land lies.

Cudlip's Alien bill reducing residence to one year passed.

Progress made in the Bill relating to Mill reserves.

They read a letter from Joseph Nelson, stating the intention of a number of noblemen, Bankers, Companies, &c., to memorialise the Imperial Government for aid towards the International Railroad between Halifax and Quebec, asking the New Brunswick Legislators to join. The Committee appointed to prepare a joint address was Fisher, Kerr, Cudlip, Robertson, and Hazen.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble and dutiful address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick.

We, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly beg leave to approach your Majesty with renewed assurance of our attachment and fidelity to your Majesty's person and Government.

In common with your Majesty's loyal subjects in these North American Provinces, we are deeply impressed with the great advantages, if not absolute necessity, of a railway from Halifax to Quebec, connecting Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with Canada.

The Legislature and people of New Brunswick have on all occasions manifested the greatest interest in the importance of the work to the British Empire, and have expressed their willingness to contribute for its accomplishment to an extent commensurate with the financial ability and resources of the country.

Your Majesty's Government are aware that the construction of Railways has so far absorbed our resources as necessarily to lessen the means at our disposal to assist in this important undertaking, but the lines of railway already in operation in the Province may be made available for the purposes of this great work. The Intercolonial Railway for the great and manifold resources of the Province; the facilitating the transmission of mails; the securing of improved postal communication between Great Britain and Canada through British territory; the advantages of the Line for military purposes and for the consolidation of your Majesty's dominion in this continent, has urged on former representations, and as often concluded by your Majesty's Ministers.

Recent events have demonstrated the necessity for renewed exertion for the attainment of an object so essential to national interests and the maintenance of national honor.

New Brunswick has millions of acres of ungranted lands fit for cultivation and settlement which under a good system of colonization might be made to contribute to this work.

Should your Majesty's Government in view of the great national advantages the carrying out of this great work will secure, adopt measures to promote its construction, New Brunswick will cheerfully contribute in lands and money to the utmost of her means towards the accomplishment of an object so desirable. We therefore humbly pray your Most Gracious Majesty to take the most favorable consideration and grant such aid for the construction of an Intercolonial Railway as may be proportionate to the magnitude of the work and to the Imperial interest involved in this great undertaking.

(Signed) WM. BLACK,
President Legislative Council,
JOHN M. JOHNSON,
Speaker Assembly.

The Bill to place the control of Grammar Schools under the Board of Education and leave it optional with the Government; the establishment of Superior Schools in Parishes where Grammar Schools exist was agreed to by the House.

Mr. Williston moved the House in Committee upon a bill relating to mill reserves. It proposes that in case of any person selecting a mill site upon Crown Land, and erecting a saw mill thereon, and keeps the same in operation for five years, and confines it to cutting lumber for settlers in the neighborhood, the Government shall grant 500 acres of land, including the mill and site to such individual. During the five years he is not to cut lumber for exportation, nor for any

other purpose beyond that for the use of the inhabitants of the Settlement. Objection was taken by Mr. Smith, the Speaker, Mr. Tilley, McAdam and Tapley. Mr. Tilley said the Government intended to propose a scheme for the protection, and regulation of Crown Lands, and the object sought to be obtained by this bill with reference to new settlements, would be covered by the measures they would introduce. He said he did not think the people was prepared to give 500 acres of land to every person who might see proper to go into the wilderness and build a saw mill. His honor the Speaker showed that there was nothing in the Bill to prevent any person selecting 500 acres of the best wilderness interval land, build a mill upon it at a cost of about £20, and thus secure a most valuable property. Mr. Tapley and Mr. McAdam pronounced it a most dangerous measure, and calculated to lead to evil result. After some further discussion the mover agreed to report progress. The bill will not pass in its present shape.

Mr. Lawrence again moved the House into Committee upon his Bill to impose a tax upon unimproved granted lands as amended by a select committee. The amendment consists of the addition of a new section which exempts wild lands within the Parish in which the owner resides from taxation. The proceeds of the tax is to be expended in opening up and improving roads and building bridges in the different parishes in which the land so taxed lies. No new offices are created by it; the parish assessors and collectors attend to levying and collecting the rates and the five road Commissioners are to expend it. The bill passed with but little discussion.

It is said an attempt will be made to defeat it in the Upper House.

Mr. Tibbitts gave notice that on Thursday next he would move the House into consideration of the report of the Crown Land Office Investigation Committee.

