

The St. Andrews Standard.

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Estimandum est optimum. - Cic.

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No 21

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1858.

[Vol. 28]

St. Andrews and Quebec Railway.

In pursuance of a requisition addressed to the Mayor of the Town, on Thursday last, a public meeting was held in the afternoon of the same day, in the Mechanics' Institute, to consider certain matters in connection with the railway now in course of construction between St. Andrews and this place. In the absence of the Mayor, the meeting was organized by appointing John Bedell, Esq., as Chairman, and W. T. Baird, Esq., as Secretary.

Whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Moved by C. Forley, M. P. P., seconded by A. K. S. Wetmore, Esq.,

Resolved, That the people of this County view with deep interest the approach of the Railway from St. Andrews to this place, and the exertions now being used by the New Brunswick and Canada Railroad and Land Company towards an early connection with the River St. John.

Moved by Hon. C. Connell, M. P. P., seconded by John Bedell, Esq.,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the interests of the people of this Town and County, and the New Brunswick and Canada Railroad Company, would be alike best subserved by a direct communication by Railway between the Town of Woodstock, at the River St. John, and St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte.

Moved by W. T. Baird, Esq., seconded by R. Hay, Esq.,

Resolved, That the advantage of the river trade at and above the Town of Woodstock, the natural facility for carrying the Railway across the River St. John at the aforesaid Town; the fertile tract of unoccupied Crown lands on the east side of the river, through which it would pass; and the line being a central one, with which any other line to Canada would most probably unite, are inducements, in the opinion of this meeting, well worthy the consideration of the Company.

Moved by James Grover, Esq., seconded by M. McGuirk, Esq.,

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves to use our best exertions in procuring from the Legislature a grant of the Crown lands on the eastern side of the River St. John, to the same extent as have already been given to the Company between St. Andrews and Woodstock, and otherwise facilitating the operations of the said New Brunswick and Canada Railroad Company, as expressed in the foregoing resolutions.

Moved by W. F. Dibble, Esq., seconded by F. R. J. Dibble, Esq.,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to put the foregoing resolutions in form, with such statistics as may be necessary to accompany them, and request their being forwarded by Julius Thompson, Esq., to the Board of Directors of the New Brunswick and Canada Railroad Company.

The statements—based upon facts—made by the several speakers to the resolutions with reference to the selection of a route which would yield to the Company the largest returns from traffic, and secure to it large tracts of most valuable land for settlement, will stand approved by every intelligent mind in the Province. Touching the river St. John at Woodstock, it must necessarily divert all trade from the river above that place, in produce and manufactured lumber, now conveyed at great outlay of time and money by another route to the American market. Crossing the river at Woodstock, the route is not only more direct to Canada, but the valuable land through which the road must pass—and which we doubt not would be granted on the same condition as between St. Andrews and Woodstock—would, when opened up for settlement, nearly, if not quite, pay the cost of erection. No time should be lost in conveying these propositions or suggestions to the Company at home; and which we have no doubt they will rightly appreciate. The largest and most speedy returns from their investments is undoubtedly what the stockholders desire; and in this case the object may be not the less speedily obtained because pointed out in an unofficial manner by persons whose local knowledge of the country and a desire simply to see the work prosper in their hands, suggests it. Much credit is due to the able management of Julius Thompson, Esq., and the energy with which the work is being prosecuted. There is but one feeling in this County towards the Railway from St. Andrews to Woodstock, and that is an earnest desire for its success. We seriously hope that nothing may occur, affecting seriously the interests of either, to mar in any way the mutual good feeling which at present, and we hope hereafter will continue to exist.

The Committee appointed to procure statistical information in matters of trade and traffic by railway and other conveyances, in and through this County, will make their report at as early a day as possible. Mr. Thompson, being present at the meeting, expressed at its close his satisfaction at seeing so

large a number—the hall being nearly filled with persons assembled at so short a notice—thus testifying the interest they felt in the progress of the Railway towards this place. He also announced the intention of the Company to transport goods, over the road for this place the ensuing fall as far as the Howard Settlement and would give his attention to necessary arrangements being made for that purpose.

Mr. T. also kindly expressed his readiness to forward to the Board of Directors of the New Brunswick and Canada Railroad and Land Company the views of the people, as unanimously expressed in the foregoing resolutions, with such statistics of trade &c., as may be placed in his hands. Meeting adjourned.

WILLIAM T. BAIRD, Secretary.

Two Weeks later from California.

NEW YORK, May, 13.—Steamship Star of the West, from Aspinwall May 4, arrived this morning. She brings the California mails to the 20th ult., and \$1,615,000 in gold with upwards of 500 passengers. She connected with steamer Golden Gate.

Business at San Francisco had been extremely dull during the fortnight excepting for staple articles, cut meats and lard. Sugars tolerably firm but inactive. Carolina rice slightly declined. Coal lower and tending still downward; anthracite \$17. Staple dry goods tolerably active at full prices.

Mining and agricultural prospects are eminently favorable.

Forest City Sierra County, was nearly destroyed by fire, April 10. Loss \$88,000.

The California Legislature has passed a Sunday law forbidding any business on the Sabbath excepting at hotels, restaurants, drug stores and stables.

