

## Provincial Parliament.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON April 3.

M'Adam's Bill to suspend the grant of £1,100 to King's College, was now committed; to which Mr. Allan moved as an amendment that the said Bill be postponed 3 months. Mr. Allan addressed the Committee at considerable length, arguing the propriety of Government taking the matter under their control, and dealing with it.

M'Adam, Smith, Fisher, Tilley, and others strongly opposed the amendment.

The hon. Secretary could see a desire to it to get the Government into difficulty rather than to improve the College.

Wilmot Gray, Kerr, Steadman, Lawrence, M'Phelin and others supported the amendment.

The Surveyor General approved of the spirit of the amendment but could not vote for it as it would only be keeping the subject unsettled another year. He would take away the Provincial grant, and allow the College to remain to the benefit of the Church of England and Church of Scotland; give them the lands buildings, &c., and the £1,100 sterling which would put them in a very fair position with other denominational seminaries, &c.

The Attorney General wished progress reported as he had an amendment, in the shape of a Bill, which he would submit as his own next day.

Smith opened the treasure house of his wrath on Fisher in an instant. Told him he was only trying to defeat M'Adam's Bill as he did last year. Asked him why he did not bring in his Bill before this late hour in the Session? said if all else failed, he would move a resolution that the Government should not issue their warrant for the £1,100, and he would like to see the Government that would issue it. If they did, he would not remain among them.

M'Adam referred to Parish Schools, and was prepared, if he stood alone, to vote for direct taxation for Schools; he thought each denomination should have their seats of learning under their own control—Baptists, Methodists, and all others.

Gillmour was determined, he said, to throw the responsibility on the Government; they should have dealt with it before; for his purpose he would support Allan's amendment.

The division was finally taken on the amendment, and decided in the negative—18 to 22.

M'Adam's Bill, Fisher's Bill, and one or two ready (if all else fail) by Tilley, are forthcoming. Stirring times are anticipated. Very likely the galleries will again be cleared before the House prorogues.

April 7.

McLellan from Committee respecting Provincial Map reported—Map has cost £1582 already, being £232 more than granted by Legislature; aggregate cost of £2000 copies when completed will be £3,239, Government retaining copyright, plates, &c. Committee recommended its immediate completion.

Gray's Bill providing for compensating families of persons killed by accident was postponed for 3 months.

McPhelin's Bill to change Constitution of Legislative Committee and discussed, not, however, with much spirit, the feeling evidently being that it was too late in the Session. The Elective principle was generally agreed in. Several members commented severely upon continued absence of so many members of Legislative Council—11 now absent; it was stated one or two sick, but most of them attending to private business.

Progress reported.

C. Perley's resolution for Address respecting Bridge at Woodstock rejected 8 to 12.

First section College Bill passed. To second section Smith moved an amendment, a bill similar to that of M'Adam. Amendment lost and section passed 21 to 11. To third section moved amendment that lands, buildings, &c., may be sold and University discussion amendment was negatived 7 to 31. Section then passed, 23 to 14. Progress reported.

Steadman, from Committee to which was referred certain petitions from parties who had sustained railway damage to property, reported generally favorable to petitioners.

House adjourned to 6.30.

April 8.

Bill relating to assessing and collecting rates in St. John agreed to, and several other local bills were disposed of.

At 12 o'clock the discussion of the College Bill was resumed. 4th and 5th sections passed without amendment. To 6th section Mr. Smith moved addition that the person appointed to visitatorial powers in place of Governor as visitor shall be appointed by the Governor in Council, and shall be a layman—agreed to. 7th section passed without amendment. On 8th section, which contains a number of paragraphs, a warm discussion arose which occupied nearly the whole of the afternoon, and which resulted in nothing much being evinced, and Mr. Smith moved a postponement for three months; this was negatived—12 to 23.

Progress reported at 5.50.

Supposed that prorogation will be about the first of the week.

Railway Committee expected to get thro' to-morrow.

