

The St. Andrews Standard.

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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1859.

[Vol 26.]

Poetry.

PAY THE PRINTER.

All honest men attend to hear
The serious fact—the times are dear,
Who owes a bill, 'tis just as clear,
As starlight in the winter,
That he should come without delay—
That's if he can—that bill to pay,
And ere he puts his purse away,
"Fork over" to the Printer.

The Printer's cheek is seldom red,
The fine machinery of his head
Is working when you are in bed,
Your true and faithful "Mentor;"
All day and night he wears his shoes,
And braves to furnish you with news,
But men of conscience ne'er refuse
To pay the tolling Printer.

'Tis known, or ought to be, by all,
His dues are small, and they're small
And if not paid he's bound to fall
In debt—for fuel, bread, rent, or
Perhaps his paper; then to square
Up with his help—a double care
Bows down his head—now is it fair
That you don't pay the Printer?

His wife and little partiers, too,
Are now depending upon you,
And if you pay the score that's due,
Necessity can't stint her;
But if you don't, as gnaws the mole,
He'll through your conscience cut a hole
And brand the forehead thus—"NO SOUL!"
Of him who cheats the Printer.

The cats will mew between your feet,
The dogs will bite you on the street,
And every wretch that you meet,
Will roar with voice of Stentor,
"Look to your pockets—there he goes,
The chap that wears the Printer's shoes!"
And proud, though everybody knows,
The grub, he knows the Printer!

Be simply just, and don't disgrace
Yourself, but beg the "Lord of Grace,"
To that harden'd "eye" "case,"
That honesty may enter;
This done, men will with man act fair
And all will have the "win" to spare;
Then will the "Editorial Chair"
SUPPORT A WELL-PAID PRINTER.

An Interesting Story.

THE SAILOR'S REVENGE.

A TALE OF ACTUAL SERVICE.

"All hands! to witness punishment, aloof!"
Such was the hoarse and dissonant call of the boatswain's mate on board the United States Schooner "—", one bright and lovely morning in July, as we lay at anchor in the harbor of Norfolk, where our little craft had arrived the day before from a long cruise in the East Indies. Our little vessel had been a very model of discipline and good order, and such a summons was as rare as it was disagreeable. Now in particular, when in less than twenty-four hours the men would be discharged, and become freemen, whom to strike were an insult punishable by law, it seemed peculiarly hard that the harsh discipline of the lash should leave the stain of cruelty upon the last hours that our crew would ever pass together as one community. But our commander, with all his noble qualities, was a martinet, and having been educated under the ancient régime, never relaxed his ideas of discipline. The judgement had been recorded, and there was no appeal.

Four or five manly forms are ranged at the gangway; and what was their offence? Simply this:—last night was the first of their arrival at that home from which they had been for three long years banished. Some had friends, some dearer ties—they were eager to go on shore; it was natural, dear reader, yet the discipline of the vessel forbade it without leave, and being unable to obtain this, after all their duties were done, they quietly took it. They were on board in ample time for their morning work, steady and sober; and if this little dereliction had been overlooked, they would not have been worse sailors; but unfortunately it came to the commander's knowledge. Now fearful, if his crew were permitted generally to go on shore on the previous evening, that he would not have hands enough to haul the schooner up to the Navy Yard, and discharge her, Capt. Faraday had at evening muster expressly forbidden any one to go on shore without leave, with the assurance that he would certainly punish all who disobeyed.

We had no marines on board; but the officers with their side arms were drawn up on the larboard side of quarter deck—Capt. F. approached the gangway, and addressed the offenders:

"My men, I told you if you went on shore without leave I should punish you. (There was a short silence.) I have always kept my word with you, whether it was a favor or

a licking I promised. (Assent again.) I am sorry the last day of our cruise should see this; you have been good men, all of you, and done your duty."

There was here a gleam of sunshine over those weather-beaten faces, whether of honest pride at the praise bestowed, or in anticipation of mercy, it might have been hard to tell; the Captain evidently attributed it to the latter, for he added quickly and with energy:

"But I have said it, and I'll do it. Strip, sir!"—addressing the nearest culprit. "Boatswain's mate, do your duty."

I will not enter into the revolting details of punishment by the cat. In fact I scarcely looked on, though to have expressed any horror or sympathy would have been an unpardonable breach of discipline. My mind was painfully absorbed in the case of one of the victims, my connection with whom will appear presently. This was Charles Barton, a young man of about twenty-six years old, an able seaman, and one of the greatest favorites in the vessel. When his turn came, Barton, upon whose countenance was depicted an impossible misery, addressed his commander:

"I have never been licked in my life, Capt. Faraday."

"I am sorry for you, Barton," was the reply.

"I believe I have always done my duty like a man, sir?"

"You have; I never had a better sailor under my command."

"Then, sir, if you please, cannot this be spared me?"

"Impossible; I can make no exceptions; you are equally guilty with the rest; strip!"

"But, sir, if you please—" commenced Barton, as he tremblingly fumbled at his jacket.

"What! you are not afraid?" asked the Captain sternly—"Boatswain's mate, help that fellow off with his jacket!"

A gleam of manhood suddenly changed the whole appearance of the fine fellow, and his jacket and frock were both off in a trice.

"I am afraid of nothing, but disgrace, Capt. Faraday," said he, stepping firmly upon the grating—"But Mr. Brace knows it was not my intention to disobey your orders."

Thus appealed to I stepped forward.

"Barton asked me to get him your permission, Capt. Faraday, but I forgot it; and when he came to me at night I told him I thought you would overlook it if he went and was off before the hammocks were piped up. I knew he had strong reasons for going."

"Why did you not ask the first Lieutenant?"

"Because I did not think he would let him go," was my reply, for which I got an amiable scowl from the first lieutenant.

"Go below, sir, and consider yourself under arrest," was the kind response to my intercession; "you have done the crew no good. Seize Barton up, Quarter-master."

"If you please, Captain," I heard a rough old tar say, who was one of the offenders, pulling at his forelock, "won't it be all the same if I take two dozen?"

It was the angel of mercy who stirred the depths of thy heart, brave old tar! Never was a nobler sacrifice tendered, and more sincerely; but, alas! it could not avail.

What a glance of gratitude did Barton cast over his shoulder as they were slowly tying his hands and feet, his very executioners lingering in their office to afford him the last chances of a reprieve.

"Mind your own business, or you may get a double dose without helping your messmate," was the reply—"Boatswain's mate do your duty."

Thank Heaven! I did not witness the consummation; though I was told he bore it without a murmur, and only said respectfully when taken down—

"You have no doubt done right, Captain; BUT MY HEART IS BROKEN!"

Used as he was to the scenes of the gangway, our commander was deeply touched at the despair of Barton, and I doubt not would cheerfully have spared him if he could in any manner have reconciled it with his ideas of discipline.

About half an hour after the hands were piped down for me; and of course I expected to catch it. On the contrary, Capt. F. addressed me in a mild tone, which evinced no little interest in the recent affair.

"You did very wrong, Mr. Brace, to countenance any disobedience to my orders, and have had that poor fellow whipped, which was the hardest job I ever did."

"Barton would have gone on shore anyhow, sir, I think; I only promised to intercede with you."

"What object, if you feel at liberty to tell me, could have induced a good steady man like him to indulge in such a freak? Certainly not merely for the purpose of 'having a drink'."

"No, sir, Barton drinks but little even when at liberty. I will tell you, sir, what it

was; he is in love with the daughter of a tradesman in the city; they have been engaged since his last cruise; and yesterday he received a note soon after we arrived, by a shore boat, begging him to see her as soon as possible, for her father had been trying to make her marry some land-lubber of a lawyer, and she wanted to consult him how to avoid it. He asked me to get him leave, but you did not return after dinner, as I expected."