In the afternoon Mr. Tilley moved the House into consideration of a Bill relating to Grammar and Superior Schools. He explained that the object of the bill was to place those Schools more directly under the control of the Board of Education. He was sorry to say that some of the Grammar Schools was not in so perfect a state as he could desire, and it was the intention of the Government to remedy existing evils when they got these institutions more immediately under their supervision. This bill partaking of somewhat of a Government measure character, Mr. Scovill, of King's, embraced this opportunity to attack the Executive so far as his extremely limited powers of speech would admit of. He denounced it as a measure calculated to furnish "a loaf" for some friends of the Government. Mr. Tilley administered a well merited and severe "flagellation" upon the hon. member, reminding him that his remarks were unjust and untrue, and that several bitter opponents of the Government in King's County enjoyed "a loaf," and it was within the power of the Executive to "relieve" them of it, did they think proper. The Bill was agreed to.

On motion of the hon. Surveyor General a Bill to amend the law relating to Highway was committed. It provides that three Commissioners and a competent number of Surveyors of roads shall be annually appointed for each parish, under the provisions of chap. 25 of the revised statutes "of County and Parish officers." The Justices in General Sessions are authorized if they see proper to divide each parish into three districts and appoint one of the Commissioners and a sufficient number of Surveyors to each district; the Commissioner and Surveyor to enforce and superintend the performance of statute labor for such district only. Persons between the age of 18 & 21 years are rated two days, and persons above that age three days, and for any real or personal estate he may possess not exceeding £100, one day exceeding that sum and not exceeding £300, two days, exceeding £300 and £500, three days and so on in like manner for every £200 one day additional; not in the whole to exceed 30 days in any one year; and for above such sum, as will together with the three days toll rate, make 30 days; the owner of such property shall be taxed at the rate of 50 cents for every £200, which tax shall be paid in money. The Commissioners may receive from any person assessed to perform labor the sum of 50 cents for each day's labor required, in lieu of labor, and monies accruing in this manner shall be laid out by the Commissioners on the roads and bridges between the first day of May and the first day of October in each year. The work in all cases to be let out at Public Auction. The bill is voluminous, comprising 50 sections. After about three hours hard discussion upon a few of its principal points it was agreed to report progress in order to

afford an opportunity of making some alterations in its provisions.

House adjourned.

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, April 3.
The America from Queenstown 22nd, arrived at Halifax this morning.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons Lord John Russell promised to produce correspondence with the American Government relating to the fugitive slave Anderson.

Lord W. Graham asked whether explanations had been demanded from French relations in the escape of Miramon from Mexico. Lord John Russell admitted that Miramon had violated international law, but in the absence of official despatches, the French Government had not been applied to on the subject.

FRANCE.

The Bank of France on the 21st, reduced the rate of discount from 6 to 5 per cent.

In the Corps Legislatif Jules Favre moved his amendment to the address requesting the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, and strongly urged the necessity for such proceedings. He asserted the maintenance of the *status quo* to be impossible.

Billault (one of the Ministers) said the French Government would neither sacrifice the Pope to the unity of Italy nor the unity of Italy to the Pope. The aim of France was to reconcile the two interests. The limitation proposed at Villa Franca was the true solution, but it was not accepted. He alluded at length to the difficulties of the question. The amendment was rejected 246 to 5.

An amendment favor of the temporal power of the Pope was offered, but was withdrawn, Count Moray urging the Legislature to leave the solution to the Emperor. The entire address was finally agreed to 213 against 13.

The Bourne, on the 22d, was dull and lower.

So far from recalling the French troops, it was generally reported in Paris that 10,000 men were about to be sent out nominally to reinforce the garrison, but really to make a counter demonstration to that of Austria and the Po.

ITALY.

The new Ministry is not yet announced. Rumor gives the following combination: Cavour, President of Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Marine; Fanti, War; Cassino, Justice; Natoli, Agriculture and Commerce; Bastone, Finance; Poruzzi, Public Works; Multa, Minister without Portfolio.

The grand fete in honor of Garibaldi took place in the San Carlo theatre and the Royal Palace Naples, on the 2nd. Perfect order prevailed.

Alexander Dumas had challenged the editor of "Italia del Popolo" for accusing him of taking forty thousand ducats from the Government during Garibaldi's dictatorship. A duel was pending.

INDIA.

Bombay mail of February 27th telegraphed. Private telegrams from Calcutta to the 20th, report a very fair business in Cotton goods, but having arrivals had caused depression. Yarns unchanged, and Exchange 70 shillings and seven-eighths to one penny.

Late Mr. Wilson's financial programme abandoned by the new Finance Minister as unsound and dangerous. The area of famine is extending.

