

The St. Andrews Standard.

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IN VARIIS - OMNIBUS EST OPTIMUM. - C. C.

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No 21

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1859.

[Vol 26.]

The County of Charlotte, To D. W. JACK, Co. Treasurer.

1858	DR.	
April 14	To Paid Jurors of Common Pleas,	£22 8 6
16	Revisors of Saint George for 1857,	12
19	B. R. Fitzgerald Esq., for Revisors and for taking Inquisition,	8
22	M. Cronan, for ringing Bell,	17 6
23	Assessors of Saint George for 1857,	1
24	Revisors of Saint Patrick,	9 3
28	Constables for services,	6
30	Patrick Clinch, Esq., for Advertising,	15 9
	James Hall witness fees,	2 5 6
	Robert Lee, do,	4 1 6
May 18	Geo. D. Street, Esq., Insurance on Court House,	5
June 16	Thomas McKewen Constable for services,	1 18 9
July 5	Harriet Law for Tea and Coffee supplied prisoners,	1 2 2
6	C. R. Hatheway, Esq., for services,	2 18 9
7	Wellington Hatch, Esq., Clerk of the Peace for services,	60 10 3
	Andrew Baldwin, witness fees,	1 16 0
26	Revisors of West Isles,	4
August 12	W. R. M. Law, Gaoler for services,	62 10
13	Jurors of Circuit Court,	61 15
24	C. E. O. Hatheway, articles for prisoners,	1 4 4
25	C. Cane, for cutting wood,	12 6
27	Mark Young, Deputy Sheriff, for services,	1 13 6
28	James Oliver, witness fees,	16 6
30	Revisors and Assessors of Saint James,	8 15
Sept 13	Nathaniel and Mary Harris, witness fees,	2 5
21	George Robinson, Constable for services,	14 6
	Assessors of Saint David, Sept. 1857,	1 5
	do do April 1858,	1
22	Jurors of Common Pleas,	20 13
29	A. W. Smith, for printing,	10 4 2
Oct 1	Revisors of Saint Stephen,	7 10
2	do Saint Andrews,	7 10
4	H. H. Hatch, for bland Record Book,	3 6 3
	Assessors of Pennfield,	1 5
	Revisors of Pennfield,	5
	Charles Kennedy, for work on Gaol and Court House,	2 10 4
	Dr. McStay, for medical attendance on a prisoner,	3 15
6	Harriet Law, for Tea and Coffee supplied prisoners,	2 4 9 1/2
	Thomas Berry, for work on Gaol and Court House,	8 1 4
	M. Cronan, for ringing bell,	10
7	Assessors of Rates, Saint Stephen, 1856	1 5
	do do 1757	1 5
	T. Jones, Esq., Sheriff, for services,	30
	M. Cronan, for ringing bell,	1 2 6
8	Dr. Gove, for services as Coroner,	4 8
	Wellington Hatch, Esq., Clerk of the Peace,	41 7 7
	Constables attending Supreme Court,	9
	do General Sessions,	6
9	Dr. Robert Thomson, serving as Coroner,	4 3 9
	C. Cane, for Housing Conf.,	12 6
	W. R. M. Law, Gaoler,	52 10
11	Revisors of Saint David,	4
	William Ker, Esq., for services,	2 11 9
	Assessors of West Isles,	1
15	W. T. Rose, Esq., serving as Coroner,	4 6
18	Donald Clark, for bread,	1 10 8 1/2
	do do	3 12 10 1/2
19	Charles Kennedy, for Coat of Arms,	30
	A. & J. Watson, for repairing stove,	1 10 6
22	John Shannon, for cutting wood,	1 17 6
26	Thomas Jones, Esq., Sheriff,	25 3 9
	Robert A. Moses, expenses of a Lunatic,	7 7 6
Nov 4	Dr. Robert Thomson, for services as Coroner	6 10 3
6	John Brownrigg, for cartage,	1 5
8	Charles Kennedy, for painting,	27 1
12	Assessors of Dumbarton,	1
	Revisors of do	4
19	J. W. Street, Esq., for wood,	8 12 6
20	do do	14
Dec 26	Assessors of Grandmannan,	1
	Revisors of do	4
28	Dennis Bradley, articles for prisoners,	6 12
29	Odell & Turner, for Stationary,	6 1 1/2
1859.		£809 7 6
Jan 6	Harriet Law, for provisions,	4 1 11
14	Donald Clark, for Bread,	6 4 2 1/2
26	William Henan, for conveying lunatic to Saint John,	5 8
28	Assessors of Rates, Campobello 1857 & 1858	2 5
April 2	Donald Clark, for Bread,	5 17 7
5	Harriet Law, for provisions supplied prisoners,	7
	J. W. Street, for wood,	2 10
	John Shannon, for sawing wood &c.,	1
9	John Brownrigg, for cartage,	20
	Salary for the past year,	93 11 10
	Balance in hand,	

