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Poetry.

THE WAR.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

There is a sound of thunder afar,
Storms in the South that darkens the day,
Storms of battle and thunder of war,
Well it do not roll our way.
Storm! storm! Riflemen, form!
Ready, be ready to meet the storm!
Riflemen, riflemen, riflemen form!

Be not deaf to the sound that warns!
Be not galled by a despot's plea!
Are figs of thistles, or grapes of thorns?
How should a despot set men free?
Form! form! Riflemen form!
Ready, be ready to meet the storm!
Riflemen, riflemen, riflemen form!

Form! be ready to do or die!
Form in Freedom's name and the Queen's!
True that we have a faithful ally,
But only the Devil knows what he means!
Form! form! Riflemen, form!
Ready, be ready to meet the storm!
Riflemen, riflemen, riflemen form!

An Interesting Story.

HENRI D'AVIERRE;

OR THE HUSBAND OF TWO WIVES.

"A coward alone would curse the dead," muttered Henri.
The Senora started.
"True—true," continued she, "you thought me dead—and who knows if you do not rejoice at the idea—and if my return does not rob you of your cherished independence?"
She looked at him with a searching gaze, while his head drooped, and he remained silent.

"Then it is but too true," continued she, clasping her hands in despair; "you had looked upon our union as forever cancelled."
"Whose fault is it if I did?" asked Henri, bitterly; "was it I who sought for deliverance?"
"But you have profited by it, no doubt, said Inez, still gazing on him fixedly.
"Suppose I have, ma'am? Did you not authorize me to do so, by disapparing so suddenly? Did you think a man's destiny was a mere shuttlecock, to be tossed about by your amusement—and that after giving him back his liberty you could come and claim it again, without even inquiring whether it is yet his to dispose of?"
"What do I hear?" shrieked Inez, half distracted.

"I say," resumed Henri, "that you took such pains to decide me on the subject of your supposed death, that I returned to France, with heart and hand entirely free, and being too young to devote myself to eternal widowhood."
"Gracious heavens! what next?" cried she.
"Why—I married again."

Inez uttered a scream as she started to her feet. Even her most painful misgivings had never gone to such a length as this. But she quickly shook off the torpor of despondency, to defend her rights with the savage energy of a selfish passion. What cared she for this second marriage, which could not cancel her prior claims. Henri belonged to her, and nothing should separate them in the future. Tears, entreaties and arguments were alike in vain; inflexible she was, and inflexible she would remain. Nay, she declared in the egotistical vehemence of her passion, that she had rather Henri were unhappy with her, than happy with any other woman—that she would follow him every where—that he was her lawful property and that she would defend her own, either by fair means or foul, in the teeth of the universe.

Half stunned by these outbreaks of her selfish love, and having vainly endeavored to get heard, Henri at length rose with an angry gesture, and was about to leave her, when one of the servants of the hotel entered the room, and handed him a letter.

On perceiving the address to be in M. Garain's hand Henri turned pale, and hastily tearing open the envelope, he read as follows—

"According to my promise I have turned the matter over in my thoughts since yesterday, and the result of my reflections has been to show me my duty more clearly than ever. This morning I went up to Octaire, who, though surprised at your having come out so early, had as yet no suspicion of any thing wrong. Having been asked to speak of her married happiness, I asked her as playfully as I could, whether she would give all she had to ensure its prolongation. She smiled assent. Would she give her youth and beauty? Aye, she would.

But would she sacrifice her duty? She turned pale at this question, and asked me what I meant. I then unfolded as gently as I could the dreadful misfortune that had fallen upon us. I dare not describe the terrible effects of my revelations—thank God! however, she withstood this tremendous shock, and, thanks to my entreaties and consolations, she is now somewhat calmer, and it is by her desire that I am writing to you. She at once felt what was due to Donna Inez, to you, and to herself; and that of the two marriages contracted by so fatal a mistake, it was the second one that must be broken off; and by the time you receive this letter we shall be far away from Colmar.

"I need not tell you, my dear friend, how agonizing this separation is to us. The widow—for I can call her by no other name—who resigns her claims upon you, has desired me not to close my letter without entreating of you to take courage and be resigned, and to her who is about to resume your name to show both tenderness and indulgence. To her she entrusts the care of your future happiness. If you are happy she will endeavor to forget the past, and will forbear complaining."