Freights at Bombay reported lower Exchange slightly higher.

The Mails reached London in time to go by the America via Queenstown.

FINANCIAL.

Funds exhibited great steadiness, but quotations steady; in the Discount Market good demand for money since reduction of Bank minimum to 7; general terms for good bills were 6 1/2 to 7. Fair but not pressing demand at the Bank. Gold continued to flow to the Bank, and there were anticipations of a further reduction in the Bank minimum shortly.

MARKETS.

Manchester advices favorable Cotton firm Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions quiet.

Consols—92 Money; 92 1/2 4 92 1/2 Account.

CEMENT FOR SHIPS AND WOODEN PIERS. A substance for coating ships' bottoms and wooden piers exposed to the attacks of the ship worm has been patented by S. Zoubanoff, of Paris. It consists of bitumen 4 parts by weight, common resin 4 parts, crude turpentine 6, colza oil 3, sulphuric acid 8. The whole of these ingredients are placed in a cauldron heated and stirred until they are completely incorporated together. Apply it hot with a brush.

A Parisian Adventure.

SOME months since a lady descended from a carriage and entered the shop of a jeweller named Leriche, in Paris; the visitor made a long examination of the glittering contents of the glass cases, and eventually fixed upon a bracelet, price 3,350 fr., which she placed upon her arm, and, negligently depositing her card on the counter, reentered her carriage and drove away in tranquil dignity. The jeweller saw a coronet on the card, and at a glance read the words, "Madame la Comtesse de Montesson." "Excellent," said M. Leriche to himself, "the Montesson family has its barons and its marquises; the cite Odier belongs to them; such a client is solid business." Some days after the transaction, M. Leriche waited upon the countess with his little bill. He apologized to his noble client for coming to her so soon, but he had an unexpected demand to meet. She did not, however, put herself out of the way. "Very well," replied Madame de Montesson; "I shall call on you again one of these days. When one buys jewels time is allowed for payment."

Time was allowed, but the countess did not pay, and M. Leriche became uneasy. He did what he should have done before he parted with his goods—namely, made some inquiries, and found to his dismay that his noble client was neither countess nor lady, but the wife of a man named Joly, who had been soldier, shodman and gaoler, and now conducted a munition depot with the aid of the Countess de Montesson. The bracelet had been converted into cash in order to pay for the fine furniture of the bureau of the agency.

The jeweller summoned the lady before the police court the other day on a charge of swindling. The accused appeared as Amelie Despoude Joly, and was dressed in complete mourning, on account of the painful nature of her position. By her own account, she had been grossly deceived in more than one instance. In the first place, M. Joly, the ex-gaoler, had wooed, won, and married her as Count de Montesson, although the mayor had not inserted the title in the marriage certificate, a fact which the lady had not noticed, being unable to write or read. When reminded by the magistrate that those two accomplishments were not necessary in the case in question as the paper was always read aloud, the countess said that allowance must be made for a young person under circumstances so new and so delicate. The president admitted this plea to a certain extent, but was unwilling enough to remark that at forty years of age a young person would not be quite so nervous as to miss the title of countess from the certificate.

Several other cases of false representation were brought out against the accused. She had made good use of two documents, one showing that she had shares in a mine to the extent of 65,000 fr., and the other that she had an annuity from the Count d'Estillac; and when the president remarked that the mine paid nothing, and that the count would be equally profitable, the lady declared that in that case she had been sadly victimized; and as to the other matters she did not understand business—she was but a simple woman, a married woman, and her husband, not having objected to any of her purchases, was liable for the amount, and had even said that he would pay it, and that it was to him that application ought to be made, and not to her, who was unable to defend herself.

The president explained to the e. unless that swindling was not quite a mere matter of account, and that man or wife must answer each for his or her own acts; whereupon the latter, in tone of astonishment and despondency, cried out, "If that is the case, then, I have nothing more to say," and the Court had the hard-heartedness to send her to prison for six months.

Later from California.

FOUR KEARNEY, March 28.—The Pony Express from San Francisco, 16th, passed here this afternoon.

The Legislature adjourned to the 19th in consequence of McDougal receiving 32 votes for the senatorship, which led his opponents to believe that if another ballot was taken he would be elected. McDougal's friends are confident of electing him.

The San Francisco Horse Railroad bill passed the Assembly.

A brisk emigration continues to the Colorado, Case and Miralita gold and silver mines.

The Washoe mines are favorable and the stocks in the principal mines are advancing. Shares in the Ophir mines are selling \$11,000 to \$12,000 per foot.

