

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.

Estis sumendum est optimum. - Cic.

[124 64. PER ANN. IN ADVANCE]

No 15

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1858.

[Vol. 25]

Provincial Parliament.

House of Assembly.

Saturday April 3.
The House opened pro forma at 10 o'clock. Mr. Mitchell submitted the report of the Contingent Committee, the discussion on which occupied all the forenoon. The report shows that stationary bill for the present session amounts to the enormous sum of £500. The Committee recommend that in future the government import the stationary for the use of the House. The Committee also recommend a change of system of reporting the debates.
Mr. McPherson, Wilmet and others complained that the official debates were not satisfactorily reported. DeLoraine said it was nothing short of a miracle. Chandler, End and others defended the reporters.
The bill to incorporate the Victoria Suspension Bridge Company passed a third reading by a vote of 11 to 10.
A bill to amend the Criminal Law passed in Committee.
Mr. McIntosh gave notice of his intention to move a resolution to the effect that the Government in not proceeding with the Railway extension from Fredericton, are not acting in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the Railway Acts.
Mr. Allen presented a petition from W. B. Plair, complaining of being dismissed from the Post Office in Fredericton, and praying relief.
Several bills passed the Council.
House adjourned at half past 5.

Monday April 5th.
House opened at 10. Attendance of members very meagre, there being scarcely a quorum present all the forenoon. Some discussion took place in consequence of the course pursued by the Legislative Council in amending the Judges' fees Bill. The amendment provides that the Judges shall have compensation in lieu of fees. Hanington and Johnson said the amendment was an infringement upon the privileges of the House. The amendment was not assented to.
The bill was consequently lost.
At 2 o'clock only four members were on the floor of the House.
No business of any consequence was transacted in the afternoon in consequence of the difficulty of a quorum of members to get together. The subject of reporters and reporting was again under discussion. Mr. McIntosh complained that he had received unfair treatment at the hands of official reporters, and stated that the other reporters, had dealt more impartially with the house during the session.
Messrs. Johnson, Smith, Tilley and others replied. Mr. McIntosh's resolution relative to the performance of work in the Post Office on Sunday was carried by a bare majority. Fifteen members present. Hon. Mr. Smith protested against the passage of such an important resolution in a thin house. Mr. Wilmet rebuked the conduct of members in leaving before the house closed. The Chandler Insolvent Act passed the Upper House. Several other bills also passed, and were sent down to the house for concurrence. At four o'clock the house adjourned to meet to-morrow at eleven. The prorogation will take place to-morrow at 11. There will not probably be over 12 or 15 members here at the close.

CLOSING OF THE SESSION.

Tuesday April 6.
House opened at 11 o'clock. There was about 15 members in attendance. The amendment made by the Legislative Council to Mr. Chandler's Insolvent Bill, limiting its operation to two years, came up for consideration.
Hon. Mr. Smith made a speech strongly condemning the principles of the bill. The supporters of the measure seemed very uneasy, believing that Mr. S. was talking against time and endeavoring to defeat the bill. His speech, however, closed a few minutes before 12, and the bill was carried without a division. No other business done.
Twenty minutes past 12, the House was summoned to attend His Excellency in the Council Chamber. Some sixty-four bills were assented to.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency was then pleased to make the following speech:
Mr. Speaker and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.
The attention which you have given to your legislative duties, enables me to refer to you at an earlier period than usual from further attendance. Your diligence will, I doubt not, be appreciated by the people.
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen.
I thank you for the supplies which you have granted, and for the assistance you

no less due to you for the care which has been taken of the ordinary expenditure within the current revenue of the province. This is a duty more difficult, perhaps, but not more imperative in a period of depression than in prosperous times; and I am confident that the prudent course which you have pursued will have a beneficial effect in maintaining and establishing yet more firmly the public credit.
Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen;
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen:
My cordial good wishes will attend you in the various avocations to which you will now return.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A RAILROAD TRAIN.
The express train on the Hudson River Railroad on Friday morning had a narrow escape, as briefly mentioned by telegraph. The train was rounding a curve, about five miles beyond Peekskill, when the engineer saw a rock upon the track, weighing two or three hundred pounds, a short distance ahead. The signal was given for the stoppage of the train, and the engineer seized the rope which communicates with the patent breaks. The effect was magical; the train was running before the breaks were applied, forty miles an hour, and the reaction was such that passengers were almost thrown from their seats. The wheels grated along the track, and from the time when the brakes were applied to the stopping of the train, it had not gone a hundred yards. The rock was fortunately severed in two, and no serious injury was sustained. The place where the rock was found, was one of the most dangerous on the road. The river is not less than eleven hundred feet deep just beyond the rocks, where the train was liable to have been thrown, and the curve in the road served to conceal all appearance of danger, until too late to avoid it. Had the rock not parted when struck, or had the breaks been of the ordinary kind, the worst consequences must have resulted. - N. Y. Paper.

United States.
A telegraphic despatch from Washington says that the Lecompton constitution was defeated in the United States House of Representatives on Thursday last, by a majority of eight. An amendment was moved by Mr. Crittenden, that the whole matter be re-submitted to the people of Kansas themselves, and the result was that it was carried.
MAINE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of Maine adjourned on Monday morning. A new liquor law was enacted, which, with the law of 1856, is to be submitted to a vote of the people, with full power to choose between the two. The Aroostook Railroad Loan Bill was postponed, although a charter for a railroad was granted.
New York, March 27.
We have news from Venezuela to the effect that the partisans of Ex-President Paez had raised the standard of revolution against the Monagas dynasty, and that President Monagas was closely besieged in the palace of the revolutionists. Supplies of arms were on the way to Caracas.
Late accounts from Dominica announce the downfall of Baez and his malcontent confederates, and the accession of the Santistima to power. Don Jose Valverde had been chosen President of the Republic, and was installed into service with unusually imposing ceremonies.

