

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon at Portland.

The steamer Anglo-Saxon, Capt. McMaster, arrived at Portland, on the 23d Feb., with Liverpool dates to the 10th, and 71 passengers. She was detained off Cape Race twelve hours by the ice.

The news from India and China is later. We give below a few of the principal items of intelligence.

INDIA.

Dates are received from Calcutta to the 9th of Jan., Canton to the 29th Dec., and Bombay to the 13th of Jan.

Sir C. Campbell has taken possession of Ferozabad, which was abandoned by the enemy on the 2d Jan., and Godekroon was taken on the 6th Jan. The forces under Maharajah Jung Bahadur, 7000 strong, 200 of the enemy killed. Our loss only 2 Gorkhas killed and 2 wounded.

The intelligence from India is generally of a cheering character. The direct route between Delhi and Calcutta is now open. Gen. Outram's forces 4000 strong, continued safely posted at the Mumbah.

CHINA.—BOMBARDMENT OF CANTON.

Our forces landed at Canton on the 23d December—British 4000, French 900. On the 29th the walls were escalated and the heights within the town in our possession by 9 A. M. The advance within the city was but feebly contested. The damage to the town was very small. Capt. Batten, of H. B. M. ship Action, killed.

The following despatch is from the Times: The bombardment of Canton commenced at day-light on the 28th Dec., and was continued during the whole of the day and night. The assault was made in three divisions, two English and one French, and was given at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 29th. Gough's Fort was taken at 2 o'clock, and blown up. The Chinese continued their fire from the houses, but the troops were restrained from entering the city.

The Calcutta export markets were again looking up. Prices of tea had undergone considerable decline at Hong Kong.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 8th, in the House of Lords, Lord Lyndhurst asked whether any communication had passed between the British and French Governments respecting certain insulting paragraphs which had lately appeared in the Monitor. He considered the French Government by authorizing the publication of insults, had taken the responsibility upon themselves.

Lord Granville said he had been received from Count Walewski in which explanations were given of the publication of addresses, and in which the regret of the Emperor was expressed at the appearance of anything offensive to the English nation.

A vote of thanks to the army in India was agreed to after some objections made to Lord Canning, Gov. General, being included in the vote.

In the Commons a vote of thanks to the army in India was carried, after some exception had been taken as to the Upper House.

Lord Palmerston moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to conspiracy and murder, by making it felony, in consequence of the recent attempt on the life of the Emperor of the French. That attempt was the result of a conspiracy formed in England, and the consequence was that foreign nations had formed the opinion that Parliament ought to take some steps to remove any mere suspicion, aliens from Great Britain. The Government, however, had no intention to propose any such measure, although under the circumstances they were driven to consider the present state of the law with regard to conspiracy. He explained the appearance of the offensive address in the Monitor, and the Emperor's regret for the same, concluded by pointing out the necessity of the amendment on general grounds.

Mr. Kinglake moved a resolution in the shape of an amendment, that while the House was anxious, upon every proper occasion, to consider any defect in the criminal law, he deemed it inexpedient in compliance with the demand contained in Walewski's despatch, until further information had been afforded by the production of any communications between the two Governments, subsequent to the date of that despatch. He declined to concur in altering the Municipal law on the demand of any country whatever.

Several speeches were made against the proposed measure, including a very sarcastic one by Mr. Kobbeek, when the debate was adjourned.

The following evening the debate was resumed, and speeches by Lord John Russell, D'Israeli, and others, in favor of leave being granted to bring in the Bill; Lord Palmerston's motion was agreed to by a vote of 299 to 99.

Mr. Baring presented the East India Company's petition against any alteration of the Government of India.

The London Morning Post says one of the principals in the late attempt on Napoleon is an Englishman named Thomas Allsopp and an ex-member of the Stock Exchange.

A despatch from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to Ambassador of France in London respecting refugees, is couched in moderate language. After referring to various designs which have been concocted in London, and the facilities afforded for further guilty enterprises, the despatch concludes as follows:—The government of her Britannic Majesty can assist us in averting danger, by giving us a guarantee of security.

city which no State can refuse to a neighboring State, and which we are authorized, in expecting from an ally.

Election riots had taken place in Limerick. Many persons were seriously injured, and the military were called out to restore order.

