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[Vol 26.]

## Capital Story.

### DEAD OPEN AND SHUT; Or, the way they play in Arkansas.

Few who have travelled much on the broad Mississippi at an early day but what have heard with dread the name of Gen. Williams Montgomery, and none, but know of the landing called "Montgomery's Point," which, for its location and peculiar advantages, was hard to be excelled; Montgomery himself was a shrewd, quick witted, low bred fellow, who in rough exploits was seldom if ever, equalled. He was the terror of the South, to all who knew him, and as a sportsman, gambler, &c., was as notorious as was the celebrated Captain Kidd as a pirate. The General was said to have many redeeming qualities in his gaming transactions, which might be classed as follows:—

First—If he found a man asked, he clothed him. If he was hungry he fed him. Second—If he was thirsty and poor, he gave him to drink, and advised him to leave for some more salubrious clime. And last, though not least, if he was thirsty and rich, he made him drink and then robbed him.

His notorious life was the occasion of all gamblers yielding to his nefarious designs, who chanced to fall in with him; and whatever the General said must, of course be right, as none dared to gainsay him. It was about the time when his notoriety had gained its height that a French gentleman accompanied by a huge Yankee, arrived at the "Point," on their way to the head waters of the Arkansas river; and as there was no other hotel in the place, put up with the General.

Applications being made to him for conveyance, he advised them to defer their journey for a few days, as he thought the prospect of high water was in their favor. This proposition was by no means a welcome one to Jonathan, who heard more than once, of the desperate character of their host; and he declared he would rather walk and make a pack horse of himself than remain. The Frenchman assured him, likewise, that his business was very urgent, that he must go on at once, if there was no other conveyance. The General was not pleased with the obstinacy of the two, but could not well hit upon a plan whereby to detain them with their own consent, so he finally agreed to take them through on horseback, as far as Fort Smith. The horses were accordingly equipped, and the General, with his negro, the Frenchman and the Yankee, at length set out, making quite a respectable looking caravan, for the Arkansas wilderness.

Here they mounted however, the General began running his "soft sawder," on the Yankee, about the many advantages he possessed over multitudes of the Southern people, which were no other, than being sufficient in strength to answer as his own pack horse, and though he might have bushels of wooden nummies, and horn gun-flints, to pack through the state, he could always accommodate himself.

The Yankee felt somewhat chagrined at the insinuation for fear that the Frenchman might consider him a man of that character. After their leaving, the General still caused Jonathan no small uneasiness, by his continual attacks upon his nativity, &c. The Frenchman soon discovered the annoyance the General was giving the Yankee, and insisted that he was too hard in accusing his honest friend of having to do with anything of so base a character. At this the General laughed, and told him his accusations were no ways erroneous. The Yankee ground his teeth and remarked—

"It's t'arnal well for you that I aint at him for if I was, I'd give it to ye, darn quick."

"Don't you see, said the General turning to the Frenchman, with an insinuating glance, Monsieur believes it too true to be a joke."

At this the Frenchman assumed the six feet down Easter that the General only jested.

"You are much mistaken, replied the General, as if you had burnt your finger. I never accuse a man but what I am willing to back my accusation with my money; and I will bet you a hundred dollars that to search the Yankee's saddle bags you will find at least one or two horn gun-flints, and as many nummies."

"I will bette you five hundred dollars, said the Frenchman, that my friend carry no wooden nummies, nor no horn gun-flint in his von little saddle bag."

"I take all such bets," replied the General turning to cutty—who was showing his ivory and placing the above named sum in his hand. This was immediately covered by the Frenchman, while the Yankee dismounted and prepared to settle the matter by unloading his saddle bag.

For some moments all pattered around in breathless silence, when the Yankee to his

great astonishment, drew forth the above named articles.

"Well, you see I have won," continued the General, while Cutty roared and capered about with delight, showing the whole breadth of his whites, his eyes opening to an extraordinary magnitude, and his nose flattened like a viper, crying—

"You didn't catch de General dis ar time, gosh a mighty! wid dem ar horn gun flints."

"What have you to do with it, you t'arnal black nigger?" cried Jonathan, turning to him with a furious look.

"Why, you see, I is de General's aid de camp, in holding de stakes, in dis ar special game; at de same time he handed them over to his master with a chuckling laugh."

The losing party saw the deception of the trick, and were anxious to facilitate their journey.

The General was none the less merry for having won their money, and occasionally laughed over it, saying he had merely made his expenses, whereas he had thought to have made several thousand dollars.

The Frenchman smiled and said he thought it you were extensive country."

The General, however, assured him that he should have a chance to win back his money, as soon as he should feel disposed, by any other game he or his Down East friend should see proper to select.

Monsieur said he only knew one, which was the French game "vingtan," or twenty-one.

The General replied, that that was one of the strongest games; and that as soon as they could make themselves comfortably situated, as to their lodgings, they would have a friendly touch of it.