The Arrostook Pioneer says a monster bear weighing 600 pounds was killed a few weeks ago on the Toiyabe river by a Mr. Shea. The old fellow yielded a barrel of oil.

Town and Parish Officers.

The following persons were duly elected on the first Tuesday in April, instant, Town and Parish Officers for the ensuing year:—

Overseers of Poor—Henry Hitchings, T. T. Odell, J. R. Bradford.

Commissioners of Roads—District No. 1, John Bradford, No. 2, S. McCurdy, No. 3, Benjamin Pettigrove.

Collector of Rates—James Stevenson.

Town Clerk and Clerk of Market—Thos. Algar.

Assessors of Rates—B. R. Stevenson, H. Hitchings, A. T. Paul.

Revisors of Votes—J. Curry, A. W. Smith, S. H. Whitlock.

Trustees of Schools—James Russell, jun. A. T. Paul, B. R. Stevenson.

Commissioners for expending Bye-Road Monies—No. 1, John Bradford, No. 2, S. McCurdy, No. 3, John Curry.

Constables—R. Haddock, Wm. Heenan, C. Morrison, G. N. McCurdy, D. Walsh, H. Carlow, John Wiley, Isaac Budd, John Goudy, A. Markee, Hugh Thompson, James G. Grazier.

Fence Viewers—W. Henman, L. Glasse, A. Gilman, L. Lawrence, S. McCurdy, J. Short.

Pond Keepers—J. Delby, P. McGrath, J. McGure, J. Curry, R. Eastman.

Hog Reeves—W. Henman, P. O'Brien, F. O'Neill, A. Greenlaw, W. H. Simpson, L. Johnson, Wm. McLaughlin, H. Carlow, John Wiley.

Inspectors of Batter—R. Ross, Henry O'Neil, J. Lochary.

Surveyors of Roads—Wm. Henman, No. 2, R. Mickethan, Andw. Boyd, Thos. Miljar, J. Linton, E. De Wolfe, M. McLellan, F. O'Neill, W. Rollins, Wm. Greenlaw, Wm. Kelly, H. Thompson, No. 3, H. Carlow, A. Ritzby, H. Wiley, sr., T. Johnson, S. Greenlaw, Jas. McFarlan, sr., J. Hitchings, James Nixon, James Simpson, 2d., John Clark, S. Denley, G. McRoberts, J. Fryer.

THOS. ALGAR,
Town Clerk.

April 2, 1861.

"The Life of the Fish in the Blood" was said by inspiration long before Harvey's discovery of its circulation had brought to light its purposes and uses. Now we know not only that "life is in the blood," but that disease inhabits it also. Many of the disorders that pervade the human frame, have their home in it; thrive and grow in it. The celebrated Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, has had regard to this important fact in making a Remedy to cure these disorders. His Extract of Sarsaparilla purges out the impurities of the blood and induces a action in it that expels disease. This looks reasonable, and it is true, for we know by our own experience. Seldom as we take any medicine we have nevertheless several times been under obligations to the skill of Dr. Ayer for the relief which his remedies never fail to afford us when we are obliged to have recourse to them.—[Catholic, Halifax, N. S.]

A gunboat of perfectly new form is shortly expected in Paris, to be submitted to the inspection of the Emperor. It is composed of iron plates of two centimetres in thickness, and is proof against cannon shot. Its firm is oval, and must glance off, not having any fixed point to strike. Its machinery is equally invulnerable, being covered with a metal case turns round when struck. This gunboat was constructed at La Ciotat, near Marseilles, and is being brought to Paris by the canal of Burgundy.

Among the applications for office to the new administration, was one from a young lady on the Hudson river, asking for her lover the post of keeper of a light house, promising that in the event of the appointment being made, the two would be united, and made happy, and she would assist in attending to the government light. Of course the appointment was ordered to be made forthwith.

The effect of the use of tea has been much discussed. Professor Johnstone, a good authority, has asserted that it prevents the waste of the body, and nourishes it. Dr. Smith, in a lecture recently delivered before the Society of Art's, maintained that tea was good only in helping our digestion of fat or farinaceous food, and thus far was nourishing; but if the tissues are wasted by exertions or too profuse perspirations, tea is injurious. It does not suit a spare habit, or much exertion, or low temperatures, or a defective skin. These opinions are not generally held.—[Scientific American.]

The members of the House of Assembly of P. E. Island were smothered out of their Chamber on Tuesday week last, during the prevalence of a great snow storm.