

The St. Andrews Standard.

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Evans sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

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No 43

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1859.

[Vol 25.]

A Criminal Case the Defendant can not waive his right to a full Jury.

COURT OF APPEALS—Albany.—After the opinion of the Court on the appeal was delivered by SROOK, J., and after giving a very full statement of the proceedings at the trial and subsequently, and the points raised by the defendant, the Court said—

But it is insisted, that the plaintiff in error might waive his right to a jury by a plea of guilty, and that having done so, the trial and conviction in this case were valid. The researches of counsel have not enabled them to refer the Court to any case directly in point, either in favor or against his proposition, nor are the Court aware of any such case; and hence it must be examined and decided in the light of principle and such analogies as reported decisions afford.

There is, obviously, a wide and important distinction between civil suits and criminal prosecutions, as to the legal right of a defendant to waive strict adherence to the established constitutional, statutory and common law modes and rules of judicial proceedings. This distinction arises from the great difference in the nature of such cases, in respect to the interests involved, and the objects to be accomplished.

Civil suits relate to, and affect, as to the parties against whom they are brought, only individual rights which are within their individual control, and which they may part with at their pleasure. The design of such suits is the enforcement of merely private obligations and duties. Any departure from legal rules in the conduct of such suits, with the consent of the defendants, is, therefore a voluntary relinquishment of what belongs to the defendants exclusively; and hence there is manifest propriety in the law allowing such consent to have the effect designed by it in most cases, as to matters within the jurisdiction of the courts. The law does recognize the doctrine of waiver to a great extent; in some instances, even to the deprivation of constitutional private rights.

Banker vs. Conner, 3 Coms. 511; *Tombs vs. The Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Company*, 18 Barb. 583. But it is even settled that in civil cases consent will not confer jurisdiction of the subject matter; and where such jurisdiction exists, a change may be so extensive as to convert the case from a judicial proceeding into a mere arbitration. (*Green vs. Patchin*, 13 Wend. 298; *Silvester vs. Redfield*, 19 id. 11; *Dederick vs. Admin. vs. Riechle*, id. 109.) The substantial constitution of the legal tribunal and the fundamental mode of its proceeding, are not within the power of the parties. It was deemed necessary to insert in our present constitution a provision that "a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all civil cases in the manner prescribed by law," to authorize even the Legislature to confer a right to dispense with that mode of trial. This is a solemn judgment of the organic law that, without such a provision, the trial by jury, in cases where it had theretofore been used, could not be dispensed with.

Criminal prosecutions involve public wrongs—a breach and violation of public rights and duties—which affect "the whole community, considered as a community, in its social and aggregate capacity." (3 Bl. Com. 2, 4, id. 4.) The end they have in view is the prevention of similar offences, notatonement or expiation for crimes committed (id. 11). The penalties or punishments, for the enforcement of which they are means to the end, are not within the discretion or control of the parties accused; for no one has a right, by his own voluntary act, to surrender his liberty or part with his life. The State—the public—have an interest in the preservation of the liberties and the lives of the citizens, and will not allow them to be taken away "without due process of law." (Const. art. 1, sec. 6.) When forfeited, as they may be, as a punishment for crimes, criminal prosecutions proceed on the assumption of such a forfeiture, which, to sustain them, must be ascertained and declared as the law prescribed. Blackstone, volume 4, page 189, says: "The king has an interest in the preservation of all his subjects." And again, in vol. 1, page 133, that the "natural life, being the immediate donation of the great Creator, cannot legally be disposed of or destroyed by any individual, neither by the person himself nor by any other of his fellow-creatures, merely upon their own authority." These considerations make it apparent that the right of a defendant in a criminal prosecution to affect, by consent, the conduct of the case, should be much more limited than in civil actions. It should

not be permitted to extend so far as to work radical changes in great and leading provisions, as to the organization of the tribunals or the mode of proceeding prescribed by the Constitution and the laws. Effect may justly and safely be given to such consent in many particulars, and the law does, in respect to various matters, regard and act upon it as valid. Objections to jurors may be waived; the Court may be substituted for triers to dispose of challenges to jurors; secondary, in place of primary evidence may be received; admissions of fact are allowed; and in similar particulars, as well as in relation to mere formal proceedings generally, consent will render valid what without it would be erroneous. A plea of guilty to any indictment, whatever may be the grade of the crime, will be received and acted upon if it be made clearly to appear that the nature and effect of it are clearly understood by the accused. In such a case the preliminary investigation of a Grand Jury, with the admission of the accusation in the indictment, is supposed to be a sufficient safeguard to the public interests. But when issue is joined upon an indictment, the trial must be by the tribunal, and in the mode which the constitution and laws provide, without any essential change. The public officer, prosecuting for the people, has no authority to consent to such a change, nor has the defendant.