Arriving at a hotel where they intended to pass the night, the Frenchman and his companion having determined not to proceed any further with the General, made their intentions known to him; stating as a reason, that a friend whom they sought was on a tour to the South, and that on the first opportunity they should embark on a boat for Natchez.

The General said he thought he would have a very pleasant trip, and that he would despatch his servant home with his horses and accompany them. This was certainly any thing but agreeable, but as there was no help for it, our travelling friends thought proper to assent.

The water at this time being low, it was proposed by the General that a small flat-boat should be procured which would be very advantageous, as he and the Frenchman could play at their favorite game of twenty-one, while the Down Easter and the landlord, whom the General persuaded to go along, should manage the boat.

This, accordingly, being acceded to, the boat was soon away. Scarcely had they left the shore, ere the General, eager for the game, gave the French gentleman a hint to that effect, and they were soon in full blast—the Frenchman taking the deal, the General betting high and losing. Night setting in, they concluded to lay to and dispense with the game until morning.

The next day, while lying at the shore, they resumed their play—the General still losing the most important bets. At last he proposed a new change of deal. Monsieur assured him he could only play his game one way, and that was to deal. Again they played on for a time, when the General appearing to get out of patience, insisted the game should be changed, as he was over one thousand dollars the loser.

Monsieur said, that he thought it an unfair request, as he had frequently said he knew no other game.

The General still pressed his suit, and said he was willing to leave it to their host, whether or no it was not right that he should give him a chance to win back his money. The host being a staunch friend of the General, of course decided in his favor.

By this time all was ready for the morning departure, and Monsieur, thinking he might come out second best, was anxious to leave; but the General declared that his must be played without any further delay.

Well, then, monsieur, whined the Frenchman, you shall propose your game—vot is it?

"My game," replied the General, "is dead open and shut."

"Vot you say, General? Me no understand you, s'ave. Is von dead open and shut with one card, eh?"

"Open and shut with everything else but cards, said the General, with a coarse laugh—I will give you an example."

He placed himself in an attitude to explain his game, which was done, by placing his hands behind him, and requiring the Frenchman to say whether they were open or shut. Monsieur, hardly knowing what to make of it, said "Open."

"How much will you bet me?" inquired the General.

"Suppose me bette you von bette hundred dollars."

Done, said the General, at the same time

showing the astonished Frenchman his closed hands. I am sorry to inform you that you have lost, and a smile of peculiar meaning played around his mouth.

"Ah! sacre me shall no understand von such game, General."

"Must understand it, by Jupiter!" thundered the General, once more placing his hands behind him.

The Frenchman guessed again, and lost, of course. This was repeated several times until Monsieur declared he could no longer play.

"Produce a substitute, then, cried the General—by thunder! this must be played!"

Monsieur then referred him to his worthy friend the Yankee—who being called upon, proposed that he should be alternately entitled to the privilege of secreting hands.—But the General soon gave him to understand that this game could only be played one way—

—at the same time telling the landlord he might as well station himself on shore, with his rifle, as he intended there should be very little equivocation in his gaming transactions.

The Yankee—finding that he was determined not to give him a fair chance—proposed that the General should bet two to his one. The General laughed at this simple proposition, and readily consented, provided, the Yankee would agree to let him fix the amount which was also conceded.

To a northern traveller, this scene would have been highly interesting. About thirty yards from the boat, perched upon a stump, with a long rifle in his hand, was their host, ready to obey the slightest command of the General. At the stern of the boat stood Monsieur, with a pale cheek, and feelings that can better be imagined than described, as he thought of the termination of the game which would in all probability end by leaving him and his several thousands ruined. A little in advance in front of him stood the General and the Yankee the former cool and collected the latter exhibiting much uneasiness; which was particularly perceptible in his bloodless, quivering lips and he seemed half inclined to "back out."

A few oaths, however, from his dread antagonist, finally nerved him to the "sticking point" which was made manifest by his saying—

"I guess I'm just about as ready as you ever will be, General—so how much do I ever thought to bet? Don't be gettin' it too high now, 'cause you see General you'll have to bet me two to one."

On that matter not my dear fellow said the General, we Arkansas Generals play only for amusement, so, merely to make the game interesting my larkie, I will try you with two thousand dollars.

Well, General, said Jonathan, just hide them ar hand' o' yours, and speak it out plain so I shant make no mistake."

The General accordingly laid down his four thousand dollars on the boat, while the Yankee placed his two thousand in companionship.

Now Mr. General, said Jonathan, just hide them ar hand' o' yours, and speak it out plain so I shant make no mistake."

The General cast his eye towards the landlord, winked, placed his hands behind him, and then in a low, distinctive voice, said "open or shut?"

The Yankee looked at him steadily for some time, without moving a muscle of his face, as though, by some intuition, he was about to divine the certain position of his hands—when with a motion as quick as lightning, he drove his brawny fist slap between the eyes of the General, which laid him prostrate upon the deck.

