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The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E gravis sumendum est optimum. —Cic.

No 111 SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1856. [Vol. 23]

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrears are paid. If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their Bill, and ordered their papers to be discontinued. If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

European Intelligence.

Four Days Later from Europe!

New York, March 4th.
The Baltic has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 20th ult.

No tidings of the "Pacific."
Peace conference opens on 23d. All the Envoys had arrived at Paris. Confidence in re-establishment of peace continues.

Excitement in England regarding difficulties with America decreasing.

It is said a large force of British ships of war is to be concentrated in Canadian waters.

Money more stringent. Consols, 90½.
New loan has been fixed—£5,000,000.

White Wheat declined 1s; other Breadstuffs slightly advanced. Western Canal 34s. to 36s; Ohio, 39s.

Other markets generally unchanged.

The London Times says, the 50th Regiment and a Battalion of Rifles are under orders for Canada. It is also rumored that nearly every Regiment attached for home service has received intimation that their services may be shortly required in that quarter.

Mr. Brassey.—By a decree dated "January 12," Mr. Brassey, the eminent engineer, has been appointed a Knight of the Legion of Honour. Since 1839, Mr. Brassey has been connected with the construction of the principal French railways. The firm to which Mr. Brassey belongs, it will be remembered, constructed the Balkan Railway in the Crimea, and at the present moment they are employing an army of workmen in the cause of progress and civilization in their undertakings in England, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Savoy, Italy and Canada.

Accounts from the Crimea to the 21st ult represent Lieut Denham Massey, 19th Regiment, the young hero of the Redan, as sitting up, and likely to be able soon to move about on crutches. This young officer, it is said to be about resigning his commission in the British service, and to enter that of the Emperor of the French as a private in a regiment of Zouaves, a rank which we venture to prophesy will not be long held by the young hero, if he gets an opportunity of active service. His relative, Capt. Godfrey Massey, of the same regiment, is also about to quit the service. —*Limerick Chronicle.*

THE RECORD OF A TRIUMPH! CONSOLATION FOR THE SUFFERING.

There is no little consolation in the thought that, however the impostor may flourish for the season, he cannot long continue to delude mankind. How many men contrive to acquire a brief and flashy reputation, and then sink into disrepute and oblivion! This is especially true of the pretenders to medical skill, who, in an age, when diseases abound, seek to inveigle themselves into the confidence of the public, and to impose upon it with their noxious nostrums. We confess that years ago, when we first heard of the universal celebrity of Professor Huxloway, we distrusted his lofty claims, and arrogated to ourselves a superiority of discernment which would not allow him to entrap our judgment. Most heartily do we beg his pardon for the unjust imputation. A careful study of his system convinced us that we were indeed mistaken, and that the world, to do him justice, should immediately, as it undoubtedly will hereafter, rank him foremost among its benefactors. He has solved the mystery of human diseases, and proved that all medical treatment, from the time of Hunter, has been based upon false premises. Jenner did not effect a greater revolution in the method of dealing with the small-pox, than Huxloway has done in the ordinary medical routine of the present day.

The human blood is not a mere fluid, coursing through the veins and arteries, and partaking of the mere qualities of other fluids. It is—startling as the statement may appear—ALIVE. It is, in plain words, "the life of man." All physiological diseases, such as indigestion, deranged kidneys, liver, heart, lungs, stomach, all impure secretions in the body, and a large majority of epidemic and endemic diseases have their origin, or, at least their exciting cause in the impure state of the blood. Cleanse that and keep it cleansed, and no sickness can prostrate, or even assail the system. This splendid discovery has given a lustre to Professor Huxloway's name, transcending the renown of heroes and statesmen. We do not wonder at the great fame he has acquired in Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. We rejoice that he has visited our own country and opened an establishment in New York, which will be a very temple of health to our own citizens. His Pills and Ointment are the most wonderful sanatives which science and skill have yet produced. —*New York Sunday Times.*

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

Thursday, March 4.

The House this morning passed a Bill giving an extension of time to the Grand Falls Railway Company for completing the work as required by the terms of the contract.

A Bill was also passed in committee to incorporate certain Congregational Churches in the Province.

On motion of Mr. End, Friday next was set apart to go into consideration of Supplies to be granted for the public service.

The committee appointed to take into consideration the proposition of the Telegraph Company for reporting the Debates, reported that it was inexpedient to entertain such proposition.

Mr. Wilnot (in the absence of Mr. Gray) moved for the presentation of the Address respecting European and North American Railway Correspondence.

A discussion followed, in which members of Government stated that such documents were intended to be laid before the House as usual. Mr. Wilnot withdrew his motion. Scarcely any business was transacted in the afternoon.

Members evinced a disposition for an early adjournment, and the business of the day was brought to a close a few minutes before three o'clock.

Messrs. Gray, Montgomery, Lunt, Waters, Sutton and Purdy have been absent since Saturday.

March 5.