FRANCE.

The Monitor publishes an official notification of the blockade of Canton river by the French fleet.

It is said some difficulty has arisen between the French government and the Swiss Confederation on the subject of the refugees. The Swiss are said not to be disposed to allow foreigners in the interior.

Mons. Billault, Minister of the Interior, had resigned his office, and his resignation was accepted. Subsequently he was offered an embassy to Madrid, but declined.

M. Pichon, prefect of police, has also resigned.

On the 6th inst. the Bank of France reduced the rate of discount from 3 to 4 1/2.

General Espinasse, Aide de camp of the Emperor, has been nominated Minister of the interior in place of Billault.

It is said that additional commissaries of police are to be appointed to watch the frontiers. The Monitor publishes a circular by the new Minister of the Interior, stating that the Emperor had called him to office to execute an attentive surveillance over the revolutionists who plot against the life of the Emperor.

It was again reported that France would act on a large scale against the Chinese.

Lord Lyndhurst said that General Espartero would eventually become Minister of police, and that M. Drouyn De Lays is likely to succeed him in the Ministry of the Interior.

Times city article says the funds have again been dull to-day, and closed at a decline. Adverse reports are being circulated as to the result of the division in the House of Commons on the conspiracy bill.

The political accounts from Paris showing the determination of the government to perfect its system of repression in reliance upon the military power, likewise exercised here an unfavorable influence.

SPAIN.

The Spanish authorities had discovered a new revolutionary plot at Madrid. Legendary proclamations, arms and ammunition had been seized in a house in close proximity to the palace.

The Prince and Princess Frederick William made a public entrance into Berlin on the 8th. The reception was enthusiastic and the display very fine.

Munich.—Breadstuffs dull; Western Canal 20s 6d to 22s 6d.

Provincial Parliament.

House of Assembly.

Thursday Feb. 23.

Several Bills received a third reading in the House this morning.

A motion was adopted to the effect that the House should resolve itself into Committee of Supply on Monday.

House resolved itself into Committee of the whole and passed a Bill to enable the Trustees of Mount Allison Wesleyan Academy to establish a College.

Mr. Connell gave notice of his intention to move an Address to His Excellency, asking for the number of graduates at King's College for the last six years.

Mr. McAdam introduced a Bill to increase the representation of the County of Charlotte.

On motion of Mr. Connell, the College Bill was fixed as order of the day for Monday.

Hon. Provincial Secretary laid before the House the estimate for the current year, with a statement of the liabilities and assets of the Province embracing full account of expenditures on Public Works, and assessment of sums to be voted for the public service.

The speech of the Secretary in explanation of the items in the budget occupied nearly two hours.

Mr. Chandler presented the petition of W. R. M. Burris and 95 others praying an amendment in the Act relating to assessment of Railway Land Damages.

House adjourned at 5.

Friday Feb. 26.

The House was occupied this morning principally in transacting routine business. The following Bills passed in Committee:—

The Bill to amend the Act relating to the public debt of the City of St. John.

The Bill to incorporate the St. Andrews Mechanics' Institute. The Bills to alter the time of holding the Circuit Court in the Counties of Albert, Westmorland and Charlotte.

Read a first time, a Bill to enable the Corporation of the City of St. John to effect certain repairs on the streets of the said City.

The Bill to incorporate the Synod of the Presbyterian Church was again taken up, and gave rise to another round of speeches. The Bill was finally carried by a vote of 20 to 12.

Mr. McIntosh presented a petition from nearly 500 inhabitants of Fredericton, praying that no act may pass for the establishment of a Police force in that city.

Mr. Desbrisay moved an address asking for a copy of the correspondence with the Nova Scotia Government on the subject of a Trunk Railway to the border of that Province.

Mr. Tibbets applied for leave of absence for a few days.

The Bill to incorporate the Synod of the Presbyterian Church passed the third reading without opposition, and was sent to the Legislative Council.

Considerable discussion took place on a motion made by the Attorney General that the consideration of the College Bill be deferred for some days, it having been previously decided to take the Bill up as the order of the day on Tuesday.

Objections were offered by Mitchell, Steadman, and others on the grounds that the Government ought to deal with the question.

It was urged by others that if the Government wished to bring in a comprehensive Educational Scheme, the motion should pass.

