

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

Evans sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

[12s 6d. PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.]

No 9]

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1859.

[Vol 26.]

Poetry.

THE PRINTER BOY.

AIR.—Old English Gentleman.

Ill sing you a song of a Printer boy,
Whose bright and honored name
Stands forth in glowing capitals
Upon the scroll of Fame:
Who in the days that tried men's souls,
In Freedom's darkest night,
Stood manfully with Washington,
And battled for the right.

Ben Franklin was that Printer boy,
One of the olden time.

And 'twas that boy who flew his kite
To the thunder-clouds on high,
And brought the forked lightning down
From regions of the sky:
'Twas he who caught the fiery horse,
And trained him to the "chase,"
Till now he's driven safe by Morse
Into the Printer's "case."

Ben Franklin was that Printer boy,
One of the olden time.

Long shall the world extol his name,
The Patriot and the Sage;
Who, fully "justified" by faith,
Is "proved" on every "page."
His "form, corrected and revised,"
Is now "worked off and pressed,"
A "new edition" in the skies,
A "star" among the blest.

All honor to that Printer boy,
One of the olden time.

And now my brother types, take
This "leader" for your "guide,"
"Follow corrected copy," and
All "errors mark outside."
Be frugal, chaste, and temperate—
"Stick" to the golden "rule."
And you shall shine among the stars
In the printing office school.

Just imitate that Printer boy,
One of the olden time.

A Selected Story.

A BORDER TALE.

In the year 1841, while acting as Surveyor in the new State of Iowa, I was a witness of one of those real and startling tragedies which so often occur along the borders of civilization in the great West. While serving in that capacity, I had often witnessed deeds of valor and desperation, and a fool-hardy courage which made my blood grow cold—but the incident to which I allude displayed, on the one hand, such unmitigated vindictiveness of spirit, together with the most reckless daring and a total disregard of death, and on the other such pure affection and such delicate refinement for the then wide wilderness to exhibit, that it stands out in bold relief above the memory of the many startling scenes I witnessed and the trials and hair-breadth escapes that I underwent.

One night, after having nearly completed my operations in that part of the country, and preparatory to taking my final leave of it, I walked forth from the tent in which my companions were still busily engaged in devouring their supper of boiled venison, and strolled along upon the banks of a quiet stream that rolled its deep and silent waters through a vast and fertile country, finally to empty into the Mississippi. The sun was fast declining in the west, his bright rays danced only at intervals through the dense forest, intercepted by the hanging boughs and hoary trunks of huge oaks that perchance had stood the fierce blast of an hundred winters, still unscathed. The gay carol of the forest birds was dying away while they sought with yielding wings their places of nightly rest—the almost ceaseless chatter of the squirrel was still—the sound of the cracking bough, as it fell beneath the hoofs of the fleeing deer, was no longer heard, and all nature seemed wrapped in the silence of repose.

Unheeding my footsteps, I had wandered far down along the banks of this quiet stream and seated myself upon a broken and decayed stump, nearly encircled by the trunk of a tree on either side. My mind was enshrouded in that deep rovery which so often steals over us as twilight's balmy hour comes on, and might long have remained so had not my attention been suddenly aroused by the approach of a group of Indians along the banks of the stream. Instantly my hand grasped my faithful pistol, when suddenly the foremost Indian changing his course, entered a thick clump of bushes and soon emerged from them, walking upon the trunk of a tree that had fallen across and completely spanned the stream that rolled quietly below. The other Indians followed in quick succession their leader, whom I now saw, as his manly form rose towering above his fellows, was a person of whom I had some little knowledge. He was the chief of the

tribe that occupied the country around me and which I had been for some months engaged in. I had met him once only, but I was greeted with that respect and welcome which a stranger ever meets among the Indians.

His dress was richly fantastic—his face covered with many colored paints, his moccasins embellished with curiously wrought beads, and a huge panther's skin hanging from his brawny shoulders, gave him an air of superiority over the rest. As they passed singly over the stream, I saw that each was unusually tastefully dressed, which denoted some unusual occurrence. I remained concealed till the last had passed, over and entered the thick foliage upon the opposite bank, and then stepping forth, I saw them hurrying down by the side of the stream, in the direction of the old chief's lodge, which I knew to be some half mile below. They were soon lost to sight, and while musing partly upon what could be their intended mission, and partly upon the beauty of the scenery around, I was startled by the sound of approaching footsteps, seemingly from behind me. I had hardly sunk back into my hiding place, when through the dim twilight, I saw approaching me a company of five or six persons. They came steadily towards me, till within a few feet where the bank ran above their heads, entirely concealing them from view. Here they halted, and one of their number began to address the others in a mixed dialect of French, English and Indian. I soon surmised that the speaker was a noted half-breed, of whom I had heard not a little, and seen somewhat. His father had been one of the first French traders, who penetrated the country west of the great lakes for traffic with the Indians, and his mother was the daughter of a chief of a tribe inhabiting the North Western Territory.

In this character was combined all the bravery and cunning of the Indian, together with that total regardlessness of death manifested by the Frenchman, and the jealousy and vindictiveness of spirit not often seen in either. From what I could catch of his broken harangue, I learned that he had formed an insatiable passion for the old chief's daughter, who was that night to be united to the noble young Indian I had seen pass over the stream but a short time before, and was to succeed her aged father as chief of the tribe. The half-breed had often seen the beautiful "valley flower"—as she was called—and had as often vowed that he would possess her. But his efforts had proved fruitless, for when, by stealth he had gained access to her, and whispered his adoration for her, in the softest accents, she repulsed his base and treacherous words and fled from him in disdain. All his cunning and stratagem were of no avail to secure her, his most artfully laid plans had been thwarted, and his tasked ingenuity had signally failed of placing her in his hands. This night he resolved to use force before she should become the willing possession of another, from beneath whose watchful eye nothing but the hand of death could remove her. The details of his plan I could not hear, as he spoke in an under tone, but soon I saw them stealthily approach the stream, and crossing over, were quickly lost to sight. I was about to rise from my concealment to return to the tent, and with my companions come to the rescue of the fair maiden, when the sound of voices warned me that still some of the party remained, and that such a step—aye, even the least intimation of my presence, would have been the signal for one of the savages' arrows to have sought a hiding place for its poisoned tip about the region of my heart. I could not have escaped the flying foot of the Indians, nor eluded their swift tomahawks, and yet, had I avoided all, their fast flying arrows would probably have reached me and I would not have lived either to assist in rescuing the maiden or to tell this tale. So I was forced to resort to the fertility of my imagination while waiting for the time to come when I could act. I gazed eagerly forth in the direction the Indians had taken, watching the least thing that aroused my attention, but all was still, and there were no indications of the tragedy soon to be enacted.