Committee to which was referred the petition of Hatheway & Small recommend that bond be cancelled, and £54 of duties be returned. House adjourned at 6.

### Nicaraguan Affairs.

A despatch from Washington says:—Advices from the commander of the James-town confirm the recent report of events in Nicaragua. Our Government has nothing from an official source later than the 25th of February relative to the treaties, when that of Ouseley, of remembrance, navigation, and transit, had been ratified, with an additional article to the effect that Nicaragua surrendered none of her rights over Mosquito. The Mosquito treaty was at that time pending and the Cass-Viesari treaty had not been acted on. Our Government will accordingly await further reliable intelligence before it can act decisively.

So far as Great Britain is concerned, if it shall appear that Ouseley has transgressed or violated his instructions, a formal request will be made of England to disavow his acts, if she shall not do so voluntarily. It is thought, however, she will carry out in good faith the understanding between the governments of Great Britain and the United States relative to the settlement of the irritable question growing out of the different interpretations of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Should Nicaragua ratify the British treaties and reject ours, Minister Lamar will probably be withdrawn, and Gen. Jerez, the Nicaraguan Minister at Washington, be tendered his passports. Such is the position of the question, according to the best available information; but much depends on the character of further official advices from Nicaragua.

Our vessel will, it is said, be concentrated at the most exposed points for the protection of the persons and property of American citizens within their reach. To proceed to the interior of the country will be an act of war, which will not be committed; but there is no doubt, from what has recently transpired, that the President will exert to the utmost extent all the powers conferred upon him by the Constitution and laws.

Minister Bowlin writes hopefully of satisfactory arranging the difficulties with Paragway.

## The Standard

ST. ANDREWS, APRIL 13, 1859.

It has frequently been asked, "what have our Legislators done for the benefit of the Province during the past Session?" and the response has as often been, they have done nothing except filling their pockets from the public chest, running the Province in debt, and receiving their "pay." Now in common fairness such sweeping charges should not be made without giving the subject a careful and dispassionate examination. Much time has no doubt been taken up in bunkum speeches by some of the members who desire to appear well, and "to set themselves right" before their constituents—as they term it. Still several bills have been passed—a few acts repealed—and considerable information obtained politically and socially. Notwithstanding the efforts of some of the ultra politicians in the House of Assembly we are happy to notice that the principal Institution of learning in the Province, King's College, has not been destroyed; the Attorney General's bill has passed—and Mr. Steadman's resolution defeated by a majority of 24 to 9! The Railway Committee, after their protracted sittings, will, it is rumoured, bring in a Report—no doubt of it; but will the Report contain the information sought for; we do not believe it will.

The Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, was opened here on Tuesday. His Worship Justice Hatheway, presiding. There were no cases entered for trial. The Grand Jury are examining the County Accounts and other matters connected with the County.

We beg leave to direct the attention of the Street Commissioner, to the unsafe and dilapidated state of the bridges at a number of the crossings.

On Wednesday last, the Rev. W. Q. KETCHUM, A. M., was inducted Rector of this Parish.

HORRIBLE MURDERS.—We are informed that a man named Potter, at the village of Lac, about 50 or 60 miles from Calais, murdered his mother, two brothers and a nephew, last week, and burned their house in order to cover his diabolical conduct. He was traced to within a short distance of St. Stephen, arrested and we understand taken to Bangor for trial.

ANOTHER NEW GUN.—A gentleman of the name of Warry, of the Royal Engineers, has invented a gun which throws that of Sir William Armstrong's into the shade. The new gun like its rival, is a breech-loader and rifle, and as it is supplied with ammunition it will continue to pour forth a torrent of shot, shell, or case, at the rate of one discharge every three seconds or 1200 rounds per hour. In precision it equals any gun that has yet

been tried, and it has this great advantage over Sir William Armstrong's that whereas his, being made of wrought iron, is necessarily very expensive, Warry's invention can be applied to all our existing ordinance of whatever calibre, and at a comparatively trifling cost—a very important fact, considering that there are some 15,000 guns in the British army. The Warry gun was tried on Monday at Chatham with the terrific missile invented by Captain Norton, and charged with his "liquid fire." The result left but one impression on the minds of the spectators; that warfare as heretofore conducted, must be deemed at an end.

