

# NEW BRUNSWICK.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

### GREAT ROAD APPROPRIATIONS.

St. John to Saint Andrews	£700
Fredericton to Saint Andrews	400
Waweg to Saint Stephen	70
Oak Bay to Esli River	750
Dead Water Brook to St. Stephen	180
Rox's to Oak Bay	150

Lower Trout Brook to Lwer Town, Saint George, 180

April 5.—The House remained in Session until 3 o'clock, and several exciting debates took place during that time.

There was a long discussion on the motion to pay Mr. Kinnear and the Secretary of the Law Commission, for their services in preparing the reports and furnishing them with an index. A length £400 was voted for the general services and £28 for incidental expenses.

Mr. English gave notice that he would move the surrender of the Initiation of Money Grants to the Executive.

The Bill to authorize commissioners to expend the bye-road money was agreed to, as also a Bill relating to the St. Stephens railway.

Progress was reported on the St. John's wharf Bill, after which the House adjourned to Saturday.

April 4.

House went into supply this morning, and among a number of grants passed was one of £1,000 for opening up a line of road from Tobique to the Grand Falls and thence to Restigouche—Year 22, Nays 21.

Progress has been reported in a long Bill relating to Sewers in the City of St. John.

Mr. Stevens gave notice of an address to His Excellency in relation to the conduct of the Sheriff of Albert.

Hon. Attorney General, in reply to Col. Hayward's question of yesterday, said the government considered the Militia as efficient a condition as the circumstances of the country required, and that the government would be prepared for any emergency without any further law on the subject.

Hon. Attorney General brought in a Bill relating to the Post Office.

The debate on the College Report has been resumed, and a speech made by Halseway in its favour. Johnson has also spoken without committing himself to any special policy, and Street is now (S. P. N.) speaking for the report.

I had omitted a motion of Connell's, carried yesterday, for making the office of Post Master General political.

LORD DUNDONALD AND THE RUSSIAN FORTRESS.—Lord Dundonald has presented a petition offering plans and services for the destruction of Sebastopol and Cronstadt. The petition appears in the papers, prefixed by a letter, in which the veteran seaman says: "Let not my motives be mistaken. I have no wish to command a fleet of 100 gun boats, or to attack first-rate fortresses by gun-batteries or steam gun boats. That which I desire is, first, secretly to demonstrate to competent persons the efficiency of my plans, and then to obtain authority, during night or ten days of fine weather, to put them into execution. The means I contemplate are simple, cheap, and safe in execution. They would spare thousands of lives, millions of money, great havoc, and uncertainty of results. Their consequences might, and probably would, effect the emancipation of Poland, and give freedom to the occupied territories of Sweden. The petition itself recites the past efforts of the noble lord, from 1811 downwards, to obtain an investigation of his plans, and concludes by the prayer: "That your hon. house will be pleased, by searching inquiry, to ascertain whether the aforesaid secret plans are capable, speedily, and certainly, cheaply to surmount obstacles which our gallant, persevering, and costly armies and fleets have failed to produce."

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT OF AN EDITOR.—The appointment of the Right Honourable Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Editor of the "Edinburgh Review," to the important office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, has created quite a sensation in the literary circles of England. The London "Illustrated News" says: "The successor of Jeffrey has now to divide his time between bull-and-blue articles for his forth-coming Budget. Sir George Cornewall Lewis is an able man; he is not a brilliant speaker, but he is a matter-of-fact narrator of what he has to tell; he is not a sparkling writer, but he has proved an excellent editor. His training for his Chancellorship has been first rate; he was long, and in stirring times, the best financial Secretary that the Treasury has had for many a day. Able editors of reviews and papers are becoming, we are glad to think, candidates for serving in high offices out of the fourth estate. Gifford—the well known editor of the "Quarterly"—held no higher public office than that of Paymaster of the Board of Gentlemen Pensioners; and Mr. Lockhart, his successor, was thought to be well rewarded with the office of Auditor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Two editors of the "Quarterly" barely divided five hundred a year between them, their State influence being confined to a portion of the incomes of a youth under age; here we have the editor of the "Edinburgh" with five thousand a year, and his hand in the pockets of every person in Great Britain and Ireland."