"Open, by Gosh!" cried the Yankee as he saw the others hand flying through the air, at the same time snatching the money, cramming it into his pocket, and hiding the straightened body of the General on the shore, then giving the boat a sudden shove by means of a pole, he and his French companion, to the discomfiture of their enemies were soon gliding down the stream.

"Fire!" roared the General at the top of his lungs, as soon as he could regain his feet and turn to his host—fire! I tell you, you t'arnal feel, black away! blow out that infernal Yankee's brains—he's not fit for dogs meat!"

The frightened host endeavored to obey; but it was no go; the more he tried to shoot the more he couldn't—while to complete their chagrin, and to add to their vexation, the voice of the Yankee—in the real nasal twang—was heard calling out—

"I say, General, this ere's a pretty consider'able kind of a slick game of amuseme't, aint it?"

"Tell that ar chap in de stern of de blow away—keep him, him, see, him gun flints are real slick things to shoot with, aint they, General?"

"I give it up," said the General, with an air that said "Yankee has beat my gun dead open and shut by beating my gun with wooden nummies, and putting in a horn flint."

"I say, General," called out the Yankee again with a hearty laugh—placing his thumb to his nose, and giving his fingers a few extra flourishes—"I say, General, jest give my respects to that ar nigger of yours, and don't get playin' none of your 'dead open and shut' with a Yankee again!" and he added to the flourish of his fingers by giving his other arm the motion of turning a crank and keeping time by moving his right foot up and down, as long as he was in sight.

Until the day of the General's death, no severer chastisement could have been inflicted than to say to him—"horn gun-flints"—"wooden nummies"—"big Yankee"—"French gentleman," or "dead open and shut!"

Clarks of Peace relating to Insolvent Debtors.

Likewise a petition against the extension of King Street, Carleton.

Mr. Williston's Bill relating to Insolvent Confessed Debtors negatived on third reading by House in Committee. Yeas: 9. Ollivier, Brown, Chandler, Tibbitts, Tilley, Hamington, McIntosh, McAdam, Tapley, Lawrence, Read, Williston, McMillan, Steadman, Allan, 15. Nays: C. Perley, Fisher, Wright, Cudlip, Gilbert, Wilmet, McLeod, Vail, Scovill, Ferris, Kerr, Gray, End, McClellan, Lewis, Rotsford, Smith, McPhelim, Desbrisay, 19.

Gray's Judicial Bill committed. Mr. Wright in chair. Gray explained at length the policy of an object of the Bill. The Province by the Government had assumed the position of a Common Carrier receiving and having a right to demand compensation and should be made responsible in the same way as Common Carriers. He desired the Bill to be discussed, not as a Government or opposition measure, but upon the broad principles of Sound Law and Justice. The Bill did not involve the appraisements on Railway Damage to Land, nor did it seek to encourage frivolous actions against the Province but to redress real wrongs by a jury of the people.

Hon. Speaker contended that if the Bill passed into Law property could not be touched after Judgement was obtained. At present there was a remedy provided for all wrongs in an appeal to the Legislature, that highest tribunal, a jury more responsible than any ordinary county one—a remedy instituted by the Bill of Rights. He thought the Bill would encourage litigation.

Wilmet said he would support the principle but not all the details of the Bill. Progress was reported.

Allan asked if resignation of Hon. J. M. Johnson had been accepted? Answer—yes, on the day it was tendered.

Copies of College despatches laid on table by Tilley. Despatch read gave reason for disallowance of Bill to be a fear that it involved the violation of an understood guarantee to officers of College before passing of Civil List.

March 9.

Mr. Gilbert moved for an address asking for information, papers, correspondence, &c., relating to any appointments to Legislative Council since 1st June last.

Hon. Attorney General distinctly denied that there had been any provision made or correspondence had of any matter or kind relating to the appointment of any gentleman to the Legislative Council.

It was argued that the answer was sufficient, but an address being insisted upon the House divided.

Yeas—Messrs. Gilbert, Cudlip, Wilmet, McPhelim, Lawrence, McMillan, Allen, Rotsford, Steadman, Gray, Scovill and Kerr—12. Nays—Messrs. Chandler, Wright, Fisher, Tibbitts, C. Perley, Connell, Tilley, Hamington, Desbrisay, McAdam, W. E. Perley, Tapley, Ferris, Vail, Smith, Mitchell, End, Lewis Williston, Read, and Gilmer—21.

Hon. Provincial Secretary stated that an enquiry had been put afloat in one of the public papers which he desired to answer. It was asked where is the £80,000 difference between expenditure shown by Railroad Commissioners, and the sum stated by the Provincial Secretary, Secretary's statements show the net proceeds of tickets sold for Railway purposes and not the expenditure. The difference is shown to be in Messrs. Barings hands, and in the hands of the Province Treasurer, to the credit of Railway Construction account.

