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Evans sumendum est optimum. - Cic.

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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1858.

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Provincial Parliament.

House of Assembly.

Saturday, March 20.
The Bill to abolish the grant to King's College, was under consideration in the Legislative Council this morning. The speakers in favor of the bill thus far were Stevens, Chandler, Harrison, Todd, Seely, Earl, Gordon; against it, Botsford, Odell, Robinson, Saunders.

The School Bill was taken up in the House at 12 o'clock, and the seventh section passed without opposition. To the 8th section Mr. Gray moved two amendments, the first of which was unimportant, the second was to expunge part of the 4th paragraph, and insert to this effect, that every teacher shall be required to read daily in School, portions of the Holy Scriptures, &c.

The Provincial Secretary stated that provision was made in the regulations of the Board of Education, regarding the use of the Bible in Schools in all cases except where objected to by parent or guardians of children.

Mr. Connell's College Bill passed the Legislative Council by a vote of 11 to 7.

The Bill concerning the House of Assembly, was taken up at 4 o'clock.

Several amendments to Mr. Gray's motion were proposed, among which Mr. Gillmor moved the following, which he supported in a speech:—That the Board of Education shall by regulations secure to all children, whose parents and guardians do not object to it, the reading of the Bible in the Parish Schools.

Several speeches were made in and progress reported.

Mr. Gilbert obtained leave to bring in a bill to incorporate the local Orange Institutions of New Brunswick.

Monday, March 22.
House opened at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Mitchell's Bill to increase the representation was postponed for three months.

Mr. Wright presented a petition from several Clergymen of St. John, and 800 other inhabitants, praying that no School Bill may pass which does not provide that the authorized version of the Holy Scriptures shall be used in Schools. Also a petition praying that such bill may be preserved from all exclusive or sectarian provisions.

The Bill to abolish Judges' Fees in the Supreme Court was committed. A motion was made to report progress. This was objected to by several members on the ground that the House would be prorogued in ten days. After a debate which lasted one hour, the Bill passed by a small majority.

The School Bill was taken up at 4 o'clock, and the discussion on the Bible question was again resumed.

The Speakers in favor of Mr. Gillmor's amendment were Tilley, Smith, Chandler, Lewis, Tibbitts, and Mitchell.

Mr. Connell supported Mr. Gray's amendment, one of the principle objections to which urged by the several speakers, was that it would lead to the establishment of separate Schools.

Progress was reported, the Bill to be taken up to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Consideration of other business was transacted. House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

Tuesday March 23.
The School Bill was taken up at 10 o'clock and discussion resumed on the Bible question.

Mr. Mitchell, Allan and Willard supported Gray's amendment.

Barley and McMillan opposed it, but were favorable to having Bible in Schools.

Mr. Mitchell proposed an addition to Mr. Gray's amendment, viz., to strike out all the words after "Holy Scriptures," and insert as follows: "The portion of the Scriptures to be read to the Roman Catholic pupils in the Parish Schools in the Province, shall be read from the Douay Bible, and must be read without comment."

Botsford was opposed to all the amendments—he considered legislation on the subject unnecessary.

Kerr and Huntington spoke in opposition to Gray's amendment.

THE SCHOOL BILL CARRIED.—The School Bill was before the House all the afternoon. Speakers were Steadman, Gray, Read, Tilley, Johnson, Desbriay, Macpherson, Fisher, Wright and others.

Desbriay suggested to Gray to withdraw his amendment. Macpherson submitted a motion to that effect. More expressed his willingness to withdraw the amendment.

Objection by Read, Cutlip and others. Question was then taken and amendment lost by a large majority. Yeas—Gray, Connell, McMillan, Willard, McIntosh, Desbriay, Allan, McPherson, McPherson.

After question was taken, Connell arose to move a new amendment which was put out of order and a vote of much confusion.

Gillmor's amendment, if passed, would only discontinue the use of the Bible in the Schools, unless that motion extended to all

McPherson's additional amendment, slightly modified was also carried.

Several unsuccessful attempts were made to report progress.

Other sections were proceeded with, and whole Bill carried.

House adjourned 5.30.

Wednesday, March 24.
The House opened at 10 o'clock. Considerable miscellaneous business was expeditiously transacted, and much anxiety was evinced by members to get bill through.

The bill to abolish Judges' fees in the Supreme was recommended, and a suspending clause added. The bill for the more effectual preservation of the peace on the line of railway from St. Andrews to Woodstock passed in Committee.

The bill to divide the Parish of Carleton, St. John, also passed.

A resolution previously submitted was adopted relative to the taking of steps for the immediate construction of a Light House on the Northern Head of Grand Manan.

A bill for the regulation of railways, introduced by Mr. Watters, passed in Committee.

