

# The St. Andrews Standard.

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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1858.

[Vol. 25]

## Provincial Parliament.

### House of Assembly.

**Saturday, March 20.**  
The Bill to abolish the grant to King's College, was under consideration in the Legislative Council this morning. The speakers in favor of the bill thus far were Steves, Chandler, Harrison, Todd, Steley, Earl, Gordon; against it, Botsford, Odell, Robinson, Saunders.

The School Bill was taken up in the House at 12 o'clock, and the seventh section passed without opposition. To the 8th section Mr. Gray moved two amendments, the first of which was unimportant, the second was in expunge part of the 4th paragraph, and insert to this effect, that every teacher shall be required to read daily in School, portions of the Holy Scriptures, &c.

The Provincial Secretary stated that provision was made in the regulations of the Board of Education, regarding the use of the Bible in Schools in all cases except where objected to by parent or guardians of children.

Mr. Connell's College Bill passed the Legislative Council by a vote of 11 to 7.

The Bible question occupied the House most of the afternoon.

Several amendments to Mr. Gray's motion were proposed, among which Mr. Gillmor moved the following, which he supported in a speech: "That the Board of Education shall by regulations secure to all children, whose parents and guardians do not object to it, the reading of the Bible in the Parish Schools." Several speeches were made and progress reported.

Mr. Gibbon obtained leave to bring in a bill to incorporate the local Orange Institutions of New Brunswick.

**Monday, March 22.**

House opened at 10 o'clock.  
Mr. McNeil's Bill to increase the representation was postponed for three months.

Mr. Mitchell's Lumber facility Bill was also postponed for the same time.

Mr. Wright presented a petition from several Clergymen of St. John, and 800 other inhabitants, praying that no School Bill pass which does not provide that the authorized version of the Holy Scriptures shall be used in Schools. Also a petition praying that such Bill may be preserved from all exclusive or sectarian provisions.

The bill to abolish Judges' Fees in the Supreme Court was committed. A motion was made to report progress. This was objected to by several members on the ground that the House would be prorogued in ten days. After a debate which lasted one hour, the Bill passed by a small majority.

The School Bill was taken up at 4 o'clock, and the discussion on the Bible question was again resumed.

The Speakers in favor of Mr. Gillmor's amendment were Tilley, Smith, Chandler, Lewis, Tibbits, and Mitchell.  
Mr. Connell supported Mr. Gray's amendment, one of the principal objections to which urged by the several speakers, was that it would lead to the establishment of separate Schools.

Progress was reported, the Bill to be taken up to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Considerable other business was transacted. House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

**Tuesday, March 23.**

The School Bill was taken up at 11 o'clock and discussion resumed on the Bible question. Mr. McNeil, Allan and Wilnot supported Gray's amendment.

Mr. Gray and McNeil supported it, but were favorable to having Bible in Schools. Mr. McNeil proposed an addition to Mr. Gray's amendment, viz., "to strike out all the words after 'Holy Scriptures,' and insert as follows: 'The portion of the Scriptures to be read to the Roman Catholic pupils in the Parish Schools in the Province, shall be read from the Douay Bible, and must be read without comment.'"

Botsford opposed to all the amendments—he considered legislation on the subject unnecessary.

Kerr and Hamilton spoke in opposition to Gray's amendment.

**THE SCHOOL BILL CARRIED.**—The School Bill was before the House all the afternoon. Speakers were Steadman, Gray, Read, Tilley, Johnson, Desbriay, Macpherson, Fisher, Wright and others.

Desbriay suggested to Gray to withdraw his amendment. Macpherson submitted a motion to that effect. More expressed his willingness to withdraw the amendment. Objected to by Botsford, Chandler and others. Question was then taken and amendment lost by a large majority. Yeas—Gray, Odell, McNeil, Wilnot, McIntosh, Desbriay, Allan, McNeil, McPherson.

After question was taken, Connell arose to move a new amendment, which was put out of order and a series of much confusion.

Gillmor's amendment, which consisted of six dissenting yeas.

McNeil's additional amendment, slightly modified was also carried.  
Several unsuccessful attempts were made to report progress.  
Other sections were proceeded with, and whole Bill carried.  
House adjourned 5.30.

**Wednesday, March 24.**

The House opened at 10 o'clock. Considerable miscellaneous business was expeditiously transacted, and much anxiety was evinced by members to get bill through.

The bill to abolish Judges' fees in the Supreme was recommitted, and a suspending clause added. The bill for the more effectual preservation of the peace on the line of railway from St. Andrews to Woodstock passed in Committee. The bill to divide the Parish of Carleton, St. John, also passed.

A resolution previously submitted was adopted relative to the taking of steps for the immediate construction of a Light House on the Northern Head of Grand Manan. A bill for the regulation of railways, introduced by Mr. Watters, passed in Committee.

Mr. McLeod gave notice of his intention to move the following resolution:—

Resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor representing herein the opinion of the House that the time has arrived when the Provincial Parliament should be heretofore convened in the City of St. John, or its vicinity, and that suitable buildings be forthwith procured for the accommodation of the Legislature and Government at that place, and that this House will make provision for the expenses to be thereby incurred.

Friday was proposed as the day to go into consideration of the same.

**MURDER IN CARLETON COUNTY.**—A telegraphic despatch was received by the Chief of the Police on Saturday last, from the authorities at Woodstock, stating that on that morning James Davis had murdered his wife at the Howard Settlement, and had made his escape. He is described as about six feet in height, rag boned, long dark brown curled hair, long thin face, bare looking, little or no beard or whiskers, eyes inclined to be sore; has a guilty-looking countenance, and a scar on the neck. When he left the Settlement he took the St. Andrews road. He passed himself at Calais this winter under the name of James Dow.—*New Brunswick.*

[Davis was tracked to Calais, where he arrived late on Sunday night, the 21st inst., and stopped at a hotel; the Constables at once awoke the landlord, and enquired for him, but he being asleep when Davis arrived, stated to them that there was no stranger in the house and showed them the hotel record; the officers believing they had been misinformed as to the house stopped at left the premises. Next morning however, the landlord was informed by some of his domestics, that a stranger had slept in the house the night before, and departed very early that morning,—in fact the murderer was lying in bed while the constables were in the house. Diligent search was made in and around Calais, but no trace could be had of him. The officers are in pursuit, and some have gone as far as Portland. It is to be hoped the fellow will be captured, and suffer the penalties of the law, for the inhuman act of which he is guilty.]

**CAUGHT A WHALE.**—The whaler "Anne" caught a whale in Davis straits, and cut it up for blubber and bone. "It was very amusing," says the historian of the vessel, "to see thousands of mally-mawks (scavenger of the straits) which had congregated, nobbling down pieces of blubber and krang drifting from the fish—fighting and quarrelling with each other, and gorging themselves almost to suffocation, quite regardless of their close proximity to the men on the fish—so much so that they might have easily been taken up by the hand. If a larger piece than one could swallow whole, drifted from the fish, several would dispute its possession, and show their selfish propensities to great advantage. It evidently was a great feast to them, and they enjoyed it as such." The whale having been stripped of everything that was of value, the "Anne" went on her way. "Thousands of birds, scuttling in our wake, (cries the diarist,) are following in our wake, and quarrelling and fighting with each other for the refuse thrown overboard.—[Hull Aveffier.]

**THE CENTRAL BANK.**—Although this Institution has been in a state of suspension for many months, with its paper floating through the country at a discount, and its friends charging its difficulties upon the Government, yet the Legislature has refused to adopt a motion to enquire into the state of affairs, unless that motion extended to all

the Banks a most unsatisfactory reason.—All must admit if the other Banks were in a similar position, then there might be some force in the objection; but as they are not we cannot see how the Legislature can refuse to make an enquiry so loudly called for by the country. Mr. Cudlip is entitled to the thanks of the people for his efforts in this particular, but we wish he had been more successful.—[Constitution.]

**The Earl and the Farmer.**

**ED. PRATIE FARMER.**—As I was reading this morning in a book on agriculture I saw the following, which I thought would do for the *Provincie Farmer*: A farmer called on the Earl Fitzwilliam, (of England,) to represent that his crop of wheat had been seriously injured in a field adjoining a certain wood, where his lordship's hounds had, during the winter, frequently been to hunt. He stated that the young wheat had been so cut and destroyed that, in some parts, he could not hope for any produce. "Well, my friend," said his lordship, "I am aware that we have frequently met in that field, and that you have done considerable injury; and if you can procure an estimate of the loss you have sustained I will repay you." The farmer replied, that, anticipating his lordship's consideration and kindness, he had requested a friend to assist him in estimating the damage and they thought that, as the crop seemed quite destroyed, £50 would not more than repay him. The Earl immediately gave him the money. As the harvest, however, approached, the wheat grew, and in those parts of the field which were most trampled, the wheat was strongest and most luxuriant. The farmer went again to his lordship and introduced, said, "I am come, my lord, respecting the field of wheat adjoining such a wood." His lordship immediately recollected the circumstances. "Well, my friend, did I not allow sufficient to remunerate you for your loss?" "Yes, my lord, I find that I have sustained no loss at all; for where the horses had most cut up the land, the crop is most promising, and I have therefore brought the £50 back again." "Ah," exclaimed the venerable Earl, "this is what I like; this is as it should be between man and man." He then entered into conversation with the farmer, asking him some questions about his family—how many children he had, etc. His lordship then went into another room, and returning, presented the farmer with a check for £10, saying, "Take care of this, and when your eldest son is of age, present it to him, and tell him the occasion that produced it." I know not whether to admire the more the benevolence or wisdom displayed by this illustrious man; for, while doing a noble act of generosity, he was handing down a lesson of integrity to another generation.

**ISAAC WARKINS.**

*Chicago, Ill., Feb. 24, 1858.*

**The Liverpool Jewelry Robbery.**

The Liverpool N. S. Transcript of the 11th instant gives a long and particular account of the circumstances attending this daring theft, and of the finding of the stolen property, omitting only to notice the connivance of Perkins at Cook's escape. It also notices the trouble into which Mr. Allen, unjustly blamed by Agnew and Perkins for the theft, was brought, and as Allen's case is one of great hardship under all circumstances, but much more so, when compared with the leniency exhibited to Cook, the real culprit, we think that if the Law does not give him redress, the people of Liverpool ought. On this subject the Transcript says:—

"Our readers will perceive that by the above disclosures the innocence of Mr. Allen is placed beyond the shadow of a doubt, and it may not be amiss or inconsistent with our duty to enquire what amends shall be made to him for all the ruin and affliction which have been brought upon him and his family through the unfounded charge. His wife, who was dangerously ill at the time, was thrown into such a state that her life was despaired of; and she did not forbear to express the hope, that she might not survive to endure the disgrace. With his character gone—his credit and business destroyed—he was obliged to leave his wife, who had not yet recovered, to leave the place, and even the poor satisfaction of doing this undisturbed, was denied him. Impelled by the *Veritas* of *interior conviction*," and possibly by a sentiment still less expugnable, the prosecutor and a constable pursued, and subjected them to a search on the road which was not conducted in the manner that humanity or delicacy would have suggested. And then, after he had taken up his residence in Yarmouth, he was again pursued by the prosecutor and arrested, and instead of being taken before the Magistrate who had endorsed the warrant in Yarmouth, brought back to Liverpool, and there, after being dragged through the public street,—hooped at by the rabble and imprisoned, was held to bail to stand his trial in the Supreme Court."

It is said that Perkins when he returned to Liverpool without Cook, gave as a reason for his escape that he could not get a warrant for his (Cook's) arrest in St. John, as the authorities were all drunk.—[Leader.]

**Curious and Interesting Facts.**

Mr. G. W. Johnson, author of the *Cottage Gardener*, states, in his *Chemistry of the World*, that our Gerarde adorned his *Herball*, published in 1597, with a portrait of himself; "and it deserves notice that he holds in his hand a sprig of the potato-leaves, flowers, and fruit—as if he considered it one of the most remarkable qualities of his time." Sir Walter Raleigh, who introduced the potato into Ireland, and got no thanks from Cobbert for the boon, was reproachfully addressed by his gardener in September, when the berries (or apples) were ripe:—"Sir," said he, are these the fine American fruit? "Dig them up," said his master, "and throw them away," (either really or affectedly ignorant.) The gardener put in his spade, and unearthed "the fine American fruit," where upon the potato recovered its character.

The "date palm"—"the bread of the desert"—has been sung by the poets of Africa, who celebrated in verses its numerous uses—as numerous as the days of the year. For the greater part of a century a palm tree will yield three or four hundred pounds of dates in the year, "rich in gum, gluten, or albumen, and sugar."

The bread-fruit of the torrid zone is equally a benefactor to our race. Three trees will maintain a man for eight months; and he who has planted ten, lives in fruit trees, says Captain Cook, has done as great a work as an inhabitant of our sude climate who has ploughed and reaped all his life, maintained his family and left money for his children at death.

"Carbon," to pass to another page of Mr. Johnson's "Vegetable Food of the World," Johnson knows no decay. The beams of the theatre at Herculaneum were converted into charcoal by the lava which overflowed that city; and during the lapse of seventeen hundred years the charcoal has remained as entire as if it had been formed but yesterday; and it will probably continue so to the end of the world. The incorruptibility of charcoal was known in the most ancient times. The famous temple of Ephesus was built upon wooden tiles which had been charred on the outside to preserve it. Mr. Johnson also mentions that, where the Britons (according to Tacitus) fixed stakes in the Thames to prevent the passage of Cæsar, charred oak stakes were dug up about eighty years ago. (But the stakes of the Britons, stuck in for a temporary purpose, would hardly be charred with a view to their preservation through ages.)

From charcoal, the transition to the diamond is easy; and it is flattering to our national conceit to know that the largest diamond known to exist—the Kohinoor, or "Mountain of Light"—is the property of the Crown of England. To be sure there is the King of Portugal's diamond which is larger, but "it is thought by many to be only a topaz."

