

# The St. Andrews Standard.

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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1861.

Vol 28

## GRAND JURY REPORT, April Sessions, 1861.

The Grand Jury having attended to their duties, beg leave to make the following General Presentment:

That they have examined the accounts of the several Parishes and report as follows:

### PARISH OF ST. STEPHENS.

The accounts belonging to this Parish are found correct, excepting the discrepancy of \$100 betwixt the accounts of Robert Clark, Collector, and the statements of J. H. Maxwell, Commissioner of Alms House; the Grand Jury would recommend that the Collector account for the amount, they would further recommend that this Parish be assessed for support of Poor \$300  
Lock-up House at Milltown 450  
Militia district for Engine purposes 250  
Lower district do. do. 250  
1250.

They would also recommend that the Collector be allowed 7 1/2 per cent for collecting.

### PENNSFIELD.

The accounts from this Parish are all correct and satisfactory.

### PARISH OF ST. ANDREWS.

The Grand Jury on examination of the accounts for the Parish of St. Andrews, beg leave to report, that we find them satisfactory, with the exception of those relative to support of poor; the sum expended appears very large for this service, and is increasing every successive year, whilst our population is decreasing. The system of supporting "outside paupers," is open to many objections, and if continued, the Jury strongly recommend that the expenditure for the purpose be limited in amount, and that for the following year a sum not exceeding £50 shall be appropriated for out door relief, and this expenditure to be under the control of at least two of the Commissioners. We notice that a large amount is charged by one of the commissioners for goods furnished to the inmates of Poorhouse, as well as to outside paupers, and the Jury think that many of the articles are at prices above that which the like goods could be obtained for under a system of public competition. It may be said that the goods required are so diversified in their character that much difficulty would arise in specifying, and taking tenders. The Jury think that most articles required for support of the Poor are of such a general nature, that this difficulty would not be found insurmountable, in the account referred to there are many articles charged for which could well be dispensed with. Tax payers have no objection, nor will they be found unwilling to pay for the support of their poor, in proportion to their means, but they are not satisfied to contribute for this service other necessities than are required for actual support. The Jury have to complain that a sum exceeding £300 for rent of the Commons Lands remain unpaid, most part of which could be collected if looked after. The Jury recommend that the sum of \$220 be assessed for use of the Fire Department which, with the balance of about \$80 on hand, is the sum required. Last year the sum of £150 was asked for as necessary for this service, which was not at all required, and the Jury refuse to recommend any assessment in advance of the actual requirements. The Jury cannot recommend an assessment for supply of the Poor exceeding a sum of \$400 for the present year.

### PARISH OF CAMPOBELLO.

The accounts are all correct and satisfactory except that of Arthur Flagg, there appears in his account to be a mistake of \$19.19 10, which sum we find due said Parish from him, and for which we recommend an Order of Session. No tax required.

### WEST ISLES.

We find the accounts from this Parish correct except the account of Harris Greenlaw, there is 2s 6d bad money which he should not have charged to the Parish, and for which the Collector is accountable; they recommend the sum of £90 be raised for Poor tax.

### GRAND MANAN.

The accounts from this Parish are all correct.

### LEPREAUX.

The accounts from this Parish appear correct, but are unaccompanied with vouchers we recommend that £80 be raised for support of poor.

### ST. GEORGE.

The accounts of this Parish are correct excepting that of James Moran, Overseer of Poor, which appears satisfactory in vouchers for some items, the account of James Kearney, Commissioner of Roads, we cannot comprehend. £270 will be required to be assessed for the Parish.

## ST. DAVID.

The accounts from this Parish are all correct, the sum of \$350 be assessed for Poor.

## ST. JAMES.

The accounts are correct, we recommend the sum of £125 be raised as Poor tax.

## DUMBARTON.

The accounts of this Parish are correct excepting that of the Overseers of the Poor in which they charge £1.10.0 for their services, which the law will not allow; also that of Town clerk in which is a charge of 10s. for his services which is incorrect. £46 will be required to be assessed for this Parish.

## ST. PATRICK.

The Accounts for this Parish are all correct. No sum required for this Parish this year.

The Grand Jury having examined the good, find it neat and clean as can be under the circumstances, the roof however in the addition looks badly, and should be repaired, and the Kitchen adjoining should be lathed and plastered.

JAMES DIXON Secy. WM. PORTER FOREMAN.

## Provincial Parliament.

FREDERICTON, April 9th.