[From a New York Paper.]

### Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

The ship Centurion, Captain Caulkins, from Glasgow, Jan. 3d, arrived at New York on Wednesday morning last. She had on board two of the crew of the British barque Dromahair, which vessel was waterlogged at sea. Capt. C. reports Jan. 9th, lat. 54 40, long. 18, fell in with British barque Dromahair, from Quebec for St. Ignace, waterlogged and took off the survivors of the crew, seven in number, the other five having perished through starvation, having been 21 days on the wreck with only half a biscuit a day and what water they caught when it rained.

The barque Tanaro, Capt. Plumley, arrived at Quarantine yesterday morning, and reports Feb. 11th, lat. 35 08, long. 40 41, fell in with French ship Bengal, of Bordeaux, Captain Maynaud, from Martinique for Bordeaux, waterlogged, took from her the capt. and crew, 11 in all, and brought them to this port. Capt. M. reported that on the 21 February took a gale from S. W. which swept the decks, carrying away, galley, lost the cook, and sprang a leak.

The Dromahair was from Quebec bound to St. Ignace in Ireland, with a cargo of timber. Had experienced a succession of heavy West and North-west gales, until December 26th, while lying in a tremendous gale, was boarded by a sea which swept the decks of everything—houses, bulwarks, falls, stanchions, wheel, with the main, and sprang a leak, kept pumps going and got her free, but the gale continuing, she became perfectly unmanageable, every sail set having been blown from the yards; was in this situation for 21 days, subsisting for 14 days on half a biscuit per day, and what water they could catch running down the masts, the other 7 days they lived on small strips of salt pork only. During these 21 days three of the crew died of exhaustion and two others died after being seen by Captain Caulkins of the Centurion. Those surviving were Captain Hutchinson, Mr. Elliot, chief officer, the second mate, steward, and three seamen, all of whom except Mr. Elliot and one seaman were transferred Feb. 24, to the ship Magellan, bound from Boston for Swansea, having perfectly recovered their health and strength, and having been on board the C. 45 days.

When Captain Caulkins of the ship Centurion saw his ship, to, under the lee of the ship Dromahair it was blowing a gale, but notwithstanding, he lowered his boats and went to the disabled ship. On arriving, a scene was before them such as is seldom presented to man—the dead and dying were there intermingled. They were carefully lowered into the boats of the Centurion, and when on board that ship every care and attention which one sailor could give, another were rendered. Mrs. Caulkins fortunately accompanied her husband this voyage, and the rescued speak in terms of the highest praise of her gentle and unflinching exertions for their benefit. The Centurion lies at the foot of Wall street.

Two seamen rescued from the Dromahair, and who were brought to this port, state that the ship sailed from Quebec on the 20th of November, with a crew of thirteen men, and no passengers, laden with timber. On Saturday, Dec. 18th, about noon, a very heavy northwest gale sprung up, which rendered the ship almost unmanageable. At 1 o'clock the ship was hoisted to. About seven in the evening shipped a tremendous sea, which capsized the long-boat, and were obliged to break it to pieces to save a small boat inside it from destruction. The ship then sprang a leak, and all hands were put at the pumps, where they continued to labor until about 5 o'clock Sunday morning, the sea running higher and the leak increasing. At that time they shipped another tremendous wave, which swept the deck of everything movable, carried away the bulwarks and stanchions, split the covering board, took away the cook house, stove the companion way, and swept away the wheel, together with the man at the helm, named George Macintosh, who was not again seen.

