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Evans sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

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A TRUE STORY.

The following remarkable story has all the interest of a romance, yet is true, and the parties are still living!

It was in the memorable year 1814, when the allied armies were concentrated about Paris.

A young lieutenant of dragoons was engaged with three or four Hungarians, who after having received several smart strokes from his sabre, managed to send a ball into his (the lieutenant's) shoulder, to pierce his breast with a lance, and to leave him for dead on the bank of the river.

On the opposite side of the stream a boatman and his daughter had been watching the unequal fight with tears of desperation. But what could an old unarmed man do, or a pretty child of sixteen? However, the boatman—so for such the boatman was—had never seen the officer fall from his horse, and he and his daughter rowed most vigorously for the other side.

Then, when they had deposited the wounded man in the boat, these worthy people crossed the river again, but with the hopes of reaching the military hospital in time.

"You have been badly treated my boy," said the old gentleman to him; "but here I am, who have gone farther and come home."

The silence and fixed attitude of Lieut. showed the extreme agony of his pains, and the hardy boatman soon discovered that the blood which was gathering about the wound on his left side would shortly terminate his existence. He turned to his beautiful daughter:

"Mary," he said, "you have heard me tell of my brother; he died of just such a wound as this here. Well now had there not been somebody to suck the wound, his life would have been saved."

The boatman then landed, and went to look for two or three soldiers to help him carry the officer, leaving his daughter in charge of him. The girl looked at the sufferer for a second or two. What was her emotion when she heard him sigh so deeply, not that he was resigning life in the first flower of his age, but that he should die without a mother's kiss.

"My mother! my dear mother!" said she, "I die with—"

Her mother's heart told her what he would have said. Her bosom heaved with sympathy and her eyes ran over.

Then she remembered what her father said; she thought how her uncle's life might have been saved. In an instant, quicker than thought, she tore open the officer's coat, and the generous girl called him to life with her lips.

And this holy occupation the sound of footsteps was heard, and the blushing heroine fled to the other end of the boat—Judge of her father's surprise, as he came up with two soldiers, when he saw Lieut. whom he expected to find dead, open his eyes and ask for his deliverer.

The boatman looked at his child and saw it all. The poor girl came to him with her head bent down. She was about to excuse herself, when her father embraced her with enthusiasm, raised her spirits, and the officer thanked her in these prophetic words: "You have saved my life, it belongs to you."

After this she became his nurse. Nothing would be taken but from her hand. No wonder that with such a nurse he at length recovered. Mary was as pretty as she was good.

Meanwhile, master Cupid, who is very busy in such cases, gave him another wound, and there was only one way to cure it, so very deep it was.

The boatman's daughter became Madam S. Her husband is not now a simple lieutenant, but a Lieutenant General, and the boatman's daughter is as elegant and graceful a lady as any you see at court.

Origin of "Getting the Sack."

A cotemporary gives the following as the origin of a phrase now convenient to the lips—"getting the sack." It may or may not be the true origin of the phrase—that our readers will please judge for themselves: "Two gentlemen, the one a Spaniard and the other a German, who were recommended by their birth and services to the Emperor Maximilian II; both coveted his daughter, the fair Helena Scharquinn, in marriage. The Emperor, after a long delay, one day informed them that esteeming them equally, and not being able to show a preference, he should leave it to the force and address of the claimant to decide the question. He did not mean, however, to risk the life of either, and consequently would not permit weapons to be used, but had ordered a long bag to be produced. It was his decree that whichever succeeded in putting his rival into this bag, should obtain the hand of his daughter. This singular

and novel encounter between the two gentlemen took place before the entire court. The contest lasted for an hour, when the Spaniard yielded, and the German, Eberhard Von Talbert, planting his rival in the bag, very gallantly laid it at the feet of his mistress, whom he espoused the next day."

Dream Testimony.

In 1698, the Rev. Mr. Smythies, curate of St. Giles, Cripplegate, published an account of the robbery and murder of a parishioner, Mr. Stockden, by three men, on the night of December 23, 1695, and of the discovery of the culprits, by several dreams of Mrs. Greenwood, Mr. Stockden's neighbor. The main points are these:—In the first dream Mr. Stockden showed to Mrs. Greenwood a house in Thames-street, telling her that one of the men was there. Thither she went next morning, accompanied by a female neighbor, and learned that Maynard lodged there, but was then out. In the second dream, Mr. Stockden represented Maynard's face to her, with a mole on the side of the nose, (he being unknown to Mrs. Greenwood,) and also tells her that a wire drawer must take him into custody. Such a person, an intimate of Maynard's is found, and ultimately Maynard is apprehended.