In the House, the forenoon was spent in discussing a resolution, moved by Mr. Cudlip, for referring the claim of Mr. Crosby, on account of Hammond River Bridge, to arbitration; at the end, it was negatived.

The Provincial Board of Agriculture, today, elected Mr. Stevens, of St. Stephens, Secretary to the Board, in place of the late laureated Dr. Robb.

At 2 1/2 P. M., in the House, the Hon. Mr. Watters led off, in the resolution and amendment to the Land Committee's Report, but confined his speech chiefly to what had been said, by his colleague, Mr. Tibbits, and the Attorney General. He declared that Mr. Tibbits was inconsistent, and unprincipled; and that on the Committee, he had acted in a partial and despotic manner. He said that Fisher was noted for his want of pluck; that on a recent occasion he had shown his want of proper spirit, by refusing to resign, and he remained in the Executive until driven out. Mr. Watters contended, that Fisher had deliberately violated the Crown Land regulations more than once, which he (Watters) had never done.

Mr. McIntosh insisted that Fisher, and Tilley were equally guilty; that by not interfering to stop Inches in his land transactions, Fisher was more guilty than Inches. The Government had been unfaithful Trustees of the public domain; they had allowed a pernicious system to be established by which the best interests of the country had been sacrificed.

Mr. McLean was the next speaker, and said, that he had never bought any land under the instalment system; that he had always paid for what he got! He had never applied under the Labor Act! The whole investigation had arisen from political motives!

Mr. Gray stated that he should vote for the amendment, as a distinct vote of "Want of Confidence." He declared that the motion of which he had given notice, on a previous day, was not the result of jealousy, but had been proposed with the full concurrence of his party. He charged the Government with inconsistency in all at once treating Mr. Fisher with scorn and contempt, after acknowledging him as Leader, for so long a period. The people would not be satisfied with the sacrifice of Mr. Fisher. He held that the whole Government were jointly responsible for the acts of each of its members, and that they were all arraigned on a question of general policy.

Mr. Gray continued to speak until the adjournment, at a late hour.

April 10.

From 9.30 A. M. to 5.20 P. M., the House has been discussing the Report, Messrs. McInnes, End, Brown, Smith, Wilnot and Connell were the Speakers.

General policy of the Government involved in the discussion, and evidence before the Committee largely gone into; the two latter would vote for the amendment, the rest against it.

Mr. Brown reiterated his intention of resigning after termination of term. Impossible in the limits assigned us to give a summary.

Mr. Wright and Dr. Vail obtained leave of absence, (have passed off). The select Committee on D. P. Meyer's intentions leaving the matter with the Government.

A blooming young widow, living in one of the southern states who is strongly for se-

cession, sends word through a lady friend, to a spy widower in this city, but who is not in very good health at present, that "she is for the union"; to which he replied "and so am I, but due regard must be had to the Constitution."—[St. Louis Bulletin.

## European Intelligence.

### Arrival of the Canadian.

PORTLAND, April 8.

The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company Screw Steamer "Canadian," Capt. Graham arrived here this morning at 6, having sailed from Liverpool Thursday, March 28th, and from Lough Foyle on Friday 29th, thus bringing dates five days later.

Cotton had advanced one eighth of a penny; closed quiet. Breadstuffs dull; provisions quiet. Wheat advanced. Consols, 91 1/2 to 91 1/4.

Ship "Middlesex," from Liverpool for New York, abandoned at sea, 55 persons drowned.

It is officially announced that Prince Alfred, will arrive in Canadian waters about the middle of June, attended by part of the Squadron of the North American Station.

There were disturbances at Warsaw on 26th March, but the Military did not interfere.

The strike of the Builders' men in London was assuming a formidable appearance.—Forty-five thousand men had thrown themselves out of employment. An importation of mechanics from Belgium was anticipated, to supply the places of those misguided men.

It is proposed to create an Independent State in Lebanon, to be governed by Arbil Kader, to be under the protectorate of France.

Parliament had adjourned over the Easter holidays, and would meet again on Monday 8th April.

The "Great Eastern," under the command of the Honorable Capt. Carnegie, R. N., is to sail for New York on the 1st May, 12,000 German immigrants! On her return from New York, the "Great Eastern" goes to Cork, for exhibition.

### Arrival of the Persia.

The Royal Mail Steamship "Persia" of the Cunard Line, arrived to day in nine days twenty hours, with dates from Liverpool to March 30th and from Queenstown, by telegraph to March 31st. Has 150 passengers and \$57,000 n specie. No change in Markets since last advices.