After the House disposed of routine business, several petitions for the repeal of the Prohibitory Law were presented.

The Bill to annex a part of Long and Spoon Islands to the Parish of Wickham received a third reading.

A proposition was submitted to the House by Mr. Cudlip having for its object the placing of all despatches between the Colonial Secretary and the Executive Government before the people of the Province.

Honble. Mr. Tilley laid before the House copies of Railway correspondence and Warrant returns.

Petitions having reference to the Act relating to Water supply for Carleton were presented, and referred to a Committee.

A long discussion occurred upon the Bill relating to the Grand Falls Railway. The consideration of the same was deferred until tomorrow morning.

Very little business doing. House adjourned at 4 o'clock.

March 6.

There was no business of any consequence transacted in the House, until after twelve o'clock.

The bill to amend the Act to Incorporate the Town of Moncton received a third reading.

A committee was appointed to wait upon His Excellency with the address requesting copies of Government correspondence in relation to the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Several petitions for Legislative aid were rejected, in consequence of the time having elapsed for receiving them.

Another long discussion occurred upon the bill relating to the Grand Falls railway, which was ultimately rejected by a vote of 17 to 15.

The Attorney General in reply to a question put by Mr. Street, stated that the Railway papers would be laid before the House, in a few days.

Progress was reported on the bill relating to the destruction of Bears and Wolves introduced by Mr. Street; the question of the initiation of Money grants stands as the order of the day for tomorrow.

Food of the People of England.—In the days of Queen Elizabeth substantial diet was confined chiefly to persons of rank and wealth. A plowman was often compelled to dine on "water gruel." The food of the laborers was coarse and deficient; their clothing was incomparably more so, and their lodgings were rude, dirty and uncomfortable. The houses even of the wealthy were destitute of glass windows and chimneys. The floors of the peasants' houses were of clay, and filled with the accumulated filth of many years. The luxury of linen was confined to the rich and high-born. Their woolen cloth was all of domestic manufacture. Tea and coffee, and to a great extent sugar, were unknown. The higher classes of society lived chiefly on salted meats. The common people seldom ate meat in any form. The ordinary fare of working men then, would produce a riot in a workhouse now. Potatoes and turnips appeared about this time. In earlier ages the people fed entirely on bread and meat. As late as 1750, out of a population of 6,000,000 in England and Wales, nearly one half were sustained by rye, barley and oats. Now, the same class of persons are consumers of wheat. The use of the po-

tatoes as the principal article of food has been confined to a few districts.

Communications.

To the Editor of the St. Andrews Standard.

SIR,

I beg leave again to call the attention of the Ratepayers of the Parish of St. Andrews to the facts and figures of my last letter, which "Another Ratepayer" did not dare to approach in his reply. He deals largely in a tirade of abuse, and bad names, and threats, &c., and talks of "intermeddling"—intermeddling! This word smells strongly of Know-Nothingism, or rather it stinks in the nostrils of a free born citizen. He says I want to dictate. I am not in a position to dictate; and even if I were I am not a "Son of Temperance"—but I am in a position to warn the Ratepayers of the Parish of St. Andrews, of the manifest injustice about to be practised on them by the Commissioners of the Poor House; or I should say, a portion of them—for I am credibly informed that Messrs. D. Brady and John Lockary were not consulted upon the notice in the "Provincialis" over the signature of Mr. Odell, is this dictation—or contempt—or impudence? Of course these Gentlemen must resign, after such indignity offered them. However, I am not going to trespass, beyond endurance, on your space. The Ratepayers are, now, warned of the trick—and I trust they will not lose sight of it. I hope they will remember that the Poor Establishment is, now, the only public object left in St. Andrews upon which Gentlemen can exercise their talent,—which, if not timely prevented, "Another Ratepayer" may be the first to regret, but too late, his having undertaken the defence of its destruction. The next Grand Jury that sits in St. Andrews may "jump the cat out of the bag," and expose to public view, what, too carefully and too long, has been concealed from us.

A RATEPAYER.

St. Andrews, 4th March, 1856.

To the Editor of the St. Andrews Standard.

SIR,

I have read the letters of "A Ratepayer" and "Another Ratepayer" in your two last issues; the Commissioners of the Poor, have, certainly, placed themselves in a wrong position. To assume the right of not accepting the lowest tender to board the Paupers, is, to all intents and purposes, to arrogate the right of taxing this Parish for the difference between the lowest tender and the higher one, which they would choose to accept.—A right which the Law, nor even common sense, cannot concede to them.

JUSTICE.

St. Andrews, March 4th, 1856.

