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The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Evans sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 12] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1856. [Vol. 23

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11.

No business transacted in the morning. Friday next was set apart to go into consideration of Supplies for the public service. Hon. Mr. Tilley laid before the House a statement of the Finances of the Province, with accounts of expenses for the past year, and returns, &c. There was a discussion among members respecting the expenses of the old and new Government. At half past three o'clock the Attorney-General's Railway Report was laid before the House, accompanied with other documents. The Hon. Attorney General moved for leave to bring in the following Bills, which were read a first time:—
"A Bill relative to the European and North American Railway."
"A Bill to levy an impost for Railway purposes."
"A Bill to authorize the construction of railways in this Province."
"A Bill to provide funds for the construction of Railways in this Province."

MARCH 12.

The Several Railway Bills received a second reading this morning; the bill relating to extension of Charlotte Street in St. John's, was presented and gave rise to a long discussion on question of suspending rule for the purpose; the St. John's members warmly supported the suspension of the rule, others strongly opposed it—bill finally received by bare majority. Bill to extend Gaol limits in County of Northumberland involving principles of abolition of imprisonment for debt was postponed for 3 months; during the discussion which took place on the bill, several members expressed themselves in favour of the principle involved. Additional Railway correspondence was laid before the House in the afternoon. No time fixed for consideration of the Railway Bills—it is not expected they will be taken up before next week. House again went into consideration of the bill to continue Act to incorporate the Divisions of Sons of Temperance; the speeches made were more directly in relation to the Prohibitory Law than to question under consideration. An article in the "Temperance Telegraph" of recent date was made subject of animadversions by Messrs. Boyd, Street, Smith, and Brown—three former spoke in opposition, and the latter in favor of the bill; speeches were also made in defence of the bill by the Solicitor General and Mr. Tibbitts.

MARCH 13.

There was another discussion in the House this morning in reference to the rule for receiving bills of a local nature—the bill provides for the amendment of the charter of the City of Fredericton and the decision of the resolution in the suspension of the Rules. A bill to amend the act relating to Highways introduced by Mr. McLellan, was postponed for three months. There was a discussion similar to that which took place yesterday on a bill relating to the extension of the Gaol limits for the County of Carleton, bill also postponed three months. The bill to continue the incorporation of the Sons of Temperance was again taken up, Mr. Stevens in the chair; the bill was opposed by McPhelim, Allen, Gray, J. A. Harding, Watters, and End;—supported by the Speaker, McLellan, Connell, McAdam and Tilley; Mr. Allen moved its postponement for three months, lost by a vote of 14 to 22; Mr. End moved that the charter extend only to 1859, also lost; the bill was read a second time by section, and adopted, the charter to extend to 1863.

MEANINGS EXTRAORDINARY.—Some years ago while Captain Ward was sailing a craft on the upper lakes, a man fell overboard, in the evening. The fact was immediately discovered, and the captain promptly threw a number of loose articles into the lake for the drowning man to seize upon. Among these happened to be a bunch of shingles, from a lot which the imperiled gentleman was having transported on the boat. When the vessel was turned about it was found that this bunch had floated within reach of the man, and that he had sustained himself upon it.

He was taken on board, and without expressing any gratitude for his deliverance, he told the captain with considerable agitation, that he should expect pay for his shingles that had been thrown overboard! Capt. Ward replied that he was sorry—that if he had known the shingles were his he would not have done it!

This is a true story, and when any body can beat it he shall have our hat, and if he

desires it a written acknowledgement of our unqualified belief in the doctrine of total depravity.—*Detroit Tribune.*

Communications.

[FOR THE STANDARD.]

MR. EDITOR,—I observe by your last number that "a Rate Payer" is still troubled with that disease "cacochæ scribendi," or in plain words "an itch for writing," which almost always accompanies an interfering, meddling and discontented spirit. The old song does not hold good in this case, as his "skillets" has missed fire—and his unwarranted efforts to cast blame upon a respectable and estimable young man (the Secretary to the Commissioners) for doing his duty, shows the animus which actuates him. It is very evident my random shot has hit the mark, for he it observed, he has been more particular in his orthography &c., but at the same time is as full of venom and misrepresentation as before. He calls the attention of the Rate Payers to the "facts and figures" which he says I dare not approach. Let the public be my judge—not "a Rate Payer." Have I not proved that his mis-called "facts," are gross mis-statements, and his "figures" mere conjecture? Again he accuses me of "dealing in abuse &c." Indeed! If the exposure of such fastidious attacks upon peaceable citizens in decent language be abuse—I plead guilty; but I have yet to learn that truth, expressed in moderate language is abuse. I should like to know what do such epithets as "Know Nothingism &c." in his last letter mean! has he not "jumped the set-out of the bag," by his sing at a party in the neighboring Republic, with which the peaceable inhabitants of this place have no sympathy; it is easy to see where the shoe pinches.

Let me recommend a "Rate Payer" to follow the advice of Appelles—"ne ultra crepidam" and attend to his own duties and not meddle with village politics. He warns the ratepayers of the "manifest injustice about to be practised on them by the Commissioners of the Poor, or a portion of them" and states that "Messrs. Bradley and Lochary were not consulted upon the notice." Now here again is a wilful perversion of the truth, as I know from authority which cannot be successfully contradicted—that a resolution authorizing the publication of that advertisement he has chosen to condemn, was brought forward at a full meeting of the Commissioners—moved by Mr. Qdell, and seconded by Mr. Bradley and carried unanimously.

The Commissioners of the Poor, I feel bound to assert, are not actuated by party or secular feelings; they appear anxious to conduct the business entrusted to them, with the strictest economy and fairness, and will I trust continue to do so—despite the efforts of a "Rate Payer" to stamp them with partiality and "fanaticism."

