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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1860.

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Arrival of the Arabia at Halifax.

The Royal Mail Steamship Arabia, from Liverpool, 30th, arrived at Halifax on the 10th inst.

City of Baltimore and Saxonia reached Liverpool on the 28th.

Garibaldi continues his preparations.

The agitation at Naples is increasing. A most inflammatory proclamation had been issued, calling upon the people to rise.

The French Ambassador was seriously maltreated in the streets. It was supposed by members of the Anti-Reform party—he was beaten senseless.

The Commissioners of the twelve districts were simultaneously attacked and pillaged, on the 28th; the Archives were burnt and the agents murdered.

Naples was proclaimed in a state of siege and street assemblies prohibited.

The Government had yielded to the energetic demands of the American and Sardinian Ministers, and had ordered the release of the two captured vessels, their crews and passengers. The American War Sloop "Iroquois" went to Naples to assist the American Minister in his representations.

It was confirmed that the King of Naples had granted a new liberal constitution on the terms already published.

The tri-colored flag has been formally inaugurated on the public buildings, palaces, and war vessels, and saluted by foreign ships.

The new Cabinet is completed; Commander Spinelli, is President of the Council; Commander Martini, Foreign Affairs; Signor Manna, Finance; Marshal Lestieci, War.

The Neapolitan Government continued their warlike hostilities, the proclamation of reform, not appearing to give satisfaction.

England and Austria have assented to a proposed conference on the Franco-Swiss question; the latter protests against the admission of Sardinia.

The English Parliamentary proceedings are unimportant.

Notice of a motion had been given in the Commons which would bring to a direct issue the question of a privilege raised by the House of Lords rejecting the Bill abolishing the paper duty.

The report of the Committee on this subject is published. It merely, as already reported, quotes precedents and makes no recommendation.

Runners of a contemplated French loan of twenty millions is officially contradicted.

The prohibition against the publication of Episcopal pastorals in French press is withdrawn.

Mourne very dull—68.55.

It is asserted that in conformity with legal advice Count Montemolín and Don Fernando, had cancelled the renunciation of their pretensions to the Spanish throne.

It was reported that the Papal Government is about to grant reforms. Frequent riots have occurred between the troops and the citizens at Perugia.

The Sardinian Chamber of Deputies have voted new loans, by a vote of 215 against 13.

A convention has been signed between Austria, England and Portugal, for a Submarine Telegraph between Lagos and Alexandria.

It is believed that the new Russian loan in London would prove a failure. Applications were fought and lists would close on the 30th.

MARKERS.—Consols 93½ to 94½. Money in active demand. Market slightly more stringent.

ARRIVAL OF THE "FULTON" OFF CAPE RACE

St. John's, N. E., 5th.—The steamship Fulton, from Southampton, June 27th, for New York, passed Cape Race at 8 o'clock last evening.

Steamship Vanderbilt, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 26th.

The Fulton has 600 tons of freight and 93 passengers.

Garibaldi's council of war unanimously decided that the insurrectionary army should march on Messina on the 28th.

The National Guard are to occupy different positions in Palermo.

The organization of the troops of Marines is progressing.

The interview at Baden brought about an understanding between Austria and Prussia regarding the re-organization of the military constitution of the confederacy.

The Emperor Napoleon will not recognize the annexation of Sicily, Tuscany and Romagna to Piedmont.

The Governments of Russia and Spain will withdraw their legations from Turin if the expeditions from Sardinia against Sicily continue.

The King of Naples is said to have given his assent to the constitution proposed by his Council, and will form an alliance with Piedmont on certain conditions.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—The Breadstuffs market is generally dull with a declining tendency.

Later from California.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., July 5.—The telegraph was completed to this place yesterday.

The overland coach has arrived, with the mail of the 15th which is the largest yet brought overland.

There is great excitement in Arizona, in regard to the gold discoveries in Arizonytes. Many are en route for the mines. All the members of the Provisional Government have gone to the mines. Some pronounce the mines a humbug, but one man had some gold, and he is very vainglorious that there will be a rich yield as soon as water can be had.

The whole country is a desert upon which neither man nor beast can exist.

A special election was to be held in San Francisco on the 31 of July, to decide whether \$600,000 in bonds shall be issued to aid the building of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad.

A continuous line of telegraph is to be built between San Francisco and Los Angeles. By the middle of July it is thought that 450 miles will be in operation.

The grain harvest has commenced, and the accounts are extremely favorable. Wheat and barley will be unexpectedly large, and full a third will require to be exported to find a market.