Inez had perused the letter over Henri's shoulder, and the further she read the more deeply had she been moved. She could not help comparing her selfish and tyrannical love to so disinterested and generous an attachment, and subdued by such greatness of mind, which she felt incapable of imitating, she seized the old lawyer's letter, and kneeling down she pressed her lips on it with as much respect as she would have kissed a crucifix, saying, in a broken voice—

"Alas! you were living amongst angels—and I have dragged you down to the regions of fallen spirits!"
Three years after these events had taken place, two travelers were seated under a verandah of an inn, in the village of Aoro, and watching the sun, as it was setting behind the misty summits of the mountains. Although time had marked his passage on the features of both, though so different in age, it was easy to recognize in them two of the principal personages in our tale—namely, M. Garain and his daughter Octaire. Since the dreadful event that had overthrown her happiness, the widowed wife had traveled with her father throughout Germany, and a portion of Italy, but without being for a moment beguiled of her inconsolable grief. She bore it, however, with a dignified resignation that was extremely touching.

The two travelers had arrived the day before at Aoro, where they were detained by the impossibility of obtaining a retourne, and they were the more annoyed at the mischance, as the inn was at that moment the scene of dismal preparations, for a death was momentarily expected. A strange lady, who had arrived that same morning, and was not expected to survive the night, had taken a fancy to have the rooms occupied by the old lawyer and his daughter, who had readily consented to the innkeeper's request, to satisfy her dying wishes, and had allowed their baggage to be carried to the floor above. This removal had just been effected, and they were going to take possession of their new lodgings, when a servant hastened to inform them that the sick lady wished to see them.

"To see us?" said M. Garain, much surprised, "surely there must be some mistake—she cannot wish to see strangers."
"She knows your honor," said the servant, "for just now on seeing your name on one of the trunks, she uttered a scream, and said she wanted to speak to you and the young lady. Pray, come, sir, for the doctor says there is no time to lose."

The old lawyer exchanged looks with his daughter, and they followed the servant, unable to guess what could be wanted of them. She led them to the end of a long passage, and pushing open a door, ushered them into a bed-room, where the closely drawn curtains admitted but a feeble light. A white form lay motionless under the canopy of a vast bed, while a man was standing with his head leaning against the post.

M. Garain and Octaire could not at first distinguish the objects before them. But upon a nearer approach they stopped suddenly and uttered a short scream.

The old lawyer had recognized in the motionless form upon which Death had already set his seal, Senorita Inez Cordova, while his daughter had recognized Henri in the stranger who was hiding his face.

"The dying woman opened her eyes and started, while a faint streak of red lined her white cheeks, and making a sign to Octaire to draw near, she said:
"Come—it is God's own hand who has brought you hither. Then perceiving that the young woman hesitated to approach, "Who need you fear?" added she, with more animation; "do you not see that it is all over with me? God has punished me as I deserved. I cared neither for your happiness nor for Henri's when I took you from you, I only thought of mine,—yet I have never

enjoyed a moment's happiness! And now I see that to deserve happiness, we ought always to be ready to sacrifice it—and that affection unaccompanied by devotedness is a curse, not a gift, to whomsoever is the object of so selfish a passion. I have learnt it at my cost, but too late, alas! to do me any good!"

As she spoke tears dropped slowly down her livid cheek. Henri bent over her, and would have spoken words of comfort, but she motioned him to desist.

"I have but a short time left," said she, "and but little strength; let both be employed to repair as far as possible the mischief I have done."
Then turning to Octaire, she commended Henri's happiness to her keeping in the most touching terms.

"In a few minutes," she said, "he will be free—and this time it will be for the good of all. The ties I severed may be renewed. Then, in consideration of present happiness, forgive me for the tears I have caused you to shed—and be happy without bearing ill will to my memory, as you will be free from all remorse."

She added many more touching reflections, which Henri and Octaire listened to as they knelt on each side of her pillow, and when she felt life to be ebbing away, she joined their hands and pressed them to her lips as she breathed her last.

It was not until some months after that M. Garain and his children returned to Colmar. Nobody knew of the tremendous storm that had threatened to shipwreck the young couple's happiness, and it was thought they returned from a long journey into foreign countries. But this severe ordeal had only tightened the bonds of love and esteem that united those three choice spirits, for it had taught them how much uprightiness, fortitude, and devotedness they all three respectively harbored in the depths of their hearts.

Preparing Bones for Manure.
Grinding to an impalpable powder by means of machinery is no doubt the best method of preparing bones for fertilizing purposes. So prepared, they are at once available, and more fully and completely than by any other process. But there are other modes of preparation which furnish a material just as effectual in the end, though acting less rapidly, and not expending its strength on the crops of a single season. Bones partially crushed or whole, even, are not without considerable effect on vegetation, but our present purpose is to mention various chemical processes of reduction.

When large quantities of bones are easily attainable, they may be most readily dissolved by the use of sulphuric acid,—this process occupying but a few hours, and fitting them at once for application to the soil. But the material is a costly one, and in most cases, among farmers, for instance, bones can be turned to equally good account by mixing them with wood ashes, and thus softening and reducing in a few weeks all but the largest and hardest. Some trials of this method have been very successful, and a course like that described below is attended with little of expense or trouble.