Applying the above reasoning to the present case, the conclusion necessarily follows that the consent of the plaintiff in error to the withdrawal of one juror, and that the remaining eleven might render a verdict, could not lawfully be recognized by the court at the circuit, and was a nullity. If a deficiency of one juror might be waived, there appears to be no good reason why a deficiency of eleven might not be; and it is difficult to say why, upon the same principle, the entire panel might not be dispensed with, and the trial committed to the Court alone. It would be a highly dangerous innovation, in reference to criminal cases, upon the ancient and invaluable institution of trial by jury, and the Constitution and laws establishing and securing that mode of trial, for the Court to allow of any number short of the full panel of jurors; and we think it not to be tolerated.

The opinion of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, in the case of Lord Dacres, tried in the reign Henry VIII. for treason, strongly fortifies the conclusion above expressed. One question in that case was, whether the prisoner might waive a trial by his peers and be tried by the country; and the judges agreed that he could not, for the statute of Magna Charta was in the negative and the prosecution was at the King's suit. (*Kelyng's Reports*, 59.) Woodson, in his Lectures, vol. 1, 346, says, the same was again resolved on the arraignment of Lord Audley, in the seventh year of the reign of Charles I. and that the reason was that the mode of trial was not so properly a privilege of the nobility as part of the indispensable law of the land, like the trial of commoners by commoners, enacted, or rather declared by Magna Charta. In 3 Inst. 30, the doctrine is stated that a "nobleman cannot waive his trial by his peers and put himself upon the trial of the country, that is, of twelve freeholders; for the statute of Magna Charta is that he must be tried *per pares*, and so it was resolved in Lord Dacres's case. It is unnecessary to pursue this discussion further; and it remains only to add, as the result of the foregoing views, that in the opinion of the Court the judgment below should be reversed and a new trial ordered. —[From the Boston Daily Courier, Oct. 25.]

Teaching the Prince Religion.

The notion of teaching religion, in the way of drill exercise, which is a very strange notion, though not a common one, and not peculiar to Noltinius and Friedrich Wilhelm. Piety to God, the nobleness that inspires a human soul to struggle heavenward, cannot be taught by the most exquisite catechisms, or the most industrious preachings and drillings. No; alas, no. Only by far other methods—chiefly by silent, continual example, silently waiting for the favorable mood and moment, and aided them by a kind of miracle, well enough armed "the grace of God," can that sacred contagion pass from soul into soul. How much beyond whole libraries of orthodox theology is, sometimes, the mute action, the unconscious look of a father, of a mother, who had in them "Devoutness, pious nobleness!" In whom the young, not observant, though not consciously observing, came at length, to recognize it; to read it, in this irrefragable manner: a seed planted thenceforth in the centre of his holiest affections for evermore.

A Courageous Girl.

On Saturday, the 21st ult., as the pupils of Mrs. Well's school at Richmond were walking near Lord Russell's residence in Rich-

mond park, a ruffian having thrown one of the young ladies on the ground attempted to steal her watch and chain; the fair one however, held it fast; and whilst the other girls together with the governess accompanying them, ran for assistance, Miss Jesse, flying to her school-fellow's rescue, attacked the man with such determination that he left the field without booty. From the description given of him by the ladies he was afterwards captured by the police, and at the Richmond Petty Sessions on Tuesday was committed for trial.

From Fraser River.

The Sea-Bird and Wilson's Hunt arrived on Saturday at Victoria from Fraser river, brought no news of special interest. The river still continued high, and the miners were still waiting for the waters to fall. Nothing has been heard of Gov. Douglas's proceedings. The depression still continues in Victoria. Merchandise is selling at very low prices. Merchants can be seen in all the streets, in front of their stores, wearing very gloomy faces, and watching in vain for customers. There is nevertheless a considerable degree of confidence that the mines will ultimately prove rich, though many doubt whether they will be able to sustain themselves until the day of prosperity.