The annual meeting of the Rate Payers for the election of Town and Parish Officers is advertised for the 1st proximo. The people will then see whether "a Rate Payer" or your humble servant is correct; and I hesitate not to assert, that a very large majority, will by their votes, elect the present worthy Commissioners of the Poor, whose praiseworthy efforts for the public good, this would-be dictator, is desirous of misrepresenting. Of course I do not include in the above the two persons, who he states intend to resign.

Apologizing for having trespassed so much on your columns—and trusting my friends will gird on their armour, and that their watchword will be "no surrender," I remain,
The Public's Servant,
ANOTHER RATE PAYER.
March 15, 1856.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

It is worthy of inquiry, whether the law or custom in respect to the status of Justices of the Peace in this Province, is not in need of amendment. That Magistrates who are allowed and required to adjudicate on the liberty and property of their fellow-subjects, and yet we are not aware that either in appointing them or displacing them the Executive is bound by any law or custom. In England, we believe, the Justices must be possessed of real estate of the value of one hundred pounds per annum, and in this Province it has been the practice to drop from the Commission those who went through the Bankrupt Court. Now, however, that there is no Bankrupt law, some new rule would seem to be desirable.

Our attention has been called to this subject more particularly from having observed that in a trial under the Liquor Law, in Woodstock lately, it was reported that the presiding Justice admitted that he himself was on the limits for non-payment of a debt; and from having heard that several of the Justices lately appointed are either virtually

Bankrupts or men without any visible property.

We would suggest that a law should be made, or a rule adopted that no person should be appointed a Magistrate who was not possessed of real estate and of such an amount of personal property as would secure his responsibility, and that any Justice failing to pay his debts and allowing a judgment to be recorded against him should thereby be disqualified from acting as a Magistrate and have his name struck from the Commission.—*Courier.*

INSTINCT OF THE ELEPHANT.

The elephant, unwieldy and uncouth as he seems, presents some remarkable features of character, combining the fidelity of the dog, the endurance of the camel, and the docility of the horse, with singular sagacity, prudence and courage.—There are many affecting incidents of his fidelity on record. It is related of one of the soldiers of Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, that when fighting in the territory of Argos, he fell wounded from his elephant, he rushed furiously among the combatants till he found his master, raised him gently from the ground, and placing him on his tusks, carried him back to the town. A similar anecdote is given of King Perus, who, in an engagement with Alexander the Great, meeting with a similar casualty, his faithful elephant is said to have kept the enemy at bay till he had replaced the monarch on his back with his trunk; although the poor animal in this heroic defence was severely wounded. An oriental traveller furnishes some amusing incidents respecting the docility and sagaciousness of this monstrous creature. In his journeys, he says, if he wished to stop to admire a beautiful prospect, the animal remained immovable until his sketch was finished; if he wished for mangoes growing out of his reach, his faithful servant selected the most fruitful branch, and, breaking it off with his trunk for him, accepting very thankfully of any part for himself, respectfully and politely acknowledging the compliment by raising his trunk three times above his head, in the manner of Oriental obeisance. Deceit as he is, this noble quadruped seems conscious of his superiority over the rest of the brute creation: a proof of this may be seen in the following circumstance related by another Eastern tourist. Some young camels were travelling with the British army in India, when, having occasion to cross the Jumna in a boat, and the driver, being unable to urge them forward, the elephant was appealed to effect the task. The animal immediately assumed a furious appearance, trumpeted with his proboscis, shook his ears, roared, struck the ground right and left, and blew the dust in clouds toward them. The camels, in their fear of the elephant, forgot their dread of the boat, and they pushed into it in the greatest hurry, when the elephant resumed his composure, and deliberately returned to his post. The celebrated jockey says, "It seems as evident to me that some animals do, in certain instances, reason, as that they have sense."

This certainly derives something like corroboration from the following statement of facts:—
At the siege of Burport, in 1805, the British army, with its countless hosts of followers and attendants, and thousands of cattle, had been for a long time before the city, when, on the approach of the hot season, the supply of water generally failed. On this occasion, two drivers, each with his elephant—one large and strong, the other small and weak—were at the well together. The smaller animal was provided with a bucket, which he carried at the end of his trunk; but the other elephant not being furnished with this useful appendage, seized the bucket, and easily wrested it away from his less powerful fellow. The latter was too sensible of his inferiority openly to resent the insult, though he evidently felt it; but the keepers began to contend and abuse each other. At length the injured brute, watching the opportunity when the other was standing with his side to the well, retired backward a few paces very quietly, and rushing forward with all his might, he drove his adversary into the well. It may be supposed great consternation among the company was the result; and some fourteen hours assiduous and ingenious labor was required to restore the ponderous animal from his novel, tho' not too pleasant—because cool situation.

If a helpless living creature, or a wounded person lie in his way, the elephant will protect and succor him. An incident is recorded in the history of the siege of Seringapatam, to this effect:—
"I have seen," says the officer referred to, "the wife of a Mahout give an infant in charge of an elephant, while she went about some business, and have been much amused in observing the sagacity and care of the unwieldy nurse. The child, which, like most children, did not like to lie still in one position, would as soon as left to itself, begin

crawling about; in which exercise it would probably get among the legs of the animal or entangled in the branches of the trees on which he was feeding, when the elephant would in the most tender manner, disengage his charge either by lifting it out of the way with his trunk, or by removing the impediments to its free progress. If the little creature should happen to stray away too far, its mammoth guardian would lift it back as gently as possible to the spot whence it had started."

