

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

Æ VARIIS: IUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM. - C. I. C.

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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1860.

[Vol 27.

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the "Europa."

The steamship Europa, which left Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 21st ult., and Queenstown on the evening of the following day, has arrived at Halifax.

The Jura from New York direct, was to leave Liverpool about the same time as the Europa.

The Edinburgh arrived at Queenstown on the 20th, and the Pégasus on the 31st.

THE CONGRESS.

Nothing of importance had transpired. It was reported in Paris that Austria, Naples and Spain will not send Plenipotentiaries to the Congress unless the Pope is represented.

The Russian Ambassador at Paris declared to Walewski that the pamphlet entitled "the Pope and Congress" contains principles opposed to the respect for authority on which the Russian Government is founded, and consequently Russia will oppose the programme drawn up in the pamphlet. Walewski is reported to have declared to the Diplomatic Corps that as long as he has minister for Foreign Affairs the pamphlet shall not be considered as the programme of the French Ministry.

The Austrian officials were engaged in denouncing the pamphlet, and the Vienna Gazette regards it as a direct menace for Austria. It nevertheless avers that in Government circles the pamphlet has not produced a disagreeable impression, the Government being convinced that the opinions therein expressed are not entertained by the Emperor Napoleon.

The Paris Pays announces that the various powers invited to the Congress have been apprised that the meeting cannot take place on the day originally fixed, and that a subsequent day will be appointed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Macaulay died on the 28th ult., at London. He had been unwell about a fortnight from disease of the heart, but he had failed to show any extent that his medical men did not apprehend any danger; the result, therefore, was sudden and unexpected. He was only 67 years of age, and as he was never married his title became extinct.

A large row boat while returning from the ship "Grand Triumphant" lying in the Mersey capsize, and twenty two lives were lost; the men were mostly riggers, and ship laborers. Captain Clarke, of the "Grand Triumphant" was in the boat, but he and several others were rescued.

The official Board of Trade on investigation into the loss of the steamer Indian was progressing at Liverpool.

The official report of the Board of Trade on the loss of the West Indian mail steamer Paraclete, costs blame on her captain, Paraclete, and has certificate as suspended for 12 months. The report says there is a desire to make rapid passages at the expense of the safety of ships, and such proceeding is censured.

Another elopement in high life is reported; the wife of Mr. Smith Bannerman, residing near Mallesstone, ran off with Rev. A. W. Green, Curate of the Parish where the parties resided. The lady has property in her own right amounting to £100,000 sterling.

FRANCE.

A rumor had prevailed that the Pope's nuncio threatened to demand his pass port on account of the recent pamphlet, but the Paris correspondent of the London Post pronounces the rumor untrue. An official denial was also posted in the Paris Bourse.

It was reported at Paris that Guizot was engaged on the pamphlet upon the temporal power of the Pope.

Admirals Rigault, Genouilly and Regnaud had arrived from China.

The Paris Pays publishes an article by Granier de Cassagnac, on the pamphlet, in which it is asserted that the pamphlet has been wrongly interpreted by the press. It says the pamphlet does not propose to deprive the Pope of the Legations but advises his Holiness to submit to the present state of things, and proclaims the necessity of maintaining the temporal power of the Pope. M. de Cassagnac adds: "The pamphlet defines itself to the pronouncing of an opinion. Congress alone will decide, and after that the Church will remain full and entire."

Expectation had been current that the Bank of France would have reduced its rate of discount, but no change had been made.

The Bucharest Government had sent Agents to Paris to conclude a loan of £2,400,000 sterling of certain revenues, and the guarantee of France, Prussia and Russia. The Council of Ministers resolved upon not giving any official denial to the pamphlet.

The London Herald's Paris correspondent speaks of difficulties in the French Cabinet

and says that Persigny's prolonged stay in Paris is not unconnected with Walewski's uncertain tenure of office.

It is stated that Prince Napoleon is shortly to be appointed Grand Admiral. The Paris Bourse had been much depressed, and rates were at one time down to 68 5/8. A better feeling subsequently sprung up, and the closing price on the 30th was 69 20.

ITALY.

The Milan Gazette announces that the Ex-Duke of Modena had advanced with his troops towards the frontier of Modena. Part of his Army was already at a frontier town.

Colonel Cadogan military attaché to the British Legation in Piedmont, has been ordered to the Head Quarters of General Fanti, at Bologna. This is regarded at Turin as a new proof of the interest taken by Great Britain in Central Italy.

The Minister of Finance at Rome had been compelled to sell consolidated funds to the amount of double that previously stated (200,000,000 francs), in order to meet the financial pressure.

The French pamphlet had been translated into Italian, and largely circulated in Romagna.

ROME.

Dispatch reports lengthy interview between Cardinal Antonelli and French Ambassador. The latter had received from Paris some explanation destined to reassure the Papal Government on the subject of recent pamphlet.

Marquis Villanarina declined Governorship of Milan, and Count Gillina had been appointed. Villanarina goes as Ambassador to Naples.

SPAIN.

Nothing important relative to war in Morocco. Spanish squadron left Algeria 28th, destination unknown.

AUSTRIA.

A belief was current that new loan would be negotiated at commencement of year.

