

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.

Quariturum est optimum. - Cic.

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

No 27

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1858.

[Vol. 26]

Four Days later from Europe.

St. John's, N. F., July 4.
The steamship City of Washington, Capt. Peirce from Liverpool 23d ult., passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock A. M. on Friday, where she was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, which arrived here Saturday evening, with a synopsis of her news.

Shredlings of the telegraphic cable fleet, but reports having experienced strong westerly gales during the entire passage. She has 70 cabin and 220 steerage passengers.

Steamship Africa, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 20th ult.

The advice of this steamer, though four days later, do not possess any feature of peculiar importance or interest.

The right of search is still discussed by the English press, and also attracts the attention of continental journals, but there have been no new or definite proceedings in relation to the question.

The London Star gives a rumor that the American Minister, Mr. Dallas, has expressed satisfaction with the arrangements proposed by England for the settlement of the right of search question.

The House of Commons has declared the permanent continuance of the paper duty impolitic, but made no proposition for its abolition.

Very destructive fires had occurred in London, involving losses to the amount of several hundred thousand pounds sterling.

The case of John B. Gough, the temperance lecturer against Dr. Lees, has resulted in favor of Mr. Gough, Dr. Lees having retracted the charges on which the suit was instituted.

The prosecution of two booksellers, for circulating a libel against Louis Napoleon, has ended by an explanation from them, and the rendition of a verdict of not guilty.

Rumors continue that Pelissier will shortly retire from the London mission, and the latest report gives succession to Drouyn de Lhuys.

A report from Paris states that M. Pietrie has been appointed Prefect of Police.

Commercial affairs in France show symptoms of improvement.

The Pope of Rome is increasing his navy.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—The sales of Cotton for the three days amount to 20,000 bales, of which 3000 bales were to exporters and speculators. The market was generally dull with easier prices, but quotations remain unchanged.

From Manchester, the advices are unfavorable, with little demand, and prices were weaker, but generally unchanged.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Breadstuffs generally dull and nominally unchanged. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., report the weather favorable for the crops.

Flour very dull and sales unimportant; Western Canal at 20s to 21s; Philadelphia and Baltimore at 21s to 21s 6d; Ohio at 21s to 22s 6d; Wheat.—The market is steady; red Western 5s 2d to 5s 6d; Southern 5s 10d to 6s 2d; white 7s to 7s 3d. Corn dull; white 3s 3d to 3s 6d; yellow 3s 4d to 3s 6d.

Murderous Assault at Blanford's Hotel, New York.

On Sunday morning week, Mr. Edward J. Anderson, a lawyer, attacked Captain Thomas Dunham, of the shipping firm of Dunham & Dimon, in the hall of Blanford's Hotel, Broadway, and stabbed him with a dagger, inflicting a wound which will probably prove mortal.

All the parties are boarders at Blanford's. On Saturday evening, Captain Dunham and wife were about to take a drive by moonlight, when Mrs. Dunham invited Mrs. Anderson to join them. Mr. Anderson assisted her into the carriage.

The party returned a few minutes past midnight, when they discovered him walking the pavement in high excitement. As the ladies passed into the house, Captain Dunham following, Mr. Anderson approached him in the hall, charging him with impropriety in keeping Mrs. Anderson abroad at unreasonable hours. He then drew a dagger, and stabbed him in the arm and breast, severing several of the arteries.

Captain Dunham fell to the floor bathed in blood and senseless. The occurrence created great excitement. Mr. Anderson was arrested and taken to the 15th precinct station house. In the morning he was brought before Justice Quackenbush and fully committed, the magistrate refusing bail, which was offered in large amounts. Mr. Anderson is very much depressed, and acknowledges that his conduct is without excuse or justification.

There is in the United States a sufficient length of railroads, not including the double tracks to extend entirely around the world.

Blown Away.

About half past 4 o'clock the military began to arrive. Gun after gun made its appearance and took up the position assigned to it. Out of every gateway from the fort, Europeans and natives were pouring on to the explanade in hundreds, and from the native town every alley, street and lane were disgorging their thousands. All seemed anxious to behold two traitor Sepoys blown into dark eternity. Their crime was known, and the stern and compressed lips of every European present told how well they deserved their doom. The manner in which they had been detected in their nefarious designs was subtle and complete, and reflected much credit upon the deputy commissioner of police and his assistants. Three times had a merciful Providence defeated the plots of the mutineers by the timely arrival of European troops from remote colonies; and while the fourth plot was being brought to maturity, the two criminals were seized.