The steamer Sea-Bird, which had been aground on a bar in Fraser River, twelve miles below Fort Hope, since the 24th of June, was successfully launched on the 21st inst., and arrived safely at Victoria. She will now run regularly between Victoria and Fort Langley. She will connect with the Enterprise, under command of Capt. John Wright, which will run between Fort Langley and Fort Yale.

Steam-Carriage in London.

On Thursday, July 29, an experiment was made on the Westminster road, and witnessed by thousands of spectators, who seemed much interested and astonished on seeing a steam-engine traversing the streets of London. The machine was steered by a person who handled a wheel about the size and appearance of those used on our river steamboats, but made of metal. Two other men were at the end of the engine, one acting as stoker, and his companion assisting as a kind of brake when it was necessary to turn. This was all the manual aid required for its progress. Attached was a truck or platform on wheels loaded with packages of several tons weight. It proceeded from the manufactory of Maudslay & Field, along the Westminster road to their wharf, close to the Westminster bridge and here it was guided round with the utmost ease, and without a moment's delay. The engine is the invention of a Mr. Bray who has obtained a patent. It is adapted to travel up hills or down, and its speed may be increased at pleasure. On this occasion it went through the throng of carriages and people at walking pace, and it was several times stopped and then got in motion, showing it to be perfectly safe and easy of control.

(The extent to which this new application of steam power may be made available, cannot at present be determined; but in the case of the engineers who have matured his construction, its use has been practically demonstrated. These immense masses of iron work produced at the workshop of Maudslay & Field, gigantic boilers and other machinery, weighing many tons, when removed, had to be drawn by ten, twelve, and sometimes sixteen horses. Now here is a motive power occupying no more room than a van, or an omnibus, performing the same work with an economy of space most desirable in crowded thoroughfares, and doubtless with a great saving.

The time may soon arrive when the invention may be used for carrying passengers in our streets, for drawing heavily laden carts or waggon, on the highway, or dragging ploughs in the field, or for performing other necessary and important services which no animal force could accomplish. —[London Illustrated News.]

ARRIVALS OF THE PERSIA AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26. Persia, from Liverpool, 16th, arrived. Consols 98½ a 98½. Money Market easier. Breadstuffs and provisions at Liverpool continue dull, with little change in quotation Coffee and sugar firm. Common Congo Tea, 11d. Pannic at Vienna, caused by intended specie payment by Bank. Duke of Malakoff married on the 12th. Prospectus issued to establish Galtway Steamship Line with capital of half million sterling. France accepted mediation of a friendly power in dispute with Portugal, and pacific solution considered certain.

Great decrease in specie in Bank of France.

Bombay advices to Sept. 24th. Disarmed troops at Mooltan had multiplied, and been nearly exterminated.

British destroyed forts at Narin n, China, but spared the town.

Priores beaten for Caesarowitch hand-cap by half a head. Rocket was winner.—34 horses ran.

MASSANIELLO.

