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KATE YALE'S MARRIAGE.

"If I ever marry," Kate Yale used to say, half in jest, half in earnest, "the happy man—or the unhappy one if you please, ha! ha!—shall be a person possessed of these three qualifications:

First, a fortune.
Second, good looks.
Third, common sense.

I mention the fortune first, because I think it the most useful and desirable qualification of the three. Although I could never think of marrying a fool, or a man whose ugliness I should be ashamed of, still I think to talk sense for the one, and shine for the other with plenty of money, would be preferable to living obscurely with a handsome intellectual man—to whom economy might be necessary."

I do not know how much of this sentiment came from Kate's heart. She undoubtedly indulged in lofty ideas of station and style—for her education in the duties and aims of life had been deficient, or rather erroneous: but that she was capable of deeper, better feelings, none ever doubted who had obtained even a partial glimpse of her true woman's nature.

And the time arrived when Kate was to take that all-important step which she had often spoken so lightly—when she was to demonstrate to her friends how much of her heart was in the words we have just quoted.

At the enchanting age of eighteen, she had many suitors, but as she never gave a serious thought to more than two, we will follow her example, and discarding all others, except those favored ones, consider their relative claims.

If this were any other than a true story, I should certainly use an artist's privilege, and aim to produce an effect by making a strong contrast between the two favored individuals.

"If I could have my own way, one should be a poor genius and something of a hero; the other a wealthy fool, and something of a knave."

But the truth is—

Our poor genius was not much of a genius nor very poor either. He was by profession a teacher of music, and he could live very comfortably by the exercise thereof—without the most distant hope however, of ever attaining to wealth. Moreover, Francis Minot possessed excellent qualities, which entitled him to be called by elderly people a "fine character," by his companions, a "noble, good fellow," and by the ladies generally, a "darling."

Kate could not help loving Mr. Frank, and he knew it. He was certain she preferred his society to that of Mr. Wellington whom alone he saw fit to honor with the appellation of rival.

This Mr. Wellington, (his companions called him "Duke,") was no idiot or hump-backed, as I would have wished him to be, in order to make a good story. On the contrary, he was a man of much sense, good looks and polished manners, and there was nothing of the knave about him, as far as I could ever ascertain.

Besides this, his income was sufficient to enable him to live superbly. Also, he was considered two or three degrees handsomer than Frank Minot.

Therefore, the only thing on which Frank had to depend was the power he possessed over Kate's sympathies and affections. "The Duke," altho' just the man for her in every sense—had never been able to draw them out, and the amiable, conceited Mr. Frank was not willing to believe that she would suffer more worldly consideration to control the aspirations of the heart.

However, one day, when he pressed her to declare his fate, she said to him, with a sigh:

"Oh, Frank, I am sorry we ever met!"

"Sorry?"

"Yes, for we must part now."

"Part?" repeated Frank, turning pale.

It was evident he had not expected this.

"Yes—yes," said Kate, casting down her head with another piteous sigh.

Frank sat by her side, he placed his arm around her waist without heeding her feeble resistance; he lowered his voice, and talked to her until she—proud Kate—wept bitterly.

"Katie," said he, then, with a burst of passion, "I know you love me; but you are proud, ambitious, selfish! Now, if you would have me leave you, say the word and I go."

"Go!" murmured Kate, "go."

"Where you departed?" whispered Frank.

"I have."

"Then, love, farewell."

He took her hand, gazed a moment, tenderly and sorrowfully, into her beautiful, tearful face, and then clasped her to his bosom. She permitted the embrace. She even gave way to the impulse, and twined her arms around his neck; but in a moment her reso-

lution came to her aid, and she pushed him from her with a sigh.

"Shall I go?" he articulated.

A feeble yes from her lips—and an instant later, she was lying on the sofa, sobbing and weeping alone.

To tear the tenacious root of love out of her heart had cost her more than she could have anticipated, and the certainty of a golden life of luxury proved but a poor consolation, it seemed, for the sacrifices she had made.

She lay long upon the sofa, I say, sobbing and weeping passionately. Gradually, her grief appeared to exhaust itself. Her tears ceased to flow, and at length her eyes and cheeks were dry. Her head was pillowed on her arm, and her face was half hidden in a flood of curls.

The struggle was over. The agony was past. She saw Mr. Wellington enter, and rose cheerfully to meet him. His manners pleased her—his station and fortune fascinated her more. He offered her his hand—she accepted it. A kiss sealed the engagement—but it was not such a kiss as Frank had given her, and she could scarce repress a sigh!

There was a magnificent wedding. Splendidly attired, dazzling the eye with her beauty thus adorned, with everything around swimming in the atmosphere of a fairy-land, Kate gave her heart to the man her ambition—(not her love)—had chosen.

But certainly ambition could not have made a better choice. Already she saw herself surrounded by a magnificent court, of which she was the acknowledged and admired queen. The favors of fortune were showered upon her, she floated luxuriously upon the smooth and glassy wave of a charmed life.