THE QUEEN'S PRESENT TO MISS NIGHTINGALE.—The design—suggested by the Prince Consort—of the jewel presented by her Majesty to Miss Nightingale, consists of a white field, representing England. This is encircled by a black band, typifying the office of Charity, on which is inscribed a golden legend, "Blessed are the merciful." The Royal donor is expressed by letters—V. R.—surmounted by a crown in diamonds, impressed upon the centre of the St. George's Cross, from which also rays of gold emanating upon the field of white enamel are supposed to represent the glory of England. Wide-spreading branches of palm, in bright green enamel, tipped with gold, form a framework for the shield, their stems at the bottom being banded with a ribbon of blue enamel (the colour of the ribbon for the Crimean medal) on which, in golden letters, is inscribed "Crimea." At the top of the shield, between the palm branches, and connecting the whole, three brilliant stars of diamonds illustrate the idea of the light of Heaven.

On the back of this Royal jewel is an inscription on a golden tablet, written by her Majesty, recording it to be a gift and testimonial in memory of services rendered to her brave army by Miss Nightingale.

The jewel is about three inches in depth by two-and-a-half in width. It is to be worn, not as a brooch or ornament, but rather as the badge of an order.

A railroad Law is "up before" the New Jersey Legislature similar in features to the law now being discussed by the Pennsylvania Legislature. It provides for the creation of an officer of railroad companies, to be called a Train Guard, charged with the special duty of watching over the safety of trains. It makes it unlawful for persons to cross railroads when an engine is near. It limits the amount of damages which may be recovered in cases of death by accident to \$6000 for each person killed. It makes railroad employees, causing death by negligence or mismanagement, guilty of manslaughter.

gence or mismanagement, guilty of manslaughter.

TOUCH MY SALARY! TAKE YOUR RUM!

During the recent long debate in the Assembly, allusion was made by Colonel Hayward in the course of his speech, to the night journey of the Hon. Mr. Tilley from Fredericton to St. John, in order to give his aid and influence to the election of Mr. Cudlip, an extensive importer and wholesale dealer in liquors; and in doing so, Colonel Hayward said, that Mr. Tilley had acted in direct contradiction of his avowed principles. Mr. Tilley interrupted and explained, that he and his Temperance friends had supported Mr. Cudlip at the late election, although a liquor dealer, on the ground that he would sustain Government that would carry out the Prohibitory Liquor Law! "Then," said Colonel Hayward, "the Prohibitory Liquor Law has become a Government measure—and the present Government mean to carry it out!" Mr. Tilley did not attempt to deny this—and Colonel Hayward went on to say, that Mr. Tilley's conduct in this matter reminded him of the Irishman who was charged with stealing the poker. Paddy denied the charge most lustily, until asked "upon his honour" whether he did not steal the poker?—Paddy immediately produced the missing article from under his coat, exclaiming, "touch my honour—take your poker!" Just as it was with the Hon. Mr. Tilley, who, as dealer in liquor dealers, until the stability of the Government and the continuance of his salary were in danger, then like with their native earth, Mr. Ewbank says, it is the form and features, and not the body or substance of the deed, that should be pre-served, and adds:

"The mummies of Egypt are quarried for fuel, and whether their wives, their priests, or their slaves, they are split open and chopped up with the same indifference as so many pine logs. The gums and balsams used in embalming them have made them a good substitute for bituminous coal, and thus the very means employed to preserve them have become the active agents of their dissipation. So it is when the materials of coffins have a high market value; they are then seized as concealed treasure, and their contents cast out as rubbish. Like heroes in the Eastern hemisphere, the descendants of Manco and Caxco were sometimes, if not always, entombed in such, and with considerable treasure besides in vessels of gold and silver; hence we learn how the Spanish conquerors sought for, often found, and often plundered rich sepulchres."

LOSS OF THE STORESHIP SUPERB IN THE BLACK SEA.—A wreck occurred in the Black Sea, with serious loss of life, during the 16th December—the storeship Superb, of Deptford, 380 tons, with stores for the army in the Crimea. The Superb was off the coast, at Macota Bay, when the storm came on. She broke away from her anchors, and was dashed on some sunken rocks, and although the cries and screams of the helpless crew could be distinctly heard, the continuance of the gale prevented any boat living in such a surf. The ship broke up, and every soul on board (twenty persons) perished.

Approaching Marriages in High Life.—We understand that a matrimonial alliance is arranged, and will shortly take place, between the lady Jane Hay, daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Tweeddale, and sister of the Duchess of Wellington, & Sir Frederick Arthur, Bart. We are also enabled to announce the approaching marriage of the Lady Rachel Russell, youngest daughter of the late Duke of Bedford, and half sister of Lord John Russell, with the Lord James Wandesford Butler, son of the first Marquis of Ormonde. Sir Thomas White, Bart. is also about to lead to the altar Miss Montgomery, sister of Mr. Alfred Montgomery.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF CARLISLE.—We regret, says the Carlisle Journal, to record the death of the Bishop of Carlisle, which took place at Rose Castle, near this city, the seat of the Right Rev. Prelate, on Tuesday afternoon last, after a brief illness. The deceased Prelate, the Hon. and Right Rev. Hugh Percy, D. D., was the fifty-fifth Bishop of Carlisle. He was the third son of the first Earl of Beverley. Dr. Percy was born in London on the 29th January, 1784, and consequently he had just entered upon his seventy-third year. In 1816 he became Prelate of St. Paul's and afterwards Dean of Canterbury; whilst there he was mainly instrumental in the restoration of Canterbury Cathedral. In June, 1827, he was consecrated Bishop of Rochester, and in November of the same year he was translated to the Bishopric of Carlisle. He was also Chancellor of Salisbury, and patron of forty-five livings. He was twice married. First, in 1806, to Mary Manners Sutton, eldest daughter of the Most Rev. Charles Manners Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury; she died in September, 1831. By this marriage he had eleven children, of whom three sons and five daughters survive. Secondly, the Bishop of Carlisle married, in February 1840, Mary, second daughter of the late Vice Admiral Sir William Hope Johnstone, by whom he had no family, and whom he survived; she died in 1851.