Mr. Connell moved that the Bill be taken up as the order of the day on Monday. This motion was carried.

In the debate which occurred on this subject, a bulge was expressed by some of the members, that the Session would terminate about the 20th of March.

Four Days Later.

Arrival of the America.

The steamship America, which sailed from Liverpool on the 13th February, arrived at Halifax at 5 o'clock on Saturday evening. She experienced heavy weather all the way, and was detained 8 hours South-East of Sable Island by ice. On the 11th, off the Old Head of Kinsale, passed the Europa, from New York. On the 27th, at 2 A. M., exchanged signals with a steamer bound East; supposed to be the Niagara, from Halifax.

BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on the 10th Lord John Russell's Bill modifying Parliamentary oaths so as to admit of Jews taking them was debated and read a second time.

On the 11th in the House of Lords, Earl Carnarvon asked when the Government intended to introduce into the House of Commons their new Reform Bill.

Earl Granville said the Bill would be introduced in the course of the Session, but he was not prepared to present to fix the date, due notice would however be given in the Commons.

Sir J. Pakington in a long speech moved that a resolution be presented to Her Majesty for a commission to enquire into the present state of popular education in England, and to consider and report what changes, if any, are required for the extension of sound and cheap elementary instruction to all classes.

The motion was agreed to after some debate.

The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount from 4 to 3 per cent. on the 11th. The movement was anticipated and the effect slight.

ITALY.

The trial of the Italian charged with complicity in the Cospicini affair was progressing slowly. One of the English prisoners is said to have become insane.

INDIA.

Further but unimportant details of the news taken out by Wednesday's steamers, but nothing later.

TURKEY.

A revolt in Herzegovina is said to have terminated by the Christians dispersing.

LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday morning.—The Times City Article says the Funds to-day have steadily maintained the firm quotations of yesterday, and transactions were not numerous, but there is a general tendency to an increase of animation.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, MARCH 3, 1858.

The proceedings of the Legislature together with our correspondent's letter will be found in another column. We have every desire to look impartially at the doings of the Assembly, and to give a dispassionate view of the business, but unless something more is done, than merely presenting petitions, and moving for leave to bring in Bills, which, as far as can be judged, have no existence beyond a title—we cannot report that the Session is one of work. Our contemporaries do not agree upon the matter, for while one says—"that the steady progress which has been made with the business of the country since the House met, gives the most satisfactory evidence that the majority of the members are for once determined to push forward with a due regard to a greater amount of work and much unnecessary debate than we are usually accustomed to," another again asserts, "that the time of the country is frittered away in useless discussions upon unimportant matters" and asks—"what has been done by the 'wisdom' during the week." The Government have not as yet introduced any comprehensive measure for Education, or Railways, and it is difficult to say what their policy is. We are aware that some say the main object which they are to hold on to their office, this may or may not be true; but we are not of those who would condemn them unfairly, nor are we inclined to carp and cavil with them without just grounds for doing so; when they fail to satisfy the majority of the people who elected them, they will hear of it very quickly from both sides.

The hon. Mr. Tilley's financial estimate of the income and expenditure of the Province for the current year is now before the Legislature and the people, and after reading it carefully over, we admit that it is based on the strictest economy so far as the expenditure is concerned; it is much lower by some thousands of pounds than that of 1857.

It is much to be regretted that a better feeling does not exist between the Government supporters and the opposition—the disposition for fault-finding and condemning every proceeding of the Government is anything but fair and honorable. It is useless to misrepresent for sooner or later the public will ascertain the truth, as in the case of the Central Bank, which Mr. Tilley fully explained the other day, and excoriated the Government from all blame in the transaction. While the Government do right, they will be supported, and when they do wrong—they will be condemned.

The Steamer Erie, is to leave St. John for Portland, on Monday morning next on the first trip for the season, touching at Eastport and connecting with the Railway, from Portland to Boston. Returning on Tuesday, on the arrival of the afternoon train from Boston.

From our Fredericton Correspondent.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 27, 1858.