The times demanded that a terrible example should be made, and the doom of the men was speedy. * * * As the hour of five struck, the stillness became awful; every feeling and faculty was strung to its utmost tension, and the beating of hearts became audible. The spectacle was one of quiet horror; there being none of that excitement which is to be met with at a public execution in any other part of the world. The natives of India are not a demonstrative race, and they looked on with an air of stolid indifference. The handful of stern and determined Europeans had, moreover, overawed them, and there was but one feeling predominant—fear. Among all the assembled thousands a murmur even could not be heard—a whisper almost would have broken the stillness. The officers rode along the lines resolved and silent. So noiseless was their motion that even the clank of their horses' bits and the clank of their sabres jarred upon the ear. While the clock was yet striking, the brigadier commanding the garrison rode in front of the two executive guns, and it seemed for a moment as if all sound had died away. The sentence of the court martial was then read to the prisoners in the Hindustani language, after which they were stripped of their regimental jackets, and marched between files of their European guard to the muzzles of the two guns. The drill havilar, one of the two, was a noble-looking man, in the noon of manhood, tall and stately. His mien was erect and dignified, until the men of the Royal Artillery laid hands on him. Then he seemed to feel that his hour was come, a shudder shook his frame, his jaw fell, and his ivory-white teeth were disclosed. While the two men were being bound, not a syllable was uttered by the assembled crowd, but a rattling of steel along the line gave notice that the Enfield rifle was being prepared for action. At the word "Prime," and when the ominous click of the clock fell upon the ear, the 10th N. I. visibly shook. It was evident that they did not know that the next moment the rifles might be brought to shoulder and levelled against their front. Simultaneously with the loading of the infantry the guns to the right and left of the criminals were turned straight upon the native regiments. They were loaded to the muzzle with canister and grape, and the gunners stood by the touch-holes with their matches lighted. On the ramparts of the fort four 68-pounders were also laid and ready. By this time the prisoners were secured to the two guns.—There was a moment's pause, which was broken by Captain Bolton, of the Royal Artillery, calling out with a loud voice, "Let all retire from the two guns, except the two men with the portfires; at the word 'Fire,' apply the match." There was probably a pause of two seconds' duration; then the word "Ready!" was given by Captain Bolton. The gunners took but a moment to blow up their matches, but it seemed a long time. The two prisoners and the two artillerymen stood as immovable as statues. The awful stillness was at length broken.—The word "Fire!" rang out clear as a clarion note from the lips of Captain Bolton. Next moment the earth shook as if a volcano had opened at our feet. The guns were enveloped in thick clouds of smoke, through the white wreaths of which little particles of a crimson color were falling thick as snowflakes. The particles were the prisoners blown into atoms.—*Dickens's Household Words.*

Some experienced and considerable examination of written reports on the subject, teach us that the most effectual and thorough process of reclaiming bogs—very wet soils with a vegetation of small bushes and coarse grasses—is—

First, To thoroughly drain the land as it can be done by frequent ditches, and

Second, To cut off the whole surface of the ground, and piling it in mounds, let it dry, and then burn the whole to ashes.

This method taking all things into account, is found to be more economical than that generally practised, of cutting off the bogs and brush, and then subduing the coarse vegetation by frequent plowings and harrowings. I have found it exceedingly difficult to reclaim the soil from its original products by the latter process. By paring and burning, on the contrary, the coarse materials of the land were at once reduced by fire, and afforded a much needed amendment in their abundant ashes. The surface, with slight plowing or thorough harrowing, is at once fitted for the production of abundant crops.

The after management is simply to keep the land thoroughly drained, so that no water stands within three feet of the surface of the soil, to deepen the plowing slightly, year after year; and to give such manures as the case may require. Lime and ashes will be found beneficial in hastening the decomposition of the muck—for its original state it was not fitted for the growth of valuable crops.

Another method for reclaiming boggy land is to proceed as before, in

First, Thoroughly draining the soil of all standing water.

Second, After clearing the surface, to carry off sand, gravel, or loam, spreading it over the surface to the depth of two or three inches—perhaps deeper. After allowing the bog to settle awhile, harrow the ground thoroughly, and sow oats and grass seed. Some apply a dressing of composted manure previous to seeding.

The plan works favorably, if, as before, the land is drained thoroughly. If not, in a few years the course will grass will work up through the covering, and the product will be of little value. Well drained, the bog settles rapidly, may be plowed frequently, and will in time become thoroughly subdued and fit for any cultivated crop.

POWER OF A BOA CONSTRUCTOR.

His mode of attack gave me an insight into the method by which this species of snake destroys animals. The teeth of a boa constructor being long, bent and turned back, something in a fish hook shape, the snakes dark out seize hold of their prey; then drawing their heads back again, they pull the animal to the ground at once, and coiling round it, commence the crushing process. This power of squeezing must be enormous. On attempting to skin this animal, the muscles inside had the appearance of strings of rope extending from head to tail; these he seemed to have the power of contracting or extending so that a part that might be three feet long as he coiled himself round your body, could be instantly reduced to about a foot, by this means giving any one in his embrace a very tolerable squeeze. I have before remarked these snakes are not considered dangerous to man, as they are not poisonous; and if those attacked had a sharp knife and managed to keep their arms free Mr. Snake would get the worst of it. If one happened, however, to be asleep, and a boa constructor then became familiar, he might so have wound himself around body and arms as to prevent a knife from being used. I have no doubt they have power sufficient to crush any man to death in a few seconds, did they at once get themselves comfortably settled round your ribs; but I never heard of such a case during my residence at Natal, although I made every enquiry among the Kaffirs.—Formerly there was a great deal of superstition among the Kaffirs with regard to this snake, a person who had killed one had to go through a quarantine of purifying; now, however, the Kaffirs do not seem to care about them. I saw an old fellow, near the Umbilo river, pinning a large boa constructor to the ground with several assegais, to