Passing from the "Vegetable" to the "Animal Food of the World," Mr. Johnson quotes from the book attributed to Baruch, the secretary of the prophet Jeremiah, a passage illustrative of the antiquity of "salt meat." The author complains that the third house wives of the idolatrous priests abstained from the sacrifices, and "laid up part thereof in a salt." "Human nature," as Sam Slick says, was the same in the beginning as it is now.

**Riot in New York.**

A fearful riot occurred in Eleventh Avenue this forenoon. An Irishman attempted to jump from one of the cars of the Peekskill train, but fell between the breaks and was crushed to death. The occurrence, which was wholly attributable to the deceased's own carelessness, created most bitter feeling against the Railroad Company. Thousands of Irish laborers immediately gathered, and all threatened immediate vengeance against the Company, and total annihilation of the track. The 22nd ward police interfered to quell the disturbance, and were driven off with stones and bricks. A telegraphic despatch being sent to the Deputy's office, Mr. Carpenter and a force of about two hundred police were sent as soon as possible to the scene of riot. Before they arrived, however, the rioters, who had increased to upwards of 5000 strong, refused to let the next train, due at half-past 10 o'clock pass. The train was attacked by a shower of stones from the mob, and had to back up the road for some distance. Horses were then brought, and attached to the cars, and in this way the cars were allowed to pass; but when the engine attempted to come down, it was attacked most fearfully. The engineer, to save himself had to take shelter inside, and let the loco-

otive take its course. By the time the 12 o'clock train had arrived, the excitement had somewhat abated. Numerous arrests have been made of persons concerned in the riot.—*Boston Journal.*

**Dr. Livingstone's "Launch."**

It has been announced that the vessel which is about to take out Dr. Livingstone to the south east coast of Africa would have on board a launch of very light draught of water, provided by Government, to enable the veteran traveller to prosecute the important investigation of the Zambesi river, from the results of which so much is expected.

This launch has been built by Mr. John Laird, at his new shipbuilding works at Becheval, the material employed being the new homogeneous metal, commonly called "steel plates," manufactured by Messrs. Shortridge, Howell, & Jessop, of Sheffield. The great advantage of using this description of plates is that the same amount of strength is obtained as that found in the best iron plates of double the thickness, so that a vessel of much lighter draught of water can be built, to the removal of the obstacles which have hitherto been in the way of navigating shallow rivers. After having made a variety of experiments in working this homogeneous metal, Mr. Laird thought it might be made applicable for this purpose in the construction of vessels of adequate strength with light draught of water.

The launch has been built with great dispatch, the order for its construction having been given only five or six weeks ago. For the convenience of transport it has been built in three sections on a patent taken out by Mr. Macgregor Laird five or six weeks ago. The centre section contains the boiler and a single horizontal high-pressure engine of 12 horse power, and the two end sections are fitted up for the accommodation of the persons engaged in the expedition. Each compartment is made secure with water-tight bulkheads. In the aft section is a water-deck-house, which will be comfortably furnished, and will have every necessary appliance for securing ventilation.

The vessel is a paddle steamer, her dimensions being—Length, 75 feet; breadth 8 ft., and depth 3 feet. She will not draw more than 12 or 14 inches, so that she is expected to be able to navigate the shallowest parts of the river. The boiler as well as the hull of the launch is made of these steel plates, which are only 3-16ths of an inch thick. The boiler has been proved up to 167lb pressure, though it will only be necessary to work up to 40lb. This, we believe, is the first application of this cheap steel to boat-building purposes. If it should answer, there can be little doubt that not only numerous vessels of the same class will be built for the navigation of shallow rivers, but that it will also be applied to vessels of large burden.

The trial trip of the little launch will be made in the Mersey on Saturday or Monday next. The expedition is expected to sail from Liverpool in a few days.—*London Times.*

**A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.**—The truth is, people are beginning to discover that a good farm, paid for, or not encumbered to such an extent as to dampen the energies of the owner, continues to be, as of old, the best investment for old age. It is always "char"—the main-stay, the unflinching support of the beloved ones of our hearts, whose sustenance and welfare should never be allowed to depend exclusively on the fluctuations and uncertainties of trade. There is a charm surrounding the homestead—lonely though it may be—that penetrates every crevice of the heart, and binds us to its precious and familiar precincts with a magic influence. O, for a free god of home in the country, away from the struggles of business, the haste to be rich, the uncessing pitfalls into which the ignis fatuus of gold is leading men, and all the other surroundings of an unquiet life.

**WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE.**—A starving man who steals a loaf of bread worth three cents is a thief, and goes to prison, but he who squanders the heritage of the widow, the patrimony of the orphan and the hard earnings of those who support him honest, he is a gentleman, and goes to Europe. The difference is, the starving man is poor and takes only that which is necessary to support life, but the fact of his being poor, and unable to defend himself is sufficient of it. If to condemn him. He is therefore hustled off to prison. The gentleman who makes his European tour is a well-dressed rascal, and the money which he has stolen will support him in opulence. The multitude therefore howl down before him, and he is allowed to go free of punishment.

The town of Nykarleby, in Finland, was lately in great part destroyed by a fire, which lasted nearly three days.





European Intelligence.

Arrival of the North American

The Steamer North American, left Liverpool on the 1st inst., and arrived at Portland on the 15th, bringing four days later news, and 120 passengers.

GREAT BRITAIN. Parliament was in session on the 1st. The House of Commons, after some formalities, adjourned to the 12th.

In the House of Lords, Derby made his usual ministerial speech, giving an insight into his intended policy. After stating the grounds upon which he had undertaken his office, and the difficulties which beset him, he glanced at the state of the army, with reference to the Indian war, and said there was yet a most respectable numerical force remaining within the United Kingdom.

He then referred to the Chinese War, and expressed satisfaction, notwithstanding he condemned the cause of the war, at the success which had attended British arms, and added that now Canton had fallen, it would be the duty of government to make without the least possible delay, a safe and honorable peace, so that commerce between England and China might be re-established.

He then adverted to the relations with France, and urged the necessity of remaining on friendly terms. He insisted on the importance to France and Europe of the preservation of the Emperor's life, and indignantly denounced the atrocious attempt at his assassination. He made great allowance for the indignation betrayed by the French people, nevertheless, he did not believe that address from the French Colonels gave a true representation of the feeling of the French army. From what he knew, of the Emperor he felt satisfied it was his sincere wish to keep on terms of amity with England.

The Foreign Secretary, Lord Malmesbury, was preparing a reply to Count Walewski's despatch, which he believed would satisfy public feeling, and there was nothing in Mr. Milner Gibson's resolution which would prevent the Government from proceeding with the Conspiracy Bill, although further action would depend upon the reply from France to Lord Malmesbury's despatch.

With regard to the policy of the Government, it was impossible having been called to office suddenly, and not at the commencement of the session, to bring forward any programme now.

On the subject of Government of India, he thought the time not opportune for any change, but in deference to the vote of the House of Commons he was prepared to yield, and a modified bill, as presented by Lord Ellenborough would be presented.

In regard to Parliamentary Reform, his own opinion was that no alteration was required; but he nevertheless thought some modification and amendment might be made to suit the convenience and wants of the people. All he could promise, however, was that during the recess Government would earnestly direct their efforts to the preparation of a bill, which would be introduced in the course of the next session.

In conclusion, he expressed the hope that when he retired from office, whether the period for which he held long or short he would not be found to have left the country in a worse position than he found it.

Earls Granville and Clarendon defended the late government, and the House adjourned till the 15th of March. Sir F. Thesiger assumed the Chancellorship as Lord Chelmsford. Mr. Blackburn declined the office of Irish Chancellor, and the Hon. Joseph Napier was appointed.

The papers are occupied in criticising Derby's speech. The Times says it anticipated, and that so long as he does exactly what Palmerston would have done had he not forfeited his place by that one omission, he may be tolerated, but the moment he shows a will and a game of his own, it is easy to see the result.

INDIA. The Bombay mail, with a week's later news, arrived at Suez, on the 22d February. The Times Malta correspondents telegraphs.—The Commander-in-Chief was at Puttighur preparing for an invasion of Oude, which would probably be from several points, about 25th of January. His own column is nearly 15,000 strong, with 100 pieces of ordnance; while at least 10,000 men from other points will be ready to cooperate with him.

Sir Hugh Ross had defeated the rebels at Hauda. The Rajpootana field force, after capturing the strong fortress of Awah, marched on for Cothab, where disunion reigns.

Delhi has been placed under the authority of the Punjab Commissioner, the authority of the civil power restored, and the army declared broken up.

THE ARABIA AT NEW YORK. The Steamship Arabia arrived at New York, on Saturday last 20th inst. She brings very little political news.

The members of the Derby Cabinet, would be re-elected to Parliament without opposition. The Italian Constitution party was holding conference in London to agitate the for-

Provincial Parliament

House of Assembly. After the reading of the Journal of the whole of the House of Assembly, the House resolved to consider a bill for the purpose of providing for the peace among the islands of the St. Andrews and Woodstock.

Mr. Ebbitts moved a resolution to effect that the offices of Revenue and Excise should be separated. The resolution was carried by a majority of 10.

Mr. Gray's bill to amend the Education Act, passed with certain amendments. Several more separate bills were presented.

Mr. Cullip's resolution to appoint a committee of both Houses to investigate the longed discussion. An amendment was proposed to the effect that the House should be extended to all the islands, and discussion lasted until five o'clock.

Mr. Gray's bill to amend the Education Act, passed with certain amendments. Several more separate bills were presented. Mr. Cullip's resolution to appoint a committee of both Houses to investigate the longed discussion.

Several bills were under consideration in the House in the morning. The bill to amend the Parish of St. Andrew's in the County of St. Andrew's, presented by Mr. Mitchell, was the subject of discussion.

At 11 o'clock the consideration of the School Bill was resumed. Sixth section created considerable opposition. Sixth section created considerable opposition.

At 6 o'clock Mr. Gilmor moved that the House adjourn to meet again this evening at 7 o'clock, seconded by Mr. Wright, and carried.

REACTION.—The Belfast Banner states that the ensuing season is expected to be less favorable for emigration than any for many years past, owing to the unpropitious condition of commerce and manufactures in the United States.

THE HON. MR. SMITH MOVED A RECONSIDERATION, seconded by Mr. Willmot. Reconsideration was carried.

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of the past few years, are among who have experienced a change of they will undoubtedly practice re- as well as repentance. Nothing is known to find in the English acknowledgments, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, of money received from defaulters, Comptroller Plagg and thirty five, have been lost. A great fire had occurred at Constantinople, three hundred houses, and destroyed. Floor shall and Corn advanced, little changed. Sugar firm; Tea; and

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, MARCH 24, 1858. The Legislature has such a large number of Bills before it, that the business of the Session cannot be closed before the second week in April. The great question asked is, what has the Legislature done for the welfare of the Province? We leave the answer to this important interrogatory to wisest of us.

But, let us not cease to be a source of pure business at present is with the Bill, but disposed of other matters. We wish we could call them out in the corps of officers to be attached to the school service.

First, the Superintendent's salary is raised from £200 to £250, which now is not also allowed him an increase of salary in the Superintendent's office £200, in the Superintendent's office £200, in the Superintendent's office £200.

And so, the Superintendent, recommended to employ a lecturer, but the simplest could not understand it, reading it, did not stretch at economic, in reducing 14 inspectors to 4. The "Morning News" exulted in eloquent at this master-stroke of statesman-ship, and entered into the work, statistical, and the great saving of public money! Averaging the salaries of the inspectors, as he did, from £30 each, equal to £75 each Inspector, in the aggregate, he led, apart from the sophism of a mere reading that, herein, was a saving indeed, but 4 inspectors pay £30 each, the fixed salary, amounts to, and we leave it to any and every per-son, which is calculated to perform the labour and do the most good—14 Inspectors at £100, or 4 (doubtful if better) at £1000. The change is a saving of £1000. The change is a saving of £1000.

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self in the jailer's house. Emery was under conviction, and awaiting a decision of the law Court upon exceptions in his case. Visiting, Invitation, and other Cards. The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, MARCH 24, 1858.

The Legislature has such a large number of Bills before it, that the business of the Session cannot be closed before the second week in April. The great question asked is, what has the Legislature done for the welfare of the Province? We leave the answer to this important interrogatory to wisest of us.

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FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY SHIP Apply to J. March 23, 1858. Meetings of the Courts of the Peace and County of Charlotte, House in St. Andrews day of April next 12 o'clock. At which time and Coroners, and Constables and persons require are hereby Publicly advertised. By Order of Her Majesty's Justices.

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# The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.

Evans sumendum est optimum. - Cic.

[12. 6d. PER ANN IN ADVANCE]

No 13

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1858.

[Vol. 25]

## Provincial Parliament.

### House of Assembly.

**Saturday, March 20.**  
The Bill to abolish the grant to King's College, was under consideration in the Legislative Council this morning. The speakers in favor of the bill were Steves, Chandler, Harrison, Todd, Sealey, Earl, Gordon; against it, Botsford, O'Neil, Robinson, Saunders.  
The School Bill was taken up in the House at 12 o'clock, and the seventh section passed without opposition. To the 8th section Mr. Gray moved two amendments, the first of which was unimportant, the second was to expunge part of the 4th paragraph, and insert in its effect, that every teacher shall be required to read daily in School portions of the Holy Scriptures, &c.  
The Provincial Secretary stated that provision was made in the regulations of the Board of Education, securing the use of the Bible in Schools in all cases except where objected to by parent or guardians of children.  
Mr. Connell's College Bill passed the Legislative Council by a vote of 11 to 7.  
The Bible question occupied the House most of the afternoon.  
Several amendments to Mr. Gray's motion were proposed, among which Mr. Gilmour moved the following - which he supported in a speech - "That the Board of Education shall by regulations secure to all children, whose parents and guardians do not object to it, the reading of the Bible in the Parish Schools." Several speeches were made and progress reported.

