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## A TALE OF WESTERN LIFE.

When Kentucky was an infant State and before the foot of civilization had trodden her giant forests, there lived upon a branch of the Green River, an old hunter by the name of Slater. His hut was upon the Southern bank of the stream, and save a small patch of some dozen acres that have been cleared by his own axe, he was shut up by dense forests. Slater had children at home with him—two sons, Philip and Daniel—the former fourteen and the latter twelve years of age. His elder children had gone South. His wife was with him, but she had been for several years an almost helpless cripple from the effects of severe rheumatism.

It was early in the spring, and the old hunter had just returned from Columbia, where he had been to carry the produce of his winter's labor, which consisted mostly of furs. He had received quite a sum of money and had brought it home with him. The old man had for several years been accumulating money, for civilization was rapidly approaching him, and he meant that his children should start in life with the world.

One evening just as the family were sitting down to the usual supper, they were attracted by a sudden howling of the dogs, and as Slater went to the door, he saw what was the matter. He saw three men approaching.

He quickly opened the door, and the strangers approached the door. They asked for something to eat and also for lodgings for the night. Slater was not a man to refuse a request of that kind, and he asked the strangers in. They set their rifles against the door, unloading their packs, and room was made for them at the supper table. They represented themselves as travelers bound further West, intending to cross the Mississippi in search of a settlement.

The few comers were far from being agreeable or prepossessing in their looks, but Slater took no notice of the circumstance, for he was not one to doubt any man. The boys, however, did not like their appearance at all, and quick glances which they gave each other told their feelings. The hunter's wife was not at the table, but she sat in her great easy chair by the fire.

Slater entered into conversation with the guests, but they were not very free, and after a little while the talk turned to occasional questions. Philip, the elder of the two, noticed that the men cast uneasy glances about the room and he watched them narrowly. His fear had become excited, and he could not rest. He knew that his father had a large sum of money in the house, and his first thought was these men were there for the purpose of robbery.

After supper was over the boys quickly cleared off the table, and then went out of doors. It had become dark, or rather the night had fairly set in, for there was a moon two-thirds full, shining down upon the forest.

Daniel, said Philip, in a low whisper, at the same time casting a look over his shoulder, what do you think of these men?

"I don't know," said Philip, "but they are bad ones, returned the younger boy.

"I believe they mean to steal father's money. Didn't you notice how they looked around?"

"Yes."

"So did I. If we should tell father what we think, he would only laugh at us, and tell us we were perfect scarecrows."

"But we can watch 'em."

"Yes, we will watch 'em but do not let them know it."

The boys then held some further consultation, and then going to the dog house, they set the small dog back, so that the hounds might spring forth if they were wanted. If they had desired to speak to their father about their suspicions, they had no chance, for the strangers sat close by him all the evening.

At length, however, the old man signified his intention of retiring, and arose to go out of doors to see the state of affairs without. The three followed him, but they did not take their weapons. The old lady was asleep in her chair.

Now, whispered Philip, let's take two of father's rifles up to our bed—we may want them. We are as good as men with the rifle.

Daniel sprang to obey, and quickly as possible the boys slipped two rifles from the pockets behind the great stove chimney and then hastened back and emptied the priming from the stranger's rifles; and when their father and the strangers returned, they had regained their seats.

The hunter's cabin was divided into two apartments on the ground floor, one of them in the end of the building, being the old man's sleeping room, and the other in which the present company sat. Overhead there was a sort of scaffolding reaching only halfway over the roof below it, and in the

opposite end of the building from the little sleeping apartment of the hunter. A rough ladder led to the scaffold, and on it close up to the boys' beds. There was no partition at the edge of the scaffolding, but it was all open to the room below.

Spare bedding was spread upon the floor of the kitchen for the three travelers, and every thing had been arranged for their comfort: the boys went up to their bed, and the old man retired to his little room.

The boys thought not of sleep, or if they did it was only to avoid it. Half an hour had passed away, and then they could hear their father snore.

Then they heard a movement from those below. Philip crawled silently to where he could peep down through and saw one of the men open his pack, from which he took several pieces of raw meat, by the rays of the moon, and moving towards the window, he shoved the sack back and threw the pieces of flesh to the dogs. Then he went back to his bed and laid down.

At first the boy thought this might be thrown to the dogs to distract their attention; but when the man laid down, the idea flashed through Philip's mind of poisoning him. He whispered his thoughts to his brother. The first impulse of little Daniel, as he heard that his poor dogs were to be poisoned, was to cry out, but a sudden pressure from the hand of his brother kept him silent.

At the end of the boys' bed was a dark window, a small square door, and as it was directly over the dog's house, Philip resolved to go down and save the dogs. The undertaking was a dangerous one; for the least noise would arouse the villains, and the consequences might be fatal. But Philip Slater found himself strong in heart, and he determined upon the trial. His father's life might be in his hands! This thought was a tower of strength in itself.

