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[Vol 26.]

Poetry.

APPEAL TO TIME.

Bring back those dear, departed days—
Those halcyon days of youth;
That vanished like a dream away,
With all their guileless truth.
Bring back those hours, when first I played
Beneath the old oak tree;
They're dearer far, those golden hours,
Than all the world to me.

Bring back the smiles, the loving words
In happy childhood spoken,
Before the heart knew aught of guile,
Or whispered vows now broken—
Bring back those happy dreams of youth,
That did my heart beguile—
And Oh! among those blessed things,
Bring back a Mother's smile.

Bring back those gay young friends of youth,
Companions of each hour;
That roamed with me, the woodland through
To gather haid and flower—
Yes, bring them back, and let me gaze
With throbbing heart and brow—
For memory with her sad regrets
Are all that's left me now.

Yes, bring them back, though covered o'er
With dust of years gone by;
And let me live those days once more
Beneath that sunny sky—
Beneath that sky, when all things seemed
So beautiful, and good—
The mountain stream, the stately oak
That by the cottage stood.

I plead in vain, they will not come
Back to my longing heart—
But by sweet memory's magic powers
That can some joy impart,
Through memory's veil, I see them now,
Each old, familiar spot,
The orchard with its fruit and flowers,
The little wood-bine cot.

They all come back, oh! how changed
Unto my heart they seem,
They've come and gone, those happy days,
And faded like a dream;
And like a tomb, all dark and lone,
With flowers o'er it flung;
My throbbing heart will ever mourn
For the days when I was young.

A MADMAN IN A BALLOON.

Some 15 days ago, on the occasion of the last ascent but one of the celebrated and lucky aeronaut, M. Godard, he took with him, as his *compagnon de voyage*, a wealthy private gentleman, who paid 1000*fr.* for the privilege of sharing in the perils of the expedition. The weather could not have been more propitious and the balloon shot up rapidly to a considerable altitude. 'What effect does that produce upon you?' asked Mr. Godard of his companion. 'Nothing,' said the latter laconically. 'My compliments to you,' said M. Godard. 'You are the first whom I have ever seen arrive at such an altitude without betraying some emotion.' 'Keep on mounting,' said the traveller, with a gravity supreme. M. Godard threw over some ballast, and the balloon ascended some 500 feet higher. 'And now,' added M. Godard, 'does your heart beat?' 'Nothing yet,' replied his companion, with an air which approached closely to impatience. 'The devil!' exclaimed M. Godard; 'you have really, my dear sir, the most perfect qualification to be an aeronaut.' The balloon still ascended; when 1000 feet higher M. Godard interrogated a third time his companion—'And now?' 'Nothing, nothing; not the shadow of fear whatever!' answered the traveller, with a tone positively discontented, and like a man who had experienced a profound deception. 'Goodness me! so much the worse, then,' said the aeronaut, smiling; 'but I must renounce all hope of making you afraid. The balloon is high enough. We are going to descend.' 'To descend?' 'Certainly; there would be danger in mounting higher.' 'That does not make the slightest difference to me; I do not choose to descend.' 'You what?' asked M. Godard. 'I say I wish to ascend higher; keep on mounting. I have given 1000 francs in order to experience some emotion; I must do so, and I will not descend before I have felt some emotion.' M. Godard commenced to laugh; he believed at once that it was all a joke. 'Will you ascend once more?' demanded the traveller, seizing him by the throat and shaking him with violence; 'when shall I feel some emotion?' M. Godard relates that at this moment he felt himself lost. A sudden and dreadful revelation broke upon him in regarding the strangely dilated eyes of his *compagnon de voyage*; he had to do with a madman!

To try to make a madman listen to reason! To ask for help amidst the clouds! If even the unfortunate aeronaut had had any defensive weapon he could, after all, have been capable of defending himself; but it is not usual for people to furnish themselves with pistols for a voyage in a balloon,

and certainly one would not dream of meeting with a war-like encounter in the stars. The earth was 5000 feet beneath—most horrible depth; and the least movement of the now furious madman might cause the car to capsize. M. Godard, with the presence of mind acquired by him in so many of his daring aerial expeditions, made all these reflections in the space of a second. 'Ah! ah! you are mocking me my fine fellow,' continued the madman, without loosening his grip. 'Ah! you think to rob me of 1000*fr.*, as well as my emotion. Very well, be quiet. It's my turn to laugh. It's you now who are going to cut a caper.' The madman was possessed of prodigious muscular force. M. Godard did not even attempt to defend himself. 'What do you wish from me?' asked he, with a calm tone and submissive air. 'Simply to amuse myself in seeing you turn a summersault,' answered the madman, with a ferocious smile. 'But first' (the madman appeared to be thinking himself) 'I have my idea. I wish to see if I can't find some emotion upon this. I must put myself astride on the semicircle.' The madman indicated with his finger the upper part of the balloon. Just in speaking he commenced to climb the cords which held the car attached to the balloon. M. Godard who had not before trembled for himself, was forced to do so now for the madman. 'But, miserable man, you are going to kill yourself; you will be seized with vertigo.' 'No remarks,' hissed the madman, seizing him again by the collar, 'or I will at once pitch you into the abyss.' 'At least,' observed M. Godard, 'allow me to put this cord round your body so that you may remain attached to the balloon.'