Mr. Gilbert obtained leave to bring in a bill to incorporate the Royal Orange Institutions of New Brunswick.  
**Monday, March 22.**  
House opened at 10 o'clock.  
Mr. McNeil's bill to increase the representation was postponed for three months.  
Mr. Mitchell's Lunatic facility Bill was also postponed for the same time.  
Mr. Wright presented a petition from several Gentrymen of St. John, and 800 others inhabitants, praying that no School Bill may pass which does not provide that the authorized version of the Holy Scriptures shall be used in Schools. Also a petition praying that such Bill may be preserved from all exclusive or sectarian provisions.  
The bill to abolish Judges' Fees in the Supreme Court was committed. A motion was made to report progress. This was objected to by several members on the ground that the House would be prorogued in ten days. After a debate which lasted one hour the Bill passed by a small majority.  
The School Bill was taken up at 4 o'clock, and the discussion on the Bible question was again resumed.  
The Speakers in favor of Mr. Gilmour's amendment were Tilley, Smith, Chandler, Lewis, Tibbitts, and Mitchell.  
Mr. Connell supported Mr. Gray's amendments of the principle objections to which were urged by the several speakers, was that it would tend to the establishment of separate Schools.  
Progress was reported, the Bill to be taken up to-morrow at 11 o'clock.  
Considerable other business was transacted. House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

**Tuesday, March 23.**  
The School Bill was taken up at 11 o'clock, and discussion resumed on the Bible question. Mr. McNeil, Allan and Wilmut supported Gray's amendment.  
Tilley and McMillan opposed it but were favourable to having Bible in Schools.  
Mr. McNeil proposed an addition to Mr. Gray's amendment, viz. "to strike out all the words after 'Holy Scriptures,' and insert as follows: 'The portion of the Scriptures to be read in the Roman Catholic pupils in the Parish Schools in the Province, shall be read from the Douay Bible, and must be read without comment.'"  
Botsford opposed to all the amendments - he considered legislation on the subject unnecessary.  
Kerr and Jamnington spoke in opposition to Gray's amendment.

**THE SCHOOL BILL CARRIED.** - The School Bill was before the House all the afternoon. Speakers were Steadman, Gray, Read, Tilley, Johnson, Desjardins, Macpherson, Fisher, Wright and others.  
Desjardins suggested to Gray to withdraw his amendment. Macpherson submitted a motion to that effect. Moxer expressed his willingness to withdraw the amendment. Objected to by Read, Cudlip and others. Question was then taken, and amendment lost by a large majority. Yeas - Gray, Connell, McLellan, Wilmut, Mcintosh, Desjardins, Allan, McPhelin, McPherson.  
After question was taken, Council arose to move a new amendment was ruled out of order and a second motion was made. Gilmour's amendment of 1857 was read, and dissentient vote.

McPhelin's additional amendment, slightly modified was also carried.  
Several unsuccessful attempts were made to report progress.  
Other sections were proceeded with, and whole Bill carried.  
House adjourned 5.30.

**Wednesday, March 24.**  
The House opened at 10 o'clock. Considerable miscellaneous business was expeditiously transacted, and much anxiety was evinced by members to get bill through.  
The bill to abolish Judges' fees in the Supreme was recommitted, and a suspending clause added. The bill for the more effectual preservation of the peace on the line of railway from St. Andrews to Woodstock passed in Committee. The bill to divide the Parish of Carleton, St. John, also passed.  
A resolution previously submitted was adopted relative to the taking of steps for the immediate construction of a Light House on the North-west Head of Grand Manan. A bill for the regulation of railways, introduced by Mr. Watters, passed in Committee.  
Mr. McLeod gave notice of his intention to move the following resolution -

Resolved, That a humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor representing therein the opinion of this House that the time has arrived when the Provincial Parliament should be hereafter convened in the City of St. John, or its vicinity, and that suitable buildings be forthwith procured for the accommodation of the Legislature and Government at that place, and that this House will make provision for the expenses to be thereby incurred.  
Friday was proposed as the day to go in consideration of the same.

**MURDER IN CARLETON COUNTY.** - A telegraphic despatch was received by the Chief of the Police on Saturday last, from the authorities at Woodstock, stating that on that morning James Davis had murdered his wife at the Howard Settlement, and had made his escape. He is described as about six feet in height, raw boned, long dark brown curly hair, long thin face, bare looking, little or no beard or whiskers, eyes inclined to be sore; has a guilty-looking countenance, and a scar on the neck. When he left the Settlement he took the St. Andrews road. He passed himself at Calais this winter under the name of James Dow. - *New Brunswick.*

[Davis was tracked to Calais, where he arrived late on Sunday night, the 21st inst., and stopped at a hotel; the Constables at once awoke the landlord, and enquired for him, but he being asleep when Davis arrived, stated to them that there was no stranger in the house and showed them the hotel record; the officers believing they had been misinformed as to the house stopped at left the premises. Next morning however, the landlord was informed by some of his domestics, that a stranger had slept in the house the night before, and departed very early that morning, - in fact the murderer was lying in bed while the constables were in the house. Diligent search was made in and around Calais, but no trace could be had of him. The officers are in pursuit, and some have gone as far as Portland. It is to be hoped the fellow will be captured, and suffer the penalties of the law, for the inhuman act of which he is guilty.]

**ARCTIC GLUTTONS.** - The whaler "Anne" caught a whale in Davis-straits, and cut it up for blubber and bone. "It was very amusing," says the historian of the vessel, "to see thousands of molly-mawks (scavenger of the straits) which had congregated, mobbing open pieces of blubber and kranz drifting from the fish - fighting and quarrelling with each other, and gorging themselves almost to suffocation, quite regardless of their close proximity to the men on the fish - so much so that they might have easily been taken up by the hand. If a larger piece than one could swallow whole, drifted from the fish, several would dispute its possession, and show their selfish propensities to great advantage. It evidently was a great feast to them, and they enjoyed it as such." The whale having been stripped of everything that was of value, the "Anne" went on her way. "Thousands of birds, scolding the blubber, (writes the diarist,) are following in our wake, and quarrelling and fighting with each other for the refuse thrown overboard." - *Hull Advertiser.*

**THE CENTRAL BANK.** - Although this Institution has been in a state of suspension for many months, with its paper floating through the country at a discount, and its friends charging its difficulties upon the Government, yet the Legislature has refused to adopt a motion to enquire into the state of affairs, unless that motion extended to all

the Banks, a most unsatisfactory reason. - All must admit if the other Banks were in a similar position, then there might be some force in the objection; but as they are not we cannot see how the Legislature can refuse to make an enquiry so loudly called for by the country. Mr. Cudlip is entitled to the thanks of the people for his efforts in this particular, but we wish he had been more successful. - *[Constitution.]*

**The Earl and the Farmer.**  
ED. PRAIRIE FARMER: - As I was reading this morning in a book on agriculture I saw the following, which I thought would do for the *Prairie Farmer*: - A farmer called on the Earl Fitzwilliam, (of England), to represent that his crop of wheat had been seriously injured in a field adjoining a certain wood, where his lordship's hounds had, during the winter, frequently met to hunt. He stated that the young wheat had been so out, and destroyed that, in some parts, he could not hope for any produce. "Well, my friend," said his lordship, "I am aware that we have frequently met in that field, and that we have done considerable injury; and if you can procure an estimate of the loss you have sustained I will repay you." The farmer replied, that, anticipating his lordship's consideration and kindness, he had requested a friend to assist him in estimating the damage and they thought that, as the crop seemed quite destroyed, £50 would not more than repay him. The Earl immediately gave him the money. As the harvest, however, approached, the wheat grew, and in those parts of the field which were most trampled, the wheat was strongest and most luxuriant. The farmer went again to his lordship and being introduced, said, "I am come, my lord, respecting the field of wheat adjoining such a wood." His lordship immediately recollected the circumstances. "Well, my friend, did I not allow sufficient to remunerate you for your loss?" "Yes, my lord, I find that I have sustained no loss at all; for where the hounds had mowed up the land, the crop is most promising, and I have therefore brought the £50 back again." "Ah," exclaimed the venerable Earl, "this is what I like; this is as it should be - between man and man." He then entered into conversation with the farmer, asking him some questions about his family - how many children he had, etc. His lordship then went into another room, and returning, presented the farmer with a check for £100, saying, "Take care of this, and when your eldest son is of age, present it to him, and tell him the occasion that produced it." I know not whether to admire the more the benevolence or wisdom displayed by this illustrious man; for, while doing a noble act of generosity, he was handing down a lesson of integrity to another generation.

**IRAC WATKINS.**  
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 24, 1858.  
**The Liverpool Jewelry Robbery.**  
The Liverpool N. S. Transcript of the 11th instant gives a long and particular account of the circumstances attending this daring theft, and of the finding of the stolen property, omitting only to notice the conviction of Perkins at Cork; - a sweep. It also notices the trouble into which a Mr. Allen, unjustly blamed by Agnes and Perkins for the theft, was brought, and as Allen's case is one of great hardship under any circumstances, but much more so when compared with the leniency exhibited to Cook, the real culprit, we think that if the Law does not give him redress, the people of Liverpool ought. On this subject the Transcript says: -

"Our readers will perceive that by the above disclosures the innocence of Mr. Allen is placed beyond the shadow of a doubt, and it may not be, and is inconsistent with our duty to enquire what amends shall be made to him for all the ruin and affliction which have been brought upon him and his family through the unfounded charge. His wife, who was dangerously ill at the time, was thrown into such a state that her life was despaired of; and she did not forbear to express the hope, that she might not survive to endure the disgrace." With his character gone - his credit and business destroyed - he was obliged with his wife, who had not yet recovered, to leave the place, and even the poor satisfaction of doing this undisturbed, was denied him. Impelled by the force of *internal convictions*, and possibly by a sentiment still less excusable, the prosecutor and a constable pursued, and subjected them to a search on the road which was not conducted in the manner that humanity or delicacy would have suggested. And then, after he had taken up his residence in Yarmouth, he was again pursued by the prosecutor and arrested, and instead of being taken before the Magistrate who had endorsed the warrant in Yarmouth, brought back to Liverpool, and there, after being dragged through the public street, - hooted at by the rabble and imprisoned, was held to bail to stand his trial in the Supreme Court.

It is said that Perkins when he returned to Liverpool without Cook, gave as a reason for his escape that he could not get a warrant for his (Cook's) arrest in St. John, as the authorities were all drunk. - *Leader.*

### Curious and Interesting Facts.

Mr. G. W. Johnson, author of the *Cottage Gardener*, states, in his *Chemistry of the World*, that our Garble adorned his Herbarium, published in 1597, with a portrait of himself; "and it deserves notice that he holds in his hand a sprig of the potato - leaves, flowers, and fruit - as if he considered it one of the most remarkable novelties of his time." Sir Walter Raleigh, who introduced the potato into Ireland, (and got no thanks from Cobbe for the boon,) was reproachfully addressed by his gardener in September, when the berries (or apples) were ripe: - "Sir," said he, "are these the fine American fruit?" "Dig them up," said his master, "and throw them away," (either really or affectedly ignorant.) The gardener put in his spade, and unearthed "the fine American fruit" where upon the potato recovered its character.

The "date palm" - the bread of the desert - has been sung by the poets of Africa, who celebrated in verses its numerous uses - as numerous as the days of the year. For the greater part of a century a palm tree will yield three or four hundred pounds of dates in the year, "rich in gum, gluten, or albumen, and sugar."  
The bread-fruit of the torrid zone is equally a benefactor to our race. Three trees will maintain a man for eight months; and he who has planted ten bread-fruit trees, says Captain Cook, has done as great a work as an inhabitant of our sad climate who has ploughed and reaped all his life, maintained his family and left money for his children at death.

"Carbon," to pass to another page of Mr. Johnson's "Vegetable Food of the World," carbon knows no decay. The beams of the theatre at Herculaneum were converted into charcoal by the lava which overflooded that city; and during the lapse of seventeen hundred years the charcoal has remained as entire as if it had been formed but yesterday; and it will probably continue so to the end of the world. The incorruptibility of charcoal was known in the most ancient times. The famous temple of Ephesus was built upon wooden piles which had been charred on the outside to preserve. Mr. Johnson also mentions that, where the Britons (according to Tacitus) fixed stakes in the Thames to prevent the passage of Caesar, charred oak stakes were dug up about eighty years ago. (But the stakes of the Britons, stuck in for a temporary purpose, would hardly be charred with a view to their preservation through ages.)

From charcoal, the transition to the diamond is easy; and it is flattering to our national conceit to know that the largest diamond known to exist - the Kohinoor, or "Mountain of Light" - is the property of the Crown of England. To be sure there is the King of Portugal's diamond, which is larger, but "it is thought by many to be only a topaz."

Passing from the "Vegetable" to the "Animal Food of the World," Mr. Johnson quotes from the book attributed to Barchin, the secretary of the prophet Jeremiah, a passage illustrative of the antiquity of "salt meat." The author complains that the thirty housewives of the idolatrous priests abstracted portions of the sacrifices, and laid up part thereof in salt. "Human nature," as Sam Slick says, was the same in the beginning, as it is now.

### Riot in New York.

A fearful riot occurred in Eleventh Avenue this forenoon. An Irishman attempted to jump from one of the cars of the Peekskill train, but fell between the breaks and was crushed to death. The occurrence, which was wholly attributable to the carelessness of the engineer, created most bitter feelings against the Railroad Company. Thousands of Irish laborers immediately gathered, and all threatened immediate vengeance against the Company, and total annihilation of the track. The 22nd ward police interfered to quell the disturbance, and were driven off with stones and bricks. A telegraphic despatch being sent to the Deputy's office, Mr. Carpenter and a force of about two hundred police were sent as soon as possible to the scene of riot. Before they arrived, however, the rioters, who had increased to upwards of 5000 strong, refused to let the next train, due at half past 10 o'clock pass. The train was attacked by a shower of stones from the mob, and had to back up the road for some distance. Horses were then brought, and attached to the cars, and in this way the cars were allowed to pass; but when the engine attempted to come down, it was attacked most fearfully. The engineer, to save himself had to take shelter inside, and let the loco-

otive take its course. By the time the 12 o'clock train had arrived, the excitement had somewhat abated. Numerous arrests have been made of persons concerned in the riot. - *Boston Herald.*

### Dr. Livingstone's "Launch."

It has been announced that the vessel which is about to take out Dr. Livingstone to the south east coast of Africa would have on board a launch of very light draught of water, provided by Government, to enable the veteran traveller to prosecute the important investigation of the Zambesi river, from the results of which so much is expected.  
This launch has been built by Mr. John Laird, at his new shipbuilding works at Birkenhead, the material employed being the new homogeneous metal, commonly called "steel plates," manufactured by Messrs. Shortridge, Howell, & Jessop, of Sheffield. The great advantage of using this description of plates is that the same amount of strength is obtained as that found in the best iron plates of double the thickness, so that a vessel of much lighter draught of water can be built, to the removal of the obstacles which have hitherto been in the way of navigating shallow rivers. After having made a variety of experiments in working this homogeneous metal, Mr. Laird thought it might be made applicable for this purpose in the construction of vessels of adequate strength with light draught of water.