British Columbia dates of the 9th have been received.

The Fraser River mining news is encouraging.

There had been considerable emigration to Washoe, and the mining accounts, continued good. There is no doubt of the wonderful richness of several of the silver mines. The gold mines were receiving increased attention, and in the opinion of many, they are more valuable than the silver mines.

How to "Finish" a Daughter.

For the attainment of this end, Punch gives the following directions—

Be always telling her how pretty she is. Instill into her mind a proper love of dress.

Accustom her to so much pleasure, that she is never happy at home.

Allow her to read nothing but novels. Teach her all the accomplishments, but none of the utilities of life.

Keep her in the darkest ignorance of the mysteries of house keeping.

To strengthen the latter belief let her have a ladies' maid.

And lastly, having given such an education, marry her to a clerk in the Treasury, upon £75 a year; or to an ensign who is going out to India.

If, with the above careful training, your daughter is not finished, you may be sure it is no fault of yours, and you must look upon her escape as nothing short of a miracle.

Is not this a true picture of many who have only an imaginary position, and neither wealth nor rank.

A Shiftless Farmer.

Just take a glimpse at him. He throws his manure out under the eaves of his barn, and lets it lie in sun and air, leaching away half of its strength into the neighboring streams. He neglects, also, to make use of many other useful matters which might go to increase the compost heap—such as bones, ashes, chip-dirt contents of privy, forest leaves, droppings of hen-roosts, muck, etc., etc. Yet at the same time, he buys stable manure at the neighboring town, and carries it home at considerable expense.

He allows noxious weeds to overrun his land—white daisy, susp-dragon, burdock, yellow-dock, quick grass, Canada thistles and many other vile roots too numerous to mention. The time was when most of these could have been exterminated with a little labor. When they first appeared in small numbers, a very little work with a weed-bug, or a dock extractor would have headed them off entirely. But now, having had full swing for several years, they laugh at the shiftless man's puny efforts and windy threats. But this is not the worst of the evil. The neighboring farmers are active, enterprising men, and have done the best to keep their land clear of foul roots, but the seed blow over in clouds from the shiftless man's fields, and they are almost in despair. What can they do?

He keeps poor fences. When he sees a rail broken here, a board off there, or a post rotten and falling down, beyond, he is very sorry and hopes a good time will come for fence mending, but he don't repair it at once.

Bad becomes worse; hungry cattle leap the tottering fences, and down it all comes; wheat fields, and corn fields, and hay fields are trampled down; the farmer suffers loss, and, very likely, he and his neighbors are having a delightful lawsuit.

These are only a few broad lines of our portrait: the likeness will probably be detected without any further touches of the brush.—[American Agriculturist.]

A Good JOKE WITH A MORAL.—We clip the following real good thing from the New York Tribune:

"One Mr. Kitchen was brought before a Court in Philadelphia by Mrs. K., for assault and battery. She could not swear that he ever struck her, but he indulged in whiskey, and failed to support his family. The husband said he believed lawyers to be humbugs, and he would plead his own case. He informed the Jury that, having failed to prove that he ever laid an angry hand upon his wife, he couldn't possibly be convicted of an assault upon her. As to the other charges, he pleaded justification. 'Mrs. Kitchen, gentlemen of the Jury,' said Mr. Kitchen, 'is a member of a church; Mrs. Kitchen forsakes her kitchen, and spends half her time in the church lecture room. While my breeches are running to seed, and children going about with ill kept noses and dilapidated extremities, Mrs. Kitchen is indulging in confab with a lot of old ladies about the shocking nudity of the South Sea Islanders. While willing to provide for her gentlemen of the Jury, I ain't willing to feel all the brethren of the Church, nor to give Buba parties to twenty people twice a week, neither. If I've got tight on the strength of this offence gentlemen of the Jury it ain't a bit more than the best of you would do if placed in my circumstances; and if you was me, and if I was you—knowing the case as I do—I'd render a verdict of acquittal, and serve the women right.' The Jury seemed to be impressed with the force of Mr. Kitchen's argument, and returned a verdict of Not Guilty."—Ez.

Young Men—What they have done.

William Pitt, the first Earl of Chatham was twenty seven years old, when, as a Member of Parliament, waged the war of a giant against the corruptions of Sir Robert Walpole.