QUEBEC, March 29.—Important proceedings in the Canadian Parliament.—The second reading of a bill for introducing the elective principle into the second branch of the Legislature, was carried in the Assembly last night by a vote of 80 against 4. The measure is generally regarded as a step to-

wards the election of the Governor, and is consequently warmly supported by the annexation party.

## The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1855

### STEAMBOAT WHARF.

We are pleased to notice, that public attention has at length been aroused on the subject of having a Pier erected for the accommodation of passengers to and from the Steamers; the present miserable accommodation, or as our friend "Civis" expresses it, "the entire absence of any accommodation" for this purpose has long and seriously been felt, not only by the inhabitants of this place, but also by visitors, many of whom, we learn, have, when the steamer arrived, at low water, preferred proceeding to Calais or Eastport, rather than land in the mud and run the risk of breaking their necks on the slip. We are credibly informed that the Capt. of the Steamer "Queen," has said that he will not call here when the tide is out, but land the passengers at Joe's Point, nearly a mile from the Town, thereby subjecting them to the inconvenience of walking that distance, or the expense of paying for a conveyance to bring themselves and luggage to the wharf; we cannot find fault with the Captain should he do so, and therefore urge upon our townsmen, to take decided action in the matter at once, as no time should be lost, get up a requisition calling a public meeting; let the subject be calmly and fairly discussed—decide upon a suitable site—open a subscription paper, and raise an amount equivalent to the Legislative grant, passed for the purpose, viz: £300—Several persons have expressed themselves willing to subscribe liberally—Capt. Michener has stated that he will give £25 towards the erection of such a Wharf, and no doubt, if it is required, £100 can be borrowed by the Magistrates for the purpose; then let tenders be issued for the material and building. It is an old adage "what is every body's business is nobody's"—we therefore suggest that our friend Mr. J. H. Whitlock or some other public spirited inhabitant take the matter energetically in hand, and there need be no fear of want of success. Then with respect to the most eligible site—we have conversed with several on that point, and it appears to be the prevailing opinion, that the Market Wharf is not only the most central place but best adapted for a steamboat landing, besides it is public property. Another and a most powerful reason is—we understand that Mr. Thompson, our Railroad Manager, suggested some time ago, that the Railroad should be built from the Point along the head of the wharves, as far as the Market Wharf, with a turn table on each of them, for the purpose of loading and unloading freight, and it is very probable that this suggestion will be carried out before many months elapse; would it not then be a decided advantage and benefit to have the terminus so central, and at the same time increase very materially the value of the wharves and landed property through which it would pass? It is to be hoped that the subject will receive the serious consideration of the people, all of whom are interested. We have not space to enlarge upon the matter this week, and conclude with the desire that ere our next number is issued, a public meeting will be convened, and that it will be decided to erect a Steamboat Wharf without delay.

England's Battles by Sea and Land.

Persons desirous of becoming subscribers to this work, can have the several Parts left at their Houses, (at a period of 3 weeks interval) by leaving their name and address at this office.

ERICSSON'S ENGINE.—We learn from United States papers, that Ericsson's Caloric Engine is now allowed to be a failure. It is also said that the inventor has lost by his attempt, an ample fortune, and is removed from affluence to poverty. It is now upwards of a year, since the New Brunswick Government Inspector of Steamboats, himself a thoroughly educated and practical Engineer, after having inspected the Engine while in New York, upon his return to St. John, stated that Capt. Ericsson's Engine would turn out a failure, and gave his reasons on scientific principles why it would prove so—notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary of some of the leading Engineer's opinions in the U. States.

Several sheets of the outside of this days impression were misprinted April 11, instead of April 11.

The Courts of Common Pleas and General

Sessions of the Peace, were opened here on Tuesday, his Worship Justice Hatch, presiding.