Philip opened the window without moving from his bed, and it swung on its hinges without noise. Then he threw off the sheet and tied the corner of it to the staple by which the window was hooked. The sheet was then lowered on the outside, and carefully the brave boy let himself out upon it. He enjoined his brother not to move, and then slid noiselessly down. The hounds had just found the meat, but they drew back at their young master's back, and Philip gathered the flesh all up. He easily quieted the faithful brutes, and then quickly tied the mat in the sheet. There was a light ladder standing near the dog house, and setting this way against the building, Philip made his way back to his little loft, and when once safely there, he pulled the sheet in after him.

The strangers had not been aroused, and with a beating heart the boy thanked God. He had performed an act, simple as it may appear, at which many a stout heart would have quailed. The dogs growled as they went into their kennel, and if the strangers heard them, they thought the poor animals were growling over the feast they had found.

At length the hounds ceased their noise, and all was quiet. An hour passed away, and so did another. It must have been nearly midnight when the men moved again, and the lad Philip saw the rays of a candle flash up through the cracks of the floor on which stood his bed. He would have moved to the crack where he could peep down, but at that moment he heard a man upon the ladder.

He uttered a quick whisper to his brother, and they lay perfectly still. The fellow seemed perfectly satisfied that they were asleep, for he soon returned to the ground floor, and then Philip crept to the crack. He saw the men take knives, and he heard them whispering:

"We will kill the old man and woman, said one of them, and then we'll hunt the money. If those little brats up there (pointing to the scaffold) wake up we can take care of them."

But we must kill them all, said another of the villains.

Yes, returned the speaker, but the old ones first."

Philip's heart beat with horror.

Down the ladder outside! quick! said he in a whisper to his brother. Down and start up the dogs! Run for the front door, and throw it open—it isn't fastened. Oh, do let the dogs in the house as quick as you can! I'll look out for father while you go!

Daniel quickly crawled out through the little window, and Philip seized a rifle and crept to the head of the scaffold. Two of the villains were just approaching the door of his father's room. They had set the candle down on the floor, so that its light would fall into the bedroom as the door was opened. Philip drew the hammer of his rifle back, and rested the muzzle upon the edge of the board. One of the men had his hand upon the latch. The boy uttered a single word of heartfelt prayer, and then he pulled the trigger. The villain whose hand

was on the latch, uttered one sharp, quick cry, and then fell upon the floor. The bullet had passed through his brain.

For an instant the two remaining villains were confounded, but they quickly comprehended the nature and position of their enemy, and they sprang for the ladder. They did not reach it, however, for at that instant the outer door was flung open, and the hounds—four in number—sprang into the house.

With a deep, wild yell, the animals leaped upon the villains, and they had drawn them upon the floor just as the old hunter came from his room. Help us! help us! cried Philip, as he hurried down the ladder. I've shot one of them! They are under the bed! Hold 'em hold 'em! the boy continued, clapping his hands to the dogs.

Old Slater comprehended the nature of the scene in a moment, and sprang to the spot where the hounds had the two men on the floor. The villains had lost both their knives, and the dogs so had wounded them, that they were incapable of resistance.

With much difficulty the animals were called off, and then the two men were lifted to a seat. There was no need of binding them for they needed some more restorative agent as the dogs had made quick work in disabling them.

After they had been looked to, the old man cast his eyes about the room. They rested a moment upon the body of him who had been shot, and then turned upon the boys. Philip told him all that had transpired. It seemed some time before the old hunter could crowd the whole meaning truth through his mind; but as he gradually comprehended it all a soft, grateful proud light broke over his features, and he held his arms out to his sons.

Noble, noble boys! he uttered, as he clasped them to his bosom. God bless you for this!—On, I dreamed not that you had such hearts!

For a long time the old man gazed on his boys in silence, while tears of love and gratitude rolled down his cheeks, and his whole face was lighted up with the most joyous, holy pride.

Long before daylight, Philip mounted the horse and started for the nearest settlement, and early in the forenoon the officers of justice had the two wounded men in charge while the body of the third was removed.

They were recognized by the officers as criminals of notoriety; but this was their last adventure, for the justices they had shot at in the street, fell upon them and stopped them in their career.

Should any of our readers chance to pass down the Ohio river, I beg they would take notice of a large white mansion that stands upon the southern bank with a wide forest park in front of it, and situated some eight miles west of Owensboro. Ask your captain who lives there, and he will tell you, "Philip Slater & Brother—retired flour merchants."

These are the boy heroes of whom I have been writing.

## Communication.

For the Standard.

