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[Vol 27.]

Agriculture in Schools.

Every district school, particularly during the winter session, should have a class in Agricultural Science. We would not propose a full and complete course of Botany, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and all other sciences which combine to make this great practical science. It is not to be expected that a complete course can be attained here, but the first principles should not be neglected, any more than the first rules of arithmetic should be dispensed with because the higher branches of mathematics are not expected to be taught them. The district school is a starting place—the first round of the ladder—and if there is anything in which the farmers' boys and girls too, should be started right it is in knowledge of the composition of the soil and its products.

Warnings' Elements of Agriculture is the best elementary work we know of to introduce into schools and we would venture to predict that in any district where this will be used, the increase of crops that would naturally follow the first and every succeeding year would more than pay the expenses of the school. —*Life Illustrated.*

GRASS—How to Use It.—The Potato is the highest-priced and best guaranteed purpose so far as has yet been proved, but whether that or any other can be used should never be mixed with anything else. The lumps should be broken fine and sown in the same way as sowing or plaster. It is best with profit upon all crops. Grass has been damaged by a dressing of one or two pounds of guano per acre. But the most profitable dressing is to use upon the ground, ready prepared for small grains at the rate of one hundred lbs. per acre, mixing it with the soil by a small plow, or cultivator, or harrow, if no better tool can be had—there is no worse one. With the grain cover or grass seed should always be sown for the growth of that is half of the profit of the guano. If we were applying guano to land for corn, potatoes or any other crop, we should prefer to do it by sowing broadcast and lightly plowing in. If applied as a top dressing, it is hardly advisable—always apply it, if possible, before rain, or when snow is on the ground and if on arable land, harrow, hoe, or scuffle immediately after the operation.

There is no benefit in mixing guano with anything, unless it be water, to be used for garden purposes. In that case it should be made a very weak solution, or it will kill all it comes in contact with whether seeds or plants.

Using up Cattle.—Tanworth, in the *St. Andrews Standard*, condemns the practice of using up cattle, and says animals that are much confined, besides their poor health for want of exercise, have more porous coarse flesh, with comparatively relaxed and therefore light weighing muscular fibre; and much of the space which should be filled with muscle, or lean meat is supplied with loose, light weighing fat. Size, however, is not a sure index of proportionate extra weight; for many middle size animals of compact form and hardy constitution are really much heavier bulk for bulk, than larger animals.

From the *Quincy (Ill.) Herald*, we learn that a most terrible calamity, rivaling that of the Pemberton Mills, occurred on Thursday last, near the town of Havana, Illinois, on the Illinois river, and about twenty-five miles above Alton. Fifty school children, in attendance at a university at that place, went out upon the ice to play. The ice gave way, and with one exception, all were lost. Our informant was unable to give further particulars, but he represents that the village was a scene of universal mourning almost every family in it having lost one or more of its members.

A singular accident, resulting in a most narrow escape from death, occurred at about midnight, on Wednesday, in Somerville. A party of two ladies and two gentlemen were returning from Water-town to Charlestown, when upon reaching the Mill Row station where the railroad bridge crosses the street the driver perceived that the hollow under the bridge was filled with water. Supposing it to be but slight depth, he concluded to drive through it, the two gentlemen first getting out of the carriage. The water directly under the bridge proved to be ten feet deep! One of the horses was soon drowned; but the driver managed to save the other. As the two ladies, forcing their heads into the part of the horse and through the carriage window, showed for help, their cries brought Mr. Benjamin Randall to their aid. Facing the latter up a steep top of the coach he succeeded in pulling them both out of the water and so drawing them both out of the widow and so rescuing them from the perilous condition—a condition made doubly awful by the surrounding darkness. —*Boston Journal.*

THE VALUE OF RIFLEMEN.