Archy, the fugitive slave boy, has been discharged by United States Commissioner George Pean Johnson. The colored citizens of San Francisco held a jubilee on the occasion.

A religious revival had commenced at San Francisco.

Nearly 2880 ounces of gold were deposited in the San Francisco Branch Mint during the week ending April 10.

A rich vein of coal has been discovered in Tehama county.

Mr. Peabody of Massachusetts was recently killed at Young's Hill, Yuba county.

New and rich gold diggings have been discovered in Carson Valley. The few remaining Mormons in that valley are preparing to leave for Salt Lake.

Later advices from Lieut. Ives' expedition states that the explorations have been demonstrated the navigability of the Colorado to the mouth of the Virgin.

Letters received at Stockton, Cal., from Mr. O'Byrne, announce that he has been completely successful in his negotiations in England for procuring capital for the railroad between San Francisco and Stockton, with various branches. A company has been formed in London, and £3,000,000 subscribed.

The Legislature has passed a bill prohibiting future immigration of free negroes to California, and requiring those already there to register their names and take out a license. There was great excitement among the negroes in consequence, and they had held meetings and discussed the propriety of withdrawing from the State in a body to Vancouver's Island.

Robert E. Wood, ex-Treasurer of San Francisco county, died on the 7th, from an accident.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.—The Cass-Herran treaty had passed the Senate of Granada with some modifications.

There is talk of another revolution at Bogota.

ANOTHER AMERICAN VESSEL BOARDED.—The bark W. H. Chandler, which arrived at New York last Friday, from Sagua la Grande, was boarded while lying in that port by a boat from the British war steamer Styx. After overhauling and examining the papers of the bark, the officer in command left and proceeded to board all other American vessels in port. The captain of the port had taken the matter in hand, and declared he will put a stop to such proceedings with his jurisdiction.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK.—New York May, 14.—The large cotton bunting and manure factory, at Atlantic Hook, is in flames. The Union Ferry Co. have boats at work putting out the fire. It is situated at Red Hook Point.

The building belonged to Dr. S. P. Townsend, and was very large.

Later.—It is entirely destroyed, together with greater part of stock.

The loss by fire was nearly \$100,000, on which it is believed there is no insurance. The factory was operated by Bellows & Co. The buildings were owned by the estate of Widow Schuyler, and not by Dr. Townsend.

Sagacity of Dogs.

Among the many curious yet well authenticated anecdotes, illustrating the wonderful sagacity or reasoning powers of the canine race, the following deserves a place. A large Newfoundland dog, belonged to a captain of a ship engaged in trade between Nova Scotia and Greenock. On one occasion, the captain brought from Halifax, a beautiful cat, which formed a particular acquaintance with Rover; and these two animals of such different natures were almost inseparable during the passage. On arriving at Greenock, the cat was presented by the Captain to a lady of his acquaintance, who resided nearly half a mile from the quay, in whose family she remained for several weeks, and was occasionally visited by her friend and fellow-passenger, Rover, who seemed not a little displeased at the separation which had taken place between them. On the day, however, when the ship was to leave the port for another voyage, the usual bustle on board gave Rover a hint of what was going on, and he decided on his course of conduct without delay. He jumped on shore, made his last visit to pass, seized her in his teeth much to her astonishment, and carried her through the streets to the quay, just as the ship was hauling off. He made a spring, cleared the gunwale, and fairly shipped his feline friend in good order and well-conditioned, in and upon the good ship Nancy, of Greenock; and then ran to his master, wagging his tail, as if entreating that she might remain on board.

The Magistrate and the Monkey.

When the trade to the West Indies was first opened up, it is said that the magistrates of Aberdeen, were tempted to try their fortune in what promised to be such a lucrative business, and sent a vessel out there on speculation. The anxious gazers from the Castle Hill for the arrival of the "shippee" were at length rewarded, and when safely moored in the harbor, the thievish dignitaries paid it a visit.

After having exhausted the accidental wonders which had been brought home, the provost and bailiffs retired to the cabin to partake of the captain's good cheer. While thus engaged, a monkey, which was part of the importations, amused with the tie of the provost's wig, honored it with an occasional pull, much to the good old man's annoyance.

"Old laddie," he would say aside, "ye'd better be quiet."

"What's the matter with you, provost?" said the captain, overhearing one of the chief magistrate's remonstrances.

"It's that laddie o' yours," was the reply.

"What laddie, provost?"

"That ane there, wi' the rough foul face and the sair e'en."

"That's nae a laddie, provost; it is a monkey."

"Is't, is't?" said the worthy dignitary, "fat better kent I? I thocht it was some o' your sugarmaker's sons come o'er to our university to get's education."

Color of the Eyes.

That the color of the eyes should affect their strength may seem strange; yet that such is the case needs not at this time of day to be proved; and those whose eyes are brown for dark-colored should be informed that they are weaker and more susceptible of injury from various causes, than gray or blue eyes. Light blue eyes are generally the most powerful, and next to those are gray. The lighter the pupil the greater and longer continued is the degree of tension the eye can sustain.

A Precedent not Likely to be Followed.