Mr. Gray's Bill recommitted. Mr. Chandler first speaker in favor, followed on same side by Messrs. End, Gilmore, McMillan, Hamington, Wilmet, Allen, Rotsford and Scovill, who would extend it to Post Office department; most of whom contended that the bill novel as it was, was called for by the novel exigencies of the country; agreeing with general principles of bills only so far as applied to Government as common carrier on Railroads.

Mr. Smith led off in opposition, contending that the bill was unconstitutional, unprecedented and unnecessary. Other speakers against the bill were McAdam, Lewis and Fisher. Mr. Mitchell read a resolution embodying his views to the effect that justice against the Province have remedy at law against Commissioners of European and North American Railways as common carriers.

After some more discussion progress was reported; with the understanding that the bill would be modified to meet the views of hon. members. House adjourned at half past 6 o'clock.

"I wonder what makes my eyes so weak," said a lawyer to a gentleman.

"Why, they are in a weak place," said he.

Mr. Hamilton says that a gentleman has had so hard that the blood in his head has been turned out.

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## European Intelligence.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Arabia arrived at Halifax on Thursday morning (10th) at 9 o'clock A.M. GREAT BRITAIN.—In the House of Commons, on the 24th, attention was called to the seizure of the British ship Herald by the Portuguese on the Mozambique coast. Government admitted the importance of the case, and said Portugal had been called on for explanations. Sir C. Napier inquired whether First Lord of Admiralty was aware that a few nights since a French vessel was anchored off Spithead and departed before morning, and whether it had done so for purpose of taking soundings. Sir J. Pakington replied such vessel had so visited Spithead, whether for purpose of taking soundings or not he could not say. There was, however, nothing unusual in the fact, in which Government opposed project, leave was given to bring in a bill abolishing all distinction between Parliamentary oaths taken by Protestants and Catholics.

On 25th, in Lords, Malmesbury said that Government were led to believe that at no very distant period Austrian and French troops would evacuate Roman States at the request of Papal Government.

In Commons, D'Israeli said that offer of conditional guarantee had been made to Atlantic Telegraph Company, but whether offer had been accepted or not, could not say. Palmerston called attention to state of Europe, whether they were in a position to make any declaration that peace was not likely to be interrupted. Briefly reviewing present position of Europe, glancing at warlike preparations everywhere in progress, he avowed his inability to discover any sufficient cause of war other than long existing jealousy between France and Austria with regard to central Italy brought into more active operation by joint occupation of Roman States, and which could only be brought to termination by simultaneous withdrawal by these powers of their military occupation.

He strongly recommended Government to use their good offices to bring about such result, and did not despair success. D'Israeli expressed his conviction that great powers had no wish to disturb settlement of 1850, although there were circumstances in regard to Italy calculated to excite apprehension. Government in face of warlike preparations going forward, had not been idle in interests of peace, having availed themselves of the friendly relations in which they stood with both France and Austria, and he had good reason to hope that Papal States would ere long be evacuated by both France and Austria, and that with full concurrence of Papal Government. He might add that Lord Cowley had gone to Vienna on mission, the exact character of which he could not state, but which was one of conciliation. Under these circumstances he appealed to House to postpone further discussion on the subject, and trusted to earnest efforts of Government, to preserve peace and promote general prosperity of Europe. Lord John Russell expressed satisfaction which he derived from statement, and his hope was that every effort would be made by all parties to promote maintenance of peace. Sir J. Pakington then brought forward navy estimates, details of which were taken out by previous steamer. He stated that increase of number of men for year would be practically 7000, and proposed addition to navy will be 26 powerful steam vessels; general debate ensued in which Sir C. Napier asserted that France had command of Channel and Mediterranean, but which Pakington warmly denied. Number of men asked for was promptly voted.

London papers eulogize moderation and discretion displayed by Palmerston, and rejoice over D'Israeli's satisfactory assurances. Lord Cowley, British Minister to Paris, was summoned to London has been despatched thence to Vienna on special mission. This movement had very favorable effect particularly on continental Bourses. General meeting of great ship Company held in London, confidently predicted that she would be ready by August and will certainly make trial trip to Portland.

Regular annual general meeting of Atlantic Telegraph Company held in London 23d; official report gives in detail facts and figures which were published at recent extraordinary meeting—says cable remains precisely in same state, no effects made to resuscitate it, owing to lack of funds. The Directors doubt without hope it may yet be rendered available. Government had positively refused to give unconditional guarantee, but negotiations were still progressing and the Chairman had just received intelligence that under certain conditions which did not appear to offer any insurmountable objection. Government had consented to give guarantee, eight per cent on new capital, six hundred thousand pounds for twenty-five years. Shares of Company improved to 220 to 240 under Government promise. At a lecture in London by Rev. Walter Mitchell on Atlantic Telegraph, special attention was drawn to important experiments and greatly improved cable invented by Professor Hughes.