The following incident in the life of a Prussian soldier was related by a gentleman at a volunteer meeting in England a few weeks ago. It may be interesting to our newly formed Rifle Corps throughout the Provinces:

From 1813 or 1814, he belonged to a corps of 1000 men of all arms operating as a guard on the right bank of the Rhine, while the French were in the possession of the country on the left of the river. The season was early in autumn, when the weather was delightful and the harvest just gathered in. One afternoon the corps bivouacked near the river, for the advantage of water; and the place was considered perfectly safe from attack in the opposite bank was a vast plain of corn stubble, without a single defence save as the eye could reach; an advancing army, therefore could be more easily seen. The river was fordable and about 200 yards broad. The troops, therefore, considered themselves perfectly secure from attack and set about preparing their supper, and making themselves comfortable for the night, when a shot was heard from the opposite bank, and a cry from the bivouac, that a man was wounded.

Every soldier was instantly on his legs, looked across the river, but no one could see even the vestige of an enemy, which, greatly surprised all, as there was no covert, and the yellow stubble was especially well adapted to show the smallest object for a considerable distance from the river. While the corps were thus gazing, a puff of smoke was seen to rise about fifty yards from the bank of the stream, followed by the report of a rifle, and another soldier dropped wounded. In a moment without the command of an officer, about 100 men rushed to the edge of the water, and commenced firing at the spot from whence the shot came, although nothing but the stubble was to be seen. Soon after there was another report, followed by the fall of another man, which so exasperated the whole force that nearly every soldier set about firing at the spot from which the puffs of smoke were seen to arise. By this time all were convinced the mischief was done by a single rifleman. More shots followed, and now men fell; so that the officer in command had serious thoughts of moving the encampment but the feeling of shame that so strong a force as 1000 men should be driven off by one soldier, caused him to hesitate until eighteen shots had been fired by the riflemen, and seventeen men were killed or wounded, when to the great satisfaction of all, a man was seen to spring from the stubble, a lucky shot having killed him; but this did not take place till a thousand shots were fired at him. Here is an evidence of the power of the rifle. The man had lain down in a slight hollow, so small that it was not perceptible across the river, and there thought down seventeen men, while he lay in almost perfect safety having nearly killed a little army.

FORGETFULNESS.—Our friend Gramos, a member of the bar in eastern Virginia, has very little hair on his head, and is forced to conceal this mark of age by a wig. One day he had important business to transact some distance from home, which, detained him so late that he was obliged to pass the night at a friend's house. After making himself very agreeable to the ladies during the evening he was chosen to his chamber by a stupid negro boy. Gramos dismissed the boy before uncovering his head, and was soon in the enjoyment of a sound sleep. Awakening at an early hour, he concluded it was too soon to get up, and turned over again—fell into a sound sleep, from which he was startled by the boy entering the room. Conscious of having overslept himself, he sprang up in bed and asked, "How long before breakfast?"

The boy, without noticing the question, apostrophized, "High! I didn't know two white folks staid here last night; where's dat man what's got him hair on; is he gone away? and hab you ben and got your wool shabed off?"

THE WONDERFUL LEG.—Wedgwood had a cork leg, a wonderful imitation of the leg he lost. It is told of him, that on one occasion, when on discussing the effect of polling water on the nervous system, he laid a bet with one of his guests that he would hold his leg longer in boiling water than any man in the kingdom. Tubs were produced, watches drawn out, stockings pulled off, and legs dipped in. Wedgwood quietly set his cork leg in the smoking tubful. His guest followed his example. Wedgwood did not wince; his guest howled and wriggled and his leg got redder. The potter looked on with a smile, and the company with him.

calm composure. At last the scalded leg was drawn out in agony, and Wedgwood remained master of the match. Five minutes, ten, a quarter of an hour, and still Mr. W. smiled and looked composed. "Feel it," he said, "do what you will with it," quoth he; it's the best leg I have, though only of cork."

Nothing but Water.

A Statesman, in seeking an illustration of the difference between price and value, very happily hit upon water, which cost nothing and yet is of inestimable worth. "Water, next to air, is the most indispensable of all the productions of nature. Unlike most good things, providentially supplied for our use, it is hardly capable of abuse. It would be difficult to find any well-authenticated case of fatal injury, short of drowning, from a too abundant employment of this essential of life. The more common danger to be feared is from too little, not too much, water. It can hardly, especially during the summer months, be too freely taken inside and out. The daily bath and the frequent draught are not only necessary to comfort, but essential to health."