Nothing was wanting in the whole of her existence to adorn it, and make it bright with happiness. But she was not long in discovering that there was something wanting in her breast.

Her friends were numerous, her husband attentive and kind, and loving; but all the attention and affection could not fill her heart. She had once felt it cord and sympathy moved by a skilful touch—she had known the heavenly charm of the deep delicious harmony, and now they were silent—motionless, muffled, to speak, in silks and satins. These chords were still and soundless. Her heart was dead; none the less because killed by a golden shot, having known and felt the life of sympathy in it, unconquered by the life of luxury. In short, Kate, in time, became magnificently miserable, splendidly unhappy.

Then a change became apparent to her husband. He could not remain long blind to the fact that his love was not returned. He sought the company of those whose gayety might lead him to forget the sorrow and despair of his soul. This shallow joke, however, was unsatisfactory, and impelled by a powerful longing for love, he went astray to warm his heart by a strange fire.

Kate saw herself now in the midst of a gorgeous desolation; burning with a thirst unquenchable by golden streams that flowed around her—panting with a hunger which not all the food of flattery and admiration could appease.

She reproached her husband for deserting her, and he answered her with angry and desperate taunts of deception, and a total lack of love which smote her conscience heavily.

"You do not care for me," he said; "then why do you complain. But I bestow lessons where the affection you have met with coldness?"

"But it is wrong—sinful," Kate remonstrated.

"Yes, I know it, said her husband fiercely. 'It is the evil fruit of an evil seed. And who sowed that seed? Who gave me a hand without a heart? Who became a sharer of fortune, but gave me no share in her sympathy? Who devoted me to a fate of a loving, unloving husband? Nay, do not weep, and clasp your hands, and sigh and sob with such desperation, for I say nothing you do not deserve to hear.'

"Very well," said Kate. "I do not say your reproaches are undeserved. But granting I am the cold deceitful thing you call me, you know this state of things cannot continue."

"Yes, I know it."

"Well," Mr. Wellington's brow gathered darkly—his eyes flashed with determination; his lips curled with scorn.

"I have made up my mind," said he, "that we should not live together any longer. I am tired of being called the husband of the splendid Mrs. Wellington. I will move in my circle; you shall shine in yours. I will place no restraint on your actions, nor shall you on mine. We will be free."

"But the world!" shrieked poor Kate, trembling.

"The world will admire you the same."

and what more do you desire?" asked her husband bitterly. "This marriage of hands and not of heart is mockery. We have played the farce long enough. Few understand the true meaning of the terms husband and wife, but do you know what they mean?"

"Do you feel that the only true union is love and sympathy? Then enough of this mummery. Farewell. I go to consult friends about the terms of separation. Nay, do not tremble and cry, and cling to me now; I shall be liberal to you. As much of my fortune shall be yours as you desire."

He pushed her from him. She fell upon the sofa. From a heart torn with anguish she shrieked aloud:

"Frank! Frank! why did I send you from me? Why was I blind till sight brought me misery?"

She lay upon the sofa sobbing and weeping passionately. Gradually her grief appeared to exhaust itself; her breathing became calm; her eyes and cheeks dry; her head lay peacefully on her arm, over which swept her dishevelled tresses, until with a start she cried:

"Frank! oh Frank! come back!"

"Here I am," said a soft voice by her side.

She raised her head. She opened her astonished eyes. Frank was standing by her side.

"You have been asleep," he said smiling kindly.

"Asleep?"

"And dreaming, too, I should say; not pleasantly, either."

"Dreaming?" murmured Kate, "and is it all a dream?"

"I hope so," replied Frank, taking her hand.

"You could not mean to send me away from you so cruelly, I know. So I waited in your father's study, where I have been talking with him all of an hour. I came back to plead my cause with you once more and I found you here where I left you asleep."

"Oh! what a horrible dream!" murmured Kate, rubbing her eyes. It was so like a terrible reality that I shudder now to think of it! I thought that I was married!"

"And would that be so that be so terrible!" asked Kate. "I hope then, you did not dream you were married to me?"

"No, I thought I gave my hand without my heart!"

"Then, if you gave your hand, it would not be without your heart?"

"No, Frank," said Kate, and her bright eyes were beaming happily through her tears, and here it is!"

Soon there was a real marriage, not a splendid, but a happy one, followed by a life of love, of contentment, and that was the marriage of Frank Minot and Kate Yale.

Useful Medical Hints.