SLAVE EMANCIPATION CASE.—At New Orleans, last week, a lady who owns twenty slaves, says that she feels desirous of emancipating, applied to the First District Court for permission to set them free, and allow them to remain in the State. The jury in the case could not agree, thus virtually refusing to comply with the petition. The idea of the jurors was that there was too much of that sort of population now, and that they should be removed out of the State.

A GLENN SURVIVOR.—In a recent communication to the National Intelligencer Mr. Thomas Ewbank, late Commissioner of Patents, gives some important information in regard to the discoveries made in Peruvian tombs and mummies. The information is derived from W. W. Evans, Esq., a gentleman of strong antiquarian predilections, and now engineer of the Africa and Tacna Railroad in Peru. Mr. Evans states, that in making excavations for the railroad in Africa, hundreds of graves are demolished in all directions, in which are numerous Indian relics. The excavations are seventy feet deep, and the soil is loose sand; as the work proceeds, everything from the top comes sliding down—dead Indians, pots, bottles, arrow heads, &c. Among other interesting mortuary Indian relics, an Indian was started out of his resting place, rolled up in a shroud of gold. Before Mr. Evans had knowledge of the incident, the workmen had cut up this magnificent winding sheet and divided it among themselves. With some difficulty Mr. Evans obtained a fragment, and despatched it to Mr. Ewbank. Mr. Evans notices a remarkable fact, that in hundreds of Indian skulls which he has examined, not one has contained a decayed tooth. Mr. Ewbank thinks the entire weight of the shroud must have been eight or nine pounds, and had it been preserved would have been the finest specimen of sheet gold that we have heard of since the time of the Spanish conquest. In some eloquent remarks upon the preservation of antiquities of the departed, and the facility of attempting to secure the great dead from contact with their native earth, Mr. Ewbank says, it is the form and features, and not the body or substance of the dead, that should be preserved, and adds:

"The mummies of Egypt are quarried for fuel, and whether their wives, their priests, or their slaves, they are split open and chopped up with the same indifference as so many pine logs. The gums and balsams used in embalming them have made them a good substitute for bituminous coal, and thus the very means employed to preserve them have become the active agents of their dissipation. So it is when the materials of coffins have a high market value; they are then seized as concealed treasure, and their contents cast out as rubbish. Like heroes in the Eastern hemisphere, the descendants of Manco and Caxco were sometimes, if not always, entombed in such, and with considerable treasure besides in vessels of gold and silver; hence we learn how the Spanish conquerors sought for, often found, and often plundered rich sepulchres."

WASHINGTON HONORS.—Among the many demonstrations of Washington's birthday, one of the most complimentary was shown by Capt. Long of the British mail steamer Canada, who had his ship very handsomely decorated with flags, and at noon fired a salute in honor of the occasion. —(Boston Bee.)

A good anecdote is told of an old Methodist preacher, who rode a circuit a few days ago. While going to one of his appointments, he met an old acquaintance, who was one of the magistrates of the county. He asked the minister why he didn't do as the Saviour did, ride an ass. Because, said the divine, the people have taken them all to make magistrates of.

A little boy was munching a piece of gingerbread. His mother asked who gave it to him. Miss Johnson gave it to me. And did you thank her for it? inquired the mother. Yes—s. I did, but I didn't tell her so!

LAST CASE OF COOLNESS.—A FACT.—Well, H—, I want that money. When will you pay the bill? Oh! well, I'll pay it before—before you get through waiting!

It is reasonable to suppose that when a young lady offers to him cambric handkerchiefs for a rich bachelor, she means to say in order that she may reap.

A FEMALE RECRUIT.—On Friday the 8th Feb., a young woman, about 17 years of age, enlisted into the 97th Regiment, a recruiting party of which corps is stationed at Windsor. Although she slept that evening in a room where there were several beds occupied by men, her sex was not discovered until next morning, when being taken before the medical officer for examination, and ordered to strip, as is usual on such occasions, she was obliged to confess that she was a woman. She was then taken before the magistrates, charged with obtaining the Queen's money under false pretences, and remanded. It is said that she enlisted in order to be enabled to join her sweetheart, who is in a cavalry regiment in the Crimea. A subscription has been commenced for her in Windsor.