Vienna letters say Austrian Statesmen were beginning to see the impossibility of restoring Italian Dukes, and were almost reconciled to the idea of a Central Italian organization.

Reported that elite of aristocratic party engaged in office have resolved to serve without pay, in order to lighten public burdens.

PRUSSIA.

Reported Prince Hohenzollern Sigmarin-gen intends to give up Presidency of Council of Ministers, and assume command of 7th corps D'Armee.

INDIA.

Calcutta mails of Nov. 22nd reached England. News anticipated by last Bombay mail. There are telegrams, however, from Calcutta to 12 December, at which dates no material variation in exchanges had taken place.

Sir Hope Grant had arrived in Calcutta to organize the Indian expedition to China. It is not to exceed 13,000 men, and will probably not be over 10,000. One half will be Sikhs.

Report was current that British Government had determined to amalgamate Indian and Queen's armies.

CHINA.

Hong Kong mail of Nov. 15th arrived. Reported Americans had been invited to mediate between China, England and France.

Loss of ship Flora Temple near Coochin China, while conveying 850 Coolies from Macao for Havannah, was telegraphed via Queenstown for the "Hungarian." Thirty of crew reached Manila—supposed all others on board were drowned. Vessel struck rock and foundered.

System of free emigration of Chinese to West Indies had been organized by an agent of British Government. Native authorities at Canton approved and co-operated in measure.

Business at Hong Kong limited, and little change in either exports or imports. Tonnage abundant. Exchange four-and-eleven pence.

At Shanghai green teas and silk were lower, woollen goods in active demand; exchange six and seven pence half-pence to six and eight pence farthing. Freights unchanged. At Amoy business had improved.

An advance was demanded for tea.

American War vessels were thus distributed—Frigate Germantown at Shanghai, Steamer Hartford at Hong Kong, Steamer Powhatan at Japan.

The North China Herald of Nov. 5th says Mr. Ward, American Minister, started on 23 Nov. for Kwanshan, a city some 30 miles below Soochow, to meet Ho, the Governor General, and confer with him on the subject of American Treaties and prevent difficulties between China, France and England. The authority for this, however, is not good, whilst on contrary we hear of great activity in Peiho forts, which of course means resistance.

American steamer Peiho has been placed in line between Shanghai and Hong Kong.

JAPAN.

Accounts from Japan more satisfactory.—Currency question had been arranged on fair basis, and trade had commenced briskly at Kanagawa. Port of Hakodadi opened and British Consulate established there.

Additional particulars relative to the approaching departure of commissioners to the United States mention that there will be two commissioners and two censors who have to report on conduct of Commissioners, three Lieutenant Governors, eight Generals and Colonels, two interpreters, and four servants.

AUSTRALIA.

The Melbourne mail of November had been telegraphed, Ship Herald of the Morning, from Liverpool, had been destroyed by fire at Melbourne. It is supposed she had landed her passengers before fire broke out. No other news telegraphed.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

London, Saturday.—Daily News city article says funds on Friday were firmer. There was partial recovery on Paris Bourse, and disquieting rumors relative to Congress met with less countenance—market closed 1/4 higher than Thursday. Demand for money was pressing, and in open market rates were generally 1/4 above bank minimum. Applications at bank were large, and many discount establishments were seeking advances. No bullion was withdrawn from bank. Foreign exchanges steady.

Times city article says demand for money yesterday in preparation for last day of year was extremely active in all quarters, and loans on Government securities could not be obtained under bank terms, as the advances made by bank this quarter have been very limited; this pressure was to be expected for the moment. Railway share market firm and generally higher. Rumored that Indian Government was about to place heavy duty on saltpeetre.

Times says fall of one per cent. on Paris Bourse on Thursday is believed to be more result of over speculation than any new political apprehensions, says English funds were not perceptibly influenced on Friday by heavy fall on previous day in Paris, and in middle of day accounts of partial recovery in Paris caused slight advance, which was supported to close.

Leading London papers have long reviews of events of past year, and generally draw hopeful conclusions for future.

London Post publishes following telegram—Paris, 30th.—There is at this moment between Cabinet of Paris, Vienna and Rome active exchange of dispatches, easily explained by existing circumstances. All that is said of unfavorable disposition of Court of Rome is false. Monsignor Sacconi awaits instructions. There is every ground for believing that the rumor which is now taking place at Fontainebleau between the Emperor, Prince Metternich and Walewski will have effect of smoothing down many difficulties, and of hastening meeting of Congress.

VIA QUEENSTOWN.—Paris Saturday Evening.—The Emperor has returned to Paris to-day. The stock broker, M. Guibien, has been acquitted of the charge of forgery—the civil process has yet to be decided. After the regular Bourse hours, rates were done at 69 10.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 30th.—The Chamberlain Beijing private Secretary of the King, has been dismissed. He will leave to-morrow for Algeria.

BREITEN, Saturday evening. In reply to statements in the Kreuz Zeitung of yesterday, the Prussian Gazette says the report, that Prince Hohenzollern intended to resign the Presidency of Council of Ministers is totally unfounded.

PARIS, 31st Dec.—Rentes opened without alteration at 69 20. 3:25 P. M.—Market continues very variable, and closes flat; rates 68 98, being a decline of 30c since yesterday. Rentes are quoted 69 05 for January account.