"Why not ask the first Lieutenant?"

"He hates Barton, and would have refused."

"I am sorry for him. I could not have spared him at the gangway; for most of those men will re-ship in a few days, and be probably under my command again. It would have ruined my authority with them. Why did you not tell me, when you heard he was to be punished?"

"I was taken by surprise, sir. You ordered all hands as soon as you came on board, and I was busy forward with the hawse."

"Well, I release you from arrest; go forward and say something kind to Barton. I am sorry he takes it so hard."

Charles Barton was an Englishman by birth; but had emigrated to this country when quite young. He had the misfortune soon after to lose his parents, and was thrown without friends or resources upon the world. He had received the rudiments of a good education, and being naturally a brave and honest lad, he won the good will and respect of all who knew him, and received many a lift in his struggles, from the friends his own good character had acquired him.

Barton's cruise with us had been his first in a man-of-war, and had been undertaken with the ambitious view of obtaining if possible a warrant officer's berth; for which indeed he was well qualified. As I said, he was in love, and with a most beautiful and amiable girl. Her father was a tradesman of some means, and more pride. Living in a city where the Navy has always been popular, he had conceived a great respect for the "button," and had long nursed the darling project that his "pretty Molly" should be an officer's wife. Mary Gray and Charles Barton, knowing his prejudices, very prudently concealed their attachment, and the latter being a lively, spruce young fellow, second mate of a brig trading with the West Indies, was always politely received at Mr. Gray's.

It was through the well-meant advice of a friend, that Barton had been induced to ship in the service.

"Once get a Gunner's or Boatswain's warrant, Charley," said his friend, "and old Gray will give you his daughter; especially when he finds there is no chance of catching anything higher—and I know yet might trust Mary, even if the first swab in the service asked her."

"Indeed I could," was the reply.

Mary's father parted with Barton on the test of terms, for he had no idea of his daughter's engagement. And poor Mary saw him go with a sad, yet hopeful heart.

About a year after Charles' departure it seemed as if the favorite wish of David Gray was about to be accomplished. At a public ball, to which she went rather to please some friends than herself, Mary Gray caught a beam, a real officer. Lieut. H— was a great admirer of beauty, perhaps because he had so little himself, and worshipped it with no very pure devotion, however, in whatever sphere he found it. He could not fail being struck with the loveliness of Mary Gray, and ascertaining her condition in life, determined she was a proper object of pursuit. H— was too much a man of the world to make any vulgar approaches; on the contrary, his conduct was most circumspect. He danced twice with Mary, talked to her about the sea, and managed to interest her considerably. He did not even ask to see her home, although he managed to find out a great deal about her. A few days after the ball, Lieut. H—, as if by accident, obtained an introduction to David Gray, to whom he showed so much respect, that having mentioned casually meeting his daughter at a ball, the tradesman invited him home to tea, which was accepted.

H— soon became a constant guest at the house, received by the father as his expected son-in-law, and by the daughter as a friend, to whom, with unconscious innocence, she had confided her secret, and who had promised all his influence to forward the dearest wishes of her heart.

I have not space to enlarge upon a story of deceit and villany. It was not long before Lieut. H— thought his plans ripe; but he had greatly mistaken the purity and firmness of intended victim. His first approaches were met with an indignation and spirit that completely baffled his calculations, and when he would have feigned honorable intentions, in which he knew he would be backed by the parent's authority, Mary went directly to her father, and exposed his whole treachery in encouraging her hopes of an union with Charles, while to the parent he pretended to be a suitor himself, thus ex-

posing fully his dishonorable intentions. Lieut. H— was received no more at David Gray's, and the old man was somewhat cured of his fondness for "the button."

Lieut. H— was soon after ordered on a foreign station, and by exchange became first Lieutenant of our schooner, and through his previous conduct was unknown to Barton, whom he soon singled out for such petty annoyances as it was in his power to inflict, yet the latter seemed to look upon him with all of a sailor's superstition, as his evil genius.

David Gray, though seriously troubled at learning the engagement between his daughter and Barton—a common sailor—yet forbore to annoy her, as he probably looked upon the chances of the lover's return as remote.

Having gathered all the points of my story now, I can proceed more smoothly. When I went forward I found Barton, who had always been a great favorite with me, and to whom I was indebted for a good deal of knowledge of seamanship, under the hands of the surgeon who was kindly dressing his wounds. As soon as the operation was over, I bade him come on deck with me, and taking him one side, endeavored to soothe him.

"You must not mind it, Barton; no one thinks the worse of you; even the Captain expressed the kindest interest, when I told him what took you ashore. I am afraid, I have been sadly to blame."

"No, sir, I should have gone without your promising to speak for me; and Capt. Faraday only did his duty."

"Well, Barton, you will soon forget it, and all will go well."

I have a weighty help," said he laying his hand on his heart "which tells me not, Mr. Brace, but I thank you none the less for your kindness."

"Nonsense, man; come you have not told me about Mary yet." I was his confidant.

"Oh! that's the misery of it; oh! what will she say when she hears I have been disgraced?" exclaimed he, as tears filled his eyes.

"Never fear, Barton," said I, laying my hand on his shoulder. "I am your friend and think none the worse of you; and Mary is too sensible a girl to mind it, save for your own sake. Indeed, where is the necessity for her to know it?"

"Ah! sir, even if it would be right in me to hide it, the man that had me licked will take care to let her know."

"Who do you mean? surely not the Captain; he is incapable of such a thing."

"No, sir, not him, but Lieut. H—, and he then told me the whole story of Lieut. H—'s conduct, as he had learned it the previous night from his sweetheart."

"What makes you think Lieut. H— was the cause of your being whipped, however this morning?"

"Why you see, sir, when the captain came off in his gig this morning, I hear him tell the coxswain he hoped nobody had been ashore, without leave, or if they had, that he wouldn't find it out; but when he came on board there was the gratings, and the boatswain mule all ready; and when I took the captain's things off, there was Mr. H— making his report ten times worse than things were, and gave me a devil's own grin as said, 'Go to the gangway, sir!'"

Barton felt much diffidence about visiting Mary under his present sense of disgrace; and yet he experienced a nervous anxiety to know how the news would affect her; for he felt assured that Lieut. H— would take the earliest means of acquainting both her father and herself with his misfortune. He informed me that the contemplated marriage with the lawyer, whom Mary detested, had been arranged by the father in anticipation of his return, one of his letters to Mary, having fallen into the old man's hands. It was agreed that I should go to see Mary that evening, find out whether H— had communicated with them, and if I deemed it expedient, gently break the news to her.

Mary Gray had met her lover on the previous evening at the house of a mutual friend but as no arrangement to that effect had been made in my favor, I thought it best to call on her as an acquaintance at her own home.

I met Lieut. H— coming from the direction of the house, as I was going; he gave me a most malignant look scarcely noticing my formal salute. The negro girl, who opened the door, smiled a broad grin as she took my card muttering—

"I recon Missis see dis one anyhow."

She returned quickly and ushered me into a small, neat parlor, where was seated a pale, beautiful girl, who arose and offered me her hand, with much fan noise and gushiness.

"Mr. Brace, accept my heartfelt thanks; Charles has told me all—all your kindness."

We can never repay you." "Believe me, Miss Gray, I am amply repaid. Your friend deserves more than I can do for him."

