

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

E. VARIIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM. - C. C.

No. 64. PER ANN. IN ADVANCE

No. 15]

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY APRIL 11, 1860.

Vol 27

THE STANDARD.

Blackwood's Magazine.
The March number of "Blackwood" has been received from the enterprising American publishers, Leonard Scott & Co. of New York. The number before us is an excellent one—in fact it could not well be otherwise, when its corps of contributors is of such vast and varied ability, that it stands at the head of the Magazines of the world. The contents of the present number are:—

Lord Egin's Mission to China and Japan. Stephen's—part III. Norman Sinclair, part III. Nelson and Caracciolo. Botey Brown—a true story. A Word about Tom Jones. The Luck of Lady Medea—part III. The "Foreign Connection" of the House of Bull. Dies Irim. Volunteer Cavalry Movements. The Anglo-Gallican Budget.

We select the following passage from the autobiography of "Norman Sinclair" in the number before us, and commend it to the consideration of those interested:

"In a rising commercial country the acquisition of wealth is uniformly considered as the chief object of existence. In vain do preachers insist (though for the most part not very earnestly), that happiness does not depend upon the heaping up riches, or the multiplying of possessions, and appeal in corroboration of their doctrine to the inspired authority of Scripture. They are not met with a broad denial, but they are listened to with perfect indifference. The tendency of the present instinct, in the case of sons at least, is to place them as early as possible in situations where they must work hard and incessantly in order to lay the foundation of their future fortune; and as instinct is rarely strong in its general direction, I am not disposed to challenge on broad grounds, the wisdom of an arrangement which is almost universal. * * * They hurry their sons through the universities, send them for the most part to such classes only as are rudimentary; and then place them in the office or counting-house, where they are expected to abandon further pursuit, to forget by degrees the whole of their energies thereafter in the prosecution of their worldly calling. But assuredly, it is not the proper way to educate the middle classes, which, taken in the aggregate, must be considered as the most important division of the community. At school, the educational process is rather mechanical than voluntary. Few boys take kindly to Latin, Greek, or Mathematics; for this reason, they are kept painfully grubbing at roots, struggling with grammatical difficulties, and solving bitter problems, without any scope being given to the imagination, or any real interest being created in the subject of their studies. One principle of rote, emulation—the desire of being uppermost, or the disgrace of being lowest—stimulates them at that period of life. But as the intellect widens and expands, as the boy advances towards manhood, he begins violently to appreciate the charms and fascinations of learning. No longer tortured by rote, or perplexed by the intricacies of grammar, he can derive a deep enjoyment from the magnificent strains of Homer, or the placid majesty of Virgil. What formerly was a task becomes a source of sincere delight. He passes from masters of antiquity to those of modern thought, and is never weary of the contrast. The vast domain of science opens out before him, and he luxuriates in the thought of being able to wander over it at will. Yet it is precisely at this point that parental thrift too often interferes with the generous aspirations of youth. All at once it flashes upon Senex that Juvenis is in the fair way of becoming a scholar, and a man of letters, a result which Senex by no means contemplated when he sent Juvenis to school. Senex has not much faith in the power of books or of book-learning to advance a man in the world. He has never troubled himself much with books, but he has contrived to make his way notwithstanding. He is estimated on Change as good for twenty thousand pounds at the least; whereas many a fellow whom he remembers above him at school, has barely sold for his porridge. The best book in the world Senex is willing to allow, is the Bible which he opens once a week; but the next best is his ledger, which he studies every day, Sundays of course excepted, when he merely calculates profits when the sermon is unusually tiresome. Juvenis if he wishes to succeed, must do the same. There is a desk and three-legged stool provided for him, which he is expected to occupy from nine in the morning till eight at night, with a proper interval for meals. That is the true way

to make a fortune. But as Juvenis really seems to have a kind of turn for reading, Senex won't be hard upon him. After eight p. m. his time shall be at his own disposal. Let him read, then, from eight to eleven.

Alas, Senex! Has age so chilled your blood as to have obliterated all memory of the way in which your youthful evenings, after office hours, were spent? Was your own palate innocent of the flavor of ale and oysters, and did you never wash away the cobwebs of business with potations of a stronger kind? Respectable as you are now, were you always in bed by eleven?—No, Senex!—you dare not aver that upon your oath; nor shall I judge you harshly on account of your individual transgressions, for well I know that the bow cannot always be bent, nor the sociality of youth restrained. You are sorry for these things now, I doubt not—but can you fail to perceive that, if you shut up Juvenis in the counting-house precisely as you were shut up, the latter end of his day will be spent precisely as was yours? As you drank and dissipated with Willie Dalgleish forty years ago, so will he drink and dissipate this self-same evening with Charlie Dalgleish, who is the exact counterpart of his father. There is but one way to prevent that. Do not transform him all at once into a beast of burden. Encourage him to cultivate his mind—let him have reasonable time for study—thwart him not in his desire to educate himself to a higher point—so shall you most effectually keep him from the tavern and other haunts, wherein, as your own experience assures you, he is not likely to acquire any wholesome lessons of morality.