The younger Pitt was scarcely twenty years of age, when, with masterly power, he grappled with the veterans in parliament in favor of America. At twenty-two he was called to the high and responsible trust of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was at that age he came forth in his might on the affairs of the East Indies. At twenty-nine, during the first insanity of George III., he rallied around the Prince of Wales.

Edmund Burke, at the age of nineteen, planned a refutation of the metaphysical theories of Berkeley and Hume. At twenty he was in the Temple, the admiration of its inmates for the brilliancy of his genius, and the variety of his acquisitions. At twenty six he published his celebrated satire, entitled "A Vindication of Natural Society." The same year he published his Essay on the Sublime and beautiful—so much admired for its spirit of philosophy and the elegance of its language.

George Washington was only twenty-seven years of age when he covered the retreat of the British troops at Braddock's defeat; and the same year he was appointed commander-in-chief of all the Virginian forces.

SMALL MEASURE.—Great men are often subjected to small measures by small men, who can have no more conception of their greatness than a mite can have of astronomy. If the philosopher is not as familiar with small things as they themselves are, they suppose him to be an ignorant or a humbug, and are as ready to pronounce judgment on him as they would be on the out of a coat or the curl of a mustache. Our idea is very well illustrated by the Cockney's opinion of Humboldt. "Ah," said he, "it's all very well, your praising that Humboldt, but I tell you he's a much overrated man. I met him at a friend's house the other night and he had it all his own way in talking about the Himalayas, Chimborazo, and places nobody ever heard of, and nobody cares a bout, but I stumped him! I asked him if he knew where Turnham Green was? Would you believe it? He knew no more than the fifth wheel of a coach. I never saw a fellow look so stupid as Humboldt did. He's a humbug, depend on't."

"There's where the boys fit for college," said the Professor to Mrs. Partington, pointing to the school in Bedford street. "Did they?" said the old lady, with animation; "and if they fit for college before they don't fight afterward?" "Yes," said he, smiling and favoring the deceit; "yes, the fight was

with the head and not with the hands. "Ah! butted did they?"

The Visit of the Prince of Wales.

We understand that the arrangements for the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada are now completed, and are as follows:

His Royal Highness will start from Devonport upon the 10th of July, in the Hero, Capt. Seymour, which will be accompanied by the Ariadne, Capt. Vansittart, and the Flying Fish, Capt. Hope. The Prince will be attended by the Secretary of State for the Colonies the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of St. German's, the hon. R. Bruce, the equerries in waiting, Major Teesdale and Capt. Grey, and Dr. Acland, his Royal Highness's physician.

The Prince of Wales will first land at St. John's Newfoundland, then visit Nova Scotia, thence proceed to visit New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and will reach Quebec by the route of the St. Lawrence. He may be expected at Montreal about the 23d of August, and the opening of the Victoria bridge will take place a few days later. His Royal Highness will represent her Majesty upon this important national occasion, and will hold levees and receive addresses in the capitals of the different colonies. It is intended that the Prince should visit the principal towns in both Canadian provinces. On his return from the Western districts it is intended that his Royal Highness should drop all Royal State, and assuming the title of Lord Redford, under which he has been travelling upon the Continent of Europe, his Royal Highness will visit some of the most important and interesting localities of the United States. It is understood that the President, Mr. Buchanan, having, in an autograph letter to the Queen expressed his personal desire to receive the Prince at Washington, his Royal Highness will also accept an invitation from the City of New York. His Royal Highness may be expected back in this country about the middle or end of October.

"Be Gentle—Be Courteous."

The writer was once passing along a narrow pavement. A young man in coarse apparel, at our approach stepped aside, with great alacrity, and into the mud-edging the path. He did not bow, he waved no hand, he moved without grace, and yet the whole was evident courtesy.

After passing, the thought arose 'should we not acknowledge and thank for behaviour so unusual in a young man of this age?'—We went back. Offering our hand we said—

"Young man, shake hands with me."

"Certainly, sir, but why do you wish it?"

"Because you are a kind-hearted fellow and a true gentleman; you gave all the path to me."

"Sir, I would step into the gutter for an elderly man."

"God bless you, young man! May you become a believer in our Lord Jesus Christ, whose servant I profess myself; and may we meet in heaven, if we never meet on earth."

Tears stood in the eyes of both, and when we said good-bye, our hands seemed to be a love-binding our hearts, and we were at that moment, improved as citizens and republicans. Reader, "Be courteous!"

Interesting to Farmer's Wives.

As a general rule it is most economical to buy the best articles. The price is of course always higher; but good articles spend best. It is a sacrifice of money to buy poor cheese, lard, etc., to say nothing of the injurious effect upon health.