prevent its wriggling; he had about a dozen different ones stuck into his body, and seemed to think a few days more would do no harm. He told me that the snake was a rascal, and had killed a calf of his some time before; that he had long watched the opportunity of catching it out of its hole, and at last found it so, when a smart race of some yards ended in the Kaffir assailing the veal-eater.—*Sporting Scenes amongst the Kaffirs of South Africa.* By Capt. A. W. Drayson.

RECLAIMING AND MANAGEMENT OF BOGGY LAND.

LET THEM TELL IT.

Dr. Johnson said it was an excellent thing to encourage children to repeat to some brother, or sister, or playmate, whatever of importance they had seen or heard told.—He said the very attempt to tell it to others, would fix it most indelibly on their own mind, and related that his mother, after having described to him the future joys of the blessed directed him to go to the garden and tell it over to him.

Parents will find this a most interesting and profitable effort. Let them be encouraged to tell to others the sermon to which they have listened, the exercise of the Sabbath school, or whatever they have seen or heard that is worthy to be impressed on their own minds, and the effect will be good in various ways. It will fix the thing more firmly in their own mind—it will cultivate a habit of observation and attention to all that is transpiring about them; it will give them an intelligent interest in each other's society, always to listen to, or relate what may be interesting; besides it will help to bind parents and children in a more intimate bond of social affection, by mutually repeating to each other what each may suppose would be of interest to the other.

Children should be encouraged to tell freely their own thoughts and feelings to parents, with the assurance of sympathy on the part of the parent. Let the child know that you will not meet even his faults with harsh rebukes, but will, with gentle solicitude, seek to mould and guide his heart to virtue and goodness. Let them tell it.

FATAL HOAX.

A Sheffield paper says that a gentleman in that town has received a letter from a friend in Northampton, containing the following:—

"A singular circumstance happened at our union. For misconduct the master had put a boy for punishment into the deadhouse. At that time there was a corpse in the 'dead ward,' in a coffin. The boy took the corpse out of the coffin dressed it in his own clothes, wrapped it up against the wall, and then himself got into the coffin laid down, and covered himself over. In the course of a short time the master came, looked in at the door, and saw as he thought, a skulky lad standing against the wall 'Now,' said the master, 'do you want any supper?'

There was no answer. The question was repeated with the same result. The boy looked out from the coffin and said, 'If he went have any I will.' The master fled under terror, and received such a shock that it is said he has since died from the effects."

LEPERS.

Bayard Taylor, on his way to Bergen, in Norway, says:—

"We took on board four or five lepers on their way to the hospital at Bergen. A piece of oil cloth had been thrown over some spars to shield them from rain, and they sat on deck avoided by the other passengers, a melancholy picture of disease and shame. One was a boy of fourteen, upon whose face wart-like excrescences were beginning to appear, while a woman, who seemed to be his mother, was hideously swollen and disfigured. A man, crouching down, with his head between his hands, endeavored to hide the seamed and knotted mass of protruding blue flesh which had once been a human face. The forms of leprosy, elephantiasis, and other kindred kindred diseases which I have seen in the East, and in tropical countries, are not nearly so horrible. For these unfortunates there was no hope. Some years more or less of a life which is worse than death, was all to which they could forward. No cure has yet been discovered for this terrible disease. There are two hospitals here, one of which contains about five hundred patients, while the other, which has recently been erected for the reception of cases in the earlier stages, who may be subjected to experimental courses of treatment, has already one hundred. This form of leprosy is supposed to be produced partly, by exclusive diet of salt fish, and partly by want of personal cleanliness. The latter is the most probable cause, and one does not wonder at the result after he has had a little experience of Norwegian filth. It is the awful curse which falls upon these beastly habits of life."

The Fishery Commissioners.

The hon. Mr. Gray of St. John, N. B., who was appointed umpire to decide cases of dispute between the British and American Commissioners for defining the fishing boundaries on the shores of the United States and the Province, has recently given his decision in several cases submitted to him. It appears that the Commissioners differed as to twenty-four places in Prince Edward Island. Her Majesty's Commissioner claiming that they were rivers under the treaty, and the United States Commissioner denying that they could be so considered. Mr. Gray has decided that eighteen of these places are rivers under the treaty, and that the remaining six are not. Mr. Gray has also decided in favor of the lines claimed by the British Commissioners for defining the mouth of the Bactouche and Miramichi Rivers. At latest accounts the Commissioners had been sitting in the city of Portland, deciding upon the rivers of Maine, and it is said that the president has appointed Gen. W. B. Burnett of New York to take the place of Gen. Cushman, as American Commissioner. It is stated however that Mr. Cushman denies the authority of the President to displace him, contending that his appointment is under a treaty stipulation and not subject to the pleasure of the executive while he is able and willing to act. In the meantime, Mr. Percival, the British Commissioner has returned to St. John and awaits the action of the United States Government in appointing a colleague.—*Eastern Chronicle.*

Life in the Middle Ages.