Legislative Proceedings.

FREDERICTON, March 31, 1860.

Mr. Mitchell's Lumber bill postponed three months.

Bill to provide for further protection of the Revenue; the object being to facilitate trade between the United States and Fredericton, agreed to.

Amendment to Medical Bill by Legislative Council that Homoeopaths shall not assume title of Doctor, agreed to, 18 to 10.

Currency Bill agreed to. It provides new silver coin be the same as Canadian—20, 10 and 5 cents pieces to be struck for N. B.—these to be legal tender to amount of 50s.—Copper or bronze cents to be struck to replace present copper coin.

The Swedish remains legal tender at 21s. 4d. or 84 2/3 cents. Eagle ten dollars.

Attorney General said that Council on behalf of Myers was before Committee investigating his claim, and suggested that Solicitor General be sent there on behalf of the House. Understanding came to that suggestion, he carried out.

Bill relating to Dockage, Wharfs and Cranes agreed to.

Bill to alter division line between Springfield and St. John's agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Brown the House went into committee upon a bill to extend the time for the completion of the Railway between St. Andrews and Woodstock. Mr. Cudlip was afraid that it was intended to give St. Stephens the go by, and would oppose the bill unless it was so amended as to carry out in good faith the former arrangement to construct a branch to St. Stephens.

Mr. Chandler supported the bill; he stated that circumstances had arisen to prevent the completion within the time specified, but Mr. Thompson had succeeded in raising money to resume the works, and now all they asked was that they might be allowed to remain in statu quo for one year. His hon. the Speaker was sorry that there had been so much haggling about that road; he thought that capitalists across the water had been misled, and lost confidence in consequence of the manner in which the company had managed their affairs; he wished hon. members to look at the bill, as he was afraid that it cut off some of the former intentions of the act; he seemed to take the same view as Mr. Cudlip. The Postmaster General warmly supported the bill, and hoped that no objections would be thrown in the way of granting an extension of time, and went on to show the exact position of affairs in connection with the construction of the road. Mr. Smith took objection to the bill; he took up the act, and on referring to the second section found that its provisions required that not only was the road from St. Andrews to Woodstock to be completed within the same time, and unless these terms were complied with all grants from the Government would be declared null and void; and he found that the bill now before the House asked for an extension of time to complete the road to Woodstock, no mention being made of the branches, and declared that he was suspicious about it. After Smith and Cudlip had pointed this matter out, it led to a general examination, and brought the Surveyor General to his feet, who made a lengthy speech, and showed that it was not

the intention to cut off the branches, and was willing to have it so amended as to make assurance doubly sure, and went at length into the financial prospects and present position of the company. The hon. Mr. Mitchell wanted to give the company every facility to carry out their works, but since he had heard the speech of the Surveyor General he wanted some more information upon the subject and went at length into Railway policy generally. Finally the bill was agreed to, the majority of members being of opinion that the bill as it now stands was sufficiently expressive.

Adjourned 4.50.

April 2d, 1860.

Progress reported on the bill relating to Grand Falls Railway Company; bill to give relief to Rev. James Brown Thornton, agreed to. The bill for the abolition of the property qualification of members for the Assembly, was postponed for three months without discussion, 17 to 6. Nays—End, Chandler, McClellan, Gillmor, Brown and Mitchell. The bill to incorporate the Wellington Mining Company agreed to.

Mr. McPhelim moved the committal of the Bill to abolish Judges' fees. Mr. Tilley moved for three months postponement; lost 9 to 12.

The House went into Committee, and after some discussion a motion was made to report progress without asking leave to sit again, carried, 15 to 13.

Doors were closed to settle an alleged aspersion of the Speaker's fairness by Mr. McPhelim.

The Bill relating to Buildings, offices and school reserves, agreed to.

Mr. Tapley presented the Report of the Railway Committee, signed by himself, and Messrs. McLeod, McAdam and Wright. It expresses general satisfaction with the management, but rather censures one or two cases of appraisal for land damages.

Mr. Lawrence presented the Report of the minority, signed by himself, and Messrs. Williston and McIntosh; it is long and reflects severely upon many instances of the management. A lengthy discussion as to going into Committee of the whole on them arose; it was decided to go into Committee to-morrow.

A warm debate for a few minutes took place between Messrs. McAdam, Lawrence and Smith; the former declaring that the minority report was mostly composed of reports and scraps from newspapers. It was agreed that both the reports and evidence be published.

April 3d.

At 10.30 Dr. Vail took the chair of the Committee of the Whole on the Railway Committee reports.

The majority and minority reports, and the evidence taken before the Committee were read, which occupied until 4 o'clock.

Mr. Tapley then spoke nearly an hour labouring to show the unfairness and injustice of the conclusions of the minority report and claiming that the other was based upon the evidence.