In the third dream, Mr. Stockden appeared with a countenance apparently displeased, and carried her to a house in Old-street where she had never been, and told her that one of the men lodged there. There, as before, she repaired with her friend, and found that Marsh often came there. He had absconded, and was ultimately taken in another place. In the fourth dream, Mr. Stockden carried her over the bridge, up the Borough, and into a yard, where she saw Bevil, the third man, and his wife, (whom she had never seen before.) Upon her relating this dream, it was thought that it was one of the prison yards; and she went to the Marshalsea, accompanied by Mr. Stockden's housekeeper, who had been gagged on the night of the murder. Mrs. Greenwood there recognized the man and woman whom she had seen in her dream. The man, although not recognized at first by the housekeeper, being without his perriwig, was identified by her when he had it on. The three men were executed, and Mr. Stockden once more appeared in a dream to Mrs. Greenwood, and said to her, "Elizabeth, I thank thee; the God of Heaven reward thee for what thou hast done." After this, we are informed that she was "freed from these frights, which had caused much alteration in her countenance."

—Notes and Queries. (London.)

A Ludicrous Scene.

Rev. Jacob Young, in his lately published Autobiography, states that the following ludicrous scene really did occur in the ministry of Rev. Mr. Hamilton, one of the pioneer preachers of (the then) West: "Mr. Hamilton was one day preaching near the mouth of the Little Kanawha in Tavenor's meeting-house, to a large congregation; and I suppose, bearing upon certain vices prevailing in that country. There was a crazy man sitting in the congregation. Just at the time the preacher and people became highly excited, the crazy man rose to his feet, crying, 'Tom Tavenor, he means you!' Tavenor shook his head sternly, and the crazy man sat down; but in a short time he was on his feet again, and cried out, 'He certainly means you 'Tom Tavenor'! The appearance of the crazy man, and his earnest manner, operated on the risibles of the preacher and his audience; and unfortunately for the preacher, a little dog in the aisle, looking up at him, began to bark. The eccentric Reuss Wolf-laid hold of the dog, saying, 'You little rascal, will you tree the preacher?' and threw it out of the door. By this time Hamilton was entirely overcome, and broke out in a loud laugh, and there was a general roar throughout the congregation. Hamilton grasped his saddle-bags and ran, mounted his horse and rode away deeply mortified."

Fruit Garden.

Newly planted Fruit Trees, in dry situations especially, will be benefited by a mulching of straw or cut grass. The latter is the nearest in situations exposed to view from the house, or in ornamental grounds. Strawberries should be treated in the same way.

Any trees that are planted on lawns, should have a small circle dug or forked around their stems, it will contribute material to their growth and early fruit-bearing.

Prolific Cow.

Mr. Nicolas Harris, of New Sharon, has a cow which has produced five calves within the last thirteen months. On the 28th of March, 1856, she had three heifer calves, which weighed, at birth, two of them 50 lbs. each, and the third 48 lbs. They had the

when they were turned out to pasture. They never had any provender, or other extra feed. At one year old, the average girth of the three was 4 ft. 3 in., each. On the 20th of April, 1857, the same cow had two bull calves, weighing, one 99 lbs., the other 75 lbs. Total weight of the five calves, 322 lbs. This, is certainly, an extraordinary case.—(Maine Farmer.)

The German Journals have given some tables which prove that the distance between the earth and the sun is increasing annually, and argue from it that the increasing humidity of our summers, and the loss of fertility by the earth, are to be attributed solely to this circumstance.

In the course of six thousand years from the present time, they assume that the distance will be so great that only an eighth part of the warmth we now enjoy from the sun will be communicated to the earth, and it will then be covered with eternal ice in the same manner as we now see the plains of the north, where the elephant formerly lived, and have neither spring nor autumn.

No credit has heretofore been given to traditions of the ancient Egyptians and Chinese, according to which these people formerly saw the sun's disc almost four times as large as we now see it, for they estimated the apparent diameter of the sun as double what it is seen in our day. If, however, we pay attention to the continued diminution of the apparent diameter of the sun, according to the best observation of several centuries, we must suppose that the ancients were not mistaken in the estimates they have transmitted to us.

Melted butter is all very well in its right place, but when butter is put upon the tea or breakfast table, having the appearance of being just out of the oven it is anything but creditable to the housekeeper and far from satisfactory to those who eat it. Dry toast is positively spoiled if spread with soft butter; indeed, if butter cannot be brought to the table at least firm, if not hard, it is better to keep it away altogether. Fortunately, however, it is unnecessary to proceed to such desperate measures, as butter can be kept nice and cool in the "hottest" weather, and that in a very simple manner. Procure a large, new flower-pot of sufficient size to cover the butter plate, and also a saucer large enough for the flower-pot to rest in (such as is sent to the oven when a joint is baked,) in the saucer, and put on this trivet the plate of butter; now fill the saucer with water, and turn the flower-pot over the butter, so that its bottom edge will be below the water. The hole in the flower-pot must be fitted with a cork; the butter will then be in what we may call an airtight chamber. Let the whole of the outside of the flower pot be then thoroughly drenched with water and place it in as cool a place as you can. If this be one evening, the butter will be as "firm as a rock" at breakfast time, or if placed there in the morning, the butter will be quite hard for use at tea hour. The reason of this is that when water evaporates it produces cold; the porous pot which draws up the water in warm weather quickly evaporates from the sides, and thus cools it. And as no warm air can now get at the butter it becomes firm and cool in the hottest day. SERTIMUS PRESS.

Effects of Coffee.