Let a barrel or hoghead be set in some convenient place, wherein all the bones equally scattered from the kitchen may be collected. This will save the farmer's back yard from one source of offence, and his premises from the annoyance of prowling curs, if no more. Put in first a layer of ashes, and then spread on the bones—the more evenly the better—then add well moistened and sufficient water to keep them well moistened, but not so as to leach. Continue the addition of bones, keeping on sufficient ashes to cover them, and generally before the barrel is full, those at the bottom will become a soft, paste-like mass, readily cut with a shovel, and should then be mixed with the ashes. The whole forms an excellent application to almost any crop, either of the field or garden. We have tried it upon the latter with the best effect, especially upon cabbages, turnips, beans, and various vicia.

Such a preparation of bones has been applied to corn in the hill, at the rate of half a pint to each, and produced a greater product than half that quantity of guano, applied at the same time for the purpose of comparison. It has been used year after year upon the same field, and always with the best success—each crop seeming better than the last.—We hope these remarks will set our economical people to work, for if this bone manure, compared with guano, is worth \$30 per ton, it is well worth saving—and the thousands of scattered and wasted sources of fertility may better be employed, than to go to Peru for an article far less profitable, considering cost and result.—*Rural N. Yorker.*

The Importance of Life.
The importance of this life as a season of probation steadily increases as we come in sight of the end, and see a vast eternity

not far before us. The interests at stake grow larger and larger. Those things which which ordinarily occupy the attention of mankind, dwindle, almost to nothing. The earth, as it moves in its orbit from year to year, maintains its distance of ninety five millions of miles from the sun, except when seen through a hazy atmosphere, at its rising or its setting seems at all times to be of the same magnitude—to human view an object always small as compared with our own world.

But suppose the earth should leave its orbit, and make its way in a direct line towards the sun. How soon would the sun seem to enlarge its dimensions! How vast and bright would it become! How soon would it fill the whole field of vision, and all on the earth dwindle to nothing! So human life now appears to me. In earlier years eternity appears distant, and small in importance. But at the period of life which I have now reached, it seems to me as if the earth had left the orbit of its annual movements, and was making a rapid and direct flight to the sun.

The objects of eternity, towards which I am moving, rapidly enlarge themselves.—They have become over-poweringly bright and grand. They fill the whole field of vision, and the earth, with all which is the common object of human ambition and pursuit is retiring in the distance, and vanishing away.—[Albert Barnes' Sermon on Life at Threescore Years.]

European Intelligence.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Europa.

BATTLE OF PALESTRO!

SARDINIANS VICTORIOUS.

Splendid achievements of the Zouaves.—Austrians routed and driven across the Ticino.—Capture of 35 Austrian Vessels.—Meeting of Parliament, &c., &c.

HALIFAX, June 14th.
The Europa arrived at Halifax yesterday, with English dates to the 4th inst. The intelligence will be found to be extremely interesting.

WAR.—Sanguinary encounters have taken place at Palestro. The Sardinian government issued the following official bulletins.

TRIF, May 31.—Fresh victory gained by our troops at 7 o'clock this morning. 25,000 Austrians endeavored to retake Palestro. King commanding fourth division in person, and Gen. Cialdini at head of the third regiment Zouaves, resisted attack for a considerable time, and then after having successfully assumed the offensive, pursued the enemy, taking one thousand prisoners, and capturing 8 cannon, 5 of which were taken by the Zouaves. 400 Austrians were drowned in a canal during the combat at Palestro. Another fight took place at Confenza in the Province of Somoline, in which the enemy were repulsed by the division of Gen. Fanti, after a two hours conflict. Last night the picket of the enemy endeavored to pass the Po at Cervinasi, but were repulsed by the inhabitants.

Austrians have evacuated Varso in the Province of Robbio.
TRIF, June 1.—The victory gained yesterday has been followed by a second victorious combat which took place at six o'clock in the evening at Palestro, which the enemy endeavored to re-enter, but was repulsed again by the division of Cialdini, composed of Zouaves and Piedmontese cavalry. The King pressed forward where the fight was most furious.—Zouaves vainly trying to restrain him. On Tuesday the Austrians attacked the Sardinian vanguard at Sesto Calando—the fight lasted two hours.

Our troops crossed the Ticino in pursuit of the enemy.

A numerous Austrian corps d'armee appeared before Varese; Garibaldi ordered the national guard not to resist, and fell back on Lago Maggiore.

An attack was attempted by our troops against Lavenno on Lago Maggiore, but without any result.

Additional details of the battle of Palestro, state that the Sardinian right wing was at one time outflanked by Austrians, who threatened the bridge of boats across the Sesia, over which Camobert was to effect a junction with the King.

At this juncture the Zouaves came to the rescue, and turned the tide against the Austrians. The Zouaves lost one officer, and 20 men killed, and 200 wounded, including ten officers.