Mr. Lawrence followed and spoke till 6 o'clock when progress was reported.

Mr. Lawrence is to resume in the morning.

He took up and defended the conclusions of the minority report section by section.

Mr. Gillmor brought in a Bill relating to highways in St. Stephen.

Bill relating to the erection of a Break-water at St. John's agreed to.

Bill relating to the appointment of Police force in the City of Fredericton agreed to.

Adjourned at 6.15.

April 4th.

Bill to amend the law relating to the Registry of Deeds and Wills agreed to. Bill to continue the Act to provide for the repairing of highways in St. Stephen agreed to.

Bill of amendment to the law relating to bail agreed to.

The House again went into Committee of the whole on the Report of the Railway Committee. Mr. Lawrence continued his remarks of yesterday, concluding at 10 minutes to 1. He went through the remaining sections of the minority Report from 12 to 19; quoting largely from evidence and reports of the Railway Boards of 1858 and 1859 in support of the statements and opinions in the Report. The Speech being made up of so many details it is impossible to give the substance of it in Telegram.

Mr. Tilley then followed in a Speech of 2 1/2 hours, following Mr. Lawrence through the whole of the minority Report.

Mr. McAdam spoke next, mainly directing his remarks against the general political conduct of Mr. Lawrence.

Mr. Williston spoke about an hour in defence of the minority Report, and was followed by Mr. Mitchell.

House adjourned at 7 to meet at 9 to-morrow.

Murphy, who was shot in a house of ill-fame at Grand Falls was about 25 years old.

Many parents are in the habit of leaving their young children in the house, for hours, without any one to take care of them, and in numberless instances accidents have taken place, within our own knowledge.—Here is a case in point:—On Friday last a child about three years old, son of Mr. Delaney, of Portland, St. John, was so badly burned that he lived but a short time after. His mother had gone out for a few minutes, leaving him with a sister but a few years older, and it is supposed that she got hold of a match and set fire to his clothes accidentally. His screams attracted attention, but no assistance could be rendered until his body was sh.ckling ly burned. So says the Globe.

CURE FOR CANCER.—Mr. Thomas Anderson gives the following recipe for cancer, which, he says has been of great service in several dangerous cases:—Boil fine Turkey figs in new milk, which they will thicken; when they are tender, split and apply them as warm as they can be borne to the part affected, whether broken or not; the part must be washed every time the poultice is changed with some milk; use a fresh poultice night and morning, and at least once during the day, and drink a quarter of a pint of the milk, the figs are boiled in twice in the 24 hours. If the stomach will bear it this must be persevered in for three or four months at least. A man aged 105 years was cured, about six years before his death, with only six pounds of figs. The cancer, which began at the corner of his mouth, had eaten through his jaw, cheek, and halfway down his throat; yet he was so perfectly cured as never to show any tendency to return.—Should it ever do so, the figs should be again applied. The first application gives a great deal of pain, but afterwards each dressing gives relief. A woman cured by this remedy, who had been afflicted ten years; her breasts bled excessively; ten pounds cured her.

A GROSS IMPOSTURE.—The Toronto Globe mentions the following case as having occurred in that city:—A woman poorly clad, and having the outward appearance of being in a destitute condition, went to the residence of a lady residing in Toronto, well known for her benevolence, a few days ago, and told her pitiful tale. She said her husband had suddenly expired the same morning, that she had several children without any bread, and that she was without money to bury her dead husband. The lady in question took a note of the address which the woman gave her, and said she would pay a visit to her dwelling and ascertain the truth of her statements. On the forenoon of the same day she did so. She found the corpse lying on a table, covered with a sheet, and the striking colours that poverty had placed its iron hand upon the inmates. The benevolent lady immediately visited a circle of friends and repeated the tale of suffering told her by the woman, and in a short time succeeding in raising the sum of \$15. With this amount she returned to the house, and on handing it to the widow it was received with many protestations of thankfulness.—The lady under the impression that she had done a praiseworthy action, then took her departure. While walking down the street, and when only a short distance from the house she discovered that she had left her gauntlets behind, and instantly retraced her steps. On gaining entrance to the dwelling her astonishment "may be more easily imagined than described," when she observed the would-be corpse sitting on the table bravely engaged counting the cash which she had collected for his interment. From the manner in which the man was scanning a bill when the lady entered, it appeared evident that he thought it like himself—a counterfeit. Mrs. A—finding that she had been grossly imposed upon, remonstrated with the parties and then left. It is a pity she did not think proper to hand them over to the police.

Large quantities of wrecked goods,aved

from the Hungarian, are arriving at Halifax. It is thought that the original purchasers of the wrecked stuff will be fortunate if they escape without loss.

A SCOTCH ANSWER.—The Rev. Ralph Erskine, on a certain occasion, paid a visit to his venerable brother Ebenezer.

Oh man said the latter, but you have come in a gude time. I have a diel o'an examination to day, and ye maun tak it, as I have matters o'importance to settle at Perth.