Rude were the manners then; a man and his wife ate out of the same trencher; a few wooden handled knives, with blades of rugged iron, were a great luxury for the great—candles were unknown. A servant girl held a torch at supper; one or two mugs of coarse earthenware formed the drinking apparatus in the house. Rich gentlemen wore cloth of unlined leather. Ordinary persons never touched flesh meat. The nobility drank little or no wine in the summer; a little corn seemed wealth. Women had trivial marriage portions, even rich women dressed extremely plain. The chief part of a family's expenses were what the males spent in arms and horses, none of which, however, were very good or very showy; and grandees had to lay out money on their lofty towers. In Dante's comparatively polished times, ladies began to paint their cheeks by way of fiery going to the theatre, and to use less assiduity in spinning and playing the distaff.

From Mexico.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The southern mail brings New Orleans dates of Sunday. The papers contain full details of Mexican news.

The seat of government of the department of Tamaulipas has been removed to Matamoros.

The Constitutionists, under Blanco, are reported to have gained another victory at San Juan los Lagos, capturing 100 prisoners, with all the camp equipment, etc.—It is said Blanco shot many of his prisoners, including all the chiefs and a Catholic priest.

The specie which has been hitherto shipped through Tampico is now coming to Brownsville for exportation.

Mr. Walsh, the American Consul at Monterey, is said to have closed his office, placing the archives in the custody of the British Consul.

Gen. Garza and Staff had arrived at Matamoros from Tampico. They were welcomed with salutes, and other demonstrations of regard.

The State of Tamaulipas has a very considerable force in the field, under the command of Carvajal and others.

Vidaurre has published an address to the capitalists of Monterey, informing them that he has in Brasquillo arms and ammunition valued at \$100,000, and asks for a six months' loan to pay for them.

An express from Monterey brings information that the constitutionalist general Zuazua, was progressing finely.

Advices from the city of Mexico are quite encouraging to the liberty party. The Zuloaga faction it is said, had made overtures for peace.

Heat of the Sun.

On Wednesday, one of the trackmen on the railroad between Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y. discovered that the rails were bent in two places, and an examination showed that the heat of the sun had so expanded the rail, that it had curved each way—it being the combination rail—fully six inches out of line. All this expansion must have taken place within two or three hours, as not more than that time had elapsed since trains had passed over the track. The discovery was made just in season to warn approaching trains of the danger.

A Young Lady Shot by Mistake.

The Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle says that a young couple of Newaygo, who were to have been married on Monday of last week, walked out on Saturday and seated themselves upon a log in the shade of the woods, a short distance out of the village of Newaygo, and while thus seated, the young lady was shot through her abdomen by a rifle ball

European Intelligence.

Three Days Later.

Arrival of the Africa.

New York, July 8.
The Africa arrived at one o'clock.
The Africa passed over the longitude where the Telegraph fleet should have been, but saw nothing of them, it being thick at the time.

Parliamentary proceedings generally unimportant.
The new India Bill passed the Commons to a second reading. The Government gained numerous friends during the progress of its discussion.

The Parliamentary debates on the French African Emigrant scheme excites indignation in France.

A fire in Danzig had destroyed fifty-five houses and dwellings.
It is rumored that Spain has applied to France to support her against British pressure on the Cuban Slave Trade.

There are later advices from India and China, but nothing special. Little fighting. The British had relieved Shahjahanpore, but were making slow progress against the rebels.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Cotton active and firm. Breadstuffs very dull. Other markets unchanged. Consols 94.

EMIGRATION TO IRELAND.—From a paper read before the Royal Society of Dublin, it appears that the great proportion of farmers who have recently settled in Ireland are Scotsmen. Out of 750 who have immigrated within the last few years, there have been 660 from Scotland, and the remainder from England. Taking into account their families and the farm servants who have accompanied them, the number of Scotch settlers is supposed to amount to 4,000 in all. These farmers are men of capital and enterprise, and as the influx of this new element goes on it is sure to effect a great improvement in the agricultural districts. Scottish capital has also been largely invested in the purchase and improvement of landed property, and, ere long, the country generally may be as much indebted to Scottish industry and enterprise as the North of Ireland has been for generations past.—*N. York Scottish American.*

