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Evans sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1857.

[Vol. 24]

[From Hogg's "Winter Evening Tales."] STORY OF TWO HIGHLANDERS.

On the banks of the Albany River, which falls into Hudson's Bay, there is, amongst others, a small colony settled, which is mostly made up of emigrants from the highlands of Scotland. Though the soil of the valleys contiguous to the river is exceedingly rich and fertile, yet the winter being so long and severe, these people, do not labor too incessantly in agriculture, but depend for the most part upon their skill in hunting and fishing for their subsistence—there being commonly abundance of both game and fish.

Two young kinsmen, both Macdonalds, went out one day into these boundless woods to hunt, each of them armed with a well-charged gun, and a skene-dhu or Highland dirk by his side.

They shaped their course towards a small stream which descends from the mountain to N. W. of the river; on the banks of which they knew there was still a few wild swine remaining; and of all other creatures they wished most to meet was one of them. Little doubting but that they would overcome even a pair of them, if chance would direct them to their lurking places, though they were reported to be so remarkable both for their strength and ferocity.

They were not at all successful, having neglected the common game in searching for these animals; and a little before sunset they returned homeward without having shot anything save one wild turkey.

But when they least expected it, to their infinite joy, they discovered a deep pit, or cavern, which contained a litter of half-grown pigs, and none of the old ones with them.

This was a prize indeed; so without losing a moment, Donald said to the other, "Mack, you pe to littelst man—creep you in and durk to litter sows, and I'll pe keeping vatch at te door."

Mack complied without hesitation, gave his gun to Donald, unheated his skene-dhu and crept into the cave head foremost; but after he was out of sight save the brogues he stopped short, and called back, "but Lord, Donald, pe shoer to keep out te old ones."

"Don't pe fearin' tat, man, said Donald. The cave was deep, but there was abundance of room in the further end, where Mack, with his skene-dhu, now commenced the work of death. He had scarcely well begun when Donald perceived a monstrous wild boar advancing upon him roaring and grinding his tusks, while the fire of rage glanced from his eyes.

Donald said not a word for fear of alarming his friend; besides, the savage was so hard on him ere he was aware, he scarcely had time for anything; so setting himself firmly, and cocking his gun, he took his aim; but that the shot might prove more certain death, he suffered the boar to come within a few paces of him before he ventured to fire; he at last drew the fatal trigger, expecting to blow out his eyes brains and all.

Merciful heavens!—the gun missed fire, or flashed in the pan, I am not sure which. There was no time to lose—Donald dashed the piece in the animal's face turned his back and fled with precipitation. He pursued him only for a short space for hearing the cries of his suffering young as he passed the mouth of the den, he hastened back to the rescue.

Most men would have given all up for lost. It was not so with Donald—Mack's life was at a stake.

As soon as he saw the monster return from pursuit him, Donald faced about, and pursued him in his turn; but having, before this, from the horror of being left to pieces, ran rather too far without looking back, the boar had by that oversight got considerably ahead of him—Donald stretched every nerve, uttered some piercing cries—and even for all his haste did not forget to implore assistance from heaven.

His prayer was short but pithy—"O Lord! puir Mack! puir Mack!" said Donald, in a loud voice while the tears gushed from his eyes.

In spite of all his efforts, the enraged animal reached the mouth of the den before him, and entered! It was, however, too narrow for him to walk in on all fours; he was obliged to drag himself in as Mack had done before him, and of course his hind feet lost their hold of the ground.

At this important crisis Donald overtook him—laid hold of his large long tail—wrapped it round both his hands—put his feet to the bank, and held back in the utmost desperation.

Mack who was all unconscious of what was going on above ground, wondered what way he came to be involved in utter darkness in a moment.

He waited a little while, thinking that Donald was only playing him a trick, but the most profound obscurity still continuing he at length bawled out, "Donald, man, Donald—what is it that'll ay pe stopping to light?"

Donald was too much engaged, and too breathless, to think of making any reply to Mack's impertinent question, till the latter having waited in vain a considerable time for an answer, repeated it in a louder cry.

Donald's famous laconic answer, which perhaps never was, nor ever will be equalled has often been heard of—"Donald, man, Donald—I say what is it that'll ay pe stopping to light?" bellowed Mack—"should te tail break, you'll fin' tat," said Donald.

Donald continued the struggle, and soon began to entertain the hope of ultimate success. When the boar pulled to get in, Donald held back, and when he struggled to get back again, Donald set his shoulders to the boar's large buttocks, and pushed him in; and in this position he kept him, until he got an opportunity of giving him some deadly stabs with his skene-dhu behind the short rib, which soon terminated his existence.

Our two young friends by this adventure, realized a valuable prize, and secured so much excellent food that it took them several days to get it conveyed home. During the long winter nights, while the family were regaling themselves on the hams of the great wild boar, often was the above tale related, and so often applauded and laughed at.

DREADFUL CRUELTY AT SEA.—Hugh Orr, captain of the *Hannah Jane*, of London, was tried at Exeter, England, for the murder of Edward Devis, cook of the *Hannah Jane*, on the high seas. A case of such fearful cruelty and atrocity, as detailed in the opening of this case, was perhaps scarcely ever heard. The prisoner, a fine looking man, was the captain of the *Hannah Jane*, of about 102 tons burden. The deceased was a black man, a native of Boston, in the United States, about thirty two years of age, and was engaged as cook in the ship. The crew of the ship consisted of the captain six men and a boy. In February, 1856, the vessel sailed from London to Newcastle, for a cargo of coals, and then proceeded to Senegal then to Cape Verde Islands, to Rio Grande and then back to England. While they were in Senegal river, the captain commenced a most extraordinary series of cruelties—beating and flogging the cook day by day for a week, until becoming weaker and weaker from these cruelties, death more merciful than his persecutor, relieved him from his sufferings on the 3rd of July.

