

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.

Veritas eundem est optimum. - Cicero

12. 6d. PER ANN. IN ADVANCE

No 20

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1858.

[Vol. 25]

(From the New York Ledger.)
ADVENTURE WITH A LION.
BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

It was a warm, pleasant evening in November and our ship was off the coast of Tripoli. A party of us who sat upon the quarter-deck, had been conversing upon various subjects concerning the vast desert to the southward of us.

"I think you have travelled across the desert?" said one of our number, addressing the Captain.

"Not exactly," replied Captain Bushwick. "Some years ago I spent a few months in Abyssinia and the country south of it."

"Was it there you had the adventure with the lion?"

"Ah—you've heard of that scrape, eh?"

"Only that you had such an adventure, Captain. Your mate told me you had met the animal."

"Well, I have; and if you would like to hear the yarn, I will tell it."

A vote was immediately and unanimously carried that Captain Bushwick have permission to relate his adventure; and without further preliminaries he proceeded:

"It is now five-and-twenty years since I took the notion to travel amongst the African natives. I had an uncle living in Morocco, engaged in trade there, and I had gone out to see him. Our party consisted of six—my uncle and myself and four Nubian servants. These Nubians were faithful fellows, and long tried, and were moreover, strong and fearless, having lived with my relative several years. When the business was over, I proposed that we should take a trip to the southward and see the country. The Nubians were anxious to go, and after a deal of persuasion my uncle consented to the arrangement."

"On the seventh day we reached a large lake upon the extreme southern border of Abyssinia, where we pitched our tents, and then went to hunting for game, we having been informed that we should find plenty of both fish and fowl in this region. Our luck was moderate, much more so than we expected, and my uncle was bent upon returning. But I was determined to have a few more trials."

"The only boat we had been able to find was a small canoe, fashioned out of a log, and one morning I declared that I would take a cruise in it if some one would accompany me. The canoe would not carry more than two of us with any degree of safety, and as all four of the Nubians offered to go, I was obliged to make my own selection. So I took Lari, the youngest of the lot, but the brightest and most cool and brave in the presence of danger. I took my rifle and pistols, while Lari took his rifle and spear; and thus equipped we set out. The canoe was easily managed while we kept our proper places, and all went on finely until the afternoon. It was very warm and sultry, and I had removed my pistol-belt, and laid it in the bottom of the boat with my rifle. Lari had just proposed turning back, when I saw a large flock of birds settle down upon a tree close by the shore, and I bade my companion to help me paddle in that direction. He did not object, for he wanted a shot at them himself."

"We had come to within a dozen fathoms of the shore, when a quick loud cry from Lari startled me, and on the next instant the canoe struck upon some hard substance."

"A rock?" I queried.

"A hippopotamus!" the Nubian shouted, springing back towards me.

"Hardly had the words escaped his lips before a huge black head was lifted above the gunwales, and as I cast my eyes over into the water, I saw the whole body of the monster. It was as large as an elephant, but ten times more hideous in look. Its mouth was opened to a distance of three feet, with teeth all of a foot in length, looking destruction itself. He seized the bows of our boat in his capacious jaws, and crushed it like an egg-shell. With all the force I could muster I leaped into the water, and struck out for the shore. I never swam faster, though when I reached land I found the hippopotamus had not followed us, having sunk to the bottom, probably as soon as he had destroyed the canoe."

"We were now in a quandary. We had come all of twelve or fifteen miles from the camp, and we must find back the best way we could. If we could have followed the shore the task would have been easy enough, but this we could not do, for a deep, dark swamp, overgrown with reeds and bushes, and gnarled trees, lay between us and our tent, so we must strike up into the wood-land on the higher land and make the best of it. Our only weapons were two knives and Lari's spear. The latter he had grasped as he started from the boat, but the rifles and pistols were at the bottom of the lake. I bade my companion to take the lead, and he did so."

"For three hours we tugged on through a thick, matted forest, and at the end of a wide expanse of rocky desert. There were clumps of bushes scattered over the place, but they looked dry and parched. Here we took an observation, and finally decided to keep down upon the right-hand side of the rocky plain, knowing that the lake must lie in that direction. By the time we had passed over half the length of the barren waste the sun, was behind the trees. A little while afterwards, just as the dark shadows spread over the whole width of the plain, Lari uttered a low 'hi!' and placed his hand upon my arm."

"Do you hear anything he asked me."

"I listened a moment, and told him yes—Perhaps they are coming after us."

"Who are they?" said he.

"Our party, I answered."

"That fellow walks on four feet, and has a weight equal to all the men we have left behind. Hark again."

"I did so, and could now plainly distinguish the tread of some heavy animal."

"Is it a lion, do you think?" I asked.

"I hesitated a moment, and then, grasping me by the arm, he pointed into the wood."

"Look!—See!—There! he cried, whirling me half round as he spoke."

"I did look and saw a sight, a sight that made my hair start and my heart leap. Not a rifle—not even a pistol—and yet there, not twenty yards distant—was a huge Nubian lion crawling towards us. I could see his long tail sweep the grass; and I could see that he was advancing for a spring."

"He's hungry," said the Nubian, "or he wouldn't be coming on in that way."