DEAR SIR,—Since I wrote you, considerable business has been disposed of in the House. The members generally, I believe, are desirous of proceeding with the business of the country. The Speaker, to my mind, has exceeded the expectation of his friends—his promptness has materially aided in the speedy disposal of the work. Several Bills have received a third reading, one in which your Townspeople have significantly taken interest, viz. "A Bill to incorporate the St. Andrews Mechanics' Institute," has passed in Committee. I notice that your late member Mr. G. D. Sheet has been elected President, and I have only to regret, without disparagement to the present member from St. Andrews, that the company of Charlotte had not elected him as their Representative to the Legislature.

His ability, gentlemanly bearing, and independence of character, won for him many friends here among all parties—in fact, his return for your County would have been hailed with satisfaction by many of his political opponents—for permit me to assure you, he was consulted on general measures, and his opinions were well received by the "opponents in power," among whom I can reckon some of my best friends. He is not only a liberal minded man and progressive, but is what many are not—a man of integrity.

But I am digressing. Mr. McAdam has introduced a Bill for impressing the representation of Charlotte, formerly of the County, and an important section of the County, and I may add populous and wealthy one, the Islands will soon have an opportunity of having a local representative; this is only proper; as they never had but one from that district, Capt. Robinson, who is now in the Upper House. There is some talk here of changes among a few of the office-holders in St. Andrews; who they are, and who are to be their successors in office, you will learn soon enough, at all events your correspondent is desirous of preserving his integrity, and cannot divulge.

There are some smart discussions occasionally in the House, in which party is forgotten. To-day the Atty. Genl. moved that the consideration of the College Bill should be postponed for a few days. Connell replied up and moved that the Bill be taken up on Monday, which was carried. Capt. Robinson arrived this week and took his seat in the Legislative Council Chamber.

The Government are very tardy in bringing forward their measures—the School Bill, when it comes to be an open question, whether or not they will bring in a new Railway bill I do not know. The Financial estimates of the income and expenditure for the present year were laid before the House on the 26th, by the Provincial Secretary. Mr. Tilley certainly made a very lucid speech and entered at length into an explanation of the various items of expenditure. His estimate is without question an economical one, being something like £23,000 less than his predecessor's.

It is generally believed that the Session will close about the 25th of March. Morning, from ALPHIA.

We have received a copy of the "Third Annual Report of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works." The Report, 89 pages, is carefully drawn up and contains useful information respecting the Great Roads, Bridges, &c. The Report on Dark Harbour, Grand Manan is a document of much interest to the proprietor of that natural and safe harbour.

"Report of the Board of Commissioners and of the Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum for 1857." We have received a copy of this Report from which we learn that the number of persons under treatment was 227, of these 28 recovered and were discharged, 6 much improved, 15 improved, and 5 unimproved; 24 died. The number in the Institution on the 31st of October last was 149.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, L. Scott & Co., American publishers, New York.—We are in possession of the January number of the London Quarterly, its contents are:

Difficulties of Railway Engineering. The Historic Poetage. Tobias Smollett. Wiltshire. Church Extension. Sense of Pain in Man and Animals. Woolwich Arsenal and its Manufacturing Establishments. Our Indian Empire.

All these articles are highly interesting—the first on "Difficulties of Railway Engineering" is worth the price of the Review, giving as it does a succinct account of the rise and progress of engineering properly so called, from the time of James Brindley, the first English engineer, in 1775, down to Mr. Robert Stephenson, the present leading engineer; also showing some of the prominent instances of the difficulties encountered in the formation of British Railways. The account of the formation of the Railway over Chat Moss, by Mr. R. Stephenson, is well worth perusal, and places that gentleman at the head of his profession.

FORN LITERATURE.—We have received the January number of this periodical from the publishers, Messrs. L. Scott & Co. It contains the following articles:—

Prospects of the Indian Empire. M'Pherson's History of Latin Christianity. Scottish University Reform. The Angel in the House. The Addition and Pitt Administrations. Tom Brown's School Days. Abbe Le Dru's Memoirs of Bossuet. The Hawker's Literature of France. Lord Overstone on Metallic and Paper Currency.

Sometime in December last, my children were taken down with scarlet fever or scarlet rash, my only medicine was Davis' Pain Killer and I Castor Oil—the Pain Killer operating to a charm in cutting the cancer, and throwing out the rash so that in about five weeks my family were entirely recovered.

CORR. G. VAN DER WIND, Saratoga Springs.