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When the vessel reached Rio Grande, the crew informed the consul there of the treatment the cook had received, and of his death, but he said he could not do anything in the matter. The ship arrived at Plymouth in December, and then an inquiry was instituted, which ended in the captain's being sent to prison for trial, and finally being transported for life.—*Liverpool Paper*.

A COUNTERFEIT BOY.—The Lowell News says that a young girl who says her name is Heath, and that she came from Portland, appeared at the Police office, in that city, Tuesday, dressed in male wearing apparel, and informed the City Marshal that she was not the good looking "boy" she seemed to be, but a female in distress. She stated that she came from Portland in search of work, and not finding any as a girl, she had donned the other rig, and tried, with equal success, to get a boy's situation. Her funds had run out, and she came into the office to request that she might be sent home. She was required to change her apparel, and then her request was complied with.

WASHINGTON, N. Y., April 6.—Eight persons burned to death.—The dwelling house of Mr. Grimshaw, near Cape Vincent, was destroyed by fire early on Saturday morning, and Mr. Grimshaw, wife, and six children, perished in the flames.

FROST AND FAMINE IN TEXAS.—Letters from San Antonio and Indianola, Texas, dated respectively on the 7th and 8th inst., furnish the following interesting extracts:—"We hoped to have had fine gardens, but this year the frosts have been severe. Only last night, (April 6) we had a frost that killed every garden in this part of Texas. We have all to plant over again."

While at Indianola, I saw one of the camels tried with a couple of 500 pound bales of cotton. He moved off with them with as much ease as a mule would with a sack of corn. The natives looked astonished. He could have carried another bale, I am satisfied, with perfect ease. We have a wretched prospect before us for the summer. Two frosts—the last two days ago—have cut down the corn, cotton, vegetables, and all the fruit. For the want of rain the ground

is now too dry to plant. Unless it rains in two weeks there is danger of famine. No grass is up for pasture; the streams are dry that can get so; the cattle are, some of them starving, and have to be thrown out to save the calves, so that we shall soon be without milk; while butter is already forty cents per pound, and rising. It is a lamentable prospect, which a merciful Providence can alone avert the realization of."

THINGS, WORDS AND SAYINGS, TO BE AVOIDED IN CONVERSATION.

Do not use the terms "genteel people;" "this, that, or the other, is very genteel." Substitute for them, "They are highly accomplished;" "He is a gentlemanly man;" "He has a gentlemanly appearance;" "She has the manner of a gentlewoman."

It is not in good taste for a lady to say "Yes, sir," and "No, sir," to a gentleman, or frequently to introduce the word "Sir" at the end of her sentence, unless she desire to be exceedingly reserved toward the person with whom she is conversing.

Do not use such words as "I guess," "I calculate," "I expect," "I reckon," too often, and, as they are generally used, out of place.

When relating a conversation, do not, at every few words, put "says he," or "says she," which last is sometimes shortened into a continual "she-she."

Interrupt no one while speaking, though it be your most intimate friend.

Laugh not at your own story; if it have any wit, it will be appreciated.

Speaking of any distant person, it is the height of rudeness to point at him.

Do not forget names, nor mistake one name for another. To speak of Mr. What-dye-call-him, or You-know-who, Mrs. Thingum, What's-her-name, or How-dye-call-her, is exceedingly coarse and unladylike. It is the same to begin a story, without being able to finish it, breaking off in the middle with the exclamation "I've forgot the rest."

Always look people in the face when you speak to them, otherwise you will be thought conscious of some guilt; besides, you lose the opportunity of reading their countenances, from which you will much better learn the impression which your discourse makes upon them, than you possibly can from their words; for words are at the will of every one, but the countenance is frequently involuntary.

Do not repeat the name of the person to whom you are speaking, as "Indeed, Mr. Stubbs, you don't say so, sir," or "Really, Mrs. Smith, I quite agree with you, Mrs. Smith." It is a sufficiently bad habit in an equal, but in one of lower rank it becomes an impertinence.

There cannot be any practice more offensive than that of taking a person aside to whisper in a room with company; yet this rudeness is of frequent occurrence—and that with those who know it to be improper.—[Lady's Guide to Perfect Gentility.]

INDIAN SUMMER OF LIFE.—In the life of the good man there is an Indian summer more beautiful than that of the seasons; richer, sunnier, and more sublime than the most glorious Indian summer of the soul. When the glow of youth has departed, when the warmth of middle age is gone, and the buds and blossoms of spring are changing to the sere and yellow leaf, then the mind of the good man, still ripe and vigorous, relaxes its labors, and the memories of a well-spent life gush forth from their secret fountains, enriching, rejoicing; then the trustful resignation of the Christian sheds around a sweet and holy warmth, and the soul, assuming a heavenly lustre, is no longer restricted to the narrow confines of business, but soars far beyond the winter of hoary age, and dwells peacefully and happily upon that bright spring and summer which await him within the gates of Paradise, evermore. Let us strive for and look trustfully forward to an Indian summer like this.