"Then he'll attack us?" I suggested.

"Of course he will."

"And not a weapon for defence?"

"I have my spear," returned Lari. "Now back of these bushes—quick—and let him come. Have your knife out in case of need."

"I hardly knew what my companion meant, but I saw, just upon our left, a clump of bushes bearing a small, red berry. They were not over four feet high, and occupied a space some eight feet long by four wide. When we had gained a position behind them, I looked for the lion. He had stopped as he saw us take this covert, but we were not hidden from his sight, as there were openings in the foliage through which both parties could obtain a view of each other."

"We are going," said I, trembling with fear, as I saw the huge monster, settle upon his belly and moved towards us."

"Perhaps not," whispered Lari, without taking his eye from the lion. "Keep still—don't move for your life!"

"But what can you do with that spear?"

"Perhaps nothing; but wait and see."

"I did wait; and though it was but a few moments yet it was a season of terrible suspense to me. I am not a coward, nor was I ever one; but come to be situated as I was then, with a fullgrown lion before you, not twenty yards off—and only a little patch of bushes for an apology for a shelter, through which the beast could watch your every movement, and with that unearthly, purring, roaring growl, hardly perceptible in tone, but making the air tremble with its intensity—have all this, as I had it then, and if you don't tremble, then you're made of sterner stuff than I am."

"Once I cast my eyes on Lari, who was at my right, and I saw that he was as calm as a rock. His great brown eye was fixed upon the lion with a burning gaze, and his teeth were set like the jaws of a vice. He was upon his right knee, with his left foot braced before him, and his spear, which he held with a firm grasp, had the end of the shaft set against the hard ground behind him, with the sharp steel head elevated just to the top of the bushes."

"Hist! he uttered, gathering himself for an effort; and as I turned I saw the lion cautiously advancing upon his belly. When about five yards off he stopped and gathered himself for a spring. I saw his huge claws settle into the ground, and I saw his great shaggy head start upward as he left his couch. With my heart as still as death I bowed my head, and shrank down towards the earth. I heard a shock, a momentary struggle—a crashing sound, as of the breaking of wood, and then I was knocked over by a heavy body's coming in contact with my right shoulder. With a powerful effort I struggled from beneath the weight, and gained my feet."

"The first thing I saw was Lari, for it was he who had fallen upon me. The next was the lion who lay only a few feet off, with the head of the spear buried deep in his throat, the shaft being broken off about midway. He was panting with a deep, hoarse sound, and tearing the dirt up with his claws."

"I think that found his heart before it broke," said Lari, as he gained his feet. "If the shaft had held I'd have pinned him through the heart, and sent him twenty feet over behind us. But, I tell you he's a heavy one to lift."

"The monster was dead in a few minutes and we then held an examination. The lance-head had entered the lower part of the throat, directly beneath the fore-shoulders, and gone clean through the heart."

"You must have had good aim," said I.

"But I was a good mark," replied Lari. "When I saw him coming I just turned the point right for his heart and he killed himself."

"It was all very simple, and it may have been very easily done; but, I assure you, a man must have a pretty steady nerve to do it effectually."

"We could not move the lion then, nor could we stop to take his skin off, for it was very nearly dark. So we resolved to wait until morning, and then have help."

"When we reached the lower corner of the waste we saw a glimmering of water through the trees, and upon pushing our way down we were lucky enough to find ourselves only a few rods from the tent. On the next morning we all went out together and found the lion just as we had left him. His body measured, from the end of his nose to the insertion of his tail, eight feet and nine inches; and when standing, he must have been nearly five feet high. We took off his skin very carefully, and when I reached home I had it stuffed and set up. It looks very innocent now, as my children pat it with their hands; but I never look at it without thinking of the time when it looked terrible enough to me."

indispensable to true happiness. He who seeks it in disregard of this, is doomed to certain disappointment and ultimate sorrow."

"Time does not destroy the moral obligation to pay old debts. It does not even lessen it in the court of conscience, where no 'statute of limitation' will avail."

Bogus Jewelry.—The trade in "imitation jewelry" is becoming so great as almost to extinguish the traffic in the genuine. All manner of rings, bracelets, breast-pins, necklaces, shirt-studs, sleeve buttons, etc., etc., looking to the uninitiated eye "as good as gold and diamonds," are sold at seemingly marvellously low rates. We say "seemingly," for in truth they are not sold at low rates, but very high ones, considering their actual value. Breast-pins which are retailed from the shops at \$2 or 3 apiece, are made \$2 dozen, or some seventeen cents each. Bracelets are sold for ten dollars which do not cost over one-third that sum. "Diamond necklaces" are sold for hundreds of dollars each, which are manufactured at a comparatively trifling cost. These imitations are so good that, while they last, one cannot tell them from the genuine.