The launch has been built with great despatch, the order for its construction having been given only five or six weeks ago. For the convenience of transhipment it has been built in three sections on a patent taken out by Mr. Macgregor Laird five or six years ago. The centre section contains the boiler, and a single horizontal high-pressure engine of 12 horse power, and the two end sections are fitted up for the accommodation of the persons engaged in the expedition. Each compartment is made secure with water-tight bulkheads. In the aft section is a neat deck-house, which will be comfortably furnished, and will have every necessary appliance for securing ventilation.

The vessel is a paddle steamer, her dimensions being - Length, 75 feet; breadth 8 ft., and depth 3 feet. She will not draw more than 12 or 14 inches, so that she is expected to be able to navigate the shallowest parts of the river. The boilers will as the hull of the launch is made of these steel plates, which are only 3-16ths of an inch thick. The boiler has been proved up to 160lb. pressure, though it will only be necessary to work up to 40lb. This, we believe, is the first application of this cheap steel to boat-building purposes. If it should answer, there can be little doubt that not only numerous vessels of the same class will be built for the navigation of shallow rivers, but that it will also be applied to vessels of large burden.

The trial trip of the little launch will be made in the Mersey on Saturday or Monday next. The expedition is expected to sail from Liverpool in a few days. - *London Times.*

**A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.** - The truth is, people are beginning to discover that a good farm, paid for, or not encumbered, to such an extent as to dampen the energies of the owner, continues to be, as of old, the best investment for old age. It is always "thar" - the main-stay, the unfailing support of the belowy genes of our hearts, whose sustenance and welfare should never be allowed to depend exclusively on the fluctuations and uncertainties of trade. There is a charm surrounding the homestead - homely though it may be - that penetrates every crevice of the heart, and binds us to it, precious and familiar precincts with a magic influence. O, for a free good old home in the country, away from the struggles of business, the haste to be rich, the unseemly pitfalls into which the ignis fatuus of gold is leading men, and all the other surroundings of an unreal fictitious life.

**WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?** - A starving man who steals a loaf of bread, worth, it may be, a third of a penny, and goes to prison, but he who squanders the heritage of the widow, the patrimony of the orphan and the hard earnings of those who supposed him honest, is a gentleman, and goes to Europe. The difference is, the starving man is poor and takes only that which is necessary to support life, but the fact of his being poor, and unable to defend himself is sufficient of it, if to condemn him. He is therefore hustled off to prison. The gentleman who makes the European tour is a well-dressed rascal, and the money which he has stolen will support him in opulence. The multitude therefore know how to defend themselves, and he is hustled off to go free of punishment.

The town of Nykarleby, in Finland, was lately in great part destroyed by a fire, which lasted nearly three days.

Provincial Parliament.

House of Assembly.

Thursday, March 25.

This morning School Bill came for third reading.

Mr. McPhelin moved order in the subject that when in a County, Parish, or District, a majority of the inhabitants adopted the assessment, the authority of different religious faith, might be exempt from the taxation, and should be entitled to benefits of Schools supported by such assessment.

For the order, there voted Mr. McPhelin, Hanington, Reid, and against it, 26.

Fisher moved to recommence the Bill in order to strike out amendments respecting the reading of the Bible. Lost by an overwhelming majority. Bill finally passed 23 to 16.

A Bill to abolish Judges' Fees in Supreme Court, read a third and passed, 24 to 13.

House went into Committee on DesBrisay's resolution of censure on Government for not replying to Nova Scotia proposition respecting the union of the Railways of the two Provinces.

Steadman, Botsford, Kerr, and Gray supported resolution.

Fisher, Gillmor, Smith, Tilley, Cudlipp and Johnson opposed it.

Hamilton opposed both resolution and Fisher's amendment.

About 3 P. M. recess was reported.

Steadman brought in a Bill to abolish Inferior Court of Common Pleas.

Friday, March 26.

The Bill to amend the Act relating to Steam Navigation in this Province, passed into Committee. Also a Bill to place the road leading from Salmon River in Queens County, to Miramichi on the great road list.

The Committee appointed to examine the Railway accounts submitted a lengthy report signed by all the members of the Committee. The report recommends the appointment of a competent disinterested person to examine and report upon the whole railway system of the Province. It also recommends that the chief Commissioner shall be a member of the Executive. The consideration of the report was fixed as the order of the day for Monday.

The Orange Bill fixed as the order of the day for Tuesday.

The question of the removal of the seat of Government was taken up in the afternoon. An immense crowd of spectators filled the galleries. The question was decided with the Speaker in the Chair. The speakers in favor of the removal, Mr. Reid, Tilley, Johnson, Hamilton, and Gray. In opposition, Kerr, O. Perley, Wilnot, Fisher, and Tibbits.

Mr. Gillmor proposed an amendment to the effect that two commissioners be appointed during the recess to ascertain the expenses of the removal of the seat of Government. The amendment was not discussed.

The question will probably be decided tomorrow. The minds of many members are not yet known on the subject. The House adjourned a few minutes after 6.

Saturday, March 27.

The only important question before the House this morning was the Bill to make the office of Chief Commissioner of Railways political.

Mr. Tibbits, the mover, supported it in a lengthy speech, and pointedly condemned many features in the present system of Railway management in the Province, complaining of great extravagance. He was followed by Cudlipp, Tilley, Kerr, Hamilton, Chandler, and Wilnot.

Several members spoke in favor of increasing the number of Commissioners from three to five.

Mr. Wilnot accused the present Government of appointing an out and out political partisan to the Office of Chairman. The late Government, he said, appointed a gentleman irrespective of party considerations, who had never canvassed except for Judge Ritchie.

Mr. McLeod said he had canvassed against him in King's County immediately after being appointed.

Five minutes before one o'clock Mr. Johnson was speaking in reply to Mr. Wilnot.

European Intelligence.

THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

The steamer Niagara which left Liverpool about 9 A. M. on the 13th, arrived at Halifax at 6 A. M. on Friday 26th. The Niagara reports March 13th passed American ships Rochester, Isaac Webb, and American Union, bound in; on the 14th off Orkney exchanged signals with a large steamer; 15th, off Cape Clear, exchanged signals with a large steamer supposed to be the Africa.

The Indian from Portland arrived at Liverpool 8.30 A. M. on the 12th.

The Fulton was deluged at Havre by low water and did not sail till the night of the 11th.

The Fulton took out but little news of importance, its main feature was a lengthy pamphlet issued in Paris in regard to the refugee difficulty between France and England.

Rumors were current of a deficiency arising in the British Treasury and of a small loan being consequently negotiated, but on the other hand it was asserted that notwithstanding the panic the custom receipts would exceed the estimates.

It had been currently stated that Walew...

skil had retired from the French foreign ministry, but the report was not confirmed.

The Monitor states that at Chalons on the 6th forty men pursued a small post of infantry, they then attempted to get possession of the railway station crying 'Vive la Republique,' driven back they occupied the head of a bridge to intercept communication with the barracks. The officers who live in town cut their way through, and the garrisonal blowing out, the rebels were dispersed, and 15 men were captured.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Owing to the detention of the Fulton the news by the Niagara is virtually only one day later, owing to her early hour of departure.

The London Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says it was received as an accomplished fact, that the difference between France and England had been arranged to mutual satisfaction.

The House of Commons met on the 12th. Mr. D'Israeli said he would take the earliest opportunity of stating that within the last hour Her Majesty's government had received a despatch from the French government in answer to a despatch addressed to them by Her Majesty's government, and he had great pleasure in announcing to the House that those painful circumstances which had unhappily for a time subsisted between the governments of the two countries had entirely terminated.

There had been some rioting in Dublin between the police and the college students, and five of the latter were said to be dangerously injured.

The English funds had been dull during the week, and were unfavourably affected to a slight extent by the French pamphlet. Money was in moderate demand at about previous rates. The Bank of England had made no change in its charges.

AUSTRIA.

A Vienna dispatch says that an excellent understanding has already been established between the Derby Ministry and the Austrian Government.

The School Bill and Other Matters.

Mr. Editor.—In my first article on the School Bill, I made it appear that the new Bill introduced by the Gov't, is no improvement on the present one. The "assessment" classification of teachers, &c., remaining the same; while further, and more duties are imposed on teachers, apart from corresponding remuneration. That a "Superior School" in each District receiving £70 from the Gov't, would be encouraged by £50 from Gov't, was an encouragement; besides, being trampled with obstructions, admirably adapted to render any intended good ineffectual. My second correspondence, was intended to show that, the Superintendent's office will have an additional expense of £200 annually; that the "Training School," or "Model School," for it is a distinction without a difference, "is to have an auxiliary, at a further cost of say £150 (quite, some call it) to the Province; while, the Inspectorship being reduced from county (4) to district inspection will be—no cheaper.—While on this part of the Bill, I would just refer to remarks made by certain Members in Assembly in debate on this subject: The system of Inspectors granting so many third class Licences, was properly condemned—but, when animadverting on the impropriety, why not strike at the "root of the matter"—the Law which empowered Inspectors? The reason adduced by Mr. Chandler, one of our Representatives, if true, speaks loudly against the Law countenancing such trickery and fraud upon the Province! He, Mr. Chandler, said that Inspectors increased Schools by granting third class Licences, in order to get 7s. 6d., for each School! And, in this way, the County he represented was flooded with female teachers of the 3d class. The remarks of Mr. C. must be understood as directly applying to the former Inspector, Mr. Clifton; as it is well known that, the present Inspector has withheld more Licences from applicants than have been granted. Mr. Chandler should be more chary in venting such charges against persons on the floors of the Legislature; he should remember, that, Lawyers are not always invulnerable—that, piety of mind and action is not always, the robe which covers and adorns the character of gentlemen of the "long robe;" and that it becomes a Representative of the people to make such charges and insinuations on the uncertain basis of private opinion. I find I have digressed from the main subject under consideration, and so, to return—the Gov't; through the principal Attorney, the Attorney General, expressed a decided conviction of the necessity of compulsory assessment for schools; in order to carry out the system efficiently—but evaded, very plausibly, the responsibility of introducing it in their Bill, on the plea that, "the country was not prepared to adopt it." The question here suggests itself—when will the country be prepared? Answer, when properly informed. When will that be? Has the Gov't, in their Bill made any provision for such information? The Superintendent is to lecture on Education. O yes, so did Mr. Henry Fisher in St. John—but was the subject of "compulsory assessment" enlarged, explained, enforced? The whole thing is a humbug, and began in smoke, will end, (very singular) in moonshine! The "Country ready for it!" "Is a pitiful subterfuge, and such a breastwork of defence for the Gov't, as will avail but little, when the political tempest of disappointed hopes in the School Bill, beats violently against them. In comparing the present School Act with the New Bill just passed, we find the teachers as well cared for in the

former as well as in the latter; and this seems strange, when so much has been said about "raising the condition of the teacher," in order to render the Schools more efficient. Is there anything in the New Bill calculated to elevate the teacher—to encourage men of talent and ability to enter into the service, as new recruits? Please point it out to us. Is there anything to do away with the "boarding round" system—anything to secure to the teacher his tuition fees, or to save him from the humiliating work of soliciting his pay after he earns it? Direct us to that part of the Bill where we can find it. Is there anything in the Bill to encourage Trustees to perform the labour and duties enjoined upon them by the Act? Where is it? A respectable clergyman, a Trustee of Schools, declared a few days ago, that "the world never" act as Trustee again—the system was ridiculous. And, so it is. The Gray and Wilnot Administration felt the whole weight of reform indignation upon it by reason of non-action in the School Bill—why has the Fisher and Tilley Gov't adopted the same non-active course.—A change in the number of Inspectors, with additions to the Superintendent's office, and Model School, and the remainder is nothing more than the old Bill with a sprinkling of theology, and a change of phraseology! A meagre substitute for such a School Bill as was expected by the Country. The fact is, the old School Bill (the present one) has received a beautiful coat of varnish from the hands of the Gov't which proves their ability in colouring—glossing over, but improvement is neither in nor about it! The recent debate on the Bible question in the Bill is proof of its imperfection; and the observations of the Hon. Mr. Smith were lucid, and in the extreme. That Hon. Gentleman, in speaking against Mr. Gray's amendment, said, "if Gray's amendment would create 600 male and 200 female preachers, who would in black coats and white choikers expound the scriptures to their pupils." Surely, Mr. Smith did not mean to say that the hoped teachers would appear in their Schools arrayed in black coats and white choikers! The idea is absurd! The School Bill says—"Every Teacher shall exert his best endeavours to impress on the minds of the children the principles of Christianity"—Mr. Gray's amendment went, no further—nearly the very words; the remarks of the member of the Gov't, Hon. Mr. Smith, must then, as they really do, apply to the Board of Education, of which he is, himself a member, and they, the Gov't, must take the responsibility of (and an indefinite one it is) clothing 200 females in "black coats and white choikers!" Leaving poor readers, Mr. Editor, to enjoy an innocent laugh at the Hon. Mr. Smith and the Gov't, I remain,

NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA RAILWAY.