A feeling of friendly confidence was quickly established between us, and I found Mary Gray to possess more than ordinary intelligence, and all the gentler attributes of a true woman. She explained her difficulties frankly. It appeared that, since the affair of Lieut. H—, her father had given up his predilection for an officer, but still determined that none but a "gentleman" should be his son-in-law, had picked out a briefless young lawyer with more brass in his face than coppers in his pocket, and whose pretensions to that character were based upon the products of unpaid tailor's bills, and any amount of self-assurance. Mary was satisfied that her father had heard of the anticipated return of Charles Barton, as he had recently urged the suit of Mr. Carter Beverly Randolph Seyffert in quite a peremptory manner. The sense of this information we both readily agreed upon.

More than a hour had been passed in conversation with this sweet, good girl, and yet I could not make up my mind to break the sad news to her, for there appeared something so boyant and hopeful in her manner, notwithstanding her troubles, so confident of the future, now that her lover had returned, that to poison her happiness even for a moment was a task I shrink from. Yet my forbearance did not prove merciful at last; for on a sudden the parlor door flew open, and an old man whose countenance betokened strong passions and great self-will, burst impetuously in.

"So, Miss," said he, under strong excitement, holding a note in his hand, "You went out last evening to meet that vagabond sailor, and not to church as you pretended."

"Father, I did not pretend that I was going to church. Permit me to introduce Mr. Brace a friend of Charles."

"Well I hope you will be cured forever now of your folly; the blackguard has been now at the gangway this morning, for deserting his ship last night, and being in a drunken brawl; no doubt he told his low companions all about his 'pretty Molly.' I hope you are cured, girl. If this gentleman is his friend, I wish the Navy officers, joy of their companions; my poor house, however, is not fine enough for them."

There was something in the tone and manner; even more than words, of David Gray, which expressed the intention of giving me a 'conge'; yet Mary sank fainting at my side, with the heart rendering exclamation—

"Oh, God! can it be true? Poor, poor Charles!"

My situation was both painful and embarrassing; the old man paused, evidently for me to take my departure, and as I could do no possible good, under the circumstances, by remaining, I did so, with the remark—

"You have been grossly deceived, sir, and I shall prove it to you."

A cold "Good evening, sir," was all the reply.

I deemed it best to reveal everything to Barton.

"Oh, my God!" he exclaimed, "is there any freedom or equality on earth? Must man be always the tyrant and executioner of his fellow man? See you, sir; I am a man in all his best attributes; I never broke my word—I never injured a being; I never failed in my duty but this once; and for a slight infraction of discipline under circumstances that in any generous mind would have excused a hundred times greater fault, I am tied up and scourged like a slave, ay, under the laws of a Republic, the very character of whose existence declares all men free and equal. Dishonored, ruined, lost forever! by the most cruel act of arbitrary power."

[Conclusion next week.]

Anecdote of Brougham.

There is an anecdote circulating about Lord Brougham, that he was met leaving the House, by a brother Peer, who had two very beautiful girls on his arms.

"Sorry to see you leaving," was the remark, "as these young ladies came expressly to hear you speak."

Lord Brougham, as a peer, declining of the old school, declared that they should not be disappointed—returned to the House, and asking some questions of Lord Brougham, who was unprepared; whereupon was delivered one of his Lordship's most memorable philippics that shook the very foundation of that Ministry, and all this says the narrator of the anecdote, to please a pair of pretty women who took the compliment the same as they would a box at the opera or a waiter's dinner. More alarming than this, it is said, for even a kind glance from the eyes of Lord Brougham was not to be despised.

St. Andrews Gazette.

European Intelligence.

THREE DAYS LATER, FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NIAGARA" AT HALIFAX.

The Niagara left Liverpool at 1 p. m. on the 23rd April. No news of the Alps, Kan-garoo, or Nova Scotian.

THE WAR CRISIS.
The London Times of the 21st issued a special edition containing the following important telegram:

TURIN, 21st.—Grali, the Austrian commander in Lombardy, has been ordered to present an ultimatum for a disarmament, and the sending away volunteers. If refused, war is to be declared in three days. Two more divisions of the Austrian army, 80,000 men, have been ordered to the Ticino.

The English proposal for a Congress upon the same condition as that at Laybach, has been refused.

The Times adds the following:—"We have reason to believe the same intelligence has been received by Government. A Cabinet Council was at once summoned."

The English Government is said to have promptly telegraphed to Vienna entering strongest protest against the above menace.

The Evening Herald of the same date contains a similar announcement, and it is otherwise fully confirmed.

The Vienna correspondence of the Times telegraphs under date of Thursday, noon, as follows:—"The day before yesterday, Austria forwarded a categorical summons to Sardinia to dissolve the free corps, a reply is to be given within three days from the receipt of the summons, and an evasive answer will be considered equivalent to a refusal."

The Paris Moniteur of Friday says:—"Austria has not given her adhesion to the propositions made by England, and accepted by France, Russia and Prussia; besides which it appears the Cabinet of Vienna have resolved upon addressing a direct communication to the Cabinet of Turin, in order to maintain the disarmament of Piedmont. In consequence of these facts the Emperor has ordered the concentration of several divisions of the army on the frontiers of Piedmont."

The Patrie says that General Marmora informed the French Government by Telegraph that the Austrian army had made a significant movement on the strategic line of Ticino, and that he feared being attacked any moment.

Napoleon held a Council of Ministers, and it was attended by princes Jerome and Napoleon, as princes of the blood.

The King of Sardinia also held a Council of Ministers on Thursday 21st.

VIENNA, Friday.—The following official statement is published:—"Piedmont, which has for some years past endangered Austria's rights, has been summoned most urgently by Austria to disarm; besides this demand addressing to Piedmont, Austria adheres firmly to the proposal for a general disarmament, although she cannot make that proposal subordinate to the summons she has addressed to Sardinia."

The Constitutionnel announces that part of the army of Paris had received orders to hold itself ready to march.

LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday.—After the Cabinet Meeting on Thursday, a dispatch was sent to the Austrian Government expressing the strong disapproval of the British Government of the prearranged course adopted by Austria. The Daily News says the reply of the Emperor of Austria has been received. He declines to reconsider the responsibility incurred in commencing war in the heart of Europe.

Count Buol declares that his master having taken his course will pursue it to the end.

The Times says the imperial manifesto which is to accompany the declaration of war against Sardinia is already prepared. Austria mistress of the position is ready by act of state and deed of war to initiate the sanguinary drama upon which the curtain is about to rise. There is no doubt that a general movement of French forces has taken place on the entire Piedmontese frontiers. The English journals generally think the last chance of peace has about vanished, and speculate on the opening movements of the campaign.

The London Herald gives in semi-official form some specific and exclusive information relating to the movements of the French army. It says—orders have been given for the embarkation at Toulon of 30,000 men. These troops are not, however, to sail till further orders: the divisions at Lyons, Grenoble, Bascon, &c., had also received orders, but then not to move till further instructions. The total French force destined to co-operate with Sardinia, in the event of war, estimated at eighty thousand, will be in two divisions, one commanded by Canrobert, the other by Baraguay D'Hilliers, the whole acting under the command of the Emperor in person.

The British Ambassador at Turin has returned to his post.

The London stock exchange having closed on 21st till 25th, the result of this crisis is only partially developed. The news transpired on 21st after change had officially closed, and console were offered without sales at 94½, being a decline of one per cent.

from the highest point of the day.

At Paris on the 20th Bourse was pretty firm, and three closed at 68.

On the 21st there was great uneasiness, and a panic prevailed.

Prices gave way fully one and a half per cent.

On the 22nd the panic continued, it being at one time reported that an actual engagement had taken place on the Banks of the Ticino.

The Market closed very flat at 64.90, being a fall of more than 3 per cent., in two days.

The Patrie says the delay granted to Piedmont expires on Sunday evening 24th.