### Agricultural Society Premiums.

Mr. Editor:—Upon looking over the Premium List of the C. C. Agricultural Society, I confess I was surprised at some omissions, which in my opinion should be supplied before the day of the Fair, ask the favor of your informing myself and others, why the Directors (for it is them I suppose who order the premiums) have omitted articles of dairy produce, such as Butter &c. Upon referring to the lists of the other Agricultural Societies in this County, they all enumerate butter as well other articles of which no notice is taken by our Society. Another omission, and it is one which farmers who raise cereals to any extent, will agree with me is an important one, viz. Smooth Buckwheat. I am much mistaken if you and others are not fond of well made butter which will keep the year round sweet and sound, and that nice white pancakes free from grit, made from smooth buckwheat is not preferable to the coarse gritty yellow cakes made from the rough grain. In making these remarks, I disclaim any self interested motives or desire to censure the officers of the Society; I simply wish to call their attention to these matters, with a view to prevent dissatisfaction, which may arise.

Another suggestion which I offer, is that the meetings of the Society might be made more interesting, and instructive too, by an address upon anything relative farming or to farm houses, such as Prof. Fairchild's, an extract of which appeared in your paper of the 5th instant. Our Society numbers among its members those who could give an address, if invited to do so. Hoping these observations will be as well received as they are intended I beg to subscribe myself,

Oct. 7. AN OLD MEMBER.

[We really cannot answer our correspondent's questions, but presume the Directors can give satisfactory reasons for any alterations which they have made in the premiums for this year.]—Ed. Standard.

## FOUR DAYS LATER.

### ARRIVAL OF THE HUNGARIAN AT FATHER POINT.

FATHER POINT, Oct. 1.—The steamship Hungarian of the Canadian line, passed this Point on her way to Quebec at an early hour this morning.

The Hungarian sailed from Liverpool on the 21st ult. Breadstuffs quiet but firm. Provisions steady.

The steamship Fulton was to leave Southampton on for New York the same afternoon. The Steamship America, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool 4.29 A. M. 18th, and the steamer Elina, from New York, arrived at Washington at midnight of the 20th.

The prize fight between Tom Sayers, the Champion of England, and Bob Brettell, had resulted in the victory of the champion. The time was 23 minutes.

The Liverpool Cotton market was dull and slightly lower, the decline in inferior qualities being 1/2. Sales 3 days 18,000 bales.

The Liverpool Corn market was quiet but firm, and prices slightly higher. The Provision market was steady.

London Money Market.—Consols closed at noon on Wednesday at 93 1/2 for money, and 92 1/2 for account.

### SECOND DESPATCH.

The coroner's investigation into the explosion on board the Great Eastern had terminated. The evidence was very conflicting as to who had the responsible charge of the engines. Scott Russell denied that he had control, and the Lead engineer of the ship made a similar denial. The verdict of the jury was: "We find that the deceased came to their deaths from injuries received from steam, hot air and water, in consequence of the jacket attached to the foremost funnel of the Great Eastern, and that said bursting was caused by the closing of a tap connected with a syphon attached to said jacket, in conjunction with the shutting off to the feed from the water casing to the boilers; but there is no evidence before the jury to show by what person or persons the tap was shut off, and the jury further express their opinion that taps are highly dangerous, when placed in such positions, and that sufficient caution was not used by the engineers. The verdict is simply—Accidental Death."

It is considered likely that the accident may give rise to actions at law.

Sir James Stephen, Professor of Modern History at Cambridge, and formerly Under Secretary of the Colonies, is dead.

The Manchester Guardian, in article on Gen. Harney's occupation of the island San Juan says: "The American General's exploit seems to have been nothing more than one of those acts of piracy by which lawless representatives of the United States are accustomed to settle disputes with weaker and more barbarous neighbors, but which it is time they should be taught they cannot safely indulge in against powerful and civilized nations." The article concludes as follows: "We trust the government of the United States will speedily disavow the acts of its officer—otherwise the English government will be forced to take immediate steps for vindicating the honor of the country, and showing the licensed ruffians of the federal territory that they must not appropriate British territory as so easily as if they were merely cutting off another slice of Mexico."

The London Post characterizes Harney's conduct as totally opposed to the first principles of public law, and hopes the American government will disavow it.

The British government it is said, have made a contract for a cable of 1200 miles to be laid from Falmouth to Gibraltar in June next. This to be succeeded by a cable to Malta and Alexandria, thus giving England an independent line, and free from continental difficulties. The speedy completion of the Indian line, and its extension to China is loudly called for, in view of the new Chinese difficulties.

The Daily News announces that Lord Clyde will retire from the command of the Indian army at the end of the year, and will be succeeded by Gen. Sir Hugh Rose, who played a prominent part in suppressing the rebellion.

Gen. Mansfield is to be Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.

The Independence Belge says that Lord Cowley and Count Walewski had been commissioned to arrange the basis of co-operation between England and France in prosecuting the Chinese war.

Three 91 gun ships were under orders for foreign service at Portsmouth, and four gun-

boats were being prepared with all haste for China.

The utmost activity prevailed at Woolwich and elsewhere in getting off ammunition, &c.

The English funds had exhibited but slight fluctuation, and closed very firm at quotations. Money continued abundant and the demand was moderate. Gold continued to flow into the Bank in large quantities, the arrivals from America and Australia having been heavy.