The sun had sunk far down in the west, and illuminated the horizon with his departing rays; the pale new moon was following closely his brilliant pathway; the scarcely stirring breeze moved not a leaf; the silent waters gave not forth a rippling sound, but reflected in solemn stillness the moon's pale rays; the harsh howl of the wolf upon the distant hills, and the wild cats' shrill cry were unheard, and all things seemed wrapped in the stillness of death. I contemplated the heavens above me and beheld with momentary rapture the myriads of starry constellations sparkling far and near amidst the vast space of the ethereal regions. I gazed upon the moon, pale and wan, and then looked down upon the silent waters and saw mirrored in mimic glory the images of bright realities on high, and that like many who boast of their position on earth, "they would not be

there were it not for their bright originals in heaven."

Thus musing, I sought objects to interest me, ever watching with an eager eye in the direction in which I anticipated an exciting scene. My anticipations were true for I had not long remained in suspense when I distinctly heard a wild cry of horror rise far off in the distance. I gazed more earnestly in the direction and saw between the boughs and trunks of the trees the red flames of fire rising up towards the skies. The sounds grew louder and nearer, and the Indians' shrill war-whoop rang out upon the still night air. Soon the dull obscure flames had grown into a fierce and lurid fire, and shot up above the tallest forest trees, winding upon itself in fierce fury like an enraged demon.

Louder and louder rose the cries, and the stillness of the night soon enabled me to hear the sound of approaching steps hurrying along on the opposite bank as the crackling bough beneath each footfall. I started from my place of concealment, but remembering the Indians, I again sunk while every nerve within me thrilled intensely. The sound of persons, in almost every direction, now came towards me; the war-whoop rose louder and nearer, and the flames spreading from the lodges of the Indians into the forest and catching upon the dried leaves and bushes ran rapidly in every direction, and rose higher and higher, till they seemed to lap with their gory tongues the few fleeting clouds that hurried over the scene. A moment only I gazed upon their fury, and casting my eyes upon the opposite bank, I saw approaching what I discerned to be a half-breed, bearing the frightened and nearly unconscious maiden. Instantly I sprang forth, and, grasping my pistol, I stood resolved to fire upon him ere he should cross the stream. Twice he essayed to gain a footing upon the log which served as the bridge, but failed from sheer exhaustion. He then called to his assistance the Indians beneath me, one of whom had already sprung upon the log, and was fast crossing when I raised my arm to fire, but scarcely had I done so, when he fell with a heavy groan upon a log and rolled off into the water, pierced by an arrow from an Indian behind me, another sprang upon the log to follow him, and again, before I could raise my pistol, he too fell with a heavy sound into the water. The third and last was rapidly passing across when an arrow whizzing past me and stuck in a tree over my head. Instantly my finger pulled the trigger, and the sharp crack of my pistol rang upon the air, as the Indian leaped from the log and fell, with a shrill cry of horror into the stream. My pistol had done its work, but the flash revealed my person to the half-breed, who drew forth his tomahawk as the lover of the maiden sprang out behind him. Suddenly, and by an almost superhuman effort, the half-breed, with his precious burden, gained a footing upon the log and was fast crossing, when I raised my arm to fire upon him, but suspecting my design he shielded himself by bringing the form of the maiden before him. Scarcely had he done this however, when the swift and sure tomahawk of the lover buried itself in the arm that bore his treasure, dividing its tendons so that it released its hold, and the maiden fell heavily on the log. Not so with the half-breed, however, for the blow from the tomahawk caused him to lose his footing and fall, but, as he did so, he grasped with one arm the garments of the maiden, and dragging her after him, muttered:

"I go not alone, but thou shalt die with me!" and both sank beneath the water. The young Indian had already sprung upon the log, and as the garments of the maiden rose to the surface, he leaped in, eager to rescue her from the grasp of his hated enemy. The wily half-breed, soon as saw the arm encircle the maiden, rose upon the surface of the water, and with his hunting knife commenced an attack upon the Indian, who, having to sustain both himself and her whom he prized more than life, could only parry the thrusts of the assailant. The conflict was but momentary, for the half-breed, who was so deeply wounded that after one or two blows he disappeared beneath the water, and the young Indian supporting his precious burden was nerving all his strength till assistance could be rendered. I had already sprung upon the log, and was about to leap into the water, when a shrill cry, that still rings in my ears, rent the night air, and I stood horrified to behold the life blood spouting from the mouth of the maiden. The half-breed's knife done its work, and sank with its possessor to the bottom. As I stood gazing upon this strange and tragic scene, the young Indian turned one glance upon the now lifeless form of the maiden, and then folding it to a still closer embrace, he sank through the water to a long and last repose. In a moment more not a ripple was left, but the smooth quiet stream rolled on as silent as before, leaving no trace to tell the sad tale. Thus perished the remnant of this once

powerful tribe, for the chief, when hearing of the sad fate of his daughter, returned to his burning wigwam, and in the frenzy of grief cast himself among the burning ruins and became a part of the unfeeling conflagration; while the remaining warriors either joined another tribe, or faded before the advance of civilization. By the light of the lurid flames, I wandered back to my tent, where my companions stood horrified at beholding that greatest of scenes—a forest on fire.—(Toledo (Ohio) Republican.)

Provincial Parliament.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 21.

After the reading of the journals, Mr. Steadman asked for leave to present a petition from W. R. M. Burris, Esq., praying for relief in consequence of the decision of the Appraisers of Railway and land damages. Considerable discussion followed, and the House decided that the petition could not be received.

Mr. Kerr moved the address, notice of which was submitted last week by Mr. Gray, asking to be laid before the House copies of railway accounts, contracts, &c. Hon. Mr. Tilley said the Government did not intend to oppose the address, but much of the information asked for was contained in the Commissioner's report, and if additional copies of the papers had to be submitted it would give rise to a large amount of unnecessary labor. Motion passed without opposition.

Mr. Tibbits introduced a bill to repeal the act to encourage the destruction of bears in this Province. An unsuccessful attempt was made to defeat the bill passed on Saturday relating to Attorneys. Considerable time was taken up in the afternoon in discussing bills for altering the time of holding the Circuit Courts in the Counties of Charlotte and Kent. It was finally decided to refer the Bills to a special committee to report thereon. The Speaker appointed a Committee of three, viz: Messrs. Chandler, Kerr, and Smith. Mr. DesBrisay objected for the reason that the three gentlemen were lawyers. A lively discussion followed, participated in by the lawyers on one side and the lay members of the House on the other. A new committee of three was finally appointed by the House. During the discussion several members spoke in favor of the abolition of the Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. McIntosh gave notice of his intention to move an address to the effect that in the opinion of the House the non-expenditure of £50,000 on the proposed railway from Fredericton up river is a manifest injustice to the inhabitants of the River Counties, and that it is the duty of the Government to carry on the works as directed by the law.

February 22.

After the reading of the journals the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole in consideration of the bill to incorporate the Synod of the Presbyterian Church, &c., Mr. Cudlip in the Chair of the Committee.

The title of the bill was opposed by Messrs. Montgomery, End, Wright, Mitchell, Johnson and McIntosh.

The bill was supported by Messrs. McAdam, Gilmour, McMillan, Brown, Connell, Lewis and Fisher.

It was urged by Mr. Kerr that the bill not being the same as that presented last Session, further time should be allowed for consideration of it. Progress reported.