1858.	CR.	
April 12	By Balance in hand per Account renewed	83 7 6
13	Amount received from Daniel Lee Collector of Rates	89 16 3
	do Saint George, 1857,	1 6 3
	do Mark Hall, do do do	1 6 3
30	do Wellington Hatch, Esq., for entrance fees	15
May 26	Warrant on Treasury,	21 13 6
July 6	Amounts received from C. R. Hatheway, Esq., Fines	2 10
	for breach of Pilot Regulations,	73 16
7	do Wellington Hatch, Esq., for Licenses,	18
Aug 12	do Clerk of Circuit Court for entrance fees,	7 10
24	do C. R. Hatheway, Esq., Fines received by him,	125
Sept 29	do Wellington Hatch, Esq., for Licenses,	43 15
Oct 5	do Warrant on Treasury,	92 2
8	do Wellington Hatch, Esq., for Licenses	20 13
9	do Warrant on Treasury,	8 12 9
Nov 24	do D. A. Rose, Esq., for liquor Fines,	2 15 3
1859.	do Robert V. Hanson, Esq., liquor fines,	2
April 9	do J. H. Whitlock, Esq., County Tax as Auctioneer, 1858, 2	
	Amount received on Account of Assessment for	
	1858, from the Parish Collectors of	
	Saint Andrews,	£43 18 4
	Saint Stephen,	61 13 8
	Saint James,	17 10
	Saint David,	18
	Saint Patrick,	17 10
	Dumbarton,	14 10
	Saint George,	80

Pennfield,
Lepreau,
West Isles,
Campobello,
Grandmannan,

14 15
15
16 10
18 3
19 5
316 15

£809 7 6

Saint Andrews, April 9th, 1859.
DAVID W. JACK,
County Treasurer.

Experiment in the Culture of the Potato.

EDS. CO. GENT.—The best mode of the culture of the potato is a subject of much importance, and one that will bear much investigation and study and one that has attracted and is attracting the attention of the farming community to a considerable extent. I think that the farmers do not devote the care and attention to this crop that they ought, for the potato is valuable not only as a vegetable for family use but is very good to feed to stock through the winter and spring.

Our usual mode of raising potatoes is to plant on either sod or old ground, well manured, and used the largest and best for seed well cut with a suitable quantity of eyes to each piece, with two pieces in each hill, and planted in 3 1/2 by 4 feet, so that they will admit of being plowed each way saving a great amount of labor with the hoe. But the last season I that we would plant a small piece in a different manner. This was planted on sod ground turned in the spring—soil, a gravelly loam, with a slight decent to the southeast—and planted in drills 4 feet apart—drills made with the shovel-plow, as usual.

The best potatoes were selected for seed and cut some three weeks before, planting in pieces with three eyes, to each piece, and as one passed along and dropped them one foot apart in the drill, another followed with a composite of manure, ashes, and droppings at about one-half pint to each piece. The kind of potatoes planted were the Irish 'Cap' and the White Melrose; and to determine whether the compost would have any effect on the yield or not, there was one row of each kind left without the compost.

Now for the result of the experiment.—At the time of the potatoes coming up, those with the compost were full four days ahead of those without, and at the time of hoeing there was the same difference plainly to be seen. They continued to be more vigorous through the whole season, having a larger growth of tops, and of a darker color, than those with the compost. No methinks I hear my brother farmer inquire, was there any difference in the yield? We answer, yes; those with compost were much larger and more of them. I think that the difference in the yield more than paid for the extra expense of the compost, and labor applying the same. Although the yield was not exceedingly large, yet it was good, compared with the yield of potatoes in this vicinity, (which was small the past season,) for at the time that the potatoes were in the blow they were attacked by the potato bug, and stripped clean of their leaves, so that nothing but the bare stalk was left; but they again leaved out, and continued fresh and green up to the time of digging which was Oct. 26th and 27th, not having had frost enough on this piece to kill the vines, although we had frost enough to kill the corn on some fields. A Subscriber.—Mantua, Ohio.

The mail brings us advices of another terrible conflict on the Colorado, between the Indians and a party of forty men under Mr. Bishop, who were on their way to join Lieut. Beale's surveying expedition.

This party, which left Fort Trefon some time previously, were proceeding along, as they supposed, in perfect security, having distributed considerable presents to the Indians on the route, and received their permission to pass through the country, when on arriving at the crossing of the Colorado, they were, on the 20th of March, suddenly attacked by a party of some 600 or 700 Indians of the Mohave, Yuma and Pahute tribes.

A desperate fight ensued, which lasted for three hours, during which a large number of Indians were killed. Bishop had retired towards Fort Trefon, and sent thither to Col. Hoffman for assistance. The Col. was expected to reach the Mohave village about April 16, when he would make an attack upon them for the purpose of chastising them.

