

The St. Andrews Standard.

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No 9.]

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1861.

Vol 23

[From the Union and Journal.]
"Piscataqua Fire and Marine Insurance Company."

We had occasion some months since, to call attention to the organization of this company, and at the time expressed the opinion it was destined take the lead of the insurance business in this state, and from the published statement of the company, the first annual report, which appears in another column of this Journal, it will be seen that our prediction has very nearly been verified.

We have noticed that much opposition has been brought to bear on this corporation from its first inception, coming principally from the agents of foreign companies, and their journals published in New York, the object of which is to kill off this Maine Company, and monopolize this lucrative business as they have so long done. However, this practice, mean and despicable as it is to the minds of all honorable men, has had but little success against this solid Maine Company. Our citizens had invested too largely in it to be brow beaten in a fair field, and its officers knowing their own business and believing the merits of the company would speak for itself, have by pursuing a straight forward and honorable course already run the company into a paying business. It appears from the statement, that upwards of one million dollars property has been insured in the short space of seven months, the premium thereon amounting to very nearly twenty six thousand dollars; and we are informed that this amount is but a small portion of the property offered, the directors have declined risks of too hazardous a nature, the company generally confining themselves to first class property.

The business of the office has been gradually increasing. Commencing in June with some two thousand, and ending in November with nearly five thousand premium.—Averaging its business for the time to come at the latter sum it will favorably compare with the majority of the sterling companies in New England, and cannot we think, fail to pay good dividends to its stockholders.—We do not doubt its business will steadily increase, until it can be counted by hundreds of thousands.

The authorized capital is \$500,000 subscribed, and secured \$250,000—with assets amounting to \$374,900. We understand the directors will add to the capital, from time to time, as the business demands, and a subscription of \$100,000, to be secured by Bank Stocks will be opened in January.

In the public mind, the officers and directors are too well known to need a notice at our hands; but to our more distant readers it may prove of benefit, and no injury to the company to say that the "board" is composed of gentlemen of high standing, ample means and reliable.

David Fairbanks, Esq., unites to his office some thirty years experience in Marine Insurance; was formerly President of the "Atlantic & Union Marine Company" in Mass. Friend William Hill, Treasurer, is a gentleman of rare financial abilities, President of "No. Herwick Bank," Cocheo R. R. Co., "York County Insurance Co.," and director in numerous corporations throughout New England, and is one of the wealthy men of Maine.

Mr. Ricker, Secretary, and also the Secretary of the largest mutual company in the State, unites to it a perfect knowledge of his business, untiring energy, experience and that adaptation to underwriting, without which no office may hope for success.

In such able hands, the company has to make little effort to secure all the business it can carry, and the public may rest assured that we now have in Maine, a *Home Institution*, that offers that indemnity against the evils of Ocean, and Fire so long desired.

Mr. J. R. Bradford is agent for Saint Andrews.

SELF WINDING CLOCK.—We take the following notice from the Utica Herald:—The most novel invention on exhibition is certainly the air self-winding clock of R. Hitchcock, of Watertown. If not perpetual motion itself, it is as near an approach is likely to be made. We understand the model ran eight months without winding or repair, and was then taken down for removal to the Patent Office. The motive power is obtained from a wheel placed in the ventilator of the room, where a sufficient current is always found; this, connected with the clockwork, keeps it continually wound up. So satisfactory is the working of the principle, and so confident are experienced mechanics of its practical value, that the Boston Watch Company are manufacturing a large number of the clocks.

KANSAS.—The New York Assembly has passed a bill appropriating \$50,000 for the relief of Kansas.

ALMANAC OF FORTUNE.

January.—He that is born in January and live to be hundred years old, will see many a cold day and meet with many a heart equally as cold. His nose unless well protected with fur or some other warm commodity, will become blue as a red potato, every time he ventures to face a northeaster, when the mercury is below zero, and both his ears and neck will stand a tolerable chance to be frozen on the same occasion. In love matters it will, in all probability, go hard with him, if he should chance to woo and marry a mustard pot. She will be happy to fail in money matters, he will, ten to one, be as poor as Job's turkeys, and finally, whether rich or poor, he will die for want of breath.

February.—Those who are born in February will, for the most part, never know on which side their bread is buttered—not because they will be stone-blind or devoid of taste—but because the butter will be spread so thin. Many of them will fall in their own speculations, and more still will speculate in other people's fallings. Those who have Quaker feet, will never make good dancers, and those who have two, in all likelihood, will not dance at all. And every son and daughter of them, unless they get married or die in season, will be old bachelors and old maids. Do not be born in this month if you can help it.

March.—Those who enter the world in March, will seldom meet with too much of either love friendship or compassion. They will many a time fall down and bump their heads in infancy; will frequently beg in vain for coppers, gingerbread, and playthings in childhood; will have much more conceit than either knowledge or good sense in youth; and have cause to complain in a greater or less degree, of the many hard rubs they will meet with during the rest of their lives; they will every winter be liable to colds and to coughs, and if they do not die of some other disease, will be very likely to go off by a pleurisy or consumption.

