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Evans sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

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HINTS TO FARMERS.

The Use of Lime.

The experience of agriculturists, for centuries proved that the use of lime has been of advantage on every variety of soil. Lime being an essential constituent of the pabulum of plants, is constantly being drawn from the soil; hence the necessity of applying it in some form to prevent their exhaustion. All know this, but how few practise upon their knowledge. Judicial application of lime, or other alkalies, is necessary to the farmer's success.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Lime on Cattle.

Four modes of removing them are practised. 1. Feed the cattle on sulphur; mix it with their salt. The remedy is said to be complete. 2. Make an infusion of tobacco, and rub the infected parts with the liquor. 3. Rub currier's oil on the parts. 4. Apply mercurial ointment where the vermin are. The first of these remedies is probably best as a preventive. The others may be used as cures.—*Ohio Farmer.*

A New Grass.

Mr. Jacob Ott, of Biloxi, Mississippi, in a letter to the Commissioners of Patents, speaks of a new kind of grass, called the rescue grass. He has cultivated it for the last two years, and it beats anything he has ever seen. He sows it in September and pastures it all winter. It grows in the coolest weather, and after the cattle are taken off it runs up to seed, and is in less than two months fit to harvest. It afterwards gives a second crop.

THE BULK OF THE MANURE on a farm should ever be bestowed upon those crops designed for the support of the live stock, by which measure, and the use of the hoe or cultivator, these fallows, as they are very properly termed, will be in a most rich and elegant order for the after production of corn or grain of any kind.—*Maine Farmer.*

Sowing Grass Seed.

Something must be sown upon the land; and if you do not sow plenty of grass seed, weeds will take the place of it; and being by nature stronger and more vigorous than annual plants are at first more vigorous than biennials—they will choke out and supplant much of the grass.

Wounds in Sheep.

Take the leaves of the elder tree, and make a strong decoction, and wash the parts affected two or three times a day, and you will not be troubled with flies or worms. It also removes fever from the wound, and is healing.—*Maine Farmer.*

Touching Incident.

We have never read a more touchingly beautiful incident than the following, which occurred a short time since, in one of our French courts. The natural nobility of the brother, and the affectionate faith of the sister, are examples worthy to be followed by the unfortunate youth of our own, or any other country, as an evidence that, however dark the day, an honest heart and a firm resolve will overcome the greatest obstacles.

A French paper says that Lucille Rome, a pretty girl with blue eyes and black hair, poorly but neatly clad was brought before the Sixth Court of Correction, under the charge of vagrancy.

"Does any one claim you?" asked the magistrate.

"Ah! my good sir," she said, "I have no longer any friends; my father and mother are dead—I have only my brother James, but he is as young as I am. Oh, sir! what can he do for me?"

"Here I am, sister—here I am, do not fear," cried a childish voice from the other end of the court. And at the same instant, a little boy with a lively countenance started forth amidst the crowd, and stood before the Judge.

"Who are you?" said he.

"James Rome, the brother of this poor little girl."

"Your age?"

"Thirteen."

"And what do you want?"

"I come to claim my Lucille."

"But have you the means of providing for her?"

"Yesterday I had none but now I have.—Don't be afraid."

"Oh, how good you are, James!"

"Well let us see, my boy," said the magistrate, "the court is disposed to do all that it can for your sister. But you must give some explanation."

"About a fortnight ago, sir," continued the boy, "my poor mother died of a bad cough, for it was very cold at home. We were in great trouble. Then I said to myself, I will be an artisan, and when I know a good trade I will support my sister. I went apprentice to a shoemaker. Every day I used to carry her half of my dinner, and at night I took her secretly to my room, and she

slept on my bed, while I slept on the floor. But it appears that she had not enough to eat. One day she begged on the Boulevard and was taken up. When I heard that, I said to myself, come, my boy, things cannot last so; you must find something better. I soon found a good place where I am lodged and clothed, and have twenty francs a month. I have also found a good woman who, for these twenty francs, will take care of Lucille, and teach her needle-work. I claim my sister."

"My boy," said the Judge, your conduct is very honorable. However your sister cannot be set at liberty till tomorrow."

"Never mind, Lucille," said the boy, "I will come and fetch you early to-morrow." Then turning to the magistrate, he said, "I may kiss her may I not, sir?"

He then threw himself into the arms of his sister, and both wept warm tears of affection.

"Keep to the Right!"

What a text for a sermon! What a sermon of itself! I wonder if the painter of those few words upon that rough board knew that he was going to be a street preacher; that he was going to strengthen weak hearts; and to the wandering, wayward soul point the way. "All men are preachers," says a German proverb, "for ever pointing to others the way, but never walking therein themselves." Every man who paints upon a board, "Keep to the Right!" is a preacher, whatever his life may be. If this command stood alone in the book called holy, it would be sufficient to guide to Heaven.