The Annual Election of Church Wardens and Vestry Men for the Parish of St. Andrews, for the ensuing year, took place on Easter Monday, when the following persons were chosen:—

G. D. Street,	Church Wardens
J. H. Hatch,	Jas. W. Chandler,
T. Berry,	Nathan Treadwell,
J. W. Street,	Geo. F. McKinney,
Jas. Stinson,	Thos. Jones,
Jacob Maddock,	C. A. Thompson,
David Stinson,	S. T. Gove,

### PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following persons are appointed Sheriffs for the several undermentioned Counties for the ensuing year:—

Benj. Wolhaupter, Esq. for York,	Victoria,
Francis E. Beckwith Esq.,	Sunbury,
John Hazen, Esq.,	Queen's,
N. H. DeVoe, Esq.,	King's,
LeBaron Drury, Esq.,	Charlotte,
Thomas Jones, Esq.,	Westmorland,
Blair Botsford, Esq.,	Northumberland,
James Mitchell, Esq.,	Gloucester,
Henry W. Baldwin, Esq.,	Restigouche,
John L. Barberie, Esq.,	

The above named Sheriffs are required to transmit the Bonds required by Law without delay.

William A. Black, Esquire to be Deputy Treasurer for Newcastie in the County of Northumberland.

By His Excellency's Command  
S. L. TILLEY.  
Secretary's Office, 31st March, 1855.

Charles Johnston, Esquire, to be High Sheriff for the City and County of Saint John for the ensuing year.

William Bayard, Esquire, M. D., to be Coroner of the said City and County for the ensuing year.

By His Excellency's Command  
S. L. TILLEY.  
Secretary's Office, 3rd April, 1855.

### Arrival of the BALTIMORE.

Boston, April 6.

The Steamer Baltic arrived at New York from Liverpool, with dates to the 24th.

At the Vienna Conference the first of the four points of guarantee, viz. that the Danubian principalities be placed under the joint protection of the five powers, has been agreed to. The second point is under discussion.

The Czar Alexander has made a speech to his army, which is interpreted as pacific. The Duch and Irish and fired upon them. The Lord Raglan officially admits that the Russians are making their fortifications stronger. The general news is unimportant.

Western canal flour, 42; white wheat 12. 6d.; yellow corn, 43; Consols 92½

The Vienna Conference unanimously agreed on the first point—placing the Principalities under the five powers.

The new screw steamer City of Baltimore, of the Liverpool and Pennsylvania Company, had been taken up by the French Government for six months, and had left Liverpool for Marseilles, having in tow the American ship Ticonderoga, also engaged by the French Government.

The new Czar had made several mild speeches in the Diplomatique, and very strong ones to the army. On the whole, his language was interpreted in a pacific sense.

### New and Useful Invention.

We saw yesterday a new and very ingenious electric telegraph machine, invented by Mr. Ray, designed for the use of railroad conductors, to enable them to give immediate notice at head quarters of an accident or any occurrence by which a train is interrupted. It can, by a very simple and rapid process, be attached to the wires of any telegraph line on the route of a railroad, so that immediate communication may be had with the station at the end of the line, and any information be transmitted which may be desired. It has been tested, thoroughly, as we understand, and is found to be perfectly practicable, and unerring in its operation. It must be invaluable to railroad companies, as it may be employed to give them immediate information of any accident or embarrassment of trains on the road; the nature and results of an accident; the kind of assistance needed; the measures requisite to prevent a collision of trains in consequence of the interruption &c.; and thus danger may be avoided, and time, and money, and even life saved. It can be supplied at a moderate cost, and railroad companies will probably subserve the comfort and safety of passengers, as well as their own interest, by furnishing it to every one of their conductors. It is called "The Railroad Conductor's Annunciator."—(Boston Trav.

### Unlawful Marrying.

At Oxford, England, recently, the Rev. John Allen Giles, D. C. L., was indicted for marrying at uncanonical hours, and making a false entry in the register. Dr. Giles, it appeared, was a man of great literary attainments, who spent much of his time in study. The parties married were a young woman in his service, to a shoemaker of the village of Bampton. By the laws, no marriage can take place before eight o'clock in the morning, without a license or banns, and had made an entry in the register of the marriage having taken place two days before. He had sent the parties to the Bishop of Oxford stating that he had erred in ignorance of the law, and offering if the prosecution were foregone, to do any penance that might be imposed. On the trial it was proved that Dr

Giles had been the means of getting Mr. and Mrs. Pratt out of the way, they having sailed to Australia, the doctor having paid their passage money.