A good story, bearing upon this subject, is told of a French gentleman, whose wife teased him to distraction for a costly diamond necklace that he was unable to buy. On consulting a friend, he was advised to obtain an imitation necklace. He did so, paying ten thousand francs (about \$200) for it. His wife was delighted with the splendid gift, and wore it in triumph on all great occasions. A couple of years afterwards she died. Her husband had become bankrupt, and her jewelry, with other effects, was sold at auction. The sale of the splendid necklace (that was described by the auctioneer with that eloquence for which members of his calling are noted) excited great interest and much competition. It was run up to a high figure, and finally knocked to a wealthy speculator at the sum of sixty thousand francs!—which unexpected good fortune enabled the bankrupt widower to pay all his debts, and left him with a handsome surplus.

CURSE REMOVED.—Womanhood everywhere is experiencing the evil effects of the curse inflicted on her sex, by Eve's disobedience in the garden of Eden. Ever since our ancient mother's first effort to hide her shame, for violating the expressed will of her Creator, by sewing together and wearing fig leaves, her daughters have been doomed to "stitch away their lives," in obedience to the exorbitant demands of fashion, in the modern adornment of her sex. The only relief they can ever expect from the drug-gery of hand-sewing, must be found in the introduction of a GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine into every household. By its use every wife or mother will have ample leisure to bestow attention to the education of her children, do better sewing than by hand, and have better health and comfort than she can possibly have without a GROVER & BAKER Machine.

"Ugly."—In all times too much importance has been attached to mere outward beauty by women. So evident has the weakness of the sex, generally, been on this point, that it has fixed in the minds of even-wise men an impression decidedly discreditable. An anecdote of Walpole shows that his great ladies, that being called upon to reconcile a couple of his female relatives who had got into a quarrel, he asked, "Have they called each other ugly?" On being answered in the negative, he replied, "Then I shall soon reconcile them!"

Lady-readers, are you satisfied with this verdict? If not, do your best to get it set aside as unjust.

Among the passengers in the Collins steamer Pacific, whose unaccountable disappearance in February, 1856, the whole country has deeply mourned, were James Barber wife and daughter of Chicago. Their fate was that of the ship, and that strange secret will probably never be revealed. Mr. Barber possessed an extensive property in that city, of some \$200,000 in value. The steamer's loss swept away his entire family, with the exception of one little girl—three years old, who was left in Chicago having her parents' European tour. When all hope of any tidings were abandoned, the Probate opened the will. By it all this immense estate, apart from a few private bequests, was left to the surviving child, who thus became one of the largest direct heiresses in the country. In case of her death it was to revert to the nearest of kin. A few weeks since, this little one who has hitherto enjoyed perfect health, was stricken with scarlet fever. Macbethism continued to be felt through the city as the insidious disease heightened; for every one appeared interested in the peculiar circumstances. On Friday last, when human skill resigned the battle, efforts to save so valuable a life, death terminated the poor child's sufferings; and three into the lap of those who never dreamed of being wealthy, a fortune of solid value. The next of kin are three sisters of Mr. Barber, residing in Birmingham, England, and one sister who lives at Simsbury, Canada West. To divide the will left two hundred and fifty dollars per annum. The ladies are at present in straitened circumstances; but by this they are in possession of an estate whose intrinsic value is now at least \$400,000.—*Cur. Boston Jour.*

Who are the Great?—It is not improbable that noblest human beings are to be found in the least favourable conditions of society, among those whose names are never uttered beyond the narrow circle in which they toil and suffer who have "but mites" to give away—who who perhaps have not even that, but who choose to be fed with the crumbs which fall from the rich man's table; for in this class may be found those who have understood the severest temptation who have practiced the most arduous duties, who have confided in God under the heaviest trials, who have been most wronged and have forgiven most, and these are the great, the exalted. It matters nothing what the particular duties are to which the individual is called—how minute or obscure in their outward form. Graciously, in God's sight, lies not in the extent of the sphere which is filled, or the effect which is produced, but altogether in the power of virtue in the soul, in the energy with which God's will is chosen, with which trial is borne, and goodness is loved and pursued.

Evil Company.—The following beautiful allegory is translated from the German: Sophronius, a wise teacher would not suffer even his grown up sons and daughters to associate with those whose conduct was not pure and upright. "Dear father," said the gentle Eulalia to him one day, when he forbade her, in company with her brother, to visit the volatile Lucinda, "dear father, you must think us very childish, if you imagine that we should be exposed to danger by it."

The father took in silence a dead coal from the hearth, and reached it to his daughter. "It will not burn you, my child; take it." Eulalia did so, and behold, her beautiful white hand was soiled and blackened, and, as it changed her white dress also. "We cannot be too careful in holding coal," said Eulalia, in vexation. "Yes truly," said the father, "you are, my child, that coal, even if they do not burn, blacken; so it is with the company of the vicious."

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—The extent of the capital building at Washington, and the care which has been taken of it, is shown in a recent discovery made by the doorkeeper. He reported last week to the Speaker of the House that some of his subordinates had found in the vaults under the building, a large number of books buried in boxes under heaps of coal and ashes. Since then 30,000 volumes have been dug out of these vaults, where they have lain so long that no one now about Washington has any knowledge of the time when they were placed there. Among the books are 800 full sets of the works of John Adams, the records of the debates in Parliament as far back as 1600, various valuable French books and newspapers given in French and English. Many of the volumes have been irretrievably injured by the rats and the coal ashes.