Keep to the right in the highway. No matter whether poverty in rags, or wealth in ermine, meet you, if you move steadily on steadily to the right, there will be no collision or jostling. Keep to the right in life's highway. Never ask what saith law or custom; ask which is the right way and zealous walk there in. Keep to the right young man! Do not turn down to that brassy den; grief and woe, wretchedness and death are there. Your happy home is on the right. Your beautiful sister is pressing her face to the window pane watching for your coming. She loves you with all the ardor of her pure young soul; go to her, and learn wisdom and purity. Your mother awaits you. She has whispered your name in her sweet prayer—has asked good angels to lead you away from sin and temptation. Your good father, weary and worn, has gone to his dreams, saying, as he went,—"Would to heaven my child would keep to the right!"

Keep to the right, daughter of fashion! Avoid the path marked out to you by soulless men and weak-minded women; it leads through thorny ways to an early grave. Do not barter your inheritance for glitter and gold. Do not waste the wealth of your large soul in the whirlpool of folly. To the right you will find true, brave hearts to welcome you into the field of earnest labor. There will you learn life's great lesson—its holy mission.

Keep to the right, my frail, faltering sister! Let not the siren song of the seducer lure you into the crowded path on the left—it leads to degradation. Robbers are in the way who will steal your peace of soul, your angelic beauty, and your princess purity. True, the path at the right has few travelers; but the few are glorious souls. They have not bowed down to the golden gods of men's making; they have not borrowed the flimsy garb of virtue of the Lord nor the masks from sham Christianity to serve his majesty the devil in. They have asked the nearest way to heaven, and are clearing a road that way.

THE RIGHTS OF ENGLISHMEN.—The following anecdote is related of George the First.—Sometime after his Majesty's accession to the throne, he had a hunting party. The track of the game led him to ride over a gentleman's enclosure, who happened to be there walking. The gentleman with a commanding tone, accosted the King with a "Stop, Sir! this is not a patent path." The royal sportsman, not accustomed to such a mode of address, instantly replied, "Do you know whom you have addressed?" "Yes," rejoined the other, "I know that I have the King of Great Britain talking to me, but I am King upon my own property." With great presence of mind and frankness that did honor to royalty itself, the King, clapping his hand on the pommel of the saddle, exclaimed, with an air of exultation and pleasure: "I am the greatest King on earth; for, while other Monarchs rule over slaves, I reign over princes."

Rouchlin, an Austrian sage, was once detained in an inn when it was raining very heavily, and, of course had a book with him. The rain had driven into the common room a large number of persons, who were making a great noise. To quiet them, Rouchlin called for a piece of chalk, and drew with it a circle on the table before which he was sitting.

Within the ring he then drew a cross and also within it, on the right side of the cross, he placed with great solemnity, a cup of water, on the left he stuck a knife upright; then placing the book—a Hebrew one—within the mysterious circle, he began to read, and the spectators who had gathered around him, with their mouths agape, patiently waited for the end of the conjuration. The result was, that he finished the chapter he was reading without being distressed even by a whisper of disturbance.

COMMON SENSE.—There is frequently more truth in the common acceptance of general terms than in the more precise and rigorous definitions of science. Common sense gives to words their ordinary significations; and common sense is the genius of humanity.

Hearing a man say that political papers of all kinds "had become such liars, that for his part, he did not believe any of them," reminds us of the old story of the miller and his three sons. Coming to the mill, and finding a grist in the hopper, the old man "tried out":—"Bill, have you tolled this grist?" "Yes, sir." "Jim, have you tolled this grist?" "Yes, sir." "Henry, have you tolled this grist?" "Yes, sir." "You are all a pack of lying scoundrels," says the old man, "I don't believe a word of what you say—I'll toll it myself."

WOULD YOU?

BY ALFRED WARD.

Baby crowing on your knee,
While you sing some little ditty,
Pull your hair or thumbs your "ee,"
Would you think it wasn't pretty?
Tell me, could you?

If you owned "the baby," would you?
Wife with arm about your neck,
Says you look just like the baby;
Wants some cash to make a "spec,"
And you would refuse her—may be?—
Could you, should you?

If you owned "the woman," would you?
Little labor, little strife,
Little care, little cot.
Would you sigh for single life?
Would you murmur at your lot?
Tell me, should you?

If you owned "the cottage," would you?
Health and comfort, children fair,
Wife to meet you at the door,
Fond hearts throbbing for you there;
Tell me, would you ask for more?
Should you, could you?

If you owned "the babies," would you?
A Hint to Milkmen.

