

The St. Andrews Standard

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Æ VARIIS ÆMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic.

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No. 40.]

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER, 5, 1859.

Vol. 26.

The True Time.

It was many years ago that a lad in college asked one of the Professors, who was known to keep his watch right, to a second, if he would tell him the true time. "What do you mean by true time," said the Professor, "clock time or sun time?" The student could only confess that he didn't know what kind of time he wanted, further than this—he wished to know whether his own time agreed with the Professor's, and that of course was right.

We never heard the question asked,—"Have you the true time?"—without being reminded of the Professor's troublesome question, and the boy's confusion at not being able to answer it. How many of our young friends now—nay, even our readers of larger growth,—can tell us what true time is, and know whether the time they keep is that of the sun or the clock—or neither?—Well, now, will our more learned readers, pardon us if we discuss a little on this theme of Time, for the sake of younger readers.

True time, then, is the correct time according to the standard adopted in any particular place. In all our principal towns, clock time is kept instead of sun time. This is true time in those places. If, however, in any country town, where there is not frequent communication with the city, and no accurate time keeper, to be relied on for the whole year, the people prefer to be guided by the sun, and call it noon when the sun reaches the meridian, then that is true time to them. But the time as kept by the different standards varies, in some parts of the year, more than fifteen minutes. Why is this? The average length of all the days in the year taken together is just twenty-four hours. A perfect watch or clock moving at a uniform rate through the year will divide all the days alike into twenty-four hours. But in fact some natural days, as measured by the sun from noon to noon, are less than twenty-four hours, and others more, by a few seconds. In a succession of days this small daily addition or subtraction as the case may be, amounts to several minutes. This difference is called the equation of time, and must be added or subtracted to make the one kind of time agree with the other. As a practical question, it is difficult to which kind of time would be the most convenient for universal adoption. Sun time, certainly is most convenient where there are no reliable clocks. The old "noon mark" which the grandmothers in the country have blown the dinner horn by for many generations, was certainly much more reliable authority than a common Connecticut clock,—always supposing the aforesaid "mark" to have been right in the first place.

The almanacs are calculated, some of them for clock and mean time, and others for sun or apparent time. If you look in your almanac and find that the sun sets, on the 1st of October or any other day,—just as many minutes before six as it rises after six, you may know that your almanac takes the sun for its standard, or is calculated for apparent time. In buying an almanac for next year, then be careful to know in the first place, what kind of time you wish to keep. If you are in the vicinity of a railroad you do not want such an almanac, for their time is clock time and yours should be the same.

But what is the cause of this variation in the sun's time? The sun itself, everybody knows, so far as the earth is concerned, is stationary. The earth has a daily motion upon its axis which never varies. It has another motion in its orbit, revolving about the sun once in a year. This motion, owing to the elliptical or oval form of its path, or orbit, is sometimes faster than at others. When the earth is approaching the sun, its motion is accelerated; when it recedes from the point nearest to the sun, its motion is retarded. For convenience of illustration we will now suppose this annual motion of the earth transferred to the sun. Indeed this is the common way of speaking of it.—We say the sun passes eastward through the heavens entering the different signs or constellations in its path in successive months. Suppose, then, that it is noon to-day. The sun is just south in the heavens. If it is now moving eastward at its average rate, it will be noon to-morrow in just twenty-four hours from noon to-day. But if the sun is moving faster than its average rate, when the earth has revolved on its axis twenty-four hours, the meridian on which we stand will not have come quite round to the sun because that has moved eastward a little too far. Thus when the twenty-four hours have elapsed and the clock strikes twelve, the sun has not reached the meridian yet, more properly speaking the meridian has not overtaken the sun. The sun will then be slow of the clock. This is the case at this season of the year. The earth is rapidly approaching its perihelion,—or point nearest the sun,—and is accelerating its motion under the stronger attraction of the sun. This acceleration of the earth's motion will

go on for some weeks until the clock's noon will be some minutes earlier than the sun's. The opposite of all this takes place when the earth is retarded in its motion. When the sun in its signs, (or the sun at the meridian, or noon by the sun, will be 'slow.'

There is another cause of difference between clock and solar time,—and that is the obliquity of the sun's path in the ecliptic, which is not so easily explainable without figures or a globe. At the risk of an infliction upon our readers, we will explain briefly. Everybody knows what is meant by the sun's running high and running low. In other words, in progressing first northward and then southward the sun does not pass eastward at a uniform rate, but now faster, then slower. This inequality of apparent solar motion will cause the noon, as in the other case, to be sometimes earlier, then again later than the average rate. These two causes combined account for the difference between mean or clock time and solar or apparent time.

The Sitting Room.

In a recent address before one of the county agricultural societies in Ohio, Prof. Fairchild, of Oberlin, argues the importance of comfortable and tasteful dwellings. He places the kitchen first, and claims that it should be furnished with all possible conveniences for making the necessary household labor easy, and then goes on to say:—

Next in order comes the family sitting room—a place where you and the wife and children may enjoy each other's society and help each other in the right pursuits of life after the labors of the day are over. A home is not a home without such arrangements. To eat and sleep is not the chief end of man. Even in reference to the present world, there are higher enjoyments of which we are capable, and nobler aspirations which claim our regard. There are social affections which, rightly cultivated, give us more elevated nature and wider range of enjoyment. It is for such a cultivation and for the attainment of such a happiness that "God hath set the solitary in families." But this object is, to a great extent, lost without arrangements corresponding to the end to be secured. There must be time and place for quiet and social intercourse—with books and periodicals and objects of taste at hand, which shall aid in the development of the mind and the heart. The place for these associations is the family sitting room. It is in fact the centre of home, the point to which the wanderer looks back with longing heart when far from his father's house. You supply, then, a great family necessity when you provide a comfortable, quiet, tasteful room, with suitable furniture, in all particulars inviting as a gathering place for your family at home.

Does any one object that such arrangements are too nice and fanciful for a farmer's house? That it is better to spend the evening before the old fashioned kitchen fire—where apples can be pared, and hickory-nuts cracked, and axe helves whittled, without any fear of detriment to carpets and sofas? Allow me to suggest, my friend, that you are the very one that needs that sitting room, with its elevating and humanizing influences. Nuts and apples, and axe helves are all good in their place; but you and your children have hearts and minds as well as stomachs. Unbend your back a little, and look up to the blue heavens above you. The view shall kindle within you the latent spark of immortality. Look around upon the brutes that perish, and acknowledge that you are not like one of them. Drop your axe helve, then, and devote the evening hour to your higher nature. The farmer who finds no use for a sitting room is not a man for Northern Ohio in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

Attention the Court.