Mr. McLeod gave notice of his intention to move the following resolution:—

Resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor representing herein the opinion of the House that the time has arrived when the Provincial Parliament should be hereafter convened in the City of St. John, or its vicinity, and that suitable buildings be forthwith procured for the accommodation of the Legislature and Government at that place, and that this House will make provision for the expenses to be thereby incurred.

Friday was proposed as the day to go into consideration of the same.

MURDER IN CARLETON COUNTY.—A telegraphic despatch was received by the Chief of the Police on Saturday last, from the authorities at Woodstock, stating that on that morning James Davis had murdered his wife at the Howard Settlement, and had made his escape.

He is described as about six feet in height, rag boned, long dark brown curled hair, long thin face, bare looking, little or no beard or whiskers, eyes inclined to be sore; has a guilty-looking countenance, and a scar on the neck. When he left the Settlement he took the St. Andrews road.

He passed himself at Calais, this winter under the name of James Dow. —*New Brunswick.*

[Davis was tracked to Calais, where he arrived late on Sunday night, the 21st inst., and stopped at a hotel; the Constables at once awoke the landlord, and enquired for him, but he being asleep when Davis arrived, stated to them that there was a stranger in the house and showed them the hotel record; the officers believing they had been misinformed as to the house, stopped at left the premises. Next morning however, the landlord was informed by some of his domestics, that a stranger had slept in the house the night before, and departed very early that morning;—in fact the murderer was lying in bed while the constables were in the house. Diligent search was made in and around Calais, but no trace could be had of him. The officers are in pursuit, and some have gone as far as Portland. It is to be hoped the fellow will be captured, and suffer the penalties of the law, for the inhuman act of which he is guilty.]

ARCTIC GLUTTONY.—The whaler "Anne" caught a whale in Davis straits, and cut it up for blubber and bone. "It was very amusing," says the historian of the vessel, "to see thousands of mally-mawks (scavenger of the straits) which had congregated, nobbling round pieces of blubber and krang drifting from the fish—fighting and quarrelling with each other, and gorging themselves almost to suffocation, quite regardless of their close proximity to the men on the fish—so much so that they might have easily been taken up by the hand. If a larger piece than one could swallow whole, drifted from the fish, several would dispute its possession, and show their selfish propensities to great advantage. It evidently was a great feast to them, and they enjoyed it as such." The whale having been stripped of everything that was of value, the "Anne" went on her way. "Thousands of birds, sea lions, and blubber, (writes the diarist) are following in our wake, and quarrelling and fighting with each other for the refuse thrown overboard." —*Hull Advocate.*

THE CENTRAL BANK.—Although this Institution has been in a state of suspension for many months, with its paper floating through the country at a discount, and its friends charging its difficulties upon the Government, yet the Legislature has refused to adapt a motion to enquire into the state of affairs, unless that motion extended to all

the Banks a most unsatisfactory reason. All must admit if the other Banks were in a similar position, then there might be some force in the objection; but as they are not we cannot see how the Legislature can refuse to make an enquiry so loudly called for by the country. Mr. Cutlip is entitled to the thanks of the people for his efforts in this particular, but we wish he had been more successful. —*Constitution.*

The Earl and the Farmer.
ED. PRAIRIE FARMER:—As I was reading this morning in a book on agriculture I saw the following, which I thought would do for the *Prairie Farmer*: A farmer called on the Earl Fitzwilliam, (of England), to represent that his crop of wheat had been seriously injured in a field adjoining a certain wood, where his lordship's hounds had, during the winter, frequently met to hunt. He stated that the young wheat had been so cut and destroyed that, in some parts, he could not hope for any produce. "Well, my friend," said his lordship, "I am aware that we have frequently met in that field, and that we have done considerable injury; and if you can procure an estimate of the loss you have sustained I will repay you." The farmer replied, that, anticipating his lordship's consideration and kindness, he had requested a friend to assist him in estimating the damage and they thought that, as the crop seemed quite destroyed, £50 would not more than repay him. The Earl immediately gave him the money. As the harvest, however, approached, the wheat grew, and in those parts of the field which were most trampled, the wheat was strongest and most luxuriant. The farmer went again to his lordship and being introduced, said, "I am come, my lord, respecting the field of wheat adjoining such a wood." His lordship immediately recollected the circumstances. "Well, my friend, did I not allow sufficient to remunerate you for your loss?" "Yes, my lord, I find that I have sustained no loss at all; for where the horses had most cut up the land, the crop is most promising, and I have therefore brought the £50 back again."

"Ah," exclaimed the venerable Earl, "this is what I like; this is as it should be between man and man." He then entered into conversation with the farmer, asking him some questions about his family—how many children he had, etc. His lordship then presented the farmer with a check for £100, saying, "Take care of this, and when your eldest son is of age, present it to him, and tell him the occasion that produced it." I know not whether to admire the more benevolence or wisdom displayed by this illustrious man; for while doing a noble act of generosity, he was handing down a lesson of integrity to another generation.