The effects of Coffee upon the human system are said, by a writer in Blackwood's Magazine, to consist in making it the more active, soothing the body generally, making the change and waste of matter much slower than usual, and the demand for food, in consequence, much less. These results are produced by the combined effects of volatile oil, species of tannin, and a substance called theine or coffeine, common to both tea and coffee. It is also thought that the lessening of the general bodily waste which follows the consumption of a daily allowance of coffee, causes a saving of starch and gluten equal to the cost of the coffee.

The Biggest Ox in the World.

An ox, belonging to Otis Doolittle, of Hillsdale, N. H., was lately on exhibition in Springfield, which is said to be the largest framed ox in the world, and weighs, though far from fat, 4200 pounds, measures six feet eleven inches in height, at the shoulder, girls ten feet, and is thirteen feet in length, from stem to stem.

The London papers abound in articles on the decision of our Supreme Court on the case of Dred Scott, which are not flattering to our national pride. Their writers thank God that they were born Englishmen; and in a civilized country.

An Operation.

Before the days of Chloroform there was a quack who advertised tooth-drawing without pain.

The patient was placed in a chair, and the instrument applied to his tooth with his wrench, followed by a roar from the unappreciantly surprised sufferer.

"Stop," cried the dentist, "compose yourself. I told you I would give you no pain, but I only just gave you that twinge as a specimen of C—'s method of operating."

Again the instrument was applied—another tug, another roar: "Now don't be impatient; that is D—'s way; be seated and calm; you will be now sensible of the superiority of my method. Now pray be quiet; that is F—'s mode, and you don't like it, and no wonder."

By this time the tooth hung by a thread, and whipping it out, the operator exultingly exclaimed, "That is my mode of tooth-drawing without pain, and you are now enabled to compare it with the operations of C—, D—, and P—."

A House without a Baby.

There was not a child in the house—not one. I was sure of it when I first went in. Such a spick look it had. Chairs, grown-up chairs, plastered straight up against the wall books arranged by rule and compass; no dear little finger marks on the furniture, doors or window glass; no hoop, or doll, ball, or mitten, or basket, or picture book, on the premises; not a pin or shred on the angles and squares of the immaculate carpet; the tassels of the window shades at which baby fingers always make a dead set, as fresh as if just come from the upholsterer's.

I sat down at the well polished window, I looked across the street. At the window of a wooden house opposite I saw a little bold baby, tied into a high chair, speculating on the panorama in the street, while his little fat hands frantically essayed to get hold of distant pedestrians on the other side. Happy woman! She has a baby! She thought too; for by and by she threw down her work, untied the handkerchief took the child from the prison house and covered it with kisses. Ah she had heard a step upon the stair—the step! And now there are two to kiss the baby; for John has come to his dinner, and giving both mother and child a kiss that makes one envy them, he takes the babe up in his strong arms, while its mother puts dinner on the table.

But pshaw, here comes the elderly ladies I was sent to see. I hear the rustling of their well preserved silks in the entry.

Oh, I feel like vinegar and icicles all over! Now the door opens. What a bloodless look they have! How dictionaryish they speak! How carefully they lower themselves into their chairs, as if the cushions were stuffed with live kittens! How smooth their ruffles and ribbons!

Well, give me the upper room in the wooden house with kissing John and the bold baby.

THE LATE RIOT AT WASHINGTON.

The prompt action of Mr. Buchanan in ordering out the United States marines the other day to vindicate the law and the sanctity of the ballot box at Washington, was a movement in response to the appeal of the Mayor which every intelligent and law-loving citizen must approve. The inoffending victims to this defence of the law and the community are entitled to our sympathies. But while we regret the accidental shooting of the innocent and the escape of the guilty wretches heading the riot, we approve the remedy applied to the disorder as a most excellent specific for all such disorders. The example is a good one—the occasion was a proper one for the example; and as guide to our law officers and as a warning to our election border ruffians in all such cases for the future, we trust that this good precedent set by the President will be borne in mind by all parties concerned.—New York Herald.

THE OTHER SIDE.—Once, in a happy home, a sweet, bright baby died. On the evening of the day, when the children gathered round their mother, all sitting very sorrowful, Alice, the eldest, said, "Mother, you took all the care of baby while she was here, and you carried and held her in your arms all the while she was ill! now mother, who took her on the other side?" "On the other side of what, Alice?" "On the side of death; who took the baby on the other side, mother? she was so little she could not go alone." "Jesus met her there," answered the mother. "It is he who took little children in his arms to bless them, and said, 'Suffer them to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven.'"

A colored woman in Baltimore, who was exhibiting several of her children the other day, and among them one with a lighter

skin, said, "she could not bear dat child, kase he was of too light a color, and showed de dirt so easy."

CHEERFULLY acknowledge merit in others, and in turn you will always receive that kind consideration which you desire.—When you cannot consistently praise, by all means keep silent, unless there be a manifest wrong deserving censure.

Good humour and sprightliness are [attractive to the end of life. Lively, good-humoured old women are what rains are to fresh grapes. They are withered, but they are also preserved, and appear to advantage in the freshest company.

DETRACTOR.—There is no readier way to bring our own worth into question, than by endeavouring to detract from the worth of others.