Of the West India sugar and molasses the Santa Cruz and Porto Rico are considered the best. The Havana is seldom clean. White sugar from Brazil is sometimes very good.

Refined sugar usually contains most of the saccharine substance. There is probably more economy in using loaf, crushed and granulated sugars, than we should at first suppose.

Butter that is made in September and October is the best for winter use. Lard should be hard and white; and that which is taken from a hog not over a year old is best.

Rich cheese feels softer under the pressure of the finger. That which is very strong is neither very good nor healthy. To keep one that is cut, tie it up in a bag that will not admit flies, and hang it in a cool dry place. If mold appears on it, wipe it off with a dry cloth.

Flour and meal of all kinds should be kept in a cool dry place.

The best rice is large and has a clear fresh look. Old rice sometimes has little black insects inside the kernels.

Soft soap should be kept in a dry place in

the cellar, and not be used until three months old.

The cracked cocoa is best; but that which is put up in pound papers is often very good.

To thaw frozen potatoes put them in hot water.

THE TIME TO GATHER HERBS.—Every-

body who has an herb bed in the garden, or who sets a value upon a good supply of dried herbs, should see to securing them this month or, at least, the most of them. The right time to gather herbs for drying or other purposes is when they are just beginning to come into flower. They then possess their peculiar virtues in a higher degree than at any other period. When cut do not lay them in the sun, as the excessive heat will cause them to dry rapidly; the leaves and stems become brittle, and the slightest blow will cause them to fall off and be lost. Let them be laid in the shade, and carefully protected from the rain or any damps.—[Farmer and Gardener, Phila.]

ELOPEMENT.—A short time since, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, one of the reigning belles of Louisville, Ky., a member of the beau monde there, and the only daughter and heiress of a druggist, worth at least half a million, eloped with her music teacher, a German, and after going through the necessary formula of the hymeneal connection at Cincinnati, departed en route for Europe. The parents of the romantic bride are, of course, much mortified and grieved at the match.

A new Pink has lately been imported from China to New York. Its flowers are three inches in diameter, color, rich crimson, spotted and edged with white, with a velvety appearance, and very profuse of flowers. Our readers will be sure to remember the name when we tell them that it is "Dianthus Chinensis Hedewigii."

A lady who moves in the first circles of society in Louisville, Ky., had her face sadly discolored recently, from the combined effects of fluid whitening and artesian water. It appears that she went to the well bathed, and, after leaving her delicious bath, she found to her horror and amazement that her face was as black as an Ethiopian's.

A new system of tickets has been adopted upon the Eastern Massachusetts Railroad, which is designed to facilitate the settlement of account with the several station agents. Every ticket is numbered, commencing at "0" and going up to "1,000,000," and then commencing "0 A" and increasing again. By this arrangement the number of tickets sold from any given station may be ascertained at any moment, without reckoning.

Strumous or Scrofulous affections are the curse, the blight, the potato rot of mankind. They are vile and filthy as well as fatal. They arise from contamination and impurity of the blood, and are to be seen all around us everywhere. One quarter of all we meet are tainted with them, and one quarter of these die with them; die foolishly too, because they are curable. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cleanses out the Scrofulous corruption from the blood, renders it pure and healthy, and effectually expurges the foul contamination from system. No longer groan under your Scrofulous disorders, since the irresistible AYER has provided his masterly combination of curative virtues that he calls SARSAPARILLA.—[Democrat, Waterbury, Ct.]

The Hon J. W. Johnston, formerly Attorney General of Nova Scotia, has written a lengthy letter addressed "To the friends of Law and Constitutional Rule in Nova Scotia," in which he sets forth apparently very clearly the position and views of the late government, with regard to the course of the present administration. He further refers to a letter written by him to the Duke of New Castle, asking for an interview with that nobleman during his stay in Halifax on the occasion of the Prince Wales, and blames the Government with purposely delaying to forward such letter.

A SMART REPORT.—A lot of fellows, teasing a large and fat companion, remarked, "that if all flesh was grass, he must be a load of hay." "I suspect I am," he said, "from the way the asses are nibbling at me."

An artist painted a cannon so naturally the other day, that when he finished the touch hole, it went off. A friend accounts for it by saying that it was taken by the sheriff.

"Mr. C. has spoken ill of you," said a gossip to his friend, a man who thoroughly understood the world. "That astonishes me," was the reply, "I never rendered him any service."