April.—Those who are born in April will presently begin to cry; and should they live and grow up, will shed many tears before their life is finished. The females, when they have the hysterics, will laugh and cry in the same breath. And the males will generally have cause enough to weep without an onion. Many of the women will have elegant heads of hair, if they do not spoil it with curling irons; and many of the men will be in the habit of getting shaved. Most of the women will get married, if they can, and the gray mare will frequently be the better horses. As for they will some of them be rich, and the rest from poor to middling.

May.—Those who are born in May, if they have light hair will often have blue eyes and a fair complexion. Many of the males will be nearly six feet high, and many of the females will possess a beautiful shape, if they do not spoil it by dress. Both male and female will be much inclined to fall, especially between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five, and they make prudent matches, enjoy good health, possess a good temper, have obedient children and plenty of money, they will be apt to lead a very comfortable life.

June.—Those who are born in June, and escape disease, will be as blooming as the rose, and will scarcely know what pain is.—They will for the most part be ardent lovers—the men fond of good eating, and the women of fine clothes. The men will generally be as happy as circumstances will allow; and will contrive by hook or by crook to live out all their days. The women will be exceedingly pleasant, when they are in good humor, and with few exceptions will live as long as they can. They will a majority of them, get married, and leave plenty of heirs. Some of them will leave estates, and some will not, and where there is nothing left to quarrel about, there will be no less litigation.

July.—This is usually a hot month to be born in; and many of the July flowers will fall before they arrive at maturity. A great many of the men will be fools; and a great many of the women coquettes. Those who are married, unless they should happen to agree, will apt to quarrel like cats and dogs; and those who live and die single will never know what it is to be married. The men when they are provoked, will often fly into a passion, and the women under similar situation will sometimes point so as to spoil their beauty; and neither males nor females will enjoy a moment's happiness till they get fairly over their anger.

August.—Very few persons would be born in August if they could help it; and of those who are born very few are either healthier, wiser or happier than they should be. They are generally subject to sad disappointments and hardly ever attain to the full height of their wishes. Those who lay plans to get immediately rich, will mostly fail in their scheme; and those who marry for love, will be apt to wish they had mar-

ried for money, and vice versa. The sons unless they have a particular regard for truth, will many of them be liars; and the daughters not a few of them, will be notorious chatterboxes. Many of both sexes will die of cholera morbus, fever or some other complaint; and not one in a dozen will live to be a hundred years old.

September.—This is a very clever month to be born in, for those that live and do well. The men, with good luck and good management, will get rich as Croesus; and the woman let them have their own way, will generally marry agreeable to their wishes. The men will be the most obliging of husbands, when it suits their interests and inclinations; and the woman will be the kindest creature in the world when it comports with their humor. A number, both male and female, will live to a good old age; and a large portion of them will die in their beds, and the rest, will rarely, if ever be disturbed by the jangling of their heirs.

October.—Those who are born in October will be endowed with a great variety of passions, feelings and appetites. Their persons also will be various; some will be short and some tall, some thin and some fat; some will be sweet and some sour, and the rest will be just as it happens. As to their fortunes in life, they will differ no less than their mind and their persons;—some will get exceedingly rich, and some remain exceedingly poor; and none of them will carry a cent out of the world with them.

November.—Many of those who are born in November, if there be any truth in signs, will have occasion to sigh out of the wrong sides of their month. Their heads will often be wiser than their feet should be, and vice versa. Those of them who have the hypo will be gloomy and desponding; and those who get tired of life will hang and drown themselves, if they can muster courage.—A great part of those who dislike matrimony will live and die single.

December.—Those who come into the world in December, will be born at the fall of the year. In many of their designs and speculations, they will utterly fail, and if others they will be a day after the fair. Those who build castles in the aerial region will and then vanish away, and those who contemplate them on the solid earth, will seldom have the pleasure of seeing them arise. Politicians will be selfish; coquettes will be foolish; jealous husbands will be ridiculous; and noisy hypocrites will miss the way to heaven.

How Sal Disgraced the Family.

A traveller in the State Illinois, some years ago, came to a lone log hut on the prairie, near Cairo, and there halted. He went into the log house. It was a wretched affair, with an empty packing box for a table, with two or three old chairs and disabled stools graced the reception room; the dark walls of which were further ornamented by a display of tinware, and a broken article or two.

The woman was crying in one corner; and the man, with tears in his eyes and a pipe in his mouth, sat on a stool, with his dirty arms resting on his knees and his sorrowful looking head supported by the palms of his hands.

Not a word greeted the interloper.

Well, he said, you seem to be in awful trouble here. What's up?

Oh! we are most crazed neighbor, said the woman; and we ain't got any patience to see folks now.

That's all right, said the visitor, not much taken aback by this polite rebuff; but can I be of any service to you in all this trouble?

Well, we've lost our gal. Our Sal's gone off and left us," said the man in tones of despair.

Ah, do you know what induced her to leave you? asked the traveler.

Well, she can't say stranger, as how she's so lost as to be induced; but when she's gone and disgraced us, remarked the father.

Yes, neighbor—and not as I should say it as is her mother, but there wasn't a porter gal in the West than my Sal—she's gone and brought ruin on us, and her own head now, followed the stricken mother.