At his residence, Liverpool, England, on the 26th of Jan; aged 45 years, Capt. Robert Marshall, formerly of St. Andrews, N. B.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Feb. 25.—Bark Sphinx, Shaw, Cardiff, N. B. & C. Railway and Land Company's goods, etc.

Feb. 26.—Bark Sphinx, Shaw, Cardiff, N. B. & C. Railway and Land Company's goods, etc.

Feb. 27.—Bark Sphinx, Shaw, Cardiff, N. B. & C. Railway and Land Company's goods, etc.

Feb. 28.—Bark Sphinx, Shaw, Cardiff, N. B. & C. Railway and Land Company's goods, etc.

Feb. 29.—Bark Sphinx, Shaw, Cardiff, N. B. & C. Railway and Land Company's goods, etc.

Feb. 30.—Bark Sphinx, Shaw, Cardiff, N. B. & C. Railway and Land Company's goods, etc.

Feb. 31.—Bark Sphinx, Shaw, Cardiff, N. B. & C. Railway and Land Company's goods, etc.

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Feb. 54.—Bark Sphinx, Shaw, Cardiff, N. B. & C. Railway and Land Company's goods, etc.

New Brunswick & RAILWAY AND LAND CO.

INQUIRIES having on several occasions been made at the Office of the Company, in relation to the delivery of the Bills, and as to the payments made;—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Company's pay days are:—the one next succeeding the 1st of May, and the one next succeeding the 1st of September, and so on. All Bills delivered prior to any of the above dates, will be paid on the next succeeding day after the date of delivery. The one next succeeding the 1st of May, will be paid on the 3d day of May, and so on. The one next succeeding the 1st of September, will be paid on the 3d day of September, and so on. The one next succeeding the 1st of January, will be paid on the 3d day of January, and so on. The one next succeeding the 1st of April, will be paid on the 3d day of April, and so on. The one next succeeding the 1st of July, will be paid on the 3d day of July, and so on. The one next succeeding the 1st of October, will be paid on the 3d day of October, and so on. The one next succeeding the 1st of December, will be paid on the 3d day of December, and so on. The one next succeeding the 1st of February, will be paid on the 3d day of February, and so on. The one next succeeding the 1st of March, will be paid on the 3d day of March, and so on. The one next succeeding the 1st of June, will be paid on the 3d day of June, and so on. The one next succeeding the 1st of August, will be paid on the 3d day of August, and so on. The one next succeeding the 1st of November, will be paid on the 3d day of November, and so on. The one next succeeding the 1st of December, will be paid on the 3d day of December, and so on. The one next succeeding the 1st of January, will be paid on the 3d day of January, and so on. The one next succeeding the 1st of February, will be paid on the 3d day of February, and so on. The one next succeeding the 1st of March, will be paid on the 3d day of March, and so on. The one next succeeding the 1st of April, will be paid on the 3d day of April, and so on. 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New Brunswick & Canada RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY.

INQUIRIES having on several occasions been recently made at the Office respecting the times at which Bills and Accounts are required to be delivered in and as to the dates at which payments are made—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—
That the Company's pay days occur every six weeks—the one next succeeding the date hereof being on the 22d day of March next ensuing; the next on the 3d day of May, and so on.

All Bills delivered prior to any pay day, will be paid on the one next succeeding after: thus—All Bills now in the Office will be settled on the 22d March; those which may be incurred, and for which the accounts shall be delivered prior to the 22d March, will be settled on the 3d May, and so on. Every six weeks' accounts being rendered on the pay day of the next six weeks succeeding after the delivery thereof—and no Bills will be paid at intermediate dates.

N. B. All bills must be delivered on the Friday before the Pay Day, so as to be in time for the mail which goes out on the Saturday.

JULIUS THOMPSON,
Manager.

Company's Office,
St. Andrews, Feb. 8, 1858.
(Provincialist Bldg.)

SCHOOL-MASTER WANTED.

A First Class Teacher is wanted at Chamecock, where he will meet with employment and fair pay. No one need apply who is not a thorough & temperate man.

Apply to either of the undersigned.
JOHN TOWNSEND,
Wm. CRAIG,
BEN. BRADFORD.

Chamecock, Feb. 9, 1858.

LIFE Association of Scotland.