'Be it so,' said the madman who appeared to comprehend the utility of the precaution. This done, furnished with his cord of safety, the madman commenced to climb among the ropes with the agility of a squirrel. He reached the balloon, and placed himself astride the semicircle as he had said. Once there, he rent the air with a shout of triumph and drew his knife from his pocket. 'What are you going to do?' asked M. Godard, who feared that he might have the idea of ripping open the balloon. 'To make myself comfortable forthwith.' Uttering these words the madman cut slowly the cord of safety which M. Godard had attached to this body. With a single puff of wind to shake the balloon, the miserable creature must roll over into the abyss! M. Godard shut his eyes, in order not to see. The madman claps his hands; he cannot contain himself with delight. He spurs the balloon with his heel, as if on horseback, to guide its flight. 'And now,' yelled forth the madman, brandishing his knife, 'we are going to laugh. Ah! however, you thought to make me descend! Very well. It is you who are going to tumble down in a moment, and quicker than that!' M. Godard had not time to make a movement or put in a single word. Before he was able to divine the infernal intention of the madman, the latter, still astride of the semicircle, had cut—oh, horror!—four of the cordages which suspended the car to the balloon! The car inclines horribly—it only holds by two. I was going to say by one cord, so slight do they appear! It would have been all over with M. Godard if he had not grasped desperately at the two remaining. The knife of the madman approaches the last cord—yet a moment and all will be over! 'No, no pardon,' vociferated the madman. 'I do not ask for pardon, on the contrary. What is it you wish, then?' said the madman astonished. 'At this moment, now,' continued the aeronaut, hurriedly, 'we are at a height of 5000 feet!—Stop,' said the madman, that will be charming, to tumble down from such a height!—'It is still too low,' added M. Godard. 'How so?' asked the madman, stupefied. 'Yes!' said M. Godard, 'my experience as an aeronaut has taught me that death is not certain to ensue from a fall from this elevation. Tumble for tumble, I much prefer to fall from such a height as to be killed outright, rather than to risk being lamed—have the charity to precipitate me from a height of 9000 feet only.' 'Ah! that'll do!' said the madman, whom the mention of a more horrible fall charmed amazingly. M. Godard follows heroically his purpose and throws over an enormous quantity of ballast. The balloon makes a powerful bound, and mounts 500 feet in a few seconds. Only—and whilst the madman surveys this operation with a menacing air—the aeronaut thinks to accomplish another, in a sense quite contrary. The quick eye of M. Godard had remarked that amongst the cords spared by the madman figures the one leading to the valve. His plan is taken. He draws this cord, it opens the valve fixed in the upper part of the balloon for the purpose of allowing an excess of the hydrogen gas to escape, and the result which he hoped for was not long in making itself apparent. Little by little the madman became drowsy, asphyxiated, and insensible by the vapours of the gas which surrounded him. The madman being

sufficiently asphyxiated for his purpose, M. Godard allows the balloon to descend slowly to the earth. The drama is finished. Arrived on *terra firma*, M. Godard, not bearing any hatred to the author of his perilous voyage, hastened to restore him to animation, and had him conveyed, hands and feet bound to the neighbouring station.—*Courier de l'Europe.*

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON, March 21.

Discussion of Bill to withhold College grant postponed until after Thursday, on which day despatches relative to disallowance of last year stand the order of the day. At two o'clock His Excellency came down and gave assent to the Revenue Bill and some other Bills.

Mr. End's Bill to entitle aliens to same privileges as British subjects, was committed and very fully discussed.

Messrs. End, Watters, Lewis and others supported the Bill, while Messrs. Johnson, Wilmut, Smith, &c., opposed it as unnecessary and impolitic, dwelling particularly upon the restrictive measures on the same subject adopted by the United States.

Provincial Secretary agreed with the principle of the Bill, but moved an amendment which he considered necessary, intended to prevent buying and locking up large blocks of land by aliens.

Mr. Hanington would go for bill with amendment if a provision was appended making provision of Bill available only by subjects of such foreign States as shall by Legislative enactments affirm same privileges for natives of this Province.

On question, amendment was lost—16 to 14. Original section lost—15 to 19, and Bill postponed 6 months 19 to 15.

Mr. Wilmut rose and said—in referring to the statement of the Attorney General on Saturday and Mr. Inches' letter that he had not visited the polls on the day of the election; that he had never believed, Mr. Inches could be coerced. He never attempted to coerce any one, but if Mr. Inches voted under coercion then he (Mr. W.) could only conclude that his letter of Saturday had been written under direct coercion of the Attorney General. He intimated that the Attorney General had vented his spite against the Clerks.

Hon. Attorney General said that when he made the statement on Saturday morning he felt he was not at liberty to mention the name of his informant. After dinner he went into the Crown Land Office and found Mr. Wilmut and Mr. Inches engaged on a controversy on the subject. Mr. Inches turned to him (Attorney General) and said 'I have thought of writing you a note.' He (A. G.) said he wished he would, and the note he read was the consequence. Some conversation as to the course which the Clerks should pursue took place, and House adjourned at six o'clock.

March 22.
Attorney General introduced a Bill to exempt all Clergymen in receipt of salaries less than £300 per annum, from taxation. Mr. Tibbits gave notice for Address for a Railway delegation to Canada during recess.

Bill to repeal Insolvent Debtor's Bill was again committed. Long and animated discussion ensued, during which the principles and operations of the Insolvent Law received a most searching investigation.