Who has she gone with? asked the visitor.

Well, there's the trouble. The gal could have done well; and might have married, Martin Kehoe, capital shoemaker, who if he's got but one eye, pays the flute in a lively manner, and earns a good living. Then look at what a home and what a life she has deserted! She was here surrounded by all the luxury in the country, said the afflicted father.

Yes, who knows what poor Sal, will have to eat, drink, or wear now? groaned the old woman.

And who is the fellow that has taken her from you, to lead her into such misery? quoth he.

Why, she's gone off and got married to

critter called an Editor, as lives in the village, and the devil knows how they are to earn a living!

AN ACT

To incorporate sundry persons by the name of the St. Andrews Water Company.

BE IT ENACTED, by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:

1. That Benjamin F. Milliken, John Aymar, Wm. Whitlock, Benjamin R. Stevenson, James W. Chandler, and their associates, successors and assigns, be and they are hereby constituted and declared to be a body corporate, by the name of

"The St. Andrews Water Company" and shall have all the powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants of the said Town of St. Andrews with Water, and for carrying on and managing the necessary works therewith connected.

2. The capital stock of the said Corporation, shall consist of four thousand dollars current money of this Province, to be divided into four hundred shares of ten dollars each, to be paid as may be required by the President and Directors of the said Company, for the use thereof, they giving one month notice in a newspaper published in St. Andrews, that any part thereof will be required: Provided that the said Corporation shall have power to increase the said capital stock to a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

3. When over one hundred shares have been subscribed, a general meeting of the members and stockholders, or a major part of them, shall take place by notice in a newspaper published in the town of St. Andrews, for the purpose of choosing five directors, being stockholders in the Corporation, under and in pursuance of the rules and regulations hereinafter provided, which directors so chosen shall continue in office until others are chosen in their room; and shall have full power and authority to manage the affairs of the said Corporation.

4. There shall be a general meeting of the stockholders of the said Corporation to be held annually on the first Tuesday in May, in each and every year, at which annual meeting there shall be chosen by a majority thereof five Directors, who shall continue in office for one year or until others are chosen in their stead in case of sickness or necessary absence, in which case the Directors present may choose a chairman in their stead. The President or Chairman shall vote at the Board as a director, and in case of an equal number of votes for or against any question before them, the president or chairman shall have a casting vote.

5. Not less than three Directors shall constitute a board for the transaction of business, of which the President shall always be one, except in case of sickness or necessary absence, in which case the Directors present may choose a chairman in their stead. The President or Chairman shall vote at the Board as a director, and in case of an equal number of votes for or against any question before them, the president or chairman shall have a casting vote.

6. The number of votes which each stockholder shall be entitled to give, on every occasion when in conformity with the provisions of this Act, the votes of the stockholders are to be given, shall be in the following proportions: for one share and not more than four shares, one vote; for every four shares above four and not exceeding twenty, one vote; and for every eight shares above twenty and not exceeding sixty, one vote; and nine votes shall be the greatest number that any stockholder shall be entitled to.

7. All stockholders may vote by proxy, provided such proxy be a stockholder, and produce sufficient authority in writing so to act.

8. The shares of the capital or stock shall be assignable and transferable according to the rules and regulations that may be established in that behalf. But no assignment or transfer shall be valid or effectual unless the same shall be entered and registered in a book kept by the directors for that purpose; nor until such person or persons so making the same shall previously discharge all debts actually due and payable to the said Corporation, and all calls that may have been made for payment of stock; but in no case shall any fractional part of a share be assignable.

9. It shall and may be lawful for the said Corporation, at a proper and convenient depth under the surface of each and every of the roads and streets through or on which it may be necessary to make reservoirs, or lay down pipes, and place such and so many pipes, leaders, and conduits for the said water as they shall find to be necessary for carrying it to any or every building, dwelling house or store, in the said town of St. Andrews, and from time to time as often as the said Company shall think necessary and proper to lay down such pipes, leaders, and conduits, or shall have occasion to alter, amend, or repair the same. It shall also be lawful for the said Corporation to break up and open any part whatsoever of the said roads or streets or the side walks thereof, and the same to keep open and uncovered during the time necessary for the said purposes. Provided always that the said Company shall do at their own costs and charges, and to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of the said roads or streets, and without unnecessary delay, repair and amend the said roads and streets in every part where they shall be broken up and opened as aforesaid, to the condition in which they were before breaking up or opening the same.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of John Cathcart, late of Saint Patrick's, farmer, deceased; are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the undersigned, within three months from this date; and all those indebted to the said estate, are required to make immediate payment to

JOHN CASSIDY,
ROBERT KEEN,
Executors.

Saint Patrick's, Nov. 6, 1860.

EDUCATION.

MR. T. CROWLEY, respectfully intimates to the Public, that he will open a School on Monday next, in the room formerly occupied by him, in Mr. Berry's building, near Mrs. Miller's. The course of instruction will embrace the usual English branches, with Calisthenics for those who desire it. Persons desirous of learning to write will have an opportunity of acquiring a beautiful style for business or correspondence. For terms please apply at the School Room, St. Andrews, Feb. 20, 1861.