THIS SHREWDNESS.—We learn that in consequence of a quorum of the Executive Council not being present, no meeting was held in this City yesterday. Consequently we are yet without a Sheriff. It is said that a meeting will be held at Frederickton "shortly." At this appointment appears to give the Executive a great amount of trouble, we would propose in order to relieve them from their embarrassment, to make the office elective. The disposal of patronage appears to be their greatest difficulty, and will eventually be the death of them. They appear to feel this, and having so many office-seekers in the ranks, they are afraid to make any appointment for fear of offending some hungry expectant.

The Conservative Government was every way easy in this respect, as there are comparatively few office-seekers in their ranks, and they were not liable to death by men who were looking only after their "pills."

The present Administration is too busy to be so easy. To practice for too many friends is not a very easy matter.—*New Dec. 41*

The French have invented a noise, which makes a noise like an infant crying.

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the Steamer Vanderbilt at New York.

NEW YORK, May 10.—2 A. M. Steamer Vanderbilt, from Havre, via Southampton 28th ult., has just arrived.

Austria and Prussia have agreed to as to their policy in the Holstein affair.

The Sardinian Chambers have adopted the principle of the Conspiracy Bill by a large majority.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, in reply to a question, Gen. Peel stated the entire expense of the Indian war would be defrayed by the East India Company.

In the Commons on Monday night, Disraeli moved that the House on Friday consider the India bill, and supported the motion in speech attacking the bill of the previous ministry. Palmerston replied, characterizing Disraeli's speech as a funeral oration on the former bill and opposing the elective principle of the council for the government of India.

Ship Roscius, from Mobile for Havre, has arrived at Cork, to repair, having struck off Sicily; had ten feet of water in the hold.

There is a general stagnation of business throughout England.

There has been a denial on the part of France of the reports of an increase in her national armament.

It is said a private French Mission has been dispatched to Canton.

Reports are current of disputes between Persia and England.

Arrival of the Persia.
NEW YORK, May 11.
The Persia arrived this morning.

Bullion in Bank of England increased ninety thousand.

LATER NEWS FROM INDIA states British stormed and captured Hanoi with great slaughter to rebels.

D'Israeli's first resolution, declaring it expedient to vest Indian government in Crown had passed Commons.

Continental and other news of little importance.

Sugar advanced 6d. ls. on fine grades.

Breadstuffs—Market quiet, with declining tendency in Flour. Wheat slightly advanced. Corn steady.

Consols 97½.

Teas quiet. Common Congou 11½d.

Bankrupt laws and old debts.

Bankrupt law or no bankrupt law, the truly honest man never considers his debts concealed. With him their payment is a matter of time only—that is, his purpose to pay only ends with his life, or when the unmistakable evidence of permanent inability, which old age, incurable disease or decrepitude furnishes, is brought home to him.

Thus only it should be. The debtor who skulks behind a bankrupt law, proves himself utterly wanting in that honesty which is said to be the best policy, try to justify himself as honest. He is a rogue and a robber. He is one in principle as well as in practice. He never can enjoy his future gains in the real true sense of enjoyment, and consequently never can know real happiness. A consciousness of right doing is

European Intelligence.

From papers by the press.

THE RE-CONQUEST OF INDIA.—The London Times, in an elaborate article on Indian affairs, says:—

It is clear, even to demonstration, from the accounts now received, both that the ascendancy of our arms has been absolutely established, and that there is no serious obstacle to the pacification of Hindostan in the dispositions of either chiefs or people. Nothing can be more unmistakable than our military predominance. The superiority of race is as signally visible at Lucknow as it was at Plassey or Lawasree. Under no conceivable circumstances could it have been contested by natives with greater advantages than in the present campaign. The Sepoy battalions, starting with equipment, organization and discipline modelled exactly upon our own, found themselves in possession of a strong city in the heart of their own peculiar country, and supported by the sympathies of the great landholders around. They wanted neither for means nor munitions.

The quantity of guns, gunpowder, cartridges, and other stores which have been found scattered about, refuted altogether the stories which were circulated of their exhaustion and poverty. Their numbers represented some two-thirds of the old Bengal Native Infantry, and the cohesion and individuality of the regiments were preserved up to the use of their very bands and colors. Owing to the interval which inevitably elapsed before the final advance of our columns, they enjoyed ample time for fortifying their position, and improved it to the utmost.

In addition to strong isolated masses of stone-work, like the convents of Saragossa, edifices each fit to stand a siege of its own, the city was surrounded in its entire circuit by defences exhibiting wonderful skill and labour. Our correspondent speaks of sixty miles of loop-holes; while of a single specimen of the buildings he remarks that if it had been held by such troops as those who attacked it, it must have been impregnable. In one brief sentence, however, he specifies the circumstances which rendered these fortifications useless—"the skill with which they were turned, the gallantry with which they were attacked, and the cowardice with which they were abandoned." On every one of these points the confessions are manifold.