In 1689 Sir Wm. Temple's son, late made Secretary at War, leaped into the Thames from a boat as it shot through London Bridge. He had filled his pockets with stones, and was drowned, leaving in the boat this note: "My folly in undertaking what I could not perform, whereby some misfortunes have befallen the king's service, is the cause of my putting myself to this sudden end. I wish him success in all his undertakings, and a better servant." When Sir William heard of this, he remarked that a wise man might dispose of himself, and make his life as short as he pleased.

Revenge commonly hurts both the offender and sufferer; as we see in the foolish bee, which, in her anger, envenometh the flesh, and loseth her sting, and so lives a drone ev' after. I account it the only valor to remit a wrong, and will applaud it to myself as right noble and Christian, that I might hurt, and will not.—Bishop Hall.

Terrible Hail Storm at the South.

Richmond, Va., May 16. A terrible hail storm occurred in Chesterfield County, last evening. Some of the hail stones were of the size of hen's eggs. Vegetation was destroyed, and the ground was strewn with the leaves and branches of trees, and a great many windows broken. The hail was from two to three feet in some places in the roads. The train from Petersburg last evening came in contact with a fallen tree, and the engine and cars were much damaged. The storm is unprecedented.

A Fatal Tornado—Eight Persons Killed.

Sr. Louis, May 15.

A violent tornado blew the passenger train of the Alton and St. Louis Railroad, off the track at Lexington, Mo., on Thursday night, and several persons were seriously injured. The towns of Lexington and Peoria, at the junction of Towanda, also suffered severely, half the houses in them being prostrated. At Towanda, three men were killed. Yesterday another storm of like character passed over the region between Bloomington and Springfield, doing much damage. A large number of houses in Elkhart and Williamsburg were demolished; one of them falling in and killing five persons.

A starving Irishman, wandering about London, came to a building bearing the inscription, "Lying in Hospital." "By the powers," he exclaimed, "that's the place for me, for I've been lying out for a fortnight."

"You've destroyed my peace of mind," said a desponding lover to a truant lass.

"I can't do much harm, John, for 'twas an amazing small piece you had any way," was the reply.

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the "Niagara."

HALIFAX, May 15.

The Niagara Capt. Wyckman, left Liverpool 3 P. M. 8th, arrived here at 11 A. M. on the 19th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 6th the House of Commons passed a second reading the Bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, by 40 majority. On the 6th, in reply to an enquiry, Mr. D. Israel said that no revision of the commercial relation of Turkey had taken place since the war, but one would probably soon commence. He also stated in reply to an enquiry by Mr. Bright, as to the proclamation of the Governor General of India confiscating the soil of Oude, that Government had sent out a despatch disapproving of the policy of the Governor General in this matter, in every respect.

The Bill abolishing the property qualification for members of Parliament was debated and passed to second reading amidst great cheering. The question is regarded as an important one in Parliamentary reform, and meets with Government support.

In the House of Lords, Lord Ebury moved for a commission to consider the propriety of modifying the Liturgy of the Church of England, but it was opposed by the Bishops, and he subsequently withdrew his motion.

On the 7th in the House of Lords Ellenborough produced a copy of the Governor General of India's proclamation, and the Government despatch in condemnation of the Government action. Earl Granville deprecated the production of the despatch, and defended Lord Canning, predicting that he would not submit to the affront put upon him. Earl Derby defended the action of the Government, stating that they felt bound to object to the sweeping confiscation of landed property in Oude, which Canning had proclaimed. Several other members spoke on the subject.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Kinglake asked when the despatch received from Sardinia, cordially concurring in Lord Malmesbury's despatch and a copy of the latter despatch, would be presented to the House. The Chancellor of Exchequer replied that there was a perfect agreement with Sardinia, and with respect to the course to be taken to the solution of the present difficulty.

That agreement, however, did not imply that everything had been arranged. In the present state of negotiations the paper could not be produced. If the House had not confidence in the Government pending the negotiations, let them say so. Lord Russell thought the House had no reason to be dissatisfied with the course taken by government. It had been judicious, and he was hopeful that it would be successful. He asked what was to become of the crew of the Cagliari. It would not be consistent with the character of the country to permit those men to remain in prison pending the negotiations.

Mr. S. Fitzgerald in reply, said that the government had included in their representations the crew of the Cagliari.

The subject of the Government of India was taken up and further progress made on the resolution proposed by government.

The great Chester Cup race was won by Sir C. Monk's "Vanity," in a field of twenty-eight horses.

The Times is authorized to state that Sir Colin Campbell is to be created a Peer in consequence of his distinguished services.

The Court of Queen's Bench has refused the application of the British Bank Directors for a new trial. Lord Campbell said the jury were justified in their verdict. All the facts of the case were uncontradicted, and he scarcely hoped that the prosecution would have a salutary effect upon commercial transactions.

At the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society in London, a resolution was unanimously adopted pledging the Society to disseminate as far as possible Scriptural instruction in India.

At the Queen's drawing-room, Mrs. Dallas presented to the Queen, Mrs. Charles Amory and daughter of Boston, and Mrs. Baldwin and daughter of Boston, Mr. Dallas presented Mr. George Doir, of New York, Professor Alexander, U. States international coinage, and Lieut. W. S. Berd commanding the Marines on the Frigate Niagara.