A Dutchman had made a handsome fortune in Philadelphia by selling milk. He started off for Holland, with two bags of gold pieces. When on board he counted one bag of his dearest treasure. A mischievous monkey chanced to watch his operations. As soon as the counted bag had been replaced and tied up, Jockie seized it, and soon found his way to the mast head. He opened the bag, and after eyeing the brilliant gold, proceeded to drop one piece on the deck and another into the water, until he had emptied the bag. When he had finished, the Dutchman threw up his arms exclaiming,—"Py jinkos, he must be de dyvel, for vat come from de vater he gibs to the vater, and vat come from de milk he does gib to me."

Arrival of the NIAGARA.

HALIFAX, June 29.

Steamer Niagara from Liverpool, arrived on Monday evening, at 8.20.

Steamers Columbia from New York and Anglo Saxon from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 18th.

Steamer Constitution left Southampton for New York on the 18th. In coming from Antwerp to Southampton, the Constitution was in collision with another vessel, but consequences were not serious.

Britain.

In the House of Lords the Commons Bill in relation to Ministers' money in Ireland, was brought up on Thursday.

Lord Granville said, the Bill enacted that all existing interests shall be provided for out of the means at the disposal of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and would remove almost the only remaining cause of religious discord in Ireland. Lord Derby opposed the measure, but after a debate the Bill was ordered to a second reading by 101 to 96.

The House of Commons was mainly engaged on the Supply Bills; on a division on one of the appropriations, Government was left in a minority of 10.

Latest by Telegraph from London.—In the House of Commons on Friday, in an

answer to Sir G. B. Petchell, Sir C. Wood said, it was the intention of the Government to increase the number of cruisers on the coast of Cuba for the suppression of the slave trade.

Lord Claude Hamilton asked what steps had been taken by Government to obtain compensation for British subjects residing at Greytown, whose property was destroyed when that town was bombarded in 1854.

Lord Palmerston could not help characterizing the proceedings as violent and cruel, reflecting no credit on the Government who ordered, or the officer who executed the order. The question, however, had to be considered as one of international law, and if the law officers of the Crown decided that the inhabitants of Greytown had no claim to compensation.

Lord Lorne remarked that the British Consul's house with the flag flying, was set on fire, and condemned the cowardly policy of England towards the strong power of the United States.

Mr. Roebuck ridiculed the explanation given by the noble Lord that it was not the duty of the country to protect Greytown from conquest, and to allow bombardment without interference. The conduct of the American Government was dishonest, and if the offending power had been China instead of America, they would have heard immediately of insult to the British flag and reparation would have been enforced.

Mr. Bentick observed that there had been for some time a want of determination to resent outrages committed by the American Government, and condemned that policy as more likely to promote hostilities than to avert them.

The Attorney General denied that in any case the right to demand satisfaction for outrages by America had been given up by England, and expressed regret at the course which the Government had been compelled to take.

Mr. Disraeli considered the explanation of the Government most unsatisfactory, contending that it was a violation of international law to bombard an unfortified town.—The French Government had sought redress, though the English Government had failed to do so; but he believed that public opinion being brought to bear upon the matter would lead to a different course being adopted.

Lord John Russell approved of the course taken by the Government in regard to the claim for compensation, but thought that explanation should be demanded as to the insult to the British flag.

The case of China had been referred to, but our conduct there had been most flagitious and so totally opposed to justice, that it was a precedent he hoped would never again be followed. The subject then dropped.

The Catholic members of Parliament generally are still in opposition to the pending Oaths' Bill. At an adjourned meeting of influential Catholics a Resolution was carried affirming that the Bill was practically a re-enactment of an oath which was allowed—even by Protestants to be insulting and offensive—and earnestly requesting all the Catholic members of both Houses of the Legislature to oppose the Bill at every stage.

The Cotton Supply Association had held another meeting at Heywood. The attendance was large, and the proceedings were in effect the same as at previous meetings. The Bank of England on Thursday reduced its rate of interest to 6 per cent., both for discount and loans on securities; but the movement created only very slight rise in the funds. The discount houses also lowered their rates half per cent.

The London Times publishes an article on Walker's career in Nicaragua, in which it calls upon the United States Government not to tolerate such brigandage in future, but to wait patiently until time adds the Central American States to the Union.

The alterations in the frigate Niagara were expected to be completed by Saturday the 20th, on which day she would leave Portsmouth for Liverpool to forthwith commence shipping the sub-marine cable. The officers of the Niagara were being hospitably entertained by the naval authorities at Portsmouth.

Amongst the presentations to the Queen at a Levee on the 18th, were Messrs. Cornelius Grinnell and J. V. L. Prun, of New York, by the American Minister.

The weather in England continued very fine, and the crops were in the most promising condition.

The question of the abolition of the Irish Vice Royalty had created considerable stir in Dublin, and at a special meeting of the Corporation of Dublin a strong protest was entered against it.

France.

The election canvass continued very animated, but presented no new feature. The democratic party was still divided, and likely to continue so. It was supposed that none of their candidates if elected would

take the oath to the Government, although their organs refused to give any satisfaction in the matter.