England is the greatest manufacturing country in the world. This is owing to the energy and industry of her people, and to the following causes: Her insular position, which has kept her free from continental wars and troubles so that she enjoyed peace at home for a very long time; the comparative freedom of the people, and from restrictions or oppressive burdens on trade and manufactures; the religious freedom she enjoyed which made England the resort of many ingenious artisans from other countries, as France and the Netherlands; her abundance of coal and iron; and the steam engine having been introduced in England, which placed her in advance of other nations in the application of machinery. The annual revenue is above £60,000,000 sterling. Of this about 23 millions are raised by the customs (duties on imports, as tea, sugar, tobacco, wine and spirits); 17 millions by the excise (duties on manufactures, as malt, spirits, paper); 7 millions by stamps; land and house taxes, &c., 3 millions; income and property taxes, from 5 to 15 millions. The annual expenditure is nearly the same as the income: 28 millions go to pay the interest of the national debt, and 18 or 20 millions for the army, navy, and ordnance. These numbers refer to the United Kingdom, not to England alone. During the late war, the taxes and expenditure exceeded the above amounts. The revenue in 1857 was nearly £68,000,000.—*Reid's Geography for British America.*

A WARNING TO BOYS.—Sad result of imprudent bathing.—John Pond, aged 15 years son of Mr. Charles Pond died on Thursday morning, 1st inst. The immediate cause of young Pond's death was congestion of the lungs, but the primary cause was from bathing when heated, and remaining in the water too long. A week ago last Sabbath he was in the water nearly an hour; that night a swelling commenced on his neck, but he paid little attention to it, and was about as usual, going into the water when he pleased. Last Saturday afternoon he, with another boy, John Hubert, was in the water one hour and a half. Hubert's neck also swelled that night, and in a day or two both found themselves seriously sick. Hubert was soon relieved, but Pond's case grew worse until he died.—*Milford Journal.*

AN ECCLESIASTICAL TITLE.—We have before us a letter from an observing lady who lately crossed the Atlantic, from which we make the following extract. The reply of a Lord Bishop to a preserving Album intruder, which she chronicles, is worthy of the attention of church dignitaries, and of ladies who carry the fancy for Autographs to excess: One lady who is very fond of sitting to the bishop, came as usual to-night and brought with her a common-place book, requesting him to write his name in it. Having obtained it, she then passed it to the bishop, with the desire that he would do the same. He did so and returned it to her. On looking at it she exclaimed—"Oh but I want to know who you are?" "I am a miserable sinner," was his quiet reply, as he respectfully declined adding anything more to his simple signature of "J. Fredericton, N. B."

The Aroostook.

In the winter of 1838 the State of Maine was in a fermentation in regard to the Aroostook County. It was reported that our British neighbors, the Eupenoses, were about to reduce it to possession, as a constituent part of their Province of New Brunswick. The Sheriff of Penobscot, the Governor of Maine, the Legislature of Maine, the people of Maine were alarmed. Money was appropriated, and an army was raised. The blood of the people was up. Aroostook was theirs, and should be theirs, whatever the cost. Millions of money would have been expended—the State credit would have been pledged to its utmost limit if it were necessary to save the Aroostook from the clutches of the rapacious Britons. But the Britons are a cool people. They did not design then, they never designed to reduce the Aroostook to possession by arms—at any rate, until it would pay. They are a calculating people, and mean to have the Aroostook by peaceful means. The people of Maine had secured the Aroostook territory, they had defeated the Eupenoses, and were content! In the meantime, the calculating Britons—determined to have the benefit of the Aroostook—are just on the eve of snatching it from the hands of the "shrewd" people of Maine—out-Yankeeing the Yankees! A railway they esteem of far greater value than a war in conquering the Aroostook to them. While we have been exulting over the "glory" we derived from the Aroostook war, they have been building a railway almost to the doors of the inhabitants, and are about taking the whole of their trade. The lumber, which we esteem of great value, they have taken by their diplomacy, and now they are taking the trade by their better management.—*Bangor Evening Times.*

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

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, JULY 14, 1858.

The Halifax & Quebec Railway Revived.

The New Brunswick of the 6th instant, gives the particulars of a meeting held in London, to organize a Company to build the Line of Railway between Halifax & Quebec, and also the minutes of a conversation between the Deputation (appointed at that meeting) and Colonial Minister. As this is a subject of moment and involves an immense outlay of money, three or four millions, it should be carefully investigated, as the Company intend to claim a large tract of land offered by this Province and also the sum of £20,000 annually granted by the Legislature. Under present circumstances and the changes which have taken place since these offers were made, it is improbable that New Brunswick can fulfil her part of the agreement, even if a majority of the people desired it; in fact, the Province has sufficient to do to meet its present engagements without incurring further liabilities. We intend looking over some voluminous printed documents relative to the proposed Railway and giving the principal paragraphs together with the opinions expressed by those who are well acquainted with the North Shore route.

The formidable array of names at the meeting held in London on the 5th June with respect to the matter, looks like being in earnest, still we cannot believe the Road will ever be constructed, unless the British Government undertake it. It has been proved beyond doubt that it will not answer for a commercial line; it might suit for military purposes—but the expense of working and keeping it open in winter would be enormous.