RETURNING HOME.—It is stated that many Italians in the United States, but principally in New York, are preparing to go home to enroll themselves under the banner of Victor Emmanuel. On the other side, a Cincinnati paper says that within a fortnight thirty young Germans, sympathizing with Austria, had left that city for Europe, and that these are the representatives of a large class.

How to Grow Early Potatoes.

MESSES. EDITORS.—I saw it recommended, not long since in the 'Country Gentleman,' to prepare hot beds to sprout or start potatoes in order to get them earlier, and doubtless it would be the best mode for large farmers where a great quantity of them are needed for such uses; but I would say to those who only require a few, to get them early for their own table, that if they will place them in some room where there is a fire kept daily, they will not only sprout quicker than in a hot-bed, but equally well, and sprouts grown in this way will bear the air and sun even if large enough to transplant, and continue to grow after being transplanted, while those grown in the cellar or in dark and damp places, generally die and start anew after being planted. I sprouted this way and planted some last season, on some of which the sprouts were six inches in length. I covered all but one row in the usual way and this one I transplanted, leaving the end of the sprouts some two inches exposed to sun and air. This row was about a week more forward at digging time than the others, though at the first hoeing there was no perceptible difference in the size or the forwardness of the vines. I generally hang a basket containing from half a bushel to three pecks of such as I wish for early purposes, in my kitchen, near the stove the first part of April, and by the time it is prudent to plant or transplant them, are sufficiently started for the purpose. They may be cut before sprouting or afterwards, or not at all according to the fancy of method of seeding chosen. For my own part I consider four eyes for a hill, and would not care to have more than this were they to be had gratis. E. ALLEN.—[Pomfret, Conn.]

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, MAY 25, 1859.

Edinburgh Review for April.

The first article, 'Female Industry,' gives a sketch of the labors and emoluments of Females in Great Britain, from the days of King Alfred, when the surplus women and girls of England were sold into slavery in Ireland, down to the present time, when under the factory and other systems of labor, they are still scarcely less than slaves. Many excellent suggestions are made by the writer for the improvement of the condition of females dependent upon their labors for support, such as schools for a higher order of instruction in household duties and in the lighter mechanic arts, as watch-making, printing, telegraphing; also drawing and painting, and in the liberal professions, especially in medicine and surgery. In short, Education, in its broadest sense, is urged as the surest means to elevate the condition of women and place her in the position she was by nature designed to occupy.

Barth's Discoveries in Africa is elaborately reviewed, and the author pronounced among the first, if not the very first of African travellers. 'Dr. Trench on English Dictionaries' forms the subject of an article favoring the proposed publication of a new Dictionary by the London Philological Society, and criticising, with some severity, Noah Webster and other distinguished Lexicographers. 'The West Indies as they were and are' gives a more hopeful view of the British W. I. Islands than is generally entertained, and professes to show by official documents, that 'Emancipation and Free Trade will ultimately produce results, proving the wisdom of those two great acts of British policy.

The article on 'Montenegro' gives a graphic account of that Mountain Country and its brave people who have so long withstood the attempts of the Turks to subjugate them, and urges the British government to extend their sympathy to nations which rely, not on foreign intervention, but on their own spirit and vigor to preserve and extend the

rights they possess. Rifled Guns and Modern Tactics' shows the giant strides which have recently been made in the improvement of implements of war—the Minié rifle carrying a ball with the greatest accuracy more than a mile and with as much effect as the old musket at twenty yards, and Armstrong's rifled cannon carrying an 18lb. ball with no larger bore than old 'four-pounder,' and with almost the accuracy of a rifle proper, to the incredible distance of more than five miles!

'Sir F. Palgrave's Normandy and England,' 'Major Hodson's Life' in India, and a very interesting article on the political relations of 'Austria, France, and Italy,' to which countries all eyes are now turned with the most intense anxiety, complete this very able number of the Review.

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THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—We have received from Messrs. L. Scott, & Co., the April number of the American Reprint of this able advocate of English Liberalism.—Contents—Yorkshire; The Morals of Trade; Weimar and its Celebrities; The Drama in Paris; The Italian Question; Adam Bede; DeLamennais, his Life and Writings; England's Political Position in Europe; Contemporary Literature. 'The Italian Question' is a candid disquisition on the merits of this now all important subject, while 'England's Political Position in Europe' will be read with deep interest by all who are desirous of informing themselves as to the part the Mother Country is likely to occupy in the impending struggle on the Continent.

Truth.

Never while we value our moral character should we suffer ourselves to entertain any other than the highest respect for the principles of truth; principles which should be instilled into the infant mind as early as it is capable of receiving impressions; principles which will ever after adorn and beautify the mind, and render their possessor justly entitled to the highest esteem no matter what position in life he may fill. How often has a single violation of these sacred principles been gradually followed by a long career of crime! How often has a disregard to them blasted the hopes of an otherwise promising future! While we know this should we not always cultivate them both by example and precept. Horace says "Hecate concedere veris," indeed, in all periods of history there are instances of the regard entertained for truth, and the rewards for the practice of it.