A letter from Aspinwall, New Granada, states that Gen. Santa Anna left Cartagena on the 12th inst., for Havana, on his way to Mexico, under the protection of Spain. It was said that he could only raise the sum of \$3000 on his property at Turbaco, which is valued at a million or more.
GIDDINESS, HEADACHE, &c.—These pains and disagreeable feelings are generally symptoms of some other complaint; such as dyspepsia, apoplexy, and various others, all of which are caused by corrupt noxious matter, clogging the various circulations; hence a stream or rush of blood to the head, and by the excitement a great pressure on the brain. Giddiness, headache, loss of memory, dimness of sight, and various other complaints are the result. Thus it will be seen that all the above painful and distressing maladies owe their origin to the blood. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are acknowledged to be the only medicine that will thoroughly purify the blood. They enter the blood, and follow the stream of life on its journey through the system. They root out all foulness and impurity, and drive out every unhealthy obstruction. They should be taken every night in sufficient quantities to operate briskly, by commencing with two pills on going to bed, three the next night, four the next; if the symptoms are not removed, commence again with two pills and go on again as before. Continuing in like manner until the blood is thoroughly purified, and all pain and distress is entirely removed.
Obtain one of our Free Almanacs, and

read the history of Dr. Morse's father, and how the medicine was introduced.
Beware of a counterfeit of these Pills—yellow wrappers. All genuine are in *Blue* wrappers, with the signature of A. J. White & Co. on each box. Price 25cts.
Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine.

The Song of the Sewing Machine.

By J. A. J.

The following beautiful lines are from the pen of a gifted lady in Cincinnati, written in a moment of inspiration, after having used one of GROVER'S BAKER'S celebrated sewing machines, in executing her family sewing, and published in the Cincinnati Enquirer. The new household domestic sings a pleasant song:

I come from the realm of thought, I come;
Oh! give me a welcome in every home,
For I bring in my trail a stranger guest—
A friend to the weary—Domestic Rest,
And my hand has a gift for all
Who summon my aid in the Spring and Fall.

I come, the "Child of Genius," I come;
And let what a treasure I bring to some.
To the weary housewife an hour from care,
An "hour for improvement," for that, for pray,
An "hour for repose"—I've thought it no crime
To pluck such treasures from the wings of Time.

I come, with a cheerful song, I come,
And I hope a welcome to the world to roam.
Neath the sun of the Tropics I'll sing my wing;
In the icy halls of the North I'll sing;
And the trumpet of Fame, from main to main,
The triumph shall sound of my useful reign.

How to make Farming Profitable.

Messrs. Editors.—I notice Dr. LEE's remarks in Co. Gen. of Feb. 18, p. 107. I don't think he fully comprehends my meaning. What I mean is, that every farmer in Western New York ought to feed something better than hay and straw to his sheep and cattle during winter, and to their stock cattle as well as those fattening for an early market. I say that every flock of sheep would pay, and well too, to be fed at least 60 lbs. of grain, or 60 lbs. of oil-cake meal during winter, even when fed hay.
I know I can keep either sheep or cattle more profitably by feeding part grain, or oil meal than in feeding hay alone; when I am going to keep them two years before fattening for the butcher. For instance, I bought a lot of lean lambs 28th of Nov., 1856, at \$2 each—fed them 42 ounces oil-cake meal each daily the first winter, with straw only—gave them good pasture from April until the 14th of last Dec., when I commenced feeding them 1 lb. each of oil-cake daily, with occasionally 1 lb. each of oats in place of the meal; they had also good hay. On the 8th of the present month, I sold them at \$9.22 each. Now that is the way I would have farmers keep their young stock. I always feed my breeding ewes corn meal or oil meal. The lambs at 14 days old will commence eating meal. In this way they will weigh more than two kept in the common way, when they are five months old. Just the same way with calves. Now I know every farmer in the State of New York can have stuff to feed his sheep and cattle equally as well as I do, if he tries to do it. All cannot get oil-cake convenient, I know, but every one of them can have oats, corn, barley, peas, or buckwheat. Let them feed from 1 to 2 of a pound to each sheep per day, beginning whenever the pasture fails, and I will warrant it to pay. No matter whether the sheep are for market in one or three years; let them keep up the feed every winter, and by increase of wool, increase of lambs, and by increase of the size and weight of the sheep, they will be abundantly paid for the extra feed, not even taking into account the extra manure, which is no small item with me.

As to resting land—if seeded with clover and timothy, thoroughly plastered, and not cut off too close by sheep or cattle, four years such rest in Western New York will make it bring good crops of grain. I notice Dr. Lee talks of 30 years rest. It may require that in Georgia, but not so in New York State. If farmers would only keep about one-fourth of their cleared land in tillage, and be industrious in making and saving manure, the farms would pay as well as ever, as grass generally pays me as well as anything. But one great trouble with a great many farmers is, they think the land can do for more than it can. They overstock it with cattle or sheep, and then they pay little or nothing. It is not the number kept, but good keeping that pays. Having to hire all my labor, except what I did myself, for the last 35 years, and to make the land pay for its first cost, as well as for labor and improvements, I had not fed highly. I might now have been a town or county charge. It has been high feeding, high manuring, and draining; that has left me something to support me in old age. Farmers, will you not take counsel?