Wilmut, Steadman and others urged the necessity of a Law affording relief to unfortunate debtors, and thought that with certain amendments existing Law would answer.

Chandler said he was prepared with a Bill to make amendments such as desired to present Law.

Tilley, Cudlip, Speaker, Smith and others supported the Bill before the House, arguing that operations of present Law were vicious, and that it had been in operation long enough to afford relief to all who desired, and really deserving sufferers by late panic.

Several amendments having been put and lost the Bill to repeal passed.

Yeas—Johnson, Tilley, Smith, Connell, Kerr, Williston, Lewis, McLellan, Lawrence, McPhelin, McAdam, W. E. Perley, Desbrisay, Ferris, Scovill, Vail, Hannington, McLeod, Wright, Cudlip, [C. Perley, Gilbert—22.

Nays—Fisher, Watters, Brown, Road, Mitchell, Steadman, Bilsford, Allen, Tapley, McIntosh, Wilmut, Gilmour, Chandler—13.

Agreed to without amendment, Bill to extend jurisdiction of Police Magistrate to Carleton. Bill to provide for support of lunatics in Provincial Asylum, making debt due for board &c., Crown debts, and to be

sued for as such, when property is more than sufficient for support of lunatic's family.—Bill to extend jurisdiction of City Court of St. John. Bill to divide Parish of Brighton.

House adjourned at 5.40.

March 23.
Mr. Williston introduced a rider to the bill passed yesterday, Repealing the Insolvent Law—which passed. This provides retrospectively that nothing in the Law repealed should affect or impair *bona fide* mortgages.

Mr. Cudlip introduced a Bill relating to Co-Partnerships. A Bill to amend the Highway Act, so far as relates to Portland, was committed and postponed to next Session.

Mr. Cudlip's bill to restrict the pay of Members to £40 had a short discussion and progress was reported.

Mr. Mitchell's bill to facilitate the obtaining of Timber License, occupied discussion most of the afternoon, but was disposed of by a month's postponement—22 to 17.

Mr. Steadman read a Resolution which he intended to move to-morrow respecting College despatches—it affirms that His Excellency's despatch to the Colonial Secretary of 16th July relating to College Bill—passed last winter—contains objections at variance with the rights of Legislature and interests of the people, and calculated to create unfavorable impressions on the minds of Her Majesty's Ministers, as to justice of the bill.

Responsibility of the Executive for His Excellency's opinion was enunciated in the despatches, and that this despatch referred to is a reflection upon the Legislature, &c., inconsistent with the true principles of Responsible Government. House adjourned 54.

Discovery of Mysterious Vaults in Ohio. JACKSON, O., Feb. 21, 1859.

Our village is full of wonder and excitement. Martin Marker, J. W. Hughes, and Washington Long, in digging a grave in the cemetery near this village, about ten o'clock this morning, came to a large, flat stone about four feet below the surface, which stopped their further progress until they procured assistance and removed the stone from its resting place of ages, when it was found to have closed the entrance to a subterranean vault.

All efforts thus far (3 P. M.) to enter with a light have proved unsuccessful on account of the foul air with which it is filled. By means of a rake, human bones of gigantic size have been raised, and a small chain of silver, with coins attached to each end.

The coins, though much defaced by time, have the appearance of those in use among the Romans in the days of Cicero Africanus, though there were evident traces of hieroglyphic devices that cannot be deciphered.

The men at the cemetery have by means of burning straw, made light in the vault, and though none have the courage to go further than the entrance, it has been discovered that there is, immediately to the west of the opening, a chamber of about ten feet square, with steps quite dilapidated, down its eastern side. Three other chambers branch out of this; one to the north, one to the west, and the other to the south.

We are all curious of course to know when and by whom these vaults were made and filled. Rev. Mr. Hunter, and Mr. Armstrong and Dr. Knouff have examined them as well as they could without going into them, also the bones raked out, and the chain and coins, and all give it as their opinion that these vaults were made by the same people who built the mounds in the southern part of the state.

These questions present themselves to every one. Who made these vaults and filled them? Was our country once the home of giants? GEORGE DAVENPORT.

P. S.—Four and a half P. M., W. Long, after the straw had burnt in the first vault for some time ventured down to make an examination, but the atmosphere was so impure that he could remain therein but a few minutes, though long enough to discover that the wall of the vaults were substantially built of smooth, well shaped stones, and that there were large numbers of bones in them. Persons will arrive here from Sidney and Greenville to-morrow, and every exertion will be made for as thorough an examination of this 'house of the dead' as soon as possible.

Simple Mode of Ascertaining Interest. The Detroit Advertiser gives a new method of computing interest on any number of dollars, at six per cent., which appears simple:

'Separate the right hand figures by a point, and the figure on the left hand of this separating point will be interest in cents for six days—the figure on the right of the point decimals of a cent. Multiply the whole amount by five to find the interest for thirty days, and this sum by two for sixty days,

three for ninety days, etc. For any number of days less than six, take the fractional part of the interest for six. Care must be taken to separate the right hand figures of the dollars, whether there be cents or mills in the given sum or not.'

This is all very well, but a simple and shorter way, remarks the Philadelphia Ledger, is to multiply any given number of dollars by the number of days of interest desired, separating the right hand figure, and dividing by six; the result is the true interest of such for such number of days at six per cent. This rule is simple and so true, according to all business usage, that every banker, broker, merchant, and clerk should post it up for reference and use. There being no such thing as a fraction in it, there is scarcely any liability to error or mistake.