NOVA SCOTIA.—Resignation by the Hon. James M. Leod of his Seat as Executive Councillor.—In the Assembly, on the 4th inst., Mr. McKegony, at the desire of the Hon. Mr. Leod, begged to lay on the table of the House a letter from that gentleman detailing the resignation of the office of Executive Councillor, on the 20th Feb'y.—He complained that he had been offered the office of Financial Secretary, which had been afterwards given to Mr. Chipman—that the removal of the offices of Comptroller of Customs and Registrar of Shipping, from Sydney to the North Bar, had taken place in his absence from the Province, and his recommendation of a petition on the subject had not been heeded; that he was not consulted as to an appointment in the County whose representative he was, as he should have been, as a Member of the Government; and his retirement was therefore forced on him, as his presence in the Government was no longer advantageous to the public nor honorable to himself.

Hon. Attorney General (Young) would not say a word on the letter at the present moment—nor until the whole particulars were before the House.

Mr. Tupper objected to delay—this matter ought to be embraced in the present discussion.

Hon. Attorney General said that there shall be no unnecessary delay.

NOVEL MODE OF ROBBERY.—The Philadelphia Ledger says, the severity of the weather has taxed the ingenuity of rogues at Camden, N. Y., who have trained dogs to enter enclosures, kill a chicken, goose or turkey, and bring it out on the highway, where their masters were waiting to receive the plunder. Three dogs have been captured, well trained for this species of robbery, which have been doing a profitable business for their masters, at the expense of the farmers.

A return has just been printed of the wrecks and casualties on or near the coast of the United Kingdom, in 1855. The result is deplorable. The total number of wrecks and casualties were, 1141, of 176,544 tons. Of the vessels, 963 were British, 11 colonial, and 116 foreign; of which number were totally wrecked 272; stranded and recovered 246; stranded (but whether totally or partially lost not reported) 167; totally lost in collision 55; seriously damaged in collision 178; slightly damaged in collision 14; leaky and foundered 49; leaky and put back to discharge and repair 47; destroyed by fire 14; found "derelict" 19; dismantled and otherwise damaged 49; abandoned 20.

AN INCH OF RAIN ON THE ATLANTIC.—We have been struck with that passage of Lieut. Maury's "Physical Geography of the Sea," in which he computes the effect of a single inch of rain falling upon the Atlantic Ocean. The Atlantic includes an area of twenty-five millions of square miles.—Suppose an inch of rain to fall upon only one fifth of this vast expanse. "It would weigh," says our author, "three hundred and sixty thousand millions of tons; and in the salt which, as water, it held in solution the salt which, as water, it held in solution taken up, as vapor, was left behind to disturb equilibrium, weighed sixteen millions more tons, or nearly twice as much as all the ships in the world could carry at a cargo each.—It might fall in a day; but occupy what time it might in falling, this rain is calculated to exert so much force—which is inconceivably great—in disturbing the equilibrium of the ocean if all the water discharged by the Mississippi during the year were taken up in one mighty measure, and cast into the ocean at one effort, it would not make a greater disturbance in the equilibrium of the sea than would the fall of rain supposed. And yet, so gentle are the operations of nature, that movements so vast are unperceived."—*Scientific American.*

A barrister observed to a learned brother in court, that the wearing of whiskers is unprofessional.

"Right," responded his friend; "a lawyer cannot be too barefaced."

LIQUOR LAW.—The Attorney-General pronounces the liquor law an expensive failure, fruitful only in expense to the State, and in the increase of criminal business.—[Boston Post.

DEATH OF BRAHAM, THE VOCALIST.—The Baltic brings us intelligence that Sir John Braham, the greatest of English singers, is dead. The event took place on Sunday, February 17, at his late residence near London. He died unexpectedly, a full of years and honors. He was the son of a German Jew, and was born in Loman street, London, in 1772. Both his parents died when he was very young. He was assigned to the care of his relatives. In 1784 he became a pupil of Leoni, and in 1787 made his first appearance before the public in Palmer's Theatre, Wellington square, London. He soon became a favorite, and continued so ever afterwards. The immense fortune which his genius once gained, was lost by unfortunate speculations; but his declining years were passed in comfort, secured to him by his daughter, Lady Walsgrave.

A London paper, in noticing this event, has these comments:—"It was John Braham who, beyond any other man, excited in this country a knowledge and love of the musical art; but the unbounded popularity which he so long enjoyed was derived not so much from the Italian opera, as from the fact that he expressed, in his songs, the national feelings of his time."

A Western pedagogue in "teaching the young mind how to shoot," found it very difficult to impress the letter G, upon the memory of an archer of four years. He finally asked the young hopeful, by way of illustration:—

"What does your father say to the haggard when he wants them to start."

He replied along 2.40 I exclaimed the youthful prodigy, his countenance lit up with animation. The teacher has since adopted a different manner of illustrating his subject.

"I rise for information," said one of the dullest of the members of the American legislature—"I am very glad to hear it," said one who was leaning over the bar, "for no man wants it more than yourself." Another member rose to speak on the bill to abolish capital punishment, and commenced by saying, "Mr. Speaker, the generality of mankind in general." "You had better stop," said one who was near enough to pull him by the coat tail, "you had better stop, you are coming out of the same hole you went in at."

LONG SERMONS.—Very long sermons, especially in dog days, are rarely delivered now by our clergymen. In old days, a short sermon would have disappointed a congregation sadly. Brown, an English humorist of William the III.'s reign says: "In the late civil wars, Stephen Marshall split his text into twenty four parts." Upon this one of his Churchmen, why what's the matter? says a neighbor. Only going for my night-gown and slippers, for I find we must take up our quarters here to night.

THE LAZIEST YET.—The last case of indolence is that related by an exchange, of a man named John Hold, who was as lazy, that in writing his name, he simply used the letter J, and then punched a hole through the paper!

The first railroad in California is in progress of construction, and eighteen miles of track had been laid at the date of the last mail steamer's departure from San Francisco. The road is called the Sacramento Valley.

A COLORED D. D.—A colored man, on Staten Island, who pretends to have discovered a cure for hydrophobia, sports D. D. to his name. Upon being asked why he added these letters, he said, "Kase dat's right—dat's my name in full—Sam Poplar D. D., Dog Doctor."