J. JOHNSTON, near Geneva.

Gretna Green.
The vicinity of Gretna Green is still dangerous to ardent young couples, but the wholesome operation of the new law is frequently illustrated. Imprudent lovers not out of their teens, who would, without difficulty a year or two ago, have tied the Gordian knot at the blacksmith's, hard by, have been compelled to perform legal quarantine before they could be admitted to the haven of their desires. In two instances lately, the necessity of these preliminary steps has led to reflection, and a union prevented by the interference of friends. In a third instance, the impatient couple determined to effect the transition upon the old system. They accordingly went to Gretna, and were there married in due form. Of course, the proceeding was illegal; but, though the couple have been assured of this they either do not, or affect not to believe it; for they are now living openly together as man and wife, and no doubt are considered as such by their friends. Surely, the law can reach the "priest" who conducted the sham ceremony.

A Pun-Pun-ished.

A gentleman of the name of Man, residing near a private mad-house, met one of its poor inhabitants who had broken from his keeper. The maniac suddenly stopped, and resting upon a large stick, exclaimed, "Who are you sir?" The gentleman was rather alarmed; but, thinking to divert his attention by a pun, said, "I am a double man; I am Man by name, and a man by nature." "Are you so?" rejoined the other; "why I am a man beside myself, so we two will fight you two." He then knocked down poor Man and ran away.

FOR THE BOYS.—Two boys own sixty apples, and each taking thirty, one sells his at the rate of three for a cent, and the other at the rate of two for a cent, realizing twenty-five cents for the sale. Another boy also has sixty apples. He sells his at five for two cents—apparently at precisely the same rate as the other two—but he is astonished to find that while they have twenty-five cents, he has only twenty-four. How many boys can tell us how it happens that such is the result? It is a question which puzzled us mightily when we were a boy. It puzzles a good many boys of the present day to our certain knowledge. - *Nashua Telegraph.*

TIT-BITS.

"We wonder if any body ever picked up a tear that was dropped."
"A tailor, who, in skating fell through the ice, declared that he would never leave a hot goose for a cold duck."
"Mr. Smith, don't you think Mr. Skoeckicks is a young man of parts?"
"Decidedly so, Miss Brown, he is a part mummified, and part knave, and part fool!"
When Lady Wallace sent a polite note to Mr. Harris, of Covent Garden, offering him a comedy for nothing, he observed that her ladyship knew the exact value of it.
"Father, are there any boys in the House of Assembly?"
"No, my son; why do you ask that question?"
"Because I remember the papers said that the members kicked Mr. Brown's 'Bill' out of the House."
"Many a person thinks he is honest because he has never cheated. Instead of that he is only honest because he never been tempted. What the world calls 'innate goodness' is very often a full stomach, and what it terms vice is quite as frequently an empty bread-basket."
There is this difference between these two temporal blessings, health and money: money is the most envied, but the least enjoyed; health is the most enjoyed, but the least envied; and this superiority of the latter is still more obvious, when we reflect that the poorest man would not part with health for money, but that the richest would gladly part with all their money for health. - [Colton.]

A schoolmaster wishing his pupils to have a clear idea of faith, illustrated it thus: "Here is an apple; you see it, and therefore know that it is there; but when I place it under this tea-cup, you have faith that it is there, though you no longer see it." The lady seemed to understand perfectly, and the next time the master asked them, "What is faith?" they answered with one accord, "An apple under a tea-cup."
A CHURCH.—Coleridge was once admiring a waterfall, when he overheard a well-dressed stranger saying to his companion, "It is a majestic waterfall."
The poet was so delighted with the epithet that he could not resist turning round and saying, "Yes sir, it is majestic; you have hit the expression I could not think on. Will you dine with me?" added the poet. The offer was accepted. Some dumplings were on the table.
"Then's the jockies for I!" said the critic. Of course the poet went to sleep!

"John," acquired a dominion of a hopeful pupil, "what is a tailor?"
"A man who makes tails," replied Hopeful, quite readily.
"Very good. Now what is a tailor?"
"One who makes tails," was the equally quick reply.
"Oh! you blockhead," said the dominion, biting his lips; "a man who makes tails? did you ever?"
"To be sure," quoth Hopeful; "if the tailor didn't put tails to the coats he made, they would all be jackets!" "Ah! well! to be sure, I didn't think of that," replied the dominion.

We understand from the St. Croix Herald that a coal mine has been discovered in York County, between the Poststock Settlement and Lake George, on land belonging to Charles MacPherson, Esq., M. P. F. It promises to be a source of great wealth.

Letter from Lady Havelock to the Mayor of Birmingham.

The Mayor of Birmingham has received the following letter from Lady Havelock, in reply to a vote of condolence passed by the Birmingham Town Council:—
"Bonn, on the Rhine, March 11th, 1858.
"Sir,—I have this week had the honor to receive your letter, accompanied by an address of condolence from yourself, the aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Birmingham. I was already prepared for such a mark of attention by a letter from your town, intimating the same; but the deep sympathy expressed for me in my bereavement, the kind sentiments felt in my behalf, and that of my fatherless children, by so large and respectable a body, and the elegant and very delicate manner in which this address had been conveyed to me, has quite overpowered me, and I cannot find words to express all I feel.
"The high encomiums you have all been pleased to pass upon the heroic deeds of Sir Henry Havelock, as a soldier and a general, and the exalted terms which you have spoken of my beloved husband as a man are like sweet incense to my broken, afflicted heart, not merely because the praises of those we love are ever precious to us, but because I am so well aware that the portrait of his almost perfect character is by no means overdrawn, and the experience of more than eight and twenty years of domestic happiness only serves to strengthen this opinion."