PARIS, Saturday.—The Moniteur of to-day contains numerous nominations to Legion D'Honneur. Admiral Romain Du Fosses has been appointed Grand Cross of that order.

TURIN, Saturday.—The Sardinian Government has been informed of the further prorogation of Congress. The time fixed for its definite Assembly will be noted to the powers later.

TIMBER.—St. John yellow 5 to 6 pounds; St. John Spruce 14 to 16 pounds. Flour dull without change in price. Consols closed at 95 1/2 to 95 3/4.

LOGIC.—As a specimen of the utility of logic, we give the following: A sharp student was called up by the worthy professor of a celebrated college, and asked the question, "Can a man see without eyes?" "Yes, sir," was the prompt answer.

"How, sir," cried the amazed professor, "can a man see without eyes?" "Pray, sir, how do you make that out?" "He can see with one, sir," replied ready-witted youth; and the whole class shouted with delight at his triumph over metaphysics.

TASTE AMONG FARMERS.

There seems to be a great want of taste among many of our farmers. They appear to think that taste is of no importance whatever—something they have nothing to do with—and if they only attend to the important duties on the farm, they care nothing for appearances.

One way in which they show want of taste is the surroundings of their dwellings; they will leave an ox-cart, sled, or hay-rigging in the door yard or close proximity to the house, rather than to be the trouble of removing it a-rod or two farther it would not be unsightly.

Some will have piles of manure, heaps of stones or huge piles of wood left where they give an air of slovenliness to the homestead no matter how new or handsome the buildings may be.

There are some farmers who limit their shade trees to a few so situated that they cannot damage land which they care anything about, making that the standard, and sacrificing a noble elm or maple, because they draw the juices of the soil, they fear they shall have a few less hills of potatoes or corn, if they let them remain.

Perhaps some will say, well, my buildings are old, and I don't think it makes much difference what I have around them; but I say it does make a great difference. What if the buildings are old? If there is an air of thrift and neatness about them they will not look half so unsightly. Who would not see the difference between even a hovel without a shade tree or rosebush and woodbine, climbing up its weather beaten walls covering its numerous imperfections, and with the addition of one or two shade trees, making the spot look really attractive. It makes nearly as much difference as there is between neatness and negligence, in the interior of a dwelling.

Think not that I believe all farmers show a want of taste, for many a farmer's home exhibits an appreciation of the tasteful and beautiful highly creditable to the proprietor. Let not the farmer think it is beneath him to attend to such things, nor consider that time as lost, which he spends in making the surrounding of his house tasteful and attractive.

Let the green tree wave by the cottage door
And the rose in thy garden bloom;
With them shall the planter's memory soar,
When he rests in the quiet tomb.
And oft shall the traveller pause to view
The work of thy patriot hands—
The rose and the tree—the elm or the yew;
That now by the doorway stands.

[N. E. Furner

HORRIBLE CASE OF DESTITUTION.—The Chicago Democrat gives the particulars of a horrible case of destitution and death which came to the knowledge of the police of that city on Sunday, the 1st inst. It appears that a shanty which contained but one room, and whose walls freely admitted the freezing wind, was occupied by a family consisting of Edward Miles, wife and two children John Donegan and Mary Devereux—six in all—who were without fire or wood, with scanty clothing, and only one bed, and on Saturday night Mary Devereux was frozen to death under the following distressing circumstances.

From the evidence of Mrs. Bridget Miles, Edward Miles, and John Donegan, it appeared that the deceased was a single woman, about thirty-five years old, and earned her living by working out. She was very temperate in her habits, and lived with Mrs. Miles about three months, during the absence of her husband, who had been off South working. He returned home Friday night, with his ears frozen, but no money. The Miles family being very poor, and their home very small, Mrs. Miles told the deceased on Saturday morning that she must leave. She went away, and returned about dark very drunk.

Miles, his wife, their two children, and Donegan, all went to bed, in the same bed, early in the evening, leaving the deceased sitting by the stove, in which there was a little fire. They had no more wood. Some time during the night, Mrs. Miles got up to get a drink for one of the children. She felt of Mary, who was than lying behind the stove, and who was then frozen stiff. She told her husband and Donegan that Mary was dead. As there was no fire in the stove, and they had no wood to make one, they thought they might restore her to life by animal heat; so they took her to bed with them and all got in, together, making six persons in one bed. In the morning they found that Mary was frozen just as stiff as when they put her in the bed. She had not thawed a bit.

A YOUNG LAWYER'S MOTTO.—A young member of the bar thought he would adopt a motto for himself, and after much reflection, wrote in large letters and posted up against the wall the following: "Nunc Quisq;" which may be translated, "Let every one have his own." A country client

coming in, expressed himself much gratified with the motto, but added, "You don't spell it right." "Indeed! then how ought it to be spelled?" The visitor replied, "Suz EM QUICK."

An exchange paper quotes from Paul's writings, "Owe no man anything;" and then adds:—"We fear some of our subscribers never read Paul's Epistles."