The little boat hanging at the starboard davits was also swept away, with a large portion of the standing and running rigging. All the sails were at this time blown from the yards. At the time the wave struck all the men were at the pumps. They jumped for their lives, and when the water cleared off, they found themselves jammed into corners about the deck. One man found himself high up in the rigging. The wave swept as high as the main-top. The water ran in to the cabin, stove the bulk-heads, and flowed into the bread-room destroying all the bread in it. They had only one barrel of bread left after this calamity, which happened to be stowed away in a spare locker.

From this time the weather began to moderate, and the men worked at the pumps as much as they could dodging into the cabin to prevent being washed away by the heavy seas.

About 8 o'clock on Sunday night, the pump gave out and they were not able to get it in operation again until 1 o'clock Monday morning, at which time there were thirteen feet-water in the hold. Pumping was then resumed, and by Monday noon, all the water was worked out. They cleared the wreck, and attempted to get on canvas which occupied them until 8 o'clock Monday night, when another furious gale arose. The sea rushed over the ship fore and aft, and the men were compelled to abandon the pumps. The storm continued all night; and Tuesday morning water had risen above the cabin floor, and the sufferers were compelled to abandon it and take their chances in a small house on deck which had been so built in that it had not been washed away.

The ship was now completely waterlogged and nothing more could be done. There were thirty or forty pounds of bread, but no water. The house on deck stood well until the bulk-heads of the cabin were washed away. After that the men were liable to be deluged at every lurch of the vessel.

About the 1st of January, John McInnis died of hunger and exposure. The same night Harry Frost became deranged, and went over the side, hanging only by his hands. Some of the men tried to pull him in, but he was soon washed away.

Next day James McGrail was washed into the cabin and drowned, Samuel Coffren and John Murray, a boy, died on the 9th just as the ship Centurion bore down to take off the survivors.

John Hutchinson the captain, John Elliott and Hector McNaughten, were alone unable to stand when rescued. The names of the others saved are—Hector Munroe, William Henderson, James Henderson and Dugal Campbell.

All but Elliott and McNaughten were placed on the Magellan, bound for Wales.

Winter in the Fraser River Country. A correspondent of the San Francisco Alta California, writing from Fraser River under date of the 2d of February, says:—

Journeying downward from the southern confines of the Canoe country, and passing several camps, containing in all about fifty persons, a few only of whom were attempting to work. I arrived at the terminus of the Lillooet trail, below which a greater portion of the population were employed, though working under conditions and with results very like those above. From two to eight dollars per day seemed to be what they were making—four would, perhaps be a high average. At most of the bars along the district passed over extensive claims have been taken up by companies who, having barely time to construct ditches, sluices, &c., before the cold weather sets in, were now only waiting relaxation to begin operations. Several of these parties had already worked their sluices some days, and in a few cases weeks, before the winter came on, making ten dollars per day to the hand. A French and Italian company, located two miles below the Fountain, had done even better, having cleared, as they assured me, fully an ounce a day to the man every day they had worked, which amounted to more than two months. They have sufficient dirt, equally good, to last them for years—their claim consisting of a high flat, five or six acres in extent, formed by debris from the mountain. Like preparations, consisting of ditches for conducting off water for raising water, have been made at the most of the important bars along the river, and at all of which active operations will, in a few weeks, be going on, with results, if not so flattering as the foregoing, at least satisfactory to the proprietors.

Two Steamboats sunk by a Collision! Forty-three Passengers Lost! Loss of Property \$300,000.

Cincinnati, March 28th.—The steamer St. Holmes, bound from Pittsburgh to Saint Louis, with one hundred and fifty passengers, mostly emigrants to Pike's Peak, collided with the steamer David Gibson, bound from New Orleans to Cincinnati, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, opposite Aurora, Indiana, last night. Both boats sunk, and the cabins floated off. Fifteen or twenty persons are supposed to have been lost on the St. Holmes, and indeed one account says that only one hundred of her passengers were saved.

The David Gibson had but a few passengers, who are all supposed to have been saved but two or three of the crew are missing. She was owned here, and valued at \$18,000, and insured for two thirds of that amount. The St. Holmes was owned in Pittsburgh, and valued at \$10,000.

