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SAINT ANDREWS N. B. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1862.

Vol 29

Provincial Parliament.

FREDERICTON, April 1.
Grimmer presented a petition from 87 inhabitants of Charlotte, against the repeal of the existing tax on non-residents and Railway lands.

Scovell a petition from Greenwich, King's County, for change in place of holding elections.

McMillan one from the Proprietors of Germantown Lake District for passage of the Bill relating to said Lake.

A Bill to prevent the spread of disease among neat cattle and horses, agreed to.

A Bill relating to Highways passed.

Grimmer's motion for Night Sessions was lost, 9 to 13.

A Bill relating to land tenements, &c., held by Justice's for Police uses, agreed to.

Steadman, in reply to DeBrisay, said it was not decided that any safer mode of carrying money letters could be adopted.

April 2.
Costigan introduced a Bill relating to incumbrances on ungranted lands.

Williston relating to the South West Boom Company.

Progress was made in a Bill relating to certain exemptions from duty. Also in Bill further to amend the Charter of St. John and certain Acts of Assembly relating to the local government of the same. Messrs. Skinner and Jordan opposed. Cudlip, Waters, and Anglin spoke in favor.

April 3.
Progress made in Vail's Bill to amend the Disqualification Act.

Grimmer gave notice of a resolution to confine the public advertising to the Royal Gazette.

Bill to amend Williams' Mining Company, with a proviso that 20 per cent. of the capital stock be paid before commencing operations.

Smith introduced a Bill relating to the Commander-in-Chief, declaring the Lieutenant Governor Commander-in-Chief during the absence of the Governor General.

Bill to repeal the Incorporation of Moncton agreed to.

FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, April 2.
Col Buford with several regiments from near Island No. 10, and Hickman, after forced march of 30 miles, made descent on Confederates at Union City, entirely routing them, taking many prisoners and a large amount of spoils.

Information received that Price and Van Dora's forces in Arkansas are moving toward Memphis, being called thence by Beauregard who advises concentrating in Western Tennessee for a grand struggle.

River falling at Island No. 10. The Confederates are increasing their batteries and are very busy.

President Davis in secret session announced abolition of released Confederate prisoners from their parole, alleging breach of faith by Federal Government in exchanging prisoners.

BANGOR, April 3.
Abandonment of Batteries on Skidaway and Green Islands gives Federal complete control of Warsaw and Assabetts Sounds, and the mouths of Vernon and Wilmington Rivers, forming important approaches to Savannah.

People were sending cotton and negroes inland and threatening to burn the city if unable to hold it. A very large force is reported there.

Gen. Banks' advance from Strasburg, drove the enemy 19 miles, the latter contesting the advance most of the way.

Preparations for the reception of the Merrimack are said to be of the most formidable character.

President Lincoln's co-operative Emancipation plan passed Senate by a vote of 32 to 10. It is reported that Kentucky will probably accept the plan.

Gen Johnson reported Secession feeling as strong at Nashville.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MERRIMACK.

The New Orleans Crescent gives the following description of the Merrimack, the writer assuming that before it reached the public that vessel would have proved itself either a brilliant success or a miserable failure:

"In the first place, her engines are five hundred and ten horse power; and in spite of her great weight, it is thought she will make from twelve to fifteen miles an hour. She does not draw by a foot and a half as much water as was expected. When afloat she presents to the enemy only a roof above the water. All her machinery is below the water line. Her sides and roof are composed of oak twenty-eight inches thick

covered with six inches of plate and railroad iron. She has an apparatus for throwing hot water on boarders. Her armament consists of ten guns only, all rifled.

The guns in her sides, four in number, are eighty pounders. Those at the bow and stern throw a one hundred-pound solid shot or a one hundred and twenty pound shell, and these guns have three ports which enable her to give a broadside of six guns. She has furnaces for heating shot. Her crew consists of ten lieutenants and three hundred and fifty picked men, and among them the best gunners in the old navy. She has under water a wedge-shaped prow of oak and iron thirty-three feet long. Commodore Buchanan has confidence in her, and says he is going to go to sea with her. Jones is less confident, but says she is as good a place to die in as a man could have. The objection to her, and it is a serious one, is the fact that she is entirely dependent on her machinery; if that gets out of order, she becomes a mere log in the water."