Arrival of the Europa.

HALIFAX, June 16. Europa from Liverpool arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, 15th.

Parliament resumed its sittings on the 14th, but proceedings generally were only of local interest.

In the Commons, Palmerston intended to submit a Bill this Session for abolition of Church rates. Mr. Berkeley gave notice of his intention to bring up the question of the Ballot on the 23d June.

Chancellor of Exchequer stated—there was no intention at present of reducing duty on paper for Educational purposes. Ineffectual efforts were made for the appointment of committees to revise the duties of Board of Trade to consider and report measures for improved condition of laboring classes.

The Princess Royal's Annuity Bill was finally passed.

The U. S. Frigate Niagara was to leave the Thames on Friday for Portsmouth Dock Yard, where some of her stanchions were to be taken out and her wardroom altered to accommodate the cable. This done she would at once proceed to Birkenhead and commence taking in the cable. At the Greenwich works about nine hundred miles of cables was completed, and the whole length would have been done but for the fact that the daily consumption of fine wire has been more than all the wire-drawers of England could furnish. The Agamemnon was to commence taking in the cable at Greenwich on the 9th or 10th of June. Her tender is to be steam frigate Leopard. All the vessels will rendezvous at Cork harbour, when the final arrangements will be made. The war steamer Cyclops is now taking soundings along the proposed deep-sea route. The period for paying out the cable is the month of August.

The suspension of Wm. MacIntosh & Co., Manchester, is announced. Liabilities supposed about £100,000 sterling.

An appeal is put forth for funds to carry out Lady Franklin's Arctic expedition which is expected to start by the beginning of July.

France.

The statement that during the late visit of the Emperor to the museum of artillery, an attempt was made upon his life, is reiterated, and the fact that the English journals containing any reference to this matter, as well as to the Government election plan, were intercepted at the Post offices, gives color to the story.

The recent Government circular in regard to the approaching election, formed the main political theme, and Paris correspondence generally agrees in saying that the document has created a sensation highly detrimental to Government interests. The correspondence of the "Times" says, that in the event of the election of these candidates the difference of opinion as to talking the oaths to existing Government will probably be satisfactorily arranged. He also states that it is doubtful if Cavaignac will appear as Candidate. It was expected that the monthly returns of the Bank of France to be published in a few days would show an increase in the stock of bullion equal to more than a million sterling.

Rumors of an approaching interview between the Emperor Alexander and the Emperor of the French, are again circulating in Paris.

Belgium.

The recent excitement appears to have completely died out. Duke Constantine had paid a visit to the King at Antwerp.

JOY TO THE INVALID.

Persons afflicted with any of the diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, nervous debility, dyspepsia or liver complaint, should try Berry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. It seldom fails to effect a cure in a very short time. Sold by all dealers in family medicines.

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European Intelligence.

Spain.

Some cheap bread riots had occurred at Granada. A large number of people paraded through the principal streets, and having assumed a menacing attitude were ordered to disperse, and failing to do so, they were fired upon by troops which had been called out and four persons were wounded. They then retired to their homes and quiet was restored, but the city was nevertheless declared in a state of siege. On the 25th all was tranquil.

The Madrid correspondent of the London "Times," says negotiations on the Mexican Question were suspended until the arrival of the Mexican Mail due early in June, and adds—"If it brings authentic intelligence of chastisement inflicted on the delinquents, this will give a favorable impulse to the ulterior march of the question; but if the expected news be within the mark, and less than the requirements of the Spanish Cabinet, it is not improbable that Senor Lafragua, unless Lord Howden and the Marquis De Turgo are able to detain him, will leave Madrid on account of the refusal of this Government to recognize him officially. In this case hostilities may be expected. It is to be feared that the Mexican Question presents very serious difficulties, and is by no means so near to its settlement as some have recently supposed."

Madrid dates are to the 30th ult. The disturbance at Granada had entirely ceased but the authorities continued to take military precautions, and were causing bread to be sold to the poor at a reduced rate.

Italy.

The Naples correspondent of the "Daily News" recounts a large number of continued barbarities on the part of the authorities, and says that a placard addressed to the citizens and calling on them to rise had been put in circulation. Tri-colored bills of an inflammatory nature had also been freely distributed.

Austria.

The announcement of Marshal Radetzky's death, appears to have been premature—as the official Gazette of Verona of thirty first May contains a Medical Bulletin that his health continued to be satisfactory.

Russia.

Prussian papers say that the Emperor of Russia is about to reduce his army, and it is stated at Vienna that the St. Petersburg Government has made advances to Austria.

Persia.

The ratifications of the Treaty of Peace were exchanged on the 2nd of May at Bagdad. Great ceremony and mutual congratulations passed between Mr. Murray and the Persian Plenipotentiary.

Greece.

The French Consul at Athens has demanded of the Greek Government the re-establishment of the Greek Embassy at Paris.

Turkey.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says the Porte has forwarded a memoir to its diplomatic agents in Europe, demonstrating the necessity for some change in the Treaties between Turkey and the Christian powers. In the document it is set forth that the public peace and security cannot be maintained in Turkey so long as each separate legation and Consulate has a right of jurisdiction.