It is with much pleasure we notice, that the New Brunswick & Canada Railway is attracting a considerable share of attention from the people of Canada. The merchants of Quebec are taking a warm interest in the progress of the Line, feeling, no doubt, that this Railway will secure to them a winter outlet on the sea-board in British territory, and a direct road, over which freight may be carried at as low a rate and as speedily, as by the Portland and Montreal road. It has long been admitted that St. Andrews is not only the nearest port on the shores of the Atlantic to Quebec, but that a more direct route for a Railway, cannot be obtained to connect Canada with New Brunswick. We trust the day is not far distant, when the merchants of Quebec will be able to leave their homes and reach St. Andrews in less than twenty-four hours; and it is probable that ere the end of the present year the Locomotives will be able to run to Woodstock within a short distance of that place.—The Quebec Morning Chronicle says:—

"The Council of the Quebec Board of Trade has agreed to petition the House of Assembly, urging the completion of the Grand Trunk Railway eastward, till a junction be secured with the Quebec and Saint Andrews Railroad, and a communication thus effected between Woodstock in New Brunswick and the Southern shore of the St. Lawrence."

A ridiculous report is going the rounds of St. Stephens, that one of our Members is highly displeased with a certain official, for having coupled his name with one of the unsuccessful candidates at the last Election. So great is his indignation, we are told that he threatens to retire from the councils of the nation, unless the unoffending functionary be removed.

Since the circumstance has been brought under our notice, we deem it our duty, as well as from a sense of justice to the official to state, that we remember being directed to "print in large letters, the names of all the candidates" for the suffrages of the people at the last election, and also to print them "in the order of their nomination."—These names were required for posting up, at the different Polling Booths, agreeably to the Act of Assembly. It happened that we possessed very few capitals of the large type used on that occasion, which obliged us to use the same letters more than once, in other words, we were obliged to set up the matter, (printers understand us) more than once to complete the job. We therefore, instead of printing the names in the order we were directed, were compelled to print them in such a manner as to suit the type. This occasioned the juxta position complained of. We declare solemnly, that the occurrence took place as we have stated, and that the official complained of, had no hand in it, if any one was to blame it was the compositor, but even that person is innocent.

Will any one believe that this simple transaction, which took place, nearly two years ago, has been now raked up, exaggerated into, a deliberate intention to deride the party alluded to, and, been made the foundation of a complaint against one of the first officers of the County!—We would not have believed it, had we not been assured of its truth, by a person, on whose veracity we can depend. If petitions are to be relied on we confidently assert, that the official alluded to could get them signed by two-thirds of the freeholders of the County, against removing him from office.

We have explained this matter, without animadverting upon the course pursued by the hon. member, who has permitted his private feelings to outweigh his judgment.

Another batch of Magistrates for Charlotte County, has been made by the Executive, as may be seen in another column. At the rate these appointments are made, the Court House must be enlarged, as their Workshops will hardly find room in it, certainly not on the bench. With some of the gentlemen recently appointed, we are personally acquainted, and believe them to be quite competent to discharge the duties of a Magistrate, but it seems to us that this wholesale system of creating Magistrates, savours strongly of political partizanship. It is with the policy, not the men, that we disagree.

RATHER TOY.—At a party a lady treated her company with stewed pears. A gentleman, who was present, pulled out the stem; after pulling it some time he was obliged to give it up, and, on putting it on his plate, he found that he had been tugging with a mouse which had most probably fallen into the lady's preserve jar. With the utmost coolness, he inquired of the lady if she had a cat in the house.

"Yes sir, why?"

"Well, I would like to have her take this mouse away—that's all."

TRISTRAM SHANDY.

Provincial Appointments.

James Carter, Junior, Henry Stiles, Robert Acheson, Gideon Prescott, William K. Reynolds, Isaac Jastison, James Russell, Jr., David Upton, Zachariah Chipman, Hugh Cullinan, James Murdoch, George B. Allward, and Geo. S. Grimmer, Bequires, to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY, Secretary's Office, 22d March, 1858.

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

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, MARCH 31, 1858.

THE LEGISLATURE, it is reported, will be prorogued during next week. Since our last issue the "bolt" has descended upon King's College, its days are numbered, it will cease to exist on the 1st February next, unless the Alumni follow the excellent example of their counterparts in Nova Scotia, and raise a sufficient sum to endow it irrespective of Government support. The School Bill has also passed by a majority of 23 to 16. No person of any shade of politics likes the bill.—The passage of these two Bills has damaged the Government to an extent they will not be able to repair. The Railway Committee's report is evidence of gross mismanagement in carrying the Railway between St. John and Shediac; the amount expended is enormous. The question of the removal of the seat of Government has been brought before the House, and discussed. It appears to us, that the Province is quite deep enough in debt without augmenting the already large sum by removing the seat of Government.—The people already "groan under burdens" which they cannot bear. More judicious legislation, and less popularity-seeking, would be more advantageous to the Province.

LECTURE.—Mr. Smith, teacher of the Grammar School, delivered an eloquent and instructive lecture on "Education," at the Mechanics' Institute, on Wednesday evening last to a large audience. The frequent plaudits which he received, indicated the hearty response his views met with from the audience. As we did not take notes, we are unable to give even a brief notice of his lecture.

The damage done to the Suspension Bridge at St. John, during the storm last week, was greater than at first supposed; one third of the roadway in the centre was carried away.

Lecture before the Mechanics' Institute on THURSDAY evening.

By W. M. BOCK, Esq.

Cape Town, Africa, Jan. 23, 1858. Messrs. J. Davis & Son.—The Pain Killer, we are happy to say, is getting in good repute here, and its good qualities are being appreciated. Lately, we have a great demand for the article, and confidently anticipate a large trade in the Pain Killer.

BONAPARTE, THOMPSON, HALL, & CO.

DIED.

On the 23d inst., Mrs. Catherine Bonner, aged 12 years.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVE.—March 27.—Schr. Gippy, Meloney, Boston, general cargo,—to W. Whitlock.

ST. ANDREWS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE FOURTH LECTURE.

will be delivered before the St. Andrews Mechanics' Institute, in the Town Hall, on THURSDAY evening, by Walter M. Bock, Esq., on "The History of Railroads from the Cradle to Maturity." Lecture to commence at 8. Tickets to be had at the stores of Odell & Turner, D. Clark, and Wm. Ingram.

PENI. R. STEVENSON, SECRETARY. St. Andrews, March 31, 1858.

March 29, 1858.

Es Gipsy from Boston.

15 HIBBS, Prime Retailing Molasses. 70 Blks. Heavy Moss Peck. 50 Bags Corn Meal. 1 Cask Boston Beans. Small Bags Fine Salt. 6 doz. Common and Choice Oils. Cheese, Tea, Tobacco, Old, Dried Apples, Turpentine, One Trunk Shoes, &c.

W. WHITLOCK.

TO LET.

And Possession given 1st May. THAT Cottage near the Court House, at present occupied by Mr. R. E. Stanton. There is an excellent well of water, and a good garden attached to the premises. Rent moderate. Rooms to let. Apply to CHAS. GILLILAND, March 29, 1858.

Public Notice.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers as Rail Road Contractors for the route and line of "St. John and St. Andrews" has been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having any claims against the said firm, are requested to present the same to JOHN McLEOD, who is authorized to receive and pay all debts.

JOHN McLEOD, JOHN WILLIAMS. St. Andrews, 26th March, 1858.

LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office, St. Andrews, 15th March 1858.

Binkley, Thomas; Beaton, John; Cheeky, Mrs. F. H.; Coxwell, Jeremiah; Comrie, John; Campbell, Alex.; Donald John; Grahams, Miss Mary J.; Gillespy, Mrs. Mary; Hanson, Miss Eliza; Hicks, Thos.; Hanson, Miss Elizabeth; Kennedy, Thomas; Ker, George; Keelin, Mr.; Killey, Daniel; Murphy, Peter; Anderson, Thomas; Burns, Daniel; Collins, Daniel; Comrie, John; Crowsie, Dennis; Cullen, Michael; Connors, Miles; Driscoll, Jerry; Driscoll, John; Feeney, Peter; Hagarty, Daniel.

Persons calling for any of the above, will please say "advertised." GEO. F. CAMPBELL, M.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE and Premises belonging to me, adjoining the residence of D. W. Jern, Esq., Apply to C. W. DIMOCK, N. K. CLEMENTS, St. Andrews, March 23, 1858.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Saturday the 2d-October next, at 12 o'clock.

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim, whatsoever of JOHN BOLTON, of Lot No. 3, in Block letter S, Westworth Division, in the Parish of St. David.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution against him, at the suit of John F. Grimmer, endorsed to levy £32 12s. 6d., besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. An drews, March 26, 1858.

DR. N. G. D. PARKER.

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Graduate of the University of Edinburgh. Residence at Mr. R. Alexander's, corner of King and Queen-streets. (Sep. 30, 1858.)

FOR SALE.

A SUPERIOR SHIP FRAME, of a vessel of 150 tons, now lying at Apply to JAMES W. March 23, 1858.

Meeting of the Courts of General Session.

Peace and Common Pleas of Charlotte, will sit at House in St. Andrews on Tuesday day of April next 12 o'clock.

At which time and place, all Coroners, and Constables of all persons required to be present are hereby Publicly Notified to attend.

By Order of Her Majesty's THOS. J. Sheriff. St. Andrews, March 16, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any leg against the Estate of Jonathan St. Andrews, deceased, to present them, duly attested, to the within three months from the date of this notice, to wit: 1st day of May next, to make immediate payment of the same.

ROSE M. Adm'r. St. Andrews, March 16, 1858.

CARD.

The Subscriber teaches his thank to the friends of St. Andrews, who have patronized him for the last year, and term them that he has added to his list, and is now prepared to furnish Houses, with pure and sweet tea, by attention and punctuality, to the case of their favour.

March 17. THOS. TRU

New Brunswick and Canada E Land Company.

NOTICE TO BUILD.

COMPANY'S OFFICE St. Andrews.

TENDERS for the erection of a present ENGINE HOUSE, to contain three Locomotives.

AND ALSO for the building of a small ENGINE HOUSE, to be situated at the present office, St. Andrews, Thursday the 11th inst., and at Engineer's office, in the Howard St. Monday the 13th inst., where to may also be obtained.

JULIUS TH

EASTERN CITY.

STEAMER EASTERN CITY will leave St. John on MONDAY, 13th inst., for Eastern City, leaving St. John for Eastern City, Thursday, 16th inst.

The ADMIRAL will commence on when this line will be kept up during season, with its usual punctuality. It is suggested the Agents be connect with the Eastern City the 1 March 9.

W. WHITLOCK.

Notice to Ship or U STATES SHIP C.

To any one requiring a Pilot, Yandy and its adjacent ports, I can recommend Captain JAMES CLARK, tive, obliging, and skillful—in a word, of his profession.

ROBERT Commanding U.S. Capt JAMES CLARK, Off Machias, Seal Island.

I have again employed Capt. J. St. Andrews, as Pilot in the "Isy" on the coast of Nova Scotia. His every thing that can be desired.

ROBERT Commanding U.S. Halifax, Sept. 22, 1857. 1P

New Brunswick & RAILWAY AND LAND C.

INQUIRIES having on several recently made at the Office, times at which Bills and Accounts to be delivered in, and as to the payments are made.

NOTICE IS HEREBY G THAT the Company's pay days, weeks—on the next succeeding 1 being on the 23d day of March next seat on the 2d day of May, 1858. All bills delivered prior to the 3d day of the next succeeding a Bills now in the Office will be sent March: those which will be delivered before the 3d day of May, 1858. All bills delivered prior to the 3d day of May, 1858, will be settled on the 3d day of May, 1858. All bills delivered prior to the 3d day of May, 1858, will be settled on the 3d day of May, 1858.

N. B. All bills must be delivered before the 3d day of May, 1858, so as to be well which goes out on the Saturday.

JULIUS TH

Company's Office, St. Andrews, Feb. 6, 1858. J. P. (Proprietor)

**FOR SALE,**  
A SUPERIOR SHIP FRAME, moulded for a vessel of 750 tons, now lying at Indian Point.  
Apply to  
JAMES W. STREET,  
March 23, 1858.

**Meeting of Courts.**  
THE Courts of General Sessions, of the Peace and Common Pleas for the County of Charlotte, will sit at the Court House in St. Andrews on Tuesday the 13th day of April next 12 o'clock.

At which time and place, all Magistrates, Clerks, and Counsels of said County, and all persons required to be at these Courts, are hereby Publicly Notified to give their attendance.  
By Order of Her Majesty's Justices,  
THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte  
St. Andrews, March 16, 1858.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JOHN McCARTY, late of St. Andrews, deceased, are required to present them, duly attested, to the undersigned within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to  
ROSE McCARTY,  
Administratrix.  
St. Andrews, March 16, 1858.

**CARD.**  
The Subscriber thanks his friends for the liberal patronage of St. Andrews, who have so abundantly patronized him for the last year, and begs to inform them that he has added to his stock of Cows, and is now prepared to furnish them at their houses, with pure and sweet new milk, and treats by attention and punctuality to merit a continuance of their favours.  
March 17. THOS. TRUESDALE.

**New Brunswick & Canada Railway and Land Company.**  
COMPANY'S OFFICES,  
St. Andrews, March 9, 1858.

**NOTICE TO BUILDERS.**  
COMPANY'S OFFICES,  
St. Andrews, March 9, 1858.

**TENDERS** for the erection of a WING to the present ENGINE HOUSE at Saint Andrews to contain three Locomotives.  
AND ALSO for the building of a STATION HOUSE, with GOODS SHEDS and small ENGINE HOUSE at the HOWARD STREET RAILWAY, will be received at these Offices, till Thursday, the 1st APRIL next.  
PLANS and specifications will be on view at the Engineer's Office, St. Andrews, on and after Thursday the 11th instant, and at the Resident Engineer's Office in the Howard Street, after Monday the 15th instant, where forms of Tender may also be obtained.  
JULIUS THOMPSON,  
MANAGER.

**EASTERY CITY.**  
STEAMER EASTERY CITY will leave Boston for St. John on MONDAY, 15th March. Returning leaves St. John for Eastport, Portland and New York, Thursday, 19th.  
The ADMIRAL will commence on the 15th April, when this line will be kept up during the present season, with its usual punctuality.  
It is expected the Nequaquet will be ready to connect with the Eastern City the 15th.  
March 9. W. WHITLOCK, Agent.