Mr. Gray's motion for an address to the Governor requesting information relative to the office of Commissioner for the authentication of Debentures, passed without opposition.

Hon. Mr. Waters asked leave to introduce a bill to divide the County of Victoria into two separate Counties, and providing for an increase of representation. A motion that the letter referring to the receipt of local bills be suspended for the purpose of getting this bill before the House, was rejected by a large majority.

The bill to abolish the office of Post Master General was taken up, and the discussion occupied nearly all the afternoon.

The speakers were Williston, Wilmot, Tilley, Gray and Johnson. Only the first named gentleman supported the bill.

The gentlemen did not confine their remarks to the bill, but touched upon various topics in connection with the financial state of the country. Wilmot and Williston urged that the railway expenditures would result in ruin, taxation, and forcing of municipal institutions upon the country. The Secretary replied stating that the Province was in good condition financially, and able to meet all its liabilities. Johnson spoke for an hour. Progress was reported. The bill to be resumed to-morrow.

Mr. Mitchell introduced a Bill to afford greater facilities to obtain licenses to cut and

carry away timber belonging to Crown Lands. House adjourned 4 to 5.

Feb. 23.

After the reading of the Journals, there was a conversation among members, as to the best mode of expediting the business of the session. It was argued by many that more work would be done if committees would meet between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock the House then to meet and proceed with the general business.

Mr. Cudlip announced his intention to submit a motion to the effect that members should receive only £40 for their services for each Session.

Mr. McPhelim complained that the House had been in Session fifteen days and the Government had brought down no measures. The discussion lasted for nearly an hour and a half.

A motion was submitted by Mr. Kerr that in future no Bills be committed in the House before 12 o'clock, this was adopted.

Mr. McLeod presented several petitions from King's County, praying for the passage of the Bill to incorporate the Synod of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. DesBrisay gave notice of motion for an address asking for copies of contract entered into by Government for running a steamer to Prince Edward Island.

The Bill to abolish the office of Postmaster General was taken up at half-past 2 o'clock.

Mr. Wilmot spoke first. His speech referred principally to financial matters. The Provincial Secretary followed in reply, and announced that the estimates would be laid before the House on Saturday, when a full explanation of finances would be given.

Mr. McAdam opposed the bill.

Mr. McPhelim also opposed the bill in a long speech, in which he spoke of the injustice sustained by the Province in consequence of indifference manifested by Postal authorities in Nova Scotia.

Mr. Hannington followed also on the same side.

Mr. Lawrence supported the bill, although he wished to have it amended in some respects. He advocated an amalgamation of the office with that of the Board of Works. Postmaster General made the closing speech of the day. Progress reported. House adjourned.

A HAPPY HOME.

The first year of married life is a most important era in the history of husband and wife. Generally, as it is spent, so is almost all subsequent existence. The wife and husband then assimilate their views and their desires, or else conjure up their dislikes and so add fuel to their prejudices and animosities forever afterward.

"I have somewhere read," says Rev. Dr. Wise in his "Bridal Greeting," "of a bridegroom who gloried in his eccentricities.—He requested his bride to accompany him into the garden a day or two after the wedding. He then threw a line over the roof of their cottage. Giving his wife one end of it, he retreated to the other side and exclaimed:

'Pull the line!'
'I can't,' she replied.
'Pull with all your might!' shouted the whimsical husband.

But in vain were all the efforts of the bride to pull the line over so long as the husband held on the opposite end. But when he came round, and both pulled at one end, it came over with great ease.

'There,' said he, as the line fell from the roof, 'you see how hard and ineffectual was our labor when we did not pull together. It will be so my dear, through life. If we act together, it will be pleasant to live. Let us therefore, always pull together.'

In this illustration, homely as it may be, there is sound philosophy. Husband and wife must mutually concede, if they wish to make home a retreat of joy and bliss.—There must be union of action, sweetness of spirit, and great forbearance and love in both husband and wife, to secure the great end of happiness in the domestic circle.

IRISH WIT.—'Place your lordship's honor and glory,' said Tim, 'I shot the hare by accident.'
'By accident?' remarked Captain Charles Halloran.

'I was firing at a bush, and the hare ran across my arm, all on his own accord.'
'That gamekeeper tells a different story,' replied his lordship.

'Och! don't you put faith in what that man says, said Tim Ryan, 'whin he niver cares about spakin' the truth, anyhow. He told me the other day, your lordship was not so fit to fill the chair of justice as a jack-ass!'

'Ay, ay,' exclaimed Viscount Kilsiddery, 'indeed? and what did you say?'

'Place yer lordship, I said your lord hip was.'

One Week Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, Feb. 24, 1859.
The steamship Canada, Capt. Lang, from Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 12th, arrived at Halifax at 6.30 P. M. on Thursday, 24th. The "Canada" reports on the 23rd, passed the Europa off Fastness.

The Session of the French Legislature opened on the 7th, with an important speech from the Emperor. He commenced by referring to the existing agitation, stating that it was excited without any apparent and imminent danger, and after expressing regret at the disquietude, and pointing to his peaceful policy as proof of his moderation, he proceeded as follows:—"The day it is my duty to explain again to you, that which it appears to me you have forgotten, what have been my principles to reassure Europe, to restore France to her true rank among nations, to cement closely our alliance with England, and to regulate with the Continental powers of Europe the extent of our relations, according to the conformity of our views and the nature of their relations towards France. It was in that spirit that on the eve of my third election, I made at Bordeaux this declaration:—The empire is peace! Anxious to prove by that expression that although the heir of Napoleon I had ascertained the throne, he would inaugurate a system which could only be disturbed for the purpose of defending great national interests. With respect to the alliance with England, I have used all my perseverance to consolidate it, and I have found on the other side of the Channel a happy reciprocation of sentiment on the part of the Queen, as on the part of all the Statesmen of every shade of opinion also. To attain that end so valuable to the peace of the world, have I thrown away all opportunities of reviving any irritating remembrance of the past. Notwithstanding the calumnious attacks directed by prejudice—even the national indignities of my own country—this alliance has borne its fruits. Not only have we acquired together a lasting glory in the East, but at the extremity of the world we have just opened an immense Empire to the progress of civilization and of the Christian religion. Since the establishment of peace, my relations with Russia have assumed a character of the frankest cordiality, because we are agreed in all points of dispute. I am equally justified in congratulating myself on my relations with Prussia, which have never ceased to be animated with mutual good will. The Cabinet of Vienna and that of France on the contrary (I speak it with regret) have disagreed upon important questions, and it required a most conciliatory spirit to succeed in arranging them. For instance the reconstruction of the Danubian Principalities has not been completed without many difficulties, which diminished the full satisfaction of their most legitimate desires; and if I were asked what interest France has in those distant countries watered by the Danube, I should reply that the interest of France is everywhere where there is a just cause, and where civilization ought to be made to prevail. In this state of things, there is nothing extraordinary that France should draw closer to Piedmont, which proved herself so devoted during the war—so faithful to our policy during peace. The happy union of my well-loved Cousin, Prince Napoleon, with the daughter of King Victor Emmanuel, is not one of those unusual facts, but a natural consequence of the community of interests of two Countries, and of the friendships of two Sovereigns.