FOUNDED 1838.

Empowered by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital, £400,000 Sterling.
Annual Income, £125,000 do.

Chairman, Sir James FERGUSON, Bart. of Comiston.

THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND

which has now extended its operations to British North America, is specially chartered by its Act of Parliament for Life Assurance in the Colonies, and is enabled to offer annual facilities and advantages to residents there.

While thus affording facilities support to what most other offices can offer, the Association is not at present open to or limited resources.

It is one of the most extensive and successful amongst British Assurance Offices, and policy holders in the British American Provinces have the benefit of the large annual business transacted in Great Britain and Ireland, and the ample and constantly accumulating funds now yielding an income of upwards of £125,000 sterling per annum.

Last year the new transactions exceeded those of any other in Europe.

The policy holders incur none of the risks of partnership; they are free from all responsibility, and the sums assured are guaranteed.

The whole Constitutions, Regulations and System of business are framed in the most liberal and popular spirit.

The policies as now being issued are free from many of the restrictions commonly imposed on assured lives, and confer unusual and important privileges, far beyond what have hitherto been granted by Assurance Offices in North America; and after some years the policies become nearly absolutely and indefeasible securities for the sums assured—being assured being protected against harsh proceedings on the part of the office in the event of omission to pay the premium.

A share of profits of the business is allocated every year to all participating policy holders of five years standing, and is applied in reducing their next premiums. A large reduction of the premiums is thereby effected. The Association has allocated profits at thirteen successive annual periods, and the annual return of profit to policy holders of the first series has now reached 35 per cent of the premiums—that is, two policy holders are required to pay only 15s. per £1 of their premiums.

The rate of premium are moderate, and until the time of participation in the profits, a policy holder for £1000 sterling or upwards, need pay only one half of the annual premium, the other half remaining unpaid at interest as long as the policy holder lives.

The Association's business in North America is under the charge of the Board of Directors at Montreal, for the Canadas; at Halifax for Nova Scotia; and at St. John for New Brunswick.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH,
HEAD OFFICE—Saint John.

DIRECTORS—
Messrs J. A. Street, Rev. W. Donald, & M. W. H. Adams, Esq.

National Officer, Dr. James Walker,
SAML. D. BERTON,
Secretary.

BENJ. R. STEVENSON,
Agent for St. Andrews.

Flour, Meal, Pork.

Just received from New York, and for sale at the UNION STORE.

200 Bbls. Superfine Flour.

50 do. Extra Family Flour.

600 Bags Corn Meal, of good quality.

10 Bbls. Pork, which together with a general stock of Provisions and Groceries on hand will be sold at the lowest market prices for prompt payment. Daily expected, a further supply of superior Family Flour.

J. R. BRADFORD, AGENT.
St. Andrews, Jan. 6, 1858.

Flour, Beef, Pork.

New landing ex Union from Boston

28 Bbls. heavy Mess and Clear Pork.

20 Bbls. Mess Beef.

100 Bbls. Canada FANCY FLOUR, a nice article.

Boxes Manufactured Tea, Coffee, &c.

JAMES W. STREET.
Dec. 26, 1857.

BLANKS

For sale at this office.

Feb. 9.

New Brunswick and Canada Railway. THROUGH ROUTE FROM ST. ANDREWS TO WOODSTOCK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that arrangements have been completed for running a
DAILY STAGE
TO AND FROM WOODSTOCK AND THE BARBER DAM STATION,
TO CONNECT WITH THE

Trains from St. Andrews.
The Coach will leave Woodstock EVERY MORNING in time to catch the 2 P.M. Down Train at the Barber Dam, which arrives in St. Andrews at 6 P.M., and returning the same afternoon, will also enable passengers from St. Andrews to reach Woodstock in ONE DAY.

THROUGH FARE 21
For further information apply at the Railway Station, St. Andrews, and at English's Hotel Woodstock.

JULIUS THOMPSON,
MANAGER.
St. Andrews, December 17, 1857.