Understood the Government has intimated to Galway Atlantic Steam Company that they are prepared to grant subsidy of three thousand pounds per voyage for fortnightly mails to America alternating between Ports of New York and Boston. At the same time Company are called on to show that they have necessary pecuniary ability and are to make arrangements for construction of vessels suitable in every respect for service. Lord Lyons sailed for Plymouth, 22d, for New York in Steam Frigate "Caracra."

London "Globe" states that Baronetcy is about to be conferred on Mr. Cunard. Commission appointed to consider subject naming navy made comprehensive report, propose plans which by means of volunteers will add 40,000 men to naval service; they likewise propose increased pay and other advantages to seamen, increased expenditures estimated nearly £600,000 sterling. Edwin James, the well known counsel, elected member of Parliament for Marylebone by a large majority.

Stock Exchange 23d firm, slightly higher owing to Cowley's mission. Vienna 24th and 25th tone quieter, price gave way eighth.

LATER.—London, Saturday.—Daily News City article, Friday evening—Funds showed renewed heaviness, owing to loss of exclusive to news of decided fall in Paris.

Funds left off eighth to quarter per cent, lower than yesterday. Discount market today more active, but first class bills taken at 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. Bank commenced to make their usual quarterly advances up to 13th April on approved mercantile bills. Stock exchange, rates for loans, merely nominal. Bank returns last night afford striking illustration of money, reserve of notes and coin exceed 14 millions, in consequence of uneasiness which prevails further considerable rise took place this afternoon in exchanges on Austria.

Times City article.—English funds opened this morning without alteration, remained inactive throughout the day, tendency to renewed weakness from political causes being contradicted by supply of money, and prospect of its increase from favourable appearance of Continental exchanges. Reaction three quarters per cent, reported from Paris Bourse did not produce much effect this side.

FRANCE.—Rumors continued warlike, but Cowley's mission to Vienna increased hopes of peace. Paris correspondence of the London "Herald" says he is in a position to state that war is so far removed from being French Government, that corps which are to commence campaign have already been designated, and orders have been given to the Minister of War to frame plan of operations. It is said that representatives of foreign Courts in Paris abandoned all hope of Pacific solution.

Reported that orders to prepare for campaign in Italy were given by Emperor immediately after his return from Compiegne issued by another circular from minister of Interior to prefects of departments, purport of which is to express confident hope that if, notwithstanding Emperor's desire to maintain peace, he should be forced to make war he may count on patriotism and devotion of French people.

War office circular directs troops to be trained to forced marches and night bivouac. All military surges have been ordered to join there corps. Immense quantities of lint sent to Lyons. All regiments of artillery of Imperial guard are to be supplied with rifled cannon on new plan.

Times Paris correspondence describes effect of news of Cowley's mission to Vienna as very favorable. Speculators regard it as indicating good understanding between England and France, that their united influence will be directed towards inducing Austria to accept pacific policy. The writer thinks if any one has a chance of bringing matters to a favorable conclusion Cowley is the man. Patrie looks upon Cowley's mission as showing renewed tendency on party of British Cabinet towards policy of Tulleries.

Letter from Genoa states French Government had taken up seventeen transport vessels which are to hold themselves in readiness in that port. It is further stated that large mercantile house received orders to store up very considerable quantity of rice at Verceili and Novara.

Paris Bourse, 23rd, became buoyant owing to Cowley's mission—advanced half per cent. 24th, confidence continued. Market firm, active, further advanced half. 25th reaction took place; there was much uncertainty and excitement, and a decline of three quarters took place. Three per cents closed at 68 1/2 for money, and 67 90 for account.

AUSTRIA.—The Times Vienna correspondent says Count Buol still believes peace will be maintained, but the Emperor being of different opinion is preparing for vigorous defence of the Italian states. Official orders interdict the exportation of mules and transit of horses.

The Bourse advanced on and a half per cent, under the news of Lord Cowley's mission.

VIENNA, Friday.—The Official Austrian correspondence this evening publishes the imperial orders addressed to the Minister of War. The Order commands a recall of all furloughed soldiers belonging to certain regiments stationed in Italy.

The correspondence points out the object of these measures as purely defensive; they are adopted in consequence of the warlike preparations of Sardinia; they need not alarm, as hope must not be renounced that the result of the efforts which are being made in cause of peace will be attended with success.

The London Times remarks that the truth is the army in Italy is being placed on a war footing.

ITALY.—At Vienna contracts had been entered into for the construction of three new forts to be completed in six weeks; it is said five thousand workmen are collected from all parts of the Venetian territory, and are already occupied on the works.

Latest telegram from Milan says the fermentation was increasing.

IONIAN ISLANDS.—The Ionian Parliament

have rejected projects of reform proposed by Mr. Gladstone, and Sir H. Storks, the new Governor, assumed office.

TURKEY.—There has been another despatch of troops to the Danube. The Government are arming six frigates and preparing numerous transports; the destination of these vessels, in case of war, would be the ports of the Adriatic.