For some time past the state of Italy and her abnormal position, where order cannot be obtained except by foreign troops, gives just cause of anxiety to diplomacy. This, however, is not a sufficient motive to give rise to a belief in war. Some may invoke it with all their heart without legitimate reason; others may, in their exaggerated fears, endeavor to show to France the danger of a new coalition. I shall remain firm and invulnerable in the path of right and justice, and of national honor, and my government will not allow itself to be either led away or intimidated because my policy will never be either provocative or pusillanimous. Far be from us, then, these false alarms, these unjust suspicions, these interested apprehensions. Peace, I hope, will not be disturbed. Resume then, calmly the usual course of your labors. I have frankly explained to the state of our foreign relations, and this explanation corresponds with all that I have made known during the last two months, both at home and abroad.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In the House of Lords on the 10th, Earl St. Germans asked the Foreign Secretary whether the election of one person to fill the office of Hospodar in the Danubian Principalities, instead of two, was not inconsistent with the spirit of the Convention entered into at Paris last year. Earl Malmesbury said it would be inconvenient to answer the question. The Conference would again reasonably to determine the interpretation of the various clauses of the Convention, and it would be improper to attempt to anticipate the decision.

In the Commons, Mr. D'Israeli said that it was not his intention to propose any alteration in the sugar duties.

On the 11th the proceedings generally were unimportant. Lord Stanley gave notice of a bill for raising money in England for the service of the Indian Government.

Mr. Dallas gave a dinner to Lord Lyons, the newly appointed envoy to Washington. It was likewise attended by the Brazilian, Swedish, and Danish, ministers. Mr. Fitzgerald, the Under Secretary of State, and other prominent men.

The Daily News says:—The Government has given orders for the construction of sixteen engines, destined for war steamers.

It is noticed that the number of Italian refugees in London has considerably diminished during the last few days.

John Orrell Lever has been elected member of Parliament for Galway without opposition.

Attorney General Whitehead was elected to Parliament unopposed, by the Dublin university.

The London Times has a playful editorial on the proposed appropriation of thirty million dollars to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba, and strongly recommends the system to the notice of the Emperor Napoleon. It says that America has certainly deepened science and enlarged the jurisdiction of money.

It is reported that Archbishop Cullen is to be made Cardinal to reside permanently at Rome.

The Prince of Wales has paid a formal visit to the Pope.

The discount market continues steady, and the supply abundant. Rates for first class bills 2 to 2½ per cent.

It is reported the Peruvian Government is about to seek in London a new loan of 10,000,000 sterling, redeemable within five years, the whole of the guano revenue being mortgaged for repayment. The liquidation of the existing foreign debt of Peru, 5,400,000 pounds, is said to form part of the scheme.

The ships Norfolk, with £162,000, and Clithra, with £48,000 had arrived from Australia.

The Stock Exchange was comparatively steady but without material improvement; the fluctuation of three days was scarcely a quarter per cent.

LIVERPOOL.—The Daily News' City article of Friday evening says:—The Pacific assurances in every quarter are neutralized by increased warlike preparations on the Continent. The Stock Market to-day was weak and fluctuating one-eighth. English and other descriptions of railway shares showed a drooping tendency. Rates in the discount Market to-day 2½ to 2.

The Times City article says:—Accounts from Turin are still regarded with anxiety. The English funds opened without alteration, and experienced little change throughout the day. The slight movement that took place, however, showed a broken tendency. The delivery of the China letters excited some speculative inquiry in the Tea Market, which had previously become stronger.

The Daily News says the rumored delay in the production of Sir John Pakington's plans for providing for the defence of the Country by the navy, is caused by the important differences of opinion within the Cabinet. It is also again asserted that an extensive system of fortifications has been received partial sanction of the Government. The plan consists of a series of fortifications placed at intervals along the coast.

PARIS.—Paris letters continued to dilate upon the Emperor's speech. The Times correspondent says:—If any slight change supervened upon reflection, it is perhaps more in favor of a pacific than a warlike interpretation. The same uncertainty prevailed, but without any increased alarm. The same authority says that the allusions to peace in the Count de Morny's speech to the Legislative Corps were received with reiterated cheers. The number of ships of war in commission in French ports was two hundred.

The latest correspondence of the London press looks a little different. There was great diversity of opinion, and it is believed hostility will commence before the end of the year.

The Herald's letter says that affairs stand just as they did before the Emperor's speech. Great difficulty exists, and if diplomacy fails, war must ensue.

The Daily News says that the latest rumors are altogether warlike. Six floating batteries are to be constructed in French ports, to be navigable like ships.

The Paris Bourse on the 9th opened buoyant and advanced a half per cent., but a reaction took place, and the advance was nearly all lost. On the 10th the Markets opened firm, but closed dull and lower. On the 11th the Market was dull and depressed.

The appearance of a pamphlet by Girardin, entitled "La Guerre," was causing some uneasiness. The three per cents declined a quarter, closing at 67 for money and 67 95 for account.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in specie of one million francs, and an increase in discounts of 22½ million.

SARDINIA.—After a stormy discussion the new loan for fifty millions lire, was voted by the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies by one hundred and sixteen yeas, and thirty-five nays.

The following is a summary of Count Cavour's speech respecting the loan:—"Our policy has been at all times national, never of a revolutionary character. Austria has lately taken a menacing attitude towards us, has increased its military force and has collected very large forces on our frontier; therefore the necessity arises for us to look for means for defence. Our policy is not defiant; we will not excite war, neither will we lower our voice when Austria arms herself and threatens us."

ITALY.—Milan letters describe continued military preparations on a large scale, especially of artillery.

SPAIN.—In the lower Chamber a deputy asked Government if it knew anything of a bill presented to the United States Congress relative to the purchase of Cuba, and if it

would communicate to the chamber any correspondence which might have taken place with England and France on the subject. The Minister of France replied that he could not answer the enquires without consulting his colleagues.

A Vienna telegram says that Austria has consented to withdraw from the Roman States on condition of a similar step on the part of France.

The Daily News noticing this rumor hints that Austria's motive in making the proposal may be to stimulate subscription to the six million loan being raised.

Letters from Vienna mention the probability of another loan of a million sterling being brought forward, if the present negotiations are successful.

Negotiations between Austria and Russia for a commercial treaty are not progressing pleasantly.

RUSSIA.—It is stated that a Russian army will shortly be concentrated on the Austro-Galician frontier, and that the tone of the Russian journals towards Austria is daily becoming more severe.

LOUISIANA.—The Reply of the Queen of England to the petition of Parliament for the union with Greece, declined to accede to the request.

TURKEY.—Kibritchi Mehmed Paşa is dismissed. The Porte will protest against the election of Cossas, as Hospodar in Wallachia.