A friend of ours has just been mentioning that on one occasion he was addressing "the court," at the bar of one of the middle States upon a subject of great moment to his client when his attention was arrested by a singular circumstance.

He observed that when he dwelt upon the particular point of his argument which he wished especially to enforce, "the court's" head went down behind his elevated desk, and presently rose again.

Changing his position slightly, he saw the mystery of this singular occurrence; and when soon after, it was repeated, he paused in his remarks and said:—

"When 'the court' has finished eating its watermelon I shall proceed with my argument, not without the hope of being at least partially heard!"

"Old Bachelors—Leafless trunks in a garden of roses. Each dwelling is to them a suggestion—each bird's nest a standing admonition."

The proper time to apply liquid Manure to Plants.

The question has been many times asked, "when is the most suitable time to apply liquid manure to plants." Something depends on the nature of the plant, and much upon the object to be gained. The effect of this liquid is to produce exuberant growth; and this it will continue to do so long as the temperature and light required for its action are sufficient. If, then, wood and leaves are all that the cultivator desires to obtain, liquid manure may be freely used from the time when the first bud breaks, until it is necessary that the ripening process of the wood should commence; for wood cannot ripen so long as it is growing; and it will continue to grow so long as leaves form; and the rate of its growth will be in direct proportion to their rate of development; therefore, in order to ripen wood, the growth must be arrested. But the growth will not be arrested so long as liquid manure is applied, except in an injuriously low temperature. It must therefore be withheld from plants grown for their wood and leaves solely, when two thirds of the season shall have elapsed. It is decidedly injurious to many plants to administer it later.

In regard to flowers, the application of this fluid is unfavorable to their immediate production,—because the more leaves a plant forms, the fewer the blossoms that season. And though the flowers may have so far advanced in their rudimentary state, when the liquid is applied, that their number cannot be diminished, yet the effect of this exuberance will be to occasion deformity—and the flowers will be inferior. We should therefore be careful how we use liquid manure if we desire to improve the quality of the flowers. It is said by an English florist, that the proper time for applying it, with a view to heighten the beauty of the flowers, is undoubtedly when the buds are large enough to show that the elementary organization is completed, consequently beyond the reach of derangement. If the floral apparatus has once taken upon itself the natural condition no exuberance will afterwards affect it; the parts which are small will simply grow larger and acquire brighter colors; for these changes in flowers which cause monstrous development, appear to take effect only when the organs are in a nascent state—at the very moment of their birth. Hence it is clear, that in order to affect flowers advantageously by liquid manure, it should be given to plants at the time when the flower-bud is formed and just ready to swell more rapidly.

GIVE HIM THE MITTEN.—"Ah, mon dieu!" said Monsieur Melemots to his friend Sniffins, "my sweetheart has given me de mitten."

Indeed!—how did that happen? Well, I thought I must go and make her one viset before I leave town; so I step in de side of de room, and dere I behold her beautiful pairson stretch out on one lazy.

A lounge you mean. Ah, yes—von lounge. And den I make von ver polite bow, and— You mean a polite bow. Ah, yes—von bow. And den I say I was ver sure she would be rotten, if I did not come to see her before I—

You said what? I said she would be rotten, if— "That's enough. You have, 'put your foot in it," to be sure.

No, sare. I put my foot out of it, for she say she would call her sare big brother, and keek me out, be gar. I had intention to get mortified, but I could not tink of de word, and mortify and rot is all de same as von, in my dictionary.

QUIZZING A QUIZZER.—A professional gentleman of our acquaintance has hanging in his room a fine large colored engraving of the head of a quadruped, vulgarly known as a jackass. Not long since, a friend of his dropped in, and stopping before the picture, gazed intently upon it for a few moments, and then called out abruptly, and as he imagined very wittily—

Hallo, doctor, is that your portrait? Oh, no, replied the doctor, coolly, that's simply a looking glass. The "anxious enquirer" suddenly discovered that he had some business down the street, and departed.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE!—A western editor on entering his office, and seeing his apprentice boy cutting up some queer capers, called out to him— "Jim, what are you lying on the floor for?"

"Why, sir, I have had a shock!" "A shock!—What kind of a shock?" "Why, sir," said the lad gazing, "one of your subscribers came in during your absence, and he owed for two years' subscription, paid it and also another year in advance!"

"In advance!" gasped the editor, nearly as much overcome as his lone apprentice.

"Yes sir, and it has produced such an effect upon me that I have been helpless ever since."

And well you may Jim. But, get up, if you survive this you are safe, as there is little prospect of such another catastrophe in this office.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

Circassian arrived at St. John's N. F., at 2 o'clock p. m., 26th Sep. Officially announced that the Great Eastern leaves Holyhead, for Portland Oct. 29. Scott Russell undertakes to complete repairs in three weeks.

Further details from China unimportant. Letters say Americans evinced warmest sympathy for Allies and performed many acts of kindness. Reported that England is about to send strong naval forces, and France has ordered 12,000 troops to be ready to depart. Nothing doing at Zurich. Reported that both the Empress Eugenie and Princess Clotilde are en route.

The King of Sardinia has received deputations from the National Assemblies of Modena and Parma regarding annexation. He acquiesces in their views, and promised to support them before the Great Powers, and expressed a hope that Europe, having recognized the right of nations to form their own constitutions, will not deny it to Italy.

Military movements indicate determination of Italians to rely on themselves. Austria could increase military in Italy, and asserted France had still nearly 100,000 troops there. Spanish expedition against Moors fixed at 12,000, and transports all ready. Red Sea Telegraph Company invite public business over completed portion of their line from 1st October. Koorigin & Co., St. Petersburg, failed—liabilities heavy—engaged in tallow speculations. Manchester advices favorable. Breadstuffs generally closed with advancing tendency. Consols 95½ to 95. Money market slightly easier.

Fraud by an American Sea Captain.

The Baltimore Patriot states that brig Echo had arrived in that city, in command of the mate, Mr. Heede, the captain having run away from the vessel. The brig belongs to Messrs. Stirling & Ahrens of this city, from whom chartered by Maitland, Phelps & Co. of New York. A cargo valued at \$12,000 or \$15,000, was shipped on board the brig, which cleared in command of Capt. Wm. S. Clough, in July last, for Trinidad. In addition to the cargo, the Echo had three passengers, besides five or six children who were going to Trinidad.