The plenipotentiaries were to meet at the Foreign Embassy in Paris on the 19th, for the purpose of signing the Convention relative to the "Tarco-Russian" frontier.

The Siecle had received a third warning for an article in favour of the democratic candidates. The Moniteur says that on account of the election, the usual results in this case, a suspension of publication, will not be enforced.

There was a doubtful rumor afloat that Napoleon will shortly pay another visit to Queen Victoria.

The German-Danish Question.

The Berlin correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says—that accounts have been received there from Copenhagen, which threaten to bring the German Danish question more rapidly to a solution, and for the time being to augment its complications; these accounts are to the effect that the King of Denmark had held a cabinet council, at which it was resolved that replies should be returned to the notes from Prussia and Austria, containing declaration of its being impossible for his Danish Majesty to assent to the demands of the Austrian and Prussian Governments, as implied in their note, that instructions have been forwarded to the Danish envoys at London, Paris, and St. Petersburg, to lay copies of their reply before the Government to which they are accredited, and at the same time to propose that the question at issue be referred to an European congress in the event of the German Diet adopting, as no doubt it will adopt, the views of the two great courts. The same writer also mentions a rumor of a probable defensive and offensive alliance in the matter between Denmark and Sweden, and a supposition that Russia is disposed to befriend Denmark.

Belgium.

The Emancipation Bill states the Turkish officers on missions in Belgium have been suddenly recalled. This event is construed into a confirmation of the unsatisfactory relations said to be existing between the governments of the two countries. The Brussels Moniteur announces that an order had been issued for the disbanding of the Militia called to arms during the recent demonstrations.

Spain.

MADRID, June 12.—Notwithstanding the favorable weather for crops, wheat maintains its high price. In some of the Castilian markets, stocks are so small that scarcely any transactions occur, and those are at exorbitant rates. A bad account is given of the vineyards of Xerez. Nothing has transpired in relation to the dispute with Mexico.

Russia.

Some disturbances have taken place on the Gallician frontier: the peasants believing the world was coming to an end, committed some excesses, the troops had to be called out.

Turkey.

The question of the Principalities was growing in importance daily and becoming more a question of principle, the decision which will settle whether nationality shall be recognized in the Turkish Empire. The Vienna correspondent of the Times writes, that he has good reason to believe that the question is likely to be settled to the satisfaction of all parties. A letter of a compromising nature, written by Ferhad Pasha to Mr. Rossie, the Austrian Consul at Rustchuk, has been seized.

Latest by Tel.—FRANCE.—The oath is still in suspense; the Government party attach great importance to it. The Moniteur publishes the official custom returns, from which it appears that there has been an increase of 3,429,710 francs over the corresponding month of last year. A Mayor who declared himself in favor of the opposition candidate, has been suspended.

PARIS, Friday night, 17th June, at 5, p. m.—The Plenipotentiaries representing the great Powers, assembled at the Foreign Office, for the purpose of signing the convention respecting the new frontier of Bessarabia.

Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, June 17.—At a conference of the members of the Cabinet it was decided that the despatch which refuses to accept the pretensions of the great German States on the question of the Duchies, will not be sent the day on which the Council of State are to assemble.

Russia.

Letters from St. Petersburg state, that Cholera, which is never totally extinct in that capital, is now raging violently; the number of deaths exceed seventy a day.

Provincial Parliament.

THE VERY LATEST

The agent of the associated press is indebted to Capt. Hickman, the gentlemanly and obliging commander of the steamship Niagara, for latest telegraphic despatches received at Liverpool on the eve of the steamer's departure.

Very latest Times City article, London, Saturday morning.—It was announced to-day that the acceptance of Messrs. John Loughton & Co., of Liverpool, Ship Brokers, have been returned; the liabilities of the firm are stated to amount to £75,000. The funds have been steady at the slight improvement of yesterday, but the market shows little tendency to animation. Money was in request during the morning at the Bank, minimum of six per cent. Later there was a better supply; about £30,000 out of the last arrivals of California gold, was taken to the bank to-day.

Rate of discount continues to advance at Hamburg, now 6 1/2 per cent.

Paris Bourse seems totally incapable of revival. Neither the reduction in bank of England rate of discount, nor intimation that further artificial supplies of gold are not required for the moment by the bank of France, has sufficed to stop the downward movement.

Markets.

Consols for account, 93 1/4.
Cotton, fair bowdies, 8 1/4; Mobile, 8 1/4; New Orleans, 8 1/4.

Breadstuffs firm. Provisions active.—Sugar dull—a decline of one shilling per cwt. is reported. Tea advanced 3d. to 1d. France—Yellow Pine, 18d. to 22d.; Red 14d. to 15d.; Spruce, 16d. to 17d.; Birch, 16d. to 20d. Deals, £7 10s. to £8 10s.