William Russel, the Times' correspondent in the Crimea, has received the degree of LL.D. from his alma mater, Trinity College, Dublin.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

MARCH 7. There was no business of importance transacted in the House during the morning. Some discussion relative to the freezing of a petition, praying for compensation in consequence of loss sustained by the operations of the Prohibitory Law. Petition not received. Several Bills received a third reading. A petition was presented from a number of the inhabitants of the city of St. John, praying that the Common Council may not have the appointment of a Police Magistrate. Petitions were presented against removal of the Statue of King's County. At 12 o'clock the House went into Supply, and passed the usual amount to the Officers of the House of Assembly, and High House of Commons, and Commissioners. The sum of £12,500 was also granted for the support of Schools. Mr. Boyd's resolution, respecting the discontinuance of all grants to denominational schools, was taken up, and after much speech-making, was negatived by a large majority. Another long discussion took place upon Mr. Storer's Bill for the destruction of Bears & Wolves—the principle of the Bill was sustained and progress reported.

MARCH 8. After the dismissal of routine business, this morning the Bill to repeal the duty on the Prohibitory Law, was taken up and passed to committee, after a long discussion. Mr. Storer's Bill for destruction of Bears and Wolves, was then taken up and passed, with certain amendments. Several petitions for the repeal of the Prohibitory Law were presented from the County of Kent. Bill to amend the New Brunswick Inebriate Asylum, was presented by Mr. Street and read a first time. The House was principally occupied during the afternoon, with the consideration of several Bills proposing amendments to the Prohibitory Law, the discussion was principally confined to the legal principle—principle was reported on the several bills. No other business transacted. The Bill to repeal the Prohibitory Law stands at the order of the day for Monday.

MARCH 10. After preliminary business had finished, there was a short discussion in reference to the time for taking up the Bill to repeal the Prohibitory Law; several members expressed themselves opposed to taking up the Bill until the financial scheme was brought forward by the Provincial Society; others were anxious that the Bill should be taken up and disposed of as early as practicable; no time was fixed. The question of the limitation of Money Grants was deferred as the order of the day for Monday next. The petition from the City of St. John, praying for the repeal of the Prohibitory Law, signed by 26 Justices of the Peace and 7,600 other inhabitants, was presented by Mr. Harding a few minutes before 12 o'clock. Petitions of the same nature were also presented from the Municipalities of York and Kent; some discussion occurred in the afternoon relative to Public Schools. The Railway Bill is expected to be laid before the House to-morrow. In the latter part of the day an unusually animated discussion took place upon Mr. Storer's Bill to Incorporate the Nova Scotia Temperance Association, the Bill was delivered by Mr. Boyd against the Order—was warmly replied to by Ryan Gilmore and Seaborn.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. For the last week there has been little business of importance done in the Legislative Council. The day was of course devoted to the consideration of the long debate on the Government in the other House, no routine business could have been introduced.

On Thursday the first Bill of the Session—relating to highways in the Parish of St. Stephen—came under discussion, and was referred by general consent for further consideration. The object of this Bill was to procure an outlay of public money on roads only two rods wide, four rods being the breadth recognized by the Statute. Hon. Mr. Odell stated that the Law already recognizes all roads upon which public money has been expended, and several Hon. gentlemen were of opinion that any future extension of the two rods width, would tend to materially injure the Country.

Hon. Mr. Todd was willing to extend the required aid to the streets already built upon in St. Stephens; and the Hon. Chairman explained that those streets on behalf of which the people of St. Stephens sought this extension, were the cross-roads intersecting the greater streets in the Village. Hon. Mr. Odell still wished for time to consult the laws bearing on this point, on the Statue Book, and progress was accordingly reported.

A Bill for enabling the Rev. Clergy, Church Warden and Vestry of St. Paul's Church, Grand Manan, to receive certain lands, was next committed. Hon. Col. Hatch, in the chair. On a question from the Hon. Mr. Saunders, the Hon. Chairman stated the cause why, as he supposed, the grant was required; namely, the inconvenience of the lands at present held by the applicants. Both Hon. Mr. Saunders and the Hon. Mr. Odell made some observations on the application; the former gentleman regretting that the Church had not condescended to explain in some explicit terms the ground of the application, and the latter observing that he used to object to this mode of transfer some years ago, but as all the similar applications had been sanctioned, he could not refuse the present one. Both the Hon. gentlemen ex-

pressed themselves satisfied, so far as the fact went that the Lord Bishop had been consulted; but Hon. Mr. Saunders felt inclined to allow the application that several serious changes of this nature had been made already. The Bill was agreed to.—*Reporter.*

Arrival of the Africa.

Boston, March 8. The Africa arrived. Pacific not heard from. Flour a little higher—corn higher. London Money Market tight. Cottons fluctuated considerably, closing at 91. The Peace conference it was supposed, would take place on the day that the Africa left; a few days daily interfering as in the result. No further respecting difficulties with America, except that London Advertiser professes to know that Mr. Dallas has very strong objections to it.