Instead of going to that port, the Captain stopped at Barbadoes, where all the passengers were landed, the captain giving each of them drafts on Messrs. Sterling & Ahrens the owners of the vessel, in sufficient amounts to cover the expenses which they might sustain by not going to their original destination. He then sailed for Gouadaloupe, where he endeavored to dispose of the cargo, but not succeeding, in a few hours he proceeded to St. Thomas, and put the cargo in the hands of J. P. Permitt & Co., a mercantile house on that island. The firm gave him a letter of credit for \$5,000 on account of Messrs. Stirling & Ahrens, who have received advices that he had negotiated the letter of credit at Mayaguez, which place he sailed to from St. Thomas. After transacting the latter business he represented that he was going to Turks Island to procure a cargo of salt but instead thereof he sailed for Kingston, Jamaica where he absconded in company with a female whom he had taken on board at quarantine the same day he sailed from Baltimore. As he took passage in a vessel bound to Aspinwall, it is supposed he is on his way either to California or the Sandwich Islands.

PROVINCETOWNS, Sept. 19. The steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, from Portland for New York, put into this harbor at 11 o'clock to-day, with seven feet of water in her hold. The Chesapeake left Portland at 5 o'clock on Saturday, and at 2 o'clock, A. M. Sunday, the wind blowing a perfect gale, and a heavy sea running, hove the steamer to, Cape Cod bearing 8.33 miles. At 5 o'clock she was making water fast; sounded the pumps and found seven feet of water in her. Immediately bore up for the land, with the intention of running her ashore in case they could do no better. Has thrown overboard 50 or 60 tons cargo, consisting of syrup, sugar, oil &c. The C. is deeply laden, and the cargo is probably much damaged in the lower hold. She makes but little water in the harbor. The passengers, 19 in number, were all landed here. Capt. Crowell will

wait for instructions from owners and underwriters before proceeding.

In New York on the 20th, a violent assault was made upon Mr. Thompson, one of the editors of the "Daily News," by one Frank McCabe, a Tammany politician. The editor's nose was broke and he was otherwise injured. The assault grew out some remarks in the News upon the recent Syracuse convention.

A STABBING AFFRAY took place in Boston on Saturday last, the assailant being Dr. Ayer of Lowell, whose name is widely known to the reading public. The wounded man is R. S. Fay Jr., the treasurer of the Middlesex Mill, and the affair took place in his office. It appears that harsh words passed upon Dr. Ayer, asking for the books of the corporation, and after some altercation, the latter stabbed Fay with a penknife in the abdomen, but the wound was not considered dangerous. He was admitted to bail in the sum of \$20,000.—[New Brunswick.

SPORTING EXTRAORDINARY.—The eccentric Englishman, who joined Garibaldi's corps from pure love of sporting at such high game as Austrians, always took out his memorandum book and made a note on't every time he brought down one of the enemy. The results of his seasons' shooting counted up 25 head killed certainly, and 19 more under the head of "uncertain." Among others Garibaldi had two Frenchmen, members of the Paris Jockey Club, five Americans, a few Germans, and one Chinaman.

ROBBERY AT BAIE VERTE.—The Sackville Borderer gives the following account of a robbery at Baie Verte:— "On Tuesday afternoon last a man entered the hall at C. Oulson, Esq.'s dwelling house, and selected from his stock of top coats the best one, after which he helped himself to two flasks of powder, and a silk kerchief. The kitchen door being closed, he was not heard, and was walking away with his booty, when a 17-year-old youth, son of Mr. James Hewson, who had seen the man going towards Mr. O's house, coastless, and observing him coming out, much improved in external appearance, and suspecting he had stolen it, ran to a field, where the owner of the coat was busily engaged, who upon hearing the above examined his wardrobe, and pursued the thief, which he overtook and brought before John Reed J. Carey, Esq., by whom he was committed to prison. It has since been ascertained that he has been committing similar depredations at Shediac, where he entered a dwelling house at midday, stole a watch worth \$24, which he sold immediately afterwards for \$2. He gave his name as David Dunlap."

A Monkey in an Apron. Lady Napier herself related to me a rather amusing incident in connection with animals. As she and Sir Charles were coming down the Mahabeshwar Hills they chose to pitch their tent and remain for the night on a spot which was inhabited by a tribe of monkeys. These beasts were drawn by their intense curiosity close to the travellers, and Lady Napier sent for some nuts, put them in to the pocket of her apron and fed one which was bolder and tamer than the rest with them. When they withdrew into the tent, guests likewise retreated.

On awaking next morning, Lady Napier was startled at finding that her purse which was in the pocket of her apron had been stolen in the night. An inquiry was instantly made and a search instituted in her room for it, but in vain; and she had come to the conclusion that some of those Indian robbers who can steal the sheets from under one un-felt and unseen, had carried off her property for the loss was considerable. When walking by chance into the back enclosure of the tent she found her friend the monkey seated in grave dignity with her apron on, imitating her yesterday's action, and supplying the want of nuts with her gold and silver coins, which she scattered liberally around him. He was offered to empty the purse, and then they tried to watch him, but so far as we remember, but did not succeed; he returned to his woods clad in a black satin apron, and doubtless played for the future the part of the monkey who had seen the world.

The London Diogenes reports that the young lady with speaking eyes has become quite hoarse in consequence of using them too much.

An Albany lady—a lady of experience,—contents that a kiss on the forehead denotes reverence for the intellect; a kiss on the cheek, that the donor is impressed with the beauty of the kissed; one on the lips shows love.

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Indeed!—how did that happen? Well, I tought I must go and make her one viset before I leave town; so I step in de side of de room, and dere I behold her beautiful pairson stretch out on one lazy.

A lounge you mean. Ah, yes—yon lounge. And den I make von ver polite branch, and— You mean a polite bow.

Ah, yes—yon bow. And den I say I was ver sure she would be rotten, if I did not come to see her before I— You said what? I said she would be rotten, if— That's enough. You have, "put your foot in it," to be sure.

No, sare. I put my foot out of it, for she say she would call her sacre big brother, and keek me out, be gar. I had intention to say mortified, but I could not tink of de word, and mortify and rot is all de same as von, in my dictionary.

QUIZZING A QUIZZER.—A professional gentleman of our acquaintance has hanging in his room a fine large colored engraving of the head of a quadruped, vulgarly known as a jackass. Not long since, a friend of his dropped in, and stopping before the picture, gazed intently upon it for a few moments, and then called out abruptly, and as he imagined very wittily—

Hallo, doctor, is that your portrait? Oh, no, replied the doctor, coolly, that's simply a looking glass. The "anxious enquirer" suddenly discovered that he had some business down the street, and departed.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE!—A western editor on entering his office, and seeing his apprentice-boy cutting up some queer capers, called out to him— "Jim, what are you lying on the floor for?"

"Why, sir, I have had a shock!" "A shock!—What kind of a shock?" "Why, sir," said the lad gasping, "one of your subscribers came in during your absence, and he owed for two years' subscription, paid it and also another year in advance!!!"

"In advance!" gasped the editor, nearly as much overcome as his lone apprentice.