We find the following remarks (by the editor) in the *Cincinnati*, a scientific and agricultural journal, published at Cincinnati, Ohio:—

If a person swallows any poison whatever, or has fallen into convulsions from having overloaded the stomach, an instantaneous remedy is a tea-spoonful of common salt and as much ground mustard, stirred rapidly in a tea-cup of water, warm or cold, and swallowed instantly. It is scarcely down before it begins to come up, bringing with it the contents of the stomach; and lest there be any remnant of poison, however small, let the white of an egg or a tea-cupful of strong coffee be swallowed as soon as the stomach is quiet; because these nullify many violent poisons. In case of scalding or burning the body, immersing the part in cold water gives entire relief, as instantaneous as the lightning. Meanwhile, get some common dry flour, and apply it an inch or two thick on the injured part the moment it emerges from the water, and keep sprinkling on the flour through anything like pepper-box cover, so as to put it on evenly. Do nothing else; drink nothing but water, eat nothing until improvement commences, except some dry bread softened in very weak tea of some kind. Cures of frightful burnings have been performed in this way, as wonderful as they are painless. We once saved the life of an infant which had been inadvertently drugged with laudanum, and which was fast sinking into the sleep which has no waking, by giving it strong coffee, cleared with the white of an egg—a tea-spoonful every five minutes—until it ceased to seem drowsy.

MOOSE HUNTING.—Mr. Whitcomb of Maserdis a few days ago while hunting on big Machias stream, above Ashland, fell in with a herd of bull moose, six in number, and without running them, managed to creep upon one after another till he killed five out of the six. They all had horns. Considerable interest is now felt among scientific men to preserve specimens of these aboriginal animals before they become extinct as it is feared they may. A full skeleton was sent

last winter to Amherst College, Mass., and now we believe one is wanted at Philadelphia.—*Aroostook Pioneer*.

BENEFITS OF DRAINING.—In travelling over various portions of the Country, it is gratifying to observe the progress that is making in draining land. It is hardly ten years since, that not more than three or four farms in the United States had a drain tile on them, now we seldom visit a well managed farm of heavy soil, in any of the older states, that is not drained; and the manufacturers of tile in all the places where the business has been started are now unable to supply the demand for them.

In an article on draining, the Country Gentlemen, in speaking of some of its advantages, says:—

One beneficial result claimed for thorough drainage is that it lengthens the season of labour and vegetation—"an extension" which the crops and the farmer need as often as the customer of banks and brokers. The time required for the "settling soil," after the winter frosts pass from it, depends to a great extent upon its porous or its retentive character, is everywhere known and conceded.

The deep gravelly loam is seen to be soon free from water while the heavy clay requires a long time to become fit for cultivation. In one case the soil is fully drained, and in the other the water mostly passes off by the slow process of evaporation. Thorough drainage of the heavy soil renders both alike in this respect, and thus adds from ten to fifteen days to the time of preparation for seeding—giving the same increased time for the growth of the crops in which the land is devoted."

The following remarks, copied from the *Main Farmer*, we commend to the notice of the farmers:—

As the snow gives facilities for pleasant travelling, and the pressure of farm business is much less than in the growing and harvest season, the farmer can well afford to devote more of his time to the social duties of life. Let him cultivate these duties, and by prudent recreation and timely visits among relations and friends, renovate both his body and mind by the relaxations from severe labor and the cultivation of social friendship.

Farmers should associate with each other, they should meet together often, and by friendly conversation, improve themselves in the important topics of the day, and more especially in those pertaining to their own calling. As iron sharpeneth iron so does mind sharpen mind in friendly discussion, one with another. Hence one great value of farmers' clubs. These clubs, we are happy to say, are increasing among us, and wherever they are established and faithfully attended, there is always a perceptible improvement in the neighborhood. If it is not convenient for you to unite in these social meetings, it will be advantageous to spend the long evenings in perusing some of the many good books which are now so easily obtained. In this matter of reading, however, we would recommend some system of moderation. Consider what subject will be most congenial to your present time and condition, and buy or borrow some treatise which shall give you information in regard to them. In this way you will become more interested and be more likely to remember and profit by the information given.—*Main Farmer*.

MILK.—Every drop of milk brought into Paris is tested at the barriers by the lactometer to see if the "iron-tailed cow" has been guilty of diluting it. If so, the whole of it is remorselessly thrown into the gutter. The Paris milk is very pure in consequence. If a tradesman adulterates any article of food offered for sale, he is first fined, and then made publicly to confess his fault by means of a large placard in his window, setting forth the exact nature of the trick he has played upon his customers.

BEAUTY OF MIND.—It is something wonderful to think in how many ways beauty of mind manifests itself; what a number of things it prevents us from uttering and doing; what miraculous promptitude belongs to it in considering what we should say and what we should not say; what words we may pronounce plainly, and what turns of expression another thought may require, in order to be presentable with grace. "He who writes for a woman," said a French author, "ought to dip his pen in the rainbow, and use for sand the dust of a butterfly's wing."