A father wishing to dissuade his daughter from all thoughts of matrimony, quoted the words:—"She who marries does well; but she who does not, does better." The daughter meekly replied:—"Father, I am content to do well; let these do better, who can."

Gen. Houston, it is stated, is not eligible to the Presidency, from the fact that he has not resided in the United States for fourteen years, as is required by the Constitution.

WEST INDIES.—The Barbados Globe of the 24th January announces the arrival of the new Governor, Mr. Hincks, Royal Admiral Fanshawe, and the new commander of the forces. Mr. Hincks was received by the Hon. Francis Goding and Edward Parker, Esq., of the committee of the Legislature. His Excellency was received with loud huzzas by the concourse of persons that had gathered around, and preceded at once to the Government House.

In Trinidad a series of successful forgeries, to the extent of several thousand dollars, had been committed on the Branch Colonial Bank.

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the Arabia.

ONE WEEK LATER.

The steamer Arabia, which sailed from Liverpool on the 1st of March, arrived at Halifax at 11 o'clock on Tuesday night. She brings 133 passengers.

The Herman sailed from Southampton on the 27th. The Quaker City had not arrived. The Arabia met with no ice on the passage.

The non arrival of the Pacific caused the following despatch to be sent to Brown, Shipley, & Co. the Liverpool agents of Collins' line.

Glasgow, Feb. 27.—The steamer Edinburgh arrived here from New York on the 14th instant, passed on Jan. 7th, a large quantity of broken ice, and on it saw a quantity of broken cabin furniture, fine ornamental dower, with white and glass handles, a lady's work box, and some other articles, such as would be in use in the cabin of a first class ship or steamer.

The ship James Baines is 94 days out from Melbourne; anxiety is felt for her safety.

Insurances have been made on the cargo of the Pacific at £25 6s. free of average.

The Peace Conference.—The plenipotentiaries held their first meetings of the Hotel of Foreign Affairs, Paris, on Monday the 25th.

The session lasted 34 hours. Walewski opened by an introductory speech. Credentials were exchanged. A written guarantee was signed not to divulge the proceedings until the whole be concluded.

Discussion of the armistice.—The armistice has been settled until the end of March, but not affecting the blockade. The Austrian propositions were formally passed as basis of negotiation. The meeting adjourned.

On Tuesday there was no meeting, that time might be afforded to formulate and ratify the armistice agreed to on the previous day.

Wednesday Congress held its second meeting. Nothing can be known with certainty of the proceedings; rumors abound. Now it is asserted that Russia, while assenting to the dismantling of Sebastopol—Bomarsund, and even Nikolief, refuses to cede the protectorate over the Greek Christians. Thus far indications favor the supposition that Russia desires peace.

A Vienna letter asserts that Gortschakoff, the diplomatist, had stated, that the Russian Government considers that the convocation of a general European Congress immediately after peace is signed, as the best means of settling all questions. France and Austria favour the idea. England does not.

The evident cordiality existing between France and Austria begins to excite uneasiness in England, and a triple league of France, Austria and Russia against England is surmised as not an improbable incident of the future.

THE CRIMEA.—Orders have been forwarded to the Allied Generals in the Crimea respecting the armistice, and it is said that Napoleon has intimated to the Generals and Admirals now in Paris that probably they need not return to their commands. Leave of absence is now freely given to officers in the Crimea.

The Allies were about to destroy the sunken ships in Sebastopol harbor, by dropping heavy shells to explode under water.

The health of the Army continues good. Via Vienna it is stated, that Ismael Pasha superseded Omar Pasha in the Asiatic command. Omar recently demanded from the Porte the appointment as Minister of War, with the powers of Commander in Chief of all the Turkish forces. On being refused, he sent in his resignation, which has been accepted. Private advisers do not confirm this.

The Sultan's decree in favor of the Christians had been read in presence of the Turkish dignitaries at Constantinople.

Thirty thousand Russians are employed day and night in constructing triple rows of piles right across the Gulf of Finland; 12 miles across and 6 miles from Cronstadt; within are a few openings, behind which is a steam fleet of 19 ships, 14 corvettes, and 70 gun-boats.

A Russian ukase orders the immediate issue of treasury notes in seven series, amounting in the aggregate of 21,000,000 of roubles. Within the past few weeks large amounts of specie had been forwarded across the Russian frontier to the address of Strigitz & Co., St. Petersburg, the Russian Court Bankers.

Great energy is manifested in Russia in advancing railways.

The relations between Russia and Persia increase in cordiality.

Paris, Feb. 29.—The Congress has not met to day, but will tomorrow. Rumored break up of the Conference. Agitation in the Money Market.

A very grave hitch in the conference has already occurred—though the fifth point is the last of all, it is agreed to take it up first. It was accordingly on the second meeting of the conference submitted for the consideration of the plenipotentiaries. No-one had been formally laid on the table, than Count Gloff and Baron Brunow took objection to its being taken into considera-

tion with a view to its being decided by the Conference; they proposed that it should be referred to a Congress of all the crowned heads in Europe; if so referred, they pledged themselves in the name of the Czar to abide by whatever decision that Congress might come to; this new and unexpected proposition in Paris, and caused a further fall in French funds. It has also no less surprised and alarmed our own government.

The Morning Advertiser says:—It is not improbable that the result of this new mode of the artful diplomatists of Russia may be, the immediate breaking up of the conference.

GREAT BRITAIN.—There is some talk, but merely talk, of an early dissolution of Parliament or a change of Government. The rumor, however, had affected the Funds.

On Wednesday the 27th the Lord Mayor of London assembled a distinguished party at the Mansion House to meet Minister Buchanan, previous to his return home to America. Unfortunately Buchanan was the same day invited to dine with the Queen, and therefore declined to attend.