Sardinians believed to have been terribly cup up, but their loss is not mentioned. An Austrian General is reported killed, Napoleon subsequently visited the battle field, and congratulated the Sardinians on the A.

Turin despatch of the 2d says the Austrians this morning advanced from Bobbia towards the French outposts, but retired after a short fight. A movement was made to conceal the retreat of the Austrians, who had begun to evacuate Bobbio, carrying with them about a thousand wounded. On the 3d, it was telegraphed from Turin that the Austrians had withdrawn to the eastern bank of the Po, and had abandoned Torre Berille and the neighbouring country.

The Paris Moniteur publishes despatches from Vercelli, which the Emperor had made his headquarters, confirmatory of the Sardinian bulletins, and says, the Sardinians behaved most valiantly at Palestro, and in regard to the part taken by the Zouaves says they performed wonders, although unsupported; and in front of an Austrian battery of eight guns, the Zouaves crossed a canal ascended the heights which were very steep and charged the Austrians with the bayonet; more than four hundred Austrians were thrown into the canal, and six pieces of cannon were taken by the Zouaves; loss of the French inconsiderable.

The Emperor conferred the grand cross of the legion of honor on Gen. Forey.

The French troops were concentrating at Casale, Valenza and Vercelli.

The Austrian accounts of the Palestro affair are not published. A Verona despatch of the 12th, says, the allies had attacked the vanguard of the 7th corps d'armee but a further advance was stopped by the corps under Gen. Zobel—great numbers are reported wounded.

Garibaldi has met with a reverse.

A Vienna telegram of the 1st, announces on official authority, that Garibaldi was driven back from Sonrio into the mountains, Gen. D'Urban's troops pursuing him—the only issue open to Garibaldi was the Ticino. An official telegram from Milan states, that on the 1st, Varese was cannonaded and taken by D'Urban, who reinstated the legal authorities and levied war contributions on the City.

LATER.—It was telegraphed from Turin on the 3d, that Garibaldi had surprised and beaten the Austrians at Varese, and that the town was again free of the enemy, and also that Garibaldi re entered Como on the night of the 21. General Neil entered Novara on the 1st after a short encounter with the Austrian outposts, who shortly fled. The Emperor arrived there the same evening, amidst the acclamations of the people. The Austrians endeavored to cross the Po at Bassignans, but the inhabitants opposed their passage firing upon and destroying an Austrian bark. The Valtellina was in insurrection and the town of Sandria had proclaimed for Victor Emmanuel.

The Duke of Parma had arrived in Switzerland, with a numerous suite.

French officers of Engineers had arrived at Jutra, and were collecting vessels to cross Lago Maggiore with five hundred men. The French squadron in the Adriatic had captured 35 Austrian vessels, estimated value four million francs.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Parliament met daily to swear in members, but no business would be transacted until the delivery of the Queen's speech, on the 7th.

The London Herald Ministerial learns that an amendment to the address to the Queen has been abandoned by the opposition, and that another method of assault will doubtless be tried.

Large purchases in English horses are alleged to be in progress for the French army—many thousands were required.

It was stated that a prospectus of a company would be issued in a few days for laying two telegraph cables from Cornwall, England, to Canada direct, and that the proposed capital will be half a million sterling.

The Foreign Exchanges on Friday had no change. The commercial advices from Germany continue to show great anxiety and distrust. In the Railway share markets on Friday a general heavy decline took place, and the tendency at the close was unfavorable. A Circular signed by Palmerston, Russell, Milner, Gibson and others, was issued calling a meeting of the Liberal members of Parliament for the 6th. The Herald mentions a rumour that Bright and the Radicals had been gained by the government, by the offer of three seats in the Cabinet.

ITALY.—The United States Frigate Wash was at Naples and together with British men of war fired half hourly guns as a tribute to the memory of the late king. The government of Naples had prohibited the export of sulphur. French Engineers had recommended fortifications at Civita Vecchia.

The Paris Debats has a letter from Rome stating that Piedmont had recognised the neutrality of the Pontifical States on certain conditions.

Bradstuffs declining. Cotton advanced; Consols 93 a 93½; bullion increased in Bank of England £357,000.

European Intelligence.

FOUR DAYS LATER! The "Anglo-Saxon" off Farther Point.

GREAT BATTLE NEAR MILAN. Immense slaughter on both sides!

FRENCH CLAIM THE VICTORY. QUEEN'S SPEECH DELIVERED. WANT OF CONFIDENCE MOTION PENDING.

Price of Consols Increasing! June 18.

Steamer Anglo-Saxon, with Liverpool crew, has passed Farther Point this forenoon, and a news despatch was obtained. A great battle had been fought near Milan. French claim decisive victory.

Twenty thousand Austrians were killed and wounded, and twelve thousand French. The Austrians have evacuated Milan. Parliament met, and the Queen delivered her speech.