By no other arithmetical process can the desired information be obtained with so few figures.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, March 18th.—The Bremen steamer Weser, from Cork 6th inst., has arrived with Liverpool advices of the evening of the 5th.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Parliamentary proceedings are uninteresting. An important movement had taken place among the leaders of the Liberal party, Lords Russell and Palmerston having coalesced against the Government Reform Bill. Lord Lennox, of the Lords Treasury had resigned, and was succeeded by Peter Blackburn.

The war question remains unaltered in aspect. There are rumours in Paris that Austria had made counter-proposals to Lord Cowley, in which it is supported by Prussia. The French Government organs are getting more belligerent, but warlike preparations at Marsailles are somewhat relaxed.

The Bourse continued sensitive and fluctuating. The Constitutionnel had announced positively the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, but the Monitor pronounces the statement premature.

From Austria it is announced that the Emperor had become determined warlike and embittered against France. The Vienna journals are also more warlike in tone. Military preparations were continued in Italy.

Lord Cowley would leave Vienna on the 5th.

The Paris correspondent of the London journals writes as if war was certain.

A Marsailles despatch says that Russia has 60,000 troops on the Pruth, and has augmented her army in Georgia.

SARDINIA.—Austrian troops at Pirenza are increasing daily; 12,000 had been placed on a war footing since the 1st of March.

AUSTRIA.—The Cabinet at Vienna have agreed to maintain 150,000 men in Lombardy, and will erect fortifications in all directions. The lower classes of Vienna are becoming excellently favorable to war. The Government is said to have contracted with the Lombardo-Venetian railway for the transport of 75,000 men during the march. It is said that Austria will grant foreign vessels the privilege of navigating the Danube.

MARKETS.—Consols 95½. Breadstuffs dull and unchanged.

A Noble Little Boy.

One day last week, as we learn from the Chicopee Journal, a party of young skaters went from that village to Springfield on the Connecticut, several of the boys drawing after them hand sleds on which were little girls. Charles Adams, a son of a widowed lady, drew Emma Adams, daughter of Mr. Sylvanus Adams, agent of the Dwight Mills.

On returning in the evening young Charles skated into an open place in the river, drawing his precious freight after him. Fortunately he could swim, and with great presence of mind he seized hold of the cloak of Emma and kept her from sinking, although she was under water until others of the party came to the rescue. The boys formed themselves into a chain of arms and legs, by lying down upon the ice, and Charles seized hold of the boots of the nearest one and was drawn out together with Emma. The little girl was much chilled and nearly insensible, but soon revived on being taken to the toll house seat by Charles and Emma were each eleven years of age, and when their companions came to the rescue, the lad with a nobleness deserving the highest praise called out to them to save Emma first! The little girl had the presence of mind to keep her lips closed while under water, having heard her mother say that persons must not open their mouths when placed in that condition. It was a thrilling experience in juvenile life, and withal a most remarkable escape.—[State of Maine, 21st inst.]

A wag says it is folly to expect a girl to love a man whom everybody speaks well of. Get up a persecution, and her affections will cling so fast that a dozen guardians can't begin to remove them.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON, March 24.
A variety of matter occupied attention of House during forenoon Session.

At 2 o'clock College despatches, Mr. Lellan in the Chair.

Steadman opened with an elaborate speech, quoting largely from authorities upon the constitutional principle involved. He assumed that the Executive knew the terms of his Excellency's despatch and should therefore be held responsible. The despatch was adverse to the interests of people and right of Legislature and Executive should have resigned. He moved his Resolution, and Mr. Adams seconded.

Attorney General followed. The proposition of Steadman he declared a great fallacy. It was not established here, in Canada or Nova Scotia that Executive should be aware of terms of all despatches from the Governor—that principle should be embraced in our Constitution. He defended Governor, who had followed the only constitutional course pointed out to him, and contended there was no principle involved on which to appeal, to the country, and declared this the first time in which a Governor had been reflected on by Resolution of House. He concluded by moving an amendment to Resolution affirming that the Executive should see all despatches transmitted by his Excellency relating to any laws enacted and that Executive should use all constitutional means to obtain that right.

End seconded. Progress then reported. Agricultural Bill introduced by Attorney General.

Medical Bill now 5. 40 for the fifth time before the House in Committee.

March 25.
The Medical Bill passed last night, with amendments. The Bill to relieve Clergymen from taxation passed 17 to 8. The Report of the Fishery Committee was submitted. The Bill relating to absent, absconding and concealed debtors was agreed to. Progress made in the interest and usury Bill.

At 2 P. M. the debate on the College matter was resumed. Botsford spoke for two hours. He quoted extensively from the political primer to prove that honorable members of the Government were not consistent in their acts now in connection with the College Bill, and despatches with the views entertained and expressed by them in 1854. He sought to relieve the Governor of all individual responsibility, and the resolution of Steadman from reflecting on His Excellency, and charged the Government with dereliction of duty in not having in the despatch made the Colonial Secretary fully aware of the action of the Legislature last winter in passing the College Bill by so large a majority; and in not having met the representatives sent home against the allowance of the Bill, by a remonstrance.

McAdam said he had seconded the resolution merely to get it before the House. He would vote for the amendment.