London, Saturday.—It is stated, but not generally credited, that Russia consents to the dismantling of Nicolai.

Paris editors have been offered to write more respecting peace or war, while the Conference sits.

Fire.—Another serious fire occurred on Friday morning, by which the block of wooden buildings on Union street, lately put up by Mr. Crosby, was almost entirely destroyed, and the adjoining house occupied by Mr. Henry Horton, harness maker, was much damaged. The fire originated in the Bakery Shop, on the corner of Union and Cornhill streets, kept by a man named G. T. A. M. The boy who attends the shop, lit the gas at 12 o'clock, and says that then all was right. Gasolene, however, leaked on the premises. The fire quickly spread to the adjoining shops, and Messrs. Conway, Hogan, Curran, Sargent, and Anderson, were all burned out, and suffered more or less seriously. Mr. Hogan's large stock of Cabinet work was much injured. Mr. T. Macfar had a large quantity of coats on the upper flat of the building, and these were destroyed. The high buildings on the opposite side of the street were for some time in much danger, the flames being blown and searched, and with difficulty saved from reaching them.

Mr. Crosby was insured for £800. Mr. Constock for over £100 and Mr. Macfar £300. The other parties were uninsured.—*Freeman.*

Editorial.—We have seen in the papers that Father Mathew, the distinguished temperance reformer, has gone to the Fiji Islands. This must be a mistake. He went to the Island of Madeira, last winter, for the benefit of his health, whence he has lately returned. An extract from a letter written by him, alluding to his recent return to Ireland, and to the still infirm state of his health, appeared in a number of the London Times, received here by the last English mail.—*[Boston Advertiser.]*

ACCIDENT.—The Colonel of the 16th was, we regret to say, thrown from his sleigh this afternoon at the Music Hall door, St. L. street. The horse took fright at the report of the heavy gun-firing from the Citadel, and having started, the sleigh was completely overturned and partly broken. We believe, however, the Col. Cokerle was not seriously injured.—*[Quebec Mercury.]*

Mr. William Rogers, Jr., was brought before N. S. D. M. and P. Underhill, Esqrs. last week, for a violation of the Prohibitory Law. The case was adjourned until Tuesday last, when the witness was examined, but the Magistrate have reserved their decision until Monday next.—*N. Bruns. G. H. Int.*

We have much pleasure in noticing the appointment of William Henry Drake, Esq., Deputy Commissioner General, to be a Militia Companion of the Bath of the Third Class. Mr. Drake was stationed in this place for some years, and was a general favorite with everyone who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and we are confident his friends in St. John will be delighted to hear of this mark of favor conferred upon him by Her Majesty.

Alexander Stuart, Esq., late Master of the Mills for Nova Scotia, has also been appointed a Civil Companion of the Order, Third Class.—*[Courier.]*

Adam Black, Esq., Bookkeeper and Publisher, has been elected member of Parliament for the City of Edinburgh, in the room of Mr. Macleay, resigned.

Mr. Annand has introduced a Bill into the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, to dispense with the necessity of compelling members who accept office to vacate their seats.

Another fatal accident occurred on the Nova Scotia Railway on the 3d inst. Mr. Elias Woodworth, the engineer, and Mr. Feeden, started with an engine and platform car on which were fifteen laborers to clear the track of snow that had fallen on Sunday.

About a quarter of a mile beyond the Three Mile House, perhaps ten yards of the track were covered with snow two or three inches deep. Probably assuming that there was no snow under it, he attempted to run, the train instead of stopping and clearing the track as had been done on other places. This fatal error in judgment cost the Engineer his life, and endangered the lives of others. Hard

ice, extending under and beyond the snow, sent the engine off the track, down the embankment in front of Leeson's Tannery. It fell, wheel up, in two or three feet of water. No man heard howlery. The *Freeman*, a lad named Conner, was badly scalded, and was nearly 20 minutes in the water before he was rescued by breasting up of the corrugated iron which formed the Engine House. There is no apprehension of any consequences. Fortunately the rod which connected the platform car to the Engine broke, and the former was left on the road. But for this Providential disconnection, the laborers, (all of whom, with the exception of one who broke his leg in leaping off,) might have been killed or badly injured.

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1856.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Almost daily the telegraphic reports state that "little business" was done before 12 o'clock, and conclude with "the House adjourned at 5"—and sometimes earlier. We hope this state of things will not last long—as the Session is fast passing over and the people will expect something in return for the money paid to their Representatives. It is to be hoped the members will set themselves to work in good earnest this week.

Up to the present moment, after all the talk and assertion respecting the successful mission of the Hon. Mr. Fisher, no Railway scheme has been brought forward—nor does it appear that any plan has been agreed upon by the Executive. A part of the Railway Correspondence was laid before the House, but it was that part commencing with Mr. Ritchie's mission to England.