With all my heart quoth Ralph.

Noo say Ebenezer, ye'll find a' my folks easy to examine but aye, and him I reckon ye had better no' meddle wi'. He has an old-fashioned Scotch way o'answering as question by putting another, and may be he'll affront ye.

Affront me? quoth the indignant theologian do ye think he can foil me wi'my ain tools.

A weel says his brother, I se gie ye fair warning, ye had better no' ca' him up.

The recusant was one Walter Simpson, the vulcan of the parish. The gifted Ralph determined to silence him at once with a leading unanswerable question. Accordingly, after putting a variety of simple preliminary interrogatories to the minor clodhoppers, he at once, with a loud voice cried out Walter Simpson.

Horsair! says Walter; are ye wanting me.

Attention air! Now, Walter, can you tell me how long Adam stood in a state of innocence.

Ay till, he got a-wife, instantly cried the anvil-hammerer; but can you tell me how long he stood after.

Sit down, Walter, said the discomfited divine.

CRUELTY OF THE CHECK-REIN.—There are some apologies, we know for the use of this contrivance. It may help, at times, in the management of a young unbroken colt. In the case of carriage horses, too, it improves their appearance; and when they are to be driven at only a moderate pace, it may perhaps do no harm. It is held, also that horses which are most sure-footed are less apt to stumble, if checked up, and if they stumble are less liable to fall. But at best it seems to be an unnatural and cruel piece of apparatus, especially for team horses. In the endeavor to haul his load the horse naturally throws his head forward and downward so as to get a sort of leverage; or as one expresses it, he tries to throw his weight into what he has got to do. What then if his head is girded up into the air. He works at very great disadvantage.

When a man has hard work to do, he naturally rids himself of all unnecessary ligatures, clothing and weights. He does the same if he is going to run, walk a long distance, fight or recreate in any way. He seeks to get free play of muscle and free respiration. Now, why should he treat his faithful horse differently, unless he wishes as wantonly to oppose or injure him. The New England Farmer is hardly to severe in saying that any person whose attention has been called to the subject, and who still persists in the use of the tight check-rein ought to have his own head placed in a similar position for a considerable time. If I were the Grand Sultan, every man who tormented his horse with a check-rein should hold his arm at right angles with his body for an hour at a time once in twenty-hours, as long as he continued the check-rein. For working horses the use of this pernicious strap is especially cruel. The horse in endeavoring to put forth his strength, needs the free natural use of his head and neck. And anything which cramps and restrains him is both cruel to the animal and makes him less serviceable to his owner.—[American Agriculturist.]

A handsomely dressed young man, named D. L. Moses was arrested at New York, Tuesday, charged with petty swindling, he having, as alleged, been in the habit, for some time past, of never missing a dinner at the Astor House and never paying a cent of board or even registering his name. Justice Connolly sent him to board in the Tombs.

MIND AND NATURE.—The talented sister of a learned and humorous man was studying metaphysics. Puzzled by the names of the subject, she applied to him for the definition.

Brother, she asked, what is mind?

Looking from his book, he wittily and evasively replied—

No matter.

She pondered over the answer, and presently returning asked—

But, brother, what is matter? and received the laconic reply—

Never mind.

Arrival of the Niagara at Halifax.

HALIFAX April 7, 1860.
Steamship Niagara, from Liverpool, 24th March, arrived at Halifax, 2 P. M. April 7. King of Sardinia formally accepted annexation of Tuscany, and signed a decree to that effect.

French army was daily quitting Lombardy—would occupy Savoy.
Constitutionnel says this is not caused by coldness towards Sardinia, but because the independence of Italy is irretrievably assured.

Sardinian troops have commenced to evacuate Savoy.
French despatch explaining necessity for the annexation of Savoy is published, but contains nothing new. French disavows the theory of natural frontiers.

Parliamentary proceedings unimportant. Further progress made with the Budget, and Income tax agreed to.
Reform bill further debated.
Paris Bourse advanced 60.82.

Cotton generally closed with an advancing tendency and firm.
Corn dull. Provisions quiet.
Consols 94½ 94½ for money—94½ a 94½ for account.

Bullion in Bank of England increased \$76,400.
Money market unchanged, demand active.

SECOND DISPATCH
Baltic was to leave Liverpool for Halifax and New York shortly after Niagara, taking place of Jura.

M. Thouvenin's last dispatch to count D'Persigny containing explanations for British Government relative to annexation of Savoy was published in *Moniteur* of 22d.

Contains little but what had been previously stated, points out the necessity for revision of French frontiers, reiterates Emperor's respect for existing treaties, claims that this is purely exceptional case and shows that cession will be made without violence and force from all constraint, concludes by expressing confidence that England will see that situation of France has required consummation of this project.