"But I thank my Heavenly Father that, even in this crushing and unexpected bereavement, I have many sources of comfort. Our gracious Sovereign has provided beautifully for my wants, my sons are nobly following the bright example of their father, and my two daughters are my best earthly treasures.
"A shade of regret might intrude if I were to reflect on the altered prospects of my fatherless children, but I cannot for a moment indulge in vain regrets; for our Heavenly Father ordains all for the best, and I have too much confidence in my husband's countrymen to suppose that they can ever cease to take an interest in the children of Henry Havelock. May I beg you will do me the favor to convey my heartfelt thanks to the corporation of Birmingham, and to believe me, with every feeling of respect, to be yours, very gratefully.
"HANNAH S. HAVELOCK.
"J. Ratcliff, Esq.,
Mayor of Birmingham."

This eloquent and touching epistle, so characteristic of the late soldier's goodness and faith, was read at the Town Council and was received with great approval.
COULD'NT HOLD OUT.—A girl who became tired of single blessedness wrote to her intended thus: "Dear Jim, cum sit off, if you are cummin at all; Ed Jones is waiting that I shall have him, and he hugs and kisses me so continually that I can't hold out much longer."
Mrs. Partington said, "I'm not very incredible," looking up from the paper, and glancing over her spectacles at like, whilst making a windmill out of the frame of his clock, "and believe as much as any reasonable person ought to. I have believed all the story of a man's climbing a pole and pulling it by after him, and of the error that held himself out at arm's length, but it is beyond my belief that a cargo of sugar could change hands." She passed the paper from her right hand to her left, as though it were a hoghead of sugar, and then resumed her reading with a profound idea that the editor in making the statement was deluding her.

"A young naval officer, when asked what period of the battle was the most appalling, replied:—
"The few husked moments when they sprinkle the deck with sand, to drink the human blood as yet unshed."

Reviews of
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MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.
CAUTION.
Merchants and Traders will be on their guard and not be deceived by a cheap imitation of the genuine Indian Root Pills. The name and signature of A. J. White & Co. is on each box. Dr. Morse, the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, has the honor to state that he is the only person who has the right to use the name of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS. He has the honor to state that he is the only person who has the right to use the name of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS. He has the honor to state that he is the only person who has the right to use the name of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

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TO LET.
And possession given 1st May.
A large, well-finished Store at present occupied by J. W. Street, for sale or lease. The building is situated on the corner of the street and is a good house. The building is situated on the corner of the street and is a good house. The building is situated on the corner of the street and is a good house.

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The bill was consequently lost. At 12 o'clock only four members were out of the House.

No business of any consequence was transacted this afternoon in consequence of the difficulty of a quorum of members (together). The subject of reporters and reporting was again under discussion. Mr. McIntosh complained that he had received unfair treatment at the hands of official reporters, and stated that the other reporters, had dealt more impartially with the House during the session.

Messrs. Johnson, Smith, Tilley and others replied. Mr. McPherson resolution relative to the performance of work in the Post Office on Sunday was carried by a bare majority. Fifteen members present. Hon. Mr. Smith protested against the passage of such an important resolution in a thin house. Mr. Wilnot rebuked the conduct of members in leaving before the House closed. The Chandler Insolvent Act passed the Upper House. Several other bills also passed, and were sent down to the House for concurrence.

At four o'clock the House adjourned to meet to-morrow at eleven. The prorogation will take place to-morrow at 11. There will not probably be over 12 or 15 members here at the close.

CLOSING OF THE SESSION.
Tuesday April 6.
House opened at 11 o'clock. There was about 15 members in attendance. The amendment made by the Legislative Council to Mr. Chandler's Insolvent Bill, limiting its operation to two years, came up for consideration.

Hon. Mr. Smith made a speech strongly condemning the principles of the bill. The supporters of the measure seemed very uneasy, believing that Mr. S. was talking against time and endeavoring to defeat the Bill. His speech, however, closed a few minutes before 12, and the bill was carried without a division. No other business done.

Twenty minutes past 12 the House was summoned to attend His Excellency in the Council Chamber. Some sixty-four bills were assented to.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.
His Excellency was then pleased to make the following speech:

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

The unflinching attention which you have given to your legislative duties enables me to refer to you at an earlier period than usual of further attendance. Your diligence will, I doubt not, be appreciated by the people.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen.
I thank you for the supplies which you have granted.

no less due to you for the care which has been taken of the ordinary expenditure within the current revenue of the province. This is a duty more difficult, perhaps, but not more imperative in a period of depression than in prosperous times; and I am confident that the prudent course which you have pursued will have a beneficial effect in maintaining and establishing yet more firmly the public credit.

My cordial good wishes will attend you in the various avocations to which you will now return.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A RAILROAD TRAIN.
The express train on the Hudson River Railroad on Friday morning had a narrow escape, as briefly mentioned by telegraph.

The train was rounding a curve, about five miles beyond Peekskill, when the engineer saw a rock upon the track, weighing two or three hundred pounds, a short distance ahead. The signal was given for the stoppage of the train, and the engineer seized the rope which communicates with the patent breaks. The effect was magical; the train was running, before the breaks were applied, forty miles an hour, and the motion was such that passengers were almost thrown from their seats. The wheels grated along the track, and from the time when the brakes were applied to the stopping of the train, it had not gone a hundred yards. The rock was fortunately severed in two, and no serious injury was sustained.