London, Wednesday.—The Daily News City article under date of Tuesday evening, says—The funds to-day opened with a continued tendency to improvement, but it was checked by the Government broker restricting his daily purchases on account of the Savings Banks. In the afternoon, however, more buoyancy was shown, and a fresh advance of 1/2 was established. In several other markets, especially that for English Railway shares, the tendency was upward. The demand for money was more brisk.

The large sum of £105,000 was sent into the Bank to-day.

The Times City Article says: The funds operated on a reaction of 1/2, but prices resumed their steadiness before the close. At the Bank there was an increased demand for money. The rate in the open market continues about 2 1/2.

### FRANCE.

There was quite a gathering of politicians a Biarritz. In addition to the King of the Belgians Lord Cowley, Count Reiset and Count Walewski had gone there and Count Cavour and Duke Malakoff were expected.

Prince Metternich had returned to Paris from Vienna, and held a conference with Walewski before the latter went to Biarritz. The Prince visited Zurich on his way to Paris.

The Camp at Chalons had been suddenly broken up.

It was rumored in Paris that the Emperor had requested the King of Sardinia to refuse to the deputations from the Legations their request for an annexation to Piedmont.

The Times Paris correspondent says if the reports of the day may be credited, there is a possibility of a settlement of the Italian question, which should satisfy all parties, and the general impression was that the political horizon was likely soon to be cleared than for some time past.

A ship of the line, steel plated, to be called the Magenta, and the largest vessel in the French navy, has been commenced at Rocher.

It was reported at Paris that France will co-operate with Spain in the expedition against the Moors.

Ministerial changes in Naples are reported. Filangieri had resigned the Presidency of the Council and his successor was not yet known.

The following REGULATIONS for the Harbors of Lepreaux and New River, in the Parish of Lepreaux, have been made and established by the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Charlotte:—

I.—That all vessels lying in the harbors of Lepreaux and New River, shall be under the directions of the Harbour Master, there, and the Owner, Master, or other persons having charge of any such vessel, who shall obey the orders of the said Harbour Master, touching the lying, fastening, berth, or removal of any such vessel, shall for each and every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of Twenty shillings.

II.—The Harbour Master to direct where the ballast is to be laid, and no ballast shall be landed in the Harbour without his permission and direction.

III.—The ballast is to be hove out on the East side of the Harbour, between Ragged Point and Saltkiss Island.

IV.—Any Master or commander of any ship or vessel who shall refuse or neglect to obey the orders of the Harbour Master, shall for each and every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of Five pounds, for each and every offence.

V.—The Harbour Master shall be entitled to demand and receive from the Master, Commander, or Consignee of every ship or vessel (excepted excepted) that shall anchor in Lepreaux and New River, a sum of five shillings for every vessel above fifty tons, and not exceeding one hundred tons, and ten shillings for every vessel above one hundred tons, as Harbour Master's fees.

VI.—All vessels lying in the Harbors of New River and Lepreaux, the Ballast Ground to be between New River Island and Barnaby's Head.

VII.—For removing any ship or vessel from the Ballast Ground to the place of loading, 20s.

PETER CASSIDY,

Harbour Master.



## European Intelligence.

THREE DAYS LATER.

### ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

#### Discovery of the Remains of the Franklin Expedition.

The steamship Canada, which sailed from Liverpool at 3 p. m. on the 21st Sept., arrived at Halifax on Thursday last.

The ship Josiah Quincy, from Leghorn for Boston, was abandoned at sea on the 4th Sept. leaving badly. The crew reached Liverpool by ship. The ship also, a small portion of the cargo.

### THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

The London Morning Herald gives prominence to the following paragraph:—"We have reason to believe that a definitive treaty of peace will soon be concluded at Zurich. It will, however, bear the signature of only two powers, France and Austria. The preliminary of Villafranca will be strictly maintained. As to the relations of Austria with Prussia, we learn from Vienna that the preliminary of Villafranca will serve as a guide for the conduct of Austria."

A Berlin telegram says that a courier from Vienna reached Zurich with instructions to draw up a treaty of peace, and a document for cession of Lombardy to Prussia. No allusion is made to the Duchies. It is hoped the peace treaty would be signed in a few days.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The screw steamer Fox, Capt. McClintock, sent by Lady Franklin to the Arctic regions in search of traces of the Franklin expedition, has returned to England, having been completely successful. At Point William, on the N. W. coast of King William's Island, a record was found dated April 25, 1845, signed by Capt. Crozier and Fitz James. The record says the Erebus and Terror were abandoned three days previously in the ice, 5 leagues to the N. W. and that the survivors, in all amounting to 105, were proceeding to Great Fish River. Sir John Franklin had died June 11th, 1847, and the total deaths to date had been nine officers and fifteen men. Many deeply interesting personal relics of the expedition were found on the W. shore of King William's Island, and others obtained from the Esquimaux, who stated that, after the abandonment, one ship was crushed in the ice and sunk, and the other forced on shore, where she remains. The Fox was unable to penetrate beyond Bellot Straits. She wintered in Bruff Bay, and the search (including the Estuary of Great Fish River, and the discovery of 800 miles of coast line uniting the former explorations) was performed by sledge journeys during the last spring. Minutes and interesting details of the expedition are published. Several skeletons of Franklin's men, large quantities of clothing, &c., and a duplicate record up to the abandonment of the ships, were discovered.