TRADE AT LIVERPOOL.—There are some slight symptoms of improvement in the home trade, but they are very slight as yet, and require further confirmation before they can be looked upon as permanent. If the month of May should pass off without any disaster in the East India trade, it will have a good effect. The foreign trade appears to be very indifferent; the great fair at Leipzig has turned out the worst of any for many years past, and the political position of France is looked upon with increasing apprehension. Our public funds are forced up by the abundance of unemployed money. The importation of cotton has again been large this week. The shipments known to be on the way from the United States amount to about 167,000 bales. We have had a fair demand, although not equal to that of last week, during the last few days; there has been an increasing demand from consumers and from speculators. Upwards are most sought after. Prices have been maintained, although importers have been willing sellers.

A correspondent of the London Shipping Gazette calls for enquiry in the House of Commons relative to an agent of the British government being in Baltimore, purchasing 3,000,000 feet of timber for the British dockyards. He says:—

"The Admiralty must be ignorant of the value of British-American timber and of the goodness of British-American ships, or they would not send to the States for that which they could get in our provinces. For keel-pieces, lower timbers, floors, and bottom-planking, no wood can be better than our Canadian elm and black birch, some of which being 60 ft. to 80 feet long. For top timbers and planking the tamarack of Canada and hemlock of New Brunswick are as good as Scotch larch. For decks, beams, &c., red, white, and yellow pine, oak from Riqueux, which is not inferior to that from Baltimore. Why, then, send to the States for what our Colonies can produce as good, cheaper, at much lower rates? When lately in Quebec, I visited the shipyards where vessels were in frame equal to any in Baltimore. 3,600,000 ft. of timber, at 3s 6d cost and freight, would amount to £525,000, which ought to be expended among our provinces instead of in Virginia and Maryland."

FRANCE.

A relaxation in the present system of administration is probable.

Prince Napoleon is to be Governor of Algeria, under the title of Lieutenant of the Emperor.

The Peace Conference met at Paris on the 28th.

A meeting had been held at the Foreign Office to examine a proposal made in behalf of Prof. Morse, for remuneration for the use made of his telegraphic system in Europe.

PRUSSIA.

The laws imposing a duty on beet root sugar had passed both Chambers.

The marriage of the Princess Stephanie Hohenzollern to the King of Portugal celebrated at Berlin on the 29th, by

Russia had decided to construct three lines of railway between the Black and Caspian Seas.

INDIA.

The Calcutta mail of the 24th March had reached England, and the papers published graphic accounts of the capture of Lucknow.

The instructions from the secret committee of the East India Company to the Governor General of India in Council relative to the policy to be pursued towards the natives of Provinces lately in hostility, are published, and their tenor favours a generous but just course of procedure. The disarming of a district recommended, in advance of any amnesty being extended to it.

It is said that Lord Dalhousie, at Shanghai, and the public and political world with him.

CHINA.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 15th March, says that Mr. Ried, the American Commissioner, was at Manila at last week, and would proceed thence to Shanghai.

The new Victoria steamer, Hwang, is believed to be friendly to British intercourse and commerce.

It is stated that Lord Elgin, who had visited Swatow, the seat of the Coolie trade, and verified the reported evils of the traffic, would take instant steps to put an end to it.

The U. S. steamers San Jacinto, and Antelope, were at Hong Kong on the 15th of March, and the Mississippi was at Shanghai on the 9th.

An expedition into the country about Canton had been determined on, in order to look after the "Braves," who were said to be in the neighborhood.

The markets at Hong Kong were without change. Tonnage was abundant.

At Foo-chow-loo a further advance in tea had taken place, the advance since February being equal to a 5 taels on common and medium kinds, and 6 taels on the best sorts.

At Shanghai the settlements in tea had been trifling, but prices were firm. Freight to England £2 10s. a £3 for tea, and £1 10s. for silk.

Some disturbances had occurred at Goderat on the Island of Ceylon, and an attempt to dislodge the rebels was repulsed. The Island was afterwards evacuated by the rebels.

In the Southern Mahratta country the insurgent Dessaves, after committing many outrages, were driven into Goa territory.

A reward of 10,000 rupees was offered for the capture of each of the Chief Dessaves.

Calpee was filled with rebel fugitives, and a great panic prevailed.

BOARDING OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL BY A BRITISH WAR-STEAMER.—NEW YORK, May 11.—Capt. Howes of the schooner Mobile, reports 29th ult., when 25 miles south of Key West, saw a steamship to windward bearing down for us. Hove too to speak to her, and when within rifle shot distance, she commenced firing rifles at us, the balls from which passed between the men on the deck and lodged in the bulwarks. We then hauled down the jibs when they fired two more shots. They then sent a boat on board the Mobile and overhauled the vessel's papers, and declared their intention to seize the vessel, but afterwards left without doing so. They gave no reason for acting as they did, nor did they deny seeing the American ensign set on our vessel. The steamer was the British war steamer Styx.

By the new Liquor Law passed in the Nova Scotia Legislature, it is provided that a fine of £5 shall be imposed on a man who sells drink to a habitual drunkard—after he (the seller) has been informed of the buyer's character.

AN EXAMPLE WORTH FOLLOWING.—The United States papers inform us that the House of Representatives at Washington have passed a bill donating land to the several States for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The bill was introduced by Mr. Morrill, and passed by a vote of 101. It grants 6,344,000 acres of land, to be apportioned to each State in a proportionate degree with its number of Senators and Representatives in Congress, to which the States are now respectively entitled. The proceeds of the sales of these lands are required to be invested in stocks of the United States, or of the States, or some other safe stocks, and the money so invested to constitute a perpetual fund, the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State to the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific or classical studies, to teach such branches of learning as relate to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.