These papers contain the propositions of the Contractors—Messrs. Jackson & Co.; all of which were rejected by the European & North American Railway Company, who accuse the Contractors of certain breaches of faith.

That portion of the correspondence connected with the Hon. Mr. Fisher's late mission is not included in these papers, but will be laid before the House at an early day.

THE COLONIAL PROTESTANT AND PRESBYTERIAN JOURNAL.—We have received the first number of a weekly paper bearing the above title. It is a large sheet, well filled, and ably edited by the Rev. James Bennett. We wish it the most successful.

A question put to the Government a few days since in the House of Assembly, in relation to the Militia force of the Province, was answered yesterday by the Hon. Attorney General, who stated that the Government was at present in correspondence with the different military authorities throughout the Province, with the view of obtaining full statistical information on the subject. Nothing, he said, had yet transpired leading the Government to advise His Excellency to call out the Militia.—*Reporter.*

It appears from the above, that the Militia force of the Province, is likely again to be enrolled. We cannot conceive of any probable exigency requiring the Militia force of mustering, training, &c., unless indeed it be the desire of some of the old officers and perhaps the young ones too, to exhibit their uniforms and feathers. Should the Militia be again called into existence, we hope some better system will be adopted for drilling the men, and requiring the officers to learn their duty. By the way, there will be an opening for a new office—such as *General of Divisions*.

THE EXEMPT.—It is with regret we record the departure this morning, of upwards of twelve young men, natives of this town for California; all of whom possess good characters, are industrious and respectable. To such an alarming extent has this necessity for emigration reached, that it behoves the Government and Legislature to adopt some means to induce the inhabitants to remain in the Province—by the promotion of public works and other beneficial measures—or in a very short time it will be depopulated.

A NEW KIND OF SLAVE TRADE.—A letter from Callao (Peru) says:—"The only business transacted at present is the selling of Chinese slaves, landing from American and English ships. Language is inadequate to express the horrible condition of these miserable wretches. Stolen from their homes and families, smuggled on shipboard without their consent, on the passage treated like brutes, they are brought to this coast and sold to men who have no mercy, for a nominal term of eight years, although in some instances no term of service is mentioned. An American ship sailed from China with 675 Chinese, and landed 344, leaving 201 who either died or drowned themselves on the passage. The average price realized for this cargo of human flesh was \$250 per head. The horrors of the African slave trade in the palmist days, were nothing to be compared to this.

John other countries there are laws for the protection of the slaves; but here the master is clothed with absolute authority, and can govern his slaves as he sees fit."

MARCH 6.—Hon. Mr. Brown asked for leave to present a petition from A. T. Paul, on behalf of the Charlotte County Agricultural Society, praying for a grant of money, to be enabled to publish a pamphlet on the diseases of horses. House, by a majority, refused to grant leave.

PREPARED.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal, speaking of the diplomatic difficulties between the American and the British Governments, and the contingency of a hostile issue, gives us the following bit of information:

"It is well to know, however, that our Government is not unprepared, and that preparations have been steadily going on for years to meet all contingencies. Small as are our armories, foundries and arsenals, they can be easily multiplied, and there is no lack of skillful mechanics, capable of acting as foremen. Lieut. Whitmore has received an order from Col. Craig, directing Major Bell to give the 'Sweeney rifle' a trial. The experiments with it are to be commenced at the Washington Arsenal tomorrow morning."

Mr. Davis has presented in the House a memorial from Glover Broughton and others, of Maryland, praying that the privateers engaged in the last war, be placed on an equality with those who served in the navy. It was referred to the committee on Naval Affairs, (of which Mr. Davis is an active member,) and a bill will probably soon be reported. Memorials of a similar nature were sent to the last Congress, but never saw the light. If Mr. Davis acts as energetically in this matter as he did in securing the election of Mr. Banks, and will enlist his personal friends in the matter, the success of the bill may be set down as certain."

The same correspondent has the following (29th ult.):

"Gen. Cushman has gone home to Bangor there to remain until the 'Fisheries Commission' resume their labors. At the mouth of the Buctouche and Miramichi rivers, the General and Mr. Perley, Her Majesty's Servants, differed widely."

We have seen in the office of the Board of Works in this City, a very ingenious model of a wharf, which has been furnished by Mr. Boyd, with the view of its adoption, in the town of St. Andrews, where from the peculiarities of the shore and the extremely high tides, the common building of wharves has been found defective. It is so constructed that by an inclined plane from the surface, a second and lower landing may be obtained, at certain heights of the tide; while the upper level is suitable for landing at high water. We have no doubt that this contrivance might be made useful in many parts of the Province; and there are few who have ever disembarked at St. Andrews who will not own that there at least it is particularly necessary.—*Irish Reporter.*

We learn by telegraph, that Mr. Needham, has been re-elected Mayor of Fredericton.