W. WHITLOCK,

HAS just received ex "Gipsy" from New York and Admiral, and "Ulca" from Boston: 300 lbs. extra state, and family flour. 29 Half lbs. do. 100 bags Corn and Meal. 4 boxes prime Cheese, 1 brl nice Hams. 10 bbls heavy Mess Pork—Lard. 6 cases boots, shoes, and Rubbers. 12 coil small size manilla rope, Cocoa, ground Pepper, boxes Salscratus, Olive Oil, Castor Oil, Cotton Batts, &c.

ALSO IN STORE— Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Coffee, Indigo, spices, Raisins, Currants, Tobacco, Children's Chairs, Rocking and common Chairs, Window Glass, putty, nails all sizes, axes—Oil, Tallow, and Kerosine Lamps, Soap, Candles, Woodware, Brooms, pails, Brushes, Bedsteads, Albertine Oil the only light extant with a variety of other useful articles for sale low.

St. Andrews, Dec. 20, 1860.
WANTED.
6000 good Cedar Sleepers. W. W.

AN ACT

To authorise the Justices of the Peace of the County of Charlotte, to levy an assessment to pay off the Debt due by the Town of Saint Andrews.

BE IT ENACTED, by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly: That the Justices of the Peace for County of Charlotte, at any General Sessions of the Peace hereafter to be holden, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to make such rate and assessment of any sum not exceeding Pounds, on the Inhabitants of the said Town, as they in their discretion may think necessary for the purpose of paying off the Debt of the said Town the same to be assessed, levied, collected and paid agreeably to any Acts now or hereafter to be in force, for the assessing, collecting and paying of County Rates.

OATMEAL. Just received—10 Bbls. fresh ground Oatmeal, (from Prince Edward Island) nov. 21. J. W. STREET & SON.

LIGHT. Light.

THE Subscriber has just received a good assortment of Albertine, fluid, and oil lamps. 5 Glass chimneys, and lamp wicks. 5 Bbls. deodorized Albertine oil. 25—25 Dzs. glass Tumblers. Jan. 16. W. WHITLOCK.

Wine, Brandy, &c., JUST RECEIVED.

2 Pen. Jamaica Rum. 2 Hhd. Irish Whiskey. 2 "Cognac" 8 "DeKuyper's" Geneva. 6 Cases 6 Cases Pale & Dark Brandy. 10 cases de do do. 10 "Old Tom." 2 gr. casks Golden Sherry. 3 "Old Port." 8 Baskets Champagne, "Cremed de Reims" "Chateau Roi Mousseux." Best London Brown Stout Porter and Pale Ale in pint and quart bottles, all of the best quality. Preserved Salmon in one and two lb. tins. All the above with a variety of other articles will be sold at lowest Market Rates. S. J. NASON & J. HAINSFORD, St. Andrews, Jan. 1st, 1861.

FOR SALE.

TWO SHIP YARDS, situated in the town of Saint Andrews, with Blacksmiths shop, work shop, stock barn, wharves, and other buildings. From the immediate vicinity of the wharves, and from the great facility for procuring ship timber of every description, more convenient ship yards cannot be found in the Province. Plans of the property can be seen and every information given upon application to

GEORGE CAMPBELL, St. Andrews, Nov. 28, 1860.

Just Received. A fresh supply of superior Groceries, also a large stock of Hardware which will be sold at cash prices. SEASON RAINSFORD, St. Andrews, Dec. 19.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

—Now Landing— 25,000 Prime Egg Coal. W. STREET & SON.

Provincial Parliament.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 19th. Progress was reported upon Mr. Chandler's Bill to incorporate the Charlotte County Agricultural Society. The object is to change the time and place of meeting.

Mr. Chandler brought in a Bill to empower the Justice of the Peace in Charlotte County to sell certain lands and invest the proceeds in Government security.

Several Bills and Petitions to establish By-Roads on Great Road list introduced. Fisher introduced Bill relating to Bankruptcy. It is the one reported by a commission.

Fisher intends at proper time to have it referred to Special Committee. Chandler introduced Bill to incorporate St. Andrew's Water Company.

Progress made in Bill to allow Trustees St. James' Church, Newcastle, to dispose of certain lands.

Also, in Gray's Bill to establish Criminal Court, St. John.

Willmot gave notice of motion for statement of expenditures, contracts, etc. connected with Grand Falls Bridge. Also, for list appointments and correspondence, etc. relative to appointment of Clerk in Auditor General's Office.

Tilley presented petition of Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of St. John respecting appointment of Commissioners of Alms House and Work House.

Committee on Bill for relief of Rev. A. Barrows, reported a general Bill to cover such cases.

Gray asked Tilley if public documents, depositions, etc., were preserved, when Tilley replied they were up to 1830 in Secretary's Office; since, in Governor's Office.

Adjourned at 4.20.

Feb. 20. Bill to enable Trustees of Saint James' Church, Newcastle, to dispose certain lands agreed to after long discussion. The land was willed and question turned upon intention of testator.

McPhelim brought in a bill to abolish Judges fees: Chandler one to empower Justice of Charlotte to levy assessment to pay of the debt due to the town of St. Andrews Council one to amend law relating to Alms House in Woodstock; Smith presented petition for passage of and act providing for support of French paupers.