How low, indeed, must he be sunk whose face will not be mantled with the crimson of shame at the conviction of an untruth! yet how few apparently think of this, when for the most trifling purpose, and in the most wanton manner, they violate the truth.—Let us never fear to listen to the dictates of truth in any emergency; though as a stern monitor it should bid us face the angry flood of public opinion and persecution, for eventually, it will never fail to lead us to the placid waters of content, with the consciousness of having done our duty as a reward.

CURIOUS OCCURRENCE.—A short time since a ewe, on the farm of Mr. Hair, Inverkip parish, brought forth two lambs, but refused to suckle them. She and her offspring were then brought to the farm and put into an outhouse, where were found dead next morning, having it is supposed, been killed by the mother. The latter was again turned out to graze, and shortly afterwards the herd came to his master and said that the ewe had two lambs following her, one white and the other black. The story was not believed, but it was discovered to be perfectly true, the ewe having actually dropped two additional lambs three days after she had given birth to the other.—[Greenock Advertiser.]

By our English items it will be seen that Major Gen. Sir F. W. Williams, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces in upper Canada.

European Intelligence.

From Papers by the "Canada."

THE WAR.—Intelligence of a battle was eagerly expected, but nothing of moment had occurred. Austrians crossed the Po near Cambio, and advanced towards Sala; they also made an unsuccessful effort to cross near Frassineto; Sardinian official bulletin says of latter that it commenced on the 21, cannonade lasted fifteen hours; recommenced on the afternoon of the 4th and lasted the remainder of the day. Piedmontese only had a few wounded; whilst the Austrians experienced much loss. Austrians commenced a cannonade from direction of Velezna on the 3rd without effect.

A letter from Genoa says all Austrians vessels there have been seized by the Sardinians within a fortnight. It was expected the French army in Sardinia would be 100,000 strong.

TURIN, 6th.—The following is official bulletin issued to-day:—Austrians have increased their forces at Verucelli, and have constructed their defensive works; they have also occupied Trino and Pobietto; their vanguard is at Tronzano; during last night they burned arches of bridge over the Scrivia at Piacenza; they have ordered demolition of houses erected upon fortifications. Hamburg telegram gives report that England had officially notified that she will not be able to protect commercial vessels in case of war between Germany and France.

Tardiness of Austrians in making attack created much surprise, and was variously speculated upon. The London "Times" thinks they have thrown away the opportunity they at first possessed; inaction probably accounted for by artificial inundations by Sardinians silted by heavy rains, which obliged the troops in some places to recross the Po.

"Globe's" Paris correspondent speaks of an autograph letter from Victoria to Napoleon, expressing confidence in strict honor of the letter, and that he would not go a step further than he assured the Queen some months back.

The "Daily News" looks for the first battle at Novi. Considerable portion of the French artillery had not been even able to cross the Alps, the passes being blocked with snow. Sufferings of French troops in crossing is said to be terribly severe.

It is reported that Prince Napoleon is to command a corps of 25,000, to be employed on the shores of the Adriatic.

Turin correspondence of the "Daily News" positively asserts that France is about to mobilize between 700,000 and 800,000 men, and that the French army on the Rhine will amount to 600,000, as the Emperor does not believe Germany will remain quiet.

The same correspondent also asserts that on the day the Emperor quits Paris he will address a solemn manifesto to Europe espousing the cause of nationalities.

The "Moniteur" states that Austrian vessels in French ports or those entering in ignorance of war having broken out, are to be granted a delay of six weeks. The "Moniteur" also says that Austrian subjects may continue to reside in France and French colonies as long as their conduct furnishes no reason for complaint. Admissions of Austrians into French territory is to be allowed only on special authorization.

Steamers were being chartered at Havre to convey stores and troops from Marseilles to Genoa. The Emperor's departure had been further postponed. The 10th was spoken of as the probable time. Walewski is expected to accompany him.

Changes in the French ministry were looked for. Delangle was expected to retire from Interior department and Vaillant from Minister of War.

The Austrian Ambassador, before quitting Paris, confined protection of Austrian subjects to the Dutch Ambassador.

The London Herald's Paris correspondent says it was whispered that immediately on the Emperor's departure, Paris would be placed under martial law. The new French loan of five hundred millions of francs is to be contracted by national subscription, to be a three per cent loan, issued at 60.50 or four and a half per cent issued at 90. The embodiment of the contingent of 1859 has been demanded. French Government is said to be engaged in endeavoring to secure the neutrality of Prussia, and had promised on their side not to form any army of observation on Rhine, and that war shall be circumscribed to Italy. French subjects in Austria placed under protection of Spanish Minister. Austrian troops of observation is to be posted near Craiova to watch Russians, who were gathering on Austrian frontier. The Emperor of Austria was preparing to take chief command with General Hess.