Massaniello, or properly, Thomas Aniello, the Neapolitan patriot, was born at Amajli, and gained a living in Naples as a fisherman, and dealer in fish and fruit. He was very poor, but possessed a proud and enterprising spirit. His love of freedom, and the bold manner in which he expressed himself on that subject, and respecting the oppressor which he declared Naples had long endured from Spain, procured him a large number of followers among the people of Naples, who admired him for his boldness and the principles which he preached. He was quite eloquent, and he soon stirred up the populace to such a pitch of excitement, that nothing but a good opportunity was wanting for him to appear at their head in an attitude of defence against the Government. The opportunity came in the year 1647. Massaniello had brought a basket of fruit to the city, for which the collectors demanded a tax. He refused, and they, using force he threw himself on the earth and implored the populace to aid him against the violence of the tax-collectors. The multitude at his call immediately assembled, and with him at their head, they advanced to the tax office crying, "Long live the King but down with the bad Government." They then repaired to the castle of the viceroy the Duke of Arcos, and demanded that he should receive Massaniello as a colleague. In vain did the Archbishop of Naples seek to appease their fury, in vain did John of Austria, a natural son of Philip IV of Spain, appear in the harbour of Naples with twenty-two galleys; the rage and power of the populace only increased the more, and was directed against the nobility as its chief object. The revolution succeeded, the nobility was overthrown and Massaniello was made governor of this city. Seven days passed, and the people began to talk of capitulation. It was agreed that the tax on fruit should be abolished and the ancient liberties restored. The King of Spain gave the promise of his assent within a certain time. Massaniello, on this assurance, laid down his arms, and returned to his former occupation of fisherman, without demanding any distinction for what he had done. But the viceroy determined to get rid of him, knowing that he still possessed great influence over the populace. He invited him to his house, and it is said mingled poison with his wine. The poison did not kill him, but made him delirious; and in this state he ran through the streets of Naples, shooting his best friends and committing the greatest excesses. The people now believing that he had turned against them, poured forth in crowds upon him, shouted for the viceroy, and demanded Massaniello's death. He fled before their fury to a Carmelite convent, but four persons who had formerly been his friends shot him dead with several balls. This occurred on July 16, 1647. Soon after this the true sentiments of the viceroy becoming manifest, the people again gave signs of tumult. They now remembered Massaniello, considered him a martyr to liberty, and buried his body with every mark of respect.

A WARNING TO YOUNG MEN.

Those who have never been brought into close contact with parties committed to Newgate can have little idea of the dreadful scenes of distress witnessed, when charges of embezzlement, or forgery or breaches of trust, are alleged against members of respectable families. I often think that if a young man could, on a visiting day, see a heart-broken father have his first interview with his criminal child—or if he could behold an agonised widow sinking to the earth with agitation at the sight of a boy in confinement—could he witness the shame and disgrace felt by near and dear relatives, who are involved in all the consequences though free from the guilt of his offence, he would surely pause before he appropriated his employer's money to his own purpose; and he would suffer any extremities of poverty rather than subject his dearest relatives to such heartrending sufferings. Our feelings are continually harrowed by such spectacles, and I wish that the guilty could see them in time to avert their repentance. Most affecting circumstances are elicited by the correspondence of such persons with their friends. Some of the most distressing pictures of sorrow are exhibited in the affectionate letters of a sister or confiding wife—the desolation in the domestic circle

—the heart-stricken parent the manly and yet merciful reproof of a well-informed brother. But the most striking affection of all is in the poor widowed mother. No crime can kill her feelings; they remain in the most deplorable cases of guilt, as a ruin in a desert, to show what has been in former days and what is now. The painful feelings ought to be dwelt upon. They contain almost the ray of hope that will effectually deter offenders from their crimes. Many painful instances transpire, some at every session, of vicious otherwise happy; of children looking to a father for bread, but finding him in gaol. Can words describe the distress of a virtuous wife thus surrounded, and worse than widowed by the dissolute conduct of her husband? And can any young man, read this exact picture of what is continually occurring, and yet be heartless enough to plunge his relatives into such wretchedness?

It would be happiness if these remarks could reach a guilty youth and induce him to abandon his associates his pleasures, and his criminalities, before they involve himself and his friends in the fearful severities of penal inflictions. —[Rev. Mr. Davis's Newgate Report.]

A Dream at Sea.

"The aforesaid Sir Henry Digby, in the command of a frigate, had shaped his course for Cape St. Vincent, and was running to the southward in the latitude of Cape Finis-terre. He rang his bell at eleven o'clock for the officer of the watch, and asked him—

"How are we standing?"
"South-west, sir."
"What sort of weather?"
"The same, sir, as when you left the deck; fine strong breeze; starlight night."
"The same sail?"
"Yes, the same; double reefed topsails and foresails."
"Has there been anybody in my cabin?"
"I believe not, sir; I shall ask the sentry."

"Sentry," asked the officer of the watch, "has there been anybody in the Captain's cabin?"
"No, sir," said the sentry, "nobody."
"Very odd," rejoined the Captain, "I was perfectly convinced I had been spoken to." At two o'clock the bell was again rung. The same questions repeated, and the same answers given.

"Most extraordinary thing," said Captain Digby; "every time I dropped asleep I heard somebody shouting in my ear, 'Digby! Digby! go to the northward!' 'Digby! Digby! go to the northward!' 'Digby! Digby! go to the northward!' I shall certainly do so."
"Take another reef in your topsails," he continued to the officer of the watch; "haul your wind and tack every hour till daylight and then call me."