France and Russia.

The Paris correspondent to the Times says—Count De Morny previous to his departure from St. Petersburg, which is to take place about the 25th of this month will sign the Treaty of Commerce the French and Russian Governments of which the clauses are despatched agree to.

Belgium.

Official despatches from Brussels of 3rd declare tranquility re-established, but many petitions against Church abuses had reached the Government.

A very strong feeling against the Jesuits continued to manifest itself throughout the country.

A Brussels letter in the Paris Press says that at a Cabinet Council it was resolved to withdraw the obnoxious Bill on Chastities, and that two or three Ministers tendered their resignations, which the King refused to accept. The chambers will be convoked again in a couple of weeks, but only to vote urgent measures, and after that the Session will be closed.

FRANCE.—The improved position of the Bank of France having led to rumors of contemplated reduction in the rate of discount, the writer of Times City article says, it seems incredible that such a step will be resorted to before artificial purchases of gold are entirely stopped and in present uncertain state of war crop.

Politically it is doubtless regarded as very desirable in order to create more hopeful feeling pending the commencement of elections.

The Latest.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON.—House of Lords, Friday.—Lord Stanley intimated in response to several petitions for relief in the Merchant's Shipping Act—that the Government saw no reason for any alteration in the existing Law. In the House of Commons Sir J. Parkington said he found that in the ordinary course of things there would be little chance of his bringing forward his motion on National Education until too late a period of the Session to permit of its being properly discussed, unless he received some indulgence from Government.—He therefore appealed to Palmerston to dis-

cuss so important a subject. Palmerston admitted the importance of the subject, but could not at present offer a Government countenance to the discussion. This is presumed shelve the measure for the Session.

The sound dues question was taken up and the House voted £1,135,000 in liquidation of England's share in the redemption. Mr. Liddell called attention to the subject of the Danish Transit dues, which, although of comparatively small amount, were vexatious in their operations and ought to be abolished by Treaty as well as the sound dues. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said in response that the Government had endeavored to get the abolition of the transient dues included in the Treaty, but had been unable to obtain the assent of the Danish Government to the proposition.

Medway 110 days from Melbourne was off Plymouth Yesterday evening with 50 tons of copper ore, 450 bales of wool, 18,000 ounces of gold dust, and 106 passengers. She sailed Feb. 17 rounded Cape Horn 24th, entered Pernambuco May 3rd, left on the 4th and crossed line S.

West Indies.

JAMAICA.—The detachment of the 2d West India Regiment, which was sent to Belize, Honduras, has been sent back in consequence of small-pox being prevalent at that place.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt in this city on the 10th inst.

The May seasons have fairly set in. We had previously one or two tolerably good showers; but the weather was still oppressively hot. On Saturday, however, about 2 o'clock, it set in to rain in downright earnest, and continued in the form of a steady downpour, at intervals, until evening, when it began to pour harder, and continued during the whole night.

The public health continues good.

BARBADOS.—Crop operations had not been so forward as they would have been had the wind been more regular. Some 15,000 hds. of sugar had been shipped.—At the same period last year the shipments exceeded 25,000 hds. The dry weather had begun to be felt by the young cane crop. A few heavy showers had fallen in the second week of the present month. In the local produce market the greatest activity prevailed. Sugar was selling \$7 25 to \$7 50 per 100lb. Molasses 40 to 41 cents the gallon. The health of the island was good.

GRANADA.—A shock of an earthquake occurred in Granada on the evening of the 30th ult., which caused much alarm. It lasted about thirty minutes. The mortality in the transport of Coolies from Calcutta had been very great—no less than 91, out of 874, having fallen under sickness. Another ship was expected with 400 more.

DEMARARA.—We copy the following from the Demerara papers of the 9th May.—The cholera has broken out again with great violence in St. James's Parish, Essequibo (Wakenaan Island), and 25 deaths occurred between the 21st and 30th April. There have also been several new cases on the east coast, principally at Beterverwagting.

California.

TWO WEEKS LATER. The George Law with \$1,920,376, and California dates to the 19th May, arrived at New York. From the San Francisco Bulletin we take the following summary of news: Since the sailing of our last steamer for the East, extensive preparations have been going on in our central mining countries, for the reception of the expected overland immigration.

Railroads to connect Marysville with Benicia and Folsom, (the latter the present northern termination of the Sacramento Valley Road,) continue to be projected by speculators, but thus far, no effective movement appears to have been made, and the people are not yet heartily interested in any of these enterprises. Our population is so migratory in its character, that hardly any of these lines could fail to be remunerative if constructed. The net profits of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, which is but 27 miles long and ends at the unimportant town of Folsom, were, for the month of April, \$8,780, over all expenses. Another road, projecting from Sacramento to Benicia, will not be built, for some time at least, as river conveyance, with only a single trans-shipment of the freight, is preferable, and would always be cheapest.