LOST HER BONNET.—On Friday last, a lady, fashionably attired, was observed promenading Broad street, in Richmond, Va., without a bonnet. Some supposed that she had only made a slight improvement upon the prevailing style, by reducing it to a nonentity; but the next thing to it was before; while others believed that she was non compos mentis. Be this as it may, the lady after walking some distance, concluded

that some other cause than the elegance of her personal appearance, rendered the exposure of all eyes, and on raising her hand to her head, to ascertain if her bonnet had become disarranged, was mortified to discover that it was not there at all. After regaining the sense conveyed to her by a discovery like this was calculated to disturb, she retraced her steps in quest of the bonnet, but did not succeed, we believe, in recovering it.

Among the cases that will be tried at the next sitting of the Circuit Court in King's County will be an action for defamation of character brought by Dr. S. Z. Earle, ex-M. P. against C. Burnett. The latter gentleman, some time prior to the last general election had made a statement in public to the effect that the ex-Honorable had unlawfully become possessed of a certain quantity of stationery conveyed to his home, at the close of the session, 1856. It is stated that the Doctor had obtained the stationery at a Book Store in Frederick and ordered it to be charged to the Confinement Committee of the House. The case is certainly a very novel one and perhaps could be advantageously settled before coming to trial. There may however be some interesting developments to be placed on the trial, that may have the effect of materially reducing the contingent expenses of the House in future.—(St. Croix Herald.)

It is currently reported and generally believed that James A. Harding, Esq., has been appointed Sheriff of this City and County, in place of the late Sheriff Johnston. There is no doubt that the Government has agreed upon this appointment. It is said that Mr. Tilley promised the office to Mr. J. last June, when the "spoils" were divided, but which circumstances appeared to have escaped his memory, and was only brought to his remembrance by an extract from one of his letters written at that time. However this may be, we have no doubt that Mr. Harding will make a good public officer, and perform the duties of his office with zeal and ability.

We understand that when Mr. Crookshank was informed that pledges had been made to the Speaker, he withdrew his application for the office, not wishing to stand in the way of a man whose political services to the party in power could not be denied. Whether the other gentlemen whose names were mentioned in connection with the office will accept the appointment as graciously, remains to be seen.

This appointment will cause a vacancy in the representation of this City, and no doubt a man opposed to Smasher rule will be elected.—(New Bkr.)

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, MAY 19, 1858.

The Frederick and St. Andrews papers were very unkindly about railway matters. They were sure at every thing that does not promise to centre in the little village called the capital of the Province, and the fact, think the beginning and the end of the Provincial Railway enterprise is at St. Andrews.

Thus discourses one of our St. John contemporaries; we leave the Frederick papers to take care of themselves; and as "no boundless continent contracts our powers," we kindly inform our St. John friend that the "beginning" of Provincial Railway enterprise is at St. Andrews—but we should feel heartily annoyed to think that it is "end" was here. O no, we tried in vain for years, to rouse the St. John people to a sense of the importance of Railways, hailed with satisfaction, the gleam of hope arising out of a meeting called a few years ago in that City, (tho' the instrumentality of the first President of our Railway Company, for the purpose of taking into consideration the construction of a Railroad from that City to connect with the St. Andrews and Quebec Line, as it was then called; and we also referred with pleasure to a series of articles written in one of the St. John papers advocating a railway connection with the United States; these articles were the very first published advocating the European Line so called, and the writer was none other than our late respected father.—Both these gentlemen are now no more; but nevertheless their efforts to secure the commercial Emporium of the Province, Railways—were then hailed by us with satisfaction. We detest sectionalism and local jealousy, and have never decried or sneered at the Shelburne Railway—but we have been amused more than once at its advocates calling it the "Trunk Line!" supplanting that Line in competition with the New Brunswick and Canada Railway; we can afford to let such bluffs pass us by as the tide wind. As to what is the true policy of our Railway Company, it is useless for our St. John contemporary to suggest to them what they should do—as they are better acquainted with their own business than he can possibly be. We believe the Company will make branch lines, wherever there is a prospect of increasing the earnings of their Railway. We cannot withhold our surprise at the bare idea of any Railway in the Province "taking away the trade of St. John;" this cannot occur while the river which empties itself into the harbor

of St. John runs in its present course. A portion of the up river trade will no doubt come this way, but St. John will scarcely feel its loss. The future trade with Canada, which is yet to be developed, belongs to much to St. Andrews as to St. John, and if enterprise, energy, and indomitable perseverance in projecting, constructing, and opening a Railway to connect Canada with New Brunswick deserve a reward—St. Andrews is entitled to the benefits resulting from so noble an enterprise.

PLANTING TREES.—We have time and again, urged upon the inhabitants, the planting of trees in front of their residences. Few very few have done so, how much more pleasant the town would appear, if the owners of property would take an interest in the matter. Any one passing up Henry Street to the Barrack Hill, a few weeks hence, will at once perceive the beauty of having trees on the side walks. Now is the time to plant them.