ISAAC WATKINS.
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 24, 1858.

The Liverpool Jewelry Robbery.

The Liverpool N. S. Transcript of the 11th instant gives a long and particular account of the circumstances attending this daring theft, and of the finding of the stolen property, omitting only to notice the connivance of Perkins at Cook's escape. It also notices the trouble into which a Mr. Allen, unjustly blamed by Agnew and Perkins for the theft, was brought, and as Allen's case is one of great hardship under any circumstances, but much more so, when compared with the leniency exhibited to Cook, the real culprit, we think that if the law does not give him redress, the people of Liverpool ought. On this subject the Transcript says:—

"Our readers will perceive that by the above disclosures the innocence of Mr. Allen is placed beyond the shadow of a doubt, and it may not be an inconsistent with our duty to enquire what amends shall be made to him for all the ruin and affliction which have been brought upon him and his family through the unfounded charge. His wife, who was dangerously ill at the time, was thrown into such a state that her life was despaired of; and she did not forbear to express the hope, that she might not survive to endure the disgrace. With his character gone—his credit and business destroyed—he was obliged with his wife, who had not yet recovered, to leave the place, and even the poor satisfaction of doing this was disturbed, was denied him. Impelled by the *force of inherent conviction*, and possibly by a sentiment still less explicable, the prosecutor and a constable pursued, and subjected them to a search on the road which was not conducted in the manner that humanity or delicacy would have suggested. And then, after he had taken up his residence in Yarmouth, he was again pursued by the prosecutor and arrested, and instead of being taken before the Magistrate who had endorsed the warrant in Yarmouth, brought back to Liverpool, and there, after being dragged through the public street,—hunted at by the rabble and imprisoned, was held to bail to stand his trial in the Supreme Court."

It is said that Perkins when he returned to Liverpool without Cook, gave as a reason for his escape that he could not get a warrant for his (Cook's) arrest in St. John, as the authorities were all drunk! —*Leader.*

Curious and Interesting Facts.

Mr. G. W. Johnson, author of the Cottage Gardener, states, in his Chemistry of the World, that our Gearle adorned his Herbarium, published in 1597, with a portrait of himself; and it deserves notice that he holds in his hand a sprig of the potato—leaves, flowers, and fruit—as if he considered it one of the most remarkable varieties of his time.

Sir Walter Raleigh, who introduced the potato into Ireland, and got no thanks from Cobbett for the boon, was reproachfully addressed by his gardener in September, when the berries (or apples) were ripe:—"Sir," said he, are these the fine American fruit?" "Dig them up," said his master, "and throw them away." The gardener put in his spade, and unearthed "the fine American fruit," where upon the potato recovered its character.

The "date palm"—"the bread of the desert"—has been sung by the poets of Africa, who celebrated in verses its numerous uses—as numerous as the days of the year. For the greater part of a century a palm tree will yield three or four hundred pounds of dates in the year, "rich in gum, gluten, or albumen, and sugar."

The bread-fruit of the torrid zone is equally a benefactor to our race. Three trees will maintain a man for eight months; and he who has planted ten, bread-fruit trees, says Captain Cook, has done as great a work as an inhabitant of our rude climate who has ploughed and reaped all his life, maintained his family and left money for his children at death.

"Carbon," to pass to another page of Mr. Johnson's "Vegetable Food of the World," carbon knows no decay. The beams of the theatre at Herculaneum were converted into charcoal by the lava which overflowed that city; and during the lapse of seventeen hundred years the charcoal has remained as entire as if it had been formed but yesterday; and it will probably continue so to the end of the world. The incorruptibility of charcoal was known in the most ancient times. The famous temple of Ephesus was built upon wooden piles which had been charred on the outside to preserve it. Mr. Johnson also mentions that, where the Britons (according to Tacitus) fixed stakes in the Thames to prevent the passage of Caesar, charred oak stakes were dug up about eighty years ago, (but the stakes of the Britons, stuck in for a temporary purpose, would hardly be charred with a view to their preservation through ages.)

From charcoal, the transition to the diamond is easy; and it is flattering to our national egoism to know that the largest diamond known to exist—the Kohinoor, or "Mountain of Light"—is the property of the Crown of England. To be sure there is the King of Portugal's diamond, which is larger, but "it is thought by many to be only a topaz."

Passing from the "Vegetable" to the "Animal Food of the World," Mr. Johnson quotes from the book attributed to Baruch, the secretary of the prophet Jeremiah, a passage illustrative of the antiquity of "salt meat."

The author complains that the thirty housewives of the idolatrous priests abstracted portions of the sacrifices, and "laid up part thereof in salt." "Human nature," as Sam Slick says, was the same in the beginning as it is now.