"Yes sir, and it has produced such an effect upon me that I have been helpless ever since."

And well you may Jim. But, get up, if you survive this you are safe, as there is little prospect of such another catastrophe in this office.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

Circassian arrived at St. John's N. F., at 2 o'clock p. m., 26th Sep.

Officially announced that the Great Eastern leaves Holyhead, for Portland, Oct. 28. Scott Russell undertakes to complete repairs in three weeks.

Further details from China unimportant. Letters say Americans evinced warmest sympathy for Allies and performed many acts of kindness.

Reported that England is about to send strong naval force, and France has ordered 12,000 troops to be ready to depart.

Nothing doing at Zurich.

Reported that both the Empress Eugenie and Princess Clotilde are en route.

The King of Sardinia has received deputations from the National Assemblies of Modena and Parma regarding annexation. He acquiesces in their views, and promised to support them before the Great Powers, and expressed a hope that Europe, having recognised the right of nations to form their own constitutions, will not deny it to Italy.

Military movements indicate determination of Italians to rely on themselves.

Austria could increase military in Italy, and asserted France had still nearly 100,000 troops there.

Spanish expedition against Moors fixed at 12,000, and transports all ready.

Red Sea Telegraph Company invite public business over completed portion of their line from 1st October.

Koorigin & Co., St. Petersburg, failed—liabilities heavy—engaged in tallow speculations.

Manchester advices favorable. Breadstuffs generally closed with advancing tendency. Consols 95½ to 95.

Money market slightly easier.

Fraud by an American Sea Captain.

The Baltimore Patriot states that brig Echo had arrived in that city, in command of the mate, Mr. Hoode, the captain having run away from the vessel.

The brig belongs to Messrs. Stirling & Ahrens, of this city, from whom chartered by Maitland, Phelps & Co. of New York. A cargo valued at \$12,000 or \$15,000, was shipped on board the brig, which carried in command of Capt. Wm. S. Clough, in July last, for Trinidad. In addition to the cargo, the Echo had three passengers, besides five or six children who were going to Trinidad. Instead of going to that port, the Captain stopped at Barbadoes, where all the passengers were landed, the captain giving each of them drafts on Messrs. Stirling & Ahrens the owners of the vessel, in sufficient amount to cover the expenses which they might sustain by not going to their original destination. He then sailed for Gouadaloupe, where he endeavored to dispose of the cargo, but not succeeding, in a few hours he proceeded to St. Thomas, and put the cargo in the hands of J. F. Permonist & Co., a mercantile house on that island. The firm gave him a letter of credit for \$5,000 on account of Messrs. Stirling & Ahrens, who have received advices that he had negotiated the letter of credit at Mayaguez, which place he sailed to from St. Thomas. After transacting the latter business he represented that he was going to Turks Island to procure a cargo of salt but instead thereof he sailed for Kingston, Jamaica where he absconded in company with a female whom he had taken on board at quarantine the same day he sailed from Baltimore. As he took passage in a vessel bound to Aspinwall, it is supposed he is on his way either to California or the Sandwich Islands.

PROVINCERS, Sept. 19. The steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, from Portland for N. York, put into this harbor at 11 o'clock to-day, with seven feet of water in her hold. The Chesapeake left Portland at 5 o'clock on Saturday, and at 2 o'clock, A. M. Sunday, the wind blowing a perfect gale, and a heavy sea running, hove the steamer to, Cape Cod bearing S. 35 miles. At 5 o'clock she was making water fast; sounded the pumps and found seven feet of water in her. Immediately bore up for the land, with the intention of running her ashore in case they could do no better. Has thrown overboard 50 or 60 tons cargo, consisting of syrup, sugar, oil &c. The C. is deeply laden, and the cargo is probably much damaged in the lower hold. She makes but little water in the harbor. The passengers, 19 in number, were all landed here, Capt. Crowell will

wait for instructions from owners and underwriters before proceeding.

In New York on the 20th, a violent assault was made upon Mr. Thompson, one of the editors of the "Daily News," by one Frank McCabe, a Tammany politician. The editor's nose was broke and he was otherwise injured. The assault grew out some remarks in the News upon the recent Syracuse convention.

A STABBING AFFRAY took place in Boston on Saturday last, the assailant being Dr. Ayer of Lowell, whose name is widely known to the reading public. The wounded man is R. S. Fay Jr., the treasurer of the Middlesex Mill, and the affair took place in his office. It appears that harsh words passed upon Dr. Ayer, asking for the books of the corporation, and after some altercation, the latter stabbed Fay with a penknife in the abdomen, but the wound was not considered dangerous. He was admitted to bail in the sum of \$20,000.—[New Brunsw.]

SPORTING EXTRAORDINARY.—The eccentric Englishman, who joined Garibaldi's corps from pure love of sporting at such high game as Austrians, always took out his memorandum book and made a note on every time he brought down one of the enemy. The results of his seasons shooting counted up 26 head killed certainly, and 10 more under the head of "uncertain." Among others Garibaldi had two Frenchmen, members of the Paris Jockey Club, five Americans, a few Germans, and one Chinaman.

ROBBERY AT BAIE VERTE.—The Seckville Borderer gives the following account of a robbery at Baie Verte:—

"On Tuesday afternoon last a man entered the hall at C. Oulton, Esq.'s dwelling house, and selected from his stock of top coats the best one, after which he helped himself to two flasks of powder, and a silk kerchief. The kitchen door being closed, where the females were busily engaged, he was not heard, and was walking away with his booty, when a lynx-eyed youth, son of Mr. James Hewson, who had seen the man going towards Mr. O.'s house, coatless, and observing him coming out, much improved in external appearance, and suspecting he had stolen it, ran to a field, where the owner of the coat was busily engaged, who upon hearing the above examined his wardrobe, and pursued the thief, whom he overtook and brought before John Reed J. Carey, Esq., by whom he was committed to prison. It has since been ascertained that he has been committing similar depredations at Shediac, where he entered a dwelling house at midday, stole a watch worth \$24, which he sold immediately afterwards for \$2. He gave his name as David Danlap."

A Monkey in an Apron.

Lady Napier herself related to me a rather amusing incident in connection with animals. As she and Sir Charles were coming down the Malabarshur Hills they chose to pitch their tent and remain for the night on a spot which was inhabited by a tribe of monkeys. These beasts were drawn by their intense curiosity close to the travellers, and Lady Napier sent for some nuts, put them in the pocket of her apron and fed one which was bolder and fatter than the rest with them. When they withdrew into the tent, guests likewise retreated.