No lives were lost in the David Gibson. The St. Holmes had eighty-six passengers, forty-three of whom were lost. The survivors lost nearly all their clothing and \$15,000 in money. The total loss on both boats and their cargoes is about \$300,000, and the insurance \$175,000.

Singular Affair. A rather singular scene was presented to the observation of the residents of a part of Jarvis Street a short time before noon yesterday. A respectably dressed woman was observed walking on that aristocratic thoroughfare at the time mentioned, and was seen suddenly to pounce upon and grasp the neck of a gentleman whom she had apparently put herself in the way of meeting—Preserving a tight clasp of his necktie with one hand, with the other she planted rapidly and violently a number of blows on the face of the gentleman, evidently to his great discomfort and injury. Not satisfied with the punishment inflicted by her clinched hand, she also applied her foot, and caused an ugly-visaged dog that accompanied her to exercise its biting powers on the legs of the

unfortunate masculine. Of course the affair attracted the attention of persons in the vicinity, and soon quite a crowd was collected. The woman having pummeled the countenance of her antagonist until she was almost breathless with the exertion, suffered him to release himself, and the manner in which he forthwith made the ground fly under his heels was somewhat astonishing to behold. Various were the surmises as to the cause of the unfeminine attack, and fruitless the efforts to fathom the mystery. It subsequently leaked out, however, that the woman, who is the wife of a proprietor of a fashionable saloon, had demanded the liquidation of a debt contracted by the gentleman. This he had refused to do, and she thereupon took the method above described of obtaining satisfaction.—Toronto Colonist, 29th ult.

### The Projected Invasion of England by Napoleon, in 1804.

The following extracts from 'Thiers' History of the Consulate and Empire' will inform us that the British Government were not deceived in regard to the information which was conveyed to them from France, as well in 1803, as also in the two following years: 'Napoleon had resolved very speedily to execute his grand enterprise. He wished to cross the Straights in the month of July or August, 1804; and if the incredulous, who have questioned the reality of this project, could read his private correspondence with the ministers of marine the infinite number of his orders, the secret communication of his hopes to the Arch-Chancellor Cambacres, they would no longer entertain any doubts as to the reality of that extraordinary resolution.'—Napoleon received at Boulogne the melancholy intelligence of the death of Latouche Treville, commander of the Toulon fleet, at the moment when prepared to embark, August, 1804. With reference to the next year, the same publication proceeds to inform us, that 'Napoleon arrived at Boulogne on the 3d of August 1804; on the very morning of his arrival, he had all his infantry mustered on the shore at low-water mark. These occupied above three leagues, and presented the enormous mass of 400 hundred thousand infantry drawn up in a single line.

In the evening he wrote these significant words to Admiral Decres: 'The English know not what awaits them. If we have the power of crossing for but twelve hours, England is no more.' It is at the time when no panic exists that calm reflections on antecedent periods of history may be formed with the best effect; and when we view fortresses once impregnable, now from the progress of science, untenable for a single hour, it well becomes those who are infested with destitute of an empire, to consider whether the provisions for national defence have kept pace with the exigencies which arise.

### European Intelligence.

#### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Canada, Capt. Lang, which sailed from Liverpool on the 26th ult., arrived at Halifax at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Canada experienced very heavy weather during the passage. Reports 31st lat. 49, long. 27, passed steamship Lebanon, bound West; 31st lat. 46, long. 38, passed American ship Hibernia, bound West. The City of Baltimore arrived at Liverpool at 4 a. m., 24th. The Prince Albert at Galway on the 23d, was considerably damaged by ice off Newfoundland, which prevented her calling at St. John's.

The City of Manchester is advertised as the pioneer of a new Irish line, which leaves Belfast on the 6th, and Queenstown on the 8th of April. The steamer Lebanon was to leave Liverpool for New York simultaneously with the Canada.

The Prussian Congress.—A despatch from Vienna states that Austria on the 23d agreed to the proposed Congress, and that it would probably meet at Aix-la-Chapelle. All the other powers had previously given their consent.