Medical men, says Dr. Gordon, are familiar with the fact that beer drinkers in London can scarcely scratch their finger without the risk of their lives. A copious London beer drinker is one vital part. He wears his heart on his sleeve; bare to a death wound even from a rusty nail or the claw of a cat. Sir Astley Cooper, on one occasion, was called to a drayman who had received an injury in his finger from a small piece of stone. Suppuration had taken place. This distinguished surgeon opened the small abscess with his lancet. On returning, he discovered that he had forgotten his lancet case; going for this, he found his patient in a dying state. Every medical man in London dreads a beer drinker for a patient.

MISFORTUNES. Misfortunes are like thunder and stormy clouds—in the distance they appeared black, but when over our heads they are scarcely grey. As bad dreams denote an agreeable future, so will it be with the often painful dream of life when it is past. All our strong feelings, like ghosts, have their influence for a certain period only and if a man were to say to himself this passion—this pain—this rupture, is sure after three days to lose its effect on the mind, then would he always be more composed and quiet.

A London female pickpocket stole five sovereigns from a lady in an omnibus. On being arrested, she managed to swallow two, the remainder being found on her person. Two days after she died in the hospital of the poison, and a post-mortem examination revealed the two pieces of money in her stomach, which were recovered and returned to the owner.

CHIEF FOR A FELLOW.—Mr. Joseph Mills, of Bloomfield, recommends to those afflicted with a felon, to do the sore up in a cloth and keep it constantly wet with the tincture of lobelia, made very strong. If taken in season, Mr. Mills warrants a cure in forty-eight hours.

The following epitaph in Aldgate churchyard, related to an able spinster of forty-eight.

"She was—but words are wanting to say what
Say what a woman should be—she was that."
In a few weeks the following couplet was neatly added:

"A woman SHOULD be both a wife and mother
But Sarah Jones was neither one nor 'other."

Beautiful was the reply of a venerable man to the question, whether he was still in the land of the living—"No, but I am almost there."

Whose best works are most trampled upon? A shoemaker's; because good shoes last longer than bad ones.

Be contented and thankful. A cheerful spirit makes labor light, sleep sweet, and all around cheerful.

A BAD CHARACTER.—Boswell records an unhappy man, who, having totally lost his character, committed suicide—a crime which Dr. Johnson rebuked very severely. "Why, sir," urged Boswell, "the man had become infamous for life; what would you have had him do?" "Do, Sir, I would have him go to some country where he was not known, and not to the devil, where he was known."

There is a chord in a parent's heart which is never touched in vain. However angry we may justly be with a child—he is still our child and our hearts yearn it statily towards him.

"I wonder this child don't go to sleep," said an anxious mother to a female friend. "Well I don't (replied the lady,) its face is so dirty it cannot sleep its eyes."

It is too true, that for one man who sincerely pities our misfortunes, there are thousands who sincerely hate our successes.

What is most hateful in young people, Self-complacency, because it makes them incorrigible.

ENIGMA.—What is used in the English language, and in common use, which will describe a person or thing as it is found in any place, and yet without any other alteration than a separation of the syllable will describe him as being present at the same moment? Answer—No where's he here.

There is no medicine against death.

European Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

A despatch from Portland dated the 19th inst. states that the Anglo-Saxon arrived from Liverpool shortly before noon. She sailed on the 14th and brings advices four days later than the Europa.

Another gale has occurred on the coast of England, causing serious damage to the shipping. The papers are occupied with speculations about the Paris Congress.

The London Times expresses the opinion that no Congress will take place.

Napoleon addressed the diplomatic corps on New Year's Day, as follows:

"I thank the diplomatic corps for the good wishes it has addressed on the event of the New Year, and am especially happy at this time to have the opportunity of reminding the representatives of the nations assembled in Paris that since my accession to power I have always professed the most profound respect to recognized rights, and been assured the constant aim of my life will be to re-establish everywhere, in so much as depends on me confidence and peace."

No quotable change in markets. Bread still quiet and steady. Provisions the same.

Consols 95 1/2 a 95 3/4 for account.

VIA NEWFOUNDLAND.

SAINT JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND, Jan. 20th.

The steamer Circe arrived at 8 A. M. this morning. Politics unimportant; nothing as yet has transpired relative to the Congress. It is still uncertain whether it will assemble—Wade's retirement or dismissal attracted considerable attention.

The English journals construe it as evidence that Napoleon intends to espouse the Italian cause.

De Thourail will quit Constantinople forthwith to assume the Foreign Ministry.

It is rumored that Lord Cowley's visit to London had reference to the settlement of the Italian question without a Congress.

Marshall McMahon has succeeded Vaillant in command of the French army that occupies Italy.

The Paris Bourse continued depressed and closed on 37th at 90 3/4.

The Sardinian Government protests against Rome enlisting Germans, and threatens to send troops into the Legations.

The Prussian peace army is to be increased by 35,000 men.

The mails from Bombay of Dec. 12, and Melbourne of the 17th Nov. had arrived. Changes had taken place in the Ministry, both in Victoria and New South Wales.

Melbourne markets depressed.

By Telegraph to Galway, Saturday afternoon.

Breadstuffs quiet. Consols 95 1/2 a 95 3/4 for money and account.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

St. Louis, Jan. 17.—The overland mail, with San Francisco dates of the 26th ult., passed Malloy's Station this morning.