In order to enjoy one of these intervals, though it were only with good fellows, you ought to have a capacity for appreciating that light touch, that transparency of tone, that some delicate refinement which characterizes the interchange of thoughts where the fair and natural ones are heard conversing. You should be able to feel, in short, that there is a sweet graceful way of doing everything, as a manner that softens and degrades all; that there are persons who can say and

perform before you almost everything without offence; while there are others, on the contrary, whose purity—one must ask pardon for speaking truth here—is indelicate, and whose cleanliness is disgusting.—*Digby's Evening on the Thames*.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

PORTLAND, Dec. 31.—North American arrived at 11 A. M.

Dowager, Queen of Sweden, widow of Bernadotti, is dead.

Parliament will meet on 5th Jan.

Passport system between France and England, to be abolished after January.

Marquis Dalhousie, dead.

The 3 English prisoners and 3 French Officers massacred by Chinese.

Negotiations for evacuation of Gaeta having failed bombardment recommenced on 19th.

Directors of Atlantic Cable will keep concern aloft at their own expense, hopeful of success.

Funds declined 4th. Grand Trunk decline 1 per cent. Turkish loan failure.

Fifth Bengal Europeans disbanded. Consols 93½. Cotton advanced 4th. Flour—Wheat advanced.

The London correspondent of *The New Orleans Delta* says there has been an attempt since the return of the Duke of Newcastle to reconcile him to his daughter, who did marry Lord E. Vane, the son of the Marchioness of Londonderry, who makes £100,000 a year out of costs, and therefore can back her boy. But it did not suit the haughty Duke, as the antecedents of the young gent were too well known, and, in fact he proved the prophetic views of her father to be true, which was nearly terminating the honeymoon by a separation. The Duke cut his daughter dead, and passed her by in the street without the slightest signs of recognition—It was a match in spite of his teeth and exorable the Duke continues still. His trip to America has not effaced the memory of the wrong done to him by his child.

MASONIC.—At the Meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, under English jurisdiction, held in the Masonic Hall, in this city, on Thursday last, the following officers for the year 1861 were installed:—

R. W. Alex. Balloch, Prov. Grand Master.

A. K. S. Wetmore, D. P. G. M.

B. B. Stevens, S. G. W.

W. F. Bunting, J. G. W.

W. W. Rev. N. Bliss, G. Chaplain.

R. T. Clinch, G. Treas.

Edw. B. Peters, Secy.

W. James Rosborough, S. G. D.

Edwin S. Wetmore, G. D.

T. A. D. Foster, G. D. C.

R. W. Crookshank, Jr., G. S. B.

E. J. Everett, G. Pur.

J. Boyer, G. T.

J. McAllister, R. Whiteside,

A. Hartt, W. S. Bueton, G. Stewards.

L. P. Crear, S. S. Littlehale,

—St. John Courier.

THE TELEGRAPH IN THE OPERA.

"In the new French opera-house about to be erected," says the *Constitutionnel*, "the electric telegraph will, it is said, play a very prominent part. An instantaneous line of communication is to be established between the cabinet of the minister of state and that of the director of the theatre; a wire will also run from the box-office to the principal hotels, so that strangers will be able to engage places immediately on their arrival in Paris; and by the aid of the same electric power the prompter will be enabled to give notice to the actors and actresses in their rooms when the curtain is about to rise."

We seldom regret having been too mild, too cautious, or too humble; but we often repent having been too violent, too precipitate, or too proud.

Do all the good you can in the world and make as little noise about it as possible.

A Bachelor's face is often the worse for wear—a married one's for wear and tear.

Many a poor woman thinks she can do nothing without a husband, and when she gets one, finds she can do nothing with him.

"One word more, and I have done."—How we dread to hear this sentence from the lips of a speaker. It is always a sure indication that he is bracing up for a fresh start.

A man excused himself for marrying by saying that his friends said he drank too much for a single man.

To be deprived of the person we love is happiness in comparison of living with one we hate.

Arrival of the "Australasian"

ROSEBURY, Jan. 4th, 1861.
The steamship "Australasian" arrived at New York yesterday from Queenstown on the 23rd.
Peace with China confirmed. France to receive eighty million francs indemnity.
Several snow storms in England. A military explosion took place at Hutton, killing 20 miners.
Gates still held out.
Consols 92 1/2. Breadstuffs firm, with slight advance. Provisions quiet, unchanged.

UNITED STATES.

A special despatch to the New York Commercial Advertiser dated Washington, Jan. 3, 1861.

A report has been received that the militia of South Carolina have seized the United States arms and ammunition in the arsenal at Charleston.

Your readers will remember that the President, through the Secretary of War, conferred the custody of the arsenal and contents to a uniformed company of South Carolina militia, on the assurance that it should be amply protected.

As was feared when the arrangement was made, the arsenal was thus practically handed over to the insurgents, who violating their faith, have it in their hands.

There is also a report here, which is however very incredible, that the Convention by formal vote, have determined to bombard Fort Sumter. If the report be true, there can be little doubt that Major Anderson, in self-defense, will turn his guns upon the city of Charleston.