CONGRESS.—The Paris Moniteur of the 21st contains the following:—"England has made to the other four great powers the following propositions:—1st. To effectuate previous to the meeting of the Congress a general and simultaneous disarmament. 2d. The disarmament to be regulated by a military or civil commission, independently of the Congress; this commission to be composed of six Commissioners, one of whom is to be a Sardinian. 3d. As soon as the commission shall have commenced operations the Congress should assemble and proceed to the discussion of political questions.—4th. That the representatives of the Italian States should be invited immediately after the assembling of Congress to take their seats with the representatives of the great powers absolutely, as at the Congress of Laybach, in 1821."

France, Russia and Prussia have given their adhesion to the proposals of England. To the foregoing proposition Austria refused to assent to French Government, but said it consented to appointment of Commission for carrying out disarmament, requiring only that it be composed of diplomatic individuals.

BRITAIN.—Electioneering is going actively forward throughout England. Large Conservative meeting in the city of London resolved running Lord Stanley without his consent. Being declined the requisition of the London Conservatives, and they were casting about for another candidate.

Subscriptions for Indian Seven Million Loan closed on the 21st, five millions were bid for at or above 95, the minimum fixed leaving two millions to be disposed of, this two millions not to be needed for some months.

Morphy, the American Chess Champion, was being feted by the London players; he again played eight games simultaneously, blind fold, his adversaries being very skillful men; he won two, and the other six games were drawn after seven hours play. Morphy was on the eve of leaving for America.

FRANCE.—The last Pacific article in the Moniteur exercised little influence in Paris, being negated by Derby's explanation, which was regarded an unfavorable herald.

Paris correspondent says preparations were pushed forward with feverish rapidity, notwithstanding professions of willingness to disarm.

Times Paris correspondent says it is certain there is no cessation of armaments masses of troops continue to concentrate at Lyons. An army is to be collected on the Rhine frontier, and numerous cavalry regiments are already commenced marching there. A regiment of Hussars have been ordered to proceed by forced marches to Piedmontese frontier. French soldiers on renewable furlough are reported called in.—General Randon is spoken of as Major-General of the army on the Piedmont frontiers. The first infantry division of the army of Paris was to leave Paris for Toulon by railway on the evening of 22d.

PRUSSIA.—It is stated that the mission to Berlin of Arch Duke Albrecht of Austria is most completely successful, he having signed military convention with Prussia, by which the latter engages to send to the Rhine an army of 280,000 men, under the personal command of Prince Regent. If negotiations for peace fail this force will be further increased by contingent of Bavaria 60,000 strong, and eight federal army corps of 60,000, whilst other contingents will be held ready to march.

Newspapers in Prussia have been requested not to publish anything connected with preparations for war or movements of troops. Berlin dispatch of 21st says—the semi-official Prussian Gazette publishes an article which states that the assembling of Congress is becoming more and more doubtful, and that the state of affairs is having assumed a most serious aspect; it induces the Prussian Government to think that it is proper time to make proposals to federal Diet for the purpose of taking general measures for its own interest and safety. The Government has proceeded these proposals by ordering three corps d'armes, 70,000 strong, to be placed on a war footing. These measures are merely of a defensive character, and without any aggressive intention.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian Southern railway was retained for the exclusive service of the Government, and troops and ammunition were being constantly conveyed over it.

The danger of war was considered so imminent at Frankfurt that the Federal Diet which had been holding secret sittings, resolved not to adjourn for the Easter Holidays.

It is reported that the Austrians had entered the Duchies of Tuscany, Parma and Modena.

SARDINIA.—The Turin correspondent of the Times says that Count Cavour must fall if war is not declared, and such an event would possibly be the signal for insurrections in various parts of Italy, and perhaps seri-

ous disturbances in Piedmont, were 20,000 Italian volunteers confidently await hostilities. The Sardinian steamers on the Lago Maggiore, with a single exception, had ceased running, and had been placed at the disposal of Government.

ITALY.—The King of Naples still survives. Naples admits corn into Sicily for two months from March 30.

The Government of Rome is said to have sent round a private circular to the Bishops urging them to collect men for two legions of Pontifical troops. The attempt was unsuccessful, notwithstanding the large bounty offered.

TURKEY.—Apprehensions of war aroused fears of insurrection in Turkey.

Advices from Bessarabia confirm the reported Russian armaments there, and from Georgia there are reports of the intended assembling of 100,000 Russians in that Province.

INDIA.—The Bombay Mail of March 26th has reached England. It brings little additional to the telegrams already received.—The financial embarrassments and the new customs tariff monopolised attention.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, MAY 11, 1859.

The Mails.

We find that a change has taken place last week in the transmission of the mails between this place and St. Stephens, by which conveyance all the correspondence for and from the United States is forwarded.—This has caused much comment, and has been the cause of serious inconvenience to ourselves and others. The mail forwarded on Monday from St. Stephens was received by the usual route via St. George on Tuesday morning; but from that day until Thursday evening, no mail whatever was received, and as we are informed in consequence of the courier from St. Stephens being instructed to leave the bags for this place at the Waweg Station, to be brought down by the cars over the Railroad; but as the cars come down only every other day, and then pass the Station before the arrival of the courier there; the result is that one mail lies at Waweg 48 hours and the other 24 hours, and then both are brought together to the Post Office here. We are quite sure the Postmaster General never intended this delay should take place, and only regret that he should have given instructions for this alteration, before ascertaining what the effect would be; still we have no doubt that the grievance so generally complained of, will be immediately removed, upon the subject being brought under his notice.

As an instance of the delay alluded to above, we may mention that the mail which left St. Stephens on Saturday for St. Andrews did not reach here until 6 p. m., on Tuesday evening, taking only sixty hours after being despatched, to travel 23 miles! Why the very first mail ever carried between the two places, when there was little better than a cow path, arrived in 10 hours.

NEW MAP.—From an advertisement in another column, it will be seen, that a topographical survey is being made of the County of Charlotte, with a view of publishing a detailed Map, giving the roads, streams, lakes &c., and also the public buildings, houses and wharves in St. Andrews and St. Stephens. The work is undertaken by Messrs. J. Chase, Jr. & Co., eminent Civil and Topographical Engineers of Portland, Me., who have been engaged for some time, in making surveys in the United States, and have published Maps on a large scale of several Counties in the neighboring State, of Maine. From the ability and high standing of these gentlemen, we can confidently recommend the enterprise, to public favor—embracing as it will, not only an accurate survey of this County, but also considerable statistical and useful information in an attractive form on an ornamental Map.

Rural Cemetery.

A meeting of the shareholders of the St. Andrews Rural Cemetery Company, was held in the Town Hall, on the 2d inst., when the following persons were elected Directors for the present year:—G. F. Campbell, C. Stevenson, D. Clarke, J. Lochary, S. H. Whitlock, C. A. Thompson, G. F. Stickney. And at a meeting of the Directors held on the 4th inst., G. F. Campbell, was elected President of the Company, and A. T. Paul was appointed Secretary and Treasurer.

The York County Agricultural Society, has imported four improved Short Horn Bulls and two Heifers, and three improved Leicester Rams. The animals arrived in good condition.

FAT BEEF.—Mr. Henry O'Neill slaughtered on Friday the fattest Ox, which has been seen here for thirty years. The beef was without exception the best ever sold in this market. He has three more of the same description to kill, so that beef eaters can rely upon good stall-fed beef for some weeks to come. The cattle were purchased in the vicinity of Houlton, at a high price.

We are indebted to our friend Capt. P. Windsor, of the ship Edgar P. Stringer, for the Bombay Standard of the 12th of March; and intend publishing in our next number some interesting extracts on Indian affairs.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

HOSTILITIES COMMENCED!