The latter, it is reported, disapproves of Gyalai's plan of attack. Citizens of Milan are ordered to deliver up all arms in their possession. General Wimpfelm has been entrusted with the defence of Trieste and Illyrian coast for request of Sardinian Government. Russian Consul at Venice had undertaken protection of Sardinian subjects. The Prince Archbishop of Vienna issued pastoral letter attacking crimes of Piedmont, and the ambition of Napoleon, and opinion is expressed that war is not the greatest of evils, but often glorious work accomplished in the service of equity. Counter revolution by troops had taken place at Parma in favour of Ducal Government. The Regency by the Ministers was established without collision. Reigning Duchess re-entered

Parma. King of Sardinia issued decree giving forced currency to notes of the National Bank of Turin. Bank is moreover authorized to issue additional notes to the amount of six million francs, and in return bank engages to lend Government thirty million francs at 2 per cent, per annum.

Berlin Saturday.—Alexander Von Humboldt died yesterday.

Cotton.—There is a more general demand to-day, and more business doing at firmer prices. Breadstuffs quiet in absence of business.

All qualities of Cotton considerably declined. Quotations nominal.

FIVE DAYS LATER.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 10.
The steamer City of Baltimore was intercepted off Cape Race; she brings Cork dates of the 12th, and Liverpool dates of the 11th.

Money continues in demand, and further advance considered likely.

Austrians apparently exhibited much in decision, kept occupying places and then abandoning them.

No very material change in affairs since the departure of the Canada.

Heavy rains had prevailed and lasted. Bulletin from Vienna explains that Austria had taken up position between the Po and Lezia Rivers to await better weather before resuming the offensive.

Emperor Napoleon, accompanied by Prince Napoleon, quitted Paris on the 10th for Genoa.

Empress is proclaimed Regent during Emperor's absence.

Sardinian General Marmora made the River Dora his strategical line.

Austrians were fortifying their position at Lezia.

Canrobert is said to be directing operations of the allies from Alessandria.

The Austrians are suffering much from sickness.

The Sardinians were preparing a grand reception for Napoleon at Genoa.

The Austrians expected soon to have three quarters of a million of men under arms.

They declared Ancona in a state of siege. The Pope protested, and Austria was to reconsider.

MARKETS.—Consols 91½ to 92 for money. Manchester advices favorable. Flour very dull, declined 6d. to 9d. Sales unimportant. Breadstuffs declining tendency; all qualities considerably declined. Provisions quiet, quotations are nominal.

MARSEILLES, Wednesday Evening.—The Emperor arrived mid-day, and embarked on board the Reine Hortense, where he received the City Authorities, and left at 2 P. M. It said at Paris the Emperor expects to be in Milan about the end of May or beginning of June. In London Stock, Times says the continued suspense between hostile forces in Italy, excites daily new conjectures.

Prince Wiedeching having been dispatched from Vienna, as rumored, to make concessions to Russia, which, in the eye of some diplomatists, can only mean consent to allow her to do what she pleases in Europe.

Turkey also has been subject to comment. Recent rise in Russian produce has been followed by considerable reaction, hemp fell on four per cent.; sugar drooping tendency. Extraordinary activity prevails in the Leather market, and prices, still rising. At Mark Lane, yesterday, English Wheat met with slow sale, at reduction of 6d. to 9d. per quarter. Noon, Monday, quotations exhibit buoyancy on Paris Bourse, owing to the enthusiastic demonstration at Emperor's departure on Tuesday being considered surety of maintenance of order at Rome.

Micro-Photography.
Some English artists have become celebrated for the production of exceedingly minute photographic pictures. M. Amadi has recently taken a portrait of Dickens no larger than a pin's point, and another of Westminster Bridge and the Houses of Parliament about the size of the eye of a common darning needle those pictures, when magnified by a microscope, appear to be as perfect as those of the largest size. J. B. Dancer of Manchester, England, commenced taking these curiosities of the photographic art in 1850, and several of his productions have found their way to this city. We have seen the Lord's Prayer taken on a speck no larger than the point of a common pin, and, under a magnifying glass, it appeared as perfect as if printed in bourgeois.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

New York, May 16.—The overland mail, with San Francisco dates of the 23d ult., has arrived here.

A land slide had occurred in the mining town of Monte Cristo, killing four persons. The damage was also considerable, and mining operations had to be suspended.

The State Legislature had failed to provide for the \$200,000 worth of bonds still outstanding, notwithstanding the people desire to pay every dollar of the state indebtedness.

Business was brisk at San Francisco and money plenty. Gold dust continued to arrive freely, but there was no change in the market.

The wheat crop gives promise of an abundant yield.

Advices from Tahiti of the 22d March, state that a revolution is anticipated, the natives being determined not to submit to the terms of the French Governor.