The American occupation of the Island of San Juan, attracts considerable attention in the journals. The Times editorially states the facts of the case, and says that the affair is in good hands, and we trust there can be no reason to doubt that the Governments of the two countries will proceed to the decision in the same spirit of moderation and enquiry by which their views of the question have hitherto been characterized. The article concludes as follows:—"It is not a question of convenience but of justice. The decision should depend upon the terms of the treaty fairly interpreted, and it was evidently not doubted by either Government a short time ago that this interpretation could be discovered. If, however, it should prove that the existing convention cannot be applied as to satisfy the contracting parties, there surely can be no reason why two States, which have now adjusted their respective limits, across an entire continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific should not complete the work in the narrow waters of Vancouver's Island. The Americans may assure themselves that in such negotiations they will meet with no feelings but those of fairness and amity on the part of this country. It would be hard, indeed, if children of the same stock, who can feel sympathies of blood and lineage, as they were felt and expressed in the waters of the Pacific should find much difficulty in adjusting a petty boundary question on the Coast of the Pacific."

The London Post again refers to this subject, and says:—"If the importance of San Juan to the two countries be considered, there can be no doubt its possession by England may be said to be absolutely necessary to the security of British Columbia." It thinks the Government of Washington can have nothing to gain by adopting the violent and unjustifiable proceedings of Harney.

Thirty of the crew of the Great Eastern have been arrested and tried at Weymouth for mutinous conduct, in refusing to wash decks when ordered. They were imprisoned for a fortnight, with hard labor, the two ring-leaders being sentenced for three weeks and a month, respectively. The evidence showed the ship's crew far from complete. The English journals strongly denounce the indecorous and disrespectful manner in which the ship was sent to sea. A vague rumor has been current that her first voyage would be postponed till next year, and that in the interim she would be exhibited at the principal ports of the Kingdom. This is authoritatively contradicted, and she is still advertised to leave for England on the 20th October.

It is asserted that on the way back from Australia, the Queen will visit the

Great Eastern at Holyhead, on the 17th, and stay at Penryn Castle, as the guest of Col. Pennant.

At the Agricultural Show at Lewis, a steam Chaff Cutter exploded, killing four persons.

Upwards of a thousand marines, strong detachments of the Rifle Brigade, and two Light Infantry Regiments, &c., were about to leave England for China, by the overland route. The first of the squadron for service against China had already sailed. The Government intended despatching fifty gun boats, besides frigates and other vessels. Sir Cosack Ronby writes to the Daily News positively asserting that the Government intend to endeavour to set aside the Galtay mail contract at the next session of Parliament. Some Irish papers ridicule the plan.

An order for two million ball cartridges, packed in 2100 boxes, had been executed at Woolwich in three days, including stowing on ship board. These go to China overland and a second order to a much greater extent was progressing for a sea voyage.

A meeting had been held in Manchester to hear the Rev. Mr. Bourne's exposition of the origin and objects of the society formed in the United States for planting Colonies in Central and other portions of Africa, with the view of civilizing that region, and promoting the growth of cotton. Resolutions approving of the movement, and pledging support, were adopted.

### LATEST.

The Daily News City Article says:—"The Funds of Friday were stationary in price, transactions being upon a scanty scale. The Share market was also quiet, but well supported. A rise in Mexican bonds formed the principal feature of the day's business. There was a fair demand for money; the general terms for best paper cannot be quoted below 2 1/2 to 2 3/4. About £400,000 in Australian and American gold reached London on Friday, and £280,000 was sent into the Bank."

The Times City Article says:—"The Funds exhibited undiminished firmness, there being no fluctuation throughout Friday. A further influx of gold to the Bank and an increase of the general supply of money contributed to the prevailing steadiness. Notwithstanding the near approach of the end of the quarter there is undiminished ease in the Discount Market, and considerable transactions take place at 2 1/2."

At Hamburg the abundance of money is so great that bills can be discounted at one per cent.

A suspension of the dividend on the shares of the Great Western Railway of Canada was announced, and the market for this stock became flat at reduction of five shillings per share.

The London Advertiser gives a report that Robert Stevenson, the great Engineer, is dangerously ill.

### FRANCE.

It is asserted that the result of the King of the Belgians visit to Biarritz is fully successful; various rumors were about.