Steamship Adelaide arrived at St. John's, N. F., on Monday last, with three days later intelligence. The news is important. Hostilities had commenced; Austrians 120,000 strong, reported to have crossed the Ticino.

King of Sardinia joined his army, declares ultimatum of Austria an insult. Warlike preparations were going on in England—great activity at Woolwich.—The Cunard steamer Etna and other vessels were chartered by Government to convey troops and ammunition to the Mediterranean.

Austrian official journal contains imperial manifesto explaining the necessity of a war with Sardinia, and authoritatively denies secret treaty of Russia with France.

An Austrian manifesto has been issued tantamount to a declaration of war.

PARIS, Saturday.—Austrians crossed the Ticino and commenced hostilities. This is official.

Great panic in London. Consols fluctuated excessively. Consols 89 to 80½. Bank rates advanced to 5½.

Blackwood's Magazine for April.

This sterling old periodical still holds the even tenor of its way—always interesting, never dull. Not a number of its long series is ever taken in hand and thrown aside for want of sufficient interest to detain the reader—a rare merit, certainly, in a periodical, and one we are quite sure can be claimed for Blackwood alone.

The present number contains a continuation of 'A Cruise in Japanese Waters,' which increases in interest. 'The Luck of Lady-medie, Part II,' which promises to be one of those charming tales or novelettes for which Blackwood is so famous. 'A Winter Journey,' lively and sportive. 'The Turks in India,' an able review of Kaye's late work under that title, being a history of the introduction and progress of Christianity in India, from the sixth century down to the present time, with sketches of the early missionaries, and of the English Bishops—Mildon, Heber, and Wilson. 'Adam Bede,' a commendatory review of Elliot's new religious novel—and three articles on 'Parliamentary Reform,' one of which contains a notice of M. Chevalier's late work on the 'Fall in the Value of Gold,' which the writer alleges will, of itself, silently work out a change in the *electric frontier*, sufficient to satisfy the most liberal of radicals.

Published by LEONARD SCOTT & Co., 54 Gold Street, N. Y., at \$3 a year, who also publish the four leading British Reviews at \$8.—Blackwood and the Four Reviews, \$10.

READ THIS! It is contemplated to issue the Investigator as a Morning penny Paper, at an early day, provided that those interested in the principles it advocates, and others friendly disposed, who advertise their business matters, will encourage a Morning publication by extending the said Paper a fair share of their advertising patronage; with out which, it would not be direct to undertake the work; as when once commenced, the publisher is bound to carry it through, throughout the seasons. No payment will be demanded until the time marked on advertisements has expired—hence the Advertiser runs no risk of loss being thus protected against any failure, in the continuance of the Paper.

Parties disposed to respond to the above, will please send their names to the Office, and when a sufficient number is received, due notice will be given to each to prepare advertisements in time for the first number of the MORNING INVESTIGATOR.

PROSPECTS OF THE UNITED STATES CROPS.

We find the following article in several of our latest received American exchanges:—

"The Accounts from the West speak well of the appearance of the winter wheat, and express the belief that the crop this year will be unexampled in amount. The area sown last fall was very considerable larger than usual; and no such favorable seasons for the farmer as last winter and this spring have been known for thirty years. This with the continued advance and speculation in cotton in foreign markets, cannot fail to part a stimulus to business throughout the United States."

The amount of net profit reaped by the planters of the South from their cotton this year will probably considerably exceed \$100,000,000, a large portion of which will come North for investment and expenditure."

A STRAOK OF LUCK.—A California correspondent of the Hallowell Gazette mentions a rare instance of good luck which has recently befallen a Kennebecer in the land of gold. He does not give his name, but speaks of him as being well known on the Kennebec, where he has a stage for a number of years. The writer says:—

"He came out here in the fall of fifty-one and until very recently has driven a stage from which he did very well. About six months since an opportunity offered to buy into a quartz mine which lay on his stage line. The boys had worked it for a long time, but not making enough to pay expenses, they were under the necessity of selling out to meet their assessments. The driver bought one-fifth of the claim, and directly it commenced paying. Not long since, eight hundred pounds were taken out in one day, and since then it has averaged five thousand dollars, per week, costing only three hundred dollars to run the mill.—Maine Farmer."

EMPLOYMENT OF PENAL LABOR IN CANADA.

A Special Committee has been appointed by the Canadian Parliament to report upon the best means of employing penal labor, with a view of reforming convicts and making convict labor self-supporting. It is suggested that a penal settlement be established at some point along the north-eastern shores of Lake Superior, now little else than a wilderness. The employment of a class of convicts in road-making and other pioneer labor is thought practicable, as the report made to the Imperial Parliament show that the convicts at the Cape of Good Hope worked as well as road making as an equal number of other laborers. The aid of the Government would be required for the first year or two in clothing, provisions, implements, and tools; but it is thought that under an active oversight, the settlement might eventually be made self-supporting. The valley along the river Meckipicoten taking its rise in the Missinibi and other large lakes at the distance of about 100 miles in an air line from the shores of Lake Superior, is regarded as an eligible locality for the proposed penal colony.

ROBBERY OF MAILS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Leader, of Toronto, states that hardly a mail posted to the United States, especially the Western ones, escapes being opened and the contents, if money, stolen. The Chicago Times confesses the fact, so far as letters passing through the office in that city are concerned. It says that the Post-Office there is a den of thieves, and the one clerk, who informed the Government of what was going on, lost his place for his pains, while information and the remembrance of the business men of Chicago had no effect in securing punishment.

It is said that on a recent occasion Prince Jerome called upon his imperial nephew at the Tuileries, and commenced a tirade of violent reproach, levelled mainly against the reluctance of the latter to set the army on the march for England. Among other things, the old Prince is said to have exclaimed, "I have not a drop of the great Napoleon's blood in your veins." "Well," replied the immortal Emperor, "at all events I have his whole family on my shoulders."

The first fruits of the Paraguayan arrangement have just reached the United States. A draft for ten thousand dollars, minus the difference of exchange has been received at the Department of State, as an indemnification to the family seaman who was killed on board the Water Witch, in February, 1855, by a shot from the Paraguayan fort, when that steamer was on her way to explore that Parana river.

A person lately arrived from Lyons says there are 125,000 troops assembled within twelve hours' march of that city. The forts and barracks round Lyons are overcrowded with soldiers. General Resnault's division is ready to march at the shortest notice. There are, moreover, wooden houses erected on the road to Piedmont by Mount Cenis, which are supplied with provisions for the men and forage for the horses.

Large numbers of cattle have died recently in Illinois State, in consequence of exposure to the recent storms. Others have died on account of some disease that appears to prevail among them. One man purchased 78 hides in two or three days, all of which were taken from cattle that had died from exposure during the recent storms of snow and sleet.

Thomas M'Avity, Esq., was elected Mayor of St. John, on the 3d inst.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

May 9, schr. 'Bob, Waycott, Boston, Molasses, flour &c. J. W. Street.
Lady Adams, Wells, Eastport, ballast.

CLEARED.

May 2, ship Zenobia, Mack, Penarth Roads, deals, Chipman & Bolton.
4, schr. T. C. Bartlett, Halfett, Eastport, Rail R. sleepers, S. H. Whitlock.
6, schr. Gipsy, Waycott, New York, Deals by N. Smart.
9, Ship Escort, Bryant, Bristol, Deals by Chipman & Bolton.
10, Ship Amity, Wade, Glasgow, Glasgow Deals, by Chipman & Bolton.

Rev. Dr. Beresford, of Ex is related to noble marquis, and a living of £1000 a year commit to an enormous extent, is now sweeping the wards in the new convict station in Fremantle, Western Australia, where he was transported for crimes. The English Courts meet sometimes to high offenders.