London Times in editorial admits that annexation must be quietly allowed, but at same time denounces act as one of spoliation and wrong, and in principle as bad as a march upon the Rhine, or sudden attempt on Antwerp, and must leave upon all minds conviction that there is no safety except in continual watchfulness and armed preparation against the aggressions of a sovereign who thus seizes upon possessions of friendly power.

Paris Correspondent of London Times says, all the Powers had replied to France relative to Savoy, and gives following as substance of their notes:

Russia says, so long as right of people to select rulers is not put forward by France, and that as present change does not effect balance of Europe, what Sardinia may do with Savoy is no affair of hers.

Prussia says, as Emperor formally disavows doctrine of natural frontiers transfer of Savoy is no business of hers.

Austria declares she certainly does not approve of annexation of the kind, but as Europe stood by when other annexations were effected, she does not see what she has to do with Savoy annexation.

BRITAIN.
In House of Commons Savoy question was again debated on conduct of British Government, was censured by several members.

Budget was taken up, and Gladstone moved resolution imposing income tax ten pence in the pound for one year. Amendment offered reducing tax to nine pence, but rejected 55 majority, and original resolution agreed to.

In the House of Commons, Col. Dunne asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was aware of intended advance of the Spanish Army on Tangier, and what guarantee he had received from the Spanish government that there would be no permanent or even protracted occupation of a place so essential to the supply of the fortresses of Gibraltar.

Lord John Russell said that the Spanish Government had replied to the representations of Her Majesty's Government with respect to a prolonged occupation of Tangier in a friendly manner, and the correspondence had already been laid on the table.

Reform bill was regarded with much apathy by press and public.
Merchants of Manchester had appointed deputation to wait on Sir C. Wood to make representation against the increased duty in India on Cotton yarns and twist.

FRANCE.
General Dufour 7th special mission from Switzerland had interview with Eduegor, and expressed himself satisfied with Napoleon assurances to respect Swiss interests.

Fleet at Toulon received orders to be ready for sea.

ITALY.
French army in Lombardy commenced its return on 21st. Sardinian Council of State had decided that the Concordat concluded by Austria with the Pope is not binding on Lombardy. Ex-Duke of Tuscany is preparing protest against his fate.

AUSTRIA.
Little definite on the Savoy question. Continued agitation in Hungary. Numerous arrests at Pesth. New loan of 200,000,000 florins repayable by lottery during 37 years at 5 per cent.

RUSSIA.
Appearance indicate the opening of navigation will be late this spring.

PERFIA.
News received of the death of Shah of Persia.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Recent telegrams from India mention that Cotton crop in North Western Province will this year be favorable. The Sussah silk crop on lower part of Bengal was expected to prove partial failure.

A Calcutta telegram of March 1 reports that Bank of Bengal had raised rate of discount 1 per cent.
India advanced 3 rupees and still rising. At Canton, 14th Feb'y, Tea was active and unchanged.

A collision ending fatally took place at Suez between Anglo-Chinese Customs service and a British vessel.

Trade active at Shanghai.
Rebellion gaining strength in the North. The Commercial news by this arrival is generally favorable.

LATEST FASHIONS.—The very latest bulletins from Paris, assert that crinoline reigns glorious. In colors, the most delicate tints of orange, blue, violet and gold color, are in vogue—some are so doubtful in regard to shade as to render it difficult to assign them an exact name. Velvet cloaks and mantles are much worn, ornamented with ruchings of more antique ribbon.

Among bonnets, white is a very favorite color—with white lace curtains, white ribbons, white velvet bandeau and white marabout. Or a white bonnet with strings and bandeau of deep cherry or violet velvet, proves a pretty variation. Pale blue velvet, the crown covered by a double fall of white lace and trimmed on the side with blue camellias, and velvet strings, a shade deeper than that of the bonnet, is another taking novelty.

Many ladies will be glad to hear that the Quaker colors will be much worn this spring. The English barge—a new style of goods imported this season—are nearly all of a pretty drab shade, while the ground of the new dress silks are, for the most part, silver gray. There are some beautiful spring silks at sixty dollars, and lower prices, having from seven to eleven flounces.

Among the most noticeable of spring novelties are the robes and mantelets called *L'Imperatrice*. These are designed for traveling robes, and are made of English barge having a plaited trimming of the same on the skirt and mantle. They are very graceful and pretty, and are admirably adapted for the purpose for which they are designed. The skirt is long and full, and the trimming is set on about eight inches from the bottom of the garment. The mantle is full behind, and set into a pointed yoke with hood falling over. The hood is trimmed uniform with the skirt. These robes vary in prices from ten to fourteen dollars.

In the cloak and mantle department there is a splendid array of spring mantillas. The Empress cascade will be a favorite and most elegant outer garment for the season.

CANADA.—Addresses of congratulation were being poured into the hands of Sir Edmund Head's Private Secretary, congratulating His Excellency on his being re-appointed Governor General of British North America.