Simple a thing, however, as it may be to quench the thirst from the running stream, or the mountain spring, there are but few people who know how to drink. Most people, in the eagerness of thirst, swallow with such activity the welcome draught, that they deluge their stomachs without proportionately refreshing themselves. The sipping of a single goblet of water will do more to alleviate thirst than sudden gulping down of a gallon. It is more frequently the dryness of the mouth, during hot weather, than the want of the system, which calls for the supply of fluid. When larger quantities, moreover, are poured into the stomach than are required, that organ becomes oppressed mechanically by the distention, and the digestion is consequently weakened.

Water, reduced to the lowest possible temperature by the coldest ice, can be taken with perfect safety, at all times and under all circumstances, when imbibed gradually by long mouthfuls; but when swallowed in full, quick draughts, and in large quantities, it may produce a dangerous shock to the system. In the first instance, the fluid, however cold, is at once raised to the heat of the mouth, and absorbed; while in the second, it enters the stomach and reduces the temperature of that organ so suddenly as to interfere with its healthy action.

One powerful means by which nature adapts the human system to the transition from the extreme cold of winter to the extreme heat of summer, is by an increased perspiration. The surface of the body is kept cool by the free exhalation of fluid, which is constantly undergoing evaporation; and chemists tell us that evaporation is so powerful a means of cold, that ice can be formed by its means. Bolzoni's famous experiment of making water a solid, which so startled the Turkish Sultan, was no more than the application of this principle. In order, therefore, that the summer perspiration may be kept up, it is necessary that the pores of the skin, which are the organs through which this function is performed, should be kept free. To do this, it is necessary that the whole surface of the body should be often and thoroughly cleansed, for the incessant perspiration in summer tends so to clog the ducts, that without frequent ablution their action is suspended. A daily bath, during summer at any rate, is indispensable.

These are simple facts, but well worth attention; for you will hardly believe, until you try, how much of your daily comfort and health depend upon the proper use of nothing but water. The experiment is at least worthy a trial.

HANNIBAL.

Reed in the camp, the Carthaginian general possessed every quality necessary to gain the confidence of his men. His personal strength and activity were such, that he could handle their arms and perform their exercises, on foot or on horseback, more easily

fully than themselves. His endurance of heat and cold, of fatigue and hunger, exceeded that of the hardest soldier in the camp. He never required others to do what he could not do himself. To these bodily powers he added address as winning as that of Hannibal, his brother-in-law—talents for command fully as great as those of his father, Hamilcar. His frank manners and genial temper endeared him to his soldiers; his strong will swayed them like one man. The different nations who made his motley army—Africans and Spaniards, Gauls and Italians—looked upon him each as their own chief.

Polybius twice remarks, that amid the hardships which his mixed army underwent for sixteen years in a foreign land, there never was a mutiny in his camp. This admirable versatility of the man was seconded by all the qualities required to make the general. His quick perception and great sagacity led him to marvellously correct judgment of future events and distant countries, which in these days, when travellers were few and countries unknown, must have been a task of extraordinary difficulty. He formed his plans after patient enquiry, and kept them profoundly secret till it was necessary to make them known. But with this caution in designing was united marvellous promptness in execution. "He was never deceived himself," says Polybius, "but never failed to take advantage of the errors of his opponent."

Nor was he a mere soldier. In leisure hours he delighted to converse with learned Greeks on topics of intellectual interest. As a statesman, he displayed ability hardly inferior to that which he had displayed as a general.