The Mayor made a speech regretting the absence of Mr. Buchanan, because the reception he would have met with from the representatives of the leading interests, would have proved to him the absence of all unfriendly feeling in Britain as regarded America, and shown that though big words might arise on either side, the interests of commerce, peace, civilization and humanity, were too powerful to permit a collision between England and the United States.

Similar feelings were expressed by other speakers, among them the Earl of Elgin and Mr. Cobden.

Parliamentary proceedings interesting. It is reported that Government succumb to the Wensleydale peerage, and will issue a new hereditary patent. Lord Derby meantime has obtained a committee of the Lords to define the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords.

In a Commons, DeLacy Evans gives notice of a resolution disapproving of the Government having refused direct offers of troops from Canada, while at the same time abortive attempts were made to enlist in the adjoining neutral territory of the United States contrary to the international laws.

The Military Court of Enquiry into the Crimean Commissioners Report, is to be an open Court.

The Liberal electors of London have under consideration, whether again to contest the question of Jewish enfranchisement in the person of Baron Rothschild, or to elect a more respectable representative.

Lowe's "Local dues on shipping" bill is withdrawn, and it is rumored that Mr. Lowe's author, offered his resignation, which Lord Palmerston refused to accept.

Muntz of Birmingham had moved for a select committee to enquire into the present monetary system, motion refused by fifty majority.

On Friday night, Mr. Rosbuck moved the following resolution, "that the appointment of a committee of General Officers, to report upon the report of Sir J. McNeill and Colonel Tulloch, is to substitute an inefficient for an efficient mode of inquiry, and that the effect of such appointment will be to hide the misconduct of those by whom the various departments of our Army have been incalculably injured by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into their conduct." This motion was intended to defeat the Ministry on a division, but after some discussion, it was withdrawn.

The Protocol of Warsaw of 1852, relative to Danish succession was laid before the Commons.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of January have been published, showing the value of a million and a half sterling; a considerable improvement over the previous month.

Frades of the late John Sadler continue to develop; amount not known, but supposed immense.

Allan & Gillespie have applied for permanent berth in Wellington dock, Liverpool, for the Montreal Ocean Steam Company.

Fog-guns are to be placed at Holyhead.

FRANCE.—Paris is extremely gay; there is one continued round of festivities in honor of the diplomatists assembled.

It is announced that if Napoleon's child be a son, the Emperor of Austria will be Godfather by proxy, and the Pope will personally baptize him.

Washington's birthday was duly celebrated by Americans in Paris.

SPAIN.—It is reported that Gen. Concha will be created Count or Marquis of Havana.

SWEDEN.—Stockholm is to be fortified by land and sea, including valley of Manlar.

DENMARK.—Trial of ex Ministers has resulted in acquittal—expenses will be paid by State.

INDIA AND CHINA.—Telegraphic from Trieste brings Bombay dates of Feb. 23: Canton, Jan. 12, Opium annexed. Bombay banks raised rates of interest to 12 per cent. At Calcutta the money market improved, and exchange on London 2s. 2d.

A great fire occurred at Macao. Exchange at Canton 4s. 11d. At Shanghai 6s. 9d.

If the British are about largely to increase their military force in Canada, and their naval force in North American waters, as reported by the late arrival, the United States Senate have just passed the bill for the construction of ten sloops of war, with

steam machinery, at a cost of over five millions of dollars.—[State of Maine.

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1856.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In our columns to-day, we have given a summary of the Legislative news up to Monday evening. Want of space prevents our copying the able speeches on the "no confidence" discussion; Mr. Wilmot's speech is one of the ablest, made during the Session, from which his greatest opponents must acknowledge that he is both an able financier and thorough statesman. The Attorney General laid before the House a report of his Railway mission to England, and brought in four bills, which are now before the country; we have not space at present to make any comments upon these bills; but merely observe that in the Government measures for the construction of Railways, no notice whatever is taken of the only Railway in the Province, the St. Andrews & Quebec, of which nearly 30 miles are built, and 25 miles have actually been run over. The following are the leading features of the Attorney General's bills:—

"That railways shall be constructed in this Province as public works—that the line first completed shall be from the Bend to Shadac, the next from St. John to Hampton; and that extensions shall take place from Shadac to Miramichi, from St. John to Woodstock, by way of Fredericton, and then from St. John to Calais—that money shall be raised, from time to time, on Provincial debentures bearing 6 per cent. interest—that an impost of 2½ per cent. on every article imported which pays duty, shall be levied as an addition to any other duty, to meet the interest on the debentures—that the construction of the railways shall be under the management of a Board of five Commissioners, to be appointed by the Government—and that the sum of £90,000 shall be paid to Messrs. Jackson & Co. (including what they have already received) to induce them to give up their Contract."

In Baring Brothers reply to Mr. Fisher's letter, they engage to furnish in the last six months of this year, £50,000 sterling, on receiving Provincial bonds to that amount—that all future sales of bonds be made through their House—that the total issue for railways shall not exceed £800,000 sterling, and that, not without their consent, not more than £200,000 shall be issued in any one year—that they are to have the option until the 31st March 1857 of purchasing £200,000 at par. The arrangement with Messrs. Jackson & Co., the contractors for the St. John & Shadac line, to give up their contract, or perhaps to express it more correctly, "for refusing to fulfil their contract," is one that will not meet the approval of the Legislature; this firm has already received £43,000 sterling, and it is now proposed to give them in addition £47,000. This at all events will prove a bad bargain; and we believe that the additional impost of 2½ per cent. on articles which already pay duty,—to meet the interest on the debentures,—will meet with opposition throughout the Province; and if carried, will destroy the trade with the neighboring Provinces, and result in the removal of many respectable and industrious men from the Province.