On the 4th inst., Major Gen. Trollope, of Ceylon, celebrated, the Commander-in-Chief of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, attended by his aid-de-camp, Capt. Armstrong, of the 16th Foot, accompanied by Asst. Adj. Gen. Fordyce, Col. Stoddard, and Capt. Faith, of the Royal Engineers, arrived here. They visited Oak Point, the next day, and on Tuesday, after an examination of the Block Houses here, proceeded on their professional tour to Pomeroy's on the old Fredericton road, and returned to the Lower Falls of the Magalloway. The next day they examined the Harbour of L'Etang. Their object, we believe is, to see what Government lands reserved for Military purposes, are worth retaining. We understand the Major-General was much pleased with the appearance of the country, the delightful situation of our town, and the loyal and English tone which appeared to prevail among all the inhabitants of the County with whom he had any intercourse.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.—We beg leave to direct attention to Mr. Stiles' advertisement in another column. He is intimately acquainted with the Colonial trade, and also the American markets; and from his position and the facilities he possesses, is prepared to execute all orders intrusted to him with

fidelity and despatch. From a personal acquaintance with Mr. Stiles, we can recommend him to any of our friends requiring an agent in Boston for the sale of Colonial produce and the purchase of Goods in the Boston and New York markets.

An addition has been made to the Railway extension which for the present terminates at Hatch's Wharf; the next above the Market Wharf. The advantages of the extension, as well as the benefits resulting from the construction of the Railway are so apparent even to those old fogies who were so skeptical, that it is almost unnecessary to allude to them—we may however mention that the new ship lying at Hatch's Wharf is being loaded with deals brought down by rail from the Dam—and that Mr. Cameron is loading his vessel in part, with excellent timber, cut on the Company's lands and brought down by the Railway, and which will in a few weeks be landed in London. Large quantities of Hemlock Bark, Firewood, Cedar Poles, and Sleepers are also brought down the Line; the farmers also living near the Line and on the Ridges have availed themselves of this economical and speedy mode of transit, and have brought their farm produce to market in much better condition, and at less cost and loss of time, than by horse and wagon.—The traffic is but in its incipient stages, and can hardly be overestimated. We intend in a short time to notice at length the works connected with the Railway.

St. Andrews Scotch Church Bazaar.

We beg to direct attention to the advertisement, announced for some weeks past in our columns, that the BAZAAR AT THE TOWN HALL, in aid of the Presbyterian Church here, will be held on the 29th and 30th instants. For the convenience of visitors from St. John, arrangements have been made, for a steamer to leave that City on the morning of the 29th to arrive here early in the forenoon; it is also expected that Excursions will be made from Calais and Eastport, of which due notice will be given.—The Church requires to be repaired and painted—and it is to be hoped that the present enterprise, will be supported not only by Presbyterians in St. Andrews, but that the liberally disposed of all denominations of professing Christians will embrace the opportunity of indulging themselves in an agreeable trip, while they serve at the same time the cause of religion, and give "material aid" to their fellow-Christians here.

The St. John Election takes place this day, and although the result cannot affect the Government, still the decision will be the key-note of their success or defeat—success if their candidate is elected, the people endorse the acts of the Government;—defeat, if Mr. Lawrence is successful, as it will be a premonition of their down fall, their death-knell.

The refreshing rain which fell on Sunday and Tuesday last, have given the crops a start, the grass looks better now than it was anticipated, owing to the long drought.

The St. John Leader has been resumed, and is now published every evening, Sundays excepted. The size has been reduced, but the Leader contains a great deal of matter in a small compass.

PARISH SCHOOL REPORT FOR 1857.—We have received a copy of the Chief Superintendent's Report, and also a Pamphlet containing the Regulations relating to Parish Schools, in which the duties of the several educational officers and teachers are defined.

COMMUNICATED.

MECHANICS' TEMPERANCE WATCHMAN CLUB.—At a meeting of the above Club, held on the 1st instant, the following persons were elected office-bearers for the ensuing quarter:—

BENJ. S. STEVENSON, S. O.
ALEX. M. STEVENSON, J. O.
JOHN F. ROGERS, R. S.
T. CLINCH, C. S.
C. HENDERSON, C.
WM. GIBSON, T.
THOS. SNODGRASS, M.
DAVID MILLER, A. M.

The seventh anniversary of the above Club was celebrated by holding a festival in Col. Morat's Grove on the 5th instant, a goodly number of members and female friends were present.

This association of young men has been working unostentatiously and quietly, effecting we believe much good, and is one of those voluntary organizations, which has sprung up within a few years, the object of which is, we understand, the amelioration of the condition of their fellow beings.

The Hon. Charles Young, late president of the Legislative Council of Prince Edward Is-

land, has recently been appointed Attorney-General of that province. It gives us much pleasure to notice the hon. gentleman's promotion.—*Reporter.*

Latest from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON AND CANADA.