Against these great qualities he was traditionally reported to have been cruel even to ferocity, and treacherous beyond the common measure of his country. But, even if we believe the bad faith of Carthage to have been greater than that which Rome showed towards foreigners yet we hear of no single occasion on which Hannibal broke faith with Rome. With regard to his cruelty, there can be no doubt that he was indifferent to human life when success could be gained by its sacrifice; and on several occasions we find him under the influence of passion, treating his prisoners with great barbarity. But though he had been trained to consider the Romans as his natural enemies, to be hunted down like wolves, we must remember that he forgot not to treat worthy foes, such as Marcellus, with the magnanimity of a noble nature. And after all, it is somewhat out of place to expect refined humanity from a leader of mercenaries who had been bred in the camp and had lived from his earliest boyhood in the midst of war. But whatever might be the ability, whatever the hardihood of the young general, he required it all for the great Italian enterprise which he achieved.

LARGE ROBBERY OF SUGAR AND JEWELRY in New York.—A few months since, Marshal Hynders of New York seized, on board one of the Guard steamers, a quantity of diamonds and other precious stones, valued at \$30,000 which were being smuggled on shore by two Spaniards, who claimed to be the owners of the jewels. By order of the Marshal, the property was stored with Messrs. McIntyre & Bixbie, No. 12, Broad Street, and a few days since, on examining the cases, it was found that they had been opened, and that their contents were missing. Suspicion fell on the foreman of the establishment, one Michael Murphy, who has been missing since last Friday, when as has since been ascertained, he took the train for Boston, from which city in all probability he sailed for England. Murphy is said to have been possessed of a considerable amount of property, which, before leaving New York he disposed of, and thus realized quite a large sum of money. Very little doubt is entertained that the jewels are in Murphy's possession and the pursuit of the fugitive has already commenced. Murphy is a married man and leaves his wife and two children behind him.

Mr. Daniel Faneuil of New York is one of the oldest and most successful printers in the country, died on Monday. He was the first to substitute galley for ink balls, and was also the first to introduce improved printing machinery.

Legislative Proceedings.

PROCEEDINGS. March 6, 1860. Mr. Kerr moved for a detailed statement of the returns of the Treasurer and Deputy Treasurers, &c.

Mr. Gray asked for full information respecting contracts, expenditures, &c., respecting Grand Falls bridge.

On both subjects Mr. Tilley said full information would be given without address.

Mr. McPherson asked what was done respecting the appointment of a Committee man in the place of Mr. Coddip. The Speaker said no motion respecting it had been before the House.

Mr. Tilley's Bill amendment to Medical act first section passed; declares legality of Registrar not to affect the pending suit. Mr. Coddip proposed amendment to second section, recognizing distinctly the equal rights of Homeopaths with Allopaths practitioners—progress reported.

Mr. Tilley moved Supply. Mr. Gray opposed, and moved a resolution not to grant supply until report is in from Committee on Public Accounts. Complained of unsatisfactory returns from Deputy Treasurers, and absence of full information respecting Grand Falls bridge.

Mr. Tilley expressed the willingness of the Government for any delay not inconsistent with the public service.

Mr. Wilnot went elaborately into figures in connection with the financial statement and comparative state of the Province. Debts and House adjourned 4.30.

March 7th. Coddip asked to be excused serving on the railway committee, and he was excused, and Wright appointed.

The bill to amend the law respecting sea and river Fisheries agreed to. The bill gives authority to fishery wardens to act outside the counties for which they are appointed. There was a discussion upon the importance and protection of the fisheries, and opinions were expressed that Government should take the control and protection of them.

Wilnot moved the House into committee upon the Saint John Water Commissioners bill.

Tilley moved in amendment to take up the adjourned debate on Gray's resolution. The amendment was carried 19 to 17, and the debate upon Gray's resolution resumed. Several members spoke, Gray and Tilley at length, the resolution was lost 26 to 12. Yeas—Gray, McMillin, Lawrence, Williamson, Botsford, Allan, McPherson, Scott, Vail, Gilbert, Wilnot, McIntosh, Desbriay, Montgomery absent. The Committee of supply passed votes for Legislative expenses. Judicial expenses and collection and protection of revenue, without opposition.

THE HUNGARIAN.—The number of the crew of the Hungarian was 74. There has been a chest recovered belonging to Dr. Barrett, of New York, containing a considerable number of letters from his wife and daughter. Three trunks have been found belonging to Margaret Robertson Montreal; one to Robert Maize, Toronto; one to W. R. Crocker, Norwich, Connecticut.