The jury found a verdict of guilty, but recommended the prisoner to mercy; and in addressing the court, he stated that he had worked for years past very hard at the rate of twelve hours a day, publishing the ancient records of the country. 120 volumes were the result of his labors. His study had been so great that he frequently did not know what he was doing. Lord Campbell, the presiding Judge, sentenced him to imprisonment without hard labor, for twelve months.

In the House, on Tuesday, the Attorney General laid on the table of the House a letter of Sir Gaspard Le Marchant to the Home Government, dated 30th March, 1851, enclosing the address of the House and Count di, on the Russian War and offering that this Province should defend the forts and arsenals of the Colony, in case Her Majesty wished to withdraw the Troops. It will be recollected that the Hon. Mr. Howe moved this address, and Hon. Mr. Johnston seconded it. The letter of Sir Gaspard added the available force of this country could be increased to 50,000 men,—the organization and command of which he was perfectly prepared—from his own military experience to undertake.—  
B. Colonist.

On the morning of the 12th inst., the dwelling house of Antonio Gendron, in Canada West, took fire, and before assistance could be obtained three of its inmates were burned to ashes! One, an ad-pied daughter of Mr. Gendron, aged about twenty two years, the other two, aged ten and twelve years, daughters of a Mr. Gagne, who was living in Mr. Gendron's house.

Arrest of a supposed British Officer.—A person by the name of J. R. Bucknall, said to be an officer of the British army, was arrested in New York on Saturday by the U. States' authorities, on a charge of enlisting persons to serve in the allied armies against Russia. He says that he is an engineer, and was engaged in enlisting men to work upon railroads in Texas, and not to go to the Crimea.—Boston Journal.

Serious Election Riot.—Cincinnati, April 2.—The result of to-day's election is not determined, but the Know Nothings are probably ahead. Several serious rows have taken place this afternoon.

Dr Brown was assaulted by a foreigner and severely beaten. The Know Nothings turned out en masse and took a cannon from the Dutch and Irish and fired upon them. The K. N.'s are marching in procession through the streets with cannon, and have ordered a rendezvous in the eleventh ward tonight. The eleventh ward contains a large majority of Germans, and it having been charged that parties were prevented from voting American tickets in that ward, a party of Americans took possession of the ballot boxes and destroyed the tickets. Several were wounded, but none killed. Dr Brown is yet alive and likely to recover, although badly injured.

Two strange laws have been passed by the Maine Legislature. The one provides that no naturalized citizen shall have the right to vote at any election, unless three months at least before the day of election, shall produce to the aldermen, selectmen or assessors of the city or district where he resides, his naturalization papers, and if these appear genuine, &c., the name of the party is to be entered in a book kept for the purpose. The other prohibits all courts created by authority, or jurisdiction in the administration of the naturalization law.

SPITZBERGEN WHALE FISHING.—A subscription is now being taken to raise \$40,000, in New Bedford, in shares of \$100 each, to send two vessels to the Spitzbergen seas to fish for whales. The Mercury thinks the shares will be taken, and the vessels leave at an early day, and return in six or eight months from their departure.

### LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

New York, April 3.

The steamship Star of the West reached her dock at about 6 1/2 o'clock, with about 200 passengers and \$230,000.

The publishers of the California Statesman have prosecuted Senator Gwynn for breach of contract, laying their damages at \$95,000. The Statesman was Gwynn's Sacramento organ, and the publishers allege that he contracted to procure for the paper certain government patronage and otherwise contribute to its support in consideration of its advocacy of G's election to the U. S. Senate.

Business was exceedingly depressed and money very stringent.

The rains continued, and miners were actively engaged, but owing to scarcity of coin but little dust had been bought.

The Kafir River Diggings were attracting thousands, being represented as the richest yet discovered.

Wells, Fargo & Co., were going ahead as

formerly. It was doubtful when Page, Bacon & Co. would resume, while all the bank failures were bad ones.

At Sonoma, depositors broke open the vault of Adams & Co., and through a committee paid themselves, leaving a balance of \$8000. Nearly every article of merchandise had declined.