A Paris letter in the Nord states that the Sardinian cabinet has addressed a communication to the five Great Powers, strongly insisting on being allowed to take part in the deliberations on the affairs of Italy, and the Paris correspondent of the London Post says that in consequence of the representations by Cavour, the French Government consents that Piedmont and the other Italian states shall be represented at the Conference.

It is stated that Austria consented to the Congress, under certain conditions, but they are not of much importance. It is supposed that she would as a matter of course insist on the strict maintenance of the Treaties of 1815, but that she will hardly object to a revision of her special Treaties with the Italian States.

The French journals assume that Lord Cowley's mission to Vienna has had nothing to do with the Congress, and credit Russia with the proposition.

The London Star believes Lord Malmesbury has been appointed to represent England in the Congress.

Prince Napoleon personally insisted upon the admission of Piedmont into the Congress, and represented to the Emperor that in the event of Piedmont's not being admitted, Cavour intends to resign. The Prince previously announced to the Piedmontese Government that he would demand admission into Congress, but in that event admission could not be refused to Tuscany, the Papal Government, and the Duchy of Parma; Naples and Modena being naturally excluded. Naples on account of the interruption of nation-

al relations, and Modena recognized the Imperial

PARIS, Friday.—The states that the Cabinets of Petersburg have agreed France to admit Piedmont that the Cabinet of Berlin in which event Austria c wish of the Great Powers GREAT BRITAIN.—Parl ings on the 23rd unimp On the 24th in the H the debate was continue question, being crowded t excitement outside was Speeches in opposition to Bill were made by Messrs Bernal, Osborne, Walpole it was supported by Messrs and others. The debate journe

The European and An Company held a meetin dissolve the Company, anc The steamer Oneco has cable to connect Victoria The trade returns fo great activity: The expo 000, against £7,288,000 last year. The increas branches of trade, but goods.

Liberal.—Liberal jou declare that Palmerston's ministry, as he proclaine vote for second reading of form Bill, as well as fo merely regarding the lat for the amendment of the The Daily News says that the interest in the debate Star says,—Palmerston country out of reform m pletely turned the tables o

TROUBLE AMONG THE Saturday evening in Ch gamblers were gathered a when they were alarmed t the door of the room. F the part of the police, th off the gas and fled in al of them leaping from th man who had won \$1 enough to pay any fine th upon him, and concluded He sat calmly waiting the ther disturbance being no opened the door, and disc arm was caused by the st ing of a drunken man, w about the building. The by the windows turned u sprained ankles.

Steamer Burnt and Augusta, Ga., April 1 Augusta was burnt last r low here on the Savanna gineer, Henry Day, and t drowned. The cargo, b bales of cotton, 40 bbls, o produce, was also consa cargo a total loss; both New York.

At St. John, on Thurs the Rev. Wm. Armstrong croft Harrison, Rector. H. only son of the Rev. Wm. of Church Oakley, Hamst Rural Dean, to Louisa W daughter of the late Cha of this City.

At St. John, on Wedn 6th inst, in the 35th ye the beloved wife of Hen six small children, a dia and a large circle of rels to mourn their bereaveme

Ship D PORT OF ST. A

—ARRIVED April 1, schr. Bob, Waye Molasses, &c. Jan. 4, ship Zenobia, Pe last.

schr. Pilot, McMi sundries. 6, schr. Bold Runner sundries. schr. Albicorn, M Ploughs.

At New York, April 7, hence. At Boston, 9th, schr. hence.

### New Advertis

#### School Room

THAT large and airy schoo ed by Mr. Phos. Grew street, with all the benches, d is fitted up for school teachi central and pleasant part of th erate. Apply to

St. Andrews, April 12, 185

### NOTICE

THE Stockholders of the Cl will meet at their bankin the 2d day of May next, at n or, and take into considerati may be laid before them. C. W.

C. C. Bank, March 30, 185