The South Carolina Commissioners continue to declare that they will immediately leave Washington if their demands are not complied with. They have been told that their demands will not be complied with, but they still remain at the federal capital.

WATCHING THE CHURCH.—We understand that there was a watch meeting in the Cathedral at Fredericksburg on the night of the 31st ult.; watching the old year out and the new year in.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—The Republican announces the receipt of a letter dated Chicago, 13th, addressed to the Commandant of the United States Arsenal at St. Louis, which gives details of the proceedings of a Republican meeting for purpose of aiding the Kansas sufferers. It then gives an account of a secret meeting of ten persons, during which a committee of three was called on to report what assistance had been sent to Capt. Montgomery, and what had been done at St. Louis. The plan developed was to take possession of the arsenal at St. Louis, and Jefferson Barracks, and remove all the property to Kansas. The committee reported that \$50,000 worth of arms had been sent to Capt. Montgomery, and that \$10,000 had been deposited for him with the committee at St. Louis.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

A late despatch from Washington says:—
"It is asserted here by moderate Southerners that the large planters even in South Carolina are becoming alarmed at the rapidity with which they have been plunged into rebellion and would, if possible, retract their steps. Demagogues have, however, obtained complete control of the ear of the masses of the people of that State. It is thought that they will precipitate a collision in order to prevent a settlement of the troubles."

"President Buchanan still hesitates as to his course in regard to South Carolina, but the majority of his Cabinet will listen to no suggestion looking to the encouragement of the traitors. Though all projects for a settlement have hitherto failed, it is thought that a plan may be assented to by the Republicans at a later day in the session. Senator Steward, it is rumored, may have a proposition to make, while others look with favor to the consultation of the Border States."

The Governor of South Carolina has received from the volunteer companies of adjoining cotton States proffers of services to the extent of several thousand men.

The rumors of collisions, attacks upon Fort Sumter by the secessionists, &c., &c., are unfounded, but a collision may take place at any moment.

The people of the other States are beginning to feel the probability of the falling of the hands of arms men from the South. There is some possibility of a call on the States to take measures to secure the city against contingency."

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Steamer Kearsarge from Havana 22nd and Nassau 24th, arrived here yesterday. She brought no papers.

The Kearsarge brings the intelligence that the ship America, Capt. Brown, was wrecked on Key Lobsen on the 8th inst., with 500 persons on board. The ship, lying on her side, was seen and landed the crew on the 10th. When Capt. Brown, who was on board, was rescued, he reported that the ship was wrecked on a reef, and that the crew were all saved.

A Spanish ship was captured at Nouvitas which took all the crew and back. A Spanish ship was captured at Nouvitas which took all the crew and back. A Spanish ship was captured at Nouvitas which took all the crew and back.

A light house schooner with troops was sent to the wreck after the ship had been removed.

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER.—The manufacturing business in the United States, is in a state of depression. Many of the manufacturing establishments in the Middle States and in Connecticut, are shut up, and the few that are open, are working at a loss.

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orders for ordnance, rifles, &c. The bargains are all for cash on delivery at the manufactory. The nation seems to have reversed the Scripture declaration, and are converting their ploughshares into cannon, and their pruning hooks into muskets and rifles.

We copy the following extracts from the "Leader" in the Boston Journal of the 29th ult., upon the question which is now the all-engrossing topic with our Republican neighbors:—

After Secession.
In anomalous times like the present, we may be justified in considering some of the results of the great contingency on which the nation is made to turn. Mr. Webster declared he would not look beyond the rail, which separated the country from disunion. But now there are prominent men—there are whole States, who are bold—that say this veil must be torn away within a month, or a few months, at most. We may well, therefore, be casting our thoughts beyond the undisturbed state of the Union, and considering the results of the great contingency on which the nation is made to turn.

Let us, then, for the consideration of a particular point, suppose that not only South Carolina, but the five leading cotton States including South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, should secede from the Union; in what condition would the nation be left? Would the latter stand firm, or would the different sections become disintegrated—the border States flying off, then the Pacific States setting up for themselves, then the Western States seceding from the Middle and New England States, or even the two latter sections withdrawing from each other?

To begin with dividing the question, we think it may be safely assumed that unless the border States should go off with the Gulf States at first, they would not go at all. They would see their Southern neighbors advantaged in no particular, while burdened with immense expense of keeping up a separate government, which would eat out their substance, and cripple them in the race of competition. The cotton of North Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, would yield a great per centage of profit, or the tax-laden cotton of the new confederacy; and so of other products. As to the position of slavery, inasmuch as nine-tenths of all existing difficulty has been created by the Gulf States, if they should be cut off, the institution in the remaining States would drop out of general politics into all the security which the local laws could give it. Besides, in virtue of the loyalty of the slave States in standing by the Union, every guard consistent with our institution would be bailed to them. So well has this matter been considered by the leading secessionists, that they disclaim any desire to have the company of the border slave States in going out of the Union.