The place where the rock was found, was one of the most dangerous on the road. The river is not less than eleven hundred feet deep just beyond the rocks, where the train was liable to have been thrown, and the curve in the road served to conceal all appearance of danger, until too late to avoid it. Had the rock not parted when struck, or had the breaks been of the ordinary kind, the worst consequences must have resulted.

United States.
A telegraphic despatch from Washington says that the Legation constitution was defeated in the United States House of Representatives on Thursday last, by a majority of eight.

An amendment was moved by Mr. Crittenden, that the whole matter be re-submitted to the people of Kansas themselves, and the result was that it was carried.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of Maine adjourned on Monday morning. A new liquor law was enacted, which, with the law of 1856, is to be submitted to a vote of the people, with full power to choose between the two. The Amoscook Railroad Loan Bill was postponed, although a charter for a railroad was granted.

NEW YORK, March 27.
We have news from Venezuela to the effect that the partisans of Ex-President Paez had raised the standard of revolution against the Monagas dynasty, and that President Monagas was closely besieged in the palace of the revolutionists. Supplies of arms were on the way to Caracas.

Late accounts from Dominica announce the downfall of Baez and his mulatto confederates, and the accession of the Santalists to power. Don Jose Valverde had been chosen President of the Republic, and was installed into service with unusually imposing ceremonies.

A letter from Aspinwall, New Grenada, states that Gen. Santa Anna left Carthagena on the 12th inst., for Havana, on his way to Mexico, under the protection of Spain. It was said that he could only raise the sum of \$3000 on his property at Turbaco, which is valued at a million or more.

GIDDINESS, HEADACHE, &c.—These pains and disagreeable feelings are generally symptoms of some other complaint; such as dyspepsia, apoplexy, and various others, all of which are caused by corrupt noxious matter, clogging the various circulations; hence a stream or rush of blood to the head, and by the excitement a great pressure on the brain.

Giddiness, headache, loss of memory, dimness of sight, and various other complaints are the result. Thus it will be seen that all the above painful and distressing maladies owe their origin to the blood. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are acknowledged to be the only medicine that will thoroughly purify the blood.

They enter the blood, and follow the stream of life on its journey through the system. They root out all foulness and impurity, and drive out every unhealthy obstruction. They should be taken every night in sufficient quantities to operate briskly, by continuing to take three pills on going to bed, three the next night, four the next; if the symptoms are not removed, commence again with two pills and go up again as before.

Continuing in like manner until the blood is thoroughly purified, and all pain and distress is entirely removed.

Obtain one of our Free Almanacs, and read the history of Dr. Morse's father, and how the medicine was introduced.

Beware of a counterfeit of these Pills—yellow wrappers. All genuine are in blue wrappers, with the signature of A. J. White & Co. on each box. Price 25cts.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in medicines.

The Song of the Sewing Machine.
By J. A. J.

The following beautiful lines are from the pen of a gifted lady in Cincinnati, written in a moment of inspiration, after having used one of GROVER & BAKER'S celebrated sewing machines, in executing her family sewing, and published in the Cincinnati Enquirer. The new household domestic sings a pleasant song:

I come from the realm of thought, I come;
Oh! give me a welcome in every home.
For I bring in my trail a stranger guest—
A friend to the weary—Domestic Rest;
And my foot has a gift for all.
Who summon my aid in the Spring and Fall.

I come, the "Child of Genius," I come;
And lo! what a treasure I bring to some.
To the weary housewife an hour from care, [er]
An "hour for improvement," for tho', for pray—
An "hour for repose"—I've thought it no crime
To pluck such treasures from the wings of Time.

I come, with a cheerful song, I come,
And I hope one long through the world to roam.
Nesth the sun of the Tropics I'll lift my wing;
In the halls of the North I'll sing;
And the trumpet of Fame, from main to main,
The triumph shall sound of my useful reign.

[From the Editor.]
How to make Farming Profitable.

Messrs. Editors.—I notice Dr. Lee's remarks in Co. Genl. of Feb. 18, p. 107. I don't think he fully comprehends my meaning. What I mean is, that every farmer in Western New York ought to feed something better than hay and straw to his sheep and cattle during winter, and to their stock cattle as well as those fattening for an early market. I say that every flock of sheep would pay, and well too, to be fed at least 60 lbs. of grain, or 60 lbs. oil-cake meal during winter, even when fed hay.

I know I can keep either sheep or cattle more profitably by feeding them grain or oil meal than by feeding hay alone; when I am going to keep them two years before fattening for the butcher. For instance, I bought a lot of lean lambs 28th of Nov., 1856, at \$2 each—fed them 12 ounces oil-cake meal each daily the first winter, with straw only—gave them good pasture from April until the 14th of last Dec., when I commenced feeding them 1 lb. each of oil-cake in place of the meal; they had also good hay. On the 8th of the present month, I sold them at \$9.22 each.

Now that is the way I would have farmers keep their young stock. I always feed my breeding ewes corn meal or oil meal. The lambs at 14 days old will commence eating meal. In this way they will weigh more than two kept in the common way, when they are five months old. Just the same way with calves. Now I know every farmer in the State of New York can have stuff to feed his sheep and cattle equally as well as I do, if he tries to do it. All cannot get oil-cake convenient, I know, but every one of them can have oats, corn, barley, peas, or buckwheat. Let them feed from 5 to 8 of a pound to each sheep per day, beginning whenever the pasture fails, and I will warrant it to pay. No matter whether the sheep are for market, in one or three years; let them keep up the feed every winter, and by increase of wool, increase of lambs, and by increase of the size and weight of the sheep, they will be abundantly paid for the extra feed, not even taking into account the extra manure, which is no small item with me.