**Notice to Ship Owners.**  
TO SHIPS SHIP CYANE,  
Sept 9, 1858.  
To any one requiring a Pilot for the Bay of Fundy and its adjacent ports, I can with confidence recommend Captain JAMES CLARK. He is attentive, obliging, and skillful—in a word, a perfect master of his profession.  
ROBERT G. ROBB,  
Commanding U. S. Ship Cyane.

**New Brunswick & Canada RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY.**  
INQUIRIES having on several occasions been recently made in the Office respecting the times at which Bills and Accounts are to be delivered in, and as to the dates at which payments are made.  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
That the Company's pay days occur every six weeks—the next succeeding the date hereof being on the 22nd day of March next ensuing; the next on the 19th day of May, and so on.  
All Bills delivered prior to the pay day, will be paid on the next succeeding date; thus, all Bills now in the Office will be settled on the 22nd March; those which may be incurred, and for which the accounts shall be delivered prior to the 22nd March, will be settled on the 24th May, and so on.  
Every six weeks' accounts being settled on the pay day of the next six weeks succeeding after the delivery thereof—and no Bills will be paid at intermediate dates.  
N. B. All Bills must be delivered on the Friday before the Pay Day, so as to be in time for the mail which goes out on the Saturday.  
JULIUS THOMPSON,  
Manager.  
Company's Office,  
St. Andrews, Feb. 9, 1858.

**LIFE Association of Scotland.**  
FOUNDED 1835.  
Empowered by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.  
Subscribed Capital £400,000 Sterling.  
Annual Income £125,000 do.

THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND, which has now extended its operations to British North America, is especially empowered by its Act of Parliament for Life Assurance in the Colonies, and is enabled to offer unusual facilities and advantages to residents there.  
While thus affording facilities superior to what most other offices can offer, the Association is not of recent origin or of limited resources—it is one of the most extensive and successful amongst British Assurance Offices, and policy holders in the British American Provinces, have the benefit of the large annual business transacted in Great Britain and Ireland, and the ample and constantly accumulating funds now yielding an income of upwards of 125,000 sterling per annum.  
Last year the new transactions exceeded those of any office in Europe.

The policy holders incur none of the risks of partnership, they are freed from all responsibility, and the sums assured are guaranteed. The whole Constitution, Regulations and System of business are framed in the most liberal and popular spirit.  
The policies are now being issued are free from many of the restrictions commonly imposed on assured lives, and confer unusual and important privileges, far beyond what have hitherto been granted by Assurance Offices in North America; and after some years the policies become nearly absolutely and indefeasible securities for the sums assured—the Assured being protected against harsh proceedings on the part of the office in the event of omission to pay the premium.  
A share of profits of the business is allocated every year to all participating policy holders of five years standing, and is applied in reducing their next premiums. A large reduction of the premiums is thereby effected. The Association has allocated profits at thirteen successive annual periods, and the annual return of profit to policy holders of the first series has now reached 25 per cent of the premiums—that is the policy holders are required to pay only 13 per cent of their premiums.  
The rates of premium are moderate, and a small time of participation in the profits, a policy holder for £2,000 sterling or upwards, need pay only one half of the annual premium, the other half remaining unpaid at interest as long as the policy holder pleases.  
The Association's business in North America is under the charge of the Board of Directors at Montreal for the Canada, and Halifax for Nova Scotia; and at St. John for New Brunswick.

**NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH.**  
HEAD OFFICE—Saint John.  
Messrs. Francis Ferguson, Esquire,  
Hon. J. A. Street, Esq., W. Donald, Esq.,  
W. H. Adams, Esq., Alex. Jardine, Esq.,  
Medical Officer.—Dr. James Walker.  
SAM'L D. BERTHELETT,  
Secretary.  
BENJ. R. STEVENSON,  
Agent for St. Andrews.

**Flour, Meal, Pork.**  
Just received from New York, and for sale at the following prices:  
200 Bbls Superfine Flour.  
50 do Extra Family Flour.  
800 Bags Corn Meal, of good quality.  
10 Bbls Pork; which together with a general stock of Provision and Groceries on hand will be sold at the lowest market prices for prompt payment. Daily expected, a further supply of superior Family Flour.  
J. R. BRADFORD, Agent.  
St. Andrews, Jan. 6, 1858.

**MORE NEW GOODS**  
Just received per Packet ship, Middleton, via St. John.  
CLOTHS:  
BEAVERS, Pilots in black, blue, brown, mixed Oxford grey,  
Ruglan, Pellier, and superfine Cloths,  
Doakins, twilled Cassimeres, in black and fancy latest styles, and excellent quality German and Seal Cloths, for ladies' cloaking  
DITTO, FINE IMPERIAL —  
Blankets of every size  
Flower Blankets and Rugs  
Red, blue, white, and fancy colored Flannels in plain and twilled  
Fur Caps and Gloves, of every description  
A splendid assortment of ready-made Clothes, of all descriptions, which will be sold at extremely low prices  
A splendid assortment of Carpets, in new patterns, 1, 2 and 3 ply. An excellent assortment of Rugs to match.  
Which will be sold extremely low.  
Owing to our Goods being late this season, will be much to our favor, also in the favor of our purchasers from us, as they have been bought after Goods had fallen very much in the English market, and of course will afford us an opportunity of selling Goods much lower than any other house, which we are determined to do.  
See handbill next week.  
Bullish House.  
DENNIS BRADLEY,  
St. Andrews, January 2, 1858.

**CAPS, CAPS, CAPS.**  
AT  
A. A. B. SMITH'S  
HAT, CAP, and FUR STORE, No. 24 King Street, are the PATENT RESISTIBLE CAPS for all the best styles of Caps in use for the season of the year. Made of Fur Caps and Gloves, in great variety. Caps of every description made to order.  
St. John, Dec. 1. A. A. B. SMITH.

**MCLASSES.**  
The Subscriber offers for sale, now landing at his stores in St. Andrews, per the "W. H. Turner," from Portland—  
60 Bbls. } excellent quality retailing  
90 Bbls. } Molasses,  
which together with the balance of his former stock will be disposed of at very low prices for cash.  
Apply to JOHN D. WILSON,  
SAMPSON BARLING.

[Advertisement.]  
The BRITISH REVIEWS, AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.  
Premiums and Reductions.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:  
1. LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)  
2. EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)  
3. NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)  
4. WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)  
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)  
These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion they stand, as they ever have stood unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

**EARLY COPIES.**  
The receipt of advance sheets from the British publishers gives additional value as these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.  
**TERMS.** (Regular Prices.)  
Per ann.  
For any one of the four Reviews \$3 00  
For any two of the four Reviews 5 00  
For any three of the four Reviews 7 00  
For all four of the Reviews 8 00  
For Blackwood's Magazine 3 00  
For Blackwood and three Reviews 9 00  
For Blackwood and the four Reviews 10 00  
Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued, will be received in full.

**POSTAGE.**  
The postage to any part of the United States will be but TWENTY-FOUR CENTS a year for each of the Reviews, and FIFTEEN CENTS a year for each of the Blackwood's. At the above prices the Periodicals will be furnished for 1858, and as a Premium to New Subscribers, the Nos. of the same Periodicals for 1856, will be furnished complete, without additional charge.  
Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of the day, these Periodicals lose little by age. Hence a full year of the Nos. (with no omissions) for 1856, may be regarded nearly as valuable as for 1858.  
Subscribers wishing also the Nos. for 1857, will be supplied at the following EXTREMELY LOW RATES.

**SPLENDID OFFERS FOR 1856, '57, '58 TOGETHER.**  
For any two of the Reviews 5 00  
For any one Review 3 00  
For any two Reviews 8 00  
For Blackwood and one Review 8 00  
For Blackwood and two Reviews 10 00  
For three Reviews 10 00  
For Blackwood and three Reviews 13 00  
For the four Reviews 12 00  
For Blackwood and the four Reviews 15 00  
N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is \$31 per annum.  
As we shall never again be likely to offer such inducements as those here presented, NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!!

Remittances must, in all cases, be made direct to the Publishers, for at these prices no commission can be allowed to agents.  
Address—  
LEONARD SCOTT & Co.,  
No. 84 Gold Street, New York.  
WILLARD & MEEUM,  
Manufacturing Jewellers,  
89 Washington Street,  
BOSTON.  
G. A. WILLARD, N. H. MEEUM

**H. S. BECK,**  
Bookseller, Stationer, and Bookbinder,  
No. 14 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.  
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will keep constantly on hand a large and carefully selected stock of—  
BOOKS, STATIONERY, and FANCY GOODS, all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices.  
The following comprises the leading Articles of his present Stock:  
WRITING PAPERS, of every description and colour, Music, and Tissue do  
Parchment, Drawing Papers, Quills,  
Black and Red Pencils, Blank Books,  
Memoranda Books, Envelopes, Folders,  
Mathematical Instruments, Colours,  
Visiting Cards, Writing Desks,  
Drawing Cases, Work Boxes, Ink Powders,  
INK, of various colours. Parallel Rulers,  
Pen Knives, Folding Tackles, Brushes,  
BOORS—Ribles, Tricaments, Church Services, Palm and Hyann Books,  
School Books.—Such as are in general use, English, Greek, Latin, and French.  
H. S. BECK keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of BOOKS in the various departments neatly executed, and at short notice.  
Books imported to order from England and the United States.

**MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.**  
CAUTION.  
Merchants and Traders will be on their guard and not be imposed upon by a Counterfeit of Morse's Indian Root Pills. All genuine Indian Root Pills have the name and signature of A. J. White on the wrapper box.  
Dr. Morse, the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia, and Africa, as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country—it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—that our strength, health and life depended upon this vital fluid.  
When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted and diseased; thus causing all kinds of sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become thickened and cease to act, and thus our light of life will be forever blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in your reach, namely Morse's Indian Root Pills, manufactured from a Plants and Roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased men. One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sudorific, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists nature in throwing out the finer parts corruption within. The second is a plant which is an Expectoant, that opens and unclogs the passages to the lungs, and thus, in a soothing manner, performs its duty by throwing off phlegm, and other humors from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys; thus encouraged they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood which is then thrown out boundlessly by urinary or water passages, and which could not be discharged in any other way. The fourth is a Cathartic and accompanies the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood; the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels.

From the above, it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood for they find way to every part, and completely route out and cleanse the system from all impurity and the life of the body, which is the blood; becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure and clear.  
The reason why people are so distressed when sick, and why so many die, is because they do not get a medicine which will pass to the affected parts and which will open the natural passages for the disease to be cast out; hence, a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged, and the stomach and intestines are literally overflowing with the corrupted mass; thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing the blood, which throws the corrupted matter through every vein artery, until life is taken from the body by disease. Dr. Morse's Pills have added to themselves victory upon victory by restoring millions of the sick to bloom, health and happiness. Yes, thousands to the afflicted parts and who were once sick, who have been racked on torment with sickness, pain, anguish, and whose feeble frame has been scorched by the burning elements of raging fever and who have been brought, as it were within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this good and wonderful medicine. Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished and absolutely surprised, in witnessing their astonishing effects. Not only do they give immediate ease and strength, and take away all sickness, pain and anguish, but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease, which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shown, especially by those who use these Pills, that they will so cleanse and purify, that disease—that deadly enemy—will take its flight and the flush of youth and beauty will again return, and the prospect of a long and happy life will cheer and brighten your days.

**CAUTION.** Beware of a counterfeit signed A. J. White. All genuine have the name of A. J. White & Co. on each box. Also the signature of A. J. White & Co. on all other articles.  
A. J. WHITE & CO.,  
Sole Proprietors,  
50 Leonard Street, New York.  
Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all Dealers in Medicine.  
Agents wanted in every town, village and hamlet in the land. Parties desiring the agency will address as above for terms.  
Price 25 cents per box. Five boxes will be sent on receipt of \$1, postage paid.

**TO LET.**  
And Possession given 1st May.  
THAT large, well-finished Store at present occupied by J. W. Street, Esq., as a Wine Spirit Establishment. The cellar is first-proof, has a good well in it, and one half is used as a Bonded Warehouse. There is also a convenient yard with out-houses, &c.  
The premises are well adapted for the Liquor trade, or for the Dry Goods, or Provision and Grocery business, as there is ample room for storage in the upper flat and loft.  
For further particulars apply to  
CHAS. KENNEDY,  
St. Andrews, Jan. 27, 1858.

**Valuable Real Estate.**  
To Sell or to Let and possession given 1st May next.  
THAT pleasantly situated Dwelling House and premises known as part of the late James Kyle's being a moiety or one half lot No. 8, Block Street R. Baily's design of the Town Plan of St. Andrews, fronting on Elizabeth Street, and at present occupied by the Rev. John Ross. This property is so well known that further description is unnecessary.  
For terms or any further particulars, please apply to the subscriber.  
W. McLEAN,  
St. Andrews, Feb. 1, 1858.

**THE GOLDEN PRIZE**  
FOR ILLUSTRATED, 1858, ILLUSTRATED.  
The New York weekly GOLDEN PRIZE is one of the largest and best literary papers of the day. An Imperial Quarto containing eight pages, or forty columns, of entertaining original matter; and elegantly illustrated every week.  
A Gift worth from 50 cents to \$500 in gold will be presented to each subscriber immediately on receipt of the subscription money.  
**TERMS:**  
One copy for one year, \$2 00 and 1 gift.  
One copy for two years, \$3 50 and 2 gifts.  
One copy for three years, \$5 00 and 3 gifts.  
One copy for five years, \$8 00 and 5 gifts.  
AND TO CLUBS:  
Three Copies, one year, \$5 00 and 3 gifts.  
Five copies one year, \$8 00 and 5 gifts.  
Ten copies one year, \$15 00 and 10 gifts.  
Twenty copies one year, \$30 00 and 21 gifts.  
The articles to be distributed are comprised in the following list—  
2 Packages of Gold, containing \$200 each.  
3 do do do \$200 each.  
10 do do do \$100 each.  
10 Pat. Lever Hunt's Case'd Watches \$100 each.  
20 Gold Watches \$75 each.  
50 do do do \$50 each.  
100 do do do \$35 each.  
300 Ladies Gold Watches \$25 each.  
200 Silver Hunting Case'd Watches \$20 each.  
500 Silver Watches \$10 to \$25 each.  
1000 Gold Guard, Vest, and Fob Chains, \$10 to \$30 each.  
Gold Lockets, Bracelets, Ear Drops, Breast Pins, Brooches, Cuff Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Shirt Studs, Watch Keys, gold and silver Chimnies, and a variety of other articles worth from 50 cents to \$15 each.  
Immediately on receipt of the subscription money, the subscriber's name will be entered upon our subscription book opposite a number, and the gift corresponding with that number will be forwarded, within one week, to the subscriber, by mail or express, POST PAID.  
All communications should be addressed to  
BECKETT & Co.,  
43 and 49 Moat Building, 350 Broadway N. York.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally that he intends commencing the Blacksmith business in the Shop recently occupied by Mr. E. Stewart, where he will be prepared to execute work in his line with facility and dispatch.  
From experience in business, derived in some of the best establishments in the United States, he trusts by careful attention, to receive a share of public patronage.  
ROBERT MARSHALL,  
St. Andrews, Feb. 2, 1858.