The Portland *State of Maine*, concludes an article on the progress of Railway building in the Province, with the following observations:—"The New Brunswick people, with only half our population, are ahead of us in intelligence and enterprise. They have pushed a line along our eastern frontier, and will have a railroad in operation, from tide water at St. Andrews, to Woodstock, during the present year, taking from Calais and Bangor an important portion of their present trade."

In Canada, the most active operations are going on in the way of work on the line from Quebec to the River Du Loup. This line will be finished by July, 1859. So that a link only will be wanting from this point to Woodstock, to complete a chain of communication between the Upper and Lower British Provinces, entirely through the British Territory.

LESLIE'S MAGAZINE.—We have received through Mr. Beck, St. John, the numbers of Leslie's Magazine up to May. This work is so widely known as to be designated as "the Monarch of the Monthlies." Mr. Beck furnishes all the leading American Magazines and other works at publishers' prices, together with a large and select assortment of standard English works. In connection with his establishment he has a Bookbindery, where Books, Magazines, and Newspapers, are bound in the most substantial, elegant and improved styles, at 14 King Street, St. John.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT UTICA.—A dreadful railroad occurred on Tuesday morning, the 11th, on the Central Railroad, by the falling of a bridge over the Saquoit Creek, 34 miles west of Utica, N. Y., by which eight persons were killed outright, five or six others dangerously injured, and some forty others more or less hurt. The accident occurred to the Cincinnati express train, which was coming up at a high rate of speed, and was crossing the bridge at the same time, as the Utica accommodation train for the West, each on its own track. The bridge being rotten, the weight was too heavy and it fell just after the engine of the express train crossed the bridge, precipitating the freight cars of the accommodation train and the passenger cars of the express train into the creek piling the passenger cars one above the other, and splintering the platform and seats to atoms as the cars struck the abutments.

NEW PAPER.—The New Brunswicker contains the Prospectus of a Weekly paper, named the "Investigator," to be published at St. John, by Mr. John G. Lorimer, formerly publisher of the St. Stephens Patriot. It is to be independent in politics.

FREEMASONS MONTHLY MONITOR.—We have received from the publisher Mr. Willis, the April number of this excellent Masonic Magazine. Mr. Willis intimates that the next Volume will be enlarged from 16 to 32 pages. We hope the Brethren will give the undertaking a hearty welcome by subscribing liberally. It required no small amount of means to establish, and considerable talent to conduct the "Monitor." The easiest manner of "aiding and assisting" him would be by each lodge ordering a dozen or twenty copies for the use of its members.

SMALL POX.—The Board of Health make public announcement that a physician will attend at their office on Tuesday and Friday afternoon for the purpose of vaccinating poor people who are unable to pay for having it done. We hope that all for whom this is intended will take advantage.—(News.)

The People's Pamphlet, which may be had gratis of dealers in Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, abounds in certificates of the most reliable character, and such as will convince the most incredulous that it is invaluable as family medicine. Sold by druggists and all dealers in family medicines.

VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND FOR SALE At Auction.

TO be sold on the Premises, on TUESDAY, 1st day of JUNE, next, at 12 o'clock, at Public Auction, by

JAMES W. STREET.

A VALUABLE WHARF LOT AND WATER PRIVILEGE

fronting on the MARKET SQUARE in the Town of St. Andrews, having a front of 83 feet on Water Street and extending to low water mark.

Terms at Sale. JAMES W. STREET.

St. Andrews, May 17, 1858.

Gins, Wine, Tea, London Port, &c. May 14, 1858.

EX the Parkfield, just arrived:—

20 Hhds. Dekuyper's best Pale Rotterdam Gin

2 Hhds. 1 Best Old Port and 1 Qr. Cask 1 Sherry Wines

35 Chests and 4 Cases Good Tea

68 Casks best London Portwine in quarts and pints

26 Casks Buss London Pale Ale—quarts and pints.

J. W. STREET.

SASH, BLIND & DOOR FACTORY.

THE Proprietors of the Millown Sash, Blind and Door Factory, tender their thanks to the Subscribers of St. Andrews, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage with which they have been favored; and beg to say, that they are still at the old stand, where they will be happy to supply customers with Sashes, Blinds, Doors, Windows, &c. Their frames of Glass, Sash rails, Posts, Balusters, Mouldings, Tones, Pickets, &c., manufactured from good seasoned timber, expressly for custom trade. Their work is large and well executed, and customers may rely upon good work for shelling and Low Prices.

N.B.—Sashes, Tanning, and all kinds of job work, done at short notice. Orders solicited.

Thomas T. O'Brien, Agent for St. Andrews.