The Long Passage of the Steamship Atlantic.—The continued absence of tidings of the Steamship Pacific frequently calls forth the remark that we were forty nine days without intelligence of the steamship Atlantic, when she put back in the winter of 1855 and '51. A correspondent who was on board the Atlantic writes us that the time during which we were without intelligence from the Atlantic is understated by one day; he says "it was exactly fifty days before she was heard from in this country." Our correspondent adds that "after turning round, it was extraordinary good luck which enabled the Atlantic to reach the other side so soon. She proved herself an excellent, sensible and sailor, under all circumstances. Remembering that more than once she was 'what she says over and righted.' I still believe that the Pacific is afloat."—*Boston Journal.*

A vast Iron Lighthouse has been constructed for the island of St. J. rac, among the West India Islands. It is 21 feet in diameter at the base and will rise to the elevation of 150 feet to the top of the lantern. The entire work is formed of a series of cast iron plates, of about 1 1/2 inches in thickness upon the lower courses, with radiated joints, diminishing to a thickness of 3/4 of an inch in the upper courses. The lower portions of the light house to the height of 25 feet, will be filled in with solid concrete.

YORK COUNTY ELECTION.—The Fredericton Reporter honestly admits that the people of York have declared themselves hostile to Prohibition. He says:—

"It were a want of candour in us to deny—however humiliating the acknowledgment—that on the subject of the Prohibitory Liquor Law the County of York has, notwithstanding the sayings at so many of its public meetings, practically declared an adverse opinion. We have heard of other causes for the result of the Election; but we cannot—not attempt to lift the curtain. The constitutional test has been applied; and an Anti-Prohibitionist has been elected by an exceedingly large majority. The true friends of Temperance will therefore wait with an 'abiding faith' for better times and a better system."

Female Complaints.—Miss Edwards, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, aged 18, was for a long time in a very delicate state, the mother anxiously watched her daughter, and consulted many physicians in the hope of her

being benefited, but she gradually grew worse, and was finally thrown on a bed of sickness. At this time, finding medical assistance unavailing, the mother boldly determined to have recourse to Holloway's Pills, which she commenced using—at the first week, the improvement was so decided, that she determined to continue them, and by persevering for two months with the treatment laid down by Professor Holloway, the mother had the satisfaction of once more seeing her daughter restored to health, although her life had been previously despaired of. These celebrated Pills are a certain cure for dropsy, as well as stomach and liver complaints.

Birth.

On the 25th Feb. aged 56 years, Margaret, wife of Mr. John Berrington, of St. Andrews, N. B. The deceased was a native of England, and emigrated to this country, along with her beloved husband, in the year 1831. She made a public profession of Christianity at an early age, and gave clear evidence of her unwavering attachment and devotion to the cause until the day of her death. She met the King of Terrors with Christian fortitude and resignation. She was much beloved by all who knew her, and has left an affectionate husband and many friends to mourn her loss.—*Com.*

At St. John, on Friday morning, after a short but severe illness, fully resigned to the Divine will, Elizabeth Smith, the beloved wife of Mr. L. H. Waterhouse, in the 43d year of her age, leaving a husband and two children, with a large circle of relatives and friends, to deplore their loss.

[Mrs. Waterhouse has eldest daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Watts of this place, and was dearly respected by a large circle of friends, who sympathize with her family in their bereavement.]

At St. John, on the 1st Inst. Mary Ann, wife of Mr. John Adams, formerly of this town, aged 49 years, deeply regretted by her relatives and a large circle of friends.

Shipping List.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.
March, 6th.—Packet *Matilda*, McMaster, Eastport.
8th.—Schr. *John Conley*, Clark, St. John, passengers, &c.

DEPARTED.
Liverpool, Feb. 12.—arrived—Douglas Castle, Donaldson, St. George, N. B.

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, Residing given 1st May. Rent moderate. Apply to JOHN McWARTY.

March 12, 1856.

Notice to the Public.

THE MAULS FOR ENGLAND will leave at this Office on Sunday 9th March, at 5 A. M. via Halifax. On Tuesday 11th March at 6 A. M. per U. S. Packet via New York, Friday 14th at 6 A. M., per British packet, via New York, and Tuesday 18th, 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 is 2d, pre-payment optional.

By Order,
G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

Post Office, St. Andrews,
March 5, 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 7th 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 22d day of April next, at 12 o'clock.

At which time, and place all Magistrates, Coroners, and Constables of said County, and all persons required to hold these Courts, are hereby Publicly Bound, under penalty of attachment, to be present 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. 25, 1856.

COTTAGE TO LET.

From 1st May next, THE premises called "SUMMER HILL" at present in the occupation of the subscriber, containing a well finished Cottage and 0.1 Houses, with an excellent Garden, which yields a variety of Fruit. For particulars, apply to Dr. C. W. McSTAY.

Feb. 13, 1856.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE HOUSE, Lands and Premises, recently occupied by George W. King, at the Relling Dam, St. Patrick. Apply to R. M. ANDREWS.