Died.

On Saturday, 7th inst., after illness, accompanied with severe Mr. Joseph Wallon, an aged and pected inhabitant of this Town, year of his age. Mr. Walton of Sunbury County, in this Province, during which period he had St. Andrews and the vicinity, a lively engaged till about a year his death, in the various industry of farming, lumbering, and commerce. He always evinced a warm in the public affairs and prospered adopted County and this Town—and stood high in the esteem of circle of acquaintance for his independence of character. He leaves a family of 8 children, with a large number of grand and several descendants of the fourth to mourn his death.

New Advertiser.

Soap, Soap, Soap.

ON hand at the 3rd of the Soap

Manufactory, 32, Orange-st., 48, Prince Wm.-street—400 boxes Mould Candles; 500 do. P. Y. Soap.

Those articles are made from the terials, and cannot fail to give general All orders left at either of the above receive prompt attention, W. B. St. John May 10, 1858.

Flour, Beef, Pork, Tea &c., &c.

LANDING this day, Ex schr, W

York.
300 bbls Superfine and extra Super 15 do Mess Pork.
10 do Beef.
5 bbls Bright Muscovado Sugar
10 Chests Extra Souchong Tea.
10 1/2 do English breakfast Tea.
J. V. may 7th '59.

ALLSOPP'S PALE

1 Hhd.
3 Half Bbls.
Ex ship "Gertrude" from Liverpool may 4, '59. J. W.

To Let.

A SMALL Dwelling House a Four Town Lots, apply to may 4, '59. J.

NOTICE.

THE first instalment of ten per cent shillings per share) on the of the Saint Andrews Rural Cemetery is hereby required to be paid at the Treasurer of the Company, within 14 days of the date.
ALEX. T. PAU may 10th, '59. 4mt19.

Map of Charlotte

THE undersigned are engaged in the entire county of Charlotte a detailed Map of the same, showing the Roads, Streams, Houses, Wharves, Mills, &c., are in large scale with plans in detail, also St. Stephen, &c. The names of cities and their respective places, with the large and ORNAMENTAL MAP.
J. CHASE, Jr. PORTLAND, Me.

REFERENCE.—Hon. J. W. Ch. Gove, Esq., Standard Office, St. A. Wm. Elder, St. Stephens—Hon. S. Judge Wilson, Fredericton, N. S. Hon. John Robertson, St. John's. May 10, 1859.

MAIL CONTRA

SEALED TEN

WILL be received at this Office, DAY, 18th June next, at the verance of

HER MAJESTY'S

BETWEEN

ST. ANDREWS

CAMPOBEL

Serving the Office at Leonard's (lead); Indian Island, Wilson's Bay, and all other Offices that may on the line.

Once per week each way, commencing 15th July next.

The Mails are to be conveyed in seal, subject to the approval of the General, or a person or persons appointed for the purpose.

Tenders must be made on the 1st which can be obtained from any Post office the sum for which the service is to be performed, and be addressed to the Post Office, CHARLOTTE.

Post Office Department, Fredericton, 18th April, 1859.

Rev. Dr. Beresford, of England, who is related to noble marquis, and who, with a living of £1000 a year committed forgery to an enormous extent, is now employed in sweeping the wards in the new prison at the convict station in Fremantle, Western Australia, where he was transported for his crimes. The English Courts mete out justice, sometimes to high offenders.

Died.

On Saturday, 7th inst., after a protracted illness, accompanied by severe suffering, Mr. Joseph Walton, an aged and much respected inhabitant of this Town, in the 88th year of his age. Mr. Walton was a native of Sunbury County, in this Province, and settled in this County upwards of sixty years since, during which period he has resided in St. Andrews and the vicinity, and been actively engaged till about a year previous to his death, in the various industrial pursuits of farming, lumbering, and commercial business. He always evinced a warm interest in the public affairs and prosperity of his adopted County and this Town particularly, and stood high in the esteem of his large circle of acquaintance for his integrity and independence of character. Mr. Walton leaves a family of 8 children surviving him with a large number of grandchildren, and several descendants of the fourth generation to mourn his death.

New Advertisements.

Soap. Soap. Soap.
CANDLES! CANDLES!
ON hand at the Wholesale Soap and Candle Manufactory, 32, Orange-st., and at his store, 48, Prince Wm.-street:—
400 boxes Mould Candles;
500 do. P. Y. Soap.
Those articles are made from the very best materials, and cannot fail to give general satisfaction. All orders left at either of the above places will receive prompt attention.
W. B. SANCTON.
St. John May 10, 1859.

Flour, Beef, Pork, Tea, Sugar, &c., &c.

LANDING this day, Ex schr, Wren, from New York.
300 lbs Superfine and extra Superfine flour.
10 do Mess Pork.
10 do "Beef."
5 Hhds Bright Muscovado Sugar.
10 Chests Extra Souchong Tea.
10 1/2 do English breakfast Tea. For sale low by
J. W. STREET.
May 7th '59.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE.
1 Hhd.
3 Half Bbls.
Ex ship "Gertrude" from Liverpool.
May 4, '59. J. W. STREET.

To Let.
A SMALL Dwelling House and Barn with Four Town Lots, apply to
may 4, '59. J. W. STREET.

NOTICE.

THE first instalment of ten per cent. (being five shillings per share) on the Capital Stock of the Saint Andrews Rural Cemetery Company, is hereby required to be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, within thirty days from this date.
ALEX. T. PAUL, Treasurer.
May 10th, '59.

Map of Charlotte County.

THE undersigned are engaged in a survey of the entire county of Charlotte and the publication of a detailed map of the same as soon as practicable. The Roads, Streams, Houses, Churches, Stores, Wharves, Mills, &c., are laid down on a large scale with plans in detail, also of St. Andrews, St. Stephen, &c. The names of citizens to be given at their respective places, the whole making a large and ORNAMENTAL MAP.
J. CHACE, Jr., & Co.
Portland & Philadelphia.

REFERENCE.—Hon. J. W. Chandler, J. M. Gove, Esq., Standard Office, St. Andrews.—Rev. Wm. Elder, St. Stephen.—Hon. S. L. Tilley, Hon. Judge Wilnot, Fredericton.—W. O. Smith, Esq., Hon. John Robertson, St. John.
May 10, 1859.

MAIL CONTRACT!

SEALED TENDERS
WILL be received at this Office, until SATURDAY, 18th June next, at noon, for the conveyance of

HER MAJESTY'S MAILS
BETWEEN
ST. ANDREWS AND
CAMPO BELLO,

Serving the Offices at Leonard's Cove, Deer Island; Indian Island, Wilson's Beach, Campo Bello; and all other Offices that may be established on the line.

Once per week each way, commencing on the 15th July next.

The Mails are to be conveyed in a Sailing Vessel, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General, or a person or persons appointed by him for the purpose.

Tenders must be made on the Printed Forms, which can be obtained from any Postmaster; must state the sum for which the service will be performed; and be addressed to the Postmaster General.

CHARLES CONNELL,
Postmaster General.

Post Office Department,
Fredericton, 18th April, 1859.

New Advertisements.

READ! READ!

LAST CHANCE

PERSONS that want LIKENESSES made will do well to call for them on or before MAY 20, as I shall remove my SALOON from this place at the expiration of that time.

J. P. TUCK.

N. B.—LIKENESSES made in CLOUDY as well as FAIR weather excepting SMALL children; those I prefer to make when it is BRIGHT.
St. Andrews, May 2d, 1859.

Charlotte County Bank.