The position of Omar Pacha in the neighborhood of Bagdad is critical, the Arabs having surrounded him still more closely.

RUSSIA.—The Commercial Gazette of Berlin states that it has good authority for believing that the Russian Government is negotiating for a loan of five million pounds with Rothschilds.

GREECE.—The Greek Government has demanded a credit of two millions drachmas in case of need.

Consols, 95 1/2. Cotton dull. Breadstuffs and other markets unchanged.

## The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, MARCH 16, 1859.

An attempt has again been made in the Legislature to injure King's College, a bill having been introduced by Mr. McAdam to suspend a grant of £1200 to that Institution. What motive the introducer can have, other than to injure the College, we cannot imagine. It is a fact beyond dispute that this Provincial University is more popular now than it ever was; an addition of nineteen students are registered on the under-graduate list, and among these are young men from all denominations; besides, we know of several others who intend matriculating during the summer. The old cry of religious exclusiveness cannot now be urged against it, and the political capital made out of that noble institution, in some counties, by persons seeking seats in the Legislature, we trust is of no further service. Not one of those members who voted to suspend the grant last Session could call the Institution their "Alma Mater;" nor indeed could they adduce a single accusation against the Professors—gentlemen who are distinguished for their attainments as scholars, and capacity for imparting a knowledge of those branches of study which it is their province to teach—and who are acknowledged to have no superiors and few equals on this side of the Atlantic. A gentleman who received his education at the College, and who has had extensive opportunities of judging, informed us, that of the many graduates whom he has met in the United States, from some of their leading Colleges, not one of them was more thoroughly educated than those who received their degrees at King's College. If there is any real intention of remodelling the time honored University, we trust that the good sense of the Legislature may be directed to making it more popular. Had that patronage been given to the College which it merited, attempts to injure its usefulness would never have been made, nor so much of the peoples time and money wasted in discussions to pull the noble fabric down. The bug bear of its being exclusively Episcopalian and aristocratic, and that the son of a humble person would not get fair play, has been disproved by living witnesses, who carried off the honors and who were neither rich nor Episcopalians.

Legislative dates to the 12th will be seen in another column. Several important measures have been introduced, but few disposed of as yet—public business however is pushed forward, and there appears a desire on the part of a majority of the members to make the Session as short, as is consistent with a due regard to the business of the Legislature. There is no factions—opposition to the Government, and all information sought for is given almost immediately. The Railway committee have not yet had time to make their report; the Insolvent Debtor's Act remains as it was, the bill to amend it having been lost—15 to 17. We look forward with interest, to the action which may be taken on the Resolution brought forward by Mr. Tibbets on the 8th inst., and trust it will pass the House.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for February, has been received from Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., New York. The number is an excellent one and opens with— Carlyle—Mirage Philosophy—History of Frederick. The other articles are: How we went to Skye. Objectionable Books. Popular Literature—Part II. Rawlinson's Herodotus. Falsely Accused. Mephitic and the Antidote. A Cruise in Japanese Waters—Part III.

We have received a copy of the "Railway Report" of the Commissioners of the European and North American Railway.—It is a voluminous document, containing the Chief Engineer and Consulting Engineers' Reports, the General Superintendent's Reports, with traffic returns, forms of contracts and Specifications and other useful information, comprised within 176 pages. As far we have read, it appears quite as clear and satisfactory as such Reports usually are.

DENTAL CARD.—We beg to direct attention to Dr. Patterson's Card in another column. The Dr. is prepared to execute all orders in his profession, and by a new process can extract teeth without any apparent pain.

We copy with pleasure the following Address to the Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, which with a Purse of £100 was presented to that gentleman upon his leaving Fredericton:—

FREDERICTON, March, 1859.  
To the Rev. W. Q. KETCHUM, A. M., late curate of Fredericton, recently appointed Rector of the Parish of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte.  
REV. AND DEAR SIR,—The undersigned members of the Church of England in the Parish of Fredericton cannot allow you to leave for new and important sphere of action, without conveying to you their assurance of the high opinion they entertain of your zealous and devoted services for so many years in this Parish, and expressing their best wishes for your future welfare, as well as grateful thanks for your pastoral care, during your long residence among them. They also beg leave at the same time to present you with the accompanying Purse, which they hope you will receive as a small token of their high regard and esteem.

With best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of yourself, Mrs. Ketchum, and family, and that you may prove as useful in your new field of professional labour as you have ever been in this, is the fervent prayer of

Your affectionate friends,  
And late Parishioners.  
Signed by His Honor the Master of the Rolls, Hon. J. A. Street, Hon. J. S. Saunders, Hon. W. H. Odell, and sixty-nine others, Members of the Church of England in Fredericton, nearly all of whom are heads of families.