The Times Paris correspondent says the great report of the day was that the question of the Duchies has been arranged; that Tuscany is to be regained over by the King of Belgium second son, and Parma and Modena united under the Archduke Maximilian. Another report says that the Count De Flan-dre is to have three Italian Duchies, and the Archduke Maximilian, Venetia, with a separate Constitution. These reports must be taken for what they are worth.

Another Paris rumor was to the effect that there is to be no Chinese expedition—that the head of the Peiho Mandarin has been professed in stone, coupled with promises of all the satisfaction required, and the Ambassadors to immediately received at Peking.

It is expected that the King of the Belgians Prince Richard Metternich, and Walowski, would remain at Biarritz till the departure of the Emperor, at the end of Sept. Prince Poniatowski had quitted Italy for Biarritz, as expected, and it was thought he would not go.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald regards the scheme of placing a Belgian Prince on the Tuscan throne as a ridiculous canard.

The Times Paris correspondent again draws attention to the great activity in the French dockyards, and states he has been assured there are now building or under orders to be built twenty ships of the line, of the very largest size, and others of inferior calibre, all strictly fighting ships, steel plated, and provided with iron decks or girders.

Numerous exiles had arrived at Marseilles under the amnesty, including Blanqui and Bismarck.

The Council General at Mosselle requested permission to cultivate and manufacture tobacco there.

The Paris Bourse had been firm and animated. Renten on the 23rd advanced to 69 25.

### LATEST.

The Paris correspondent of the London Spectator, who has on several occasions communicated early and authentic news, asserts that Napoleon accepts the plan of the King of the Belgians which is to give the fortresses of Peschiera and Mantua, and the States of Parma and Modena to Sardinia; to reinstate the House of Lorraine and Tuscany, and to restore the Legations to the Pope. After introducing a variety of reforms, Venetia is to have governmental institutions, and an army of its own, under the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, with the title of Grand Duke of Venetia. This stipulation has the concurrence of Austria. A Congress is also to be held at Brussels to be provided over

by the King. This letter is dated evening of the 23rd. The Paris Patrie has an article which particularly confirms the above statement.

### ITALY.

The Sardinian Government has addressed a circular to the Great Powers denying the reported cession of Savoy to France, and declaring such rumors entirely void of foundation. The Sardinian Government is also said to have protested to the Great Powers against the secret aid afforded by Austria in recruiting soldiers for the Pope. Evidence was being published to prove that Parma under the Government of the Duchies did not maintain a neutral attitude during the late war. The King of Sardinia was enthusiastically received on his visit to Pavia, Lodi, &c.

LATEST.—The Pope remained in a very alarming state, and Cardinal Antonelli declared him unfit to attend to public affairs.

### GERMANY.

A Conference had taken place at Munich between the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Bavaria Saxony, and Wurtemberg. The Ministers were completely agreed upon the question of the reform of the Diet. The question of the Hesse Cassel Constitution is supposed to have been discussed at the Conference.

The Directors of the Police at Frankfurt refused to sanction the publication of the status of the National Society established for the purpose of promulgating the reform of the Diet. The society appealed to the Senate.

### HOLLAND.

At the opening of the Legislative Session the King made a speech, in which he said the project of the Law for the emancipation of the slaves in Dutch West Indian Colonies not having been adopted last session, a modified project would be presented to the Chambers.

### SWITZERLAND.

The Lausanne Gazette says the Minister of the United States, Mr. Fay, has addressed a long memorial to the Federal Council praying it to intervene with the Cantons which have preserved in their laws restrictive or intolerant measures against Jews, in order to obtain a modification.

### SPAIN.

The report that Marshal Serrano has been selected for Capt. General of Cuba is fully confirmed.

It is thought probable that the demonstrations made by Spain against the Moors will suffice to procure concessions and guarantees for the future, and that it will not be necessary to carry out the projected expedition. It is reported that England offered her mediation.

### TURKEY.

There is nothing additional as to the conspiracy against the Sultan, the mail advices only reaching to the 11th. Fresh drafts of troops have been sent to Creta.

Amicable relations have been established between Turkey and Persia. Matters in Candia were assuming a serious aspect, and numerous troops have been sent there.

Schamyl was betrayed, and delivered a prisoner to the Russians for a bribe of six millions of roubles. The Circassians continue the war against Russia.

### RUSSIA.

An Imperial ukase orders the concentration of all the institutions of credit under the Minister of Finance. Second, the issue of five per cent. bank notes in exchange for the present, ones in circulation, the drawing to take place yearly for thirty-seven years. Third, that all monies deposited with the Bank are to receive two instead of three per cent. as formerly—and fourth, that the term of service in the Army is to be fifteen years, and in the Navy fourteen.

### VERY LATEST.

Paris Saturday.—The King of the Belgians was to leave Biarritz last night for Genoa, via Marseille, where it is said he will confer with several important personages. It is supposed his journey is connected with the proposed congress at Brussels. The report of the foundation of a kingdom in Central Italy under the Court of Flanders has been positively denied and pronounced without foundation.