Riot in New York.

A fearful riot occurred in Eleventh Avenue this forenoon. An Irishman attempted to jump from one of the cars of the Peekskill train, but fell between the breaks and was crushed to death. The occurrence, which was wholly attributable to the degraded and careless conduct of the driver, created most bitter feeling against the Railroad Company. Thousands of Irish laborers immediately gathered, and all threatened immediate vengeance against the Company, and total annihilation of the track. The 22nd ward police interfered to quell the disturbance, and were driven off with stones and bricks.

A telegraphic despatch being sent to the Deputy's office, Mr. Carpenter and a force of about two hundred police were sent as soon as possible to the scene of riot. Before they arrived, however, the rioters, who had increased to upwards of 5000 strong, refused to let the next train, due at half-past 10 o'clock pass. The train was attacked by a shower of stones from the mob, and had to back up the road for some distance. Horses were then brought, and attached to the cars, and in this way the cars were allowed to pass; but when the engine attempted to come down, it was attacked most fearfully. The engineer, to save himself, had to take shelter inside, and let the loco-

otive take its course. By the time the 12 o'clock train had arrived, the excitement had somewhat abated. Numerous arrests have been made of persons concerned in the riot. —*Boston Journal.*

Dr. Livingstone's "Launch."

It has been announced that the vessel which is about to take out Dr. Livingstone to the south east coast of Africa would have on board a launch of very light draught of water, provided by Government, to enable the veteran traveller to prosecute the important investigation of the Zambesi river, from the results of which so much is expected.

This launch has been built by Mr. John Laird, at his new shipbuilding works at Birkenhead, the material employed being the new homogeneous metal, commonly called "steel plates," manufactured by Messrs. Shortridge, Howell, & Jessop, of Sheffield. The great advantage of using this description of plates is that the same amount of strength is obtained as that found in the best iron plates of double the thickness, so that a vessel of much lighter draught of water can be built, to the removal of the obstacles which have hitherto been in the way of navigating shallow rivers. After having made a variety of experiments in working this homogeneous metal, Mr. Laird thought it might be made applicable for this purpose, in the construction of vessels of adequate strength with light draught of water.

The launch has been built with great dispatch, the order for its construction having been given only five or six weeks ago. For the convenience of transportation it has been built in three sections on a patent taken out by Mr. Macgregor Laird five or six years ago. The centre section contains the boiler, and a single horizontal high-pressure engine of 12 horse power, and the two end sections are fitted up for the accommodation of the persons engaged in the expedition. Each compartment is made secure with water-tight bulkheads. In the aft section is a neat deck-house, which will be comfortably furnished, and will have every necessary appliance for securing ventilation.

The vessel is a paddle steamer, her dimensions being—Length, 75 feet; breadth 8 ft., and depth 3 feet. She will not draw more than 12 or 14 inches, so that she is expected to be able to navigate the shallowest parts of the river. The boiler as well as the hull of the launch is made of these steel plates, which are only 3-16ths of an inch thick. The boiler has been proved up to 160 lb. pressure, though it will only be necessary to work up to 40 lb. This, we believe, is the first application of this cheap steel to boat-building purposes. If it should answer, there can be little doubt that not only numerous vessels of the same class will be built for the navigation of shallow rivers, but that it will also be applied to vessels of large burden.

The trial trip of the little launch will be made in the Mersey on Saturday or Monday next. The expedition is expected to sail from Liverpool in a few days. —*London Times.*

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—The truth is, people are beginning to discover that a good farm, paid for, or not encumbered to such an extent as to dampen the energies of the owner, continues to be, as of old, the best investment for old age. It is always "thar"—the main-stay, the unflinching support of the beloved ones of our hearts, whose sustenance and welfare should never be allowed to depend exclusively on the fluctuations and uncertainties of trade. There is a charm surrounding the homestead—home, though it may be—that penetrates every crevice of the heart, and binds us to its precious and familiar precincts with a magic influence. O, for a free god of home in the country, away from the struggles of business, the haste to be rich, the uncessant pitfalls into which the ignis fatuus of gold is leading men, and all the other surroundings of an unrelentless life.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?—A starving man who steals a loaf of bread, worth three cents is a thief, and goes to prison, but he who squanders the heritage of the widow, the patrimony of the orphan and the hard earnings of those who suppose him honest, is a gentleman, and goes to Europe. The difference is, the starving man is poor and takes only that which is necessary to support life, but the fact of his being poor, and unable to defend himself is sufficient of it to condemn him. He is therefore hustled off to prison. The gentleman who makes the European tour is a well-dressed rascal, and the money which he has stolen will support him in opulence. The multitude therefore howl against him, and he is allowed to go free of punishment.

The town of Nykarleby, in Finland, was lately in great part destroyed by a fire, which lasted nearly three days.