The Montreal Pilot says, 6 letters have been received from J. M. Grant, Esq., Secretary of the Grand Trunk Railway, dated 10th inst., two days after the Hungarian left. Mr. John Miller, of the firm of J. & J. Miller leather merchants, missed his passage per Hungarian by half an hour.

A despatch from Halifax says the wreck lies upon a reef about one mile from the shore in a depth of twelve feet of water. A considerable amount of her cargo, which strewn the shore for several miles will be saved. From the fact that the boat found on shore had the oars fastened to the davits there is no doubt that it was swept from the deck by the waves, before it could be launched by the unfortunate passengers. These waves must have crushed the unfortunate vessel to pieces in a few moments, as they were described by a person on the shore at the time as most high Boston Tides.

SARSAPARILLA.—This tropical root has a reputation wide as the world, for curing one class of the disorders that afflict mankind—a reputation which it deserves as the best antidote we possess for scrofulous complaints. It is to be brought into use, its virtues must be concentrated and combined with other medicines that increase its power. Some reliable compound of this character is much needed in the community. Read the advertisement of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla in our columns, and you know it needs no commendation from us to give our citizens confidence in what he offers.

To Italer Shoes Whiter Proof—Wash a little bees-wax and molten tallow in it, rub it on, and rub some of it slightly over the edges of the sole where the stitches are.

Legislative Proceedings.

FREDERICTON, March 8, 1860.
Mr. McPherson's resolution for the appointment of a Law Clerk to prepare bills for the House, *passed*.
Mr. McPherson moved Mr. Endicott be appointed. Mr. McIntosh moved an amendment that it shall not be a member of the House—not decided; the voting seems in favor of Mr. Endicott.

Mr. Lewis introduced a bill to give power to the Prince of Wales Coal Company, and Victoria Oil and Coal Company, in the State of New York, to hold property in this Province.

The Bill to amend the Law relating to parish officers was agreed to; it provides for the appointment to fill vacancies of parish officers by two Justices and County officers by special sessions.

The Committee on Mr. Henshaw's claim report him entitled to £350 out of the Canada Disputed Territory fund.

The Attorney General submitted the Report of the Commissioners and a Bill relating to Sanitary.

The Bill to test the appointment of Commissioners of Water Supply, Carleton, was agreed to.

Progress was made in the Westmorland Steamboat Company Bill. The Fifth Section involving single liabilities was lost, 14 to 13.

Mr. Scott gave notice of a resolution affirming the importance of a Railway connection with Canada, and the superior claims of a central route.

The Governor gave his assent to several Bills, among others to the Witness before Committee Bill, and on motion of Mr. Gray the House adjourned till 10 o'clock.

House adjourned at 9:30.

March 9.

A Bill to amend the Patent Law so as to give the Governor in Council power to extend the time allowed for the commencement or manufacture of any article or the introduction of an invention three years after the expiration of the three years allowed, was agreed to.

A Bill to allow to first January next to complete pending cases under the Insolvent Act, repealed last Session, agreed to.

Tilley's Bill to legalize proceedings had under the Medical Act was committed, and occupied the whole afternoon to five o'clock.

Cutlip moved an amendment, declaring that the proper construction of the 11th section included Homoeopaths and other systems.

Almost all the lawyers in the House declared that there could be no doubt but that Homoeopaths should be registered under that section, and every member that spoke expressed the opinion that the intention of the House last Session was to include them.

The Committee agreed to the amendment of Cutlip, except that no system was mentioned by name. The Bill agreed to. The Railway Committee have commenced the examination of witnesses.

March 10.

Not a quorum till 11:30. Mr. McPherson called attention to a mistake in the Morning News where he was represented as bringing petitions in favor of Orange incorporation.

Tilley brought in plans of and papers relating to Grand Falls bridge.

Allen introduced a bill to incorporate Campbell's Mining Company.