PERFIA.—It is reported that the populace of Herat have expelled the English Commissioner.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The Calcutta mail of Jan 9th and Hong Kong of Dec. 30th, has reached England. The American politician is now in the news. The campaign in India is considered nearly over. The rebels have been hopelessly beaten everywhere. The Governor-General has issued a decree disarming the whole of upper India. A small fortification is to be erected at every station in the North-West, so as to render the seizure of treasure simultaneous, a measure to Europeans both difficult and hazardous. Calcutta Market inactive. Saltpetre firmer. Imports quiet. Stocks increasing. Freight gradually improving. The latest telegram, via Ceylon, reports an improvement in Manchester goods. At Pooh how tea has further advanced.

Supply slow, and sold readily. At Shanghai a new ship has been established, the teaen holding for still higher rates.

MARKETS.—Consols 95½. Cotton firm. Broadstuffs languid. Timber somewhat improved other markets unchanged.

FROM BERMUDA AND THE WEST INDIES.—The mail steamer Delant-Halifax brings late dates from these islands.

Capt. F. A. Quarrier, of the 26th Cameronians, was accidentally drowned at St. George's on the morning of the 27th ult., while returning to Ireland Island, where his company were stationed.

Trinidad is advancing in material prosperity. The crop of 1859 exceeds that of any previous year since 1841, and the yield of sugar the present year is expected to foot up 46,000 hogheads.

Upwards of 300 Coolies, including children had left Trinidad on their return to India. They took with them upwards of £6,000, the accumulated earnings during five years' sojourn in the Island. The Hon. J. F. Johnston had left for India on a mission as Immigration Agent for the Colony.

Two ships, with Coolies and rice had arrived at Port au Spain, bound to Demerara.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, MARCH 2, 1859.

THE LEGISLATURE.—On our first and second pages will be seen the doings of the House up to the 26th inst. There appears to be a disposition to lay before the Legislature all matters respecting the Public Works, and any other information sought for by Address or otherwise; the Provincial Secretary sooner than delay, brings down original documents. Several bills have passed and from the Reports there seem to be less talking and more work than formerly. The large space taken up with Legislative and European intelligence prevents our giving the usual amount of "editorial items."

Notwithstanding the opposition to the Postmaster General's efforts to discontinue Sunday labor in the Post Office Department, we are happy to notice that he has been sustained by a large vote in the House of Assembly; and mails will neither be closed nor received on Sunday; and no doubt when the present contracts expire, no mails be carried on the day in which "no manner of work is to be done."

THE WEATHER for the past fortnight was mild and gave indications of an early spring, which however were in a measure dispelled on Saturday night, when snow fell to the depth of a foot on a level. On Monday night the wind commenced to blow from the North West, and the cold was intense on Tuesday morning. March "came in like a lion," and will probably "go out like a lamb."

We have received the "Fourth Annual Report of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works," and have copied on our last page the Report of T. T. V. Smith, C.E., on Dredging out "St. Andrews Harbor." The amount of material to be removed, to leave 8 feet of water at lowest spring tides is estimated at 40,000 yards, which might be excavated at the rate of 200 yards per day, or about 8 months continuous work. But the Engineer adds that "the Provincial Dredging Machine is scarcely adapted to go outside the Harbour of St. John's, and it might not be unattended with some risk to tow her round" to the St. Croix River. Is St. Andrews then to be deprived of the use of a Machine which is denominated and paid for as a Provincial Machine? And is St. John alone to have the use of it? Surely there is sufficient fine weather during the summer to remove the Dredging Machine to any Port in the Province; why then not tow it round to St. Andrews, where there is work to be done. It is to be hoped that the work of dredging out St. Andrews Harbor will be commenced as early as practicable the coming season.

PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.—We have received the "Seventh Annual Report of the Chief Superintendent of Schools," which contains copious extracts from the Report of the District Inspectors and Statistical tables. Also, a Pamphlet, printed by W. L. Avery, containing a lecture upon the Pacific Railway, read before the Mechanics' Institute, St. John, by T. T. Vernon Smith, C.E. The late hour at which we received these Reports prevents our doing more this week than acknowledging their receipt.

LECTURE.—On Wednesday evening last, Capt. C. A. Thompson, read an interesting and instructive lecture on "India," before the Mechanics Institute. The large and attentive audience were much pleased with the manner in which the lecturer treated the subject, and expressed their gratification by frequent plaudits. Mr. Thompson's opportunities for becoming acquainted with that vast and magnificent country, its resources, agricultural capabilities, manners and customs of the people were extensive, as he served as an officer in the British Army in India, and his remarks showed that he was a close observer of men and manners.

WE are informed that the Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, the newly appointed Rector of this Parish, will commence his labors here next Sabbath.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 24th.

House met at 10 o'clock; committees in session, and no general business transacted before 12. House was notified that several bills had passed Legislative Council. Mr. Kerr introduced a bill to incorporate the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, in connection with the Established Church of Scotland. Mr. Gilbert presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Queen's County, praying for the passage of a bill to incorporate the Grand and Subordinate Orange Lodges of New Brunswick. Messrs. End, Smith, and Hamilton expressed a hope that the bill would not come before the House.

Mr. McAdam presented a petition from the Rev. Mr. Elder and 20 others, praying that the bill before the House, asking for the incorporation of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church &c., may pass. On motion of Mr. Gray the bill to enable parties having claims against the Province to have the same adjudicated upon by Courts of Law, was fixed as the order of the day for Monday.

The Speaker announced that this was the last day for receiving bills of a private nature.

The bill to place certain Bye Roads in the Province on the Great Road list, was committed, and progress was reported thereon.

Mr. Wilnot asked whether the government intended to submit a measure relating to Agriculture. The Attorney General replied in the affirmative. The bill to abolish the office of Postmaster General was again committed. It was supported by Messrs. Desbrisay, Scovil, Cudlipp, Kerr and others; and opposed by Messrs. Gilmour, Tapley, Brown, McIntosh, and others.

Mr. McAdam moved the postponement of the bill for three months. The motion was carried by the following division, Yeas, Gilmour, Brown, Hamming, Wilnot, Tibbitts, Chandler, C. Perley, Tilley, Fisher, Read, Wright, Connel, McPhelim, McAdam, Johnson, Montgomery, Gray, McMillan, Mitchell, Stoddman, Smith, End, Watters, McIntosh, Tapley, Ferris, 26 Nays, Kerr, Williston, Desbrisay, Cudlipp, McLeod, Lewis, McLeellan, Lawrence, W. E. Perley, Scovil, Vail, 11. House adjourned at 5.

House in Committee on Bill introduced by Attorney General relating to Great Roads. Mr. Gray moved an addition of the Road from Corey's, at Loch Leonard, passing Mor-

risons, Brown's, and Floyds, to St. Martins. This he afterwards withdrew, and moved that progress be reported, urging that the Bill could not be fairly considered, and should not be passed until the Secretary had brought down the budget.

Tilley and Smith explained that the Bill did not involve a shilling of the estimate for the present year.

Mr. Lawrence advanced several reasons why progress should be reported, and characterized the whole road system as a vicious one.