St. Andrews, May 2d, 1859.
At a meeting of the stockholders held this day pursuant to notice, for the purpose of choosing Directors for the ensuing year, the following Directors were duly elected agreeably to the Act.
G. D. STREET,
WILFORD FISHER,
DANIEL GILLMAN,
J. W. STREET,
S. T. GOVE,
H. H. HATCH,
T. T. ODELL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Geo. D. Street, Esq., was re-elected President for the coming year.
C. W. WARDLAW,
Cashier.

Assessor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that the undersigned, Assessors of Rates and Taxes for the Parish of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, will receive, until the 10th day of June next, statements in writing, from all who are liable to be assessed for the current year in the Parish of St. Andrews of the real and personal properties and incomes they possess.

THO. J. ODELL,
HENRY HUTCHINGS, } Assessors.
JOHN LOCHARY,
St. Andrews, May 2d, 1859.

Land for Sale.

A lot of LAND containing 100 Acres situate on the Digdigwash River, described as lot No. 23 in the grant to Archibald Williamson, and others about 2 miles from the Digdigwash Mills.
Apply to
J. W. STREET.
May 3d, 1859.

BRITISH HOUSE.

New Goods just received per Steamers "Indian" and "Canada," via Halifax.
First goods to St. Andrews by the Windsor Mail Road.

7 Bates and Cases

Consisting of our SPRING suiting—In plain and Printed Deanees in good Patterns and colors.
125 pieces in neat dark 5-4 Prints, 9-4, 6-4, 4-4, and 3-4 bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Regattas and Shirtings in good colors, Brown and colored.
Holds Table
Linen
every size Towel-imping Napkins, Plain and printed, Lawn Hdkfs.
120 doz. assorted Muffle and Bundle Hdkfs. Gents Satin and Silk Scarfs, 300 pieces Fancy Plaid striped Tanned Muslin, Victoria and Bishop's Lawn, 12-4, 14-4 Marseilles Quilts, 9-4 Linen Sheetings.
From Boston, per Steamer "Eastern City."

A few Trunks of well assorted Ladies, and childrens boots and shoes.

The remainder of our Goods are daily expected by the Steamer "ARABIA," via Halifax, and open for inspection, will comprise a very large assortment, and will be offered at extremely low prices.

A splendid assortment of Ladies BONNETS and HATS of the latest FASHION, which are now open for inspection.
St. Andrews, April 10th, 1859.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Have just received per Steamer Indian and are opening.

A PART OF THEIR SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

to which they invite inspection. The remainder of their stock daily expected, per Packet ships, via St. John.

To Builders! To Builders!

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until Monday the 23d day of May next, at W. Whitlock's Store, (where Plans and Specifications will be exhibited after the 30th inst.) for the Building a Parsonage House and Out Buildings and Fences on the Glebe Lot, fronting on Parr Street, in the town of St. Andrews. The Buildings to be of Wood, and the Cellar Wall Stone and Lime from the Foundation, all materials to be furnished by the Contractor.

Security will be required for the faithful performance of the work, and the completion of the same by the 25th day of April 1860.

Payments to the extent of one half will be made in proportion as the work progresses, and the balance will be paid on completion of the work, agreeable to Contract, and to the satisfaction of the Committee.

W. WHITLOCK,
THOMAS JONES, } Committee.
J. W. STREET,
St. Andrews, April 25th, 1859.

BRICK. 15 M. first quality Brick. Just received and for sale low. J. W. STREET

Advertisements.

Notice.

THE Annual meeting of the shareholders in the Union Store, will be held at the residence of the undersigned, at Rose Bay Side, on Saturday 21st inst. at 2 o'clock, p.m.
J. R. BRADFORD, Agent.
May 10, '59.

NOTICE.

THE stockholders of the Charlotte County Bank will meet at their banking House, on Monday the 22d day of May next, at noon, to elect Directors, and take into consideration such business as may be laid before them.

C. W. WARDLAW,
CASHIER.

C. C. Bank, March 30, 1859.

Boston and Saint John Steamers!

FIRST TRIP THIS SEASON!

'Eastern City' & 'Admiral'

STEAMER "EASTERN CITY" will leave Boston on the 14th March, for St. John. Returning on THURSDAY MORNING, 17th March, for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

STEAMER "ADMIRAL" leaves Boston 14th April, for St. John. Returning on Monday morning 18th April, for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

W. WHITLOCK, AGENT.
St. Andrews, March 8th, 1859.

Boston and Saint John Steamers.

STEAMER "ADMIRAL" will leave Boston for St. John on THURSDAY, 14th April, returning, MONDAY, 18th April.
W. WHITLOCK, AGENT.
April 12th, 1859.

PILOTING! PILOTING!

THE Pilot Boat "JOHN CONLEY" having been withdrawn from the coasting trade, is now properly fitted for the PILOTING business, and will proceed at once to Sea for that purpose. The Subscribers wish to inform Shipmasters and Owners, that they are now in that line of business.

On CLARE,
JAS. CONLEY,
THOMAS CONLEY.
St. Andrews, March 29, 1859.

SEEDS. SEEDS.

THE Subscribers offer for sale a variety of GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS, of last year's growth, and of pure quality. From the CARE IN THE SELECTION OF THESE SEEDS, purchasers may rely upon their freshness and quality.
ODELL & TURNER.
St. Andrews, April 12, 1859.

CHEAP ROOM PAPER

Just Received per Steamer

'Eastern City,'

PIECES Handsome and Cheap ROOM PAPER.

Ex Schooner BOB—from Boston,
12 Dozen Common Chairs,
1 do Rocking Chairs,
3 Boxes Clothes Pins,
3 do Garden Seeds—FRESH.

On CLARE,
JAS. CONLEY,
THOMAS CONLEY.
St. Andrews, April 5th, 1859.

FRESH SEEDS.

BARLEY, Peas, Beans, Smooth and Rough Buckwheat, Potatoes, Carrots, Beets and Turnip seeds, for sale at the ALMS HOUSE FARM.
EDWARD DEWOLFE.
St. Andrews, March 22, 1859.

Valuable Water Lot for Sale.

THE Water Lot from Railway to low water mark, corner of Earnest St., a most desirable situation for building a Wharf. The greater part of the purchase money may remain at interest, secured on the property, for further particulars apply to the subscribers.

D. GREEN.
St. Andrews, April 20, 1859.

School Room To Let.

A large and airy school room lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Crowley, in Wm. Henry street, with all the benches, desks &c. The room is fitted up for school teaching, and is located in a central and pleasant part of the town. Rent moderate. Apply to

THOMAS BERRY.
St. Andrews, April 12, 1859.

NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA RAILWAY

AND LAND COMPANY, (limited)

UNDESIGNED and owners of freight are requested to take notice in consequence of the great inconvenience which is found to arise, as well from the cars being detained at Roadside Stations when ordered to be left to receive Freight, as from their not being discharged on arrival at destination. That, for the future, DEMURRAGE at the rate of \$2.00 PER DAY, will be strictly enforced for all such detention of cars as specified in Regulations and Conditions attached to Table of Rates.

JULIUS THOMPSON,
MANAGER.
February 16, 1859.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Mrs. Ann Fitzsimons, late of St. Andrews, are requested to present the same duly attested to the undersigned within three months from this date. And all persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Dated the seventh February, 1859.

ROBT. T. FITZSIMONS, } Executors.
W. WHITLOCK,
St. Andrews, Feb. '59.

Advertisements.

In the matter of MOSES WELLING, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of Moses Welling, formerly of Shediac, in the County of Westmoreland, Merchant, and now at Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Victoria, Chapter XVII, I appoint Saturday the ninth day of July next, at the office of the Clerk of the Peace, in and for the County of Charlotte, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said Moses Welling, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

Dated the fifth day of April, 1859.
W. HATCH, Clerk of the Peace.