The officer of the middle watch did according as he was ordered, and when relieved at four o'clock his successor was greatly astonished at finding the ship on a wind and asked the meaning of it.

"Meaning, indeed," said the other; "the Captain has gone mad, that's all, and he then told his story, at which they laughed heartily."
There was, however, nothing to do but obey the orders; and the ship was tacked at four, at five, at six, and at seven. She had just come round for the last time, as the day was breaking, when the look-out man cried out.

"Large ship on the weather bow!"
A musket was fired to bring her to, and she proved a Spanish vessel laden with dollars and a rich cargo, which gave the fortunate dreamer a large portion of the great fortune which he amassed in the naval service. The story was told to my friend the late Sir Jahiel Brenton, and by him repeated to me; the high character of him and Sir Henry Digby forbidding the possibility of fabrication. —[From Scudrift, by Rear Admiral Sir H. Robinson.]

Business in England.

Letters from Liverpool say the firmness of the English cotton market is owing to the limited arrivals and the moderate quantity of American known to be at sea. The supply of East India on the way to arrive during the year, is estimated at only 79,000 bales, against 166,000 bales last year.

The Manchester spinners continue to show great sympathy in giving orders for cotton from the United States, and those which are given are at very moderate limits. Business in the manufacturing districts had become quiet and the transactions small, although no concession in prices was offered. The last year had had not given any further impulse to the India trade.

The grain crops through Great Britain and Ireland fully secured; wheat full average.

Red Pine Grove, FOR SALE.

THIS beautiful Property is situated about three miles from St. John's, and one mile above the Landing; it contains about 30 Acres of good land, well stocked with grass, consisting of Apples, Pears and Plums, also Gooseberries and Currants in abundance, together with a Greenhouse, in which is a fine vine from which has been gathered 40 lbs. of Grapes this season. The garden is tastefully laid out, with abundance of flowering shrubs and herbaceous plants in great variety. The farm fronts upon the St. John's river about one quarter of a mile, and possesses superior advantages for a Nursery and Orchard, and a place of refuge for the proprietor. For further particulars enquire of the proprietor, Oct. 6. (1858) JOSEPH DONALD.

Life Association of Scotland. NINETEENTH REPORT.

THE Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Association was held within the Head Office, on the 23rd August, in terms of the Charter and Act of Parliament, Sir James Fozzard, Bart., of Comiston, in the Chair. There were submitted to the Meeting the Annual Report by the Directors on the Progress of the business; the Report of the Auditor, Mr. W. Wood, Accountant; and the Balance Sheet, of the Accounts certified in terms of the Act of Parliament; with other statements of the affairs, as at 31st April last the date of balance.

Notwithstanding the general depression of commercial affairs, the progress of the Association during the past year has been greater than in any former year, with only one exception. The applications for new Life Assurances during the year were 1247 for £666,448 Of which the Directors accepted 1006 for £50,244

The Annual Premiums being 18311 Annuities on 24 lives were purchased for £271, 19s. per annum, at the price of £4987, 7s.

The Policies that became claims on the Association by deaths during the year amounted to 85 for £43,066.

The Total Assets since the commencement of the business amount to nearly Five Million POUNDS.

The Annual income is now ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS; upwards of £50,000, being collected through the London Branch.

The Policy Holders entitled to participate in the Profits, who completed their fifth year before the date of balance, will be entitled to a Reduction of 25 per cent. (2s. per £1) from their next Annual Premiums.

From the increasing wealth and importance of British North America, as well as the example of other Assurance Offices, the Directors have for some time entertained the idea of establishing Branches there. They have been enabled since last meeting to accomplish this. A deputation from the Directors visited the chief towns, and secured the co-operation of influential gentlemen in each Province. Although the Branches have been open only in a few months, the transactions have already been considerable, as well as of a most satisfactory description. Special thanks are due to the gentlemen acting as Directors, Agents, and Medical Officers.

They have already interested themselves much in the Association's affairs, and through whose exertions there is every prospect of permanent success.

The Report by the Board of Directors was unanimously approved. The vacancies in the Board were then filled up, and after special votes of thanks to the Directors at the Head Office and Branches, and the Agents, Medical Officers, Managers, &c., the Meeting separated.