In addition, P. M. General, Surveyor General, the Speaker, Messrs. Smith, End, and others defended the Bill, while Messrs. Wilnot and Gilmour took a leading part in discussion against it.

Attorney General closed reading names of a number of leading merchants &c., in St. John, who had moved him to bring in the Bill.

Question for reporting progress—Yeas were Gray, Lawrence, Gilmour, Chandler, Allen, Scovil, 6. Nays 28. Bill was finally reported as agreed to.

Mr. Gray asked when the quarterly accounts of expenditure, liabilities and receipts, audited under the 16th Section of the Railway Act, and required by law to be laid before the Legislature within ten days after the opening of the session, would be laid before the House.

Mr. Tilley replied that the abstract of the railway accounts will be before the House to-morrow afternoon, or Monday morning, also the printed reports of the Commissioners, Engineer, and Superintendents.

Feb. 26th.

On suggestion of Speaker the entry on Journals of yesterday, relating amendments to Legislative Council to Corporation Bill, to Committee of Privileges, was struck out, and the amendments rejected, thereby killing the Bill.

A bill introduced by W. E. Perley to amend an Act to regulate Sittings of Court of Oyer and Terminer after Terms, was referred to Committee on Circuit Courts.

Mr. McIntosh gave notice of motion for Address asking for copies of all tenders, contracts, &c., entered into by Board of Works, relative to erection or reconstruction of Grand Falls Bridge; also, returns of inquiries upon persons injured by the falling of the Bridge.

Mr. Williston introduced a bill to amend Title 34 Cap. 131, Revised Statutes of Insolvent and Confined Debtors.

House in Committee passed Bill to establish Mark Street in St. Stephens a Public Highway.

Mr. McPhelim asked if report of Commission appointed to inquire into expense of removing seal of Government was yet before the House, or when it would be. Prov. Secretary said it would be probably be in during the coming week.

House spent some time discussing Bill to amend the County Act, in the course of which the fact was stated that during the past year £112 had been expended in Bear Houses. Bill finally postponed.

Sealman moved for all formal documents forwarded or received in any way relating to King's College.

Hannington moved Address for detailed statement of expenses incurred for public printing during past year.

Mr. Lawrence gave notice of Address for detailed accounts of expenses incurred in department of Board of Works, &c.

Mr. Williston gave notice of Address for detailed account of expenditure, travelling expenses, &c., of the General Post Office during past year.

Post Master General said Address was unnecessary.

House on motion of Provincial Secretary went into Supply. Mr. Sealman in Chair. The usual preliminary resolutions were then passed, and Monday, 7th March, fixed as day on which House should go into Committee to grant Supply to Her Majesty.

Hon. Provincial Secretary stated that he would on Monday next bring in the Estimates, as also the Revenue Bill.

House adjourned at 3.25.

(From the Royal Gazette.)

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Lewis Burns, J. D. Lewin, Stephen Gerow, Thomas W. Daniel, George E. Fennety, Moses Tuck, Wm H. A. Keans, Charles Merritt, John Stevens, Robert Robertson, John M. Laughlin, William H. Adams, Wm. Trafton, George Mortisey, James Dunn, Wm. Thomson, George E. Scider, Thomas Hilgard, Samuel Carson, and James Robertson, to be Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John.

Dr. Wm. Radcliff, of Saint Martins, and Archibald Menzies, of Lancaster, to be Coroners for the City and County of Saint John.

Mr. Charles E. Beckwith to be Local Deputy for the sale of Crown Lands in the County of Victoria, in the room of James R. Hartley, who has been appointed Local Deputy for the County of Carleton.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.

LETTERS

REMAINING in the P. S. T. A draws, 1st March 1859

Burk Patrick	Lacy Denn
Bris Isaacella	Li ton Will
Callaway's J	Lagers Ma
Cowan John	McDonell
Campanelli Donald	McCarthy
Camel John	McNay Ell
Collins Newry	Markes An
Dyer Patrick	Noble Will
Dinnore Robert	Nickerson
Dick Mrs Samuel	O'Connell
Dowds William	Lacy A Su
Flaherty Peier	Starce W
Hill Nehemiah	Sollis Jo q
Horgan James	Ssey Hila

Persons calling for one of will please say "advertiser."

Married.

At the Howard Settlement, at the house of the bride's father, instant, by the Rev. Thomas H. Conroy, Mr. Joseph Martin, Junr, Barbara Allen, second daughter of McKay, Esquire, J. P. all of the On the 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Alexander Moore, of the David, to Sarah, third daughter James Brown, Surveyor General incc.

Died.

On the 24th ult. after a long illness, which she bore with the Divine Will, Jane, eldest daughter of John Holton, Esq., aged 86 years, a native of England. On Monday 21st ult. Mr aged 77 years, much lamented, died. Mr. Simic was a native of land, and emigrated to this Prov. At Woodstock, on the 25th short but severe illness, Unit 33 years, wife of Mr. Samuel only daughter of Capt. J. J. John.

BEEK'S BOOK ST.

SAINT JOHN. Just received per Messrs. Greenow. THE PROMISE OF THE FA. Palmer's new work. Economy of salvation, by Mrs. T. Entire Devotion, Way of Holiness, Faith and its effects, Central India of Christianity, by J. Treatise of Divine Union, by S. C. Things New and Old, by Rev E. O. The Riches of Grace, by C. Guide to the pilgrim, by CG Finn The Temple of Pines, by Arthur Life of Lady M. M. Triumphs of Truth from Journal Letter of J. Coughley The True Woman at Home and Ab American Vocalist, Winchells Wa Livingston's Travels. All of th for sale at Publishers prices, by HENRY J.

March 2, 1859.

In the matter of John Wead, an I or.

NOTICE is hereby given, That tion of John Wead, of the 1 James, County of Charlotte, made t to the directions of the Act of Ass toria, Chapter 17, I appoint Sat day of June next, at my Office in S eleven o'clock, noon, as the time Meeting of the Creditors of the sai for the purpose of examining into affairs, and coming under the seal to be offered by him under the seal the 28th day of February, 1859.

W. HATCH, Clerk Pea.

NOTICE

THE Subscriber begs to inform Merchants and others that "Standard," signed by W. Malon Clark in regard to schooner "John utterly false.

JOSEPH St. Andrews, March 1, 1859.—31

NEW BRUNSWICK & RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that on 1st of May next, as may be ry or desirable from the state of th the works and the first in T THE PASSENGER AND FREIG

ST. ANDREWS & CANT WILL BE DISCONTINUED FOI OR THEREABOUTS, to complete the other work.

JULIUS TH St. Andrews, Feb. 16, 1859.—31

NEW BRUNSWICK & RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES and owners of freigh to take notice in consequence inconvenience which is found to ar the cars being detained at Roadside ordered to be left to receive Freight not being discharged on arrival. That, for the future, DEMURRAGE \$2.00 Per Day, will be strictly such detention of cars as specified and Conditions attached to Tarle.

JULIUS TH February 16, 1859.—45

From the Fourth Annual Report of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works. SAINT ANDREWS HARBOUR. Report of T. T. V. Smith, C. E., on Dredging out Saint Andrews Harbour.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 20, 1853.