At last advice a discussion was going on in the Assembly on a resolution of want of confidence in the Ministry, moved by Mr. Foley. The chief complaint seems to have been the alleged injustice done Upper Canada by a Lower Canada majority. There was no doubt but the Ministry would be sustained by a handsome majority.

A committee of the House of Assembly has declared the Quebec election null and void, and a writ for a new election would be issued immediately.

A Great Industrial Exhibition is to be held at Montreal on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit, and the Legislature have voted towards defraying the expenses the sum of \$20,000.

Legislative Proceedings.

FREDERICTON, April 5, 1860.

At 10.30 Railway Committee report resumed. Williston read letter from R. W. Crookbank, Jr., explaining that he had sent certain papers, referred to in minority report to Light and Jardine in one box, on 28th March, unaccompanied by a letter; box lay at Post Office a day before known.

Had supported majority report. McPhelim Allen, Botsford, McPherson and Willmot would vote either against both or else for neither report, as the House was not sufficiently acquainted with the evidence to be able to give a decided opinion by vote. Sutherland complained of inutility of investigation as no specific matter had been referred to the Committee, but it had taken up mere newspaper reports. Hannington held some views. McIntosh defended conclusions of spirit vindictive and its conclusions false. Gillmor sustained majority report, thought it reflected too heavily on appraisers. At 9.20 question taken on amendment substitute minority report. Yeas—McIntosh, Williston, Lawrence. Nays—34. On original question, Yeas—Speaker, Fisher, Tilley, Brown, Connell Smith, Watters, Mitchell, 3rd, Read, Lewis, McMillan, W. E. Perley, Tapley, Farris, McLeod, Gillmor, Chandler, Cudlip, Wright, McAdam. Nays—McPhelim, Lawrence, Kerr, Williston, McClellan, Steadman, Botsford, Allan, McPherson, Scott, Gilbert, Hannington, Willmot, McIntosh, Desbriay, Montgomery. Evidence to be printed under supervision of Tapley and McIntosh. House prorogued on Monday next. Adjourned at 6.30 till Saturday.

April 7.
Difficult to get a quorum to-day. Bill to regulate stream driving postponed 3 months.

Bill to continue Act to Incorporate Nashua and Bloom Company agreed to.

Petition from Samuel Dickenson and others, inhabitants of the County of Carleton, praying an amendment to Election Law, received and referred to Committee.

Progress made in bill relating to Marriages and Divorces.

Adjourned at 4 o'clock.
House will be prorogued at 11 o'clock on Monday.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.
The Governor came down on Monday last at 11 o'clock, and prorogued the House with the following Speech:

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

The diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your Legislative duties commands my hearty acknowledgments.

Mr. Speaker, &c.
I thank you for the liberal provision made by you for the requirements of the public service.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.
I relieve you from further attendance here. You will I am sure use your influence in your respective localities to promote good will and co-operation among your neighbors; and it will I earnestly hope, please Providence to continue as to the blessings which we now enjoy, and the crown with success the industry of the Province.

THE NEW YORKERS STILL TROUBLED WITH DISHOXET GOOD.—The New York Commercial Advertiser says the extensive adulteration of liquors offered in the New York market as pure and the introduction of poisonous ingredients into those which are pronounced healthful, may well excite alarm and call for the attention of our Legislature.

Why there should be so much brain fever delirium tremens, and so much sudden death among the young men in New York, who indulge at the bar cannot be explained upon any common principle. An expert chemist bought of an importer a bottle of what was called genuine champagne. Analysis proved it to contain one quarter of an ounce of sugar of lead! The same gentleman analyzed sixteen samples of wine—Port Sherry and Madeira—in which not one drop of the juice of the grape was found. The base of the Port wine was diluted sulphuric acid colored with elder berry juice, with alum, sugar, and neutral spirits. The basis of the Sherry was a pale malt, sulphuric acid from bitter almonds, with a percentage of alcoholic spirits from brandy. The Madeira wine was a decoction of hops, sulphuric acid, honey, Jamaica spirits, &c.

President Buchanan protests against the action of the House in appointing a committee to investigate his public acts. A few weeks since the organ of the administration at Washington stated that the President and his cabinet challenged investigation. What has led to this change of feeling?—*Sentinel*.

ST. ANDREWS, APRIL 11, 1860.

The House was prorogued on Monday last; several of the Members had previously left Fredericton for their homes. The usual hurry with bills and motions took place during the last few days of the Session. It seems to be a general impression, and one which is increasing yearly, that the Session might be shortened without any injury to the public. Much time is frequently occupied in debating upon questions (which might otherwise be employed on measures of importance to the Country), for instance, the appointment of a Railway Investigating Committee, and afterwards the time taken up by the Members on the Committee in the what shall we term it—searching for some cause to find fault with the Railway Commissioner and Engineer, and whipping the Government over these gentlemen's backs. From what we have read of the evidence, in the papers both in favor of and against the Government, and the debates upon the majority and minority Reports, we cannot see that any good has been gained, by the time and money spent in the so-called investigation: we trust that, unless some direct charges and proof are brought against the Railway management, the Assembly will not in future permit the time of the Country again to be wasted in such fruitless efforts.