As to resting land—if seeded with clover and timothy, thoroughly plastered, and not eat off too close by sheep or cattle, four years such rest in Western New York will make it bring good crops of grain. I notice Dr. Lee talks of 30 years rest. It may require that in Georgia, but not so in New York State. If farmers would only keep about one-fourth of their cleared land in tillage, and be industrious in making and saving manure, the farms would pay as well as ever, as grass generally pays me as well as anything. But one great trouble with a great many farmers is, they think the land can do far more than it can. They overstock it with cattle or sheep, and then they pay little or nothing. It is not the number kept, but good keeping that pays.

Having to hire all my labor, except what I did myself, for the last 36 years, and to make the land pay for its first cost, as well as for labor and improvements, if I had not fed lightly, I might now have been a town or county charge. It has been high feeding, high manuring, and draining; that has left me something to support me in old age. Farmers, will you not take counsel?

J. JOHNSON, New Geneva.

Gretta Green.
The vicinity of Gretna Green is still dangerous to ardent young couples, but the wholesome operation of the new law is frequently illustrated. Imprudent lovers, not out of their teens, who would, without difficulty a year or two ago, have tied the Gordian knot at the blacksmith's, hard by, have been compelled to perform legal quarantine before they could be admitted to the haven of their desires. In two instances lately, the necessity of these preliminary steps has led to reflection, and a union prevented by the interference of friends. In a third instance, the impatient couple determined to effect the transition upon the old system. They accordingly went to Gretna, and were there married in due form. Of course, the proceeding was illegal; but, though the couple have been assured of this they either do not, or affect not to believe it; for they are now living openly together as man and wife, and no doubts are considered as such by their friends. Surely, the law can reach the "priest" who conducted the sham ceremony.

A Pun-Pun-ished.
A gentleman of the name of Man, residing near a private mad-house, met one of its poor inhabitants who had broken from his keeper. The maniac suddenly stopped, and resting upon a large stick, exclaimed, "Who are you sir?" The gentleman was rather alarmed; but, thinking to divert his attention by a pun, said, "I am a double man; I am Man by name, and a man by nature."

"Are you so?" rejoined the other; "why I am a man beside myself, so we two will fight you two." He then knocked down poor Man and ran away.

FOR THE BOYS.—Two boys own sixty apples, and each taking thirty, one sells his at the rate of three for a cent, and the other at the rate of two for a cent, realizing twenty-five cents for the sale. Another boy also has sixty apples. He sells his at five for two cents—apparently at precisely the same rate as the other two—but he is astonished to find that while they have twenty-five cents, he has only twenty-four. How many boys can tell us how it happens that such is the result? It is a question which puzzled us mightily when we were a boy. It puzzles a good many boys of the present day on our certain knowledge.—Nesquea Telegraph.

TIT-BITS.
—We wonder if any body ever picked up a tear that was dropped.

A tailor, who, in skating fell through the ice, declared that he would never leave a hot goose for a cold duck.

Mr. Smith, don't you think Mr. Skeels is a young man of parts?

"Decidedly so, Miss Brown, he is a part name, and part knave, and part fool!"

When Lady Wallace sent a polite note to Mr. Harris, of Covent Garden, offering him a comedy for nothing, he observed that her ladyship knew the exact value of it.

"Father, are there any boys in the House of Assembly?"

"No, my son; why do you ask that question?"

"Because I remember the papers said that the members kicked Mr. Brown's 'Bill' out of the House."

"Many a person thinks he is honest, because he has never cheated. Instead of that he is only honest because he has never been tempted. What the world calls 'innate goodness' is very often a full stomach, and what it terms vice is quite as frequently an empty bread-basket."

There is this difference between these two temporal blessings, health and money: money is the most envied, but the least enjoyed; health is the most enjoyed, but the least envied; and this superiority of the latter is still more obvious, when we reflect that the poorest man would not part with health for money, but that the richest would gladly part with all their money for health.—Colton.

A schoolmaster wishing his pupils to have a clear idea of faith, illustrated it thus: "Here is an apple; you see it, and therefore know that it is there; but when I place it under this tea-cup, you have faith that it is there, though you no longer see it." The pupils seemed to understand perfectly; and the next time the master asked them, "What is faith?" they answered with one accord, "An apple under a tea-cup."

A Cuckoo.—Coleridge was once admiring a waterfall, when he overheard a well-dressed stranger saying to his companion, "It is a majestic waterfall!"

The poet was so delighted with the epithet that he could not resist turning round and saying, "Yes, sir, it is majestic; you have hit the expression I could not think on. Will you dine with me?" added the poet. The offer was accepted. Some dumplings were on the table.

"Them's the jockies for I!" said the critic. Of course the poet went to sleep!

"John," inquired a dominie of a hopeful pupil, "what is a naller?"

"A man who makes nails," replied Hopeful, quite ready.

"Very good. Now what is a tailor?"

"One who makes tails," was the equally quick reply.

"Oh! you blockhead," said the dominie, biting his lips; "a man who makes tails did you ever?"

"To be sure," quoth Hopeful; "if the tailor didn't put tails to the coats he made, they would all be jackets!" "Ah! well! to be sure, I didn't think of that," replied the dominie.