SIR,—According to instructions conveyed to me in your letter of Nov. 29th, I went to Saint Andrews on the 2d instant, and with Mr. Chandler's assistance obtained the necessary men and materials to examine the Harbour; and in company with Mr. Clark, one of the Branch Pilots, sounded the water where necessary, and ascertained the nature of the bottom, and the possibility of dredging the principal obstructions. From the rapid rise and fall of the tide, the exact soundings, reduced to the standard of low or high water at spring tide, is not easily obtainable without the use of more perfect instruments than were at our disposal, but by the kindness of Mr. Chandler, who obtained for us a copy of the Chart prepared in 1844 for the Admiralty by Lieutenants Cartwright and Shortland, this difficulty was remedied, and by watching the time of low water we were enabled to make a few soundings in different parts of the Harbour from the western entrance to the Lighthouse, sufficient to prove that during the last 14 years no material alteration in the depth of water has taken place, and that for all practical purposes, the annexed Chart is strictly to be depended upon.

The difficulty in the entrance to the Harbour complained of by the Pilots, arises from the narrow and intricate channel, not over 40 yards wide, which forms the ship entrance to the Harbour from the outer Bay, and a middle ground dry at low water, which lies immediately in the track of a vessel entering from the outer Bay, and which is composed of two shoals, neither appears to have any compact material that would interfere with the operation of a dredging machine. No difficulty existed in forcing a bar 4 or five feet into either of them; the middle ground is a coarse gravel, and the bar is a finer gravel mixed with sand. With respect to the bar which makes out from Navy Island opposite to the Lighthouse, it is observable that the new Wharf built by Mr. Gove, projects from the Saint Andrews side, nearly opposite to the obstruction, and it is extremely probable that the contraction of the channel at mid-tide by this wharf will tend to improve the ship channel in this part, and may remove the point of this bar in a few years as effectually as if it were dredged out.

At a rough estimate the amount of material in the middle ground requisite to be removed to leave a clear eighth feet of water at lowest spring tides, would be over 20,000 yards, and to remove the point of the bar opposite, and clear out the channel to the same depth, which it will be observed is the general depth round these obstructions and as deep as a vessel can now carry through the channel, would require nearly 30,000 yards to be dredged. Part of these obstructions could however be removed by the scraper and by agitation in the tide-way, and therefore a total of 40,000 yards of dredging might perhaps be sufficient to make the entrance of the Harbour available to this depth within the limits of the lines drawn upon the plan.

The Provincial Dredging Machine is scarcely adapted to go outside the Harbour of Saint John, and it might not be unattended with some risk to tow her round to the Scodvie River, but once in the Harbour of Saint Andrews, the work proposed is nothing more than the machine has before encountered at the City of Saint John. The work would of course be tidal and consequently be interrupted at high water, and probably for a short time at low water, but the experience of Saint John would warrant the supposition that the 40,000 yards might be excavated at the rate of 200 yards per day, or say 8 months of continuous work.

A depth of 8 feet at lowest spring tides is at least 9 feet at ordinary low water, and would enable a vessel drawing 20 feet to come into this Harbour safely at half tide. Your instructions to ascertain the deepest water are sufficiently answered by the Chart, and we had the satisfaction of obtaining a sounding at low water at the deepest part indicated therein, and found it to tally with the map, where that shows 16 feet. The bottom was sand and gravel, nothard or difficult to dredge; the Provincial machine is however at present limited by the length of her ways to a little over 15 feet, and would be altogether inoperative in deepening this part.

An Editor turned Printer.

An ambitious Editor has been trying his hand at "setting type." His effort appeared under his editorial head, a few days since, and will be found below. He will no doubt be "one of them," some of these days:

AN EDITOR.

This is our first effort at type setting. We presume that it will show that we can learn fast—we are self-taught too! We want no help we will have it all our own way. The drop will keep no connection 'as don't intend to let the Editor's pen be any of them.

TALENTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING, as they are just as well as rolling off a log.

Never try to mend a joke after it is cracked.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Real estate. John Cunningham March 12
Do Edward Seelye March 12
Do M. H. Fletcher June 18
Do F. H. Hewes August 27

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

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever of JOHN CUNNINGHAM, to the Lots numbered 1, 3, 8 and situated at Chancery, in the Parish of Saint Andrews, being a portion of Minister's Lot so called, and formerly owned by Dr. De Wolfe, with the building and improvements thereon. The same having been seized, to satisfy an execution in favour of William Cunningham, endorsed to levy £50, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 7th Sep. 1853.

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

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever of EDWARD SEELYE to all that certain piece or parcel of Land, situated in the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, in the Philip Bailey grant, bounded as follows: beginning on the West bank of the Magaguadavic River, at the boundary line between lands formerly owned by the late Orange Seelye and Edward Seelye, thence Westerly along the St. Andrews Road thirty-two rods to said Edward Seelye's South West corner, thence North twenty-nine rods, thence West to Jeremiah Fowle's eastern line, thence South along said Fowle's line to the Magaguadavic River at Hanson's eddy, thence easterly following the several courses of the River to the place of beginning, containing Twenty Acres more or less, with the privileges and appurtenances.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office St. Andrews, 7th Sep. 1853.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Saint Andrews on Saturday, the 18th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon:—

ALL that tract, piece, or parcel of land and premises situated in the Parish of Saint George below the first falls, of the River called the GULLY PROPERTY. Beginning at the centre of the said gully below the said falls near the head of the tide, thence running through said gully a ways keeping the centre of the main course of the gully, and the tree bearing nearly North eighty-two (82) degrees West from the tower of the entrance of the said gully, thence West from said tree or stump, to a stake and stones about twenty five (25) feet above the flowage of the first falls, thence Easterly along the course of the bank of the gully down a steep part of the land in the occupation of the heirs of the late Joseph Munroe to the lower side of the road that leads from the lower bridge to the mouth of the Magaguadavic River; thence along the lower side of said road to a stake, and stones about one hundred and four feet from the Milliken House; thence Southerly within twelve feet of the Cameron House in a direct line so as to clear the Cameron Stone to the water; thence along the shore around the rocky point following the course of the River stream to the place of beginning, with a road two rods wide from the shore near the birch stump along the side of land recently owned by one Steen, to the cross road in front of land owned by Thomas Cusack. So the right of way from the road which leads to the mouth of the said river up the street laid out in front of the premises of the heirs of the late Joseph Munroe, and extending up the hill and over to the bank of the said gully; thence along the said bank to the road first mentioned from the birch stump to the cross road. With all and singular the mill, privileges, houses, goods, dams, piers, booms, sluices, watercourses, wharves, with all the appurtenances to the said lands and premises in any wise belonging,—save and excepting thereout the premises sold by William W. Fletcher to Daniel Gilmor and Isaac W. Bradbury.