The steamer J. L. Stephens from Panama, arrived the 24th.

The Portland, (Oregon) Advertiser of Dec. 7 says that the United States steamer Massachusetts bound to Vancouver's Island with the soldiers who had lately occupied San Juan Island, was detained at that port by ice.

The message of Gov. Gleson of Washington Territory expresses astonishment that the War debt of that Territory had not been paid by Congress, and is particularly severe upon Gen. Scott, on account of his concessions in the San Juan affair.

The date from Sandwich Islands are to Dec. 6. The fall season was about over. More than half the whalers had gone out, but some few were to return in the spring for provisions, cordage, whalmen's supplies, &c.

The amount of oil and bone being shipped to Atlantic ports this season, is estimated at 8370 barrels of whale oil, and 868,691 pounds of bone, showing a falling off from the usual amount of shipments. The ships loading oil and bone at Labana were about filled up and were ready for sailing.

B. I. Nichols, late British consul at Honolulu, died on board the ship Pizarro, en route for Bremen.

The Hudson Bay Company is about withdrawing its agency from the Sandwich Islands.

SEVERE CHARGE.—The Town of Woodstock has been the scene of great excitement. It happens that George L. Raymond, Esq., one of the Justices of the Peace for County of Carleton, recently travelled in the United States, and that he took with him from Woodstock one William Hoyt, a negro boy aged 18. He returned without the boy, and it was rumored that he sold the boy in Virginia as a slave. Hand-bills were posted, and a public meeting was convened, where Mr. Raymond attended (as requested) to give explanations. When called upon he stated that he had told those who twitted him of selling the boy that negroes did sell in Virginia at from \$1200 to \$1500 each, but declared that the last time he saw the boy he was standing on a wharf in New York. This explanation being considered satisfactory, a paper was drawn up, and handed round for signatures, calling upon the Attorney General to investigate the charge. If any British subject should be found guilty of the crime imputed to Mr. Raymond, he deserves the execution of the community, and severe punishment into the bargain.—Head Quarters.

AN INCENDIARY PAPER.—The New York Herald is justly regarded by sensible persons as the most incendiary journal in the country. It has a considerable circulation at the South, which it uses for the dissemination of the extreme views of fanatical Abolitionists of the North and the deluge of meetings of the same in obscure places, in order to keep up the slavery agitation, to irritate the minds of the people of the South and to give a false representation of the public feeling at the North. Under the pretence of being a Union paper, it is doing its best to poison the social atmosphere and sow discord among brethren.

MILITARY.—We are informed, on the best authority, that intelligence was received from England by the last mail, countermarching the orders for sending the 62nd and 53rd Regiments, now serving in the Lower Colonies, to the West Indies; consequently, when the gallant corps are removed, their destination will perhaps be to some more healthy portion of the Empire.

A whole flock of about 120 sheep were recently stolen from the field of a farmer, near Detroit, in the night. Upon search the next day, two men were found engaged in slaughtering the animals for market. Fifty live sheep and forty carcasses were recovered. The thieves were sent to jail.

A successful case of transfusion of blood into the veins of a woman, was performed lately in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland. The woman, although in the prime of life, had become so weak from the loss of blood that pulsation was at times imperceptible. The blood of a friend was injected into a vein in one of her arms, and the most cheering results were immediately manifested. She continued to improve rapidly, and at last accounts was considered beyond the reach of danger.

TELEGRAPH EXTENSION.—At the annual meeting of the Montreal Telegraph Company, held yesterday, it was stated that the Directors contemplated certain arrangements which might make it desirable to carry the existing line downwards to the Coast of Labrador; and the meeting resolved to request the Directors to ascertain the probable revenue which could be obtained, and the cost and thereupon call a meeting of the stockholders to determine whether this additional enterprise should be undertaken. It was stated that the line would be, if laid, prolonged by land to Cape Chats, and thence extended by sub-marine cable for a distance of some 500 miles to the Coast of Labrador.—Montreal Herald, Jan. 14.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday evening the coachman of Mr. J. Law, of this city met with his death in a melancholy manner, he had gone out to the stable to harness a horse, and was so long absent that they sent out from the house, and after looking everywhere, at last found the unfortunate man in a "cistern" just behind the horse's stalls, and which had been left uncovered by some plumbers who were at work during the day. Dr. Campbell was at once sent for and every means were adopted to restore life, but the vital spark was extinct.—Ibid.

COLD WEATHER IN MINNESOTA.—A correspondent at St. Paul, Minnesota, writes as follows under date of Jan. 1:

"We are having intensely cold weather here. This morning at daybreak the spirit thermometer stood at 50 below zero. All mercury thermometers have congealed. We have fine sleighing. Our Republican Governor and other State officers will be sworn in to office to-morrow at the Capitol."

TUMOR REMOVED.—A daughter of Mr. Wm. Beale, at Jonesport, aged about twelve years, had been afflicted with a tumor growing in the socket of the eye, since infancy. The eye was completely forced out of its place, and vision entirely destroyed.

Dr. Murray of this place lately removed the tumor, including the eye, and the patient, though much reduced by suffering, is doing well.—Union.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, JAN. 25, 1860.