**UNION STORE,**  
ST. ANDREWS.  
THE Subscriber thankful for the patronage given to the Union Store since its opening, begs to announce that he has just received an excellent lot of—  
FLOUR, MEAL, SUGAR, TEA, MOLASSES,  
Crackers, Dry Fish, Ladies, Misses, and Youth's Boots and Shoes, Men's fine and strong Boots which together with a well selected stock of Groceries and other articles usually kept in Union Stores, will be sold at low prices for prompt payment.  
J. R. BRADFORD, Agent.  
Dec. 2, 1857.

**DRESS MAKING!**  
THE most simple system for Cutting and Fitting Ladies and Children's Dresses, is the  
PROVINCIAL LADIES' Dress Scale.  
With a Tape Measure, and a set of the Dress Scale, any Lady can cut and fit her own Dress, without the possibility of a failure.  
EVERY FAMILY should have one, and being determined to place it within the reach of all, I have reduced the price from five dollars to only  
TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF.  
AGENTS WANTED  
to sell the above. They will be supplied on the most reasonable terms, so that active agents can make from one dollar to five dollars clear of expenses. Those who have learned the "American Ladies Dress Chart System" can teach this.  
All orders and communications to be addressed to me at St. Stephen, N. B.  
MRS. MARTHA KENNEDY.

**FOR SALE,**  
A SUPERIOR SHIP FRAME, moulded for a vessel of 750 tons, now lying at Indian Point.  
Apply to  
JAMES W. STREET,  
March 23, 1858.

**Meeting of Courts.**  
THE Courts of General Sessions, of the Peace and Common Pleas for the County of Charlotte, will sit at the Court House in St. Andrews on Tuesday the 13th day of April next 12 o'clock.

At which time and place, all Magistrates, Clerks, and Counsels of said County, and all persons required to be at these Courts, are hereby Publicly Notified to give their attendance.  
By Order of Her Majesty's Justices,  
THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte  
St. Andrews, March 16, 1858.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JOHN McCARTY, late of St. Andrews, deceased, are required to present them, duly attested, to the undersigned within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to  
ROSE McCARTY,  
Administratrix.  
St. Andrews, March 16, 1858.

**CARD.**  
The Subscriber thanks his friends for the liberal patronage of St. Andrews, who have so abundantly patronized him for the last year, and begs to inform them that he has added to his stock of Cows, and is now prepared to furnish them at their houses, with pure and sweet new milk, and treats by attention and punctuality to merit a continuance of their favours.  
March 17. THOS. TRUESDALE.

**New Brunswick & Canada Railway and Land Company.**  
COMPANY'S OFFICES,  
St. Andrews, March 9, 1858.

**NOTICE TO BUILDERS.**  
COMPANY'S OFFICES,  
St. Andrews, March 9, 1858.

**TENDERS** for the erection of a WING to the present ENGINE HOUSE at Saint Andrews to contain three Locomotives.  
AND ALSO for the building of a STATION HOUSE, with GOODS SHEDS and small ENGINE HOUSE at the HOWARD STREET RAILWAY, will be received at these Offices, till Thursday, the 1st APRIL next.  
PLANS and specifications will be on view at the Engineer's Office, St. Andrews, on and after Thursday the 11th instant, and at the Resident Engineer's Office in the Howard Street, after Monday the 15th instant, where forms of Tender may also be obtained.  
JULIUS THOMPSON,  
MANAGER.

**EASTERY CITY.**  
STEAMER EASTERY CITY will leave Boston for St. John on MONDAY, 15th March. Returning leaves St. John for Eastport, Portland and New York, Thursday, 19th.  
The ADMIRAL will commence on the 15th April, when this line will be kept up during the present season, with its usual punctuality.  
It is expected the Nequaquet will be ready to connect with the Eastern City the 15th.  
March 9. W. WHITLOCK, Agent.

**Notice to Ship Owners.**  
TO SHIPS SHIP CYANE,  
Sept 9, 1858.  
To any one requiring a Pilot for the Bay of Fundy and its adjacent ports, I can with confidence recommend Captain JAMES CLARK. He is attentive, obliging, and skillful—in a word, a perfect master of his profession.  
ROBERT G. ROBB,  
Commanding U. S. Ship Cyane.

**New Brunswick & Canada RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY.**  
INQUIRIES having on several occasions been recently made in the Office respecting the times at which Bills and Accounts are to be delivered in, and as to the dates at which payments are made.  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
That the Company's pay days occur every six weeks—the next succeeding the date hereof being on the 22nd day of March next ensuing; the next on the 19th day of May, and so on.  
All Bills delivered prior to the pay day, will be paid on the next succeeding date; thus, all Bills now in the Office will be settled on the 22nd March; those which may be incurred, and for which the accounts shall be delivered prior to the 22nd March, will be settled on the 24th May, and so on.  
Every six weeks' accounts being settled on the pay day of the next six weeks succeeding after the delivery thereof—and no Bills will be paid at intermediate dates.  
N. B. All Bills must be delivered on the Friday before the Pay Day, so as to be in time for the mail which goes out on the Saturday.  
JULIUS THOMPSON,  
Manager.  
Company's Office,  
St. Andrews, Feb. 9, 1858.

**SHERIFF'S SALES.**

To take place at the Court House  
Do Thomas G... May 1  
Do Wm. Carrick & J. W. Carrick, May 1  
Do Edward Conway, Sep 4

**TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION**  
ON the 8th day of the 27th day of February, 1857, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Court House in St. Andrews—

All the right, title, interest and claim whatsoever of THOMAS GOSWELL in that Lot, Piece or Parcel of LAND in the Parish of St. George, being half an acre, more or less, conveyed by ARTHUR DAVIS to the said THOMAS GOSWELL, which is the most valuable family medicine now in use, for many internal and external complaints that flesh is here to. To convince you of the fact, you have but to call at the Drug Store, where you can get a bottle from 25 cents to \$1.—Tennessee Original.

As a means of removing pain from the body no medicine has ever acquired a reputation equal to that of this medicine, and it is sufficient to say that it has relieved the most obstinate cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Headache, Toothache, Stomachic Pain, and all the various kinds of Pain which are the result of a cold, or of a fever, or of any other disease.

THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

The above Sale is postponed to the 1st day of May next, to take place at the Court House in St. Andrews.

THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on Saturday the 8th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews—

All the right, title, interest and claim whatsoever of WILLIAM CARRICK and JAMES W. CARRICK, either of them, in and to the undivided estate of the late Charles Carrick, situated in Backbeac, in the Parish of St. Patrick, and now occupied by James Carrick.

The same having been seized and taken in execution at the suit of Oliver Willard, and sold to him by 219 9/10, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

**TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on Saturday the 4th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews—**

All the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever of EDWARD CONWAY to a Lot of LAND in that part of the Parish of St. Patrick, now called Dambarton, on the East side of the road from St. Andrews to Fredericton, known as Lot No 24 in the first tier of the Eastern range of the Tryon Settlement.

ALSO.  
As the Lot in the same Parish, known as Lot No. 21 in the second tier of the Tryon Settlement.

The same having been seized and taken in execution at the suit of James W. S. Carrick, and sold to him by 274 0/10 besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

**CRUSHED SUGAR, TEA, &c.**  
Ex the "Imperial" from Liverpool, via St. John 20 Chests Congon Tea.  
25 Hbls. refined Crushed Sugar.  
13 Boxes Woodstock Pipes.  
1 Hbl. old Port Wine.  
1 " " old Sherry &c. &c.  
JAMES W. STREET,  
Dec. 21, 1857.

**Whiskey.**  
The "Aldi" from Glasgow via St. John—  
3 Pans Anderson Whiskey, 110 P.  
JAMES W. STREET,  
Sept. 1857.

**BOSTON NOTICES.**  
GEO. W. BROWN, Attorney at Law, 110 N. B. Street, Boston.  
JAMES W. STREET, Attorney at Law, 110 N. B. Street, Boston.

**Whiskey.**  
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**PERRY DAVIS' Vegetable Painkiller.**

Internal and External Remedy.  
We call attention to the great remedy of Perry Davis & Son, called the Pain Killer. We believe that the public generally have great confidence in the efficacy of this medicine, as it is in this State very generally used.—Edw. Peckover, (N. C.) It has been said of it—This is a world of wonder—and to the observer a daily presented something new and wonderful, both in nature and art. Men of genius are constantly engaged in seeking out that which may become valuable to the public, and a large number of accidents, and from all these sources which have been brought before the world and particularly our Medical Faculty, there has been nothing as yet surpassed by Perry Davis' Pain Killer.

As a means of removing pain from the body no medicine has ever acquired a reputation equal to that of this medicine, and it is sufficient to say that it has relieved the most obstinate cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Headache, Toothache, Stomachic Pain, and all the various kinds of Pain which are the result of a cold, or of a fever, or of any other disease.

THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

The above Sale is postponed to the 1st day of May next, to take place at the Court House in St. Andrews.

THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on Saturday the 8th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews—

All the right, title, interest and claim whatsoever of WILLIAM CARRICK and JAMES W. CARRICK, either of them, in and to the undivided estate of the late Charles Carrick, situated in Backbeac, in the Parish of St. Patrick, and now occupied by James Carrick.

The same having been seized and taken in execution at the suit of Oliver Willard, and sold to him by 219 9/10, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

**TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on Saturday the 4th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews—**

All the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever of EDWARD CONWAY to a Lot of LAND in that part of the Parish of St. Patrick, now called Dambarton, on the East side of the road from St. Andrews to Fredericton, known as Lot No 24 in the first tier of the Eastern range of the Tryon Settlement.

ALSO.  
As the Lot in the same Parish, known as Lot No. 21 in the second tier of the Tryon Settlement.

The same having been seized and taken in execution at the suit of James W. S. Carrick, and sold to him by 274 0/10 besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

**CRUSHED SUGAR, TEA, &c.**  
Ex the "Imperial" from Liverpool, via St. John 20 Chests Congon Tea.  
25 Hbls. refined Crushed Sugar.  
13 Boxes Woodstock Pipes.  
1 Hbl. old Port Wine.  
1 " " old Sherry &c. &c.  
JAMES W. STREET,  
Dec. 21, 1857.

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Ex the "Imperial" from Liverpool, via St. John 20 Chests Congon Tea.  
25 Hbls. refined Crushed Sugar.  
13 Boxes Woodstock Pipes.  
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**The time and Place to buy a Piano-Forte**

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICE.  
OLIVER DITSON & CO. have at all times, an extensive and varied stock of new and old Piano Fortes, Melodians and Organos.  
For Sale from \$25 to \$200.  
CONSIDERING THE QUALITY OF THE INSTRUMENTS, AND THE EXTENSIVE STOCK OF ALL THE BEST MANUFACTURERS, AND OF TONE, STYLE, FINISH AND PRICE, SUITED TO EVERY TASTE AND REQUIREMENT.  
The great number of instruments from which a selection may be made, renders a visit to this establishment DESIRABLE TO ALL WHO WOULD PURCHASE.  
Instruments recently picked and forwarded to all parts of the country. Persons of a distance, unable to visit the city, can, by sending the quality of instrument wanted, be supplied.

**OLIVER DITSON & CO.,**  
Manufacturers of Sheet Music and Music Books, and Dealers in Piano Fortes, Melodians, and Organos.  
22, Washington Street, Boston.

**WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE BY FREEZING.**  
THE want of a good desiccator is a very common complaint, and is very generally felt in this Province; one of the principal causes of this is, that the air is not completely dried before being used; another is, that the desiccator is not properly used, and a third is, that the desiccator is not properly constructed. The best desiccator is one that is made of glass, and is of a spherical shape, and is provided with a stopcock, and a glass tube, and is filled with a desiccating substance, and is used in the following manner:—

**W. A. WENTWORTH & Co.,** Manufacturers of Sheet Music and Music Books, and Dealers in Piano Fortes, Melodians, and Organos.  
22, Washington Street, Boston.

**W. A. BRADFORD,** Wool and Ivory Combs, and Billiard Bagatelles.  
10, Water Street, Boston.

**EDWIN S. SMALLWOOD,** Manufacturer of Sheet Music and Music Books, and Dealers in Piano Fortes, Melodians, and Organos.  
22, Washington Street, Boston.

**JOHN SAWYER & CO.,** Manufacturers of Sheet Music and Music Books, and Dealers in Piano Fortes, Melodians, and Organos.  
22, Washington Street, Boston.

CARDIFF, March 1st, 1858.

A STATEMENT having appeared in several London papers, of a meeting of the Creditors of Messrs. PARRY, BROWN, & CO., Colonial Brokers, we feel it due to ourselves to state that we are in no way whatever connected with the firm referred to.

H. H. PARRY, BROWN & CO. Commission Merchants and Ship Agents, Cardiff and Bristol.

March 26.—2 inst. The Subscriber continues to make advances on Commitments to J. H. PARRY, BROWN & CO., and also to undertake houses in Liverpool, London, and ports in Scotland and Ireland. JAMES PORTER.