The Provincial Secretary stated that the despatch was written by His Excellency, and the Council did not see it, and Botsford knew it; therefore Botsford's reflection of the failure in duty affected the Governor; as soon as the Executive became aware that representations were to be sent home, they asked of His Excellency to see them. The request was refused, and the Council felt assured as their note was to go home, that the Colonial Secretary would not allow the representations to affect prejudicially the Bill without first informing them.

The result had proved the opinion correct and the Council had obtained the promise that in future all such representations relating to the Act of the Legislature should be submitted to them.

Williston followed in favor of the resolution arguing constitutional points. Progress was reported. Adjourned at 5.40.

March 26.
Agreed to in Committee—Bill relating to Law Library, by which Attorneys are required to pay 15s. annually, and thus become entitled to privileges of Library. Also, bill relating to trespasses.

Progress made in McPhelin's Judges' Qualification Bill.

Government bill to amend Agricultural Act passed without amendment or division. McPhelin asked Provincial Secretary if it was intended to take up consideration of Head Quarter's Commissioners' Report.

Secretary said he could not say just then.

College discussion resumed. Gilmour, McMillan and End spoke in favor of amendment. McPhelin in support of resolution. No new points raised; discussion turned on constitutional principles advanced to by former speakers. Progress reported at 4.50.

Bill to establish boundary line between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia agreed to.

Adjourned at 5.5.

IMPOSTER.—We have been requested to state that there is now going about the city an imposter, who assumes different names and various characters but generally the name of Kelly, and the character of a Catholic Priest, in which character he has, we understand, duped some persons and got money from them. To others he represents himself as a clerk in a great commercial house in Canada, &c. He has been through Gloucester, Miramichi, and other places on the North Shore, practicing similar deceptions. He is described as about 25 or 26

years of age, having sandy hair, without whiskers dressed in a cap, brown paletot, &c. He visited the Railway works outside the city, and cheated some of the poor navvies out of considerable sums. The first person whom he attempts to deceive, should instantly hand him over to the police. As may be expected, he is a drunken, and in every respect a worthless character.—Freeman.

The above mentioned individual was yesterday brought before the Police Magistrate for examination, and afterwards remanded to jail for a week, in order to ascertain whether he is insane or not. If in his right mind he will be tried for his offences.

Captain Kirby, of the brig "Frances Jane," from Mayaguez, and Captain Staples of the schooner "Molawik," from Ponce, P. R., report that a Spanish bark from the coast of Africa, with 850 negroes on board, while attempting to effect a landing had gone ashore about the 6th ult., on a reef on the east end of the island, and went to pieces, and it was reported that the Captain of the bark, had committed suicide. The authorities immediately despatched a government steamer to her, but she had not returned at the time of the departure of the above vessels.—Baltimore Ex., 1th.

UNITED STATES.

Railway Progress in the West.
The Railroad Record, speaking of the progress made in railway building in the West the last six years, gives the following statistics and comparisons:

The Record was commenced in March, 1853, and from July, 1852, to July, 1858, was six years, in which period we have the means of making the contrast. In the course of 1852 is given the number of miles of completed railroad reported by Mr. Andrews to the government. For 1858 we give our own list.

1852.	1858.
In Ohio 1154 miles.	2870 miles.
In Indiana 753 1/2 "	1792 "
In Illinois 206 "	2718 "
In Michigan 427 "	803 "
In Wisconsin 50 "	776 "
In Iowa 50 "	436 "

2678 1/2 "	9325 "
Made in six years	6646 1/2 "
In each year	1100 "

The average cost has been \$35,000 per mile, and consequently about thirty-eight millions of dollars per annum has been expended in the construction, or sufficient to employ, at the average of wages, one hundred thousand able-bodied men. This expenditure has reduced, by one-half the cost of transportation, and given a positive value in market of every bushel of grain on the remotest farm. The effect of this is seen in the increased value of improved farms in the producing States. Take the State of Ohio for example.

The valuation of property in Ohio stands thus at different periods.—

In 1852	\$507,581,911
In 1858	860,000,000
Increase	352,418,089

This is an annual increase of \$58,000,000 per annum.

The expenditures on railroads have been \$10,000,000 per annum; so that the improved value of State property has been six times greater than the whole amount expended on railroads.

The increased value of property in the north-western States in the last six years has been about one thousand millions, while the expenditures on railroads in that time has been two hundred millions.

Railroad Accidents.

Albany, March 20.—A terrible Railroad accident happened yesterday between Flamboro and Dundas. The storm had washed away a bank, and the engine ran into the chasm nearly twenty feet deep with a portion of the train. The locomotive, baggage car, and two passenger cars went in. The scene represented as more horrible than that at Des Jardines Bridge. A terrible storm was prevailing, and the water washing from the mountain, there was great difficulty in securing the wounded or extricating the dead. The cars were a perfect mass of wreck, and the locomotive was buried in the soil. The night freight train passed over the spot in safety half an hour previous to the accident.

The baggage car fell above and on the locomotive; the first passenger car ran aslant, and the third passenger car slid under and upturned the end of the first, and the third running into this had the corner carried in.

Detroit, March 19.—The Express train on the Great Western Railroad ran off the track near Hamilton last night, demolishing the cars, and killing four or five persons, including the engineer, and wounding several others. But few particulars have as yet been learned.