THE LONDON TIMES has lately made a serious attack on the policy of the Canadian Government. The Provincial Press have in the most able and satisfactory manner refuted the statements of "The Thunderer," and some of the English papers have also furnished rejoinders. The result of this important discussion will have the effect of determining whether these colonies have de facto the right of self government. It is not many years since that a Colonial Secretary advised a Lieut. Governor of this Province, that Her Majesty had been advised to assent to a revenue Bill imposing differential duties—for the last time; and yet a few years later the Imperial Government advised the Legislature to pass the Reciprocity Act! Was this not a measure which gave the Americans privileges which they would not extend to the Provinces? Are the Provinces not to manage their own Revenues—or is Responsible Government a mere sham! The people of

the Provinces are as intelligent and loyal as in any other part of the British dominions; and will not be coerced by any foreign nation. The following excellent article from a London paper, explains the matter, in a brief, but plain and truthful manner:—

(From the London Morning Chronicle.) An attack, equally violent and unfounded has lately been made, both against the policy and the character of the Canadian Government. They are charged with having contravened the Imperial policy of Free-trade by revising the Colonial tariff in a Protectionist sense; and the charge is intended to supply funds for the maintenance of a corrupt and profligate expenditure.—The Colonial Administration, it was declared, maintained their place by "corruption as gross and systematic as was ever practised by Newcastle or Walpole"; "local jobs of the grossest character" were fed out of the taxes raised from the people; and when the resources of the country had been thus exhausted, fresh revenues were sought from the imposition of exorbitant duties upon imported commodities.

Thus stands the accusation as urged by the English mouthpieces of the Opposition minority in the Colonial Legislature. How completely it is fabricated out of a perversion of facts and sophistication of argument, a very plain statement will amply show. Our readers hardly require to be told that enormous sums exceeding thirty millions sterling, have within the last few years been spent in Canada in improving the channels of communication through the valley of the St. Lawrence, thus opening a traffic route from the Atlantic seaboard with the Western Province, and with the shores of the great chain of lakes which stretch so far and wide into the interior of the continent. Towards this vast outlay on public works of the most reproductive character, the Government has contributed seven millions—an amount equivalent to nearly three-fourths of the direct public debt of the colony. The expenditure of these seven millions was, of course, kept under Government control, and accordingly gave rise to a considerable amount of patronage, which in accordance with the precedent set by every successive Ministry at home, the Colonial Administration distributed in greatest measure among their own supporters. On this slender basis has been built the heavy allegations of gross jobbery and flagrant corruption so unjustly brought against Mr. Galt and his colleagues.

The traffic remains. The principal change recently effected in the Canadian system of Customs duties consists of a regulation under which the ad valorem duty on imported articles is computed, not upon the invoice cost at the place of original production, but the average price in the market whence the commodity was last transmitted. This enactment was, of course, designed to encourage the direct trade between Canada and other countries, instead of leaving the colony—so far, at least, as its western districts are concerned—to be supplied exclusively through the United States. Having at so heavy a cost opened up a highway to the Atlantic through their own territories, the Colonial Legislature has sought to elevate Montreal and Quebec into their natural position as emporia for Canadian commerce with the rest of the world.

Nor is this all. Granting that at first sight the Colonial tariff runs counter to the theories of Free-trade, we find on examination that the existing course of trade, as carried on by Canada and the United States, when competing with one another for foreign and especially for European commerce, cannot be said to be "free," in the sense of being justly and equally weighed. Canada has now, indeed, nothing to fear from competition, with a fair field and no favor. It is of an unfair and unnatural encouragement to foreign competition that Canada has so long complained. It has rendered her costly system of railroads and canals hitherto so unremunerative. All parties in the colony are unanimous upon this point, and both branches of the Legislature have, in the last Session, passed addresses to Her Majesty complaining of this gross injustice. It is not to restrict the competition of a really free trade that Canada has felt herself compelled to adopt a protective policy. Her tariff has been altered to adjust the balance so unequally weighed in favor of her rivals, and give her public works a fair chance of becoming remunerative; and not, as her accusers allege, to provide the means of corruption for her present Government.

A new Masonic Hall was dedicated at Carleton, St. John, on the 16th inst. Bro. R. Stubbs, W. M. of Hibernia Lodge, was appointed Representative Grand Master, by the Grand Master of Ireland—for the purpose. After the ceremony of consecration the officers of Leinster Lodge, were installed.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—In another column will be seen a report of the 20th Annual meeting of the Life Association of Scotland, from which it appears a highly satisfactory state of its affairs was reported. The progress of the business was most successful, and its extent has proved the popularity of the Association. B. R. Stevenson, Esq. is the agent in St. Andrews, who will give any information with reference to rates, &c.

A large quantity of snow fell on Sunday night last and Monday morning, which will

make good sleighing. The roads were in many places bare, but we learn, that the going is now as good as need be.