Lord Palmerston in a speech to his constituents, deprecated the condition of American affairs, and expressed his best hopes that an amicable adjustment would take place.

The concentration of Austrian troops at Venice, declared to be purely defensive. Count Cavour reiterates the necessity of declaring Rome, the Capital of Italy, at the same time guaranteeing the Pope's Spiritual Independence.

The Danish Government is making warlike preparations for eventualities. The posture of affairs on the Continent of Europe, are decidedly warlike.

The Mandarin at Foo Choo, ignore the late Chinese Treaty!

### UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

It is declared to day to be the determination of the Government to throw supplies into Fort Sumpter; and Charleston will be bombarded, if vessels carrying supplies are fired into.

Extra Session of Congress will be proclaimed, if trouble arises.

Ohio pledges fifty thousand men to support President Lincoln and his administration.

The following startling and highly inflammatory dispatches appeared in a newspaper "out West," to which they were specially telegraphed:—

Late, later, latest and highly important from Charleston—our special despatches by the underground line.

"Charleston, Super-time, January 14.—All the babies in the entire South are in arms, and many in this city are now employed at the breastworks."

"Two and a half minutes later. Hundreds of the noblest women of South Carolina are behind the breast-works, supplying the laborers with nourishment, and they boldly express their determination to remain there."

"Later Still.—Three quarters of a minute.

the self-sacrificing example of their sisters, Shame on the young men.

One Quarter of a Minute Later. We have learned from reliable sources that the study of military tactics will be introduced into the female schools of this State immediately, as the spirited girls declare their willingness to take charge of the South Carolina 'infantry' which is to be raised."

"A report from the interior says the negroes wear 'drilling' but it needs confirmation. Everybody is in a blaze of enthusiasm, and the gas company has suspended in consequence."—[Newburyport Herald.

THE LATE DANIEL O'CONNELL AND MR. RUSSELL.—The London Times has sent Mr. Russell to Charleston, to report upon the state of affairs in the New Southern Republic; and it is said that he will be afforded facilities for gaining information such as would be granted to no man from a Northern State of the Union. And his letters will possess a degree of reliability such as few other writers can lay claim to. The following capital story is told of the trick served him by Mr. O'Connell at one of the great Repeal Meetings held in Ireland:

One of the first meetings the newspaper man attended was in Kerry. Having heard of O'Connell's polite qualities, he thought he would ask that gentleman's permission to take a verbatim account of the oration. The "Liberator" not only consented, but in his quietest manner informed the assembled audience that "until that gentleman was provided with all writin' conveniences, he would not spake a word," assuming an extra brogue, which was altogether unnecessary. Russell was delighted. The preparations began, and were completed; Russell was ready.

"Are you quite ready?" asked Dan.

"Quite ready."

"Are you certain, sir?"

"Yes."

The crowd becoming excited and impatient, Dan said: "Now upon my conscience, I won't begin the speech till the London gin the man is intirely ready."

After awaiting another moment or so, O'Connell advanced; eyes glistened, ears were all attention; and the reportorial pencil arose. Dan gave one more benignant smile on the correspondent, at the audience, and commenced his speech in the Irish language, to the irrepressible horror of the present editor of the Army and Navy Gazette, and to the infinite delight of all Kerry.

### A Tiger-Chase by Baboons.

The following account of a tiger-chase is extracted from the *North Lincoln Sphynx*, a regimental paper published at Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope. The writer, after alluding to his sporting experiences of all kinds, and in all quarters of the globe, declares that he never witnessed so novel or intensely exciting a chase as that about to be described:

"Not long ago, I spent a few days at Fort Brown, a small military post on the banks of the Great Fish River, where my friend W. was stationed. One evening as my friend and I were returning home, after somewhat fatiguing days buck-shooting, we were startled by hearing the most extraordinary noises not far from us. It seemed as if all the demons in the infernal regions had been unchained, and were amusing themselves by trying to frighten us poor mortals by their horrid yelling. We stood in breathless expectation, not knowing what could possibly be the cause of this diabolical row, with all sorts of strange conjectures flashing across our minds. Nearer and nearer the yelling and screaming approached, and presently the cause became visible to our astonished eyes. Some three or four hundred yards to our right, upon the brow of a small hill, a spotted leopard (commonly called in this country a tiger, though much smaller than the lord of the Indian jungles) came in view bounding along with all the speed and energy of despair, while close behind him followed an enormous pack of baboons, from whose throats proceeded the demoniacal sounds that had a few seconds before so startled us.