CURE FOR SPRAINS.—In the Paris hospitals a treatment is practiced that is found

most successful for a frequent accident, and which can be applied by the most inexperienced. If the ankle is sprained, for instance, let the operator hold the foot, in his hands, with the thumb meeting on the swollen part. These having been previously greased are pressed successively with increasing force on the injured and painful spot for about a quarter of an hour. This application being repeated several times, will, in the course of the day, enable a patient, to walk when other means would have failed to relieve him.

HAWANA NEWS.

New York, May 18.—The steamship Quaker City from Havana on the 14th inst., arrived here at 8 this evening, with 174 passengers and \$118,000 in specie.

There was little of interest occurring at Havana. The health of the City and Island was good.

The stock of sugar on hand was 280,000 boxes. Freights were improving.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, MAY 25, 1859.

The Italian Question.

It is frequently asked, What is the reason for the present war in Europe, and why does France, or rather Napoleon III., desire to set the Continent of Europe in a blaze? In order to a proper understanding of this diplomatic question, a knowledge of the political geography of Italy, and an acquaintance with the history of the last half century is required. We have collected from various sources the following:—Some three or four years ago, the Congress of Paris included the Italian question among the subjects for deliberation, and thereby it became one of the elements of European politics. But we must go further back to get at the beginning. In 1814, after Napoleon was exiled to Elba, the allied Sovereigns met at Vienna to carry out the stipulations of the treaty of Paris. The great Powers, England, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and France, were preparing to divide among themselves territories taken by conquest from Napoleon; they did not agree as to the proportion to each Power, and were about to appeal to the sword, to settle the matter, when news of Napoleon's escape from Elba reached Vienna. The news electrified all Europe, and ended the disputes; Napoleon was outlawed, and they adjusted their differences. They again met in Paris, and settled the affairs of Europe in the following manner:—

1. Belgium and Holland were united as the Kingdom of the Netherlands.
2. Norway was annexed to Sweden.
3. Hanover increased by the accession of a considerable portion of Westphalia, and part of Saxony was given to England.
4. Lombardy was conceded to Austria.
5. Savoy and the Genevoise Republic, to the great dislike of the latter, were given to Piedmont, the object being to interpose a barrier against France.
6. The Grand Duchy of Warsaw was given to Russia as a separate kingdom, with the express stipulation that it should not be incorporated with it, but be maintained as a separate sovereignty.
7. A territory containing over a million of inhabitants was taken from Saxony and given to Prussia, which Power was also awarded a part of Poland.
8. The German Confederation was reconstituted under the Government of a Diet, in which Austria and Prussia were to have each two votes, and Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Hanover each one, the minor Powers being mediated into more numbers.
9. England took from Holland the Cape of Good Hope, Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice.

The Ticino is the boundary between Piedmont and Lombardy, from lake Maggiore to the Po, and thence along the line of that river to the Adriatic; this part of Austria was called Venetian Lombardy, and contains about five millions of inhabitants, who are animated with a common sentiment of hostility against their Austrian rulers. In 1848 an outbreak took place in Italy arising from this feeling, but owing to causes (which have since been removed) the revolt was unsuccessful.—France planted her troops in Rome, and Austria poured her soldiers into Modena and Tuscany, and virtually control the policy of Rome and Naples. France and Sardinia object to this exercise of power; still Austria insists that she has an undoubted right, as owner of Lombardy and Venice, to rule them as she pleases, and will make treaties with other Italian States without asking permission from any Power. To carry out this policy, she has lined the Ticino with soldiers, which Napoleon has declared tantamount to a declaration of war. In the mean time, Piedmont has armed to assist Lombardy to throw off the hated yoke of Austria, and it is the general opinion that the Lombard Venetian Provinces are desirous of forming portions of a Kingdom

which is to have the King of Piedmont for its Sovereign. Italy will never rest until she accomplishes the design of the revolt in 1848, viz.: to gain possession of her full strength out of the disjunct condition in which she has laid since the break-up of the Roman Empire. Free government, independence, and representative institutions, she will have, despite the efforts of Austria to crush her.

BREADSTUFFS FALLING IN PRICES.

Late accounts from the United States state, that the prices of Breadstuffs are rapidly declining, the panic having subsided.

MAINE RURAL.—We have received a copy of this neatly printed and ably conducted Journal, devoted to agriculture, mechanic arts, science, tales, &c. It is published at Gardiner, Me., by Messrs. Brock & Chacey, at the low price of \$1.50 per ann. Our Masonic brother, W. H. Chancy, is editor.