LONDON, Saturday, P. M.—According to the latest accounts at Paris, the treaty between France and Cochinchina was expected to be signed Aug. 1st. The French Admiral obtained four important concessions, viz., Exercise of the Christian religion in Annam; a treaty of commerce, the first ever entered into by Cochinchina; the cession to France of the fine town of Segon and its territory; and the fourth recognizing the rights of the French to the Bay of Turon.

The official journal of Berlin says the health of the King of Russia has again become worse. The Economist Belge says the harvest in Belgium is far from being so satisfactory as was expected. Wheat will only be a two-thirds average.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that Cherbourg is about to be armed completely on a war footing, rifled cannon being provided for all its batteries.

### MARKETS.

Consols 95 1/2 to 95 3/4. Tea firm; common Congou scarcer at 174 per lb.

Mr. Editor.—Please publish the following paragraph, and oblige.

LISTER 1 MAIDENS.—It is very common at the present day, for young ladies to accept presents from gentlemen not related to them, or likely to become so—in fact, mere acquaintances. It was not so in our day;

and with no partiality for old customs; we confess an admiration for that feminine delicacy which shrinks from accepting favors from chance acquaintances of the day or hour. That all young men have not the true feelings of gentlemen, our young ladies need not be told; nor, that those more lavish with their presents, are often as little able to afford it as they are able to refrain from boasting that these presents have been accepted when among their young male companions. The check of many an innocent but unguarded young girl would crimson with mortification could she hear the remarks often made on this subject among young men. Don't do it, girls; don't accept any presents from a gentleman unless he is an accepted suitor, a relative, or some old, well-known friend of the family, who has proved his claim to be good for such a proof of your faith in him. This may be "old fashioned advice and yet—you may live to thank us for it."

## The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, OCT. 12, 1859.

By the arrival of the Steamship Canada at Halifax, we are in possession of three days later intelligence from Europe—a summary of which will be seen in our columns. At last reliable and authentic intelligence respecting the fate of the lamented Sir John Franklin and his brave companions has been received. The expedition sent out by his devoted wife, under Capt. McClintock, discovered a record dated April 25th, 1848, signed by Capt. Crozier and Fitz James, stating that the Erebus and the Terror were abandoned three days previously in the ice, and that Sir John Franklin had died on the 11th of June, 1847, and the total deaths to date, were nine officers and fifteen men. The Conference at Zurich was about closing its labors, which it is stated would result in a Treaty of Peace. Full accounts have been received of the murderous attack at Peiho river. The harvest throughout Europe was abundant. Money was abundant—the price of Deals had been a shade higher—and commercial affairs were active. The American occupation of the Island of San Juan, was creating some attention, and was freely discussed.

**Fire at Fredericton.**  
We learn that a large fire took place in Fredericton, on Sunday morning last, by which five stores and houses were destroyed. Supposed to be the work of incendiaries; one man is in jail, on suspicion.

**The Governor General, Sir Edmund Head, has issued a Proclamation, appointing Thursday, the third day of November next, as "General Holiday and Day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for His Mercies throughout Our Province of Canada." A similar proclamation we expect will be made by the Lieut. Governor of this Province, for the abundant harvest with which God has blessed New Brunswick.**

**EDUCATIONAL.**—A meeting of the Licensed Teachers of this County, was held at St. Stephen, on the 6th inst., at 10 A. M., at which, the Chief Superintendent presided, the object of the meeting being, the formation of a Teacher's Institute. Before proceeding to the business for which the meeting was convened, the views of several of the Teachers were given, on the best mode to be pursued in imparting instruction in several of the minor branches; the Chief Superintendent stated the views of the best educationalists on each subject. The Teachers then unanimously agreed to form a Teacher's Institute, and elected a committee to draw up rules and regulations to be submitted at the next meeting, which will be held in this Town, on the 3rd November next at 10 A. M.

In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, a meeting was held, and addresses delivered, on the subject of Education. Several gentlemen from Calais, Maine, addressed the meeting and as far as time permitted, gave their experience of the working of the school system in the United States, and the many advantages that had been derived from Teachers' Institutes—uniformity and improvement in the art of teaching, being their chief aim. The Chief Superintendent, referring to school district Libraries, informed the meeting that in addition to the inducement held out in the Parish School Act, a Map of New Brunswick would also be given to Districts getting up a Library. We thank our correspondent for the information conveyed with respect to the meeting, and trust that the laudable efforts of the Chief Superintendent and Teachers may be crowned with success.

A writer in the Scottish American Journal having been disappointed in obtaining his passage by steam from Boston to St. John, gives an account of his trip "Overland to New-Brumswick." He advises persons intending to visit the Province, "not to do so during the equinoctial gales, and under any circumstances it will scarcely be advisable to make the journey by land." The road he came, must have been a hard road to travel from his remarks. On arriving at Calais his troubles were ended, as he took the steamer for this Town, where he remained one day, and thus briefly notices it. "I went by steamer to St. Andrews, a neat little town, beautifully situated at the mouth of the river on Passamaquoddy Bay. Nothing can surpass the beauty of the view from above the town."