ACTION OF LIGHT ON MUSCULAR FIBRE.—M. Brown Squard has recently read a paper before the Royal Society (London) on the above subject. The renowned Haller, in his writings, stated that he had witnessed the action of light on muscular fiber without nerves, but later anatomists repudiated such an idea. M. Squard, however, by some careful experiments, has resuscitated Haller's views. He asserts that muscular fiber—the iris of the eye, for example, is affected by light independent of the reflex action of the nerves. The iris of an eel showed itself susceptible of excitement by light, after the eye had been removed for sixteen days from the creature's head.

These effects are stated to be produced by the illuminating or yellow rays alone, and that the chemical (blue) and the caloric (red) rays always remain neutral.

WELL ESTABLISHED FACTS.—1. Clay lands should never be plowed when wet.—If such lands are plowed deep, they should be supplied with lime, and marl or ashes.

2. A bushel of plaster per acre, sown broadcast over clover, will add one hundred per cent. to its product.

3. All wet land should be well drained.

4. All highly concentrated animal manures are increased in value and their benefits prolonged, by being mixed with plaster, salt, or pulverized charcoal.

5. Deep plowing benefits dry lands.

6.—Periodical applications of ashes tend to keep up the integrity of soils, by supplying organic substances.

7. Thorough preparation of land is absolutely essential to the luxuriant growth of crops.

8. Old land—land which has been long in culture will be benefited by phosphate of lime, whether applied in the form of bone-dust, guano, native phosphate of lime, or marl.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

AL.—We are now fully able to authenticate the rumour which we alluded to last week of the probable postponement of the marriage of the Princess Royal till January next. Several reasons have conducted to this postponement, and one is, that the residence preparing for the prince and princess, in Berlin, will not be completed and fit for occupation until the close of the year.—This place was the residence of the father of the present King of Prussia, but has been for many years much neglected. Its furniture, as well as its decorations, required a complete renewal, and the building itself a great extent of ornamental repair, with the additions necessary to modern notions of luxury and comfort. Prince Frederic William, it is expected, will arrive in this country about the latter end of May or the beginning of June, the precise time may, perhaps, be influenced by the Queen's recovery. Had the marriage taken place in the autumn, as originally proposed, the royal bride and bridegroom were to have remained some time in England; but as the nuptials have been postponed some months, the prince and princess will, it is expected, proceed at once to Berlin.—[Court Journal.]

THE AMOUNT OF AIR WE BREATHE.

By a machine constructed for the purpose, Dr. Doan, of Paris, has made a series of experiments to determine the amount of air required for breathing, by human beings.—By these he, as stated, has ascertained that the average amount of air required by persons of ordinary form and good health, from the ages of 15 to 35 years, is from 183 to 198 cubic inches per minute; and from the ages of 35 to 60 years, from 122 to 153 inches—the amount being largely exceeded or diminished in exceptional cases.

AN OLD "STICK."—Elias R. Hitchcock, who has learned his trade in this office, and has occupied the same place for fifteen years past, has in his possession a composing stick which his fingers have actually worn through in the service of the *Republican*. Constant dropping will wear away a stone, and in years of patient industry, a man's fingers will at length wear out even iron itself.—*Springfield Republican*.

At a ball which was given in honor of King Frederick William the Fourth, of Prussia, his Majesty was conversing in the hall with a very tall and thin gentleman. An officer of hussars, who was in the mazes of the dance, whirled along with his partner right between the two distinguished conversers, thrusting them not very gently asunder. When the officer alighted at what he had done, stopped, and was about to apologize, the king cried out with a smile:—"O, no apology; it was quite in order—a hussar must go through thick and thin!"

TEARS FOR THIS.—The *New York Times* presents the record of a case of misery which has recently been brought to light there. We extract from it the testimony of a little girl of only eight years:—"That is my mother," she said, pointing to the corpse. "The night before last two men came into our house, and turned my father and mother, and me and my two little brothers out. We had no where to go. We then went to sleep in an entry. Nobody turned us away all night. In the morning father went away to look for another place. He was gone all day. We had nothing to eat and were very hungry. Father came back at 6 o'clock and then went away again. Nobody would let us into their house, because they said, if they did the landlord would turn them out. The folks we hired the house of, hired it of somebody else. So we went into the yard. Mother said she was very sick; she had been sick a long time before, and my little brothers cried. Mother lay down, and I put some rags on her to

keep her warm, because she said her head ached so bad. When it got dark my two little brothers lay down, and I put some things over them, and I got some rags to put under them too, and then I sat up to watch. By and by a policeman came a long, and then he went away and got another one, and they lifted her up and put her into a cart, and took us all home. Mother didn't want to leave the yard. She said to the policeman that she wanted to stay where she was."

The comment of the *Times* upon this is:—"In the heart of this poor little half starved child of eight what futures of womanhood are hidden; what possibilities of tenderness and loyalty and devotion of unselfish affection, simple truth, helpfulness! And yet what shall her future be?" Alas, New York!

USES OF THE SABBATH.—If there were no other consequences of it, but barely that human creatures on this day assemble themselves before their Creator, without regard to their usual employments, their minds at leisure from the cares of this life and their bodies adorned with the best attire they can bestow on them; were this mere outward celebration of a Sabbath all that is expected from men, even that were a laudable distinction, and a purpose worthy the human nature. But when there is added to it the sublime pleasure of devotion, our being is exalted above itself; and he who spends a seventh day in the contemplation of the next life, will not easily fall into the corruptions of this in the other six. They who never admit thoughts of this kind into their imaginations, lose higher and sweeter satisfactions than can be raised by any other entertainment.

A private letter from a French naval officer, in China, says, "that many of the Europeans who partook of the poisoned bread, at Hong Kong, lost their teeth, their nails, and their hair. A Russian captain was attacked with ophthalmia, and his sight is despaired of. About 400 persons, more or less, were poisoned." The writer asserts that there are Europeans in the Chinese fleet, and the aptitude displayed by the native sailors is described as extraordinary.