Tilley gave notice of motion of address for information respecting correspondence with Simon Hobart in reference to the town plot of Edminister.

Progress made in Lawrence's bill to impose tax on wilderness granted land. Principal of bill favorably considered.

Watters introduced a bill to authorize the mortgaging of certain Madras School lands. Cadlip a bill to regulate sale of spirituous liquors in City of Saint John. Gray a bill to remove certain disqualification from Judges of Supreme Court, and citizens of St. John from presiding at or serving on any jury in the Supreme Court.

Progress made in Mitchell's Lumber bill. Nearly all the afternoon spent in discussing it.

Adjourned at 5.55.

Feb. 21. The committee upon the claims of Dillon P. Myers for alleged extra work upon the Railway commenced its labour this morning. Mr. Jardine, the Chief Commissioner, arrived last evening with the necessary documents for the information of the committee, and Mr. Light the Chief Engineer, who is in Halifax has been sent for and will probably be here in a few days.

Messrs Johnson and Walker, the well known Railway Contractors, are here upon business connected with the St. Andrews Railway.

Mr. Williston gave notice that he would move an address respecting the claim of Thomas King as a Contractor on the Shediac Railway; and also as to the expenditure of \$5000 for deepening Harbours.

Progress was reported upon Williston's bill to prevent the carrying of deadly weapons. A bill was introduced by Mr. McPhelim to provide for the election of Legislative Councilors; it is similar to the Bill introduced by Hon'ble E. B. Chandler in Upper House some years ago.

The principle of Mitchell's bill relative to licenses for Timber berths, was sustained, 20 against 16.

Tilley moved his address for information of which notice had been previously given, and for classified Railway returns for 1860.

The bill to enable alien dissenting ministers to solemnize marriages was agreed to and passed.

The House goes into Supply next Wednesday; on Tuesday, the Provincial Secretary opens the Budget, and makes his financial statement for the year 1861.

The House adjourned soon after 5.

Feb. 22. A Bill to amend an act, relating to the Alms House at Woodstock, and a bill to authorize the sale of certain lands in Charlotte County were agreed to.

A dispatch from the Duke of Newcastle respecting the act of Assembly relating to divorce and Marriage cases was laid before the House. His Grace disapproves of the sections of the act which deny the right of appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Williston introduced a Bill for the relief of insolvent confined debtors.

The Attorney General introduced a bill relating to Divorce and Marriage.

The Bill relating to Streets and Highway's in Newcastle was agreed to.

Mr. Scovil gave notice to motion for address for information respecting appointments by the Railway Police Magistrate.

The Bill to extend the bounds of the County of Sunbury was postponed for three months.

Further progress was made in Mr. Gray's Criminal Court bill, sections all agreed to modified only so far as Judges of Supreme Court to preside, to have four sittings and Justices of Peace not to be on Grand Juries, March term.

Adjourned 4.40.

Feb. 23. In the House to day, Mr. McPhelim introduced a Bill relative to the elections of members to serve in the General Assembly. He proposes material alterations.

Mr. Mitchell's Lumber License Bill was under discussion up to 5 o'clock; every section was contested; many amendments were moved, but it finally passed with amendments, Yes, 17, Nays, 10.

The Hon'ble Surveyor General gave notice that on Monday he would present a petition from the Inhabitants of St. Stephens, respecting the extension of the European and North American Railway to St. Stephens and Calais.

One hour and a half was spent in explanations respecting expenditure at Fredericton on occasion of the reception of the Prince of Wales, and the Bill to His Royal Highness, with reference to the amount still due. The Attorney General brought the subject under notice, in consequence of Petition to His Excellency, published in the last Head Quarters. A difference of opinion exists whether the Bill to the Prince was a Provincial, or Civic entertainment?

Feb. 25. Progress was made in the Bill to remove disqualification of Judges and citizens of St. John in certain cases.

Mr. End introduced a Bill to amend the Law relating to Homicide.

The bill to prevent carrying deadly weapons passed.

The Bill to assess the Parish of Saint Stephens for a Lock up House at Milltown, passed.

A Bill to make highways of certain By-roads in St. Stephens, passed.

European Intelligence.

Boston, Feb. 19th. New York, 19th.—The "Jura," from Liverpool 5th, has arrived.

Napoleon's address to French Chambers though ostensibly peaceful had unfavourable effect upon English Funds.

Reported that Americans have been driven from Japan.

Manchester trade depressed.

Liverpool Breadstuffs firm with slight advance.

Consols 91 3/4.

Bombay Mail to the 12th, had arrived.

Superfine State Flour—\$5 20 a \$5 25.

Extra—\$5 35 a \$5 40.

Jefferson Davis was inaugurated President of the Southern Confederacy Yesterday.

ARRIVAL OF THE "AMERICA."

HALIFAX, Feb. 22, 1861. The steamship "America," which left Liverpool at 10 A. M., on the 9th, and arrived at noon to-day, and sailed at 3 P. M.