A motion of want of confidence in the Ministry was pending in the House of Commons.

Cotton dull. Breadstuffs slightly lower. Provisions dull.

Consols 93 1/2 a 93 3/4.

GARIBOLDI whose name appears so prominent in connection with the war in Europe has been engaged during his lifetime in one long struggle for the independence of Italy.

The Republic of Rio Grande, in South America, were also greatly indebted to him for the success of their revolution. The following speech of his in 1848, when no longer able to hold Rome against the French, who came to restore the "Holy Father" and put down the Republican government, is characteristic of the name. When Rome was forced to surrender Garibaldi refused to lay down his arms, and resolving to reach Venice in time to assist against the bombardment of the Austrians, he addressed his noble young soldiers:

"Soldiers," he said, "in recompense of the love you may show your country, I offer you hunger, thirst, cold, war and death; who accepts the terms let him follow me."

The enthusiastic legion followed him to a man.

Where is Montebello.

Very few maps contain the place upon which renown has fallen for a second time in conjunction with contest between the armies of France and Austria.

Montebello is a very insignificant village, and is so near to Casteggio (see map published by "Journal of Commerce" May 26), that its name is rarely found in ordinary geographical charts.

Casteggio is about thirty miles east of Alessandria, and fifteen west of the Po, while Montebello is but a few minutes walk southwest of Casteggio.

Casteggio and vicinity has been a celebrated battle ground for more than 2000 years. It is the ancient Clastidium, and it was here that Claudius Marcellus won the richest of spoils by vanquishing and slaying Viridomarus, King of the Gossate.

In the Punic wars it was an important military position. It was besieged by Hannibal, and might have defied his power, but historians tell us that 200 large pieces of gold, paid to commander, Pabius Darius, (purchased the fortress.)

A white plume for expressing bribery. The stores and provisions found therein were of the greatest utility to the Carthaginians.

A spring not far from Casteggio is still called "Fontana d'Annibale." It was near Casteggio, on the 9th of June 1800, that the great conflict between the French and Austrians took place, which is known as the battle of Montebello, for it was in the latter little village that the arms of Napoleon I. finally routed the corps de reserve of the enemy.

AN ENGLISH LADY AND AUSTRIAN FORAGERS.—An English lady, resident on the Lago Maggiore, received a visit of a detachment of Austrians. She hoisted the British flag over her house, and courageously warned them not to enter. They silkily obeyed, but in pure wantonness, and notwithstanding that money was offered them to desist, they cut down a much-cherished plantation of fine orange trees, the prime ornament of the grounds. They wanted wood, they said. Wood was offered them in abundance, of a kind better suited to their purposes; but the Vandals persisted, and our countrywoman sits among faded orange blossoms and mourns the pride of her garden.—"Paris Correspondent of the Times."

COLLISION OF STEAMER ROSEBUSH WITH AN ICEBERG.—The Argo, at New York, from St. Johns, N. F., brings additional particulars of the accident to steamer Edinburgh, by collision with an iceberg. There is but little to add to the previous accounts. So great was the danger that even the female passengers were obliged to work at the pumps. In the harbor she began to settle down, so that they were obliged to run her on shore to keep her from sinking. Her Britannic Majesty's ships "Farrar" and "Hux" sent a hundred men each to the assistance of the vessel, and they faithfully performed their trust. The ship is, however, a total wreck, and will not again be fit for service.

When the collision took place the steamer was proceeding at the rate of about thirteen

knots an hour, the fog being so dense that no one could see the distance of ten yards from the ship. The iceberg was not seen until the ship struck a portion which was beneath the water.

The Argo also encountered several icebergs, and had a narrow escape from a collision.

DENTAL CARD. Dr. Patterson has again visited this place, and has taken rooms at Bradford's Hotel, where he will give particular attention to all operations on the Teeth, such as filling, cleansing and extracting. He also inserts Artificial Teeth, on pivots or plates, from one to an entire set. Temporary Sets inserted on Gutta Percha or Silver. Operations performed on the latest and most improved principles, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Dr. P. would respectfully invite those wishing Dental Operations to make him an early call, as he will remain in this place but a few days. June 21, 1859.

The Standard. ST. ANDREWS, JUNE 22, 1859.

The Arrostook Railroad Bill has been defeated by a large vote. Those interested in the welfare of the State, resolved that speculators and land sharks should not get the valuable public lands into their possession for the mere purpose of speculation.

The people of the upper section of Maine are quite satisfied to hold on to the public lands for settlement and to have a branch railroad to connect with the New Brunswick and Canada Line, which would give them an open seaboard and place of shipment, at much less cost and shorter distance than via Bangor. We feel safe in asserting that ere another year elapses—goods purchased in Southern and Western Markets will be shipped to St. Andrews and thence conveyed by Rail to the Houlton Junction for Arrostook County. The merchants in that region, are we learn, men of enterprise, and will purchase in the large and cheap markets of the States. The Railway sun may at present be obscured by passing clouds, but it is bound to shine, and the work to be pushed on to completion.