The London Times, in its City article, has some lengthy remarks on the extension of the United States Southward, and says in effect that the absorption of the weaker republics of Central and South America by the United States cannot apparently be long delayed. Should America not pursue the course that seems imminent, the change as regards English interest, assuming that she will honestly provide for the existing debts of the various States in question, cannot but be a great improvement upon their present position. The writer thinks far more opposition will be shown to the extension at home than abroad.

The long protected European and American submarine Telegraph Company via the Azores, were about issuing proposals for laying their cables.

The Army and Navy Club had given a banquet to the Duke of Malakoff, at which the most amicable feelings were evinced.

The Duke proposed as a toast the imperishable union of the armies and navies of England and France. A meeting of 120 Liberal members of the House of Commons had been held, and adopted resolutions declaring that they could not express satisfaction with the Government that have heretofore relied upon the liberal party. That no future Government will be worthy of support which does not manifest earnest zeal and sincerity in promising measures of improvement and reform, and that every Government wishing to have the confidence of the liberal party should be established on a wider basis.

The Bank of England had made change in the rate of discount. The outflow of bullion to France had checked the expectation. The demand for discounts had subsided, and applications were very light.

The Times City Article of Saturday, says: The funds on Friday showed no diminution of firmness although withdrawals of gold for the continent continue rather on a considerable scale, about sixty-eight thousand pounds having been taken from the Bank; during the day Consols were buoyant, but closed a trifle under the highest figure.

Proposals are advertised for London subscriptions to a Swedish loan of £1,225,000 for the construction of Railways, at 4½ per cent. interest.

The Daily News says that applications at the Bank on Friday were limited, but in the Discount Market a fair demand was experienced at 2½ to 2½ per cent. The release of £1,000,000 of Exchequer Bond money on the 8th, would add to the amount of capital afloat.

The same paper reports that the funds closed dull on Friday, and tending downwards.

SPAIN.

A despatch from Paris says that a telegram from Madrid, dated Friday, the 7th, at 4 p. m., announces that the Cortes have been suddenly and definitely prorogued. Some of the Ministers had tendered their resignations.

NAPLES.

Advices from Naples say the import and export duties are about to undergo a considerable reduction, as the maximum duty of 25 per cent of value will be levied upon goods imported. Several fresh shocks of Earthquake, causing much damage, had occurred.

PORTUGAL.

It is reported that the vice-dispatch has been shown itself in Portugal. The elections had resulted largely in favour of the Government candidates.

The new Queen of Portugal was on a visit to the Queen of England.

European Intelligence.

THE PARIS CORRESPONDENT OF THE TIMES says that the Belgian government is very active in all that relates to the army, and the defence of the country.

INDIA.
Full details of the scenes following the fall of Lucknow are published. The son of one of the Begums, and two or three ladies of the Zillah, were killed by a discharge of musketry when the doors were burst in, before the soldiers saw they were women. The plunder and destruction of property seems to have been immense. The troops had been exposed to great labor before the City. Strong measures were at last taken to preserve order in the City, and prevent plunder. It was expected that eight thousand men would have to be left to garrison Lucknow.

Symptoms were observable of a gathering cloud in the North-West, and preventative measures were urged for fear of a sudden outbreak of Sikhs.

Sir James Outram had issued a proclamation declaring that the British Government had no intention to carry on an armed propaganda as was believed among the natives; and the Governor General had issued a proclamation promising reward to those who had been faithful, and calling on others to submit and throw themselves on the mercy of the British Government. He confiscates all the estates of the latter, but promises their lives shall be spared if they are not guilty of shedding murderous blood. The Paris Pays affirms that in a private despatch from Sir Colin Campbell, has urged demanded large and immediate reinforcements, on account of the great losses the Army has sustained by sickness and the enemy's fire. The Pays says:—Notwithstanding the taking of Lucknow, Oude is in full insurrection and revolt, and instead of being trodden out, it extends daily.

FRANCE.
The Emperor is expected to pay a ten day's visit to Britain in July. The Commission appointed to consider the claims of Prof. Moreau, has recommended that Government should give him four thousand francs indemnity for the use of his system in France.

Trade in France continued to show symptoms of improvement. Increased orders from the United States had reached Lyons.

There were rumors of a new Senate Consultation tending to the press.

A prominent supporter of Carvajal's government had left Paris to remain away until after the elections were over, and it was surmised that his departure was not voluntary.

Paris letters state that the Emperor at a reception, had rebuked one of the deputies for expressing himself strongly in opposition to the Government plans in the Legislature, and that the incident was much spoken of.

The Anniversary of the death of Napoleon 1st had been celebrated in Paris with imposing religious ceremonies.

The Queen of Holland was on a visit to Napoleon. The Session of the Legislative body had been further extended to May 22.

The House closed firm on the 7th at 69 85 for account, and 60 70 for money.

DENMARK.
Letters from Copenhagen state that the preliminary work for the construction of four large coast batteries, forming the first of the works destined to defend Copenhagen, had been commenced.

RUSSIA.
The details of the arrangements for the abolition of serfdom are published. Three successive periods are indicated for the completion of the measure, and the serfs are to remain attached to the property until they have purchased their freedom.