[Advertisement]
The BRITISH REVIEWS,
AND
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Premiums and Reductions.
L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK,
continue to publish the following
leading British Periodicals viz:

LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)
EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but parties forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion they stand, as they ever have stood unrivalled in the world of letters; being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.
The receipt of advance sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS. (Regular Prices.)
Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews \$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews 5 00
For any three of the four Reviews 7 00
For all four of the Reviews 8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine 3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews 9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews 10 00
Payments to be made in advance in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

POSTAGE.
The postage to any part of the United States will be but TWENTY-FOUR CENTS a year for "Blackwood," and but FORTY-FOUR CENTS a year for each of the Reviews.

At the above prices the Periodicals will be furnished for 1858, and as a Premium to New Subscribers, the Nos. of the same Periodicals for 1856, will be furnished complete, without additional charge.

Unlike the more ephemeral magazines of the day, these Periodicals lose little by age. Hence a full year of the Nos. (with no omissions) for 1856, may be regarded nearly as valuable as for 1858.

Subscribers wishing also the Nos. for 1857, will be supplied at the following EXTREMELY LOW RATES.

SPLENDID OFFERS FOR 1856, '57, '58 TOGETHER.
For Blackwood's Magazine 5 00
For any one Review 5 00
For any two Reviews 8 00
For Blackwood and one Review 8 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews 10 00
For three Reviews 10 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews 13 00
For the four Reviews 12 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews 15 00
N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is \$31 per annum.

As we shall never again be likely to offer such inducements as those here presented, NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!!

Remittances must, in all cases, be made direct to the Publishers, for at these prices no commission can be allowed to agents.

Address—
LEONARD SCOTT & Co.
No 54 Gold Street, New York.

WILLARD & MECUM,
Manufacturing Jewellers,
89 Washington Street,
BOSTON.

G. A. WILLARD. H. MECUM.
BOTTLES.
All liberal price paid for empty Ale and Porter Bottles at the Patent Steam Brewery, Aug. 31, 1857. CHAS. A. THOMPSON.

TO LET. And Possession given 1st May.

THAT large, well-finished Store at present occupied by J. W. Street, as a Wine Spirit Establishment. The cellar is frost-proof, has a good well in it, and one half is used as a Bonded Warehouse. There is also a convenient yard with out-houses, &c.

The premises are well adapted for the Liquor trade, or for the Dry Goods, or Provision and Grocery business, as there is ample room for storage in the upper flat and loft.

For further particulars apply to
CHAS. KENNEDY.
St. Andrews, Jan. 27, 1858.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

DR. MORSE, the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, has spent the greater part of his life in traveling. Having visited Europe, Asia, and Africa, as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country.

It was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—that our strength, health and life depended upon this vital fluid.

When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become thick and clogged, and thus our light of life will be forever blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open.

And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in your reach, namely Morse's Indian Root Pills, manufactured from Plants and Roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sudorific, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists nature in throwing out the filth which corrupts the blood.

The second is a plant which is an expectorant, that opens and unclogs the passages to the lungs, and thus, in a soothing manner, performs its duty by throwing off phlegm, and other humors from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys; thus encouraged they draw a genuine purity from the blood which is then thrown out by the urinary or water passage, and which could not be discharged in any other way. The fourth is a Cathartic and accompanies the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood; the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels.

From the above, it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood for they find way to every part, and completely route out and cleanse the system from all impurity and the life of the body, which is the blood; becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure and clear.

The reason why people are so distressed when sick, and why so many die, is because they do not get a medicine which will open the natural passages for the disease to be cast out; hence, a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged and the stomach and intestines are literally overflowing with the corrupted mass; thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing the blood, which throws the corrupted matter through every vein artery, until life is taken from the body by disease. Dr. Morse's pills have added to themselves victory upon victory, by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yea, thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain, anguish, and whose feeble frame has been scorched by the burning elements of fever, and who have been brought, as it were, within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this good and wonderful medicine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished and absolutely surprised, in witnessing their churning efficacy. Not only do they give immediate ease and strength, and take away all sickness, pain and anguish but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shown, especially by those who use these Pills, that they will so cleanse and purify, that disease—that deadly enemy—will take its flight and the flush of youth and beauty will again return, and the prospect of a long and happy life will cheer and brighten your days.

CAUTION—Beware of a counterfeit signed A. R. Morse. All genuine have the name of A. J. White & Co. on each box. Also the signature of A. J. White & Co. all other are spurious.