Philadelphia, March 19.—The track of the Camden and Amboy road, near Florence, is washed away. The passengers by the 2 o'clock train from New York, returned to Trenton, and arrived here this evening. The travel of the Camden and Amboy road will be suspended for a day or two in consequence of the injury to the track.

Clinton, (Pa.) March 19.—This morning the freight engine Meteor on the Baltimore Railroad exploded, killing the engineer Mr. Hall, a native of Littleton, Mass., and the fireman. Four or five cars were slightly damaged.

FRESHET ON THE PENOBSCOTT.—Bangor, March 20, 8 P. M.—The freshet on the Pen-

obscott has reached its highest point to-day, as it is supposed; the cold turn of the week, after having checked the melting of the snow. The ice below Oldtown came down yesterday, and to-day forming an immense jam of about two miles in length, which is now opposite this city. It moved down at 11 o'clock to-day, the head of it stopping at Steamboat Wharf. The water then rose five or six feet in fifteen minutes, flowing two feet over the wharves. It then fell four feet in the course of the afternoon, but another and higher flood is feared to-night for which the merchants are preparing by moving their goods. Should there be a rise of 8 or 10 feet the telegraph office would be disabled; but this is not probable.

11 P. M.—Water has fallen 2 or 3 feet since 3 o'clock this P. M., but the jam has not come down, except that will start at high-water. About 12 o'clock, then, there will be a flood if at all.

12 o'clock.—Water has risen about a foot within the last 15 minutes.

The Fearful Accident at St. Mary's Church at Oswego.

Last Wednesday evening (as already briefly noted by the telegraph, St. Mary's Church of the order of the Redemptionists, at Oswego, was thrown for some interesting religious exercises, when at about a quarter after seven o'clock that part of the flooring next to the sanctuary and about 15 feet square, gave way, caused by the breaking of the cross-beam, and precipitated all within the space in a confused mass together. But there was no one hurt here. The floor gradually sank, and was upborne by the furnace and some boxes underneath; and were it not, there could be no one seriously injured as in any case the fall could not have been more than 6 or 8 feet.

The Oswego Palladium says:—"The scene that ensued is beyond the power of language to describe. The groans, shrieks, prayers and supplications, of the mass of human beings thus thrown in a confused heap in the chasms below, as well as the horror-stricken mass beside, in the other part of house, was awful beyond description. Those who were uppermost in the precipitated mass struggled to escape by climbing up and over each other, trampling under foot those beneath. A universal panic seized the whole of the assembly instantly. A terrific rush was made by those on that part of the floor not fallen, to escape from the house, amid the shrieks and groans of those being trampled under foot. News of the calamity rapidly spread, and thousands of people speedily assembled at the scene of disaster and hundreds were eagerly and anxiously enquiring and looking for their friends, relatives, children, wives, husbands, sisters, brothers etc., and the general gloom pervaded the melancholy disaster reached. As soon as possible relief was afforded. Many women were taken out of the church insensible some with broken limbs and otherwise injured. How many were actually dead or died subsequently, or how many were seriously injured, it is impossible to learn as numbers were carried home by friends and acquaintances. One man Lawrence Murray, was taken out dead; also, Mrs. Mary Carlin Mrs. Bridget Langdon, and Mrs. Margaret Hennessy.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, MARCH 30, 1859.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—A discussion took place in the Council on the 17th inst. on the Revenue Bill, during which the hon. Mr. Botsford took occasion to animadvert upon the Railway policy of the Government, and stated that "with respect to the works now in progress, all the government had, required in the first instance was a duty of 2 1/2 per cent upon our importations, in order to meet the interest on the expenditures; but now they come with a demand of 2 1/2 more, and the prospect was that if they continued much longer in power, 2 1/2 in addition would be called for. The government had, he said, induced the country to believe that the (Shediac) Railroad could be constructed for £5,000 per mile, and it was on that estimate that their honors had assented to its construction; but now it appears that the cost would at least be £7,500 per mile, with every indication of its being considerably more."

The hon. Mr. Wark contended that the Railroad as it is made, is the cheapest on the continent of America. After some further observations, the Hon. Capt. Robinson rose and denied that the Government railway was built as cheaply as the New Brunswick & Canada Line. We are indebted to the "Fredericton Reporter" for the following extract of his speech:—

Hon. Capt. Robinson most contradicted the assertion that the government Railroad was built as cheaply as that with which himself was connected. It might be as cheap as others—and he believed it was—but while he (Capt. R.) would maintain that the construction of the St. Andrews line was far cheaper, he would also maintain beyond any dispute that it was not inferior. (Here the hon. gentleman complained that he was always misrepresented by the Reporter.) He did not

oppose the whole bill before their honors, but he complained that it was unjust to charge 1 per cent upon iron used by the company which was constructing an excellent road at the low rate of £1,500 per mile, while the Government Railroad iron came in duty free. (Here the Reporter found it impossible to follow the hon. member's rapid enunciation, but understood him to say that about nine months ago the company paid 1 per cent upon bar iron, but that after its being repurposed to the Provincial Secretary by the manager, the wrong was abated.) It was impossible for the Government to build Railroads without their costing more than one third over those of a similar grade, built by a company; and he again commented on the iron tariff, which bore hard on the company, which they had imported largely from Nova Scotia. He again maintained that the road in course of construction by the company, was equal to the very best of the Government line, and that any line in the province, under the careful supervision of a company might be constructed at the rate of £5,000 per mile. The additional impost upon wines he also thought to be bad policy, as it would only lead to smuggling, and the manufacture of inferior articles.