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—We obtain the following from the Erie Observer:

"A company of Germans have for some time been boring for oil upon the banks of Mill Creek, a short distance south of the Lake Shore railroad bridge. On Wednesday they struck a vein of gas which threw the water some twenty feet into the air, and stepped further operations at the well for the day. About half past nine o'clock in the evening, Mr. Althoff, one of the proprietors of the well, accompanied by eight other men visited it to see how it was getting along, taking with them a lighted lantern. When they were within a few feet of the derrick, the gas proceeding from the well took fire from the lantern, and in less time than it takes us to write this the entire structure was in a mass of flames. Mr. Althoff and another gentleman were so badly burned that it is feared they will not recover, and the remainder of the party were all more or less injured. Since writing the above, we learn that one of the injured men, whose name we were unable to learn died on Thursday."

ANOTHER MONARCHY IN EMBRYO.—The steamship "Northern Light" which arrived last week, brings the following from Peru:

"Certain parties are trying to prepare public opinion for a proposition to annex Peru again to Spain, and are said to be seconded in their endeavors by the bishops and other leading members among the clergy."

When we call to mind the statement contained in the last European despatch that a Spanish Squadron consisting of three frigates, forty two gunboats, and other ships of war, was about to sail for the Pacific Ocean under command of Admiral Pezon, material is afforded for dark surmising. Spain of late displays an intonid to ambition. Beginning with the exaction of indemnity from the Government of Morocco, and enforcing her demands by the capture of Tetuan; then taking possession of San Domingo; next making a grand naval and military demonstration on Mexico; it is now easy to believe that the Republic of Peru is already selected as the next victim. The destruction of three Republics in about a twelve month—viz. San Domingo, Mexico, and Peru, would rank as a first class despotism. This, it would appear, is the immediate object of her aspirations, as stated in the European despatches received by the "Canada" at Halifax. But in the end such a course may prove disastrous.

MR. GOUGH ON CANADA.—J. B. Gough is very much disgusted with Canada. He recently said in St. Louis:

"There are a great many good people, and great many snobbish people in Canada. The British residents there endeavor to be much more English in their habits, customs, prejudices, than those who dwell in England. They play second fiddle to English snobbery. The present season I had an engagement for three weeks there, but after lecturing nine evenings in different places, the language and conduct of the people in reference to this country became so unfavorable that one day I sat down, wrote a letter, and declined to fulfill the remaining engagements."

The British Brig "Alice," at Newport on Monday, reports a fire at Mayaguez on the 10th ult., that consumed a great portion of the town, causing a loss of two million dollars. Capt. Robt Bayley, of this city, has

advice of the 12th ult., which states that the fire was in the Bay a mile from the town and the loss was only one hundred dollars. Capt. Bayley says he knows the spot as well as he does Newburyport, and his advice can be relied on.—[Newburyport Herald.]

We learn from the Quebec Mercury that the Canadian Commissioners have already despatched seven car loads of articles for the

International Exhibition over the Grd Trunk Railway to Portland, and two or three more will be sent before the week is out. The natural products of the country will be more fully represented than either at the Exhibition of 1851 or 1855; the manufactures less completely.

Nova Scotia.

The Halifax Evening Express of Friday says:—

In the House of Assembly on Wednesday last the Hon. Mr. Johnston called upon the Government for an explanation as regards the course they intended to pursue. As respects a reconstruction of the Government, that could not be effected, as every member of the opposition that had voted against the Government on Saturday last, had unanimously decided not to receive any overtures from those who now administered the affairs of the province. The Hon. Mr. Howe, in reply, stated that he had no intention of carrying on a Government with so small a majority as two, in consequence of which the business of the House would be put through as speedily as possible, and an appeal made to the people of the province.

Yesterday the House was engaged in Committee of Supply.

Mrs. LINCOLN BUILDETH A HOUSE AND BARN.—We believe it is generally conceded that Mrs. Lincoln is given to having things after her own liking. The following anecdote, illustrative of that point, is told by a citizen of Springfield, Ill., and we are assured it is an "unvarnished tale." Some years before "Honest Abe," as we have been wont to call him, and his wife had the remotest idea of residing at the White House they lived in a low and unpretending dwelling in Springfield. The barn, which was contiguous to the house, was used for "stabling a cow during the winter season. Mrs. Lincoln was neither satisfied with the house nor the close proximity of the cow stalls, and while her husband was out of town attending court, she was absent from home some six weeks, contracted with a carpenter to build a new barn and add another story to the dwelling. The work was immediately commenced and completed before Mr. Lincoln returned and the change was as striking after her own liking. The following anecdote upon his arrival, on which the house was situated, he hardly recognized it; but soon apprehending the reason, he joyously asked a person whom he met, "Can you tell me where Mrs. Lincoln lives?" His wife, who had seen her husband coming, opened the door as the question was asked, and exclaimed, "Come in Abe!"—[Northampton Press.]