Great fears had been entertained for some time, that the long continued drought would prove most disastrous to the agricultural and grazing interests of the State, as well as to miners, and some of the more desponding were beginning to predict almost a famine. Recently, however, refreshing rains have fallen over the whole country, and most of the evil anticipations have, consequently been removed. It seems pretty certain, that in consequence of the increased quantity of ground under cultivation this year, the harvest will show a larger aggregate than ever before, even after making a liberal allowance for short crops in particular districts.

The State Debt question, thus far since the adjournment of the Legislature, has elicited very little discussion. The press are united in favour of the complete liquidation of the debt in good-faith.

The sad news of the extermination of Crabb's party of ninety men, at Cavorca, in Sonora, followed, as it immediately was, by a confirmation of previous advices concerning the ultimate failure of Walker's attempted conquest of Nicaragua, has effectually damped the ardor of the filibuster sympathizers in this State. Two different at-

tempts to get up meetings at Sacramento, to aid him with provisions and funds, and to send forces to his assistance, have entirely failed. The deepest sorrow prevails among our citizens, for the untimely fate of so many young and enterprising men, who might, if their energies had only been properly directed, have been of great service to a State like ours. But they were misled by unprincipled and designing persons. An earnest hope is entertained that such speculation in human blood will hereafter be frowned down by all men of influence and character, and promptly and effectually checked by the strong hand of government.

MORE GUANO DISCOVERIES.—Captain Y. Coghill informs us (San Francisco Bulletin) that he has discovered some Guano Islands, which are situated about five hundred miles off the Heads. The precise locality he does not wish to make known.—Upon one of them is a quantity of guano, which he estimates at from 500 to 1,000 tons. He has brought about 80 tons of it to this city, where he wishes to open a market for the article. The other islands will furnish a considerable additional quantity. Dr. Langweert, of this city, has analyzed the new guano, which Capt. Coghill says shows the article to be superior to the Peruvian guano.

Difficulty with New Granada. Advice from Bogota to 24th April, states that the Macintosh question was either settled or on the point of being so, and that relations were about to be restored between the two Governments.

It is added that Don Juan De Francisco Martin who has resided for the last 3 years in Paris, is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from New Granada to the Court of Spain.

Sugar Speculation. That the high prices of sugar are ruled by speculators and not by a scarcity of that commodity, may be seen from the figures that follow. On June 1, 1854, there were 28,094 hds., and 6,394 boxes of sugar in the New York market; same date in 1855, 30,978 hds., 7,657 boxes; same date 1856, 35,019 hds., 4,556 boxes; and same date 1857, 59,923 hds., 23,111 boxes and 12,500 bags of Singapore!

The same excess of the stock of Molasses in the New York may be noticed. On the 1st of June 1857, there were 12,351 hds., 40,517 bbls. of molasses, against 4,250 hds., and 1,857 bbls. on the same date last year.

An interesting case has been decided in the Supreme Court at Ellsworth. The plaintiff in the case owned the bark Canton and made a contract with certain young men of Ellsworth, to carry them out to California and furnish them with provisions one year's mining operations for the same time. And if that should not prove enough to reimburse him for their passages and provisions, the contract was to be extended until it should be paid. The company did but little the first year, and soon afterwards broke up, without paying Mr. Jellison anything on contract. Mr. Bonzey (who was a member of the company) subsequently returned with some means—and the plaintiff brought his action, claiming about \$12,000. Verdict for plaintiff for \$2,000.

Conversion of Iron into Steel. The Abbe Pauvert, a French Clergyman and chevalier of the Legion of Honor, has, it is said, at length solved the problem of converting iron into steel. M. Meslin, acting on behalf of the abbe, has made experiments in the dockyard, Woolwich, during the last week, by authority of the Government, and in the presence of the principal officers of the engineering department and other official persons. He has succeeded in proving to their satisfaction that he can produce steel of very superior quality from the most ordinary cast and puddled iron, and pieces of iron, in any state, at an extraordinary reduction in price. M. Pauvert has secured his invention by a patent from the British Government. The articles of newly invented steel tested at the dockyard were clipping tools, chisels, taps, dies, and other instruments in general use in factories. The conversion of the metal does not require the slightest change in the arrangements of the melting furnace, the system being composed of chemical operations alone. A favorable report, was, on Friday, forwarded to the Admiralty, in consequence of which it is expected that the steel will be employed in many of the ordinary purposes for which iron is now used, such as piston rods, springs, &c.—[London Engineer.]

The Coasting Trade of the U. States. A correspondent of the New York Herald writes from Washington:— "The Secretary of the Treasury, I understand, will recommend the repeal of all laws requiring the coasting trade to be carried on in American ships.—This restriction is a tax on the trade, and violative of the spirit of the constitution."

Our government is known to be in correspondence with Washington on the subject; and this intelligence gives hope of a successful issue. The matter is one of first importance; and it will be of great advantage to both countries to have it satisfactorily disposed of.—[Toronto Leader.]

The Crops. The grain crops of the country, so far as we can learn from our exchanges, are now generally in a very promising condition, and if the season continues favorable, an abundant harvest will be the result. Indiana and Illinois seem to be the only States where there is any expectation of less than

an average crop. The reports in regard to these States are contradictory. Larger breadths were sown, however, and it is quite probable that the crop will equal that of last year. In the States of Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, and Iowa, the local papers speak of the prospects for fall crops as excellent. Kentucky, it is said, will yield thirty per cent. above the average of wheat, and the same of oats. The Bangor Whig says, there has been a great awakening in the agricultural industry of that State, and never before was there a greater breadth of land under cultivation than at present.