PARISH ELECTION.—The annual meeting for the election of Town and Parish Officers is advertised for 1st April next. In addition to the usual Officers the Rate Payers have the power of electing Commissioners for spending Bye Road Grants in the Parish, and also Revisors of Electors for Members of Assembly. Care should be taken in selecting persons well qualified to fill the last mentioned office.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—X. is received.—The publication of this letter would only lead to confusion; besides he knows well, that we would not publish the offensive matter contained in his letter. Harsh names and scurrility are not argument. Let him deal in facts expressed in a plain manner, and we will give publication to his views. We caution him not to use his pen or tongue so freely, or he may be brought up and punished. If he will call at our office he can have his manuscript.

We have received a pamphlet containing the Reports of the Board of Commissioners and of the Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum for the year 1855. From the Medical Superintendent's Report, which is an ably drawn up document, we learn that the business of the year has resulted in at least ordinary success—that the total num-

ber of patients for the year, including old cases, was 143, of which 47 recovered and 20 died. Charlotte County furnished 24 patients.

NEW LIQUOR LAW IN MAINE.—A bill has been brought forward in the Maine Legislature in relation to the sale of intoxicating liquors. It comprises thirty three sections, and embraces the features of the seizure and destructive clauses of the existing statute, and provisions for licensing parties to sell, but under such restrictions as to prevent the keeping of drinking houses and tipping shops. Parties are also made liable for damages committed by persons while intoxicated, and there is a heavy penalty for the selling of impure or fabricated liquor.—License also is to be given for the manufacture of liquors under prescribed regulations. There are also provisions against the sale of liquors to intoxicated individuals, and to men of whom notice has been given that they are habitually intemperate.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.—MARCH 14.—After reading of Journals this morning, there was a warm conversation among the members respecting the financial condition of the Province.

The discussion took place in connection with a motion relating to Bye Road appropriations. Members of Government not present during the early part of discussion.—Much warmth displayed on both sides.

House in supply. Usual grants to the Baptist Seminary and Milltown Academy passed.

The Provincial Secretary announced his intention of laying his estimates before the House to-morrow.

Report of Committee on Public Accounts laid before the House this evening.

Railway Bills expected to be taken up early next week.

House adjourned at six.

MARCH 15.—There was no business of any consequence transacted this morning. Notice of address to His Excellency and resolution respecting expenses of old and new Government.

House in supply, several grants passed; another discussion took place in reference to the Prohibitory Law; no time fixed for taking up the bill.

Petitions received from the County of Gloucester praying that Prohibitory Law may be amended; petitions also presented for repeal of Law.

The report of the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works was laid before the House.

The several Railway bills were read in Committee and fixed as order of the day for Monday, House to go into Committee of the whole in consideration of same at 2 o'clock that day.

Hon. Mr. Tilley laid before the House the estimates of the income and expenditure for the current year.

MARCH 17.—The usual routine business transacted in the morning. Progress was reported on Mr. Gray's bill relating to Patents. Several grants entered on Supply; motion to enter grants for services performed by W. H. A. Keane, under 9th Vic. chap. 66, was rejected. At one o'clock Mr. McPhelan suggested that the House adjourn early in honor of St. Patrick. Business resumed in the afternoon, a few minutes before three o'clock. The reports of the Light House Commissioners, Steamboat Inspectors, &c. were laid before the House. Entered on Supply, the sum of £24,730 for the great Roads for the present year. The House resolved to go into committee of the whole in consideration of the Railway Bills.—Mr. Gilbert in the chair: Hon. Attorney General spoke three hours and a quarter—he contrasted the condition of this Province with that of Maine and Nova Scotia in their railway enterprises, and dwelt upon the numerous benefits that would be derived from the carrying out of the present scheme; respecting compensation for land damages, he stated that it was intended to introduce a bill to make provision for losses sustained in this way. He believed the proposed settlement with Jackson & Co. the best that could be effected. The debate will be resumed to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

NEW TELEGRAPH SCHEME.—The Montreal Transcript publishes a memorial to the Legislature praying for the establishment of a communication, by Electric Telegraph, from Quebec to Pariseau Bay, in the Straits of Belle Isle. The transcript considers the project an important one, and remarks that if carried out, "We should not then be in the humiliating position of waiting the pleasure of the associated press of New York for news from England."

The Postmaster General gives notice that letters pre-paid in Canada with United States postage stamps must be delivered in the United States as pre-paid—the custom having been to collect the postage a second time from the recipients of such letters.

MUNICIPAL GIFT.—We learn from the New York Evening Post, that Mr. Peter Cooper has given notice of his intention to present to the city of New York, an immense fire-proof building in the upper part of the city, now nearly completed, and an imposing edifice, to be used for "the advancement of science and art." The building will cost, with the land it occupies, not less than half a million of dollars. The Post says:—

It is his intention to apply to the Legislature at the present session for an act of incorporation, authorizing him to convey to a Board of Control, to be designated by the act, such property, real and personal, as may be necessary for founding and maintaining in the city of New York an institution, to be denominated "The Union for the Advancement of Science and Art." Such is the title by which Mr. Cooper desires his benefaction shall be known, and as we may gather from his intentions, we infer that he contemplates the founding of something in the nature of a University.

PREPARING FOR WAR.—Capt. Whately of the U. S. Ordnance Department, has received orders to put Governor's Island in New York harbor, in a state of war defense.

New York, March 2.—Mr. Dallas sailed for England in the Atlantic yesterday. Just previous to her sailing a committee of the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of Messrs. H. Grinnell, William Hogs, Esq., Paul N. Spofford, James Lee, Thomas Tilton, besides several bankers and merchants, waited upon Mr. Dallas, and interchanged sentiments appropriate to the occasion.

The British barque Ward Chipman arrived at Savannah from Malta, on Sunday, after a passage of one hundred and eleven days.—During the voyage the captain died, and the crew suffered much from a lack of provisions, in consequence of their very long passage.