**The Fillibusters.**  
New Orleans Oct. 8.—The fillibusters have arrived in custody of the U. S. Marshal, Captains Maury, Fassoux and Scott, and Col. Anderson have been held to bail, in three thousand dollars each to answer. The rest of the men were left at the barracks below the city, and have since been decamped, there being no guard there the fillibusters having made the soldiers leave the steamer while punning up the river. They state that they were on a fishing party.

**Married.**  
On the 11th inst., at All Saints Church, by the Rev. W. Q. Ketchum M. A. Mr. John Miller of Grand Manan, to Miss Lydia Swaine of the same place.  
At Howard Settlement, Canterbury, on the 22nd ult., by the Rev. Thomas Martin, Missionary, Mr. Alexander Bennett, to Mrs. Eliza Ann, widow of the late Mr. Daniel Grant, all of Canterbury, York.

**TO CONSUMPTIVES.**—The advertiser has long been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe Lung Affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—so anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,  
No. 590 First Street,  
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

**THOS. H. WILSON,**  
Attorney at Law and Solicitor.  
Office—By Mr. Wilson's building, opposite C. Bradley's store. 143

**D. R. STEVENSON,**  
Attorney at Law and Solicitor.  
Office—Brown's building, opposite Post Office. St. Andrews, July 13, 1859.

**Provisions & Groceries.**  
No. 1 King Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces, that he has rented the shop next the Albion House on King Street, where he keeps a full stock of Provisions, Groceries, and Liquors, of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. He begs to return his thanks for the patronage bestowed on him, and hopes to receive a continuance of the same at his present place of business, where he will be happy to wait on his customers. 1274 number No. 1 King Street, St. Andrews, Oct. 12, 1859.

**CARD.**  
DR. GOVE respectfully informs his friends, and the community, that he has removed to his new residence near the Court House. The shop will be continued as at present, until May next. Office hours, in the same, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M. St. Andrews, Oct. 12, 1859.

**FOR SALE,**  
On the 18th inst., a full blooded Yorkshire Bull 2 years old, from imported stock. Also a Suffolk Bore 1 year old, imported from the United States. Can be seen at the Albion House Farm, Saint Andrews, October, 6th 1859.

**Valuable Freehold for Sale.**

THE beautifully situated Lot in VICTORIA TERRACE, fronting on Prince of Wales Street, opposite Mr. Robert Law's.  
The lot is 50 by 150 feet, is fenced, and upon it is erected a substantial frame 32 by 26 feet for a story and half house. At the present low price of labor and materials, the house could be completed for a small outlay.  
It commands a beautiful view of the Harbor and Bay, has a southern aspect, is well sheltered, and is really a desirable situation for any one wishing to obtain a location in a healthy and pleasant part of the town.

The adjoining lots have all been purchased by gentlemen as sites for Villa residences, and there can be no doubt, that as the business portions of the town will be now rapidly filled up, (as has been the case in the sister City of Portland) this will be one of the pleasantest suburbs from its delightful surroundings, with a fine position, and the easy access from the Railroad Depot, Steamboat Landing, and commercial section of the town.

If not sold before the 15th October, it will then be offered for sale at Auction.

Terms at sale.

Sept. 25. JAMES DOLLON.

**Farm for Sale.**

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Farm at the entrance of the Digdegash River. It contains about 20 acres of land, which is under cultivation, and on which are a new House and Barn, with a good wharf. Terms reasonable. If not disposed of at private sale, it will be sold at Public Auction. For further particulars apply to St. Patrick, Sep. 20. THOS. ANDERSON.

## SHERIFF'S

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on the 8th day of April, at the Court House in St. Andrews, the following Lots of Land, formerly of ROBERT PURVIS, deceased. That piece of land, called the Western side of Bocabee, mostly called Black's Point, lots 4 and 5, containing about 175 acres. Also, That Tract of Land the line between lots 4 and 5 side of the road leading to it running due East, till it reaches Marsh Land, containing about 100 acres. That Tract of Western half of lot 3, near river, containing 175 acres. The said Tracts of Land have been chosen from James Linton, by Sheriff Purvis.

The same having been sold to satisfy Executions in favor of James and James W. Street, levy respectively 262 15 3 at Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. Sheriff  
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,  
Oct. 4th 1859.

## Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE Farm property owned by the Subscriber, one mile from St. Andrews.

The New Brunswick and C. passes through the whole length there are valuable shore privileges, good Bay, and good water power. The stock and crops and plant, w. purchases or not. Terms liberal. Apply to

NEW BRUNSWICK.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY, S.

To the Sheriff of the County of Charlotte within the said C.

WILLIAM D. DODD, Sheriff.

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