A CONFIRMED CASE.—A gentleman of excellent habits and very amiable disposition, was so unfortunate as to have a wife of very different character; in short, one that would get beastly drunk. Being in company with a few intimates one evening, one of them remarked to him, that if she was his wife—since all other things had failed—he would quit her in some way, so that she should quit her evil habit, and proposed the following method: that sometimes when drunk she would lie in a box shaped like a coffin, and left in that situation until her fit should be over, and consciousness restored.

A few evenings after, the drame being in a proper state, the plan was put into execution; and after the box-lid was properly secured, the party before alluded to watched, each in turn, to witness the result. About daylight next morning, the watch heard a movement, laid himself down by the box, when her ladyship, after bumping her head a few times, was heard to say—

"Bless me! where am I?"

The outsider answered, in a sepulchral tone—

"Madam, you are dead and in the other world."

A pause ensued, after which the lady inquired again—

"Where are you?"

"Oh! I am dead, too," said he.

"Can you tell me how long I have been dead?"

"About three weeks."

"How long have you been dead?"

"Four months."

"Well, you have been here so much longer than I have, can't you tell me where I can get a little gin?"

"WELL YOU GO WEST, MARY?"—Not very far from Central New Jersey, lived two young lawyers, Archy Brown and Tom Hall.

Both were fond of dropping in at Mr. Smith's of an evening, and spending an hour or two with his only daughter, Mary. One evening when Brown and Miss Mary had discussed almost every topic, Brown suddenly, and with his sweetest tones, struck out as follows:—

"Do you think, Mary, you could leave your father and mother, your pleasant home here, with all its ease and comforts and go to the far West with a young lawyer, who has but little beside his profession to depend upon, and with him, find out home, new, which it should be your joint duty to beautify and make delightful and happy like this?" Dropping her head softly on his shoulder she answered,

"I think I could, Archy."

"Well," said he, in a changed tone, and straightening himself up, "there's Tom Hall who's going West, and wants to get a wife I'll just mention it to him."

TOWN AND PARISH OFFICERS for 1862.

Overseers of Poor.
John Curry, John Lochary, T. T. Odell.
Commissioner of Highways.
John Bradford, J. Gallagher, No 2, H. Rigby, No 3.
Collector of Rates.
James Stevenson.
Town and Parish Clerk.
Thomas Algar.
Assessors of Rates.
Jas. McFarlan Jr., B. R. Stevenson A. T. Paul.
Revisors of Votes.
R. Eastman, A. W. Smith, B. R. Fitzgerald.

Trustees of Schools.
B. R. Stevenson, A. T. Paul, James Russell Jr.

Commissioners to expend Bye Road Money.
John Bradford, Jas. Gallagher, No 2, H. Rigby, No 3.

Constables.
W. Heenan
C. Morrison
A. Elliot,
J. G. N. McCurdy,
J. Dolby,
H. Thompson,
R. Denamore,
H. Carlow,
J. H. Mears,
D. Pelton,
J. McCarty,
J. Townsend,
L. Lawrence,
J. Budd,
J. Hartford.

Pound Keepers.
W. Ferris,
R. Eastman.

Hogreeves.
R. Denamore,
J. G. Greenlaw,
L. Johnson,
A. McMicken,
R. McCurdy,
G. Mixen,

Surveyors of Roads.
W. Heenan,
J. Stranagan,
E. DeWolfe,
H. Thompson,
A. Markee,
F. O'Neil,
D. Craig,
A. Boyd,
J. Sampson,
R. Mowat.

English Honour.

[From the London Times, March 10.]

The North will learn from the late debate in the House how entirely unjust was the supposition, so generally entertained, that we took advantage of the Trent affair, in order to obtain an excuse for liberating the cotton of the South, and the South must also by this time be aware that if they trusted to the selfishness of the great European powers, they underestimated the sense of justice and fair play which characterizes the people of England.

Mr. Seward may profess to obey the law of nations only when he finds it his interest to do so. We disclaim all limitations of the kind, and are willing to abide by faith, honor and duty, at the expense of what may turn out to be, a very heavy and grievous sacrifice, not only of wealth, but of the comfort and prosperity of a large and interesting class of our population.