The Legislative Session is fast drawing towards a close. Previous to its opening, many supposed that their collective wisdom, would not remain together at longest more than four or five weeks—others again prognosticated that the Government would be defeated or resign—miserable prophecies, in no instance has their visions proved correct.—It is an easy matter to designate politicians, whether in the government or opposition, as incompetent and worthless, but it is difficult to form a government possessing the entire confidence of the people or a large majority of them, constituted as men are. The interests of a country possessing a free government are better served, where there is a strong opposition, as it is a check upon the acts of those in power, who generally require watching.

That the Legislature will close in a few days, may be gathered from the fact of the Members being so anxious to bring their motions before the House, and the brevity of their speeches. The Revenue Bill passed.—The General Appropriations, the Great Road Bill and some others of less importance, the Insolvent Debtor's Act has been repealed, and the Railway investigation Committee are pursuing their labors without any prospect of their being able to report this Spring. Mr. Tibbitts resolution, we fear will receive the go-by, as well as other measures. The debate on the College despatches we hope will result in—smoke. It is impossible that all the measures before the House can receive that attention which they merit, and the House will be prorogued, in the usual hurry.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.—Leonard Scott & Co., New York.

The February number of this Review has been received from the American publishers. The contents are:—

1. The Algerian Literature of France.
2. Carlyle's "Frederick the Great."
3. Fiji and the Fijians.
4. The Philosophy of Language.
5. Sir Thomas More and the Reformation.
6. Internationalism and the Limits of Religious Thought.
7. De La Rive's Electricity in Theory and Practice.
8. Scottish Home Missions.
9. Reform.
10. Recent Publications.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston. The April number of this United States "Magazine," if we may so term it; is before us, and fully sustains its high literary standing. The contents are:—Agrarianism—Balls and Bears—Prayer for Life—Olds and Ends from the Old World.—The Sniffs—Palfrey's and Arnold's Histories—Drifting—Roba di Roma—A letter to a Dyspeptic—The Utah Expedition—Our Skater Bell—The Professor at the Breakfast-Table—The Minister's Wooing—Reviews and Literary Notices.

If the enterprising publishers are not extensively patronized, it will not be for any lack of power and ability on the part of their contributors. Such a Magazine must be appreciated.

Stubs' Patent Combination Ventilator.

This recently invented apparatus has been in use in the Police Office in this city for some time past, and has been the means of rendering apartments there, which were previously very impure and unwholesome, perfectly salubrious and healthy, even when they are crowded to excess. The adoption of this Ventilator in the House of Assembly and in four committee rooms in connection therewith has proved highly satisfactory, and the same beneficial result have followed the use of it in the Railway office and Courier office. We can therefore recommend the invention to the patronage of the public.—Courier.

ANOTHER STEAMER.—Another of the Canadian Atlantic Steamers was announced to leave Portland for St. John, on Saturday to take in a cargo of deals—so that by the time this announcement meets the eye of the reader (on Monday morning) the steamer will probably be lying at the North Market Wharf.

It is our painful duty this morning briefly to announce the sudden demise of W. C. McStay, Esq., M. D., J. P., on Monday night last, aged 62 years. The deceased was an old inhabitant of this Town, of extensive practice, and highly respected by the community in which he resided for upwards of 40 years. As a Physician he was generally beloved by his patients, and as a Magistrate he dispensed equal justice to all.

In common with the Inhabitants of the Town and County, we deeply sympathize with his afflicted family in their bereavement.

From returns laid before the House on motion of Mr. McClellan, it is found that the publication of the new Map of this Province, though not on a larger scale than that issued by the Board of Works, has already cost the enormous sum of £1563, and an additional sum has been claimed by the compiler for his labor, which, however, has not been allowed. This sum does not include the copies for general use—in fact from the correspondence now produced, it appears that the aggregate cost of say 2000 copies will not be probably less than £2,500, or *Ten Thousand Dollars!* of the public money. In addition to the above modest charges, the compiler claims, as a matter of justice to himself, all copy-right privileges, and has further suggested that the plans and sketches belonging rightfully to him—probably as an additional reward for his patriotism and ill paid labors! The Map, though small, seems to have been carefully prepared, but if this apparently exorbitant charge has risen from any mismanagement, it is to be hoped that an investigation may show clearly upon whom rests the responsibility.—Cr. Visitor.

STORM.—On Friday night, a heavy south east storm was experienced, which caused a foundation of a considerable portion of the Marsh, overflowing the life of Railway, and flooding the buildings. From Hammond River we learn that the temporary bridge erected by Mr. Crosby, the Railway Contractor, was swept away, and that his loss in tools and materials will amount to about £1000. If so severe a storm had occurred a little later, when the ice was about starting, and the rivers and brooks swollen by the melting snow, the loss must have been very great. As it is, no doubt considerable damage has been caused in various sections. A man named James, Mc Gill was found dead in a brook near the residence of R. Jardine, Esq., on Sunday morning. He is said to have been an industrious person, and had been employed in the Foundry of Messrs. Harris & Allan. He leaves a wife and a family.—Nkr.

Canadian Crown Land.