Arrival of the EUROPA.

The steamship *Europa*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 26th April, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning, May 7. The *Europa* passed on the 26th, the steamer *Asia*, steering East. On the 21st inst. passed a large screw steamer, bark rigged, steering West.

The Alps arrived in the *Mercy* on the 24th.

Lord Elgin has left London for Paris on his way to China.

Excepting the Cabinet Councils there is no sign of political life.

A numerous meeting of merchants and manufacturers was held in Manchester for the purpose of forming an association for the promotion of the growth of Cotton all over the world, to be called the Cotton Supply Association, to encourage by all practicable means the growth of Cotton in the Colonies and other Countries, by diffusing information, the supply of machinery, and every possible removal of Legislative impediments.

At a special meeting of the European and American Steamship Company the report stated that the total cost of the eight steamships recently purchased was £400,000, of which £227,000 was provided, and a resolution was passed at a meeting to raise the balance by the issue of shares.

A fire at Liverpool destroyed 2,500 bales cotton belonging to J. & D. Macdonald & Co., H. Moore & Co., B. J. Bullock & Co., and F. Lyon Bros.

A letter from J. Ball, under-Secretary for the Colonies, informs the Geographical Society that the Br. Government had agreed to propose to Parliament a vote for the North-West American Exploring Expedition.—The Expedition would proceed in about a fortnight, under Mr. Balliser, to its starting point, to the west of Lake Superior, for the purpose of surveying vast tracts of British North America, particularly the country watered by the affluence of the Saskatchewan, and with a view of examining the Southern portion of the Rocky Mountains, in British territory, and possibly of discovering a new practicable passage to Van Couver's Island. The Expedition would be accompanied by Dr. Hector, as Geologist, Naturalist, and Surgeon; by Lieut. Blackiston, to take magnetical observations, and by a botanist.

FRANCE.

The Grand Duke Constantine had a great reception at Toulon. A review of 50,000 troops will be given at Paris about May 6th in his honour.

The Council of State has commanded the examination of the bill against the usurpation of the titles of the nobility.

European Intelligence.

SPAIN.

There is nothing new from Spain. Negotiations were still going on for the settlement of the trouble with Mexico.

The treaty settling the frontier between France and Spain is to be laid before the Cortes at their first meeting.

TURKEY.—The commission for regulating the Russo-Turkish frontier in Asia will assemble at Kars on the 13th May.

CHINA.—A telegraph from Trieste brings dates from Hong Kong to March 15th. Calcutta to the 21st; Bombay to April 2nd. The Europeans on board the British steamer Queen, under the Portuguese flag, had been murdered by Chinese, passengers and crew. The steamer, with a valuable cargo, was carried off.

The Government contractor's store-houses at Hong Kong had been burnt down by incendiaries, and 700 barrels of flour destroyed.

The Chinese in Sarawak, Borneo, had risen on the 16th Feb. and massacred several Europeans. Sir James Brooke saved his life by swimming across a creek. One of the Borneo Company's steamers subsequently arrived at Sarawak, and with the aid of Sir James, at the head of a body of Malays and Dyaks avenged the destruction of the settlement by killing 2000 Chinese.

The latest dates from Bushire are to the 12th March. They bring no intelligence of fresh operations in the Persian Gulf.

Exchange at Bombay 24. Money plentiful. The Bank had lowered its rate of interest.

In the import market there is little change. The Calcutta import market is rather dull; money improved. The total export of tea from China to Britain to the 30th June, estimated at twenty millions pounds. Persian accounts of the recent battle of Bushire are published, stating that the English advanced until meeting with the main body of the Persians, they set fire to their (British) camp equipment, and retreated towards Bushire, whence being reinforced, the battle began and lasted four hours, both parties retiring in consequence of the torrents of rain which fell the whole time, rendering the ground unfit for the cavalry. The Persians left some guns in the mud, but afterwards recovered them. The Persians estimate the British loss at 1000 and their own at 400.

Latest by Telegraph to Liverpool.—From the "Times." The news by the overland Mail shows how fully justified the Government and people of England have been in promptly supporting their officers in China. Certainly our troops, our frigates, and our gunboats have not been despatched an hour too soon; we are evidently engaged in a tremendous conflict, which it will require the utmost vigor, courage and decision to bring to a close. The diplomatic labors of Lord Elgin must be delayed: until the sterner task of the military and naval chiefs has been effectually completed, there is an end for a time of missions and negotiations.

The Monitor publishes a convention concluded between France and the Grand Duchy of Baden in Feb. last, relative to the strengthening of the banks of the Rhine.

RUSSIAN RAILWAYS.—The only notice of this scheme is contained in the following paragraph from the "Daily News" city article.

The shares in the Russian Railways remain nominally quoted half to three quarters premium, but there is scarcely a transaction going forward in them.

Cape of Good Hope news to Feb. 13th. Robbery and violence increase in British Kaffraria.

MARKETS.—Broadstuffs buoyant with advance in prices.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Nova Scotia Legislature was prorogued on the 1st inst., by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the following Speech:—

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:—

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:—

The change of Administration which occurred soon after the meeting of the Legislature, resulting from the principles of responsibility inherent in the existing constitution of the colony, necessarily occasioned an interruption of your deliberations, and unavoidably protracted the duration of this session.

In releasing you from further attendance upon legislative duties, which you have discharged with zeal and assiduity, I beg to assure you, that in the ensuing recess, my best efforts shall be directed to the accomplishment of those important objects which you have entrusted to Executive management and control.