TURKEY AND GREECE.
It is rumored that Turkey and Greece would accept the arbitration of the Great Powers on the question now pending between the two States, as to the legal jurisdiction of consuls.

News from Athens reports that the Chambers have voted a sum for augmenting the Marine.

PERSIA.
Letters state that thirty thousand Russians had beaten the Turcomans, and were laying siege to their capital.

MARKETS.
Cotton advanced 1d and tending upwards. Wheat and Flour quiet. Corn advanced 3s to 3s 1/2. Provisions steady. Sugar slightly advanced, and the improvement in Molasses continues.

Coffee quiet; Tea inactive. Consols 97 1/2. Timber remains with little alteration.

The Prestige of the Sepoys gone.
The Calcutta correspondent of the London Times says: "We never can use Sepoys against native loaves again. The prestige has disappeared forever; and a Sikh, an Arab, an Afghan, or a Ghorka, will now charge a Sepoy's regiment as readily as an Englishman would do. They have thrashed them at odds of three to one, while fighting with our discipline, on our tactics, and in our uniform."

In an encounter on the eastern frontier of Oude, Col. Wroughton, with 1500 Ghorkas and two guns, was met by some 5,000 of the enemy with seven guns. The mutineers deployed with beautiful accuracy, displaying at last a solid line nearly two miles long. They did not however, charge, but opened a heavy fire upon Ghorkas. The little men—they are not above five feet—disapproved

the proceeding, and with usual pluck flung themselves forward on enemies three times their number. The curved knives made quick work. Ten minutes after their charge the enemy had disappeared, leaving four guns and 700 bodies on the field. These Ghorkas and the Sikhs despise the Sepoys, and close in with them at once, without an attempt at tactics.

Visit of a French War Steamer to the British Channel.

Some little commotion has been produced during the last week, among the residents on the Welsh coast, owing to the unusual occurrence of a war steamer, hoisting the flag of the French Empire, having steamed slowly up our channel. She was seen at different times off Penzance, Swansea, in Bridgewater Bay, at Penarth Roads, and finally made her way and dropped anchor in the Cardiff Docks. She is the Pelican, Commander Hamelin, a nephew of Admiral Hamelin, the Emperor Napoleon's Minister of Marine, and had on board a party of French hydrographers. She came into Cardiff for the ostensible purpose of taking in Welsh steam coals; but there are not wanting those among the shipping interests of the port who think it possible that the French Admiralty might be desirous of knowing something about the English Channel navigation, especially as she might have taken in her coals, had she pleased to have done so, at the port of Swansea, a long way further down the Channel. An old shipping master writes thus about the matter in a local paper:—"I think the movements of these French cruisers cannot be too narrowly watched, and their appearance along our coast, together with the activity displayed in their arsenals, and the concentration of so great a French fleet in the English Channel, looks very ominous, and makes us shipmasters rather uneasy." It is stated that, when seen at the different points on the coast, the Pelican had not her French colors hoisted, and that she was taken by those who saw her for a steamer connected with the Trinity-house or the survey of the British Admiralty. It is also complained that our coast is left in so naked and defenceless a state by the Government, there not being a single battery to be found on the long line which intervenes between Milford Haven, at the very mouth of our Channel, and Shapness Point, some miles up the Severn.

We copy the following extract from the Woodstock Journal, upon the state of the Province. It is severe, but nevertheless truthful:—

"The Government is travelling in the broad road to destruction, if not quickly at least surely. Our people may be, and compared to the people of Great Britain, and perhaps of the United States, are lacking in political education. They are consequently liable to be imposed upon quackery. Still, aside from political intelligence there is a moral feeling which almost every man possesses in political matters, and which though not in the masses very delicate, or easily hurt, can be outraged. It is so in the present Government. They seem to have no office in the rapacious plaudits of a large party, and perhaps with the good will of the majority of the people. Since their first day in office until the present hour their acts have been such as to continually outrage the feelings of all men, and this class forms, we believe, the majority of our people—who are not wedded to party, or blinded by party predilections. Their principal, their sole important object has been to secure their own advantage, as independent of the public benefit. Their course has been marked by almost unalloyed selfishness; they seem to have had scarcely a thought but to secure themselves in power. It was said of the Gray ministry that it lacked tact; even its friends found fault with it for want of tact, and to that want attributed in great part its fall. The present Government were supposed to be uncommonly well supplied with that valuable qualification. Their tact, it was said, would enable them to steer clear of the reefs upon which their predecessors had been wrecked, and to weather out the most violent gales. But the result proves that their tact—a tact founded upon mere selfishness, and not of that sort which approaches statesmanship—is valueless. If they have escaped the reefs which proved fatal to their predecessors they have run upon others of a more dangerous character. In spite of their tact they have committed fearful blunders; in spite of their tact their days are already numbered. We are very much of opinion that the only true tact consists of a union of honesty of purpose with ability of execution."