SLEETERY COBBLERS.—The Fredrickton Reporter contains a long complaint on account of a London Doctor (Delton) having played the double shuffle with the Editor—that is in quibbling (which amounts to a refusal to pay) with him after having advertised for the worthy a whole year, amounting to £5. The Editor says—

"The following is the scamp's reply to our letter. We quote it as a curiosity of its kind; and we may also observe that, in all his correspondence, the fellow takes care to saddle us with the postage—

"Dear Sir: We have but one system, from which we never deviate, to suit individual cases; and even had we felt so disposed, under the peculiar circumstances of yours, the menace contained in the concluding paragraph of your note, would effectually decide us to the contrary. We detect menace, and flatter ourselves that our character for prompt payment is too well established, in every quarter of the globe where a newspaper is published in English, to sustain any very serious damage from any representation of yours.

Yours, faithfully, Dr. Rose & Co."

Upon which the Reporter remarks—

"We give the above specimen of swindling, under cover of a 'character well established,' in order to warn those who may prize their own interest, beyond the indulgence of that faith, which this advertising quack, would fain establish on his own behalf, and at the expense of his neighbors."

The foregoing is bad enough, but not quite equal to our own case. We sent the original order to our Agent in London who presented it for payment, and the Doctor wrote on it that he would forward the amount £7 stg. deducting £1 for books. This was something over six months ago. We wrote him that the books were not received by us, nor directed to us, as our former contemporary, Mr. Clinch, had received them, and requested Dr. Rose & Co. to carry out their part of the agreement, as faithfully as we had performed ours. The following reply to our reasonable request was received, by the last mail—the fellow leaving us to pay the postage—

"Sir—We do not pay for advertisements without the return of our original order, nor do we ever accept bills, which we think Providence, we been able hitherto to do without, and hope to continue.

We are sorry you do not think proper to comply with our very reasonable request, that being our system of business, and one from which all the menace you can use will not induce us to deviate. We have for many years advertised in most of the papers published in English throughout the known world, and flatter ourselves that our character for payment is too well established to sustain any very serious damage, from any misrepresentation of yours.

We are, Sir, Yours very faithfully, Dr. Rose & Co.

We have not done with him, as he may learn to his cost, and if he is worth the amount, he will be compelled to pay it with costs.—[Ed. STANDARD.]

THE SUM TOTAL OF THE DISASTER AT LAWRENCE.—By the dispatches of our reporters at Lawrence, it will be seen that the following figures represent the sum-total of the latest investigations, as to the dead, wounded and missing:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Count. Dead: 117; Injured severely: 119; Injured slightly: 200; Missing: 89; Total: 525.

It is supposed that but a few more bodies will be found in the ruins, and the remainder of the missing will be accounted for by those who are said to have gone to their homes immediately after the accident, without giving any account of themselves to the authorities. According to the above figures, and the most reliable statements as to the number of persons in the mill at the time of the accident, less than three hundred persons escaped uninjured.—Boston Journal.

THE SCHOOL-FRIGATE CONWAY: DELIVERY OF PRIZES. Second good conduct prize, Howard Campbell.

NAUTICAL ASTRONOMY.—2, Howard Campbell (prize). Liverpool paper.

The subject of Railway connection with Canada is being extensively canvassed. In the Quebec Morning Chronicle of the 16th inst., appears a letter over the signature of "New Brunswick," which we will publish in our next number. We hope "New Brunswick" will follow up the subject he has so ably advocated. The Canadians appear determined to carry out the project and it is now almost certain that it will be accomplished.

Wanted.

On the 10th inst., at the Wesleyan Mission House, by Rev. J. Brownell, Mr. Thomas A. Harrison of St. John, to Isabel, only daughter of Mr. Charles Stevenson of St. Andrews.

At St. John, on the 18th inst. at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John Lathers, Mr. James P. Craig, to Mary Jane J., daughter of Robert Coleman, Esq., all of the City of St. John.

At Waverley, on the 16th inst. of scotland, Mary Martin, aged two years and three months, second daughter of Mr. Walter Gilley, of St. Andrews.

At his residence, Lincoln, County of Sunbury, at the advanced age of 91 years, John Hayward, Esq., universally respected. Mr. Hayward was born on the Farm on which he resided at the time of his death, and was the first male child of English parents born in this Province. His widow still survives him, with whom he has lived for the long period of 70 years.

NOTICE In pursuance of a Power of Sale given in and a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 1st day of May, 1855, and made between John Johnston of the Parish of Saint Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, Farmer of the one part, and Gordon McKay of the same Parish, of the other part, which Mortgage has since been assigned to the undersigned, Robert D. James, of St. Andrews, is the said County, Esquires.

NOTICE is hereby given, that for default of payment of the moneys secured by the said Mortgage—

"All that LOT OF LAND situate on the Eastern side of the Digouguish River, in the said Parish of St. Patrick, known as Lot number Nine, in the grant to Archibald Williamson and others, containing 113 Acres more or less, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Market Square, St. Andrews, on Saturday the 25th day of January, instant, at noon, for the purpose of satisfying the said Mortgage money.

ROBERT D. JAMES, St. Andrews, January 19, 1860.

The 20th Annual Meeting of the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND—Founded 1838, EMPOWERED by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament, was held at the Head Office, on the 9th Aug. 1859, when a highly satisfactory state of the affairs was reported.

During the last year the applications for New Life Assurances £1200, for £214,618 4 s were

Of which the Dividend for 1859, for £486,639 4 s were accepted

There were only 18 Deaths during the year among the Assured, £38,231 10 s covered by 100 Policies for (According to the Mortality Table there should have fallen during the year, 133 Policies for £57,810.)