DIRECTORS AT EDINBURGH.
2 Hanover Street.
Sir JAMES FOZZARD, Bart., Chairman.
Wm. Y. Herries, Esq., of Spottis.

Alex. Kincaid MacKenzie, Esq., Banker.
John R. W. Fraser, H. E. J. C. S.
John Rutherford, Esq., W. S.
The Rev. Professor Kelland, University of Edinburgh.

John Brown, Esq., M. D., F. R. C. P.
William Muir, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
James M. Melville, of Henley.
Water Macdonald, Esq., Goldsmith.
George Robertson, Esq., W. S.
P. S. & Kewbigging, Esq., M. D., F. R. S. E., Medical Officer.

William Wood, Esq., Accountant, Auditor, Messrs. Melville & Lindsay, writers to the signet.
John Fraser, Manager.
NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH.
Office, No. 74, Saint John Street, St. John.

FRANCIS FERGUSON, Esq.,
REV. WILLIAM DONALD, A. M.,
HON. J. A. STREET, Esq.,
W. H. ADAMS, Esq.,
ALEXANDER JARVIS, Esq.,
JAMES WALKER, M. D., Medical Officer.
With Agencies throughout the Province.
SAMUEL D. BERTON, Secretary.
BENJ. B. STEVENSON, Agent.
Sept. 22.

Lumber, Lumber, Lumber.
DIMENSION Timber, Scantling, Stud-
ding, Planks, Boards, Laths, and
Pickets, furnished to order, and at short
notice, in this town. Apply to
JAMES BOLTON.
Sept. 6, 1858.

FLOUR and MEAL.
Just received at the Union Store per Schra-
"Rambler" and "Deposit" from New York—
50 BLS. choice Family flour,
100 do. round hoop Ohio do.
150 do. Extra Superfine do.
150 Bags fresh ground meal.
J. R. BRADFORD,
AGENT.
September 1, 1858.

Government Notice.
Crown Land Office, Sept. 3, 1858.
ALL persons are hereby notified, that the cutting of Timber or other lumber of whatsoever description, upon the ungranted crown lands lying within five miles of the St. Andrews and Woodstock Railway, or the Line which has been marked out and surveyed for it. Those who trespass after this notice will be prosecuted, and the timber or lumber cut by them will be immediately seized and forfeited agreeably to the 12th chapter of the Revised Statutes.—Whatever is cut on the Railway Recovery after the 4th will be released on any terms.
JAMES BROWN, Secy. Geo.

Amherst Female Seminary.

PRINCIPALS
Mrs. C. E. RATCHFORD and Miss YATES.

TERMS.
Board and Washing (white dresses excepted), with instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Use of the Globes, Ancient and Modern Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Grammar and Rhetoric, Natural and Mental Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, and English Composition—£30 per Academic Year.

EXTRA CHARGES.
Music—Piano or Spanish Guitar, three Lessons per Week, £2 per Quarter, or half term. Singing, five Lessons per Week, £1 10s.
Drawing—Pencil or Crayon, five Lessons per Week, £1 0 per Quarter, or half term. Colored Crayon, five Lessons per Week £1 10s. Water-Color Drawing, three Lessons per Week, (Landscape) £1 10s.
FRENCH—Five Lessons per Week, £1 10s.
ITALIAN—Three Lessons per Week, £1 10s. per Quarter or Half Term.

Instruction is also given in the following branches, viz—Oriental Painting, Wax Flowers, Feather Flowers, Fancy Wool Work, Chenille Flowers, Ornamental Hair Work, &c.

There are two terms per year. The Winter Term commences 5th January, and ends 31st of May. The Summer Term begins 1st August, and ends 24th December. The intermediate Quarters or Half Terms commence 13th October and 20th March. Pupils will also be received at any time, and charged only from date of entrance.

The French department is under the care of Madame Eugenie Jeannot, recently from Paris, who teaches on the Ollendorff system, and also gives lessons in Music. Daily conversation in French is insisted on.