The chief reliance of the Smashers has been to fill the public offices with their friends. This has been for years the cry of the organs of the party. It has been iterated and reiterated that the cause of the overthrow of the former Fisher Government was that they did not take care of their friends; and the necessity of taking care of their friends has been so unceasingly urged upon the present administration that the words may be said to have become the watchword of the party. Of course every one understands that taking care of your friends means providing them with offices and jobs. And we believe that it has been their possession by this idea, and their endeavour to work it out, that has caused the decline of the Government. The very means that they have taken to build themselves up have broken them down.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held yesterday, C. V. Porter, Esq., was appointed Secretary and Treasurer, vice Edward Dolley, Esq., resigned.

Thomson was elected Vice-President, vice J. A. Crane, resigned. Messrs. Z. Ring and A. Jardine were elected Councillors.—(New Lib.)

DEATH.
Died, at his residence in this city, on Monday evening last, after a short but severe and painful illness, Edward B. Fisher, Esq., B. C. L., Barrister-at-Law, aged 50 years.

Mr. Fisher was a young man of extraordinary natural endowments, which were enriched by a superior education. His studious and persevering application to his profession, as well as his business ability, were proverbial. The vigorous health which he had always enjoyed, and his strict and regular habits, gave the promise of a long and useful life, when about four weeks since he was suddenly attacked with bleeding at the lungs, which ultimately terminated in his death. The anxious solicitude which was universally felt in this community for his recovery, showed the high estimation in which he was held by all classes. It is a fearful blow to his deeply afflicted widow (to whom he had been married only about eight months) and to the other members of his family, by whom he was prized and esteemed for his many excellencies; at the same time the loss of such a man will be felt throughout the community as no ordinary calamity.

It is however a cheering consideration that although suffering intense agony, he preserved his vigor of mind to the last, calmly and patiently submitting to the will of Almighty God, and giving the most satisfactory testimony of his interest in the blessed Saviour, and of his assurance of eternal life, 'tho' his most precious blood.—[Head Quarters.]

Provincial Appointments.

James A. Harding, Esquire, to be Sheriff for the City and County of St. John, in the place of Charles Johnston, Esq., deceased.

George Thomas, Esq., to be Commissioner of Railways, in the place of Robert Reed, Esq., resigned.

Henry Livingstone, Esq., to be Deputy Treasurer and Controller of Customs for the Port of Rimshueto, in the place of J. W. Weldon, Esq., resigned.

Robert Douglas, Esq., to be Deputy Treasurer and Controller of Customs for the Port of Buetochoe, in the place of Peter, M. P. lim, Esq.

By His Excellency's Command.
S. L. TILLEY,
Secretary's Office, 18th May, 1858.

Visiting, Invitation, and other Cards struck off at short notice.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, MAY 26, 1858.

ENCOURAGE DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES is one of the first principles of Political economy, and we do not know of any country which has prospered, that has not adopted this sound policy. There are numerous articles imported into the Province, which could and would be manufactured by its citizens, equally as cheap and in some cases of better quality, were they encouraged to do so; but the inordinate desire of purchasing abroad, has become so prevalent, that it is not surprising that our imports exceed our exports, thereby leading to a depressed state of business. From published returns we notice there were imported into the Province during last year 293 carriages and sleighs, at a cost of £270; now, why import these vehicles while there are good workmen, natives and British subjects idle in our midst; it is but a day or two since we saw at Stentford's Carriage Factory, a neat, substantial and well finished Top Buggy, (so called) with all the modern improvements, built by Mr. Henry Stentford, which reflects much credit upon his taste and workmanship, and to our mind is superior to imported carriages of the same description, the price of which we understood him to be £60, while similar vehicles imported from Boston and New York, cost there from £75 to £100! Why then import such articles, when the materials and workmen are to be found at our very doors. There are several other articles imported, which could be as well made in the Province, and thereby give employment to our mechanics and manufacturers; such as edge tools, agricultural implements, boots and shoes, ale and porter, peas and beans, &c. Are there not in the Province, mechanics, brewers, and bakers? Why then not encourage the foundries, blacksmiths, cordwainers, brewers and farmers. Large quantities of barley are annually consumed in the manufacture of beer and ale; cannot this grain be raised and kept the money in the Province; and why send away for ale and porter, when there is just as good made in St. Andrews, St. John, and other places in New Brunswick. It is really to be regretted that there are not more of that class of politicians, called protectionists among us—for they are truly the mechanics, trader, and poor man's friends. Whatever can be raised and manufactured in the Province—should be most extensively used by all who desire to see the country prosper.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

The steamship City of Washington, with advices from England to the 12th of May, arrived at New York on Sunday last.

The news from England is important. It appears the India policy of the Derby Government had met with strong opposition in both Houses of Parliament, and it was thought the present administration would be forced to retire, or seek the approval of the country.

The Earl of Ellenborough, anticipating a crash, had already retired from the post of President of the Board of Control.

The Lords' amendment to the Oaths bill had been rejected in the Commons—251 to 150—and a motion to admit Baron Rothschild as a member of the Committee to draw up reasons for the disagreement with the Lords, was carried by the Commons—251 to 196.

The Markets were dull—Flour neglected, but nominally unchanged, Ohio 22s 6d to 23s 6d.

The Atlantic cable fleet was expected to sail on the 25th inst.

The African mail steamer Canada had been in collision with a bark, was disabled, sunk, and the captain, two passengers and four seamen were drowned.

A railroad accident, which caused three deaths and four persons wounded, is reported.