It affords me great satisfaction to contemplate the probability of a final adjustment of the difficulties which exist between the Provincial Legislature and the General Mining Association.

The liberality with which you have increased the appropriation for the encouragement of common school education, affords gratifying evidence of your attention to that important element of public improvement.

You may rest assured, that in the interval between this and the next meeting of the Legislature, I shall superintend with care, conduct with economy, and prosecute with energy, the great public works in progress, in the success of which the pro-

perity and happiness of the Province are deeply involved.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:—

The funds which you have provided for the public service shall be faithfully applied to the objects to which you have directed their appropriation.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:—

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:—

I take leave of you with the conviction, that you will return to your homes to cultivate those social virtues which, by uniting all classes, can alone render a people prosperous and happy; and to cherish those sentiments of loyalty to our beloved Sovereign for which this fine Province has ever been distinguished.

New Brunswick & Canada Railway and Local Department.

Hon. Capt. J. J. ROBINSON, R.N., Commissioner. JULIUS THOMPSON, Esq., Manager. W. M. BUCK, Esq., Engineer. GEO. D. STREET, Esq., Solicitor.

Charlotte County Bank.

GEO. D. STREET, Esq., President. C. W. WARDLAW, Esq., Cashier. Wellington Hatch, Esq., Solicitor. Bills and Notes for discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they will lie over until next week.

Poor House Commissioners.

T. T. O'Neil, R. Stevenson, C. R. O. Hatheway.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, MAY 13, 1857.

The STANDARD OFFICE is removed to Mr. H. O'Neil's building fronting on Water Street; rooms adjoining the Telegraph Office.

CHARLOTTE ELECTION.

The Election for Charlotte County was closed on Monday last, and resulted adverse to the Conservative Candidates. Their defeat has been attributed to a variety of causes, which it is useless now to enumerate; suffice it to say, that the majority of votes were thrown in favor of those Gentlemen opposed to the present Administration, and, as admirers of Responsible Government, we submit to the will of the people—remembering, however, that it is subject to frequent mutation. Let us hope that our Representatives elect will carry out the wishes of the constituency in a straight-forward, honest manner, and develop and foster the resources of the Province. On Monday last the Sheriff, before declaring the successful Candidates, stated that his thanks were due to his Deputies, Poll Clerks, and officers, for the manner in which they had performed their duty during the Election, and expressed himself highly gratified at the orderly manner in which it had been generally conducted. He then announced:

ARTHUR H. GILLMOR, JOHN MCADAM, JAMES BROWN, and JAMES WALTON CHANDLER, as the persons chosen to serve in the General Assembly.

Mr. GILLMOR said he felt very grateful to the Electors for the confidence they had again reposed in him, by electing him at the head of the Poll. He did not feel inclined to exult at his position; for elevation had only the effect of humbling him. Although elected by what was termed the Liberal interest, he should be at the service of any one whether he had voted for him or not, and would endeavor to give even-handed justice to all, but of course would not forget his friends. He should make the St. Andrews & Quebec Rail Road the object of his particular attention, and do all that he possibly could to have that line completed. It had been asserted that the Liberals were opposed to this line, and that had been made the subject of a canvass against them throughout the County. He denied the assertion, and claimed to be as friendly to it as any one. He wished it to succeed, as it would give employment to the laboring class in this section of the County. He had no personal interest to serve in going to the House of Assembly, and concluded by again thanking the Electors for their support.

Mr. MCADAM felt quite overpowered by the complete success which he had obtained in the Election; was proud of it, and promised to serve the interests of his constituents to the best of his ability. He alluded to the canvass made against the party, on account of the Rail Road. He claimed the Fisher Government did all they could for the Road; alluded to the letter of Mr. Julius Thompson. The Liberals had been accused of being factious; had the red and blue shirts, which were at the lakes, been at the Polls, he would have had a larger vote. He had asked no one to vote for him. He had done, and would do, all he could to support this Rail Road, and had as much interest in it as any one. He concluded by again saying he would serve the constituency to the best of his ability.

Mr. BROWN had the honor of having been elected for the ninth time in succession, only on account of that influence which he had derived from the people. He was poor when he left the plow, and was poor yet. He had waited for the reply on the Nomination Day, but could not get it, and would now reply, that Mr. Street was under a mistake when he stated that if the present Government went out the interests of the Rail Road would suffer, and said, it was very unfair to make that a subject of canvass against him. He claimed to be al-

ways friendly to the line, and had had the care of some Bills which he had got passed. Went into details of the visit of Chandler, Hazen, and Partelow, who had reported that £26,000 was due the Company. Stated that, when the Liberals came into power, they investigated the accounts and found £2,000 more due than reported by Chandler, Hazen, and Partelow. It was no fault of the Fisher Government that the Rail Road had not been carried on, and they had done all they could to carry the transfer Bills through the House. They had determined a few days before the dissolution of '56, to send down Stives, the Commissioner of the Board of Works, to expend £750 to put the Road in repair so as to bring down the wood, &c. on the line. He claimed that the Liberals had given the Road £2,000 which the Conservatives had not, and would have expended £750 which the present Government did not. He had as much interest in his sons (fine strapping boys, to use his own phrase,) having hauled lumber to the line for the late John Wilson. Believed the Rail Road stood better now than ever. He had always considered this the best line to Canada, and with the European and North American line to connect us with the United States and Nova Scotia, he thought the Country would be tolerably supplied with Rail Roads. He had said, and do now say, that £300 was a good salary for any man who had not to run on election every year. He had nothing to do with this bribery and corruption; no election had ever cost him more than £30 until he was appointed Surveyor-General. His election at that time cost him £300. The Lepreux Bill £40, was presented to him, and his friends paid it. He had just enough to pay his bills when the House was dissolved in '56. £600 a year was too large a salary; and talked of having the salaries reduced. He had taken \$4 a day because the pay had been raised to that, and he did not object to taking it.