The Association have paid to the representatives of deceased Policy-holders Sum Assured £279,620 10 s 4 d to the amount of

The Annual Income is now £151,078 15 s 2 The Progressive Increase of the Business has been as follows—

Table with 2 columns: Date and Amount. 5th April 1841: £149 for £75,000; 1847: £85 for £80,017; 1853: £6,094 for £240,738; 1859: £12,220 for £356,043.

The ASSOCIATED LIABILITIES being carefully valued, the usual Annual Allocation of Profit amongst the Policy-holders has been made, and the Directors are fully warranted in declaring a DIVIDEND OF 3 1/2 PER CENT, (or 7 s. 6d. per £1) on the Premiums payable in the year ending 30th April 1860, on Policies falling due on or before 30th April 1859. This Dividend is 2 1/2 per cent, greater than in any former year. Policy-holders whose Premiums are £20, £20 or £10, will be called on to pay only £31 5s. £12 10s. or £6 5s., respectively.

HEAD OFFICE: Edinburgh—82, PRINCES STREET. London—29, KING WILLIAM STREET, City. C. Dublin—60, UPPER SACKVILLE STREET.

OFFICE-BEARERS AT EDINBURGH: Sir James Forrest of Comiston, Bart., Chairman. Lieut. Col. R. W. FLEMING, R. E. L. C. S. JOHN RICHMOND, Esq., W. S. The Rev. Professor KERR, University. JOHN BROWN, Esq., M. D., F. R. C. P. Wm. Muir, Esq., Merchant, Lth. Jas. M. MERRILL, Esq., of Hank. WALTER MARSHALL, Esq., Goldsmith. GEORGE ROBERTSON, Esq., W. S. WARREN H. SANDS, Esq., W. S. ALEX. K. MACKENZIE, Esq., Banker. Medical Officers: P. S. K. NEWBOLD, Esq., M. D., F. R. S. E. MANAGER—JOHN FRASER.

New Brunswick Branch: OFFICE—74, Saint John Street, St. John. DIRECTORS: Francis Ferguson, Esq., Hon. J. A. Street, Rev. W. Donald, A. M., W. H. Adams, Esq., Alex. J. Jardine, Esq. Medical Officer—James Walker, Esq., M. D. SAMUEL D. BERTON, Secretary.

B. R. STEVENSON, Agent at St. Andrews.

KEROSENE OIL.

FOR sale at the Union Store. This splendid coal Oil, gives a more brilliant light than any other, and is cheaper. J. R. BRADFORD, July 2, 1860.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

It has been restored to health in a very simple remedy after several years with a severe Lung, dread disease, Consumption—known to his fellow sufferers. To all who desire it he will send scriptio—used (free of charge) preparing and using the same, a sure cure for Consumption, &c. The only object of the ad is the gratification to benefit all who hope every sufferer will try his cost them nothing, and may prevent the prescription will I. V. EDWARDS, No. 350, Williamsburg.

DR. PARK

Has removed his residence, to a house, at the corner of Queen Street, near the Bank.

Office in the same place.

DRESSMA

MRS. HARRIETTE J. GIBBS, formerly the proprietress of the business and Millinery, in the town. Having an excellent sewing work will be finished less than any done by hand. All done at the lowest rate. Please call at Miss Gilley's, the Bank, and examine the work. St. Andrews, January 18, 1860.

Public No

IS hereby Given, that the 6th Part Property, in the Parish of St. Andrews, has been assessed as under, for the year 1860, and that the amount together with the interest thereon, will be paid within this date, the same will be in the hands of the following named persons, to wit:—Dr. De Wolfe, Samuel Getty, Estate of Dr. McTay, Isaac Woodward, Mrs. John Wheaton. CHRISTOPHER, Jan. 21, 1860.

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VOCAL

THE Subscriber having been invited to open a school for the education of the children of the parish, in the town of St. Andrews, and that the undersigned has accepted of the same, and that the same will be in the hands of the following named persons, to wit:—Dr. De Wolfe, Samuel Getty, Estate of Dr. McTay, Isaac Woodward, Mrs. John Wheaton. CHRISTOPHER, Jan. 21, 1860.

Magazines and

THE Subscriber receives Magazines and papers, All the Year Round, Spectator, and other popular Journals, and the New York Ledger, Frank's Illustrated papers, Subscriptions, and the Magazines at his store. Dec. 14.

Just Rec

75 BARRELS Extra J No 50 Yellow C 4 Doz Half Boxes Sard For sale low. SLAYSON Administrator

Administrato

All Persons having any claim against the Estate of the late James Stewart, are requested to present the same to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of February next, and all per said Estate, are required to meet to the undersigned. Administrator cum St. George, November 6.

B. R. STEY

Attorney at Law Office—Breen's building, St. Andrews, July 13, 1859.

NOTI

I HEREBY forbid all per WIFE CATHERINE, on not pay any debts contract date. LAURENCE St. Andrews, Dec. 2, 1859.

House

A Comfortable Cottage, with a small family, has with a Barn &c., attached. Dec. 17, 1859.