But how will the Pacific States remain affected? Senator Latham has already told us. They will cling to the North and West he says, until the last chance of a connecting railroad shall be extinguished. Such a result is perfectly obvious from the nature of things. What can California and Oregon do as a separate government situated as they are, at the long end of every lever which can operate upon "the rest of mankind." Their very mail privileges are now drawing out of the United States Treasury \$305,000 per annum, over and above the receipts. Is any cotton confederacy going to supply this? It will neither have the commercial interest nor the funds to do it.

FROM WASHINGTON.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser telegraphs that notwithstanding the implication of the Secretary of War in the disgraceful business with Messrs. Major & Wadsworth, the President, it is said in high quarters, has requested that official not to resign his seat in the Cabinet, as that would be the finishing stroke to the present miserable complication of the Administration. It is also said that the Secretary of War has consented to continue his official relation to the government notwithstanding the present disgrace.

FROM PAPERS BY THE NORTH AMERICAN.
The "Very-Honest" The following is the latest via London error.
The Russian Government had received news of the English and French prisoners, Decembar, Anderson, and Rowley, and three French officers, were massacred by the Chinese.

The negotiations for the evacuation of Georgia having failed, its bombardment would recommence on the 19th inst.
The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph had resolved at their own expense to keep the concern afloat, an hopes of operations being renewed in future.

Caucasian papers say that the disbandment of the 5th Bengal European Regiment was followed by the immediate military execution of a prisoner. He was marched around the square in the rear of his coffin, and shot dead at the first volley. He acknowledged the justice of the sentence, and to his death with manly resignation. Scarcely has this terrible scene been enacted, when the 22nd regiment of foot moved up in front of the British European Regiment. The artillery was fired in grape shot attack. The British almost were then surrounded to secure the passage of the river. The British almost were then surrounded to secure the passage of the river.

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they quite clear of the piles than two companies of the 7th and 3d Regiments firing rapidly to the spot, intervened, between the 5th Regiment and their arms, so as to prevent the possibility of any rush to recover them. When this was accomplished the Brigadier read an order pronouncing the doom of the regiment. It was struck from the army list; all its commissioned officers were reduced to the ranks, and the men were drafted into the five remaining regiments of the Bengal army. Men with medals on their breasts, who had fought England's battle all the world over, many of the old soldiers, who had been drafted from the old Bengal and from the Royal regiments, appeared to be utterly heartbroken, and sobbed aloud.

Marquis Dalhousie is dead, and having no male issue, the Scotch earldom and the estate of Dalhousie fall to his cousin, Lord Panmure.

A MANHOLEY SHIPWRECK.—A vessel arrived at Salem reports that to N. N. E. of Bermuda, saw a steamer on fire; bore down to her—heard cries of the people on board, but could not get near enough to save them; kept in the neighborhood for two days, but did not succeed in falling in with any of the crew or passengers. Passed boxes of remains of oranges and pineapples, apparently from the vessel was built of iron.—*Reading Room State.*

THE STANDARD.
ST. ANDREWS, JAN. 9, 1861.

THE PERMITS.—The first annual meeting of the Charlotte County Agricultural Society, was held in the Town Hall, yesterday, 8th inst. Owing to the snow storm of Monday the roads were almost impassable, still there were several farmers present. The President, having called the meeting to order, a vote was passed appointing a Committee to audit the accounts, which they found upon examination to be correct. The Secretary then read the Annual Report, which was adopted, and ordered to be published. A resolution changing the time of holding the Annual meeting from January to the second Tuesday in November was unanimously passed, also giving the Committee discretionary power of appointing the place of meeting within the Parish. A Committee was appointed to obtain grain seed; and several other matters disposed of.

A vote of thanks was passed to the officers of the past year, for their zeal and services. The officers for the present year were then declared to be, and the following persons declared duly elected:—

R. Stevenson, President.
R. D. James and Jas. Russell, Jr., Vice Presidents.
A. T. Paul, Secretary. F. W. Bradford, Treasurer.

Committee.—Messrs. H. Fajoon, Jesse Bartlett, Stephen McCurdy, Jas. Dinmore, John Curry, H. Hitchings, J. H. Whitlock, H. O'Neil, Jas. McFarlane, Jr.

At 6 o'clock, a number of the members and guests, partook of a substantial dinner at Bradford's Hotel, to which they did ample justice. Several loyal and patriotic toasts were drunk, sentiments given, and songs sung. Appropriate speeches were delivered and the company separated a little after 9, much pleased with the evening's entertainment.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—In accordance with the call upon all Protestant Churches throughout the world to unite in special prayer, for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, for the conversion of the world to the faith of Christ, the Presbyterian and Methodist congregations met on Sunday evening last for that purpose, and prayer meetings are to be held every evening this week and on Sunday evening next. In St. John, we observe there are union prayer meetings held each day at 3 o'clock in addition to the evening services.