FREIGHTS.—Bars, fine iron, &c., Boston, 9s. to 12s.; New York, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Philadelphia, 15s. to 17s.; New Orleans, 20s. to 25s.

15 days Later from California.

The steamer Illinois, with the California dates to the 5th inst., and nearly two millions in specie, arrived at New York on Saturday last. She had nearly eight hundred passengers.

The Illinois connected with the John I. Stevens, which reached Panama on the 19th. She brought two and a half millions in treasure.

On the 6th inst., a treasure train was robbed between Mautanilla and Colima, near Mexico, of \$5,000.

The United States' sloop of war Saratoga, arrived at Aspinwall on the 15th, on the 16th the sloop Cyane, from San Juan del Norte, with 142 Walker's men; and on the 18th, the frigate Roanoke arrived, twelve days from Hampton Roads. The frigate Washburn sailed from Aspinwall on the 17th, with 142 of Walker's men.

Upwards of 300 of Walker's men were on board the Roanoke, at Aspinwall, when the Illinois sailed.

June the 24th, the Illinois spoke brig Abby and Elizabeth of New Bedford, three days later from Port-au-Prince, and learned the particulars of the large fire at that place.

More reliable intelligence of the fate of the Sonora expeditionists had been received and the main facts of the total annihilation of the party under command of H. A. Crabbe, are fully confirmed.

The outrages committed by the Mexicans on other American citizens have been, in certain instances, exaggerated; but there is no doubt that many innocent persons have suffered severely.

Upon the receipt of the news of the massacre of Cavora, there was great excitement which spread to the interior, and in some localities efforts were being made to drive the Mexicans out of such communities. Such a proceeding, however, would scarcely be upheld by the great mass of the people of California.

The trial of Edward McGowan, on the charge of being accessory to the murder of James King, was brought to a termination on the 1st inst., at which time the jury after an absence of five minutes, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Great indignation is felt throughout the State against the Mormons of Salt Lake, since the developments made by Judge Drummond concerning them, and the prompt and energetic action of the Administration in the premises is universally endorsed.

According to the State Register, California contains 507,087 inhabitants.

The shipments of gold Atlanticward, so far from falling off, are increasing.

The weather throughout the interior of California has been excruciatingly warm.—In some localities the mercury rose to 100 degrees in the shade.

Agricultural interests have been benefited by the late spring rains, and a fair, though not an average crop, was anticipated.

A rumor prevailed that Col. Harasty, molter and refiner at the U. S. Branch Mint, was a defaulter to a large amount, variously stated at from \$100,000 to \$500,000. Col. H. had made over all his property, to be held in trust for the U. S. Government, against any deficiency chargeable against him.

NEW GRANADA.—Advice from Aspinwall state that a proposition had been presented to the New Granadian Congress giving the President power to settle the difficulties between the United States and New Granada. It had not been acted on at last accounts.

The news from the South Pacific is unimportant.

The English and French Protectorate of the Chincheas is confirmed.

A French steamer had left Callao for the Islands, with the French Minister, to put the protectorate in force. It is said that the U. S. Minister had protested against the proceedings.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S INTENDED SON-IN-LAW.—The Prince of Prussia is a fine looking young man, in height about five feet nine inches. His deportment is exceedingly dignified. His complexion is naturally fair, although his face is slightly browned by out-door sports and exercise. He has light hair cut very close, a still lighter moustache, which runs into a thin light whisker. His nose is long and *bien prononce*, his eyes are blue, and his face is of a somewhat broad German type. An air of command seems habitual to him, and it is clear he has been educated in view of his high destiny as the probable future monarch of a great European kingdom. Speaking of his appearance at the Derby last year, a gossiping country contemporary thus described him: "He was dressed like a young Englishman, in compliment to the people among whom he has come to seek a bride. There is something about an English hat, with its small flat brim, which pronounces its nationality far and wide, and an unmistakable specimen was selected by the young prince for his debut. He also wore one of those black check cravats which English country gentlemen frequently affect. The prince seemed pleased with the slightest mark of ostentation, and was quick to acknowledge it." Illustrated Times.

The Bank Robbery.

The Head Quarters gives the following particulars of the robbery of the Central Bank, Fredericton:—

When the Central Bank was opened on Monday morning last, the officers immediately discovered that the Bank had been burglariously entered some time since the Saturday evening previous, the vault broken into, and a considerable sum of gold abstracted, leaving all the silver. The burglars forced an entrance through a passage through which coals are received, by wrenching open an iron grating. Once inside, they then tore away a large portion of the masonry surrounding the vault, and made an opening between two iron doors, took off the locks on the inside of one by drilling holes above the key holes, got at the springs for the locks and forced back the bolts. Having thus got into the vault, they effected an entrance into the safe in the same manner. The work must have been laborious, and could only have been successfully accomplished by experienced hands. They got clear off with their booty, and, although several parties were immediately started in pursuit, they have not yet been apprehended. The Bank has offered \$2000 reward for their arrest and conviction.