We have later news from India; but it is not important. Lucknow was as subdued and peaceable as an English village. The rebels, it is reported, had concentrated 100,000 men in Rohilund.

Later, but unimportant China news had been received in England.

From France we learn that Picard, an anti-Napoleon candidate, had been elected to the Legislature, from Paris, over the Government candidate.

The London Stock Market had been depressed by the apprehension that a "Ministerial crisis" was at hand. Consols on the 11th, closed at 97 1/2 and 97 3/4 for money; and 97 1/2 and 97 3/4 for account.

LONDON QUARTERLY.—We have received from Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., New York, the April number of this Review.

The contents are:—

Early life of Johnson.
Fiction of Bohemians.
Italian Tours and Tourists.
The progress of English Agriculture.
Michael Angelo.
Public Speaking.
Siege of Lucknow.
France and the late Ministry.

On our first page we have published the proceedings of a meeting held at Woodstock, for the purpose of considering certain matters in connection with the New Brunswick and Canada Railway. We intended to have given our own views of the proceedings, but finding that our contemporary of the "Journalist," has done so, without further comment we copy them, as they accord with our views.

The Journal says:—

Doubts may be entertained of the correctness of some of the propositions enunciated in these resolutions, but to point out and enlarge upon these is not at present necessary. The object of the meeting was, we presume, to enforce upon those vested with the control of the work the advantages of bringing the railroad into the town of Woodstock, and take it across the river here on its continuance towards Canada. It may be that this route would be most advantageous to the town and to the county. But the principal practical question is, would it be advantageous to the Company? Would it be the best paying route? Upon the answer to this question will the decision turn. After fulfilling the requirements of the law it is clear that the Company will choose the route which they have reason to believe will make the soonest and the best returns for the expenditure. We must never lose sight of the fact that although the Province is a stockholder in the Company, still the progress of the work, and the prospect of its speedy completion, is due to the fact that English capitalists have embarked their money in it. Had it not been for them we should not now have the prospects of railway communication with St. Andrews within a year. We should in all probability not have had ten miles of rail laid on that line. These men are prosecuting a great public work, with the assistance of the Province certainly, but which whatever it will be to them, will be to us a vast benefit. They have not engaged in it for our advantage, however, but for their own; they expect for their investment a direct money return. And its for our advantage that they should expect and obtain it. Should the Saint Andrews railroad prove a profitable investment it will be the means of drawing foreign capital, enterprise, and skill into the Province.

It is very doubtful whether any representation by an interested party, as is this town, will have much weight in the settlement of the question of the route.

We have reason to believe that Mr. Thompson is fully acquainted with all the bearings of this question, and is fully competent to protect the interests of the Company.

POSTPONED SALE.

The sale of William Carrick and James Carrick's Property, postponed until Saturday the 18th day of June next, then to take place at the Court House, at 12 o'clock.

THOS. JONES.
May 22, 1858. Sheriff of Charlotte.

CONTRACT.

TENDERS for a STORE FRAME 65 x 40 feet, will be received until June 4th, at my Office, where plans, and specifications will be furnished.

A separate contract will also be received for framing the same, or both may be combined.

St. Andrews, May 24, 1858. S. T. GOVE.

HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING SALOON.

I, the Subscriber, thankful for the patronage which he has received since he commenced business, begs to announce that he has removed to Mr. Berry's new building in Wm. Henry street, where he will be happy to wait upon those who require his services in the line of his profession; and hopes by attention and a endeavors to please to receive a continuance of custom. Gentlemen who bring a cup, soap and brush for their own use, can have them at payment of 1s 3d.

day 26. J. G. BOUNDS.

Spikes, Sheet Iron Tin &c.

R. the "Elephant" from Liverpool, via St. John. 30 Bundles Stafford's sheet Iron. 20 Boxes best Charcoal tin plates. 30 Hogs Head Spikes assorted. 1 Roll 32 lbs. Sheet Lead. 3 Casks Whiting.

1 Barrel Glue, &c., &c. JAMES W. STREET.

STEAM, STEAM.

For Portland and Boston.

The Steamer EASTERN CITY leaves Boston, Monday, 8 A. M.

Returning Thursday, 8 A. M. Steamer ADMIRAL leaves Boston, Thursday 8 A. M.

Returning Monday 8 A. M. Steamer NEPTUNE connects with the above steamers on their arrival at Eastport for St. Andrews, R. Robinson, and Calais.

Tickets for St. John, Portland, and Boston, and for all parts of Canada and the Western States, can be obtained of the subscriber.

W. WHITLOCK,
Agent for steamers and Grand Trunk Railway.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.

St. Andrews 3d May, 1858.

At a meeting of the Stockholders held this day pursuant to notice for the purpose of choosing Directors for the ensuing year the following Directors were duly elected agreeably to the Act.

G. D. Street,
J. W. Street,
H. H. Hatch,
Saml. T. Gove,
T. T. Odell,
Daniel Gilmour,
Wm. Fisher,
G. D. STREET.

Chairman.

A subsequent meeting of the Directors was held at St. John's, N. B., and re-elected President for the coming year.

C. W. WARDLAW,
Cashier.

VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND FOR SALE At Auction.