In the hope that the temporary stoppage of the regular trains on the Railway would continue but a few days, we avoided making any allusion to the fact, as it was sufficiently known through the columns of the Provincial Press; but we sincerely regret to notice that not only have the daily trains been discontinued, but many of the laborers employed on the Line have been discharged, the Contractors' men however are still employed on the upper end of the work. We fervently hope that the suspension from whatever cause it originated, will be only temporary, and that the works, ere many days elapse, will be resumed with that energy and perseverance which has hitherto characterized them. The Press generally has expressed its regret at the unfortunate termination of affairs, with a hope that the work on the Line will be speedily resumed. The Fredericton Reporter noticing the stoppage of the work, says:—

"We regret to learn that the works on the St. Andrews Railroad are at present suspended, and that the Bank of St. Andrews has it is said, in consequence suspended cash payments. The Bank had advanced means for carrying on the works, and received in return drafts upon England, and these have not been responded to on the part of the Directors at home. We trust however that this delay will be only temporary. The Directors, however far they may in the present instance be led astray, will never sacrifice the valuable means already expended, and in our opinion so judiciously.

CENTRAL BANK.—We are happy to learn from St. John papers, that the Central Bank has resumed specie payments. Had justice been done the Bank in the first instance, the Directors would have been enabled to carry on the institution without any check to its usefulness; and they merit and will receive the confidence of the public.

THE CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.—The St. Andrews Standard of last week published a report of Public Meeting held in the Town of St. Andrews for the purpose of passing Resolutions in favour of the circulation and acceptance of the St. Andrews Bank Bills.

Hon. Capt. Robinson, of Campbell, G. D. Street, Esq., and other influential gentlemen in the County took a prominent part in the business of the Meeting; and Resolutions passed, wherein those gentlemen pledged themselves to accept the Bills in all their business transactions at their current value.

We find that, a News and a few other Journals of this City, are disposed to consider the Paper valueless; and consequently

not a legal circulating medium unless "bona fide guarantee is given for specie payments. Without any disposition to contradict the soundness of the opinions our contemporaries have thought proper to enunciate in the matter; We cannot but think that every "encouragement" instead of "discouragement" should be given to the business-men of St. Andrews who are thus intimately connected with the interests involved. From the turning of the "first sod" of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway—a narrow-minded jealousy seems to have come into existence; and as the work progressed, it met at every stage, fresh and stronger evidences of intentional obstruction. While local prejudices are rife in the Country, and personal aggrandisement preponderates over public enterprise, it is fully to anticipate much improvement.

Had the proper spirit for public improvement been the propelling power in the Legislature and the Executive for a few years past; St. John could now have been in Railway Communication with the St. Andrews and Quebec line; and that line would now have been as high Grand Falls as it is at present approximate to Woodstock. Such being the case, there would have been some sense, some good substantial reason for "fasting and dancing"—for, toasts and songs" for, "sparkling wines and sparkling wit"—for, Speeches eloquent, and wonderful editorials, such as have been produced in consequence of the Cars reaching Hampton after delays and disasters! And for a road that will weigh on the next generation with the burden of a legacy of "curse" instead of "blessings!"—Investigator

The name of the unfortunate man who died from the effects of the wound inflicted on the head by Moore-Ellis, at last, was John Cassidy. Ellis was promptly arrested under a warrant issued by H. G. Bennett, Esq., and has been lodged in jail. Cassidy had been stream-driving at Lepreux and was on his way homeward at the time, partially under the effects of liquor, when he entered the house of Ellis and obtained more. While there he got into a quarrel with the woman, and on leaving the house, he was followed by Ellis, who struck him a blow on the head with a sharp instrument, said to be a butcher's cleaver. The unfortunate man reached his home, but expired on Tuesday last. When not under the influence of liquor he is described as a quiet, well behaved man. He leaves a wife and two children.—"New Brunswick."

Melancholy Accident. It is with sincere regret we announce the accidental death of Mr. Thomas S. Underhill, a very promising young man, son of B. J. Underhill, Esq., of this City. The deceased was a Clerk in the office of Messrs. Walker, Railroad Contractors, near Hammond River, and on Saturday last was exceedingly busy in the establishment closing up the weeks accounts, and preparing for the payment of the men under his superintendence. He was seated upon a bench in front of a writing desk with an account book open before him, and a six-barrelled Revolver in the left breast pocket of his coat. He thought and appears quite certain that by some sudden movement of the body, one barrel of the pistol was discharged, the contents penetrating the inside lining of the coat through the left breast, left lung, heart and right lung, and lodging in the loose flesh of the right breast. He fell into a corner near which he had been seated, his shoulders crowded against the wall, his head pressed forward upon his breast and his hat down over his face. The pistol was found in the pocket, and not beside him as the News says. He must have expired instantly, without really realizing the fact of the disaster. A Coroner's Inquest made a very thorough investigation, accompanied by a post mortem examination, and returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

The deceased was aged 25 years and 7 months, and leaves a widow and two young children and a very large circle of relatives and friends to mourn this sad and sudden bereavement. We sincerely sympathize with them.