Important from India.

ENGLISH SUCCESSES.

The U. S. Steamship Fulton from Havre, via Southampton, passed Cape Race, N. F., on the 10th inst.,—saw nothing of the telegraph fleet. The Canada passed the same place on the 12th, but her news has not yet reached us. The following items of news by the Fulton, we copy from Boston papers, kindly furnished us by Reid's Express:—

Queen Victoria had paid a visit to the steamship Leviathan.

Additional steamships are to be put on the route between Galway and America.

Dr. Livingstone had arrived at the Cape of Good Hope.

A proposition is under discussion to send clergymen to Parliament.

It is rumored that the French Admiral, Hamelin, will resign as chief of the marine department, which will then devolve on Prince Napoleon, already minister of Algeria and the colonies.

Piedmont persists in demanding indemnity in the affair of the Cagliari.

The transformation of sailing ships into steamers is going on with great activity in France.

Spain is much incensed against England on the slave question.

The advance of a Russian column in the Caucasus is announced.

The Austrians are hastening the construction of ten new forts.

A calamitous fire had occurred at the London docks, involving a loss of £150,000.

LATER FROM INDIA.

The latest telegraph advices from India are of considerable interest. Sir H. Rose has captured Calpee. He was twice ineffectually attacked by the rebels, when a rapid pursuit of them was made, resulting in the capture of large stores of guns, elephants, gunpowder and camp equipage.

Serious disturbances had occurred in the Bombay Presidency. A political agent, with his escort had been murdered by eight hundred rebels. Fort Copal had been taken by assault. Newgoova likewise had been stormed and taken.

The Nazim country was much disturbed by Arabs and Rohillas.

Sir Colin Campbell drove back the rebels to Shahjahanpore, and captured, Mohundee. Oude was still in rebellion.

A strong rebel force was approaching Lucknow, but the city is strongly defended and garrisoned.

Sir E. Lugard had defeated the rebels at Judgespore with great slaughter.

Gwalior had been attacked and plundered by the rebels.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

TRINITY BAY, N. F. July 4, P. M.—Rain has been steadily all day: wind easterly, with considerable fog. Nothing has been heard of the anxiously expected Niagara.

The Remains of President Monroe.

NORFOLK, July 4.—The steamship Jamestown has arrived from New York with the remains of ex-President Monroe. Minute guns have been fired, flags placed at half mast, and all the usual ceremonies gone through with.

Arrivals of Crews of Wrecked Ships.

SAVANNAH July 3.—The British schooner, Anna Sophia arrived at quarantine yesterday from Nassau, with a portion of the crew of the wrecked ship Bombay, from the Canary Islands for Matamoros, and the Knickerbocker, from Liverpool for New Orleans.

Married.

On Sunday evening the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John Ross, Mr. Robert Maxwell, to Miss Mary Jane McReynolds.

In Carleton, on Tuesday evening, 6th inst., by the Rev. Thos. M. Albrighton, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Edward Willis, editor and proprietor of the Western Recorder, and Freeman's Monthly Monitor, son of Mr. John Willis, of Halifax N. S., to Sarah, eldest daughter of Zachariah Adams, Esq., Merchant, of St. John.

At the chapel of Ease, Windsor, N. S., on the 6th of July, by the Rev. Joseph Clarke, M. A., Chaplain of H. M. S. Indus, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Maynard, M. A., Rector of the Parish, Stephen V. Spain, Esq., Master of H. M. flag ship Indus, to Maria Bayard, eldest daughter of E. F. Harding, Esq., M. D., of Windsor.

Died.

At the residence of her husband on the morning of the 30th ult., Harriet wife of Capt. James Maxwell in the 52nd year of her age. The death of Mrs. M. excites the feigned regret of the community and the deep grief of her immediate friends. She was seized with paralysis on Sunday evening last, and from that time until 2 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday morning when she died though

apparently conscious, remained speechless. The deceased was in all the relations of life a most estimable and universally respected person; she had been for about twenty years a communicant and member of the Church of England and exhibited the pleasing spectacle of a life in harmony with religious profession adorned with the loveliest gem in woman's coronet, the ornament of a "meek and quiet spirit." As a wife she was the sincere and faithful monitor, the disinterested adviser, the true friend; as a mother affectionate and ever watchful, deeming no sacrifice too great for the good of her family, and as a neighbour and friend those who best know her will most deeply feel and lament her irreparable loss.

At his residence in Digby, N. S., on the 8th instant, Benjamin Smith, Esq., in the seventy first year of his age.

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.

MEETING OF COURTS.

THE Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the County of Charlotte, will sit at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Tuesday, the 31 day of August next, at 12 o'clock.

At which time and place all Magistrates, Coroners, and Constables of said County, and all persons required to be at these Courts, are hereby Publicly Notified to give their attendance.

By Order of Her Majesty's Justices, THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, July 12, 1858.

NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA RAILWAY and Land Company.

COMPANY'S OFFICE, St. Andrews, July 1, 1858.

TENDERS FOR GRADING the last Twenty-five Miles of the

HOWARD SETTLEMENT to the Terminus on the WOODSTOCK ROAD, will be received at these Offices until

the 15th day of AUGUST.

The distance will be divided into lengths or districts of 5 miles each, and the Tenders may be made for any one or for the whole of such districts.

On and after the 1st day of August, the Sections and Plan of the Line will be on view at the Engineer's Office in St. Andrews, where full particulars of Specification and terms of Contract will be given and where forms of Tender may also be obtained.

JULIUS THOMPSON, MANAGER.

NEW SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber, a Licensed Teacher of the First Class will open a School in the Town of St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 13th inst., in Mr. Alger's Hall.

Having experience in the art of teaching, the Subscriber hopes by strict attention to his duties as a teacher, he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may please to patronize his school.

Terms made known on application to the Subscriber.

ROBERT GLENN, St. Andrews, July 6th, 1858.

Valuable Property for Sale.

At Auction.

Will be sold on Thursday, the 29th July, at Public Auction, if not sooner disposed of: That large and valuable business stand in Water Street, lately occupied by the Subscriber, containing three shops, with dwelling above, and a good front cellar with larn and wood sheds; one of the most central and best business stands in the town of St. Andrews.

For terms and further particulars, application may be made to

St. Andrews, July 2, 1858.

P. STARKEY.

Saddle and Harness Maker.

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public in general, that he continues to manufacture Carriage, Wagon and Cart Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Saddles, Bridles, &c. He is also prepared to trim and decorate carriages in the latest style.

Thankful for the patronage he has received since commencing business, he trusts by attention and a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

Shop adjoining Mr. Butler's, Water-street, nearly opposite the "British House."

St. Andrews, June 30, 1858.

BAZAAR.

A BAZAAR to defray the expenses of painting and repairing the Scotch Church in this Town, will be held on the 29th and 30th of JULY next, in the TOWN HALL.

All who feel disposed to favor the object, are respectfully invited to attend.

Doors open at 10 A. M. Admission for one day 74d.

S. B.—It is expected that arrangements will be made for Steamboat excursions, from St. John, Eastport and Calais.

St. Andrews, June 22, 1858.

LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post.

1st July, 1858.

Barter, Charles
Bennett, Wm.
Brisson, Mrs.
Chase, Saml.
Chase, Andrew S.
Chase, Saml. P.
Cullin, John
Cullin, Cornelius
Coughlin, Henry
Dawson, John
Dow, Orlo
Duncan, John
Downs, Catherine
Denly, Mary
Downs, Elizabeth
Fee, William and Jane
Falls, Patrick
Farthings, Charles
Farby, John
Gallin, John
Gibbons Margaret
Gibson Marg. Manly
Hart, Joseph
Henderson, Mrs.
Hart, William
Henderson, John

For Men on Rail.

Cameron, Alexander
Duncan, John
Crawford, Pat. & Cath.
Carlin David
Dunovon, James
Dunlop, James
Griffin, Richard
Hart, William
Kennedy, Martin
Menners, James
McNeil, Roderick

Persons calling for any of the

any "advertised."

GEO. F. C.

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for

able Lot of Land situ-

at St. Patrick being des-

2 in the 2d Range of the

ement, and known as the

aining 100 Acres more or

is well wooded with hard

among the latter is a good

For terms, apply to John W

port, or to

NATH

f N. B.—All persons are fo

on said lot.

St. Andrews, June 30, 1858.

FLOUR, MEAL.

LANDING this day per

Philadelphia

120 Barrels superior FLO

20 do Corn MEAL.

Per Schr. "Deposit" from

70 Barrels Flour.

16 do Mess PORK.

Daily expected from

100 Bags Meal.

400 lbs. HAMS.

For sale by

DO

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any de

Estate of John Higgins, l

Grand Manan, in the County of

are requested to present the s

within three months from the

all those indebted to said Estab

make immediate payment to

F. E.

Grand Manan, July 6, 1858.

Provisions & G.

NEW STORE. The sub

informs the public, that

business in the shop lately o

Thompson, where he has for s

FLOUR.

PORK, TEA,

SUGAR, MOLASSES,

CANDLES, CROCK

together with a general assort

and Provisions, Boots and shoe

articles as are usually to be ha

ments, all of which he will sell

at low prices.

St. Andrews, June 16, 1858.

Beef, Pork, Mol

JUNE 12th, 18

Ex "Utica" from Bos

80 Bbls. extra Mess Pork.

50 do do Beef.

10 Hds. prime retailing Molasses.

2 Bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

120 Bbls. best superfine Flour.

JAMES

EXPRESS NO.

VALENTINE & CO'S. EX

ST. ANDREWS, Robbinston

MONDAY and TH

For BOSTON and POR

<

100