In Lower Canada there are now over 5,000,000 acres of Crown Lands saleable.—During the year 1858 nearly 50,000 acres were sold for \$22,249; something less than an average of half a dollar an acre. In Upper Canada, the sales of Crown Lands reached 121,603 acres, the purchase money amounting to \$138,698. Of the Clergy Reserves there remain in Lower Canada 482,464 acres, and in Upper Canada 337,195.—Of this description of lands there were sold during the year 4,116 acres in Lower Canada, and 25,812 in Upper Canada. Of the million of acres set apart in Upper Canada some years ago for common schools, only about 25,000 acres remain unsold. The sum of \$517,837 has been realized on account of those sold. The money has been funded, and is quite a relief to the pressure of school taxation.

DEUTCHMAN'S DESCRIPTION OF A RAINY NIGHT.—"Vell, last night vash de vorst ash never vash. I thought to go down de hill to mine house, but no sooner did I vash, den de faster I stand still; for de darkness was so tick dat I coot not stir in mine boots, and de rain, dander, and blitzen, in more than tree minit mine skin vash vet too to mine close. But after von leetle vile it stopped quietit to rain something; so I keep feeling mine self all de vash long, and ven I comes to mine own house to vash in, vat you tink? It belong to somebody else."

ORDINATION.—We learn from the Church Witness that the Rev. Mr. Pollard, of St. Stephen was admitted to the order of Priest, in the Cathedral, Fredericton, on Sunday last, and Rev. W. Schofield, lately of the Congregational Church, to the order of Deacon. The latter gentleman is to take the place of the Rev. J. W. Disbrow, at Loch Lomond, who is about to remove from the Province.

SMALL POX IN WESTMINSTER.—This dangerous disease is making serious havoc among the French and Indians near Shediac. In one family of eleven, nine have died; in another of eight, six are reported dead; twenty deaths in the whole, besides many sick—four being Indians.—Colonial Presbyterian.

MORE DOCTORS.—On Tuesday last, 236 Doctors were made by the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. On Thursday, 155 more were graduated at the College of Pharmacy and the Medical University.

The steamer Queen, arrived here, yesterday, on lais, being her first trip this Captain. Mr. Wait the clerk, the steamer, were welcomed here, with whom they are favo

FATAL DUEL.—New York. A duel was fought at New O 12, between Emilio Higast, a the New Orleans Delta, and a cotton broker. The latter v

Died.

On the 28th inst., W. C. M. D. aged 62 years, leaving and numerous friends to lament The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock, P. M., at Milltown, Calais, on d Josephine, youngest daughter Burns, aged 4 years.

New Advertisements.

ANNUAL ALLOCATION (ENJOINED DURING THE POLICE OWN LIFE.)

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF

Founded 1832

2, Hanover Street, E

The share of Profit allocated to of the first series has now attained (or 7s. per £10 of their Annual P

ing them to the following suns:—

Age 30, | Age 40, | Age 50

£s 2 6 | £1011 10 | £14 7

The Annual Income of the Associ

To Intending Ass

Entrants before the approachi

visions of Profit, as of ONE YE

ING than later Entrants. Apply

R. H. ST

Agent for

Goods in

MARCH 24,

10 Bbls Clear, and Extra

80 do superfine and extra flour

12 do double extra do

9 Boxes saleratus

3 do W. L. Coffee 1 lb paper

2 do Tobacco

22 Chests London Congou Tea

4 do Souchong

1 Box Oolong

4 Bags Black Pepper

3 Hbds. Boiled and Raw Oil

15 Cwt London White Paint

2 Casks Whiting

15 Boxes Window Glass Assort

5 do Woodstock Pipes

3 do T. D's

Candles, Soap, Starch &c.

In Bon

12 Hbds. "Martell & Co

4 Qr Casks "Dark Brand

7 Hbds. "Best Pale G

6 Pipes

3 Qr Casks best old Port Wi

1 Hhd. "Old Sherry

2 Qr Casks "Old Sherry

2 Puncheons best Mal White

St. Andrews, March 28, 1859

HOUSE TO

TO Rent from 1st May

QUEEN STREET owned by the

Cornelius Connelly. Apply to

St. Andrews, March 29, 1859

PILOTING! PIL

The Pilot Boat "P

having been with

coastal trade, is

ted for the Pilot

will proceed at once to Sea for

The Subscribers wish to inform

Owners, that they are now in th

St. Andrews, March 29, 1859

AUCTION

ON Saturday the 23d April,

he sold on the premises,

Thos. Jones, Esq., situated in

Georgie, on the Western side of

and in the occupation of Mr. Ju

The property will be divided

Two, to point on Mary and tw

Streets.

The House and Out-buildings

can be seen, and information ob

Office, in St. George

St. Andrews, March 29, 1859.

In the matter of Constant W. J

D. Wilson, Insolvent Debtor

NOTICE is hereby given tha

tion of Constant W. Dim

Wilson, of Saint Andrews, in th

litate, Merchants and Co-partne

the style and form of Dimock

to me, pursuant to the directi

Assembly, 21st Victoria Chap.

Thursday the thirtieth day of

office of the Clerk of the Pea

County of Charlotte, at eleven o

noon, as the time and place for

Creditors of the said Constant

John D. Wilson, for the purpo

the terms of a compromise to l

under the said Act.

Dated the twenty-ninth day

1859.

Cle

nal issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available