Scott's bill to alter division line between Springfield and St. John.

Gray introduced a bill to authorize appointments of Commissioners in United Kingdom and others of Her Majesty's dominions to take affidavits and other instruments relating to matters in this Province.

Rest of day occupied in discussing report of Committee on B. Beveridge's claim on disputed territory back to same Committee to ascertain reasons why Commissioners awarded Beveridge's claim should go to Canada and not to Rankine & Co.

Kear and Wilton introduced a Committee. Supply received on Tuesday. House adjourned at 9:20.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

MALLOY'S STATION, March 5.—The California overland mail with regular San Francisco dates of the 13th and telegraphic advices to the evening of the 14th of February passed here to day at noon.

The Republicans had held a primary election at San Francisco for the choice of delegates to the State Convention, at which a majority in favor of Seward were chosen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 14, 6 P. M.—There have been no arrivals since the 11th inst. The markets are unchanged.

A bill passed the Legislature yesterday, transferring dwelling cases from the Court of Sessions of the District Court. This act has special reference to Judge Terry's case and is a great point gained towards his acquittal.

Columbia river is still closed by ice.

Advices from British Columbia are to the 8th inst.

An American officer had marched with a regiment's guard to Langley, and taken two prisoners and conveyed them over the boundary line to Washington Territory.

Victoria News papers were highly incensed at this new infringement of the rights of the British government.

During the month of January, \$82,000 in gold dust were exported from Victoria.

Dates from the Sandwich Islands are of Jan. 23. The Russian fleet had sailed for Gonatadt via Vapraiso.

Shoemaker Far West sailed from Honolulu 22d, on a voyage of discovery for new guano islands.

The Queen intends to appoint a day for

the exclusive reception of officers of Volunteers.

Arrival of the Nova Scotia.

The steamship Nova Scotia which sailed from Liverpool on the 22d ult., put into St. John, N. F., on the afternoon of the 8th inst., short of coals. She brings four days later news and 20 passengers.

Ministers had a majority of 63 in the House of Commons on Mr. D'Israeli's motion to consider the French Treaty, before the Budget.

The ship Luna, from Havre, for New Orleans, had been wrecked on the French coast near Cherbourg, and 105 lives lost; only two men saved.

Mr. D'Israeli's motion for the consideration of the French Treaty in advance of the Budget discussion created a warm debate.

Mr. Duncan's motion again at reducing the Tariff and reducing the Income Tax was under discussion.

France.—It was reported that the French Government will agree to the modification in the coal stipulations.

The French Ministerial circulars demand obedience to the laws from the clergy on the Roman question.

The House had advanced and closed 63.

It is reported that Russia and Prussia had joined in the proposal for a Conference of the five Great Powers.

Hanover has consented to submit the question of State Dues to the General Conference.

China.—A Hong Kong letter says that the claims of American citizens for losses at Canton in 1856 are in a fair way of liquidation. A dividend is to be paid forthwith, and the remainder guaranteed.

MARKETS.—Consols 94 1/2 to 94 3/4 for Money, and 94 1/2 to 96 for account. Flour dull.

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE CAPTAIN HARRISON.—A respectable woman, in very moderate circumstances, had taken her passage back to America in the vessel Captain Harrison commanded, when her child suddenly died. The poor woman was exceedingly anxious not to leave the remains behind, but to be buried by strangers in a strange land; but, at the same time found that the price—very properly—charged for the conveyance of a corpse was so exorbitant as to be utterly beyond her means. In her distress, she applied to the Captain to endeavor to obtain a reduction of the charge. "I can't do that," said he, "but I think I can manage it another way, and he had a well caulked little chest made, placed the coffin in it, and brought it across in his own cabin, declining even to receive the price of the chest. Numbers of such incidents now turn up, and these and other reminiscences should bring to our recollection at the same time that the very same kindness of heart has accidentally left his wife and three children unprotected for one of those unhappy suretieships on which good hearts are so often wrecked having swept off the savings of his professional career.—Literary Gazette.