TO be sold on the Premises, on TUESDAY, at day of JUNE next, at 12 o'clock, at Public Auction,

A VALUABLE WHARF LOT AND WATER PRIVILEGE.

fronting on the MARKET SQUARE in the Town of St. Andrews, having a front of 43 feet on Water Street and extending to low water mark.

Terms at Sale. JAMES W. STREET.

St. Andrews, May 17, 1858.

Gin, Wine, Tea, London Porter, &c. May 14, 1858.

At the Parkfield, just arrived:—

20 Hhds. Decker's best Pale Rotterdam Ginerva. 2 Hhds. Best old Port and 200 4 Qr. Casks. 1 Sherry. 4 Cases. 25 Cases and 4 Cases Congo. 12 Cases. 64 Casks best London Porter, in quart and pints.

26 Casks Buss' London Pale Ale, in quart and pints. J. W. STREET.

SASH, BLIND, & DOOR FACTORY.

THE Proprietors of the Newtown Sash, Blind and Door Factory, tender their thanks to the Inhabitants of St. Andrews, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage which they have been favored with, and beg to say, that they are still at the old stand, where they will be happy to supply customers with Sashes, Blinds, Doors, Windows, &c. Door Frames, Sash Frames, Partitions, Mouldings, Picture Frames, &c., manufactured from good seasoned timber, expressly for custom trade. One stock in large and well assorted, and customers may rely on good work, fair dealing, and Low Prices.

N. B.—Selling, turning, and all kinds of job work done at short notice. Orders solicited.

Thos. T. Odell, Agent for St. Andrews. MILLERS, 1858. F. M. FRINGTON & CO.

English & Mercantile School.

THE Subscriber begs leave to intimate to his friends and the public generally that he will open a School on

MONDAY next, 17th inst. in the school room Mr. Thos. Berry's new building on William Henry Street. The following branches will be taught: Spelling, Reading and Writing for 7s. 6d. per quarter. Arithmetic and English Grammar 10s. per quarter.

THOS. CROWLEY.

May 11, 1858.

WILLIAM LARGES PROVISIONS

SUPERIOR and Extra New Orleans Flour, Corn ME

Flour, Heavy Meal, Potatoes, HAMS, Rice, Barley, Cod & Pollock Fish, Ground & Cologn, Mutton and Congo, Tinned and Brown Sugar, &c.

GUNPOWDER, SHOT, WHITEWASH, SHEET

BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBER, Room Paper, Plate Hinges, Hand saw and Mill Files, Salt, Rosin, Oakum, &c.

Moulds and Hemp Cordage, Tubs, Shingles and Narrow Perry Davis's Pain Expeller.

At 55—The celebrated PARRA

REMOV.

THE Subscriber would respect friends and customers, to his New Store south side of the

within a few feet of the Railroad, just removed by late arrivals, fr

clearance, an extensive assortment of Groceries, Provisions and Liquor.

Wood Screws of all dimensions, Spikes, Bolts, Thumb Latches, Locks, brass key dead Locks, cut Files, shuffling butt hinges, 4

and 6d. Nails, of the Cold Is. Cut Spike and Flooring Nails, 1

Carriage, Cud, Pollock, Hadd Lines, Carpenters' Chalk Line

Twine, Window Glass and Putt White Lead, superior Brown S

West India and Java Coffee gr latter a superior article; S

Breakfast and Congo Teas; 1

Gripe's manufacture, Paraffin Sperm and head Lice, Coln

Salveratus, box Raisins, Wood squared Broom and Pails, but

handed and unhandled, Havan Brandy, Gin, Rum, bottled Ale

and other Vinous, &c. Chalmers Herring, Cheese, crushed an

friction matches, Moss Park, 1

best Ohio Superior Flour imp

ing Paper, Family Pilot by

Soda bicarb, Graham crackers, Crackers, Oyster crackers, &c.

variety of other articles, all of wholesale or retail at the low

He would also inform man that he has just completed th

wharf Steamboat Landing, an

the south side of the Town, o

both of which are now ready for wharfage, or on consigne

hand-Pink, Boards, Siding, C and Pickets.

ON CONSIGNMENT, 2 Cases Gentle superior Si

the manufacturer. May 17, 1858. W

REMOVAL. The unders to his New Store nearly opposite to the one h

May 10, 1858. JAME

FLOOT

Esq. Union, from Boston 150 BAKERS 1

Supervising E. JAM

GEO. F. STU

WATCH and Ck

HAVING taken the premises occupied by Mr. Brown, Office will be kept at the

and the public generally attention, to meet a contin

liberally bestowed on him b

St. Andrews, May 12, 18

ASSOCIATE'S

NOTICE is hereby G

desirous of

Taxes for the Parish of the County of Charlotte the 10th day of June n

eriving from all who are ed for the current ye

Saint Andrews for the Town of parties and inform the

JOHN LOGRA HENRY DITE THO. T. ODELL

St. Andrews, May 10

TO I

And Possession.

THAT large presents a Wh

The cellar is well in it, and one half is

house, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

The premises are well

trade, or for the Dry Gro

ery business, as there is

in the upper half and left

For further particulars

St. Andrews, Jan. 27,