He should immediately set to work in a moderate way, to put things in a good state and have the roads repaired as soon possible. He was always an advocate of liberal principles, equal rights, and progressive self-government, and should oppose the present Government. He had to apologize to nothing he had said or done during the canvass and expressed himself grateful for being again favoured with the public confidence.

MR. CHANDLER commenced by saying that if the successful candidates who had just addressed them had expressed strong feelings of gratitude to the Electors for the continuance of their confidence in them, what must be his feelings for that support which had placed him with such a handsome vote even fourth on the poll?

Reference had been made to the St. Andrews & Quebec Rail Road. He had always been friendly to this road. Had subscribed and paid the calls on his Stock. Had been induced to remain here until this time in hope that the Rail Road would be constructed; although it would have been more to his interest to have gone to St. John, or some other large place long ago, and should the road at any time require any assistance he should be very ready to use all his influence to further its prospects.

He knew that the Tory party had kept the officers of the company waiting at Fredericton, so much so that he was annoyed at it himself. He had always been friendly to the Liberals, and was very thankful to them for their support. He felt that he was now more strongly than ever attached to that party. He should support the liberal party and their principles, responsible government in its purest integrity, and such measures as would advance the welfare of the country. He cordially thanked the people for the handsome support they had given him and should do all he could to serve their interests.

MR. STREET felt proud of the position he occupied although not elected as one of the representatives. He had placed himself at the disposal of the constituency and they had not renewed their confidence in him. He alluded to the remarks made by the other candidates with regard to the Rail Road. He had stated on the nomination day that it was for the interest of the road that the present government should remain in power. He had not alluded to the conduct of any particular member from this county, but complained of the opposition throwing suspicion on the validity of the debentures which would materially affect the sale of the stock of the company in the English market.

The liberal government were pledged to carry on a Rail Road scheme which would very materially injure the interest of this road. It was a fact that the acts for authorizing the transfer were not passed at the session of '55 in consequence of opposition by the Fisher Government, and it was only after the greatest difficulty and owing to the influence of Mr. Boyd that they were passed at the session of '56. He alluded to the letter of Mr. Julius Thompson, and stated that situated as he was, and believing that it was for the interests of the Rail Road that the present government should remain in power, it was perfectly natural and justifiable for him to act as he had done.

He thanked those of the electors who had voted for him and complimented them by saying that they had voted for him unasked and unbought.

He apologized for Mr. Thompson's absence, who was unwell, and tendered thanks to those of the electors who had supported him. He concluded his, on the whole, neat and effective speech, by stating he should now retire to his professional, which would be much more agreeable and profitable to him than his political life.

MR. BOYD said, the lumber Lords had oppressed him, because he dared to bring in a Bill for a lien upon logs. The wooden Lords had no idea of giving the poor men their rights. If McAdam had expressed himself favorably to that Bill, he would have stood where he did. Mr. Brown introduced and took charge of the Facility Bills for the St. Andrews & Quebec Rail Road, and after they had been some time under discussion, from some influence or other which was brought to bear, he formed an excuse to go home. I offered to detain the stage for him till the Bills passed; he however forsook the care of the Bills, and I was compelled, though very reluctantly, to take charge of them and carry them through. He then asked who of the Members for Charlotte would have supported the Fisher Rail Road scheme if he had not. McAdam said, he would. Boyd replied, "it was the first time he had heard of it. Then you would have supported the Fisher scheme, which excluded the St. A. & Q. Railroad, and left Charlotte, the mother of Railroads, without any." This was their liberality!—Mr. Boyd insisted upon the Government passing our three Rail Road Bills, and giving a promise to expend £750 to put the road in running order before he would vote for the Fisher scheme; Fisher then wanted him to support an amendment to a section of his scheme, which would have the effect of depriving the Company of £2,000 of stumpage, which he refused.

Mr. Boyd concluded his address by saying, he cordially thanked his supporters for their independent votes, and was confident the County would feel his loss more than he would feel the loss of his seat, and if, at any future time they required his services, they must call on him.

MR. WETMORE, owing to a pressure of business at Magaguadavic, was not present; we are requested to state by him, all who voted on his behalf, have his sincere thanks.

CHOICE PUBLICATIONS.—Messrs. A. Williams & Co., Washington St., Boston, have made extensive and complete arrangements for supplying public, private, and circulating Libraries, with select publications. They are also agents for the extensive publishing house of Harper Brothers, and are supplied with the earliest editions of all their publications, which they can sell at trade prices. See Advertisement.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The Transport Screw Steamer Lebanon arrived at this port on the morning of Monday last with detachments for the Artillery force in this Province and in Canada. On Tuesday morning two companies, being the detachment intended for this Garrison, were landed and marched into their new quarters. On the afternoon of the same day, two other companies previously stationed in Halifax, were embarked on board the same steamer to return to England via Canada. They were vociferously cheered by the citizens and themselves cheered in reply, as they marched along the streets. The Lebanon, sailed, on Wednesday, for Canada, to leave that portion of her living freight destined for that Province, and will return thence direct to England. [Halifax Recorder.]