Two men have been arrested, and were brought here last evening from Eastport, in the steamer Admiral, on suspicion of being the robbers.

The Revenue and Expenditure.

We have received a printed copy of the "Expenditures from the Treasury for the Public Service, from the 1st Nov. 1856 to the 9th June, 1857, and an estimate of monies required for similar expenditures to the 31st Oct. 1857," from which we learn that the amount drawn to 9th June was \$268,249, and that the amount required to 31st Oct. will be \$78,538 more, making a total of \$346,788 to that period.

The Financial statement places the liabilities of the Province to the 9th June at \$448,635, of which sum \$93,150 is due to the Savings Bank; \$259,200 for Railways, including \$26,000 stg. for St. Andrews Railway Debentures, \$90,000 stg. for the European and North American Railway, and \$100,000 for Railway constructions. The unpaid Warrants and miscellaneous matters make up the balance.

The cash required for the present year, according to this statement, amounts to £196,358; while the means of payment reach only to £140,386, leaving a balance of £55,972 to be provided for. [Nbr.]

Riots in New York and Vicinity.

Four serious riots occurred last Sunday in the City of New York and suburbs. The most dangerous took place in the eleventh ward, where a gang of rowdies attacked first a hose company, and subsequently the police force of the thirteenth ward, their ring-leaders having been arrested by the police. After a bloody fight, the rioters succeeded in rescuing their man. Capt. McKenny was probably fatally injured, and seven of his men were dangerously wounded. At Hudson Park, near Spatenduyvel Creek, a party of Germans were enjoying a picnic, when they were attacked by rowdies, and terribly beaten. Twelve were badly wounded, and four, it is feared, fatally stabbed. In Williamsburg, a series of disturbances took place. In the morning parties of Germans and Irish engaged in a fight at which four of the latter were stabbed. In the afternoon a difficulty arose among the Germans, and in the evening two rival fire companies got entangled. In Brooklyn, two fire companies had a conflict in which several persons were injured.

Sentence of a Merchant for Forgery in England.

Justice is promptly administered in England, without regard to persons. At Leeds, lately, a merchant of some standing, named Joseph Manning Wilson, was charged with forging bills of exchange of the value of

\$10,000. The forgeries were executed in the years 1855 and 1856, after which, Wilson absconded to Australia. He returned to England with the idea of making America his home, but was apprehended in the English Channel, and, after a trial, lasting but eight hours, was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life. In May, 1856, a merchant in the same city was convicted of forgery to a large amount, and sentenced to a life of transportation.—Boston Traveller.

The Bend and Shediac Railway.

The Westmorland Times complains that this line is not open yet. It says:—"The Road was to have been open for traffic on the 1st of June; a month past that time has now elapsed and we have not heard of any other period having been fixed for the completion of the work. * * * A month of the business season has already expired, a heavy amount of freight and passengers has been carried over the road by horses and waggons, which ought to have been conveyed in Railway Cars, and by present appearances there is no telling when the old system is to be superseded."

The Election in St. John has resulted in the return of Mr. Tilley by a large majority over Mr. Lawrence. Why this unnecessary excitement, expense and loss of time? Simply because, according to the principles of Responsible Government, when a Member of Assembly is elevated to an office of emolument, he must return to his constituents for re-election. We hold that if a man is qualified for the important post of Legislator and has the voice of the people, he is competent to fill any situation in the gift of the Government, and that there is no necessity of his coming back to his constituents for their approval.

In a small Province such as New Brunswick, the case is very different from a nation like Britain, where the population is large, and the emoluments worth contending for. Besides if the principle is sound, why not send back every Member who accepts an office of any description from which he derives a salary or commissions? The members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, without office—might as well be obliged to run the gauntlet, likewise. This shows that there is an absolute necessity for an amendment in the system of Departmental Government; and the day is not far distant when it will be modified. The annual and semi-annual elections, creating as they do divisions, dissensions, disquietude, and distrust, together with a ruinous outlay of money for the purposes of elections. The principles of Colonial Government should be assimilated as closely as possible to the Imperial Government, but in detail it never can until the Colonies become as populous and wealthy as the Parent state.

KING'S COLLEGE, FREDERICTON.—We have great pleasure in announcing, that our young townsman and friend, J. FLETCHER STEVENSON, second son of R. Stevenson, Esq., of this town, was awarded, at the Encenia on the 25th June, the Douglas Gold Medal, for his Essay on—"Climate; its Varieties, and Influence on Organic Nature."

We learn from the Royal Gazette, that "In presenting the Medal to Mr. Stevenson, the Principal expressed the sense which he entertained of the Essay, as creditable alike to the author and his College, containing abundant and well digested information, and distinguished by scientific accuracy."