On Tuesday, the deceased was buried from his father's residence with Masonic honors, attended also by a very large concourse of Citizens.

He was a young man of good parts, highly respected and of much promise; and has been cut down in his prime.—"Telegraph."

The Company of the 62d Regt. stationed in this garrison left on Tuesday night in the steamer Emperor for Windsor, en route to Halifax. The Company stationed at Fredericton will also depart in a few days. We learn that they will be replaced by a detachment of the 63d Regt.—"Nbr."

The three fine stores in the large Building erected by Mr. J. Beeson on Drake's Corner are now open—the first or corner one, is a large Dry Goods Establishment by Mr. Hart, the second an extensive Provision and Grocery Store by Mr. Raddolph; the third a fine Waried Cloth and Clothing Store by Messrs. Davies & Perkins. We may safely recommend either of these establishments as a place where business may be transacted with perfect safety by strangers; the latter as well as the Imperial Hall further adown Queen Street, being second to none of their kind in the Province.

The building was erected under the supervision of Mr. Jas. Brown.—"Reporter."

A row took place 7th May, on board the Russian steam-gigate at New York, when nearly 100 sailors were put in

Supreme Court.—Trinity Term. [22nd Victoria.] JOHN KIRBY, Gentlemen, A. B., one of the Attorneys of this Honourable Court, is called to the Bar, and admitted, sworn and enrolled Barrister.

DANIEL L. HANINGTON and BENJAMIN R. STEVENSON, A. B., Students at Law, having produced the requisite certificates are admitted, sworn and enrolled Attorneys of the same Court.

(Signed) W. CARMAN.

WESTMORLAND BANK.—The annual meeting of shareholders of this Bank took place on the 8th of June inst., at which a statement of the affairs of the Bank for the past 6 months was submitted, and appears to have given very general satisfaction. A dividend of three per cent. was declared for the half year ending 4th inst., and the sum of £2807 reserved profits, has now accumulated.

The following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:—O. Jones, Jos. F. Allison, John Humphrey, E. B. Chandler, Jr., Hon. W. H. Steeves.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Oliver Jones, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.

The Westmorland Times suggests the propriety of having eggs sold by weight. We think it would be a good move. Would it not be well to have potatoes sold by weight likewise?

Major General Williams held an inspection of the 62d and 63d Regiments in Halifax on Monday last, and was pleased to express himself in high terms at the admirable discipline of these fine corps.

The Halifax Chronicle says that a sad accident occurred on the Eastern Railroad, on the 14th, three cars, having passed over the both legs of a man employed on the line.

The ship Nella Southern, Reed, for St. John, for Penarth Roads, is reported as being on the Marr Leiges, and a total wreck.—Reported by bark Ormody at that port that crew, seven in number, were seen on the Leiges near Grant Manan.

The ship Bolton, from Philadelphia for St. John, is reported by telegraph to have been lost. It appears she was lost on Cross Island. After striking she immediately broke in two. The Captain, his wife and daughter, together with thirteen of the crew, were drowned—she was consigned to W. M. McLean.

A Jeremy Didlor or Confidence Man Arrested. The "confidence game" has within a few weeks been successfully practised upon several men from the country, the particulars of some of which cases have been given in detail.

Another case of the same sort occurred yesterday morning on the Long Walk, wherein the old game of wanting a hundred dollar bill changed was played, and a young man named Thomas Conely, belonging to Saint John, N. B., was victimized to the tune of \$50. So frequently have the details of these cases been published, it seems hardly worth while to repeat them, for if people will not read the papers we cannot prevent their being victimized, which they deserve to be for their neglect to "keep posted up."

Conely fell in company with a man bearing the semblance of a gentleman, who represented that he was a trader from East, and who expressed some anxiety about his baggage, when a third party, his "pal," stepped up, and telling him that his things were all right, added a hint that he would "like his pay." Rascal No. 1 produced a worthless \$100 bill, which No. 2 could not change, whereupon No. 1 turned to Conely and requested him to accommodate them by changing the bill at the same time handing the bill to him.

Conely replied that he had but \$50, when No. 1 instantly requested the loan of, saying that he would pay him in gold when he went on board the boat, as he had plenty of gold in his valise. Conely felt the fool, having the \$50, and the next movement was on the part of the rascals, who started to "go into some place" to make out a bill and receipt.