Our excitement in the chase, as you may suppose, was intense. On went the tiger, making for the river, the baboons following like avenging demons, and evidently, gaining ground upon their nearly exhausted foe, though their exultant yells seemed each moment to increase his terror and speed. They reached the stream, the tiger still a few yards in advance, and with a tremendous bound he cast himself into its muddy waters and made for the opposite bank. The next moment his pursuers, in a stupor of confusion, were struggling after him, and as the tiger, now fairly exhausted, clambered on the land began the largest and strongest of the baboons were close at his heels, though many of the pack (the old, the very young and the weakly) were still struggling in the water. In a few moments all has passed from our

sight behind the brow of the opposite bank; but their increased yelling, now stationary behind the hill, told us that the tiger had met his doom and that their strong arms and jaws were tearing him limb from limb. As the evening was far advanced, and we were still some miles from home, we did not cross the river to be in at the death; but next morning, a few bones and scattered fragments of flesh and skin showed what had been the tiger's fate. On our return home we were told by some Dutch gentlemen, that such hunts were not uncommon when a tiger's rash enough to attack the young baboons, which often happens. All these creatures for miles around assemble and pursue the enemy with relentless fury to his death. Sometimes the chase lasts for days; but it invariably closes with the destruction of the tiger—a striking instance that the idea of retributive justice is not confined to man alone."

### LIFE IN AFRICA.

From a lecture of Mr. P. R. Du Chaillu, an African traveller, delivered before the New York Geographical Society, and reported in the Household Journal, we make the following interesting extracts:

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CANNIBALS. I will speak first of the tribes that live north of the equator. There are a great many of them. The most remarkable of these tribes are the cannibals found in the mountains known to me as the Pan, as they call themselves. They live in all this range of mountains, and between them and the sea there are ten or twelve other different tribes. These cannibals are splendid men, though they live on human flesh, which seems to agree with them. They are the finest men in Africa. They work in iron; they are the best blacksmiths in Africa, and make implements of war which are most terrible—the spear, the bow, the poisoned arrow, and others. These are some of them. [Showing them to the audience.] This is a kind of ax, which they throw in a certain way, so that point will strike the head, and pierce the skull, reach the brain, and of course, the man dies. And here is another that is meant to break the shoulder. I recollect that the first night I spent there—I knew nothing about their being cannibals—I found thirteen skulls near me, of men they had eaten up. But I had one consolation; I was thin and slim, and I thought I could safely spend three months there to collect all the *funna* of that country. And I think there are not many kinds there that I did not bring away with me.

The people thought I was a spirit; they looked upon me as a god. I did not tell them so, and I did not tell them not so, but let them believe what they pleased, for that was my safety. I told them no story, but all the stories they wanted to tell about me they were perfectly free to tell. And here I met the gorilla, that wonderful animal, of which I will speak hereafter.

The cannibals are excellent blacksmiths; I do not know any tribe in Africa that work iron so well as they do. They make an immense pile of wood, and getting the ore out of the ground they place it upon these piles, and set them on fire, and thus get the iron. They work the iron upon anvils that weigh about eighty pounds, with hammers that weigh about ten pounds. They work very slowly, and work a week to make a little table-ax like this I have.

WHIPPING OXEN.—Thoughtless men will whip, whip, whip. They do it from a habit—a very bad habit; and we find it difficult to correct that habit. We are trying to teach our hired men better manners than to put on the whip before giving an invitation to the brute animals "to go on." We have an oxen that will "go" as soon as they are invited without the endorsement of the whip.—Yet we find it a difficult matter to control the whip. It is surely a savage practice to apply the lash before inviting the animals to move by the proper words.—[Mass, Plowman.

ATTEMPT AT BURNING AND MURDER.—On Tuesday night of last week, the dwelling of Mr. Perry Moore, in Buncihabi, was entered by burglars. Mrs. Moore, who was sleeping beside her husband, was awakened by the sound of a pistol shot; the arms of a man, who seized her by the throat; she released herself from his grasp, and he fired a shot at her, dropped the pistol, ran out of the house. She opened the window and malevolent notes, no one coming to her help, she went to a neighbor's; on their return with lights, Mr. Moore was found wounded in the thigh, with a pistol shot wound over the right eye.

So you think that raw oysters are very healthy? Yes, I never knew one complaining of bad health in my life.