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening, at three young men—two of them brothers named Thomas and Dennis McDonald, the third named Francis Martin—were returning in their boat from the fishing bank and bound to Ketch Harbour, they, owing it is supposed, to the darkness of the night, ran on to a reef between that harbor and Duncan's Cove. The boat was broken to pieces and the three men lost. Their bodies were afterwards found, but not until yesterday morning. Martin has left a wife and three children; the McDonalds were both single men. [Ib.]

LOSS OF A SHIPMASTER AND FIVE MEN.

A letter from Capt. Pendleton of ship Borodino, dated Chinchin Islands, March 9, states that Capt. Gushing of ship Columbia, of New York, and five of his men were drowned on the 5th of March, at some islets in the immediate vicinity. They went down for the purpose of killing seals. Captain Gushing belonged near Bath, Me. Several boats had gone from the Chinchin Islands to endeavor to discover the bodies of those drowned, but had returned unsuccessful. There is no doubt that time hangs heavily upon the ship's companies who are detained at the Chinchin Islands for months, waiting their turns to load. The cheerless islands afford nothing to amuse them, and it is not surprising that some should be enticed to pursue somewhat dangerous sports, rather than to rust in inactivity. [Boston Daily Advertiser.]

NEW YORK, May 4.—The Burdell murder trial commenced to-day before the Court of Oyer and Terminer. A large concourse was present. Mrs. Cunningham was present with her two daughters, all dressed in deep mourning, but looking very cheerful. Eckel was also present. The whole day has been spent chiefly in getting a jury. One hundred and fifty jurors were fined for non-appearance. Mrs. C.'s counsel waived the reading of the indictment, her counsel pleading not guilty, and demanding a trial of the indictment.

MURDER.—A railway Navy was on the evening of Tuesday last, murdered in the Shanty of Mrs. Gallagher, about six miles out of Windsor. He had been drinking in

this shanty, and returned to it to seek for £10 in cash which he had lost, or stolen from him, while there. The consequence was that a row took place between him and another man who boarded at Mrs. Gallagher's and the unfortunate navy was killed. Mrs. Gallagher and the man implicated in this affair, have been apprehended and lodged in Windsor goal. [Halifax Recorder.]

A NEW TRICK.—Scatchard, the fellow who is under examination in New York, charged with having made overtures to certain parties to forge a pardon to effect the release of Charles B. Huntington, the forger, is an experienced, skillful rogue. He says that he is an adept in telegraphing, and that while he lived in New Orleans, he took down one of the telegraph poles and put up one prepared by himself which was hollow and had an insulated wire running through it, which was brought in secret contact with the main wire and continued to his house. There he could read any of the messages sent to or from New Orleans, and make use of them as he pleased. To effect Huntington's release he would forge the name of the Governor to a pardon, and before it was presented take possession of the telegraph above and below Sing Sing, and by his peculiar machinery intercept the inquiries of the Warden to the Governor at Albany, or the District Attorney at New York as to the authenticity of the pardon, and send, in either case, the following reply:—

"The pardon has been granted, but you give him in charge of the officer, who has a bench warrant for his detention."

This warrant was to be presented at the prison, by a confederate, at the proper moment, and Huntington was to fly with him to New York, where a swift-sailing schooner was to await them, and instantly put to sea, and make for Havana or the Isle of Pines.

A week or two since we noticed in our paper, that Mr. Frank Willis, architect of the Cathedral at Fredericton, had been selected to fill the same office on the new parish Church at Montreal. We regret to learn by late Montreal papers that Mr. Willis died in that city on the 23d ult.—In his profession, on this continent, Mr. W. had no equal, and by his death, science and architecture have sustained an irreparable loss.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Hon. George Hayward, W. J. Bodell, James Boyd, John Jordan, and Henry W. Purdy, Esqrs., to be Appraisers under the Act 19 Victoria, cap. 17.

Sylvester Z. Earle, Junior, M. D., and Sherman Freeze, Esqrs., to be Coroners for King's County.

By His Excellency's Command, R. D. WILMOT.

Secretary's Office, May 5, 1857.

Commander Shortland, of the Columbia, (6) steam surveying vessel, returned from England in the last R. M. steamship, whither he had proceeded on leave some time since, and has again resumed the command of his ship. Columbia will continue to be employed in the survey of the coasts in this quarter. [Halifax Chron.]

Failure of Three Dry Goods Jobbing Houses.—Large Defalcations.—We regret to learn that three houses engaged in the Dry Goods Jobbing trade in this city were unable to meet their business engagements yesterday, and were obliged to suspend payment. They were Messrs. Whitney, Fenno & Co.; Messrs. Chapman, Lord & Hale; and Messrs. Shaw, Sampson & Bramhall. The amount of liabilities of several firms we do not hear. Hitherto, our merchants have nobly withstood the general depression in business and the pressure in the money market. We hope they will still be able to ride out the storm.

The failure of Messrs. Whitney, Fenno & Co. is attributable to large defalcations on the part of their chief clerk. The amount appropriated is extremely uncertain and must remain so until the books of the concern are thoroughly examined. It is, however, variously estimated from \$50,000 to \$100,000. Some of the particulars of this defalcation, as we learn them from various authentic sources, are as follows:

About two months ago, suspicions were aroused in the minds of the firm that their head clerk, Jonathan N. Hassard, had been appropriating the funds of the concern. The origin of this suspicion was in the fact that frequent remittances of money from customers of the firm were never received, denoting an unmistakable interception on the part of some one acquainted with the business of the concern. To the end of forgetting out the rogue, a trap was set at the Post-Office, into which Hassard was incontinently lured, made fast, and obliged to confess his guilt. We understand that he has confessed to having appropriated a large amount, and under a promise of release, disgorged a part of his ill-gotten gains, a considerable portion of which is said to be invested in very doubtful securities, and regarded to be of small value.