ALSO,—all that certain tract of land situated and being in the Parish of Saint Patrick, bounded and described as follows:—Beginning on the Easterly shore of the Digdegush River at the mouth of Quier Brook, thence East sixty-six chains to the South-West corner of a lot granted to John Lechery, thence at right angles North two hundred and forty chains to the Southerly line of the edge of the grant; thence at right angles West by the said grant about one hundred chains to lands granted to the late Colin Campbell; thence Southerly at right angles by the East line of the said grant to Colin Campbell to the Cammick Brook at the shore; thence following the different courses of the shore around by the Mills to Over Brook, the place of beginning, containing by estimation two thousand acres more or less. The same having been granted to one

Captain Thomas Farrell, and by him conveyed to one John Curry, and by the said John Curry sold, conveyed to James McMaster and Patrick McMaster, in their life time together with all the mills, buildings, erections and improvements thereon, with every privilege and appurtenance thereof belonging, and except thereout so much thereof as was sold and conveyed to Thomas Anderson, and which contains about twelve acres. The same having been seized and taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of William Sickney and Simon Page against Moore R. Fletcher, endorsed to levy £430 Gs. 2d., besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Dec. 6, 1853.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on Saturday the 27th day of August, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House in St. Andrews:—

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever of PAULI HEWES to the following Property, situated in the Parish of St. James, in the County of Charlotte, viz:—

Three Acres on the North side of the Mohannous Stream. Also, one Acre on the South side of the Mohannous Stream. Also, a piece of land fifteen rods square on the East side of the Road leading towards the Chepu-neck Ridge. The foregoing property having been purchased by said Pauli Hewes from Robert Hinchings and others.

The same having been seized to satisfy an Execution endorsed to levy £33 11s. and interest on £27 from 1st August, 1856.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office St. Andrews, Feb. 8, 1859.

The Great European Remedy for Nervousness, Relaxation and Exhaustion.

DR. DE ROOS' GUTTA VITÆ, or LIFE DROPS, are the great remedy for Spasms, Tremors, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Aversion to and Incapacity for Society, Study or Business, Shaking of the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulence, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, Consumptive Habits, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the Head, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Stomach, and all those diseases for which mercury, arsenic, &c. are too often employed, to the utter destruction of health. Their almost marvellous powers must be felt to be believed. Hundreds of apparently hopeless cases have been cured, and thousands almost miraculously relieved, when every thing else had failed; and they must sooner or later supersede all these questionable remedies which have hitherto been the sole reliance of English medical men.

Price 11s. and four times the quantity at 33s. per bottle, of the Agents below. The £3 packages containing twelve 11s. quantities, (by which £1 12s. are saved,) will be sent from the Agents below, on receipt of the amount per draft on a London house or otherwise.

CAUTION.—Sufferers must guard against the recommendation of spurious or other medicines by unprincipled vendors, who thereby obtain a larger profit. The names of the Agents below, are printed in White letters on the Stimp affixed to the above, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, to prevent the public against fraud, as without this none can be genuine, and to imitate which is felony.

Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Gout, Disease of the Kidneys and Bladder, Stricture, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS are a well known safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally. Possessing tonic properties, they agree with the most delicate stomach, improve the health, and in three days effect a cure when copious, cubels, and all such dangerous medicines have utterly failed.—2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box, of the Agents below, or per free receipt of the Agents below.

The superiority of these celebrated Pills over every thing of the kind is universally acknowledged, and the extraordinary demand for them without precedent.

Many there are, who, from natural diffidence, or fear of discovery, would silently bear their afflictions rather than apply to those for whom they may reasonably expect relief. With the above Pills, the sufferer may without the knowledge of a second person, cure himself speedily, privately, and at the least possible expense.

Sold at Langley's Drug Store, Hollis-street, Halifax, Nova Scotia; by Hazard, Charlotte-town, Prince Edward Island; Ward, New Office, Sydney, Cape Breton; Ashion, Richard, son & Co., Mount Road, Madras; Halse & Nephew, Agis; Treacher & Co., Poona and Karachi; Smith & Co., Seindie; Dodsworth & Co., Clark, Romer & Co., and Gair & Co., Colombo and Candy; Lyman & Co., Montreal; Pestonjee & Co., 1 Military Square, Bombay; R. Ross, Laboratory, Falmouth, and Lawton, Advertiser Office, Kingston, Jamaica; Beich, man and Tait, Port of Spain, Trinidad; Heasman, Weekly Register Office, Antigua; Haylock, Belize, Honduras; West, Palmer & Co., Kingston, Canada; Strickland & Co., Mobile, Alabama; Stamps, Constantinople; Paisley & Fryer, 384, George-street, Sydney, and Ford, Chemist, Swanston-street, Melbourne, and, in all, of whom also may be had "THE MEDICAL ADVISER," or should difficulty arise in procuring any of the above, enclose the amount by draft or otherwise to 10, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, and they will be sent securely packed per return.

WILLARD & MECUM, Manufacturing Jewellers, 80 Washington Street, BOSTON.

MOLASSES.

The Subscriber offers for sale, now landing at his stores in St. Andrews, per the "W. H. Turner," from Portland:—

60 Hbls. of excellent quality retailing 90 Hbls. Molasses, which together with the balance of his former stock will be disposed of at very low prices for cash. Apply to JOHN D. WILSON, SAMUEL DARLING.

SUGAR MOLASSES & PORK. Ex Utica from Boston.

5 Hbls. Bright Muscovado SUGAR, 10 do MOLASSES, 10 Hbls. Extra Mess PORK, For sale low. JAMES W. STREET.

April 5, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally that he is, on commencing the Blacksmith business, if the Shop recently occupied by Mr. E. Sten and where he will be prepared to execute work in his line with facility and dispatch. From experience in business, derived in some of the best establishments in the United States, he trusts by strict attention, to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT MARSHALL.

FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

Capital, £250,000 Sterling.

THE Directors of this Company are men of the first standing, and many of them of great wealth. It has agencies in Great Britain, and Ireland, France, Holland, Germany, Prussia, Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

This Agency insures all descriptions of property at the lowest rates.

Claims paid promptly, without any deduction whatever. Claims paid without reference to London.

W. WHITLOCK, Agent for St. Andrews.

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale that valuable Lot of Land situated in the Parish of St. Patrick being described as lot No. 2, in the 2d Range of the Clarence Hill Settlement, and known as the "Ryan lot," containing 100 Acres more or less. The land is well wooded with hard and soft wood, among the latter is a good growth of pine.

For terms, apply to John W. Hinkley, Esq., or to NATHAN SMART.

ON B.—All persons are forbid trespassing said lot.

St. Andrews, June 30, 1858—rm.

FLOUR, SUGAR, TEA, & C.

Ex Utica from Boston now landing.

200 Hbls. Superfine Flour, 200 Hbls. prime Muscovado Sugar, 10 Chests of Congou Tea.

4 Qr Casks of Duff Gordon Old Sherry Wine, 10 Qr Casks Superior Brown Sherry, 46 Baskets of "Heidsieck" Champagne &c. &c. J. W. STREET, May 26, 1857.

A new, speedy, and most successful remedy for the following complaints: Nervous Debility, and all Urine and Genital Diseases.

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