ASTHMA.—The most distressing, and at the same time one of the most alarming diseases to which the human frame is subject, is Asthma, which literally tears the human constitution to pieces, bringing its victim to the very verge of the grave, from which he seldom recovers, unless, indeed, as it were by a miracle. The most certain remedies for the cure of this dreadful malady is Holloway's Ointment and Pills; by repeated and salutary doses of the latter, the chest becomes freed from phlegm, the body is relieved from an immense weight, and the cough leaves the sufferer in an incredibly short space of time, provided the Ointment be well rubbed into the chest night and morning. The thousands who have been restored to health by these infallible remedies, render it needless to expatiate on their merits, therefore, all who are thus afflicted, should have immediate recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

DEATH.—On the 27th ult., by the Rev. John Ross, Mr. John Kerr of St. Patrick in Miss Augusta E. Fryer of St. Andrews.

DEATH.—At Beccabec, on the 27th ult., Isabella, wife of Mr. John Erskine, and daughter of the late John Boyd, Merchant, of St. George, aged 21 years.

At Milltown, on the 17th instant, Mrs. Patience Howard, widow of the late John Howard, Esquire, formerly of St. Martins, in the County of St. John, in her 92d year, leaving a large offspring to lament the death of a good parent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—THE MAILS FOR ENGLAND will close at this Office on Sunday 23d March, at 9 A. M. via Halifax. On Tuesday 28th March at 6 A. M. per U. S. Packet via New York, Friday 30th at 8 A. M. per British packet, via New York, and Tuesday 1st April, at 6 A. M. via New York, per U. S. Packet.

The Postage for the United Kingdom, via Halifax, is 7d single rate, via New York by British Packet 10d, and by United States Packet 1s. 6d. pre-payment optional.

By Order, F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

Post Office, St. Andrews, March 18, 1856.

TO LET.—THAT COTTAGE, with a good Barn and Garden attached, corner of William Henry and Parr streets, adjoining the residence of Mr. James McCarty. Possession given 1st May. Rent moderate. Apply to JOHN McCARTY, March 18, 1856.

Meeting of Courts.—THE Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas for the County of Charlotte, will sit at the Court House in St. Andrews on Tuesday the 6th day of April next, at 12 o'clock.

The Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Nisi Prius for the said County, will be held at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 29th day of April next, at 10 o'clock.

At which time and place all Magistrates, Coroners and Constables of said County, and all persons required to be at said Courts, are hereby publicly notified to give their attendance.

By Order of Her Majesty's Justices, THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, March 4, 1856.

TO LET.—THAT valuable Property on Water Street, at present occupied by Mr. J. M. McCarty as a Fancy Dry Goods Store. The House and out-buildings are in good repair. Possession will be given on the 1st day of May next. For particulars, apply to Mr. John Bradford, St. Andrews, or to the subscribers at Eastport.

SAMUEL KYLE, St. Andrews, Feb. 23, 1856.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—THE HOUSE, Lands and Premises, recently occupied by George W. King, at the Bellingham, St. Patrick. Apply to E. M. ANDREWS, St. Andrews, Dec. 1, 1855.



SHERIFF'S SALES

To take place at the Court House.

Real Estate of McCull & Russell... Do John McCull... Do E. R. Doten... Do Elisha Styles... Do George Wilson... Do Julius L. Inches... Do Edward Lynott... Do James Magwood...

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 19th day of April 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House, in St. Andrews...

ALSO—Two other LOTS of LAND, situated at the Portage, so called, on the eastern side of the river Maguadavic...

ALSO—One MOIETY of a LOT of LAND, with the Mills, Dams and Sluices thereunto belonging, lying on both sides of the said river above, at, and below the said Lower Falls...

ALSO—All that certain LOT or PIECE of LAND, situate on the east side of Lake Etapla, in the Parishes of Penfield and Saint George in said County...

ALSO—All the GULLY PROPERTY so called, situate in the Parish of Saint George aforesaid, conveyed by Moore R. Fletcher to the said McCull & Russell...

ALSO—That certain LOT or PARCEL of LAND, situate at the Lower Falls aforesaid, on the west side of said river described as follows:—Beginning at a cedar post...

ALSO—Another LOT situate in the Parish of Saint George, on the south side of the great road leading to Saint John, bounded by the said road on the north...

ALSO—That LOT or PIECE of LAND lying in the Parish of Saint George aforesaid, being lot number Three, and half part of lot number Four in the Military Grant...

ALSO—That LOT in the said Parish of Saint George, lying north of Munroe's barn, conveyed by Moore R. Fletcher to the said McCull & Russell...

All that LOT of LAND lying in the Parish of Saint George aforesaid, conveyed by John Wallace to the said McCull & Russell...

To be Sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 19th day of April, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews...

ALSO—That Lot, Piece or Parcel of LAND situate in Milltown, in the Parish of St. Stephen, near land, now or lately occupied by John Young...

SHERIFF'S SALES.

deed bearing date 14th February, 1854. AND ALSO, All that Lot, Piece, or Parcel of LAND, situate on the northern side of the road leading from the Upper to the Lower Mills...

The same having been seized and taken under an Execution in favor of Samuel Neill...

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 17th day of May next, at 12 o'clock at the Court House, in St. Andrews...

ALSO—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, beginning at the intersection of the Tower Hill road with the great road leading from St. Andrews to St. Stephen...

ALSO—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, part of the Penobscot Grant, containing 25 acres, more or less, commencing at a cedar stake on the division line between Garcelon and Moore's lands...

ALSO—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, being part of the Penobscot Grant, containing one acre, more or less, being the same lot on which Ebenezer R. Doten now lives...

ALSO—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, part of the Penobscot Grant, containing 25 acres, more or less, commencing at a cedar stake on the division line between Garcelon and Moore's lands...