THE NOVA-SCOTIA ELECTION has terminated: the Government party claim that they have been triumphant, and the Opposition are equally sure that they have elected a majority to turn the present Government to the right about. Several scrutineers have been demanded. There was no small rioting and bloodshed on the day of voting.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY was only observed by the Public Offices being closed, and the Union Jack floating in the breeze from three or four private houses—no salute, none of those demonstrations of loyalty which formerly characterized the town. Even at the fort no flag was displayed, owing, we understand, to the fact, that during the Crimean war every gun and flag were ordered to Halifax; even the Militia artillery field pieces were taken away, and have not been returned. We trust for the credit of the frontier town that ere another year elapses the artillery guns will be returned, which belong to the town, and that a flag will be furnished for the fort, that the day will be observed as a general holiday, and that the Magistrates will vote a sum from the Parish funds, as is done in other places, for the purpose of honoring the Queen's Birth Day, as British subjects wish to do.

BAND CONCERT.—The Concert given by the Brass Band last evening in the Town Hall, was a decided success. The large and respectable audience expressed their pleasure by frequent plaudits; and when the national anthem was played, the audience rose, en masse, and as the conclusion gave three hearty, loyal cheers for the Queen—a fitting termination to the performance.

JULIUS THOMPSON, Esq., Manager of the New Brunswick & Canada Railway Co., came passenger in the steamship Canada, from England, and arrived here on Tuesday.

AN OLD PAPER.—We met with an old number of the *Courier*, dated April 8, 1815, forty-four years ago; it was published by the late Mr. Chubb, at the City Gazette Office in St. John. Among the items of news we find the following, which we presume, will awaken new recollections of past days in the mind of our townsman Col. Hatheway:—

(From the N. B. Royal Gazette.)

Fredericton, March 28

Ensign Hatheway, of the New Brunswick Fencibles, arrived yesterday. Express, in six days from Quebec, with despatches from His Excellency Sir George Prevost, to Sir John C. Sherbrooke. Mr. Hatheway proceeded immediately on his way to Halifax, for the purpose, as we understand, of procuring a frigate to be sent round immediately to St. John, at which place we learn it is Sir George's intention to embark for England. His Excellency was to leave Quebec for this Province in a few days, and may be very shortly expected here.

We also learn by the same officer, that the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, has voted four thousand guineas for a service of Plate to be presented to Sir George Prevost, as a testimony of their respect.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Phillips Sampson & Co., Boston, the June number of this leading Magazine; the contents are:—Shakespeare's Art; Mien-yau; Joy-Month; A Trip to Cuba; Some Inedited Memorials of Smollett; Bloodroot; The Differential and Integral Calculus; Bulls and Bears; The Sphinx; A Charge with Prince Rupert; Spring; The Stereoscope and the Stereograph; The Minister's Wooing; The Professor at the Breakfast-Table.

The Dark "Mary Ann." Captain Large, arrived here on Saturday last, twenty nine

days from Londonderry. The "Mary Ann" brought seventy nine passengers, all of them Irish, with one exception, a Scotch girl of seventeen years; of the emigrants, three are married men, seven are married women, thirty single men, thirty single women, two boys, five girls, and two infants—one of whom died on the passage. The men are all common laborers, excepting one, a musician; of the women, a few are dress and shirt makers.

Nearly all of them had been promised employment before leaving Ireland, so that the applications to the Emigrant Agent here were very few; those however, who did apply were immediately placed in satisfactory situations, as gardeners, &c. They are said to be of respectable appearance, and were not at all dispirited by the account that had been given them of our climate, &c.—They all speak highly of the treatment which they received from the Captain and officers of the "Mary Ann."—(Presbyterianian.)

We are informed that a draft from England for the Royal Canadian Rifles is expected soon to arrive at Quebec; and that on their arrival here, one of the companies now stationed at the Citadel, under the command of Lt. Col. Walker, will proceed to Leprieux (St. John's) Quebec Chronicle.

FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

St. Louis, May 18.—The St. Joseph correspondent of the Democrat, notices the arrival at that place of 1600 Pike Peakers.—It is estimated that 20,000 men are now on their way thither, all or most of whom are destitute of money, and the necessities of life, and perfectly reckless. Desperate threats are made of burning Omaha, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, and other towns, in consequence of the deceptions used to induce emigration. Ten thousand men are reported 50 miles West of Omaha, in a starving condition. Some of the residents of Plattsmouth have closed up their business, and fled, fearing violence at the hands of the enraged emigrants.

LEAVENWORTH, May 18.—The Rocky Mountain News is received. It contains voluminous gold news, all of a favorable character.

GREAT FIRE IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 15.—A large fire occurred in this city at 4 o'clock this morning. In all twelve buildings were burned, and several others damaged. Fifteen or twenty families were turned out of their houses.—The total loss is about \$40,000, and the insurance \$20,000.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.—By way of Hong Kong, China, we have news from Japan, dated at Nagasaki on the 16th of Feb. The young Emperor was crowned at Jeddah on the 1st of that month. He is a youth of some 15 years. It will be remembered that the late Emperor died on the 16th of August last, at the time the treaty negotiations were in progress, and it was not until the 12th of September that the fact was publicly made known. This new one is the civil Emperor, or Tenno. A calamitous fire broke out in the city of Jeddah, on the 21st January, in which, 40,000 buildings are reported to have been destroyed; the devouring element continued its ravages for a day and a half, spreading devastation over a space of about five miles in length.—Very important despatches from the English government had reached Nagasaki; and were at once sent on to Jeddah. Their contents were not known.