To which the Reverend Gentleman made the following

REPLY.  
GENTLEMEN,—I can only offer you my sincere thanks for this Address which you have presented me on behalf of the Parishioners of Fredericton, for the kind expression it conveys, and the valuable testimonial of their regard by which it is accompanied.

The connection which bound us together for so many years, was very close and sacred, it is fraught with many hallowed associations and I cannot, without deep emotion, bid you farewell. In doing this, however, there is one feeling which at present predominates over all others. For however kindly you speak of my services in that position I have lately filled, whatever estimate you generously form of the result of my labors in Fredericton, I find in recalling the past, very many short-comings to deplore, in view of the fearful responsibility resting upon the Minister of the Church of Christ. Deeply impressed with this feeling, with the experience gained by my duties here, I hope, by the Divine blessing, to do more in that important sphere of labor to which I have been called, in the service of Him to whom I wish to devote myself, and all I have ever received.

Please to accept my warm acknowledgments for your kind remembrance of Mrs. Ketchum and my family, and rest assured gentlemen, that your welfare and that of the Church in Fredericton, will ever be to me an object of the deepest interest. And "may God, even our God, give us his blessing." Again thanking you for your kindness, I remain, Gentlemen, Ever your faithful servant, In Christ Jesus, WILLIAM Q. KETCHUM.

FREDERICTON, March 2, 1859.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to signify his approbation of the above Address in the following gratifying letter, which, with the kind permission of His Excellency, was appended to the Address before presentation, and is now published in connection therewith:—

GOV'T HOUSE, FREDERICTON, N. B., March 1st, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR,—I most heartily concur in the terms of the Address which you propose to present to Mr. Ketchum; and Mrs. Manners Sutton as well as I shall feel satisfaction in contributing to the "Purse" which is to accompany the Address.

We both feel that Mr. Ketchum's untiring zeal and useful services in this Parish, entitle him to a special mark of gratitude from those who have witnessed his exertions and benefited by his labors and we unite sincerely with those who have signed the Address in expressing our best wishes for his future welfare, and for that of his family.

I am, my dear Sir, Yours very faithfully, J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

E. Simonds, Esq.

## Provincial Parliament.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON, March 10.

Railway committee met and adjourned till Tuesday next, waiting for Railway officials and other witnesses.

Mr. McMillan from lumbar committee reported unable to agree and referred matter back to House.

Mr. McAdam introduced a bill to suspend grant of £1200 to King's College, paid out of general Revenue, not included in civil list. Another effort was made to rescind resolution prohibiting any work before 12 o'clock, which failed 14 to 18.

Mr. Cudlip presented a petition from Insurance Companies of St. John against passage of City assessment Law now before the House. Shortly after 12 o'clock Supply Bill was re-committed. The afternoon has been occupied by the House in Supply; sum of £35,000 asked for Public Works was under discussion, and in this the item for Grand Falls Bridge was the chief point, some members contended that the mismanagement of Government in connection with that work was such as to justify doubts of the propriety of placing the sum asked for at their disposal. Messrs. Desbriary, McPhelim, Botsford, Gray, Wilnot, Kerr Smith, Tilley, Brown and Lawrence engaged.

The latter gentleman moved, seconded by Mr. Cudlip, as an amendment, that £30,000 be voted, when motion to report progress prevailed, 19 to 15.

By returns laid on the table, it appears there have been 379 insolvent applicants: St. John and Carleton Counties, 108; 71 Gloucester, and Restigouche none. House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

Legislative Council passed Presbyterian bill with following title:—"Bill for the incorporation of Synod of Church, known as the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick."

Friday, March 11.  
Mr. Mitchell moved resolution of importance. It seeks the appointment of joint committees of upper and lower Houses to prepare the address to the Throne asking for enforcement of the Imperial Act of 15 and 16 Vic. Chap. 49, and desiring right of registry for British vessels in such foreign countries as now have a corresponding privilege in British ports as well as complete reciprocity in right of purchase and sale of such vessels in foreign ports, and in coasting trade of those countries. The mover introduced it by a capital speech, and after some few remarks from Mr. Wilnot and others, the feeling of House being evidently in favor of further discussion, it was postponed till to-morrow.

At 11.30 House resumed committee of supply. The Public Works grant is still under discussion. "To vote or not to vote" the asked for appropriation for Public Works has continued to occupy the attention of House this P. M. Members have been in the discussion very discursive, but few new facts have been elicited.

Mr. Mitchell opened up a new phase. Several members had warmly contended that the appropriation should not be granted until details of all expenditures with the Board of Works were before the House.

Mr. M. showed that those details had been before them for three weeks in appendix to report of the Board of Works.

A running fire of figures was introduced by way of episode between Messrs. Kerr, Tilley, and Wilnot, who made a general resume of finances.

Mr. Lawrence withdrew his amendment. Mr. Gillmor moved an amendment to fill up the blank with £34,100, denouncing the £1250 from the estimated grant to aid Steam Navigation at the North. On the question of amendment it was lost.