ALSO—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, being part of the Penobscot Grant, containing one acre, more or less, being the same lot on which Ebenezer R. Doten now lives...

ALSO—Another LOT situate in the Parish of Saint George, on the south side of the great road leading to Saint John, bounded by the said road on the north...

ALSO—That LOT or PIECE of LAND lying in the Parish of Saint George aforesaid, being lot number Three, and half part of lot number Four in the Military Grant...

ALSO—That LOT in the said Parish of Saint George, lying north of Munroe's barn, conveyed by Moore R. Fletcher to the said McCull & Russell...

All that LOT of LAND lying in the Parish of Saint George aforesaid, conveyed by John Wallace to the said McCull & Russell...

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 26th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews...

ALSO—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, beginning at the intersection of the Tower Hill road with the great road leading from St. Andrews to St. Stephen...

The same having been seized and taken under an Execution in favor of Edward Scelye...

SHERIFF'S SALES.

To satisfy an Execution in favor of James W. Street, endorsed to levy £15 10 10 besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 15th Jan., 1856.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 21st day of August next, at 12 o'clock at the Court House, in St. Andrews...

ALSO—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, beginning at the intersection of the Tower Hill road with the great road leading from St. Andrews to St. Stephen...

ALSO—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, part of the Penobscot Grant, containing 25 acres, more or less, commencing at a cedar stake on the division line between Garcelon and Moore's lands...

ALSO—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, being part of the Penobscot Grant, containing one acre, more or less, being the same lot on which Ebenezer R. Doten now lives...

ALSO—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, part of the Penobscot Grant, containing 25 acres, more or less, commencing at a cedar stake on the division line between Garcelon and Moore's lands...

ALSO—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, being part of the Penobscot Grant, containing one acre, more or less, being the same lot on which Ebenezer R. Doten now lives...

ALSO—Another LOT situate in the Parish of Saint George, on the south side of the great road leading to Saint John, bounded by the said road on the north...

ALSO—That LOT or PIECE of LAND lying in the Parish of Saint George aforesaid, being lot number Three, and half part of lot number Four in the Military Grant...

ALSO—That LOT in the said Parish of Saint George, lying north of Munroe's barn, conveyed by Moore R. Fletcher to the said McCull & Russell...

All that LOT of LAND lying in the Parish of Saint George aforesaid, conveyed by John Wallace to the said McCull & Russell...

To be Sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 19th day of April, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews...

ALSO—That Lot, Piece or Parcel of LAND situate in Milltown, in the Parish of St. Stephen, near land, now or lately occupied by John Young...

The same having been seized and taken under an Execution in favor of Edward Scelye...

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK? It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering...

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD. These famous Pills are expressly compounded to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels...

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS. Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills...

GENERAL DEBILITY. ILL HEALTH. Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills...

FEMALE COMPLAINTS. No Female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly courses...

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:— Ague, Jaundice, Asthma, Liver complaints, Bilious complaints, Lumbago, Blooies on the skin, Piles, Bowel complaints, Rheumatism, Colic, Retention of Urine, Constipation of the Scrofula, or Bowels, King's Evil, Consumption, Sore Throats, Debility, Stone and Gravel, Dropsy, Secondary symptoms, Dysentery, Tic Douleur, Erysipelas, Tumours, Female Irregularities, Ulcers, Fevers of all kinds, Venereal Affections, Fits, Worms of all kinds, Gout, Weakness, from whatever cause, Head-ache, Indigestion, Inflammation.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and 80 Maiden Lane, New York...

Sold by all Venders of Medicine throughout New Brunswick; and by A. H. Thompson, St. Stephen; Billings & Dyer, Eastport, and

ODELL & TURNER, Of Saint Andrews, Wholesale Agents for the County Charlotte Janus v 16, 1856.

ATHENÆUM FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON. Capital £2000,000 Sterling.

THIS Office insures against Loss or Damage by Fire all descriptions of Buildings, including Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in the same...

HENRY SALTER, Manager, 30 Sackville Street, London. WM. WHITLOCK, Agent for Saint Andrews.

To Let, THE HOUSE at present occupied by Mr. Joseph Walton, on the corner of Water & Elizabeth streets...

F. & F. Rice, Wholesale Grocers.—110 & 118, State street, Boston.

BOSTON HAND STAMP COMPANY. Manufacturers of the PATENT FLEXIBLE STAMP.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!

Holloway's Ointment.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY! By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies...

FRYSIPPELAS, RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC HUMOURS. No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin...

SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS. Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment...

PILES AND FISTULAS. These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the part affected...

Bad Legs, Chicago-foot, Bad Breasts, Chilblains, Burns, Chapped hands, Bunions, Corns (soft), Bite of Mosquitoes, Cancers, and Sand Flies, Contracted and Squinted Joints, Coco-bay, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular Swelling, Scoury, Lumbago, Sore Heads, Piles, Tumours, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Scalds, Wounds, Sore Nipples, Yaws.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and 80 Maiden Lane, New York...

ODELL & TURNER, Of St. Andrews, Wholesale Agents for the County Charlotte Dec'r 28, 1855.

Flour, Tea, &c. Just received by steamer from Boston via Eastport...

30 Bbls fancy superfine family flour made from new wheat.

10 Chests superfine 'Jongou tea', Oct'r 13 'J W STREET

Mess Pork. 5 BARRELS best Mess PORK, for sale Jan. 9, 1856. J. W. STREET.

Waggons, Carts, &c. EDWARD STENTIFORD, offers for sale.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, & SILVER WARE. Samuel J. Crosby, 69 Washington Street, 3 doors south of Court Street, Boston.

Soap and Candle Factory AGAIN. THE subscriber in returning thanks for the extensive patronage received for the last twelve years...

GEO. WOODS, Patentee, 55 John, Sept. 15, 1855.