STRENGTH OF AUSTRIA.—We consequently learn that the military strength of Austria in time of peace is represented by 400,000 men, and in time of war by 750,000 men. The Austrian army, which is of very recent creation, is inferior in strength to the navies of the two leading Italian Powers, Sardinia and Naples; it is composed of 135 vessels, armed with 852 guns, and manned by 8,701 seamen.—*Mon. de la Presse.*

The Globe states that Mr. Killaly, having declined to remove to Quebec, has resigned the post of Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, and Inspector of Railways, and Superintendence of the Welland Canal. Mr. Samuel Keefer is transferred from the office of Inspector of Railways to that vacated by Mr. Killaly at the Board of Works.—(Quebec Chronicle.)

It is rumored at Halifax, that the 62d regiment, stationed in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, is to be removed. Destination not stated, but probably to Bermuda, to replace the 29th, Camerons, whose period of foreign service has expired.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—Between thirty and forty persons left here for California during the past month. They were principally young men who have left home with the view of making fortunes in the golden regions on the Pacific coast.—(Saint Croix Herald.)

QUICK TRIP.—On the 15th inst., the steamer Queen made trip from Eastport to Calais in two hours and ten minutes. We believe that is one of the quickest passages ever by any steamer on the river.—ib.

WHY NOT.—A merchant in Winchester, Va., has taken into partnership his daughter, Miss Virginia, and announces that hereafter the business will be conducted under the firm of J. Wyong & Daughter.

Did
At the Upper Falls, 8 17th inst. at the residence of White—Robert Ballantyne, third son of Mr. Wm. town. His remains were deposited in the Scotch ground.

To
The Dwelling House
Possession given the 1st Jun
Also—The SHOP in water
Dispensary of the late Doct
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Or the whole will be
Apply to
Or, JOHN P
May 24, 1859. 41

Tende
Will be received up to
Remotest and Repa
Shingling a small Bar: for
May 22, 1859

Ladies
JAMES RO
Offers his services to the
Auctioneer and Com
Orders to
May 21, 1859.

Paint, Oil, &c
To arrive per the "Parkfield"
Kenzie from London
10 Hbls best double boiled
2 Casks "Brandram Iron
Paint.
20 Hbls do Geneva "Deku
10 Pipes do
3 Qz Casks white wine Vineg
3 Cases Greenfield Patent Stai
36 Casks London bottling Port
Fale Ale in Qrs and Pals,
may 10, 59. 2014 J

TO CHARTER FOR I
A new Brigantine
MIRA now lying a
be ready to load
days Carries at
apply to
may 14, 59

Soap, Soap
CANDLES! CA
On hand at the
Manufactory, 32, Orange
St. Price 1/6 per
400 boxes Mould and
500 do P. Y. Soap.
These articles are made from
terials, and cannot fail to give
satisfaction. Price list of the
receive prompt attention.

St. John May 10, 1859.

Flour, Beef, Pork, &c.
L. NING this day, Ex. schr.
300 Hbls Superfine and extra No.
15 do Mess Pork.
10 do do Beef.
5 Hbls Bright Muscovado St
8 Bbls Crushed Sugar.
10 Chests Extra onchong Tea
10 1/2 do English breakfast
low by
may 11, 59.

LLSOPP'S PAI
1 Hbl.
3 Half Hbls.
Is ship "Gertrude" from Liver
may 4, 59. 119 J.

To let.
A SMALL Dwelling House
Four Town Lots, apply to
may 4, 59. 119

NOTICE
THE first instalment of ten
of last year's growth and of pure qu
the CARE OF THE SELECTION OF THUS
chamers may rely upon their freshness
ODELL &
St. Andrews April 12 1859.

Map of Charlotte C
THE undersigned are engaged t
the entire county of Charlotte
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practicable. The Roads, streams, Ha
Stores, Wharves, Mills, &c., are la
large scale with plans in detail, also
St. Stephen, &c. The names of citi
at their respective places.—the wh
large and ORNAMENTAL MAP.
J. CHACE, JR.
Portland & P

REFERENCES.—Hon. J. W. Cha
Gore, Esq., Standard Office, St. J
Wm. Elder, St. Stephen.—Hon. S. J
Judge Wilnot, Fredericton.—W. O.
Hon. John Holberton, St. John.
May 10, 1859.

SEEDS. SEE!
THE Subscribers offer for sale a
GARDEN AND FIELD SI
of last year's growth and of pure qu
the CARE OF THE SELECTION OF THUS
chamers may rely upon their freshness
ODELL &
St. Andrews April 12 1859.