One of the best measures brought forward, and which will soon become the law of the land, is the Decimal Currency Bill; persons in business or travelling through the United States, will not be subject to loss on coin as heretofore, besides making the keeping of accounts and calculation much more easy.

The Rev. G. C. Glass, a Presbyterian clergyman from this Province, is lecturing in Scotland, upon New Brunswick, as a country well adapted for emigrants. The

Rev. gentleman's knowledge of the capabilities of the Province, and his classical acquirements admirably adapt him for the work in which he is engaged, and we trust his labors will be abundantly crowned with success.

The Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions were opened yesterday—His Worship Justice Hatheway presiding; there were no criminal or civil causes for trial. After His Worship's charge the Petit Jury was dismissed. The Grand Jury are now investigating the accounts and other matters relative to County affairs. Being a Maiden Sessions, (no causes for trial.) His Worship will probably be presented by the Grand Jury with a pair of white gloves, emblematical of the purity, exemption from crime, and general good order, prevalent in the County.

PROLIFIC.—Mr. John Finlay, Minister's Island, has a ewe which has produced within three years thirteen lambs. Can this be equalled?

Dead Bodies Picked up at Capo Sablo. March 6th.—A man apparently from 30 to 35 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches in height, upper clothing gone, striped or ribbed doekskin pants (fine) with new rubber braces, white drawers, fine sewed boots, lead separated from the body, lower jaw gone; upper jaw back molar tooth (left side) plugged with silver, second back molar tooth (right side) plugged with gold, no marks or initials on any of the clothing to be discovered, apparently a cabin passenger.

11th.—A man, reddish hair, middle-aged, stout built, W. J. marked with India ink on left arm about three inches above the wrist, no other mark.

15th.—A female cabin passenger (so supposed), small in stature, had on, when found, fine twilled flannel chemise and drawers, with knit abdominal comforter going off to a point down to the knees, black worsted stockings, and boots lined with fur, night gown fine cotton with worked collar and light buttons. Two very small thin gold rings—much worn and both soldered, no initials or marks on any of the apparel; age apparently from 45 to 50.

17th.—A man, middle aged, two incisor teeth on each side, upper jaw decayed down to the gums, 5 feet 10 inches in height stout built, had two trunk keys, one brass, the other iron, in pocket of pants, which was black, and in vest pocket was found a round brass medal, with "Moss Co., 3, Star board," on it also, a memorandum book, nearly all blank paper, some words were legible, as Catherine J. Hackett, and Duke St. Inquests were held on view of the bodies, and all were decently interred at Clark's Harbor burial ground, Cape Island—Rev. Mr. Porter officiating.

27th.—A man picked up near S. S. H. Gardner, and brought up to the head of Barrington by Messrs. Nathan Crowell and W. Crowell; very tall of stature full six feet, had no coat on, cloth vest, corduroy pants buttoned at bottom of legs, good boots, new footed, jackknife in pocket of pants, silver watch in fob of pants, F. Spilling, marked on back of the watch inside of the case; one watchmaker's card, W. Abber, Hull, under-side, Mr. Spilling, May 18, 1854, 199—second watchmaker's card, G. Berry, Whitby, under-side, 9527. Mr. G. Richardson; age could not be ascertained, head being off.

An inquest was held on view of the body, and the remains deposited in the grave-yard of the old Meeting House, Head of Barrington—Rev. Mr. Duncan officiating.

The rings, watch, &c., are in possession of Dr. I. K. Wigson Esq., Coroner.—*See to Vermont Herald*.

A Barrington correspondent informs us that "Large quantities of goods (say 400 cases and bales) have been got up from the Humber, within the last few days"—*Id.*

CATTLE DISEASE.
A disease has broken out among the cattle in some parts of Massachusetts and although it has not spread beyond the limits of those farms where it first made its appearance, it is yet making sad havoc among those that escaped its first ravages. It was introduced by cattle imported from Holland, by one of the first farmers of Massachusetts. Dr. Dadd has visited the farmers of North Brookfield, and New Braintree, where the disease has been most prominent, and instituted a thorough and careful examination into the causes of the disease. The Boston Journal gives the following account of Dr. Dadd's journey and its results:—

The first farm he visited was that of Mr. Woodis, in New Braintree, who has seven sick cattle, twelve well ones, and has lost five. He has had several animals lately taken down with it. The next farm he visited was that of Mr. Needham, also in New Braintree, who has lost five, has five sick, and twenty well ones.