THE PRINCE OF ORANGE.—They who frequent Court circles inform us that the young Prince of Orange is about to espouse our Princess Alice. Such an alliance would unquestionably tend to consolidate our Protestant political interests; but it is doubted whether it would be favorably viewed in Holland. The grandfather of the present King of Holland bequeathed an enormous fortune to his three sons, one of whom the father of the present King, Prince of Orange, distinguished himself at Waterloo; he married the Czar's sister Paulowna, and proved himself a better soldier than financier, for he quickly squandered his inheritance, and the mysterious disappearance of his consort's casquet of magnificent jewels produced a lawsuit as famous and scandalous as that of the famous *Collier de la Reine*.

The sudden withdrawal of the prosecution gave rise to various rumours at the Hague connected with the King's extravagance.

His brother, Prince Frederick, husbanded his immense wealth, and by extensive purchases of land in Silesia and Holland has quadrupled his fortune. These vast possessions will fall to his two daughters, one of whom, the Princess Marie, has been supposed in Holland as the destined bride of the heir to the throne. The Prince and his cousin did not appear much attached to each other, but the thrifty Hollanders think, with good reason, that this money should be kept in the family if possible.—Letter from Paris.

The Elections to fill the vacated seats of the members of the Nova Scotia Government were contested at all the polls, and resulted, as every one having a grain of common sense must have expected, in the return of the Government members in every instance, by an overwhelming majority. Judging from these results we must say that it is therefore nothing more nor less than a slander against the Baptists of Nova Scotia to represent them as in opposition to the present Liberal Government.—Reporter.

ESCAPE OF A YOUNG LADY.—Mary Fuller, a young girl imprisoned in the Ohio Penitentiary for counterfeiting, made her escape on the 1st instant, from the fifth story of the prison, by passing out of her window and passing along the side of the building, upon the cornice or water table, about eighteen inches broad. Passing along the front of the building, at the immense height of fifty or sixty feet from the ground, with nothing to hold to, and upon the projection scarcely visible from the ground, she reached at about the distance of about forty feet from her room window, a place where it was necessary for her to jump about twelve feet

to the roof of the west wing. The leap was taken, proved a safe one, and the dauntless woman next fastened to the corner of the roof a rope which she had made of her bedding, grasped it in her hands, and swinging herself from the roof passed down the outside of the wall over widows where other convicts were sleeping, and down to terra firma where, at a distance of forty-five feet below the roof, she alighted in the arms of a confederate.—San Times.

On the 10th inst., a party of armed desperadoes, about thirty in number, captured Mr. McGee, the jailer, at Waverly, Tenn., as he was going to the jail, and taking the key of the outer door from him, entered the jail, and after cutting away the inner door, liberated six prisoners, with whom they made off taking the jailer with them for a long distance, to prevent him from raising an alarm.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.—A few weeks ago we published a communication, intimating that in accordance with the spirit of the times, a Volunteer Rifle Company was about being organized at St. George's. Our correspondent furnishes us with the following additional particulars:—Since then, it gives me pleasure to state that the necessary supply of Rifles and other accoutrements have been forwarded and received, that the Company is now filled up and placed under the instructions of Sergeant Ward of H. M. 63rd Regt. I congratulate Capt. Wetmore together with the Officers and men in having so thoroughly competent a person for their instructor. Sergeant Ward arrived here with these military decorations and insignia which preeminently distinguishes the British soldier, having received for his services and valor in the Crimean war, the gold medal presented by the French Emperor, also Her Majesty's silver medal, and four clasps commemorating and bearing the inscription of the different engagements. Our Volunteers have therefore now an ample opportunity of acquiring a correct acquaintance with military evolutions, and this opportunity they are assiduously attending to. I was quite surprised at the proficiency they have already attained, and if I may judge of the future from what I have recently witnessed both in the drill room and field exercises, I hesitate not in saying, that our Volunteer Company will in a very short time be able to pass inspection before the most rigid military disciplinarian. This is highly creditable not only to the men themselves, but also the officers. The movement here is rather novel, particularly so to many of our citizens unaccustomed as they have been to anything of a similar nature. One street every favorable evening, present quite an animated appearance, as marching and countermarching have now become the order of the day; it has the tendency also of restraining many of our young men from other less profitable recreations, and of acquiring a knowledge of what perhaps at some future day may not only conduce to their own credit, but also prove serviceable to their country.