Yeas—Gillmor, Lewis, McPhelim, W. E. Perley, 4.

On original appropriation:—Yeas—Johnson, Tilley, Fisher, Smith, Watters, Brown, Connell, Read, End, Lewis, McPhelim, Mitchell, W. E. Perley, Tapley, Desbriary, Ferris, McMillan, Hannington, McLeod, Wright, Gillmor, C. Perley, Cudlip, Tibbitts, 24.

Nays—Kerr, Gray, Williston, Lawrence, Botsford, Allan, McPhelim, McIntosh, Scott, Wilnot, Vail, Gilbert—12. Progress reported. Supply to be resumed on Tuesday next.

March 12.  
Very few of the members present to-day, many having left for home to spend Sunday consequently not much business been done. Some little progress was made in several local bills.

Mr. Tibbitts gave notice of motion for Address for returns of Canada and New Brunswick Disputed Territory and Commissioners.

W. E. Perley had his name changed to negative side of final division last night on Public Works Grant, which was misplaced on the Journals.

Some conversation respecting Mitchell's Resolution of yesterday which was finally postponed until Wednesday next at 2 P. M. Adjourned at 1.10 till Monday morning.

Sufferings of a Crew from Starvation.

During last week, three men and a boy, belonging to the schooner Mina Hartley, of Cork, arrived at Greenock from Stornoway, with funds supplied to them by the agent of the Shipwrecked Seamen's Society there, and were sent by the Mr. McMillan, the Greenock agent, to the Seamen's Home. They stated that their vessel was on a voyage from Archangel to Cork, and put into an English port near Varnmouth, where she was supplied

with provisions for ten days, met with very severe weather, and was driven about for during sixteen days of which without food and water. They to kill the ship's dog for length made the Butt of Le December, and being unable vessel from weakness, were landed from which boarded them. died from the effects of his sufferings after being taken ashore. T perfectly right when they left ing off the land, and two boys sent from Stornoway to look men, who were in a very exhausted, were sent on a Belfast, w forwarded to Cork.

TRAFFIC ON THE NEW BR CANADA RAILWAY.—From a the gross earnings since the o line last December 1858, b draws and Canterbury, we l total amount received from p freight for the three months e ary 28th was \$5,128.87. Of receipts from freight amounted passengers, \$1,875.19. The much larger in December thar of the following months: for December, \$2,266.43; J ar 37; February, \$1,599.07. [St

The New Governor of Pr

Island.  
Capt. George Dundas, l Parliament for Lunenburg appointed to succeed Sir Don the government of Prince E and is expected to reach C the end of April or early in M

Capt. Dundas was former Brigade, and was some time Halifax; he also served at B the Mediterranean. He re army in 1841, and in 1847 a Lunenburgshire, without opp since represented that Shire He is eldest son of James D Dundas, by the daughter of Admiral, the first Viscount father is chief of the Dundas ancient castle and lands ha the male line since the 12th c

Capt. Dundas is in politics he opposed the admission of liament, but was in favor of system of national educat born in 1819, and consequ his 40th year—is upwards bright, and a bachelor. During his residence in Hall das became acquainted wit and the field sports of these I may perhaps have induced h seat in Parliament for a Col ship.

## DENTAL C

### DR. R. B. PATT

DENTIST  
Would respectfully inform th Andrews and vicinity, that this place, and taken rooms at

BRADFORD'S H where he will give particular at erations upon

## THE TEE

—SUCH AS— FILLING, CLEANING, AN

## ARTIFICIAL

INSERED ON PIVOTS FROM ONE TO AN E

Temporary Sets inserted or Silver. Teeth extracted by t Galvanic Apparatus without i feely safe and harmless. Ope on the latest and most improv warranted to give entire satisfi Dr. P. would respectfully in Dental Operations to make as he will remain in this place St. Andrews, March 16th. 18

## House and Land

THAT HOUSE in the Church at present occupied by t ALSO—About nine acres of leading to Joe's Point, opposite Frich.

March 15, 1859.—4ipd.

To Intending A ENTIANTS before the A balance (5th April)—and future divisions of Profits—as or standing than later Entrant

Life Association of 2 Hanover St

This Association, now of tw is one of the most extensiv INSTITUTIONS in the Kingdom are almost all on First Class I are invested principally on F over land.

During the last s The new ASSURANCES were 691, 0 0, being annual average 781, 16 0 his the ANNUAL IN 000 sterling. The POLICIES from liabilities to forfeiture.

## New Brunswick

Head of DIRECTIONS

FRANCIS FERGUSON W. H. ADAMS, Esq. ALEX. JARDINE, Esq. REV. W. DONALD, J HON. J. A. STREET, SAMUEL D. BERTO

Application may be us B. R. S Agent

March 16th, 1859.



able



14. *Chrysomelidae*

A high-contrast, black and white image showing a diagonal split. The left side is dark and textured, while the right side is light and smooth.