The farm of Mr. Olmstead in North Brookfield, was next visited, who has ten sick, had lost seven cattle and five calves, and has two well. At this farm, a calf had exhibited symptoms of the disease for two or three days was killed for the purpose of examination; it was found that the chest was partly filled with matter and lymph, and the lungs in a state of condensation, with a portion of the air-cells also filled with lymph.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The House Select Committee has agreed to report the Pacific Railroad bill, on the following plan:—

the location as proposed by Col. Curtis. Starting from two points, one the western border of the Missouri river, the other on the western border of the Iowa, with two connecting lines bearing westward, and ending within two hundred miles of the Missouri river, thence proceeding by a single track line to the nearest and best route to the Bay of San Francisco, on the navigable waters of the Sacramento.

Ship-building in New York is reported to be in a more depressed condition at the present moment, than at any former period within the last thirty years. One of the reasons given for this state of things is, that the carrying trade for fine goods is now almost entirely monopolized by the English screw steamers. There is too much reason to fear that this statement applies in some degree to Quebec as well as New York.—*Quebec Morn. Chron.*

SUPPOSED WHOLESALE MURDER.—Upwards of forty human skeletons were lately found in a field at Lacelle sur Digne, and it has been determined by the authorities that they are those of persons who have been murdered. They have accordingly caused the owner of the field to be arrested and lodged in the prison of Conco. This man whose name is Guillot, 48 years of age, protests that he cannot tell how the skeletons came in the field. He possesses it is said between 30,000fr. and 100,000fr., and he will be required to explain how he obtained that sum. The local journals add that the man's sister committed suicide some years ago.

French Paper.

Books Jars.—Solomon Hamilton, Robt. and Joe Mitchell, (Indian) of Deer Isle, and Richard Grindle, of Sedgwick, and Joseph Bridges, of Bucksport, escaped from Jail on Wednesday afternoon. The son of the Jailor unlocked the door of their cell to let Bridges out to bring some wood, when he was seized by the throat, by the Indian, and held while the others made their escape. He then took his leave. It is supposed they took the road to Bluehill.—*[Ellsworth American]*

DIED.
On the 5th inst., Mr. Millington Houghton, aged 71 years. Deceased was an old resident of this town, and was deservedly respected.

On the 6th inst., Sarah Donaldson, wife of Alexander Grant Esq., late Collector at St. John, much regretted, aged 49.

On the 7th inst., Melissa Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. W. H. Cookson, aged 10 years and 3 months.

At Campbellton, Frances Young, aged 60 years.

At Deer Island 3d, Henry Langmaid, 51 years.

Mrs. Margaret McNeil, widow of the late John McNeil Esq.

Notice.
The Stockholders of the Charlotte County Bank, will meet at their Banking House on Monday the 8th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, to elect Directors, and take into consideration such business as may be laid before them.

C. C. Bank, April 9, 1860.

Wanted.
A YOUNG GENTLEMAN wants Board and Lodging in a private house, or otherwise. Two rooms required attached. Apply at this Office. April 11.

Clear & Mess Pork.
12 Bbls Heavy Mess and clear Pork. For sale low. J. W. STREET, April 9.

THE PECULIAR ARRANGEMENTS OF THE Life Association of Scotland.

CONFIDENTIAL and privileged on the Policy-holders which, it is believed, CANNOT be obtained from any other Assurance Office.

Every man from his Instructions—The Policies, now being issued are unusually free from Restrictions (as commonly imposed by other Companies), and confer important privileges. These relate to Non-payment of Premiums, Indisputability, Limits of Residence and Occupation, Military and Naval Service, &c., and afford in most cases almost complete protection against forfeiture.

SAFETY AND PERMANENCE.—The Association now of Twenty One Years' standing, is one of the most extensive and successful Life Offices, and thus possesses an element of safety and permanence not contained in smaller institutions.

HERES OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Policy-holders are wholly exempt from the Liabilities of Partnership, and the Sums Assured are guaranteed.

PROFITABLE CHARGE.—A Share of Profits is allocated yearly to every Policy-holder of five years' standing at the preceding annual balance, and is applied so as to reduce the present outlay for his Policy.

HALF CREDIT SYSTEM.—Policies of £500 and upwards may be effected and kept up by payment of only One-half the Premiums for the first six years, with interest on the other half.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.—The Assured are permitted without extra payment, to serve in Volunteer Corps within Great Britain and Ireland during Peace or War.

THERE IS A SPECIAL ADVANTAGE in securing before the approaching close of the Books for the 21st ANNUAL BALANCE, One Year's earlier participation in Profits will thus be secured. Applications will be received until 31st April.

HEAD OFFICE FOR NEW BRUNSWICK, 74, Saint John Street, S. John.

LOCAL DIRECTORS.
Francis Ferguson, Esq., Hon. J. A. Street, Rev. W. Donald, A. M., W. H. Adams, Esq., Alex. F. Jardine, Esq., Medical Officer—James Walker, Esq., M. D.

SAMUEL D. BERTON, Secretary.

B. R. Stevenson, Agent for St. Andrews.

April 11—am

BOARD.

A Few respectable Board with comfortable at Subscribers, in a pleasant Charges moderate.

April 2, 1860.

THAT TO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

THAT TWO L