Hassard is about thirty years of age, and has been in the employment of the firm five years. The discovery of his dishonesty was a matter of extreme surprise to his employers. Under the arrangement above referred to he left this section of the country about three weeks ago. [Boston Journal.]

It is stated that the cause of the rejection of the Dallas-Clarendon treaty is this:—The treaty between England and the Honduras relative to the island of Ruatan, has not yet been ratified by Honduras. Unti-

SHERIFF'S SALES

to take place at the Court House.

Real Estate of E. Lynott July 11-
Do. of John McColl July 11-
Do. of John McColl Sept. 19-
Do. of John McColl Oct. 10-
Do. of John McColl Oct. 10-

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the 11th day of July next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Court House in Saint Andrews—

ALL the right, title and interest of EDWARD LYNOTT, of in and to the following piece or Lot of Land situated in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte situated and bounded thus, to wit:

Northerly by the River Maguadavie, Southerly by lands owned by one Anderson, and being the Easterly half of lot Numbered Fifty-four, in the Mascarene Grant, which said half lot is estimated to contain Fifty-three Acres and was conveyed by William H. Lockett to the said Edward Lynott.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Samuel Uley against said Edward Lynott, endorsed to levy £69 1 0, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office,
29th Decr., 1856.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on Saturday the 11th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews—

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever of Edward Lynott, to that certain LOT OF LAND, No. 53 in the Mascarene Grant, bounded on the North by the River Maguadavie, and containing 50 ACRES more or less, formerly owned by William Lockett.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Robert Ross against said Edward Lynott, endorsed to levy £13 12 10, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,
31st Dec. 1856.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction on Saturday the 19th day of SEPTEMBER next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House, in St. Andrews—

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever of John McColl & Edwin R. Russell, of in and to the following piece or Lot of Land, in the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, viz:

Being Lot No. 40, Upper Mills Brook, Pinkehegan, situated in the Parish aforesaid, formerly granted to John McColl, and containing 100 acres more or less.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Daniel Gillmor, Esq., against the said McColl & Russell, endorsed to levy £2423 11s 3d, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office, 10th March, 1857.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 10th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House, in St. Andrews:

All that certain Lot of Land situated at Milltown, in the Parish of St. Stephen, in said County, with the Dwelling House and buildings thereon, which said Lot was formerly conveyed by John Ross to John McGarrigle, excepting therefrom a portion thereof conveyed by the said John McGarrigle to John McColl in 1854.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an alias execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of Samuel Neill against the said John McColl.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,
25th March, 1857.

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General Post Office, Fredericksburg, Dec. 23, 1856

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Has just received a full stock of desirable
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Which are now offered at the lowest prices above
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Stuff and Dress Goods,
embracing a great variety of styles, entirely new
and never before offered in this market.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Colds, Coughs, and
Hoarseness.

Boston, Mass., 20th Dec. 1856.
Dr. J. C. Ayer: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever used for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the complicated symptoms of a Cold is your CHERRY PECTORAL. It has cured me and my family for the last year, and has done it so perfectly and so quickly, that I have no hesitations in recommending it to all who are afflicted with these complaints.

W. H. KENDRICK, M. D.
A. R. MORTLEY, Esq., of Uxbridge, N. Y., writes: "I have used your PECTORAL PASTILS in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 1st, 1857.
Dr. J. C. Ayer: I will cheerfully certify your PECTORAL is the best remedy for the Croup, Whooping Cough, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill and commend your medicine to our people.

AMOS LEE, Esq., of Uxbridge, N. Y., writes, 31 Jan. 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which continued me in doers six weeks, and which rendered me almost insensible to the ordinary remedies of the doctor. The first dose of your PECTORAL relieved the distress, and in a few days I was enabled to resume my usual avocations. Your medicine is the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your medicine, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma, or Phthisis, and Bronchitis.
Wm. W. WATKINS, Pa., Feb. 4, 1856.
Sirs: Your CHERRY PECTORAL is performing marvelous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years.

HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.
A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., Albany, Monroe Co., N. Y., writes, 1856: "I have used your CHERRY PECTORAL for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing colds in the chest, and the results are uniformly successful. The most extraordinary proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon the lungs."

Consumption.
Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some say human life can reach; but even to those the CHERRY PECTORAL affords relief and comfort.

ALBION, N. Y., March 5, 1856.
Dr. J. C. Ayer: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you that your CHERRY PECTORAL has done for my wife, and for my children, what no other medicine could do. She was afflicted with Cough, Whooping Cough, and Bronchitis, and was so weak and emaciated, that she could not get up from her bed. Your medicine cured her, and she is now as healthy as ever. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill, for the recovery from that day. The rest is not so strange as we used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls her well. Yours, with gratitude and respect,
ORLANDO SHELLEY, or SHELLEYVILLE.

Consumption, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cure of consumption is beyond the high merits of its virtues.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

The secret of Chemistry and Medicine have been traced their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative. It is known to man, and its effects are so rapid and so sure, that these Pills have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they will undoubtedly cure the system of all ailments, and that they will undoubtedly cure the system of all ailments, and that they will undoubtedly cure the system of all ailments.

Their purgative properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, and the circulation of the blood, and the system of all ailments, and that they will undoubtedly cure the system of all ailments.

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AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A
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