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for June, No. D, has been received from the American Publishers, Leonard Scott & Co. As usual with this Magazine, it is filled with interesting articles. It opens with—"What will he do with it?" being a dialogue giving the habits and amusements of the English people. No. 2, "Sea Side Studies." 3. "Scenes of Clerical Life." 4. "American Explorations." 5. "Part last of the Athelings." 6. "Sir Francis Palgrave, and his Books." 7. "Stewart's Practical Angler." 8. "Manchester Exhibition of Art Treasures." 9. "Maga's Birth Day."

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW for April has been received from Leonard Scott & Co., the American Publishers.—The contents are:—

1. Pedestrianism in Switzerland;
2. Dred—American Slavery;
3. Lunatic Asylums;
4. English Political Satires;
5. Photography;
6. Roving Life in England;
7. Persia;
8. The New Parliament and its Work.

The articles are ably written, and the subjects of which they treat are attractive.

THE COMET has been seen by a number of persons in this town and vicinity. It

presents an appearance like a large, dull looking star.

C. C. GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The half-yearly examination of this Institution was held on Friday, the 3d inst., before the President, Directors, a number of parents of the boys, and B. F. and J. F. Stevenson, Esqs. The classes were examined in Spelling, Reading, English Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Eutropius, Virgil, Greek Testament, Euclid.

The resolution passed by the Board is as follows:—"The answering of the pupils has given the Board perfect satisfaction, and the writing very good."

It gives us much pleasure to endorse this resolution, and add our own testimony of the proficiency made by the pupils within the last six months, reflecting as it does, great credit upon the Principal, R. E. SMITH, Esq., whose untiring efforts and faculty of imparting instruction, places him in the first rank of Grammar School teachers in the Province. The order, regularity, and general good conduct of the scholars, is proof that Mr. Smith bestows great attention upon them; and that parents who entrust their children to him, may depend upon his ability and attention; and that he will educate them far beyond any pecuniary reward he may receive in the shape of tuition fees.

The Reading and English Grammar classes will compare favorably with a similar number of boys at the same age in any school in the Province. The knowledge also displayed by the classes in History and Arithmetic, was particularly pleasing. The Eutropius and Virgil classes also acquitted themselves with credit—in fact, the examination was one of the best ever held in the Grammar School.

The Rev. Dr. Alley in addressing the boys said that he and the Directors were much pleased with the examination they had passed, that it was highly creditable to them; that he hoped they would conduct themselves in such a manner as to be a credit to themselves, the school, and the community. He then declared that the Academy would be re-opened on Monday, Aug. 3d.

The following is a list of the prizes awarded:—

SECOND VIRGIL CLASS.—Francis O'Neill, SENIOR EUTROPIUS.—Harry Whitlock, JUNIOR EUTROPIUS.—Willard Smith.

EXCELLENCE.—Robert Chandler.

ARITHMETIC.—First Class, Francis O'Neill. Second Class, Nathaniel Nesbitt. Third Class, Richard Billings.

WRITING.—First Class.—1st Prize, Jas. Bradley. 2nd Prize, Albert Stevenson.—3d Prize, John Treadwell.

JUNIOR CLASS, Wm. Bradley.

READING.—First Class.—1st Prize, John Clark. 2nd Prize, Wm. Polleys.

Second Class.—1st Prize, George Campbell. 2nd Prize, Richard Billings.

HISTORY.—1st Prize, Wm. Polleys.—2d Prize, George Treadwell. 3rd Prize, Albert Stevenson.

GEOGRAPHY.—First Class.—1st Prize, George Treadwell. 2nd Prize, John Clark. Second Class, R. Clark.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—First Class, Willard Smith.

Second Class.—1st Prize, John Treadwell. 2nd Prize, Harry Whitlock.

Third Class, Richard Billings.

STELLING.—First Class.—1st Prize, Geo. Treadwell. 2nd Prize, John Bradley.

Second Class, Robert Clark.

GENERAL GOOD CONDUCT AND REGULAR ATTENDANCE.—1st Prize, Willard Smith. 2nd Prize, Albert Stevenson.

No prizes were given to the first Class of Virgil and Greek Testament; there being too few in each of these Classes; the pupils however, passed a very creditable examination; and we regret that the best scholars did not receive that reward they were entitled to.

We cannot close this brief notice, without calling the attention of parents to the propriety of attending these examinations.—Surely they should feel an interest in the education of their children, and their presence at an examination would not only give confidence to the youth, but also spur them on to excel in their studies.

We trust that in future, the mothers, ladies if you please—will countenance these examinations by their presence; they do so in other places, why not here? It not only encourages the children, but convinces their teacher that his labors are appreciated. Notice of the time of holding examinations will be given hereafter, when we hope to see a goodly number of fathers and mothers present.