BRITAIN. In Parliament the proceedings on the 7th was unimportant. Lord Palmerston said instructions had been sent to the Governor-General or Canada, not to give up Anderson without express orders from the Imperial Government, and there was therefore no chance of his being surrendered without the point being fully discussed; he could not say whether the Habes Corpus writ would be obeyed immediately as the St. Lawrence was blockaded with ice, and it was impossible to take Anderson through the American territory. He believed the case according to the Treaty, was quite clear, and that the claim of the United States must be established by showing Anderson guilty of murder, according to the Law of England, as he was convicted no English jury would convict Anderson of murder, the claim was not likely to be substantiated.

New Indian loan of three million sterling, was all awarded at and above ninety-eight and one half per cent, which was minimum fixed by the Government. The total bid reached thirteen millions sterling.

A Prospectus is issued of a Jamaica Cotton growing Company.

The Battery of Stontonia was much damaged by the explosions. The side curtain of the citadel had been destroyed by the besiegers. It was reported the one thousand scaling ladders had been sent to forces before Gaeta.

Money Market slightly more stringent—very active,—nothing below seven.

The revenue of the Crown Land Department of Canada the past year is approximately stated to be \$1,638,136, this includes the sale of public lands, as well as the amount received for timber berths, duca.

Communication.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir—When you printed the letter I wrote to you before, I did hope that somebody or other would take up the question that I suggested for discussion: "HOW IS THE RAILROAD GOING TO BE FINISHED?"

In St. Stephens and everywhere else through the Province the people are doing every thing they can to support their own interests, and have already sent deputations to Fredericton, and there is no time to lose for us to make some move here.

Last Friday one of the St. John papers copied the Directors Report in London, which makes things look worse than ever; and I see it turns out to be true that they have sent out some more Bills to be brought into the House of Assembly asking for more facilities. I don't believe that these will be passed without a very strict enquiry into the affairs of the company and a good deal of interest being made.

I heard a gentleman who ought to know a good deal about the Railway remark the other day, that it would be a good thing to have a committee of enquiry in the House; in which I agree.

The Directors say that they have succeeded in making a contract with Messrs. Walker & Johnston to take their pay in debentures, and then a little lower down, they urge the absolute necessity of immediately receiving the amount requisite to give validity to the contract, "I don't know what this means, but I am told that the contract is not signed at all yet, and that if the company don't pay off all their debts, which the Report says is £104,000 they will have to pay the contractors in cash instead of Debentures, for what they have done already."

If the company can show that they can finish the Road, it is for the interest of the whole Province to help them; if not, it is better that we should know it at once, because it is no use trying to go on as we have done for the last two years.

I am yours respectfully, Both a Merchant & Inhabitant.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, FEB. 27, 1861.

THE LEGISLATIVE business is not of that progressive character we could desire. Very little of an important nature has transpired—the few bills introduced have passed through a first and second reading—there appears to be a degree of caution exhibited on the part of the members not to tread upon debatable ground—in a word, parties are nearly balanced, and should the government be deserted by one or two more of its supporters, there will be a premature dissolution.

To-day the Budget is to be laid before the House, when the battle—a bloodless war will commence, and it is surmised, that the "war of words" will lead to revelations, criminations, and recriminations. It is useless to look for Committees of Enquiry or any great measures—the truth is, preparations are being made for changes—and the forthcoming election. It is apparent that events are fast tending towards a breaking of "parties"; claptrap and the "Shibboleth" in use for some time, is no longer of service.

LAND JOBBING!—Our contemporary the "Colonial Empire" is taking the bull by the horns, with a firm grasp, and with a spirit of determination to expose to public view, one of the most gigantic land jobs ever perpetrated in any Country. We have only space to give the following grants issued in 1859 & 1860:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Acres. R. Ferguson, 3,854 acres; R. Hutchinson, 5,035 do.; L. J. Almon, 3,097 do.; J. Murchie, 3,065 do.; J. J. Frazer, 1,100 do.; Frazer & Rankin, 1,600 do.; J. McAdam, 2,132 do.; D. Gilmore, 3,235 do.

Total, 25,118 Acres.

But this is not all there are numerous other grants given which we have not time to enumerate. It appears to us, and we do not pretend to prophecy—that the spirit of our old friend "John Gepe" has risen from the dusty papers in the Crown land office. We will watch the attempts at repy.

There appears to be a demand for Railway extension in the Province. Would it not be wise to wait a little, until the cost of those now constructed is known, and ascertained whether the Province is in a position to bear further taxation to meet an increase of its heavy debt? A feasible and econ-

omic offer is now before the House, to extend the Shediac and St. John Line to St. Stephen, there to connect with the Railway of the neighboring Republic; this deserves the support of the Legislature—without it the Shediac line will not prove remunerative.

Advertisement.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Dear Sir—The late Locomotive accident near the old steam mill on the market wharf extension of the Line, has given rise to much public talk, disparaging to myself as to the necessity or propriety, in a financial or economic point of view, of the extension having been built at all; and to Mr. Buck as to the engineering question of the practicability of working it with its curves as they exist, without great injury to the machinery.