On awaking next morning, Lady Napier was startled at finding that her purse which was in the pocket of her apron had been stolen in the night. An inquiry was instantly made and a search instituted in her room for it, but in vain; and she had come to the conclusion that some of those Indian robbers who can steal the sheets from under one unfeeling and unseen, had carried off her property for the loss was considerable. When walking by chance into the back enclosure of the tent she found her friend the monkey seated in grave dignity with her apron on, imitating her yester-evening's action, and supplying the want of nuts with her gold and silver coins, which he scattered liberally around him. He was offered to empty the purse, and then they tried to watch him, but so far as we remember, but did not succeed; he returned to his woods clad in a black satin apron, and doubtless played for the future the part of the monkey who had seen the world.

The London Diogenes reports that the young lady with speaking eyes has become quite hoarse in consequence of using them so much.

An Albany lady—a lady of experience—contents that a kiss on the forehead denotes reverence for the intellect, a kiss on the cheek, that the donor is impressed with the beauty of the kissed; one; but that a kiss imprinted on the lips shows love.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A Manuscript Copy of the New Testament Discovered.

The theologians of Germany are alive with discussion of a remarkable discovery of a manuscript copy of the New Testament, by Prof. Tischendorf. The Professor was employed by the Governments of Russia and Saxony to make scientific explorations in the East. During his wanderings in Egypt, he found what is claimed to be an ancient manuscript of the New Testament, corresponding in almost every particular with the famous Vatican manuscript. The age of it is not determined, though it is claimed to be Alexandrian and of the days of Constantine and Eusebius of Caesarea, say of the fourth century. The parchment letters, punctuation, inscriptions, initials, ink, everything agrees with its Catholic brother at Rome. Prof. Tischendorf communicated his marvellous discovery to the minister of the King of Saxony in a letter from Cairo, dated March 12th. It was published as a "Scientific Supplement" to the Leipzig Gazette, on the 17th of April, and has produced quite a stir among the wise men of Deutschland. The Professor concludes thus:—"The existence of the Vatican manuscript was known three hundred years before it was decided to publish it. I hope instead of three centuries, three years will suffice me to enrich the Christian literature with one of its most precious monuments."

ANGER IN INDIA.—Already the arch-enemy of British rule in Northwestern India has taken advantage of the dismissal of the men and their return for Europe to give his own version of the manoeuvre. Indeed, it is probable that the barbarian is incapable of understanding either the freedom granted to the soldier or the amazing policy which permits the disbanding of an army needed for the maintenance of power. Whatever may be stated by the surviving leaders of the late mutiny, it seems to be the fact that a public announcement has been issued, declaring that the troops of the European Government are withdrawn from India in order to serve in the European war, intelligence of the hostilities in Italy having by this time reached the far East. According to these representations, therefore, the soldiers who are sent home by the force of the official blunder, are withdrawn by our Government in order to sustain our power in Europe; and thus a new opening is afforded for the hopes of our enemies in Northwestern India. On what scale these enemies will still have the power of acting, we cannot say; but it is a fact already known in this country, that Lord Clyde has expressed serious apprehensions on the subject; and we believe that he has addressed letters to the authorities both in India and at home.

Betraying Government Secrets, High Treason in Prussia.

A curious case, involving the crime of treason, has just come to light in Berlin. A workman in the royal manufactory of the percussion mixture used in the preparations of cartridges for the needle gun, was induced to betray the secret to it is said, a French agent. He attempted to forward a quantity done up as bales of paper. At the railroad office attracted by the extraordinary weight of the packages, which were opened and found to contain a large quantity of detonators. An agent of the secret police was at once dispatched from Berlin, and both the workman and his tent are said to have been secured. The composition is a secret and all the employers in the manufactory are required to take oaths of allegiance and secrecy. His betrayal of trust is thus a case of high treason.

BRITISH INDIA.—An officer of the British army writes that the 28th of July was kept throughout India as a day of thanksgiving by all orders of Christians. After 28 months of battle and massacre—after destroying a regular army of 100,000 men and dispersing an irregular one of as many more, after losing and retaking 20 cities, and conquering four separate kingdoms, besides our own provinces, the British force in the Northwest is more than three times as numerous as in 1857. That is a result which speaks volumes, if not for the persistent consistency of our race, at least of the favor with which Providence has attended all our efforts.

A TRUTH PLEASANTLY TOLD.—The first good-natured paragraph we have seen during the progress of the controversy between the English and French journals is in the Paris Charivari, which informs the eccentric clergyman who had offered £50 reward for the best essay on the best means of keeping up a good understanding between England and France, that it considers itself entitled to the prize for solving the question in one sentence, which is almost worth dozens of essays—"Le meilleur moyen pour que l'Angleterre et la France s'entendent est de se parler moins haut." [France and England will understand each other better if they don't talk so loud.]

It is proposed to introduce a reform into the British Navy, making retirement obligatory at a certain age, and thus secure the advancement of younger men to posts which they are physically qualified to fill. Of the hundred Admirals at the present on the active list, thirty-nine are between the ages of seventy and eighty-seven and only fourteen are employed. Of three hundred and fifty-eight captains, thirty-one are about the age of sixty; ninety are employed, and

one hundred and eighty have never served afloat in their present rank.

The International Cricket Match.

MONTREAL, Sept. 26.—The cricket match commenced on Saturday at noon, with the Canadians at the wickets. From the first bowling they continued making runs until Parr went out at the sixteenth wicket, and made sad havoc with his slow ball. The last wicket fell for 85 runs, leaving the Canadians rather nervous from their sad prospect of success.

At 5.15 p. m. England sent Wisden and Grundy to the wickets, and after some pretty play, Harding found his way to Grundy's stumps. Hayward was then sent in, and played steadily with Wisden till sundown, when the score stood seven for one wicket. On Monday at 11.30 a. m., they began to play, and at three o'clock the last wicket fell.

The Canadians again faced the bowling, but when time had been called, seventeen wickets had fallen for forty three runs, Parr bowling splendidly, having taken six good wickets in half an hour. The nervousness of the first innings had taken strong hold, the slow finding their way faster to the wickets than the fast bowling. The game was stopped at twilight, the sun shining in the faces of the batsmen, with four wickets to fall on the side of the Canadians. The twenty two are laughed at by their friends, who bet two to one on the twenty-two of the St. George's Club. The English Eleven play splendidly, and it is a perfect picture to see them, but they will find their equals in the twenty two at Hoboken. There were 6000 people on the ground, and the military band played some fine selections. There were many ladies, military officers, and heads of departments, witnesses to the match.

The following is the score:

Table with 2 columns: Team, Runs, Wickets. Rows include Canada's 1st and 2nd innings, England's 1st and 2nd innings, and totals for both sides.

Since the above was received, a telegram was received, stating that the English Eleven won the match with eight wickets to go down.—[New York paper.]