In the matter of ALEXANDER Y. PATERSON, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the application of Alexander Y. Paterson, of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Watchmaker, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Victoria, chap. XVII, I appoint Friday, the eighth day of July next, at the office of the Clerk of the Peace in and for the County of Charlotte, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said Alexander Y. Paterson, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

Dated the fifth day of April, 1859.
W. HATCH, Clerk of the Peace.

In the matter of Constant W. Dimock and John D. Wilson, Insolvent Debtors.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the application of Constant W. Dimock and John D. Wilson, of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Merchants and Co-partners in trade under the style and form of Dimock & Wilson, made to me, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Victoria, Chap. XVII, I appoint Thursday the seventh day of July next, at the office of the Clerk of the Peace in and for the County of Charlotte, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the Creditors of the said Constant W. Dimock and John D. Wilson, for the purpose of examining into the state of their affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by them under the said Act.

Dated the twenty-ninth day of March, A. D. 1859.
W. HATCH, Clerk of the Peace.

In the matter of John Weende, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of John Weende, of the Parish of Saint James, County of Charlotte, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly 21st Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint Saturday the fourth day of June next, at my Office in St. Andrews, at eleven o'clock, noon, as the time and place for a meeting of the Creditors of the said John Weende, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act—Dated the 28th day of February, 1859.

ANNUAL ALLOCATION OF PROFIT.

EXCITED DURING THE POLICY-HOLDERS' OWN LIFE.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND
Founded 1838.
The share of Profit allocated to Policy-holders of the first series has now attained to 35 per cent. (or 7s. per £1) of their Annual Payments, reducing them to the following sums:—

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The Annual Income of the Association is £138,000.

To Intending Assurers.

Entrants before the approaching Annual Balance (5th April) will be ranked in all future Divisions of Profit, as of ONE YEAR'S LONGER STANDING than later Entrants. Apply to
B. H. STEVENSON,
Agent for St. Andrews.

6w113

Goods in Store

MARCH 24, 1859.

10 Bbls Clear and Extra Mess Pork,
60 Bags Liverpool Salt

80 do superfine and extra flour
12 do double extra flour

Boxes salsaparilla
3 do W. I. Coffee 1 lb papers

2 do Tobacco
22 Chests London Congou Tea.

4 do Souchong
4 Boxes Black Pepper.

9 Hhds. Boiled and Raw Oil
15 Cwt London White Paint

2 Casks Whiting
15 Boxes Window Glass Assorted

5 do Woodcock Pipes
3 do T. D's

Candles, Soap, Starch &c.

In Bond.

12 Hhds. Martell & Co.'s best Pale &
4 Qr Casks Dark Brandy, Vin. 1857.

7 Hhds. Best Pale Geneva.
6 Pipes

3 Qr Casks best Old Port Wine,
1 Hhd.

2 Qr Casks Old Sherry,
2 Puncheons best Malt Whiskey, &c. &c.

J. W. STREET.
St. Andrews, March 28, 1859.

FLOUR, SUGAR, TEA, &c.

Ex Utica from Boston now landing.

200 Bbls Philadelphia superfine and extra

20 Hhds prime Muscovado Sugar.
10 Chests of Congou Tea.

71 Hhd.
4 Qr Casks Duff Gordon Old Sherry Wine

10 Qr Casks Superior Brown Sherry.
46 Baskets "Heidsieck" Champagne &c., &c.

Port Wine
J. W. STREET.
May 26, 1857.

The Great European Remedy for Nervousness, Relaxation and Exhaustion.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and sanctioned by all the great Continental Colleges of Medicine.

DR. DE ROOS' GUINÉE VITÆ; or LIFE

DROPS, are the great remedy for Spasmodic, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Aversion to and Inactivity for Society, Study or Business, Shaking of the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulence, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, Consumptive Habits, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the Head, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones, and all those diseases for which mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., are too often employed, to the utter destruction of health. Their almost marvellous powers must be felt to be believed. Hundreds of apparently hopeless cases have been cured, and thousands almost intrinsically relieved, when every thing else had failed; and they must sooner or later supersede all these questionable remedies which have hitherto been the sole reliance of English medical men.

Price 11s. and four times the quantity at 50s. per bottle, of the Agents below. The 50s. packages containing twelve 11s. quantities, (by which £1 12s. are saved,) will be sent from the Patent Office only, on receipt of the amount per draft on a London house or otherwise.

CAUTION.—Sufferers must guard against the recommendation of spurious or other remedies by unprincipled vendors, who thereby obtain a larger profit. The words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," are printed in White letters on the Stamp affixed to the above, by order of HER MAJESTY'S HONOURABLE COMMISSIONERS, to protect the public against fraud, as without this none can be genuine, and to imitate which is felony.

A new, speedy, and most successful mode of treating Spasmodic, Nervous Debility and all Urine-Gential Diseases.

Security Engravings. Price 1s. through all Booksellers, or post free from the Author for 14 postage stamps.

THE MEDICAL ADVISER on decay

both mental and physical, arising from excessive fatigue, climate, &c.; remarks on the use of the Microscope, and the device of certain quacks to alarm the too sensitive invalid; observations on Marriage, the prevention and removal of certain disqualifications; rules for self-treatment, &c. By WALTER DE ROOS, M.D., of the Ecole de Medicine, Paris; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; Licentiate in Midwifery, &c. &c. &c. 10, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. Hints for Medical consultation daily from 11 till 4, 5s. copy excepted.

Sold in Dublin by Berry, 162, Great Britain street; Edinburgh, Robinson, 11, Grassmarket; Glasgow, Love, Bookbeller, and by all the Agents.

From long practical observation of the great evil pursued in the various institutions of London and Paris for those diseases referred to in the above work, the Author has had recourse to unusual facilities for acquiring a accuracy of diagnosis, and uniform success, which have characterized his practice for so many years in this country, in which the most valuable neglect of these diseases by medical men generally, and their futile attempts to cure by mercury, sarsaparilla, &c. have produced most distressing results. Lasting benefit in such cases can only be reasonably expected at the hands of the legally-qualified medical man who devotes his chief attention to their removal; and to him only who can show his possession of the necessary qualifications, can confidence be safely extended. Dr. De R. refers with pride to the numbers he has been instrumental in restoring to health and happiness; and to those who may be in need of such aid, he offers every assistance of speedy restoration.

PERSONS RESIDING ABROAD can be successfully treated by correspondence, on sending a full detail of their case, with a Bank note, or Bill on a London house for £5, in order to have a packet of medicines sufficient to meet the exigencies of the case, sent out by next mail; thus avoiding unnecessary loss of valuable time, and much suffering which might otherwise occur.

Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Gout, Disease of the Kidneys and Bladder, Stricture, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL

PILLS are a well known safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally. Possessing tonic properties, they agree with the most delicate stomach, improve the health, and in three days effect a cure when copious, cubebis, and all such dangerous medicines have actually failed—2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 35s. per box, of the Agents below, or post free on receipt of the amount by Dr. DE ROOS, 10, Berners Street, Oxford-st., London.

The superiority of these celebrated Pills over every thing of the kind is universally acknowledged, and the extraordinary demand for them without precedent.

Many there are, who, from natural diffidence, or fear of discovery, would silently bear their afflictions rather than apply to those for whom they may reasonably expect relief. With the above Pills the sufferer may without the knowledge of a second person, cure himself speedily, privately, and at the least possible expense.

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PASSENGERS AND BAGGAGE TAKEN TO AND FROM THE STEAMER FREE OF CHARGE.