The navigation to Woodstock by means of steamers is closed for the present. The Steamer Richmond made her last trip from Fredericton on Thursday. Unless heavy rains occur, it is not probable that the steamers will renew their trips between these two places for some weeks to come.—News.

The publication of the Halifax Daily Sun is suspended. The Editor says:—"As it is

absolutely necessary to wind up Mr. Nugent's affairs, for reasons already stated, the publication of the Sun newspaper will be discontinued from the present date."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, June 29th.

Hon. Mr. Hill called the attention of the House to a resolution he had laid on the table on a previous day, and which he read, as follows:—

"Whereas experience proves that the construction and management of railways by private companies, having a direct interest in economy of expenditure as well as efficiency and permanence of construction, are attended with much less expense than by governments having no private interest to consult, but those prompted by extravagant outlays. And whereas, for this reason, and the further reason of determining before hand the maximum amount of public liability for any given extent of road, and thereby obviating the danger of fiscal embarrassment and to the public credit, it would be safe and advantageous to the Province to give encouragement to private companies of sufficient means to undertake the construction of our railways by securing to them for a limited term of years a reasonable profit on the amount of capital judiciously expended, fixing the maximum of Provincial liability at a specified sum per mile, of railway, and also secure to them the right of way—the liability of the Province to commence on the completion of a line, or some important section of a line; Therefore

"Resolved, As the opinion of this House, that the plan suggested in the above preamble for the construction of our railways is not only worthy of serious consideration, but of adoption by the Legislature; And further

"Resolved, That it is desirable that an Act based on the above suggestions, should, without delay, be passed, authorizing the Government to carry out its provisions, with power to transfer the E. & N. American Line to any company undertaking the construction of the same—such company to refund to the Province such reasonable compensation for its outlay on the line, and at such times and manner as may be agreed between the Government and the Company; or, to retain the amount as government stock in the road."

It saved my life.—Such is the repeated testimony of hundreds of persons of all ages, with regard to the magic effect of Perry-Davis Pain Killer. When every medicine fails, this seems to possess a perfect charm over the various diseases incident to mankind. Sold by druggists generally.

SHARRER.

On the 25th of June, by the Rev. John Ross, Mr. John Harrington, to Mrs. Susan Moulton, widow of the late Mr. P. Moulton, of this Parish.

BIRTH.

On the 5th instant, the wife of Charles A. Thompson, Esq., of a daughter.

DIED.

On the 5th instant, GERTRUDE JANE, aged 25 years, wife of Charles A. Thompson, Esq., late Captain in H. M. 28th Regt.

On the 7th inst. in the 24th year of her age, Charlotte A., eldest daughter of Mr. James Clark, deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

July 2, Bqr. Alma, Frisco, Cardiff. Iron rails to New Brunswick & Canada Railway Co.

July 4th.—Brig Melona, Newman, Cardiff, Iron to N. Brunswick & Canada Railway Co.

CLEARED.

July 2.—Ship Helicon, Cole, Hull.—Timber & Deals by Geo. McKenzie.

" 3.—Albion, Coffin, Bristol Channel.—Deals.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES, LANDS, MILLS, AND PRIVILEGES at the outlet of the DIDEGUASH RIVER.

INCLUDING one handsome commodious MANSION HOUSE, and Out Buildings, with Grounds tastefully arranged and ornamented with forest trees, only a few rods from the salt water, with from twenty to two hundred acres of Land, Saw Mills, Edgers, Trimmers, Lath Machines, Wharves, Shipyards, Stores, Mill-Leases, Smith Shop, several privileges on the River and large Brooks near by, suitable for various kinds of Machinery. Several small FARMS, with the Buildings, including three Islands under cultivation near to the same, with various trees, and Cleared and Wilderness LANDS, which will be divided into lots to suit purchasers. There is an abundance of excellent Clay for bricks near the seashore, which, with the slate from the Mills, may be cheaply burned, and would find a ready market.

The above offers an excellent opportunity for those wanting Machinery, or to erect Machinery of any description on every desirable stream for lumbering—where schooners and Rafts can be loaded at the mills or wharves—those engaged in Ship-building, Shipyards and Boat-building, working at the Mills, for Mechanics, Brickmakers, Fishermen, and Farmers, who want to be near the sea shore on account of Measures and convenience to market, to secure their object.

Terms very liberal (it being desirable to build up the Village.)

Particulars made known upon application (if by letter post paid), to

M. R. FLETCHER, Attorney for W. W. FLETCHER.

(Fredericton, Charlotte County, July 1, 1857.) (Digden, New Brunswick, Letter—3 months.)

MOWING MACHINE

For Sale.

KETCHUM'S improved two horse MOWING MACHINE, quite new—price £20; delivered in St. Andrews. Apply to R. D. JAMES, St. Andrews.

June 23, 1857.—[Provincialist, St. Stephen's, N. B.]