It really seems almost superfluous to say that the Extension was never thought of or intended for the accommodation of such limited traffic as might be expected to be had on the Line prior to its final completion; but only for that which must and will come upon it when it reaches the Woodstock terminus. To accommodate such a traffic as will, therefore, a large extent of wharfage with immediate direct access for the cars will be imperative.

No profits on any description of lumber could bear the expense of its being delivered at a mere Railway depot, under the obligation of being re-handled for conveyance by cartage to a wharf for shipment. But, even if this were not so, the expense of forwarding sufficient ground for piling places, with the necessary drains, crossing places, cart approaches and separate spaces for different owners of timber would alone have been far greater than the cost of the line Extension.

But beyond all this, the additional burden of providing and building the necessary wharves would have been entailed on the Company; and this would again have required a large permanent increase to the staff; whereas by carrying the Line extension along the water front of all the properties to the market wharf, at the trifling cost of £1250, (which was the contract price for the work); the necessity for large depot grounds is avoided; and the owners of the various properties—as is proved in the cases of Messrs. Gove, Street, Whitlock, Hoyd, and Hatch—have been induced to commence extending their wharves, and thereby provide shipping accommodation, as well as piling room for lumber; to say nothing of their being made to do their own loading and unloading which in a station yard could not have been expected from them. As a matter of economy there cannot be question that the building the Extension was the cheapest thing the Company could do; and as to the policy of the plan I am satisfied that it will be found the wisest, by the encouragement and facilities it will give for the development of a trade that, without it, could not be carried on at all.

The impossibility of placing the Line anywhere else than where it is, will be apparent at once when I state, that the "right of way" on the main land above high water mark,—(where we should have preferred to locate the line,) was unattainable except under such excessive prices for damages that it was impossible for a moment to entertain them. In one case, indeed, the owner of the soil would under no consideration allow the line to pass through his lot at the spot where we must in have crossed it; and there was a very grave doubt whether the powers of the Company to take land without consent of the owners extended beyond the terminal points of the main line. We were therefore limited to the present location, where the curves are imprudently governed by the buildings and localities to be passed; for, the only other alteration that could possibly have been suggested would have been to carry the Line into deep water outside the old steam mill; but which would have more than doubled the cost, and for which moreover the Magistrates refused to give their consent, as the Market Wharf would in such case have been shut out from the approach of shipping.

As regards the curves, it is only necessary to say that every body who knows anything about the working of the traffic at its termination of a Railway is aware that one particular Locomotive Engine is always to be the "shunting" and cannot be dispensed with; and that such an Engine only can be, and generally is, adapted to go round curves very considerably sharper than any here added to.

When the Extension was built, I was, like everybody else, under the full impression, from the statements made by the Company in England not only that we should have long ago been in possession here of a proper "shunting" Engine, but that the Line would have been finished throughout. Moreover before the Extension was ever begun the plans and surveys with estimates and specifications and a full report was submitted to the board, and the contract approved and ordered to be proceeded with, and therefore it seems hardly just at this late day either to condemn Mr. Hook's engineering or to throw a responsibility on me which belong alone to the Board; simply because the proper tools are wanting with which to work the Road.

I am, Dear Sir, yours very truly, JULIUS THOMPSON.

New Brunswick and Canada Land and Railway Company.

The half-yearly Report of the Directors of this Company appears in the London Times of January 28th, and is as follows:—

"The report of the directors of this company states that they have succeeded in obtaining a contract, guaranteed by statutes, with Messrs. Walker, Johnston, and Co., for the completion of the line, payments to be made in the debentures of the company. Mr. Osburn was subsequently instructed to furnish £15,000, with which he had been employed on leaving England, in the payment of the most pressing liabilities, and the directors had also raised and remitted to him a further sum of £10,000 for the same purpose. With those amounts Mr. Osburn had paid off liabilities in the shape of Judgment debts, over due contractors' certificates, wages, &c., to the extent of about £23,000, and had expended the remainder in such necessary repairs to the finished portion of railway as were most urgently required. It appeared from Mr. Osburn's report that debts in the Province still remain to be liquidated to the extent of about £24,000. The liquidation of those liabilities was of the utmost importance, to prevent the creditors proceeding to a sale (already threatened) of the company's property. In addition to the sum of £24,000, rails must be procured for the last section of 25 miles, repairs on the completed portion of the line, engagements in this country provided for; and for those purposes £80,000 would be required, making a total to be raised of £104,000. The contractors had several hundred men employed upon the works, and the directors had appointed Mr. Osburn manager and engineer in chief. The directors had received a proposal from Messrs. Walker, Johnston, and Co. to lease the railway for one year from its final completion, at a rental of £9,600, payable in monthly sums of £800 each, and, pending the completion of the railway, to lease the completed portion of the line, being the first 65 miles from St. Andrews's at the rate of £100 per month, and on opening the additional 10 miles to Red River the contractors proposed to increase the amount to £250 per month. The directors had not thought it for the interests of the company to accept those proposals.