In the Southern States the staple productions are flourishing, although the season has been backward. Large crops of both cotton and corn are anticipated in Florida. One-third more cotton than usual was planted.

The fruit crops generally promise well; apples, especially, bid fair to be remarkably abundant at the West the coming fall.

From Canada we have seen none but favorable accounts of the grain and fruit crops.

Desperate fight with Robbers. San Antonio, Texas, papers 30th ult., are filled with accounts of a recent dreadful encounter with a band of ruffians in that city, during which five persons were killed and one wounded. On the night of the 29th, a few miles below the town, the wife of Mr. Garza was killed in her house by seven or eight assassins, and the house then robbed of money and valuables. Next morning Sheriff Henry, with a posse, hastened to the place of the bloody scene. The Texan adds:—

About 12 o'clock a gang of a dozen desperadoes had collected in the city on the west side of the river, many of them in a darkened room, as a sort of resort for the moment. Here the shooting commenced between the desperadoes and three or four citizens. Fieldrop killed one of the desperadoes, and was shot through the head by another. At this awful juncture, Jim Taylor, than whom a braver man never lived, gave orders to three of his comrades to follow him—and at the same moment he broke through the window into the darkest room. As he entered, Bill Hart, a notorious character, shot him through the breast, and at the same moment a gun was pointed at Bill Hart by another person, when Taylor exclaimed, 'he shot me, let me shoot him,' and fired. Both fell. Citizens commenced rushing in well armed, as well as many of the desperadoes, and the shooting became general.

The gang of rowdies broke from the room by a back door; many of them who came up after the melee commenced, immediately fled, finding that they were coming to close quarters. By this time at least three hundred citizens had collected, all well armed; for it is well known that this gang of rowdies could have at their command seventy-five or a hundred men within fifteen minutes. Many of them came in sight, but very wisely withdrew. Five persons were killed, two citizens and three of the desperadoes. Taylor may recover.

The most singular and marvellous escape we have heard of for many a day, we record below; the statement of facts having been given us by Henry Baird, Esq., River de Chute, at whose place the circumstances occurred.

Mr. Jacob Williams, an experienced well builder, on Saturday morning last, went down into the well of Mr. Baird—which is some 35 feet deep—for the purpose of repairing a break in the wall; a rope being attached at one end to a plank on which Mr. W. was supported, and at the other end to a windlass. Soon after he commenced work he cried out to Mr. Baird to haul him up as the well was caving in. The windlass manned, but it was found impossible to raise him, as all his lower limbs were entangled. Very soon the almost entire wall above him gave way, and fell, covering him about 15 feet above his head. The neighbors being called went to work with spades, men, women and children; and, at the end of 54 hours they succeeded in taking Williams out—strange to say—not only alive, but bearing scarcely a scratch upon him. He was perfectly embedded up to his shoulders. Some of the larger stones formed an arch over his head, so that during the whole time he was able to move it, and the pressure was kept off him above. In a very short time after he was taken out he felt as well as ever, and has since suffered no inconvenience.—[Carlisle Sentinel.]

Slender and Suicide. A correspondent of the Boston Traveller, writing from Newport, Maine, under date of May 29, furnishes the following particulars of the sad death of a young lady:— "Miss Mary Martin, a very pretty and intelligent young lady of about twenty years of age, committed suicide by drowning herself in the stream at Detroit, the town adjoining this. She visited a young lady friend to walk with her, and seating herself upon a log near the stream, she told her friend that she was about to drown herself, and the reason for so doing. She took off all her jewelry, and gave it to the young lady, saying, 'I want you to have these.' In a few moments after, her friend persuaded her to return to the house, telling her that they would come down in the afternoon.— They had proceeded only about five or six rods, when Miss Martin caught hold of her friend and dragged her towards the stream a rod or two, but suddenly releasing her hold she ran and jumped in. Her friend gave the alarm, and a brother of Miss Martin came to her relief, but too late—life was extinct when her body was taken out. During the past winter stories have been circulated to injure her character. She protested her innocence, and but a few weeks before, while walking near the place where she was drowned, with the young man to whom she was engaged, she said, referring to her troubles, 'If I thought there was no happier days in store for me, I would jump in and drown myself.' Miss Martin was a very pretty, modest and highly respectable young lady, and her untimely death is deeply regretted. I hope it will serve as a warning to those who are ever ready to circulate evil reports."

On the 11th inst., by Rev. William Elder, Mr. John Robinson, of St. Stephen, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. John Maxwell, of St. Andrews.

We have received by mail, a little work bearing the following title—"A Hand-Book of Information for Emigrants to New-Brunswick, by M. H. Perley, Esq., H. M. Registrar General at St. John's with a map of the Province and part of Lower Canada, for which the author will accept our thanks."