We understand from the St. Croix Herald that a coal mine has been discovered in York County, between the Pouquoc Settlement and Lake George, on land belonging to Charles MacPherson, Esq., M. P. P. It promises to be a source of great wealth.

Letter from Lady Havlock to the Mayor of Birmingham.
The Mayor of Birmingham has received the following letter from Lady Havlock, in reply to a vote of condolence passed by the Birmingham Town Council.

"Bonn, on the Rhine, March 11th, 1858.
"Sir,—I have this week had the honor to receive your letter, accompanied by an address of condolence from yourself, the aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Birmingham. I was already prepared for such a mark of attention by a letter from your town, intimating the same; but the deep sympathy expressed for me in my bereavement, the kind sentiments felt in my behalf, and that of my fatherless children, by so large and respectable a body, and the elegant and very delicate manner in which this address had been conveyed to me, has quite overpowered me, and I cannot find words to express all I feel.

"The high encomiums you have all been pleased to pass upon the heroic deeds of Sir Henry Havlock, as a soldier and a general, and the exalted terms which you have spoken of my beloved husband as a man are like sweet incense to my broken, afflicted heart, not merely because the praises of those I love are ever precious to us, but because I am so well aware that the reputation of his almost perfect character is by no means overdrawn, and the experience of more than eight and twenty years of domestic happiness only serves to strengthen this opinion.

"But I thank my Heavenly Father that, even in this crushing and unexpected bereavement, I have many sources of comfort. Our gracious Sovereign has provided bountifully for my wants, my sons are nobly following the bright example of their father, and my two daughters are my best earthly treasures.

"A shade of regret might intrude if I were to reflect on the altered prospects of my fatherless children, but I cannot for a moment indulge in vain regrets; for our Heavenly Father ordains all for the best, and I have too much confidence in my husband's countrymen to suppose that they can ever cease to take an interest in the children of Henry Havlock. May I beg you will do me the favor to convey my heartfelt thanks to the corporation of Birmingham, and to believe me, with every feeling of respect, to be yours, very gratefully.

"HANNAH S. HAVLOCK,
"J. Ratcliff, Esq.,
Mayor of Birmingham."

This eloquent and touching epistle, so characteristic of the late soldier's goodness and faith, was read at the Town Council and was received with great approval.

COULDN'T HOLD OUT.—A girl who became tired of single blessedness wrote to her intended thus: "Dear Jim, cum rite off, if you are cummin at all; Ed Jones is insistin that I shall have him, and he hugs and kisses me so continually that I can't hold out much longer."

Mrs. Partington said, "I'm not very incredulous," looking up from the paper, and glancing over her spectacles at like, who was making a windmill out of the frame of his slate, "and believe as much as any reasonable person ought to. I have believed all the story of a man's climbing a pole and pulling it up after him, and of the actor that held himself out at arm's length; but it is beyond my belief that a cargo of sugar could change hands."

A young naval officer, when asked what period of the battle was the most appalling, replied: "The few hushed moments when they sprinkle the deck with sand, to drink the human blood as yet unsled."

CARDIFF, March 1st, 1858.

A STATEMENT having appeared in several London papers, of a meeting of the Creditors of Messrs. PARRY, BROWN & CO., Colonial Brokers, we feel it due to ourselves to state that we are in no way whatever connected with the firm referred to.

H. H. PARRY, BROWN & CO.
Commission Merchants and Ship Agents,
Cardiff and Bristol.

March 26. - 2 ins.

The Subscriber continues to make advances on Consignments to H. H. PARRY, BROWN & CO., and also to undoubted houses in Liverpool, London, and ports in Scotland and Ireland.

JAMES PORTER.

March 29, 1858.

Ex Gipsy from Boston.

15 HIDS: Prime Retailing Malasses.

20 Bbls. Heavy Mess Pork.

20 Bbls. Superfine Flour.

60 Bags Corn Meal.

1 Cask. Boston Beans.

Small Bags Fine Salt.

6 doz. Common and Child's Chairs.

Cheese, Tea, Tobacco, Oil, Dried Apples, Tur-

pentine, One Trunk Shoes, &c.

W. WHITLOCK.

TO LET.

And Possession given 1st May.

THAT Cottage near the Court House, a

present occupied by Mr. R. E. Smith.

There is an excellent well of water, and a

good garden attached to the premises. Rent

moderate. Rooms to let. Apply to

CHAS. GILLILAND.

March 29 1858.

Public Notice.

THAT Partnership heretofore existing between

the Subscribers as Railroad Contractors under

the style and firm of "McE and Williams," has

been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All

persons having any claims against the said firm, are

requested to present the same to John McE, who

alone is authorized to receive and pay all debts.

JOHN MCE.

St. Andrews, 27th March, 1858.

LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, St. Andrews,

March 18th, 1858.

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How Brunswick & Canada Railway and

Land Company.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

COMPANY'S OFFICE, March 9, 1858.

TENDERS for the erection of a BRIDGE

over the ENGINE HOUSE at Saint Andrews

will be received at these Offices, till Thursday,

the 1st APRIL next.

Plans and specifications will be on view at the

Engineer's Office, St. Andrews, on and after

Thursday, the 14th instant, and at the Resident

Engineer's office, in the Howard Settlement, after

Monday the 15th instant, where forms of Tender

may also be obtained.

JULIUS THOMPSON,

MANAGER.

EASTERN CITY.

STEAMER EASTERN CITY will leave Boston for

St. John on MONDAY, 15th March. Re-

turning leaves St. John for Eastport, Portland and

Boston, Thursday, 18th.