Conely followed them, and continued following them until they went into the American House by one door and immediately left by another. Conely lost sight of them for a moment or two, but soon discovered them going up Sundry street, and as the corner of Hanover street he came up with and seized them both, demanding his money, and expressing the opinion that they were swindlers.

Rascal No. 2 managed to extricate himself, while Conely held fast to No. 1, and again demanded his money but in vain, for he received six or eight blows in his face from the fists of No. 1, who by the way, and ran through Court into Beattie street, where Conely again overtook an "average" fellow.

The second fellow, who was seen at the corner of the second Police, were close, at upon seeing the scuffle, interferred, and upon Conely telling up story, they arrested the swindler and locked him up.

At the station house he gave his name as Henry J. King's; and \$40 of the money was recovered.—"Bostonian."

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Prayer of an English Miser. The following prayer was found in the room of John Ward, of Hackney, England in his hand writing, after his death. "O Lord thou knowest that I have nice estates in the city of London, and likewise that I have lately purchased an estate in fee-simple in the County of Essex; I beseech thee to preserve the two counties of Middlesex and Essex, from the fire and earthquakes, and as I have a mortgage in Hertfordshire on that County; and for the rest of the Counties thou mayest deal with them as thou art pleased. O Lord enable the Bank to answer all their bills and make debts on all good men. Give a prosperous voyage to the Mermaid sloop, because I have insured it; and thou hast said the days of the wicked are short. I trust that thou wilt not forget thy promise, as I have purchased an estate in reversion which will be mine upon the death of that profigate young man, Sir I. L. Keep my friends from sinking, and preserve me from thieves and house-breakers; and make all my servants so honest and faithful that they may attend to my interests, and I never cheat me out of my property, night or day."

The Star of the West at New York, brought together with \$1,500,000 in treasure, the usual budget of news from South America. The only important item of intelligence is from Chile, where the revolution has been suppressed; two battles having taken place between the Government forces and the Revolutionists, in which the latter were defeated. Each battle lasted five hours, and the killed and wounded are set down at about 2,500. An attempt at Revolution in Peru had been suppressed. The interior towns of Ecuador had pronounced against President Robles. From Brazil we learn by the Fulton that Gen. Urquiza threatens seriously to invade Buenos Ayres, and has collected 20,000 men, and that the provinces of the Argentine Confederation are threatening application of the war to public order.

There is no news of importance from Central America.

The trial of John McLaughlin, now going on at Chicago, for moving a train of cars on the Western and Chicago Railroad off the tracks, has disclosed a most daring and diabolical gang of villains, both male and female. The members of the gang are located at Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago, and it seems they are engaged in murders by all sorts of devices such as poisoning, arson, and railroad obstruction. Several confidential letters between two female friends in Buffalo, and an accomplice in Chicago, disclose whole matter, and the entire plot of operations. From these it appears that a number of persons have fallen victims to their nefarious schemes, and how many have suffered by other hands can only be conjectured.

PAID RETIRE.—The number of persons relieved in Ireland during the year ended the 30th of September, 1858, was 177,205 in-dorm and 5,851 out-dorm, showing, as compared with the preceding year, a decrease of 9,039 in the form and an increase of 1,263 in the latter. The total expense for the year was £427,567 3s 10d, being as compared with the preceding year a decrease of £49,850 17s 9d, and valuations of the 163 parishes in Ireland, on the 29th of September, 1858, was £12,091,553 14s 11d, being an increase over the valuation of the preceding year of £21,155 2s 6d.

The new rided French cannon made their debut in a short encounter at Valenza, where an Austrian corps, keeping out of artillery range as they thought, were utterly routed by a volley sent bang into them, from a distance of seven thousand metres, dismounting their guns, and causing immense destruction of men.

A London outfitter offers to furnish patriotic individuals with a Rifle uniform for the Volunteer corps. The price of the rifle green uniform, including carriage cap, belt, gaiters, and a pair of leather cartridge box, and a cap pouch, with the usual bronze rifle ornaments, is only five pounds.

President Buchanan has been appointed Doctor of Laws by the University of North Carolina. He has pursued the "regular" practice in denouncing the Democratic party. The patient is in a very low state.

Sparious bills of the Brighton (Mass.) Bank were put in circulation in Boston last week, but the engraver himself believed to be genuine. It was only when a microscope was used that the bills were discovered to be counterfeit. They were so perfectly executed, that it is said it would be impossible for any practised eye to discover the difference without the aid of the microscope.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! an old nurse for children—Don't fail to procure Mrs. Wadsworth's Sucking Syrup for Children. Feeding has for equal in health. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. Wadsworth's Sucking Syrup for Children will not be able to express her feelings in words.

It is said that gold can be extracted by dollars and cents, and worth its weight in gold. A Million of Bottles are sold every year in the States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

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