The match between the twenty-two New Yorkers and the English Eleven, was to take place at Hoboken, on Monday last, 3d inst.

A Circus on board the Steamship Great Eastern.—A letter from one of the proprietors of a Circus now in England to friend in this city, says:

"We have applied to the owners of the steamship Great Eastern to take us and one hundred horses to America on her first trip; and it is our intention to put a temporary ring on the upper-deck, and give equine performances to the passengers in fair weather. The track of the ring will be made of india rubber matting, the same as is used in the London theatres when circus performances are given on the stage; and the gymnastic tackle, the tight and slack rope fixings, and the trapez apparatus are to be attached to the rigging of the ship."

As the Great Eastern is likely to bring out some thousands of passengers on her first trip, the circus will stand a chance of drawing good "houses" on board every day of the passage.—[Boston Traveller.]

It is also stated that the Great Eastern will carry a full cotton band, a complete printing office, and every article has been suggested; but the latter will not be required if the circus is on board. She will be lighted with gas, and orders will be conveyed by electric telegraph.

In reply to a letter of enquiry from Mr. J. Orcutt, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, E. E. Blackburn of Monticello, Florida, U. S. Deputy Marshal, writes under date of the 14th inst. as follows:

"I do not believe there have been any negroes landed on this coast; nor do I believe there have landed in the U. S. except the Wanderer's cargo. A vast majority of our people are deeply opposed to the revival of that trade, and while the law is opposed to it, it will never meet with the sanction of the people of this country. We now have the monopoly of the cotton business of the world, and it would be suicidal for us to do anything to destroy the advantage we possess. To open the trade would reduce the price of cotton, and render our slaves less valuable by the vast increase of the production of the staple—benefitting no one but the manufacturer. There has been a great deal said, and doubtless there will be a great deal more said on the same subject; but I can assure you that the Southern people are essentially opposed to this traffic, and will ever be."

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—St. Louis, Sept. 26.—The overland mail, with San Francisco dates of the 2nd inst. arrived in this city last night.

Fifteen buildings were burned at Columbia, California; loss about \$20,000. All the business part of the Camp Seco is also burned; loss unknown.

Advices from Victoria, British Columbia, are to Aug. 27. Gov. Douglas, in his reply to Gen. Harney's note, emphatically denies that any of Her Majesty's ships were ever sent to convey officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, for the purpose of seizing American citizens for any outrage whatever committed on that island.

MEMBER AT SEA.—The Margaret of which Capt. Barker was part owner, sailed from Hartlepool about three weeks or a month ago, bound to Pughwash, North America.

She put in at Lisbon, for the purpose of obtaining a cook, and a Spaniard was engaged, whereupon the voyage was renewed. The ship had only been at sea again 3 days, when for some reason which at present is involved in mystery, the cook stole into the cabin at night and murdered the captain, by cutting his throat with a large knife. As soon as the outrage was known the murderer was placed in irons, and the mate took command of the vessel.—On Wednesday she arrived at Falmouth, whence intelligence of the affair was immediately telegraphed to the brother of the deceased. The body was brought with the vessel, having been preserved in the ballast.—[London paper, Sept. 19.]

Sir W. Eyre, late in command of the forces in Canada, died at Bilton Hall, Warwickshire at the 53. The gallant general had been in bad health for some months past, and was in consequence of illness, compelled to resign his command in North America, in which he was succeeded last June by Major-General Sir Wm. Fenwick Williams, Bart., of Kars.

Water Walking is becoming quite an ordinary accomplishment, and bids fair to rival ballooning or tight-rope gymnastics. A few days since a man named Hicock, gave an exhibition of walking on the water at Toronto. He walked a distance of two or three hundred yards with complete success, when the spectators, satisfied with the success of the operation, desired him to deposit Hicock walks on water shoes, and did not sink more than six or seven inches.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in Portland this morning at about 4 o'clock when a dwelling house occupied by Capt. Chas. Hatheway, was burnt, and his new house adjoining much damaged. Two barns containing a horse, cow, and carriage were also consumed.—[Courier.]

The Freemasons of Fredericton have presented Robert Gowan, Esq., with a beautiful Service of plate as a token of the high esteem in which he is held by the brethren of the mystic tie in that city and vicinity. The service consists of coffee pot, tea pot, sugar bowl, and cream jug, handsomely engraved with the inscription and various masonic emblems.

A Cattle Show, Fair, and Boat race is to take place at Robbinston, to-morrow, Thursday.

POTATOES of excellent quality are selling in Prince Edward's Island for one shilling island currency per bushel, or 9 pence New Brunswick currency; and the Head Quarters states that good potatoes are selling in Fredericton at 3s. per barrel.—In St. Andrews they were sold on Saturday last for 2s. 6d. per bushel, or 7s. 6d. per barrel!

Addresses have been presented to Vice Admiral Stewart at present in St. John by the St. Andrews Society and the Common Council of that City, to which he made appropriate replies. In the Common Council's address, reference is made to the Harbor of St. John, which is every word true, and is as follows:

Much prejudice, there is reason to think, has existed in Naval circles against this and other ports in the bay of Fundy, which we are fair to believe would be removed by better acquaintance with our coast, and the advantages possessed by the port of Saint John in particular, over all others on the North American Station; but we that your observation and impressions may be such as to induce you shortly to revisit our City, and that a longer sojourn among us will enable you to acquire such a knowledge of our resources as will prove of service to the vessels of war employed on this Station in time to come.

The sailing match between Mr. Simonds Yacht Petrel and Mr. Stackhouse's Sylvie, which won the Silver Cup at the Regatta, took place on Thursday last, which resulted in favor of the Petrel. Mr. Simonds staked \$150 against the Silver Cup, which he now owns, and expected to have won at the Regatta.

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Sir Robert Peel, M. P., is about to visit

the country put to the expense and turmoil of an election,—with its heart-burnings, jealousies, and ill will.

AN ALARM OF FIRE was given last night, about 12 o'clock, on seeing flames issuing from the roof of an old building at the upper end of Water Street; a few buckets of water however extinguished it.

The Annual Ploughing Match of the C. C. Agricultural Society, will take place on Monday the 17th instant, and the Cattle Show & Fair, on Tuesday the 18th inst.—We trust that the Farmers and others interested in agriculture will attend. The Secretary of the Society A. T. Paul, Esq., will furnish a printed list of the Premiums &c.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening last a severe accident occurred to Mr. Thos. Whitlock, an old and respectable inhabitant of this Town. While walking along the Market Wharf he fell on to the beach a distance of fifteen feet striking on a ledge, breaking his wrist and arm, and bruising his head.—He was immediately taken up and medical aid procured. We are happy to learn that he is doing as well as could be expected.