The ADMIRAL will commence on the 15th April,

when this line will be kept up during the present

season, with a usual punctuality.

It is expected the "Neptune" will be ready to

connect with the Eastern City on the 15th.

W. WHITLOCK, Agent.

March 9.

Notice to Ship Owners.

U. STATES SHIP CANAL.

Sept. 9, 1857.

To any one requiring a Pilot for the Bay of

Fundy and its adjacent ports, I can with confidence

recommend Captain JAMES CLARK. He is an ex-

perienced, obliging, and skillful—in a word, a perfect

master of his profession.

JOHN MCE.

St. Andrews, 27th March, 1858.

NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA

RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY.

INQUIRIES having on several occasions been

recently made at the Office respecting the

times at which Bills and Accounts are required to

be delivered in, and as to the dates at which

payments are made—

—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—

THAT the Company's pay days occur every six

weeks—the next succeeding the date hereof

being on the 22nd day of March next ensuing; the

next on the 24th day of May, and so on.

All Bills delivered prior to any pay day, will be

paid on the one next succeeding after; thus, All

Bills now in the Office will be settled on the 22nd

March: those which may be incurred, and for

which the accounts shall be delivered prior to the 22nd

March, will be settled on the 24th May, and so on.

Every six weeks' accounts being settled on the

pay day of the next six weeks succeeding after the

delivery thereof—and no Bills will be paid at in-

termediate dates.

N.B. All bills must be delivered on the Friday

before the Pay Day, so as to be in time for the

mail which goes out on the Saturday.

JULIUS THOMPSON,

Manager.

Company's Office,

St. Andrews, Feb. 8, 1858.

(Provisionalist Sign.)

MORE NEW GOODS

Just received per Packet ship Middleton, via

St. John.

CLOTHS:

Beavers, Pilots in black, blue, brown, mix-

ed Oxford grey.

Hugan, Pelissier, and superfine Cloth,

Doekings, twilled Cambrics, in black and fancy

latest styles, and excellent quality.

German and Real Cloth, for ladies' cloaking.

DIET, VAN, IMPERIAL.

Blankets of every size.

Horse Blankets and Rugs.

Red, blue, white, and fancy colored Flannels in

plain and twilled.

For Caps and Gloves, of every description.

A splendid assortment of ready-made Clothes, of

all descriptions, which will be sold at extreme-

ly low prices.

A splendid assortment of Carpets, in new pat-

terns, 1, 2 and 3 ply. An excellent assortment of

Rings to match.

Which will be sold extremely low.

—Going to our Goods being late this season,

will be much in our favor, also in the favor of those

of purchasers from us, as they have been bought

after Goods had fallen very much in the English

market, and of course will afford us an opportunity

of selling Goods much lower than any other house,

which we are determined to do.

—See handbill next week.

British House,

DENNIS BRADLEY.

St. Andrews, January 2, 1858.

CAPS. CAPS. CAPS.

SA. A. B. SMITH'S

HAT, CAP, and FUR STORE, No. 24 King Street,

the best article of Caps in use for this season of the

year.

Cloth, Pins, and Fur Caps and Gloves, in great variety.

FURS in Stone Martin, Sable, Ermine, &c.

Caps of every description made to order.

SA. A. B. SMITH.

St. John, Dec. 1.

To Let,

THE HOUSE and Premises belonging to me,

situated in the residence of D. W. JACK, Esq.,

Apply to C. W. DICK.

N. A. CLEMENTS.

St. Andrews, March 23, 1858.

[Advertisement.]

THE BRITISH REVIEWS,

AND

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Premiums and Reductions.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK,

continue to publish the following

leading British Periodicals viz:

1. LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)

2. EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)

3. NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)

4. WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE

(Tory.)

These Periodicals ably represent the three

great political parties of Great Britain—

Whig, Tory, and Radical—but policies forms

only one feature of their character. As

Organs of the most profound writers on

Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion,

they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled

in the world of letters, being considered

indispensable to the scholar, and the pro-

fessional man, while to the intelligent reader

of every class they furnish a more correct

and satisfactory record of the current literature

of the day, throughout the world, than can

possibly be obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of advance sheets from the

British publishers gives additional value as

these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now

be placed in the hands of subscribers about as

soon as the original editions.

TERMS. (Regular Prices.)

For any one of the four Reviews \$3 00

For any two of the four Reviews 5 00

For any three of the four Reviews 7 00

For all four of the Reviews 9 00

For Blackwood's Magazine 3 00

For Blackwood and three Reviews 9 00

For Blackwood and the four Reviews 10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

Money current in the State where issued.

will be received at par.

POSTAGE.

The postage to any part of the United

States will be but Twenty-four CENTS a

year for Blackwood, and but Fourteen

CENTS a year for each of the Reviews.

At the above prices the Periodicals will be

furnished for 1858, and as a Premium to

New Subscribers, the Nos. of the same

Periodicals for 1857, will be furnished com-

plete without additional charge.

Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of

the day, these Periodicals lose little by age.

Hence a full year of the Nos. (with no

omission) for 1858 may be regarded nearly

as valuable as for 1857.

Subscribers wishing also the Nos. for 1857,

will be supplied at the following EXTENSIVE

LOW RATES.

SPLENDID OFFERS FOR 1858, '57,

'56 TOGETHER.

For Blackwood's Magazine 5 00

For any one Review 5 00

For any two Reviews 8 00

For Blackwood and one Review 8 00

For Blackwood and two Reviews 10 00

For three Reviews 10 00