NOVA SCOTIA GOLD DIGGINGS.—Recent accounts from Sherbrooke and Wine Harbor gold fields continue good. New leads have been discovered which promise well, and claims are being rapidly taken up.

At the North West Arm, two Crushing Companies are erecting their works, which are expected to be in operation at an early date.

Another company have secured an eligible situation at Wine Harbor for one of great power, to be driven by water, and are pushing forward their works. The Chebucto Foundry furnishes the machinery, a portion of which was shipped on Friday. In a short time the sound of tamping will be as familiar to the people of Guysborough County, as

the railway whistle is to the inhabitants of Bedford Basin.

We have been favored with a sight of some pretty specimens of Gold discovered by Mr. James Henley at Spry Bay, about seven miles from Tangier. Two veins of quartz have been found, and there is also a prospect of "washings." Large veins have been found about Sheet Harbour and the prospect of the Diggings there is bright. Should Sheet Harbour fulfill the expectations of the Gold seekers, it will soon become the grand centre of attraction, as the Harbor is very superior, and the water power for propelling Crushing Machines most convenient.—[Halifax Witness.]

PRINCIPLE LIBERALITY OF MR. PEABODY.

In our last number we alluded somewhat vaguely to the benefit Mr. Peabody, the celebrated American banker intended to confer on a certain number of our poor community before finally quitting this country. When Mr. Peabody first heard of the national memorial to the memory of the Prince Consort, he authorized Sir Emerson Tennant to state that, should that memorial be a charitable institution, he would give a hundred thousand pounds towards it; and his disappointment was great on learning that the money would not be expended in that way. However, when a man is determined to do a good deed, he overcomes all obstacles; and Mr. Peabody, still resolved on carrying out his charitable scheme—as a token of gratitude to the English nation for the many kind acts he had received from them, and also in memory of his long and prosperous career in this country—has decided on erecting a number of houses for the working-classes, who through the innumerable improvements in the metropolis, have been rendered almost homeless. For this purpose he gives a hundred thousand pounds, and also undertakes to pay the first year's interest of the money—five thousand pounds. Sir Emerson Tennant is appointed one of the three trustees: Lord Stanley, it is hoped will be the second; the third has not yet been nominated. Mr. Peabody has realized in this country, it is said, an annual income of £70,000.

TO CURE DIPHTHERIA.—A gentleman who has administered the following for diphtheria informs us that it has always proved effectual in affording speedy relief. Take a common tobacco pipe, place a live coal within the bowl, drop a little tar upon the coal and let the patient draw smoke into the mouth, and discharge it through the nostrils. The remedy is safe and simple, and should be tried whenever occasion may require. Many valuable lives may be saved, our informant confidently believes, by prompt treatment as above.—[Hallowell Gazette.]

SINGULAR CAUSE OF DEATH.—It is stated that Capt. Slaymaker of the Iowa Second and formerly of York county, Pa., came to his death at the battle of Fort Donelson in a singular manner. A bullet struck his pocket knife in his left pocket, shivered it to pieces, and drove the blade into his body, so that it, and not the bullet, severed the artery the rupture of which caused his death. Pieces of the knife were found in his wallet.

A MARRIAGE A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—The following extract from the Gentleman's Magazine for 1750, may not be uninteresting to our readers:—

"Married, in June, 1750, Mr. William Dupkin, a considerable farmer of Great Tossed, (near Rothbury,) in the County of Northumberland, to Miss Eleanor Shotton, an agreeable young gentlewoman, of the same place. The entertainment on this occasion was very grand, their being provided no less than 120 quarters of lamb, 44 quarters of veal, 20 quarters of mutton, a great quantity of beef, 12 hams, with a suitable number of chickens, &c., which was concluded with 8 half ankers of brandy, made into beer. The company consisted of 550 ladies and gentlemen, who concluded with the music of 25 fiddlers and pipers; and the whole was concluded with the utmost order and unanimity."


It can't be the duty of an editor to stand up like the iron man in the pistol gallery, shot at by everybody and shooting back at nobody.

A telegram from Newfoundland says "the coast is still jammed in with ice, and that the seal fishery is a complete failure."

"I shall be at home next Sunday night," a young lady said, as she followed her brother to the door, who seemed to be somewhat wavering in his attachments. "So shall I," was his reply.

Condition

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1941

Original issues in poor condition
Best copy available