Millown, 1858. F. M. PRINCE AND CO.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and customers, that he has removed to his New Store south side of the Market Square, within a few feet of the Railroad, and that he has just received by late arrivals from England, and elsewhere, an extensive assortment of Hardware, Groceries, Provisions and Liquors, viz:—Wood Saws of all dimensions, H & H. hinges, Spring Bolts, Thumb Latches, Pad Locks, Stock Pins, brass key dead Locks, hand saw and cross cut Files, shuffling bar hinges, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d and 20d Cut Nails, of the Cold Brook Manufacture; Cut Spike and Flooring Nails, Hemp and Manila Cordage, Cord, Polished, Haddock and Mackerel Lines, Carpenters' Chalk Lines and Wrapping Twine, Window Glass and Putty, Linseed Oil and White Lead, superior Brown Sugar and Molasses, West India and Java Coffee, Green and ground, the latter a superior article; Shoolong, Imperial Breakfast and Congo Teas; Soap and Candles; Grier's manufacture, Paraffine Oil, deodorized; Scotch and new head live, Colman's sweet Starch, Saleratus, Raisins, Woodstock Pipes, 20 day assorted Brooms and Pails, Buckets, nests of boxes handled and unhandled, Havana Cigars, Tobacco, Brandy, Gin, Rum, bottled Ale and Porter, clarified and Vinegar, Bay (Chaffin) Cod Fish, smoked Herring, Cheese, crumbed sugar, pale Seal Oil, friction matches, Moss Pork, corn Meal, and the best Ohio Superfine Flour in this market. Wrapping Paper, Family Pilot brand, sugar Biscuit, Soda Biscuit, Graham crackers, Wine Biscuit, water Crackers, Oyster crackers, Butter crackers, and a variety of other articles all of which will be sold wholesale or retail at the lowest prices for cash.

We would also inform manufacturers of Lumber, that he has just completed the repairs to his old wharf Steamboat Landing, and built a new one on the south side of the Town dock, Market Square, both of which are now ready to receive Lumber for wharfage, or on consignment; he also keeps on hand Planks, Boards, Siding, Clapboards, Shingles and Pickets.

OF CONSIGNMENT.

2 Cases Goods, superior Silk Hats, direct from the manufacturer.

May 17, 1858. JAMES BOYD.

REMOVAL. The undersigned has removed to his New Store in Water Street, nearly opposite to the one he formerly occupied.

May 10. JAMES W. STREET.

FLOUR.

Ex "Utica" from Boston.—Now landing:

150 BARRELS of "Prairie Mills" best Superior Family Flour.

May 10. JAMES W. STREET.

GEO. F. STICKNEY.

Watch and Clock Maker.

HAVING taken the premises in Water Street lately occupied by Mr. Brown, and next to the Post Office, will be happy to attend to his old customers, and the public generally; and hopes by strict attention, to merit a continuance of the custom so liberally bestowed on him before his removal.

St. Andrews, May 12, 1858.—Provincialist.

Assessor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that the undersigned Assessors of Rates and Taxes for the Parish of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, will receive, until the 10th day of June next, statements, in writing, from all who are liable to be assessed, for the current year in the Parish of Saint Andrews of the real and personal properties and incomes they possess.

JOHN LOCHAY,
HENRY HITCHINGS,
THO. T. ODELL, Assessors.

St. Andrews, May 12, 1858.

English & Mercantile School.

THE Subscriber begs leave to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that he will open a School on

MONDAY next, 17th inst., in the school room Mr. Thos. Berry's new building on William Henry Street. The following branches will be taught; Spelling, Reading and Writing for 7s. 6d. per quarter; Arithmetic and English Grammar 10s. per quarter.

THOS. CROWLEY.

May 11, 1858.

BRICK

M. first and second quality, raised from the clay of the JAMES W.

May 17, 1858.

A new, speedy, and most successful treatment for Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, and all Urinary Diseases, by

THE MEDICAL ADVISER.

both mental and physical, a remedy for the most distressing and dangerous diseases, and the only one that can be relied upon for a permanent cure. The Medical Adviser is a new and original work, and the only one of the kind published in England. It is a complete and practical guide to the treatment of all the above diseases, and is the only one that can be relied upon for a permanent cure. It is a complete and practical guide to the treatment of all the above diseases, and is the only one that can be relied upon for a permanent cure. It is a complete and practical guide to the treatment of all the above diseases, and is the only one that can be relied upon for a permanent cure.

From long practical observation most pursued in the various hospitals and facts for these diseases, the above work, the author has had numerous consultations with the most experienced medical men, and has been able to give a complete and practical guide to the treatment of all the above diseases, and is the only one that can be relied upon for a permanent cure. It is a complete and practical guide to the treatment of all the above diseases, and is the only one that can be relied upon for a permanent cure. It is a complete and practical guide to the treatment of all the above diseases, and is the only one that can be relied upon for a permanent cure.

DR. DE ROOS' GOUTE-VITE DROPS. are the great remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Gravel, and all the above diseases, and is the only one that can be relied upon for a permanent cure. It is a complete and practical guide to the treatment of all the above diseases, and is the only one that can be relied upon for a permanent cure. It is a complete and practical guide to the treatment of all the above diseases, and is the only one that can be relied upon for a permanent cure.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND PILLS are a well known remedy for the above diseases, and is the only one that can be relied upon for a permanent cure. It is a complete and practical guide to the treatment of all the above diseases, and is the only one that can be relied upon for a permanent cure. It is a complete and practical guide to the treatment of all the above diseases, and is the only one that can be relied upon for a permanent cure.

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Best copy available