A. J. WHITE & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
50 Leonard Street, New York.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicines.

Agents wanted in every town, village and hamlet in the land. Parties desiring the agency will address as above for terms.

Price 25 cents per box. Five boxes will be sent on receipt of \$1, postage paid.

Valuable Real Estate.

To Let or to Let and possession given 1st May next.

THAT pleasantly situated Dwelling House and premises known as part of the late James Kyle's being a moiety or one half lot No. 8, Block letter B, Bullock's division of the Town Plat of St. Andrews, fronting on Elizabeth Street, and at present occupied by the Rev. John Ross. This property is so well known that further description is unnecessary.

For terms or any further particulars, please apply to the subscriber.
W. McLEAN.
St. Andrews, Feb. 1, 1858.

UNION STORE, ROBBINSON.

NEW GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED—Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Soap, Candles, Raisins, Tobacco, &c., Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Sole Leather, and Domestic Goods. They will be sold at the lowest cash prices, at the Union Store in Robinson.

F. G. BALKAM, AGENT.
Robinson, Jan. 20th, 1858.

J. F. ROGERS, TAILOR AND DRAPER.

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Inhabitants of St. Andrews, that he has commenced business in the above line, in the premises in Wm. Henry Street, adjoining Mr. J. Irwin's store.

From his long experience having worked in many of the principal cities in England and the United States, and by strict attention and a desire to please, he trusts to receive a share of public patronage. Garments cut in the best style and warranted to fit.

Fashion plates from London and New York received monthly.
St. Andrews, May 27, 1857.

JANUARY 4, 1858.

Flour, Meal, Pork, &c.

Especially from New York—
400 Bbls. superfine and Extra Flour.
40 Half Barrels do do
75 Bbls. Heavy Mess Pork.
25 Bbls. do do Beef.
100 Bags Yellow Corn Meal.
50 Bags Corn.

To arrive per "Mary Fletcher" from Philadelphia.
100 Bbls. Extra Flour.
50 Bbls. Bolted Corn Meal.

Together with a good assortment of Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, &c., &c. Will be sold reasonably for prompt payment.

W. WHITLOCK.
St. Andrews.

UNION STORE, ST. ANDREWS.

THE Subscriber thankful for the patronage given to the Union Store since its opening, begs to announce that he has just received an excellent lot of

MEAL, PORK, SUGAR, TEA, MOLASSES, Crackers, Dry Fish, Ladies' Misses, and Youth's Boots and Shoes, Men's fine and strong Boots, which together with a well selected stock of Groceries and other articles usually kept in Union Stores, will be sold at low prices for prompt payment.

J. R. BRADFORD, Agent.
Dec. 2, 1857.

DRESS MAKING!

THE most simple system for Cutting and Fitting Ladies and Children's Dresses, is the

PROVINCIAL LADIES' Dress Scale.

With a Tape Measure, and a set of the Dress Scale, any Lady can cut and fit her own Dresses, without the possibility of a failure.

EVERY FAMILY should have one; and being determined to place it within the reach of all, I have reduced the price from five dollars to only TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF.

AGENTS WANTED
to sell the above. They will be supplied on the most reasonable terms, so that active agents can make from one dollar to five dollars clear of expenses. Those who have learned the "American Ladies Dress Chart System" can teach this.

All orders and communications to be addressed to me at St. Stephen, N. B.
MRS. MARTHA KENNEDY.

Accommodation, RAILROAD LINE.

ON and after the first day of December, 1857, the Subscriber will run a STAGE to connect with the Train arriving from St. Andrews at BARBER DAM, and will carry passengers to and from the Train and the Town of Woodstock with expedition and comfort, leaving Woodstock in time for passengers, to take the Train for St. Andrews, and in returning leaving the Barber Dam in time to arrive in Woodstock the same evening.

R. G. ENGLISH.
Woodstock, Nov. 2, 1857.

Molasses, Flour, BEEF, PORK, &c.

30 Bbls. Muscovado and Clayed Molasses.
300 Bbls. Baltimore Superfine and Extra Flour.
100 Bags Corn Meal.
25 Bbls. Extra Mess Beef.
25 do Heavy Mess Pork, &c. &c.

Just received, and for sale by
J. W. STREET.
Nov. 16, 1857.