March 29, 1858.

Ex Gippy from Boston.

15 HIDS Prime Retailing Malacca. 70 Bbls. Heavy Mess Pork. 50 Bbls. Superior Flour. 60 Bags Corn Meal. 1 Cask Boston Malt. Small Hags Fine Salt. 6 doz. Common and Child's Chain. Cheese, Tea, Tobacco, Oil, Dried Apples, Turpentine. One Trunk Shoes, &c. W. WHITLOCK.

TO LET.

And Possession given 1st May.

WHAT Cottage near the Court House, at present occupied by Mr. R. E. Smith. There is an excellent well of water, and a good garden attached to the premises. Rent moderate. Rooms to let. Apply to CHAS. GILLILLAND. March 29 1858.

Public Notice.

OUR Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscriber as Railroad Contractor under the style and firm of "Mee and Williams," has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any claims against the said firm, are requested to present the same to John Mee, who alone is authorized to receive and pay all debts. JOHN MEE. JOHN WILLIAMS. St. Andrews, 25th March, 1858.

LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office, St. Andrews, 15th March 1858: Blackly, Thomas; Boston, Finley; Cheery, Mrs. R. H.; Coxwell, Jeremiah; Connolly, John; Campbell, Alex.; Daniel, John; Graham, Miss Mary J.; Gillespy, Mrs. Mary; Henson, Miss Eliza; Hicks, Thos.; Hissom, Miss Elizabeth; Kennedy, Thomas; Ker, George; Leitch, Mr.; Killy, Daniel; Murphy, Peter; Anderson, Thomas; Dyer, Daniel; Evans, Daniel; Cadden, John; Croxly, Dennis; Cullen, Michael; Drummond, James; Driscoll, Jerry; Driscoll, John; Feeney, Peter; Hagarty, Daniel. Persons calling for any of the above, will please say "advertised." GEO. F. CAMPBELL P. M.

FOR SALE.

A SUPERIOR SHIP FRAMP, mounted for a vessel of 700 tons, now lying at Indian Point. Apply to JAMES W. STREET. March 29, 1858.

Meeting of Courts.

THE Courts of General Sessions of the County of Charlotte, will sit at the Court House in St. Andrews on Tuesday the 13th day of April next 12 o'clock. At which time and place, all Magistrates, Coroners, and Constables of said County, and all persons required to be at these Courts, are hereby Publicly Notified to give their attendance. By Order of Her Majesty's Justices, THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Andrews, March 16, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demand against the Estate of JOHN McCARTY, late of St. Andrews, deceased, are required to present them, duly attested, to the subject in a thin three months from this date, and all persons indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to ROBE McCARTY, Administrator. St. Andrews, March 16, 1858.

CAPD.

The Subscriber tenders his thanks to those Inhabitants of St. Andrews, who have so liberally patronized him for the last year, and begs to inform them that he has returned to the city, and has now returned to the business of his house, with pure and excellent goods, and trusts by attention and punctuality to merit a continuance of their patronage. THOS. TRUESDALE. March 17.

Members of the University of Edinburgh, and Graduate of the University of Edinburgh, residing at Mr. A. B. SMITH'S, corner of King and Queen streets, St. Andrews, 23rd Sep. 1858.

New Brunswick & Canada Railway and Land Company.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS. COMPANY'S OFFICE, St. Andrews, March 9, 1858.

TENDERS for the erection of a BRIDGE to the present ENGINE HOUSE at Saint Andrews to contain three Locomotives. AND ALSO—For the building of a STATION HOUSE with GOODS SHEDS and small ENGINE HOUSE at the HOWARD SETTLEMENT. The tenders will be received at these Offices, till Thursday, the 1st April next. PLANS and specifications will be on view at the Engineer's Office, St. Andrews, on and after Thursday the 11th instant, and at the Resident Engineer's Office, in the House and Settlement, after Monday the 15th instant, where forms of Tender may also be obtained. JULIUS THOMPSON, MANAGER.

EASTERN CITY.

STEAMER EASTERN-CITY will leave Boston for St. John on MONDAY, 13th March. Returning leaves St. John for Eastport, Portland and Boston, Thursday, 18th. The ARRIVAL will commence on the 15th April, when this line will be kept up during the present season, with its usual punctuality. It is expected the Negusset will be ready to connect with the Eastern City on the 15th. W. WHITLOCK, Agent.

Notice to Ship Owners.

U. STATES SHIP CANAL, Regd. 9, 1858. To any one requiring a Pilot for the Bay of Fundy and its adjacent parts, I am with confidence recommending Captain JAMES CLARK. He is attentive, obliging, and skillful—in a word, a perfect master of his profession. ROBERT G. ROBB, Commanding U. S. Ship Cyane. Capt. JAMES CLARK, of Machias, Mead Island. I have again employed Capt. James Clark, of St. Andrews, as Pilot in the Bay of Fundy, and the coast of Nova Scotia to Halifax, and find him every thing that can be desired. ROBERT G. ROBB, Commanding U. S. Ship Cyane. Halifax, Sept. 22, 1857. [Mar 9.]

New Brunswick & Canada RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY.

INQUIRIES having on several occasions been recently made at the Office respecting the times of delivery of Bills and Accounts as required to be delivered in, and as to the dates at which payments are made. —NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN— That the Company's pay days occur every six weeks—the one next succeeding the date hereof being on the 22d day of March next ensuing; the next on the 31st day of May, and so on. All Bills delivered prior to any pay day, will be paid on the next succeeding after: thus, All Bills now in the Office will be settled on the 22d March; those which may be incurred, and for which the accounts shall be delivered prior to the 22d March, will be settled on the 31st May, and so on. Every six weeks' accounts being settled on the pay day of the next six weeks succeeding after the delivery thereof—and no Bills will be paid at intermediate dates. N. B. All bills must be delivered on the Friday before the Pay Day, so as to be in time for the mail which goes out on the Saturday. JULIUS THOMPSON, Manager.

Company's Office, St. Andrews, Feb. 8, 1858. (Provisional Office.)

MORE NEW GOODS

Just received per Packet ship Middleton, via CLOTHS: BEAVERS, Pilots in black, blue, brown, mixed Oxford grey, Haggan, Fellsier, and superfine Cloths, Doekins, twilled Cassimeres, in black and fancy latest styles, and excellent quality German and Seal Cloths, for ladies' cloaking. DITTO, PER IMPERIAL. Blankets of every size. Horse Blankets and Hugs. Red, blue, white, and fancy colored Flannels in plain and twilled. Fur Caps and Gloves, of every description. A splendid assortment of readymade Clothes, of all descriptions, which will be sold at extremely low prices. A splendid assortment of Carpeting, in new patterns, 1, 2 and 3 ply. An excellent assortment of Rugs to match. Which will be sold extremely low. Owing to our Goods being late this season, will be much in our favor, also in the favor of those of purchasers from us, as they have been bought after Goods had fallen very much in the English market, and of course will afford us an opportunity of selling Goods much lower than any other here, which are determined to do. See handbill next week. DENNIS BRADLEY. St. Andrews, January 2, 1858.

CAPS. CAPS. CAPS.

AT A. B. SMITH'S PAT. CAP, and FUR STORE, No. 24 King Street, the PATENT REVERSIBLE CAPS for sale. The best made in the world. See handbill next week. A. B. SMITH.

To Let.

THE HOUSE and Premises belonging to me, and adjoining the residence of D. W. JACK, Esq., Apply to G. W. FLEMING, Esq. St. Andrews, March 23, 1858.

[Advertisement] The BRITISH REVIEWS, AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. Premiums and Reductions.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals viz: LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative). EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig). NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church). WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal). BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

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MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

CAUTION. Merchants and Traders will be on their guard and not be imposed upon by a Counterfeit of Morse's Indian Root Pills signed A. R. Morse. All genuine Indian Root Pills have the name and signature of A. R. Morse on each box. Dr. Morse, the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, has spent the 22 years past of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia and Africa, as well as North America, and spent three years among the Indians of our Western country. It was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—that our strength, health and life depend upon its real purity.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

DR. MORSE, the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia, and Africa, as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country—it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—that our strength, health and life depend upon its real purity.

When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become thick and cease to act, and thus our light of life will be forever blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in your reach, namely Morse's Indian Root Pills, manufactured from a Plants and Roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sudorific, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists nature in throwing out the finer parts corrupt ion within.

The second is a plant which is an Expectorant, that opens and unclogs the passages of the lungs and throat, in a soothing manner, performs its duty by throwing off phlegm, and other humors from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys; thus encouraged they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood which is then thrown out boundlessly by urinary or water passage, and which could not be discharged in any other way. The fourth is a Cathartic and accompanie the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood; the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels.

From the above, it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood for they find way to every part, and completely route out and cleanse the system from all impurity and the life of the body, which is the blood; becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure and clean.

The reason why people are so distressed when sick, and why so many die, is because they do not get a medicine which will pass to the affected parts and which will open the natural passages for the disease to be cast out; hence, a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged, and the stomach and intestines are literally overflowing with the corrupted mass; thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing the blood, which throws the corrupted matter through every vein artery, until life is taken from the body by disease. Dr. Morse's pills have added to themselves, by acting upon the system, by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yes, thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain, anguish, and whose feeble frame has been scorched by the burning elements of raging fever and who have been brought, as it were within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this good and wonderful medicine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished and absolutely surprised, in witnessing their glowing effects. Not only do they give immediate ease and strength, and take away all sickness, pain and anguish; but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shown, especially by those who use these Pills, that they will so cleanse and purify, that disease—the deadly enemy—will take its flight and the flush of youth and beauty will again return, and the prospect of a long and happy life will cheer and brighten your days.

Cautions.—Beware of a counterfeit signed A. R. Morse. All genuine have the name of A. R. Morse on each box. Also the signature of A. J. WHITE & CO. all other signatures are spurious. A. J. WHITE & CO. Sole Proprietors, 60 Leonard Street, New York.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicines. Agents wanted in every town, village and hamlet in the land. Parties desiring the agency will address at above for terms. Price 25 cents per box, five boxes will be sent on receipt of \$1, postage paid.

TO LET.

And Possession given 1st May. THAT large, well-finished Store at present occupied by J. W. Street, Esq., as a Wine Spirit Establishment. The cellar is frost-proof, has a good well in it, and one half is used as a Bonded Warehouse. There is also a convenient yard with out-house, &c. The premises are well adapted for the Liquor trade, or for the Dry Goods, or Provision and Grocery business, as there is ample room for storage in the upper flat and loft. For further particulars apply to CHAS. KENNEDY, St. Andrews, Jan. 27, 1858.

Valuable Real Estate.

To Sell or to Let and possession given 1st May next. THAT pleasantly situated Dwelling House and premises known as part of the late James Kyle's being a modern or one half lot No. 8, Block letter B, Bullock's division of the Town Plat of St. Andrews, fronting on Elizabeth Street, and at present occupied by the Rev. John Ross. This property is so well known that further description is unnecessary. For terms or any further particulars, please apply to the subscriber. W. McLEAN. St. Andrews, Feb. 1, 1858.

THE GOLDEN PRIZE

FOR ILLUSTRATED: 1858. ILLUSTRATED.

THE New York weekly GOLDEN PRIZE is one of the largest and best literary papers of the day. An Imperial Quarto containing more pages, or more columns, of entertaining original matter; and elegantly illustrated every week. A Gift worth from 50 cents to \$500 in gold will be presented to each subscriber immediately on receipt of the subscription money.

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The articles to be distributed are comprised in the following list: 2 Packages of Gold, containing \$500 each. 5 do do do \$200 each. 10 do do do \$100 each. 10 Pat. Lever Hunt'g Cased Watches \$100 each. 20 Gold Watches \$75 each. 50 do do \$60 each. 100 do do \$50 each. 300 Ladies Gold Watches \$35 each. 200 Silver Hunting Cased Watches \$30 each. 500 Silver Watches \$10 to \$25 each. 1000 Gold Guard, Vest, and Fob Chains, \$10 to \$30 each. Gold Lockets, Bracelets, Ear Drops, Breast Pins, Brooches, Cuff Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Shirt Studs, Watch Keys, gold and silver thimbles, and a variety of other articles worth from 50 cents to \$10 each.

Immediately on receipt of the subscription money, the subscriber's name will be entered upon our subscription book opposite a number, and the gift corresponding with that number will be forwarded, within one week, to the subscriber, by mail or express, POST PAID. All communications should be addressed to BRETTEK & Co., 46 and 48 Moffat Building, 335 Broadway N. York.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally that he is intending commencing the Blacksmith business, in the Shop recently occupied by Mr. E. Steadford, where he will be prepared to execute work in his line with fidelity and dispatch. From experience in business, desired in some of the best establishments in the United States, he trusts by strict attention, to receive a share of public patronage. ROBERT MARSHALL. St. Andrews, Feb. 2, 1858.

UNION STORE, ST. ANDREWS.

THE Subscriber thankful for the patronage given to the Union Store since its opening, begs to announce that he has just received a stock of FLOUR MEAL, FISH, SUGAR, TEA, MOLASSES, Pickers, Dry Fish, Lard, Butter, and Young's Boots and Shoes, Men's and Women's Boots which together with a well selected stock of Groceries and other articles usually kept in Union Stores, will be sold at low prices for prompt payment. J. E. BRADFORD, Agent. Dec. 2, 1857.

DRESS MAKING!

THE most simple system for Cutting and Fitting Ladies and Children's Dresses, is the PROVINCIAL LADIES' DRESS SOLE. With a Tape Measure, and a set of the Dress Scale, any Lady can cut and fit her own Dress, without the possibility of a failure. EVERY FAMILY should have one; and being determined to place it within the reach of all, I have reduced the price from five dollars to only TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF. To sell the above. They will be supplied on the most reasonable terms, so that a five dollar gown made from one dollar to five dollars clear of expense. Those who have learned the "American Ladies Dress Chart System" can teach this. All orders and communications to be addressed to me at St. Stephen, N. B. MRS. MARTHA KENNEDY.