We notice that several of our contemporaries are urging upon the constituencies, the propriety of selecting fit and proper men to represent them in Provincial Parliament. There is nothing like "taking time by the forelock"; and it is high time the freeholders were looking around for law makers.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Thomas Richardson, had his leg broken last week, by slipping off the locomotive on the Railway.

We have received the first number of a new paper called the "Times" published in St. John, by Messrs. Longhead and McGready. We wish them success.

The Stockholders of the Steamer Admiration recently held a meeting at Portport, and voted to sell the steamer, if opportunity offered at \$20,000 cash, or \$35,000 half cash.

The Steamer Admiration is a fine vessel, and was much respected for his bravery and kindness of disposition. He was an industrious and honest man.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.
ARRIVED.
Jan. 4.—Schr. Esther, Jas. Clark, Boston, Flour, Pork, &c.
5th.—Schr. Mary Ann, Maloney, Boston, Apples, Pork, &c.

DEPARTED.
On the 27th ult., at the residence of the Bride's father, by the Rev. John Ross, Mr. Wm. P. Craig of Chamcook, to Miss Catherine A. oldest daughter of Mr. Benjamin Johnson, of Mountain Farm, Bay Side.

DEATH.
At Bonabec, St. Patrick, on the 5th Dec. in the 74th year of his age, Mr. Andrew Taggart, deeply regretted by his family, and a large circle of friends. Mr. Taggart was a native of the County Antrim, Ireland, and emigrated to this Country upwards of forty years ago; and was much respected for his bravery and kindness of disposition. He was an industrious and honest man.

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Steamer is delivered to them at Portland.—The Admiral is laid up in "winter quarters" at East Boston, and unless she is taken there, it is not probable she will be sold.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—There are many who seem to know nothing respecting the origin of the National Debt of Great Britain, and others who imagine that it is increasing annually, and will eventually become so enormous as to make the nation bankrupt. For the information of these persons, we give the following condensed account of this "bond of union," as we may term it: The Debt took its rise in the reign of Charles II, about the year 1672, when £550,000 was borrowed of the bankers and other capitalists of London, on pledge of the taxes, but the government not keeping its promise of repayment from the taxes, many of those who advanced the money were ruined. The revolution of 1688, and the establishment of William and Mary on the throne, added about £2,000,000 more to the sum. In 1721 the war with France and Spain were found to have run up the debt to £64,000,000. In 1741, the war with France and Spain, and the American revolution, had increased the debt to £249,000,000. And in 1815, at the close of the long war against France, it reached the highest figure at which it has ever stood, namely, £860,000,000. From this time up to the commencement of the Crimean war it was reduced about £100,000,000; but the Crimean war added £45,000,000 more, bringing it up to £905,000,000. The rate of interest on the debt has been much reduced. At the beginning of the last century it was 8 per cent; now it is reduced to 3 1/2 per cent. Such has been the increase in wealth in England, that it is computed the debt is not now so burdensome to the nation as it was a hundred years ago, when it was not one tenth part of its present magnitude.

TEA MEETING.—The Mechanics Watchmen Club intend giving a public Tea Meeting in the Town Hall, on the evening of the 17th inst.

The sentence of death for the crime of murder, passed upon Munford, by His Honor Judge Ritchie in December last, and whose execution was to have taken place to-day, has been commuted to imprisonment for life with hard labour.—*New Brunswick.*

An Institution for the benefit of the Deaf and Dumb has for some years been in successful operation at Halifax, Nova Scotia. It is partly sustained by legislative aid. The necessity of establishing a similar institution in New Brunswick, has been urged, and the necessity of it felt especially by those who are so unfortunate as to have friends or relatives requiring to avail themselves of the benefits, that cannot be conferred upon them in any other way. Wm. Young, Esq. of Oak Bay has a son afflicted in this way, who has recently returned from Halifax. He is now able to write a very good hand and made very satisfactory progress otherwise during his stay at the institution in Halifax. There are doubtless many situated as Mr. Young, who cannot afford the expense of sending their children abroad for instruction, but could participate in the benefits of such an institution at or nearer home, if opportunity offered.—*Halifax.*

We learn from the Presbyterian that the Rev. Mr. Starely had a New Year's devotion of \$80.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On New Year's Day a boy named Finamore fell dead in Mr. C. T. Dixon's house. The lad came into the house and complained of being cold, when some person gave him a small quantity of brandy, and as soon as he drank it he said he did not feel well, and fell down and immediately expired. It is supposed that he was perfectly chilled by the cold, not being sufficiently clad to protect his body from the inclemency of the weather.—*Globe.*

WILD CHERRY HALL.—The memory of Dr. Wistar is embalmed in the hearts of thousands, whom his Balsam of Wild Cherry has cured of coughs, colds, consumption, or some other form of Pulmonary disease.