A Schooner was launched at Bebecoc on Friday last, built by Mr. Huggins, for F. H. Todd, Esq. She was towed up to Calais by the Steamer Queen.

FIRE AT ROBBINSON.—A fire took place at Robbinston on Monday night last, by which a neat cottage owned by Mr. Andrew Lamb, of this Town, was consumed. The origin of the fire, is unknown. There was no insurance; and the loss will consequently fall heavily on its owner.

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Canada.—The right hon. Baronet will come out in the Great Eastern from Holyhead. The loss of the Austrians in the Italian war, was, altogether, 1,134 officers and 48,500 men.

Millions of bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup are sold every year in the United States.

At Grand Manan, of Consumption, on the 12th Sept., Mr. Peter Brown, aged 65 years. Leaves a wife, eight children, and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

On the 23rd ult., in Tryon Settlement, St. Patrick, Isabella, wife of Mr. George Kerr, aged 64 years. The deceased was a native of the County of Tyrone, Ireland.

At the South Ridge, St. James, on the 18th ult., Barbara Jane, only child of the late Mr. Donald Morrison, in the 5th year of her age.

At the Little Ridge, St. James on the 23rd ult., Horatio Dow, youngest child of Mr. James O. Smith, aged 2 years and 2 months.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe Lung Affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.—To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, No. 360 FIRST STREET, Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

THOS. B. WILSON, Attorney at Law and Solicitor. Office.—Dr. McStay's building, opposite C. Bradley's store. 333

B. R. STEVENSON, Attorney at Law and Solicitor. Office.—Breen's building, opposite Post Office. St. Andrews, July 13, 1859.

FOR SALE, On the 18th inst. a full blooded Yorkshire Bull 2 years old, from imported stock. Also a Suffolk Boar 1 year old, imported from the United States. Can be seen at the Alms House Farm, St. Andrews, October, 6th 1859

NEW FALL GOODS. Just received per Ship Gertrude via Saint John, from Glasgow: L ONG and Square Gals Plaid & plain Shawls, Paisley filled centres long and square do. Ladies embroidered Robes and Skirts, Dress-Feathers for Hats and Bonnets, Bleached and unbleached 8-11-10-12-14 Linen Table Cloths, Flesh Towels, Diapers and Trussings, Imperial 2 and 3 ply Carpetings, Crumb cloths, and Hearth Rugs. A few ends of floor Oil cloths, Table covers new patterns.

Still Further. Leeds, Bradford and Huddersfield Goods. By British Steamship Arabia.

500 pieces Dress Goods, in the latest styles and newest patterns in German Gals & Plaids; Plain shirtings, Parisian checks, Roundneck checks, Check easimers, Creasian and Mantua cloths, Indianina, Parametta and Argentine Lustras, Montabells, Seffering stripes and checks, An excellent assortment of 1 French Merinos and Thibet in every color. Silk warps in Lustras, Coburgs and Henrietta cloths. Check, Plain, and crossover Winseys, Ladies Skirts and Aprons, Winsey Skirts and stripes. A few pieces excellent 8 8 Moreens of superior quality.

BEAVER CLOTHS in Black, Brown, Blue, Oxford Grey & Invisibile Green, in most excellent qualities wolen dres. Black, Invisibile Green, Claret, & Brown "do. d. Fancy Dressings in new plaid stripes & crossovers Black brown and drab Cassimeres. Windsor cordis dark lustrate & variety of shades. New Goods all well adapted for Winter.

Seal & Lion skins, in black brown mixed crossover, lavender, claret, and a variety of shades. Blue Devonshire wool dye fancy cloaking and Mantilla cloth, black satin stripe velvets and Bradford cord, quite new.

From Manchester. 600 pieces good dark Fall Prints, Grey & white Cottons, 3-4 4-4 5-4 to 7-2 inch Shooting, 400 bundles blue and white cotton Warps. Remainder of our goods by the next British Steamer via Boston.

The whole will be offered either wholesale or retail, at exceedingly low prices; meet those very dull times.

British House, St. Andrews, and Victoria House, St. Stephen. D. BRANLEY, October, 1859. 401f

TAX NOTICE. ALL Persons who have not paid their Taxes for the current year, are required to do so within thirty days from date, in order that the return may be made as the law requires. JAMES STEVENSON, St. Andrews, Sep. 28, 1859. Collector.

Farm for Sale. THE Subscriber offers for sale his Farm at the entrance of the Diggelgush River. It contains about 20 acres of land, which is under cultivation, and on which are a new House and Barn with a good wharf. Terms reasonable. If not disposed of at private sale, it will be sold at Public Auction. For further particulars apply to St. Patrick, Sep. 29. THOS. ANDERSON

SHERIFF'S

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction the 8th day of April, noon, at the Court House

ALL the following Lots in the Parish of St. I. That piece of land, called B. the Western side of Beccabee, mostly called Black's Point, lots 4 and 5, containing about 1 Acre. That Tract of Land between lots 4 and 5 on the side of the road leading to the running due East, till it strikes Marsh Land, containing about 1/2 Acre. And also, That Tract of Westernmost half of lot 3, near river, containing 1/2 Acre. The said Tracts of Land have been chased from James Linton, by beir Purvis. The same having been seized to satisfy Executions in favor James and James W. Street, levy respectively £22 15 3 and Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. J. Sheriff of St. Andrews, Oct. 4. 1859.

Valuable Freehold

THE beautifully situated Lot in Ruff, fronting on Prince of Vessie Mr. Robert Law's. The lot is 30 by 120 feet, is fenced a substantial frame 32 story and half house. At the pre labor and materials, the house could for a small outlay. It commands a beautiful view of Bay, has a southern aspect, is well really a desirable situation for to obtain a location in a health part of the town.

The adjoining lots have all been gentleman as sites for Villa reside can be no doubt, that as the busi the town will be now rapidly fill been the case in the sister City of will be one of the pleasantest suburbs. The stock and crops and plants will easy access from the Railroad, De Landings, and commercial section. If not sold before the 15th Oct. be offered for sale at Auction. Terms at sale. JAMES Sep. 28.

Valuable Real Estate Sale.