On Sat.—That Mr. Partlow is appointed Financial Secretary—the office to be nonpolitical.

### Enlistment for the Crimea, a Failure.

The project of enlisting men in the U. S. for a British foreign legion, to serve against Russia, has been brought to a speedy close. Publicity was given to the proceedings; and we doubt not that the Russian Minister has instigated the authorities to be very vigilant in guarding against any violation of those neutrality laws, which have become almost a dead letter in respect to what are termed filibustering expeditions. In Philadelphia, as most of our readers know, a batch of the would-be volunteers was arrested on Wednesday, en route for New York and Halifax, and legal proceedings have been commenced against them. The effort to circumvent the law seems to have been but clumsily managed. Advertising killed it off. No considerable number of men have been sent forward.—N. Y. Athlon.

A despatch from Portland, Maine, states that Neal Dow has been elected Mayor of that city, by a majority of 40 votes over McCobb.

Extract from a letter by the Rev. Mr. Concutant, of Boston, who is now travelling for his health in the East:

"It gives me an ever present idea of the expansive enterprise of his countrymen, to find their commodities of commerce continually in his path wherever he goes. I have not yet visited any considerable city of Turkey where I did not find the Medicines of my country represented by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. In Smyrna, Aleppo, Jaffa, Jerusalem, and Constantinople, we see in each, on the doorstep of some bazaar, the peculiarly American looking iron card, of Dr. Ayer, saying in a language which not one in a thousand of the passers by can read, 'Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for Coughs, Colds and Consumption Sold Here.' On a shelf behind the cross-legged muslin man are seen the bottles with their English, Spanish, French and German faces turned to the crowd, and on enquiring we are told that foreigners are not the only purchasers, but the true believers themselves value their trust in it to try this product of American skill when they find there is no other cure for them." "I was told here yesterday that the Cherry Pectoral had been presented to the Sultan, and is now in constant use in his harem, and in the Hospitals of the Empire."

The letter of A. H. Gilmor, Esq., in reply to Dr. Thomson, came too late for insertion this week.

Holloway's Pills, the most celebrated Remedy in the world for the cure of diseases of the Liver and Stomach.—Edmund Alga, of Niagara, was for the period of nineteen years a complete misery to himself, and a burden to his friends, he suffered so severely and continuously from liver complaint, and a disordered stomach, that he was constantly for weeks together confined to his bed, the doctors did him no good, and he therefore left off consulting them. Nine weeks ago he commenced using Holloway's Pills, and his wife called last week at the store of Professor Holloway, to acknowledge most gratefully that her husband is quite cured. Professor Holloway hopes that the thousands others who have been benefited will now come forward.

### DEATHS.

At Carleton, (St. John), on Thursday morning last, in the 55th year of his age, Capt. NICHOLAS JOHNSTON, a native of St. Andrews, N. B. and for many years a respectable shipmaster out of the port of St. John, leaving a widow to mourn the loss of a kind husband. He had just arrived from New Orleans, where he left his ship on account of his failing health.

### Shipping List.

#### PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED  
April 5.—Packet Spray, Balson, St. John,—merchandise.

CLEARED  
5th.—Brig Grace Douglas, Meloney, Boston, wood—J. Hanson.



CROWN LAND OFFICE, April 3, 1855.

THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the first day of May next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, agreeably to the Regulations of 11th May, 1843, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases. (Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber under Licences applied for previously to the applications for the purchase, of the Land.) (No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres payable by instalments.)

#### By Deputy Mahood, at St. Andrews.

109 acres, lot 12, block I, south of Keite, Digteguash, T. Clarke, improved.
100 acres, lot 104, block K, west of Dog Brook, V. Frazier, 10s survey
200 acres, lots 1, 2, range 13, Clarence Hill, John Radley
100 acres, lot 7, range 14, Clarence Hill, James Lee
100 acres, lot 26, north of Saint Andrews road; D. O'Donnell, improvements to be paid for by Mrs. Waters, formerly Mrs. M. Callum
100 acres, lot 37, north of Saint Andrews road; J. O'Donnell, improvements to be paid for by Mrs. Waters, formerly Mrs. M. Callum

JAMES BROWN, Esq. Gen.