I am informed that another Company is also in contemplation, and that as soon as the young men now in the woods get disengaged, such will be carried into effect. I would suggest that an application be made to the proper authority for an extension of Sergeant Ward's time and services, and I am fully persuaded that when he returns to his regiment, that he will be able to exhibit to his companions in arms, some pecuniary memento, received from the Officers and men of St. George's, as a mark of esteem for his services.

THE RESULT OF VACCINATION.—Much excitement is said to exist in Westford on account of results which have attended several cases of vaccination. The Lowell Courier says that on Monday, 20 ult., Mr. Samuel Fletcher, Post Master, was vaccinated, that he commenced to have chills swelling the next day, that mortification ensued, and that he died on Saturday. He was sixty-eight years of age, and a much respected citizen. Six others have been affected in a similar way, though it is hoped not so dangerously. The matter used to be procured from the physician of Boston, who has gone to Westford to investigate the cases. Some who have been vaccinated with the same matter have experienced no unfavorable effects from it.

The Cunard Company's Volunteer Rifle force is estimated at about 350 men rank and file.

DEATH.—At St. George, on the 5th inst., Catherine only daughter of Mr. Thomas Cusack, in the 16th year of her age.

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THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, MAR. 14, 1860.

THE LEGISLATURE.—All large bodies move slowly, and we suppose that it is upon this principle that so little of importance has yet been accomplished by the "collective wisdom". Considerable routine business has been done, and local bills passed. Still for some reason or other the debate on Mr. Lawrence's resolution for the appointment of a Railway Committee, occupied nearly three weeks! The Opposition charge the Government with procrastination, and the Government assert, that the Opposition are to blame for the time spent in the discussion. The Railway Committee have now been at work nearly a fortnight, and it is a question whether their labors, and the time wasted in discussing their appointment, will not cost the Province more than the investigation is worth. The movement has the appearance of a "want of confidence" motion. The Railway Report published and laid before the House, should furnish all the information required by persons either in or out of the Legislature; from it all can learn whether the work has been carried on honestly and economically; and if the Committee's Report last Session can be relied upon, we cannot conceive any utility of going over the same ground again; the charges were investigated, disproved, and the Report was signed by Mr. Gray, the chairman, and all the committee except Mr. Lawrence.

An amusing and somewhat instructive discussion took place in the House last week, upon a resolution asking for information with respect to the amount paid for the Public Printing. Much fault was found by the Opposition at the large sums paid for advertising to the various papers. Not being a recipient of Government patronage we can state disinterestedly, that the work done and information conveyed was worth all, and even more than was paid; indeed there was more cause of complaint from the too rigid economy practised, than for extravagance, when the increased expenditure of the Public Departments in publishing the lengthy and valuable Reports, and blank forms required, is taken into account. As to the assertions by one of the hon. members that the publishers are bought by Government patronage, it is simply not correct; the man who would make such a statement, pays but a sorry compliment to those publishers employed by former administrations; in fact it amounts to a tacit admission that those whom he patronized were "bought"—an insinuation which we would hurl back at him; they worked, were paid, and did not we believe, seek to secure patronage at the expense of principle. We pity the man who is driven to such expedients for a cause to attack either private or public men—"whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." A summary of the "sayings and doings" of the Assembly to the 10th inst., is given in our columns.

SUSSEX TIMES.—We have received the first and second numbers of a new paper, started at Sussex Vale, bearing the above title. It presents a very neat appearance, the articles are well written—and it is neutral in politics. The name of the Publisher is not given.

The Steamship American, from Liverpool Saturday 10 A. M. 25th, arrived on the 12th Australasian for New York was to leave Liverpool same day. North American and City of Baltimore arrived at Liverpool early on morning of 23d.

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