We regret to learn of the death, yesterday, of Leonard March, Esq., of Bangor. Mr. March had hardly reached the prime of life, though he had been one of the most successful merchants of the State. At the time of his decease, he was President of the Bangor "State of Maine," at Bangor, the largest banking institution east of Portland. To great sagacity and business tact, Mr. M. united the most generous social qualities, which gave him troops of devoted friends. Much of his fortune was accumulated by lumbering on the St. John, in New Brunswick, where he was as well known as in Maine. He was an ardent and devoted Whig in his politics, and was ran by the citizens for Mayor of Bangor in 1855. His loss will be sorely felt, especially in the eastern part of Maine.—[Portland State of Maine.]

The Belfast Press says that business is not as hard in that city as has been experienced before. C. P. Carter, Esq., has two fine ships on the stocks which he is building on contract. Others are engaged in the same business.

The floor of the Catholic Church in Lewiston, gave way on Sunday of last week, at the conclusion of the morning service. No one was hurt. It fell about four feet.

Lynch Law.—The citizens of the town of Andrew, in Jackson County, Iowa, took Mr. Berger from the De Witt Jail and hanged him in Andrew on Friday May 29, upon the same tree which they executed Ingos upon a short time since. About two years ago, Berger had in with for his wife and about her in the morning as she came out of the house of a neighbor, where she had passed the night to escape from his ill-treatment. He had one or two trials, and was lodged in the Clinton County jail to await another, made a charge of venue. The same mob of desperadoes brought Mr. Carroll from De Witt to the jail in Andrew, to keep him for trial in Jackson County, where he also murdered his wife.

The Anglo-Saxon. We have much pleasure in directing attention to this interesting and valuable newspaper, published at Boston by Bartlett, St. John & Co., and edited by Dr. BARTLETT, for many years editor and proprietor of the New York Albion, one of the most respectable, popular, and influential journals in the United States. In consequence of ill health the Doctor sold the establishment, and realized a handsome sum. He has recovered his health, and is again at his post as editor of the Anglo-Saxon, which has an extensive and increasing circulation, as it deserves, and we can recommend it with entire confidence, to all who desire a large paper, well-filled, with reliable information on international questions, choice literature &c. The subscription price of the Anglo-Saxon is only two dollars—making it one of the cheapest newspapers on this Continent. Subscribers' names will be received by G. F. Campbell, Esq.

CROWN LAND ADVERTISING.—ALL RIGHT! We have received a letter from Mr. Andrew INCHES, requesting us to discontinue to republish the Crown Land advertisements in the Standard, and to send our account for past services. We will have much pleasure in complying with the request, and believe it to be "all right." We hope the new Government will carry out their principles and feelings according to their ideas of liberalism. No favoritism. Go "the whole animal!" take care of your friends.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Monday last, before Dr. S. T. Gore, Coroner, upon the body of Bernard Curran, (for many years shoemaker of this Town,) who was found drowned on the north side of the Market Wharf.—Verdict, "Accidental" death by drowning."

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SHERIFF'S SALES

to take place at the Court House... Real Estate of E. Lynott July 11...

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION... on Saturday the 11th day of July next...

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim... of and to the following piece or Lot of Land...

The same having been seized and taken... to satisfy an execution at the suit of Samuel Gatty...

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte... 29th Decr. 1856.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction... on Saturday the 11th day of July next...

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim... of and to the following piece or Lot of Land...

The same having been seized and taken... to satisfy an execution in favor of Robert Ross...

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte... 21st Dec. 1856.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction... on Saturday the 19th day of SEPTEMBER next...

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim... of and to the following piece or Lot of Land...

The same having been seized and taken... to satisfy an execution at the suit of Daniel Gillmor...

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte... 10th March, 1857.

To be sold at Public Auction... on Saturday the 10th day of October next...

All that certain Lot of Land situated at Milltown... in the Parish of St. Stephen...

The same having been seized and taken... to satisfy an alias execution issued out of the Supreme Court...

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte... 25th March, 1857.

LAND of the late JOSHUA BRISLEY... of the Parish of St. James...

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN... that by virtue of a Warrant issued by the Justices of the Peace...

I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION... on Saturday the 20th day of June next...

So much of the Real Estate of the late JOSHUA BRISLEY... situated in the Parish of St. James...

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte... 14th May, 1857.

NOTICE... All Persons liable for Taxes in St. James Parish...

WM. BARBER, Collector of Taxes... St. James, Feb. 18, 1857.

L. SCOTT & CO.

RE-PRINT OF THE BRITISH PERIODICALS AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE...

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)
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Letters should be directed (post paid) to MUNN & CO. 125, Fulton St., New York

MUNN & CO. are extensively engaged in procuring patents for new inventions...

ODDELL & TURNER, Agents for St. Andrews.

AYER'S Cathartic Pills

FOR THE CURE OF Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Bilious Disorders, and Liver Complaints...

There has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as safe and perfectly safe in its operation...

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Pimples of the Face, Pain in the Back, Stomach, and Side...

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring a severe purge, they are an excellent remedy.

For Constiveness or Constipation, and as a Diarrhoeic Pill, they are equally effective.

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For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring a severe purge, they are an excellent remedy.

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