THE Farm property owned at the Subscriber, one mile at St. Andrews. The New Brunswick and Canada passes through the whole length there are valuable shore privileges, goodly Hay, and good water power. The stock and crops and plants will purchasers or not. Terms liberal. Apply to CAPT Sep. 6. Nbr., Head Qrs. W. Sen

NEW BRUNSWICK.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY, s. s. To the Sheriff of the said Co. GREETING:

WHEREAS Daniel Gilmour, of St. George in the County of quite, a Creditor of the Estate of J late of said Parish, Farmer, since died intestate, hath prayed that I, NEST of Kin; and all others interested, should not be granted to him Gilmour. You are therefore requi said Widow and the Next of Kin interested, to appear before me at late, to be held at St. Andrews, said County, on Tuesday the Four her next, to show cause why said Estate of the said James Morein be granted to him said said Daniel Given under my Hand and the Court, this sixth day of Septemb

G. J. T. Judge of Probates. GEO. D. STREET, Registrar of Probates.

Executrix Not

ALL Persons having any demand on the late Arthur O'Connell, of the Parish of St. George, to present the same duly attested months from date—and all persons said estate are required to make ment to JOHANNA St. George, Sep. 5, 1859. So

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT

For Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale a situated property at Chamee sell water, and containing Two Acres a high state of cultivation. On th a well-built, and thoroughly finish with an L for a Kitchen, good Barri. The property is well adapted family, worthy the attention of pu within four miles of St. Andrews. For terms, &c., apply to the su Rolling Dam, or to the Editor o St. Andrews.

NATH Rolling Dam, Aug. 28, 1859.

THE SUBSCRIBER tenders

Fire Companies and Inhab timely assistance in saving his p by fire on the morning of He also begs to inform his Custor taken the store in John Quinn's occupied by James Bolton; where py to wait upon them. JOH

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, OCT. 5, 1859.

Taxation for Schools.

The principle of taxation for the support of public schools is becoming more popular that it was some time ago, and the subject is engaging the attention of our contemporaries in St. John, without distinction of party. From the earnestness, force, and independent manner in which this important question is discussed, we trust its opponents will be convinced not only of its advisability but also of the pressing necessity for its adoption. A few years ago while the educational question was before the Legislature, we advocated the system of direct taxation for its support; believing, as we still do, that it would tend to a better class of teachers and schools, and make the burden lighter on the major part of the population, who are least able to bear the expense of educating their children. At that time we encountered the most determined opposition, and the bug-bear cry of—"do you want to increase our taxes, have we not schools in every district? people who have no children will be taxed to educate their neighbors families, and it would be better to let well enough alone." These and many other remarks of a like frivolous nature were made. And even at the present day there are those of the "old school" who themselves received a liberal education, but make an indifferent use of it, have asked the question "what do mechanics or farmers sons want to learn the languages or higher branches for? a knowledge of arithmetic, reading, writing, and grammar is sufficient for them." We have "taken notes" of these worthies, "and feth we'll present them." Who we ask them, are the heads of departments in the Province; are they not farmers, mechanics, and trademen's sons, who with limited advantages, industry, and integrity, have raised themselves or rather, have been elevated to their honorable positions, by the vote of the people.

Direct taxation we are aware is unpalatable to many; but we trust the information derived from the able and lucid addresses of Henry Fisher, Esq., chief superintendent of schools, who has visited, and lectured on education in every County in the Province, and almost every Parish,—will have the effect of inducing the majority to support the principle. We hope that a measure making direct taxation imperative, will be introduced by some independent member; for were the Government to bring forward such a measure, and it should fail to pass the House, it would be asserted that they had lost the confidence of a majority, and then there would be a clamor for them to resign, and

SHERIFF'S SALES.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on Saturday the 8th day of April, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House in St. Andrews...

Valuable Freehold for Sale.

THE beautifully situated Lot in VICTORIA TERRACE, fronting on Prince of Wales street, opposite Mr. Robert Law's...

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE Farm property owned and occupied by the Subscriber, one mile and a half from St. Andrews...

NEW BRUNSWICK.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY, S. S. To the Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, or any Constable within the said County...

WHEREAS Daniel Gillmor, of the Parish of St. George in the County of Charlotte...

WHEREAS Daniel Gillmor, of the Parish of St. George in the County of Charlotte, Esquire, a Creditor of the Estate of James Moreland late of said Parish...

WHEREAS the late Arthur O'Neill, tailor, deceased, of the Parish of St. George, is requested to present the same duly attested, within three months from date...

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late Arthur O'Neill, tailor, deceased, of the Parish of St. George...

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHAMCOOK For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that beautifully situated property at Chamcook, fronting the salt water, and containing Two Acres of Land under a high state of cultivation...

THE Subscriber offers for sale that excellent New Store called the "British House," being completely new and in excellent order...

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UNION STORE.

THANKFUL for the liberal patronage bestowed on this establishment since it was opened, the undersigned begs to announce, that he has for sale a fresh supply of...

STORE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that excellent New Store called the "British House," being completely new and in excellent order...

Great Bargains for one Month.

The Subscriber offers at First Cost THE WHOLE OF HIS STOCK, say \$20,000 worth of choice new FASHIONABLE Goods...

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

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Public Notice.

In the matter of the Estate of John Wheaton, deceased. PURSUANT to Licence obtained from the Probate Court of the County of Charlotte...

SLASON & RAINSFORD.

Have for sale in their NEW STORE AT THE RAILWAY TERMINUS, HATCH'S WHARF...

LIQUEURS.

10 Hds. Hennessy's pale and dark Brandy, 10 Cases Brandy, 6 Hds. Irish & Scotch Whisky...

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

30 cwt. White, Black, Red and Green Lead, 8 pipes raw and boiled Oil, Pale Seal & Lard Oil...

Notice to the Public.

TO prevent inconvenience to the public by the detention of their Letters for non-payment of postage until the new arrangements shall be made...

FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM of 18 acres, a little over a mile from Town, on which is a comfortable Cottage, Barn and Sheds...

Administrators' Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late Joseph Walton, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested to the undersigned within three months from this date...

Public Notice.

WHEREAS Hannah Wheaton, Administratrix of John Wheaton, deceased, has this day filed her petition, duly verified, in the Court of Probates for the County of Charlotte...

Administrators' Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late Joseph Walton, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested to the undersigned within three months from this date...

DOUGHERTY'S ALE.

THE Subscriber has on hand for sale, and is constantly receiving from Dougherty's Brewery in St. John, A. I. E. of superior quality, 10, 15, and 20 gallon casks...

PERUVIAN SYRUP.

Solution of Protocarbonate of Iron. Having repeatedly used the above in various cases, we have observed its beneficial effects in the treatment of the following diseases...

CERTIFICATE OF DR. HAYES.

It is well known that the medicinal effects of Protocarbonate of Iron, without further addition, is a valuable remedy in the treatment of the following diseases...

A NEW ENGLAND SETTLEMENT IN NEW JERSEY.

Has become the central point of an extensive emigration from the New England States to the State of New Jersey, and is now offering for sale...

WHERE AND WHAT IS HAMMONTON?

Hammonton is a tract of land in the interior of New Jersey, containing about 1000 acres, and is situated in the County of Camden, and is one of the most fertile and healthy tracts of land in the State...

Notice to the Public.

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