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7th.—Schr. Village Belle, Harvey, New York, Flour, &c., J. Caldwell.
7th.—Schr. Pilot, McMaster, Goods, J. W. Street, & Son.
8th.—Schr. Bob, Waycott, St. John, Gun cargo.

New Brunswick & Canada Railway
(Limited)
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Freight on all Goods when payable at the St. Andrews Station, must positively be paid at this Company's Freight Office, otherwise the Goods will be detained.

HENRY OSBURN, Manager.
St. Andrews, Jan. 9, 1861.

Educational.
THE Quarterly Meeting of Charlotte Teacher's Institute, will take place in Mrs. Thompson's School room, at St. Stephen, on Friday the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Household Teachers are respectfully solicited to attend.

(Per Order)
TO LET.
AND possession given immediately, that commodious Dwelling House and Store in Water Street, adjoining J. Ingram's. The Store will be rented separately if required. Apply to ALICE K. MCSTAY.

Colonial Empire.
A TIME OF OPPORTUNITY.
The consequence of our building being unprepared, and we are reluctantly obliged to postpone the issue of our first No. 10.

BOND 11. the 21st day of January, when the first WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY will commence.
The issue of the WEEKLY is postponed till 1st May next.

COLONIAL EMPIRE OFFICE.
Corner Princess and Canterbury-sts.
Jan. 3-11 (Next door to Post Office.)

AN ACT
To authorize the Justice of the Peace of the County of Charlotte, to levy an assessment in aid of the Debt due by the Town of Saint Andrews.

Be it enacted, by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly:
That the Justice of the Peace for County of Charlotte, at any General Session of the Peace hereafter to be held, be and they be hereby authorized and empowered to make such rate and assessment of any sum not exceeding Five Pounds, on the ratepayers of the said Town, as they in their discretion may think necessary for the purpose of paying off the Debt of the said Town, the same to be assessed, levied, collected and paid agreeably to any Act now or hereafter to be in force, for the assessing, collecting and levying of County Rates.

AN ACT
To incorporate sundry persons by the name of the St. Andrews Water Company.

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, as follows:
That Benjamin F. Milliken, John Aymer, William Whitlock, Benjamin K. Stevenson, James W. Chandler, and their associates, successors and assigns, be and they are hereby constituted and declared to be a body corporate by the name of "The St. Andrews Water Company."

And shall have all the powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants of the said Town of St. Andrews with Water, and for carrying on and managing the necessary works therewith connected.

Wine, Brandy, &c., JUST RECEIVED.
2 Cases Jamaica Rum.
2 Cases Brandy.
2 Cases Champagne.
2 Cases Pale & Dark Brandy.
2 Cases Pale & Dark Brandy.
2 Cases Pale & Dark Brandy.
2 Cases Pale & Dark Brandy.
2 Cases Pale & Dark Brandy.

Best London Brown Stout Port and Pale Ale, in pint and quart bottles, all of the best brands. Preserved Salmon in one and two lb. cans. All the above with a variety of other articles will be sold at lowest Market Rates.

ST. ANDREW & RAINSFORD.
St. Andrews, Jan. 1st, 1861.

Notice.
THE Annual Meeting of the Charlotte County Agricultural Society, will be held at the Town Hall, in St. Andrews, on Tuesday the eighth day of January next at 11 A.M. for the Election of officers and the transaction of such other business as may be submitted for consideration, a full and respectable attendance is requested.

By order,
ALEX. T. PAUL, Secy.
St. Andrews, 26th, Dec. 1860.

Christmas Fruit.
Apples, Raisins, Currants, SPICES, A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF CONFECTIONERY.

MAGAZINES & PAPERS.
Blackwood, Harpers. All the Year Round, Cornhill, Edinburg, Once a Week, Peterson, Godley, New York Ledger, Memory, Leslie's Illustrated, Harpers Weekly, Scientific American.

DINE NOVELS.—Scotts, Dickens, Cook, Dicks, Making, Letter writing, Receipts, Provincial Writing paper, Slates, Pencils, &c.

Almanacs for 1861—Cassell's Illustrated, Old Farmer's, Christian, and Penny Follies.

JOHN INGRAM.

Public Auction.
TO be sold at CANTERBURY ST. the 20th January, 12 o'clock. House adapted for a Store and Office, and in the most central village.

Persons who want to purchase will lose no time in applying. Dec. 18. SLASON & RAINSFORD.

W. WHITLOCK.
HAS just received "Gipsy" from Admiral, and "Gipsy" from 300 Bls. extra State, and family Bls. 200 Half Bls. do. 100 Bls. Corn and Meal. 4 boxes prime Cheese, 1 lb. each. 10 Bls. heavy Mess Pork—Lard. 6 cases boots, shoes, and Rubbers. 12 coil small size manilla rope, C. Pepper, boxes, Salsaparilla, Olive Oil, Cotton Bales,