The directors had sent out Bills, to be laid before the Legislature of New Brunswick, consolidating the company's Acts of Parliament, and relieving the company from all questions as to its title to the land and the direction and period of completion of the line of railway and the branch to the Ledge; also a Bill empowering the New Brunswick Government to grant a guarantee of £30,000 a year in the event of the company extending the railway to the Canadian boundary, and this, if met by a similar guarantee from the Canadian Legislature, would constitute a permanent subsidy for an extension to join the Grand Trunk Railway on the St. Lawrence. The directors urge upon the shareholders the absolute necessity of immediately raising the sum above referred to, or at least, the amount requisite to give validity to the contract with Messrs. Walker and Co. The directors had just received an official communication from Mr. Tilley, the Provincial Secretary, to the effect that the New Brunswick Government were prepared to transfer to the company a further grant of 30,000 acres of land, upon certain conditions, which would be communicated at an early date." The capital account to the 31st of December last showed that £231,422 had been received, and £274,283 expended, leaving a balance against the company of £32,861. The balance-sheet shows totals on both sides of the account of £427,207."

We copy the following extract from the Report of the Postmaster General of Nova Scotia, in reference to the prepayment of letters:—

The prepayment of letters by stamp (the postage of those not prepaid, to be doubled) has only been partially adopted, the prepayment of letters from Canada, New Brunswick, P. E. Island and the United States, being optional, the Postmaster-General of New Brunswick having remonstrated against the proposed arrangement as being likely to cause serious loss to that Province, and being against the provisions of the contract entered into between the different Colonial Governments in 1847, and which formed the basis of the transfer of the Colonial Post Office Department, from the Imperial to the Colonial authorities. The attention of the Legislature of New Brunswick and P. E. Island will be at once called to this subject.

The compulsory prepayment of letters has been in force in the United States since the first November last, all letters posted after that date being sent to the dead letter office, there to be opened and returned to the writers for the postage.

The Postmaster General strongly recommends the adoption of the same system here.

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The Postmaster General strongly recommends the adoption of the same system here.

Molasses, Tea, Fish, Auction.

On Thursday next 28th inst., a will be sold by the subscribers at Room 1—

8 Hhds. good retailing molasses, 6 Boxes Congou Tea, 3 Do. Saleratus, 60 lbs, 4 Do. Moulded Candles, 10 Do. Com. & P. Y. soap, 10 Hbs. herrings, 10 Half Hhds do, 2 Bbls. N. 2 Mackerel, 10 Quantals Pollock, 10 Do. Codfish, 2 Hhds. best Geneva, 4 Bbls London Porter.

J. W. STREFF, St. Andrews, Feb. 25th 1861.

AN ACT To incorporate sundry persons by the name of the St. Andrew's Water Works Company.

BE IT ENACTED, by the Lieutenants Legislative Council, and Assembly, that 1. That Benjamin F. Milliken, Wm. Whitlock, Benjamin H. Steves, W. Chandler, and their associates, as assignees, be and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate by the name of "The St. Andrew's Water Co and shall have all the powers and privileges incident to a Corporation under the Act of this Province, for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants of the said Town of St. Andrew's, with water, and for carrying on and man- cessary works therewith connected.

2. The capital stock of the said shall consist of Four thousand dollars, divided into four shares each, of one hundred dollars each, to be paid in advance, and the said shares to be subscribed, a general meeting of the stockholders, on or before the 1st day of May next, at which meeting the names of the subscribers, and the amount of their shares, shall be ascertained, and the said shares shall be distributed to the subscribers, and the said shares shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as other shares of the said Corporation.

3. There shall be a general meeting of the stockholders of the said Corporation, to be held on the 1st day of May, in each and every year, at which meeting there shall be chosen by a vote of the stockholders, who shall continue in office until their successors are chosen, and the Directors so chosen shall meet after their election, choose a President, and a Secretary.

4. Not less than three Directors shall be chosen for the transaction of the business of the said Corporation, and the President shall always be chosen by a vote of the stockholders, and in case of sickness or necessary absence the Directors present may choose a substitute for every Director above provided, and the President or Director, so chosen shall have authority to manage the affairs of the Corporation.

5. The shares of the capital or stock of the said Corporation, shall be assignable and transferable according to the usual custom of the law, and no assignment or transfer shall be valid or effectual unless the same shall be registered in a book kept by the said Corporation; nor until such person shall actually pay the full value of the shares, and all calls that may have been made on the stock, but in no case shall a portion of a share be assignable or transferable.

6. It shall and may be lawful for the stockholders of the said Corporation, to meet at any time and place, and to do all such acts and things as may be necessary or proper to carry into effect the purposes of the said Act, and the said stockholders may vote by proxy, and all calls that may have been made on the stock, but in no case shall a portion of a share be assignable or transferable.

7. All stockholders may vote for every share above provided, and the President or Director, so chosen shall have authority to act as agent for the said Corporation, and to do all such acts and things as may be necessary or proper to carry into effect the purposes of the said Act, and the said stockholders may vote by proxy, and all calls that may have been made on the stock, but in no case shall a portion of a share be assignable or transferable.

8. The shares of the capital or stock of the said Corporation, shall be assignable and transferable according to the usual custom of the law, and no assignment or transfer shall be valid or effectual unless the same shall be registered in a book kept by the said Corporation; nor until such person shall actually pay the full value of the shares, and all calls that may have been made on the stock, but in no case shall a portion of a share be assignable or transferable.

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