Five other ladies are employed in the English Department, Music, Drawing, Painting, Italian, Botany, &c. No pains will be spared to promote the health of the Boarders, by proper exercise, and those young ladies whose parents wish them to ride, are allowed the use of a quiet saddle horse. Each young lady is required to bring with her one pair of sheets, one pair of pillow slips, six towels, and four table napkins, marked with her name, and pupils remaining in the Seminary during the vacations, will be Twelve Shillings, and Six pence per Week for Board and Washing.—There are six Pianos in the Establishment, and Pupils boarding in the vicinity will be charged Five Shillings per Quarter for the use of an instrument to practice. Any Books or Stationery which may be required, can be supplied by Mr. Hatchford, of Halifax prices. The Seminary is situated within a few minutes walk of four different places of public worship, and near to the Telegraph Station and Post Office. Three months notice required, under ordinary circumstances, before the removal of a pupil.

C. E. RATCHFORD.
Aberdeen, 24th May 1858.

REFERENCES.—The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia; the Hon. Judge Stewart, C. B., Thomas A. S. DeWolfe, Esq., Halifax; Rev. George Townshend, A. M., Rev. Alexander Clarke, Amherst; Rev. Charles Tupper D. D., Rev. Charles Elliott, A. B., Aberdeen; A. P. Ross, Esq., Pictou; Harry King, D. C. L., Rev. John Francis, Windsor; Rev. E. B. Demin, A. M., John McGrath, Esq., St. John; Hon. John R. Partelow, Fredericton.

SASH, BLIND & DOOR FACTORY.
THE Proprietors of the Milltown Sash, Blind and Door Factory, tender their thanks to the Inhabitants of St. Andrews, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage with which they have been favored; and beg leave to say, that they are still at the old stand—having long supplied customers with Sashes, Blinds, Doors, Windows, &c. Door frames Glass, Sash rails, Posts, Balusters, Mouldings, Fence rails, Pickets, &c. &c. from good seasoned lumber, expressly for custom trade. Our stock is large and well assorted, and customers may rely upon good work, fair dealing, and low prices.
N. B.—Sawing, turning, and all kinds of job work, done at short notice. Orders solicited.
Thomas T. O'Neil, Agent for St. Andrews.
P. M. PIRINGTON & CO.
Milltown, 1858.

Dr. N. G. D. PARKER,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Graduate of the University of Edinburgh.
Residence at Mr. Alexander's, corner of King and Queen streets.
Office, in Mr. Aymar's building in Water-st., formerly occupied by Mr. Walton. [May 19.]

NOTICE.
ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of John Higgins, late of the Parish of Grand Manan, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, are requested to present the same to the subscriber within three months from the present date, and all those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to
F. M. GORDON, Executor.
Grand Manan, July 6, 1858.

TIMES FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.
Capital, £250,000 Sterling.
THE Directors of this Company are men of the first standing—and many of them of great wealth. It has agencies in Great Britain, and Ireland, France, Holland Germany, Prussia, Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.
This agency insures all descriptions of property at the lowest rates.
Claims paid promptly, without any deduction whatever. Claims paid without reference to London.
W. WHITLOCK,
Agent for St. Andrews.

Land for Sale.
THE Subscriber offers for Sale that valuable Lot of Land situated in the Parish of St. Patrick being described as lot No. 2 in the 2d Range of the Clarence Hill Settlement, and known as the "Ryan lot"—containing 100 Acres more or less. The land is well wooded with hard and soft wood, among the latter is a good growth of pines.—For terms, apply to John W. Hinkley, Esq., part, or to
NATHAN SMART,
N. B.—All persons are forbid trespassing on said lot.
St. Andrews, June 30, 1858.—
March 25, 1858.

GEO. F. CAMPBELL,

OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC AS AN AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
St. Andrews, July 21, 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 Coll 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 in the future.
His Shop adjoining Mr. Butler's, Water-street, nearly opposite the "British House," St. Andrews, June 30, 1858.

Provisions & Groceries.

NEW STORE.—The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced business in the shop lately occupied by James Thompson, where he has for sale—
FLOUR, PORK, HAMS, MEAL, SUGAR, MOLASSES, SOAP, CANDLES, CROCKERYWARE, together with a general assortment of Groceries and Provisions, Boots and shoes, and such other articles as are usually to be had in such establishments, all of which he will sell at the lowest market prices.
JAS. BOLTON.
St. Andrews, June 16, 1858.

DRESS MAKING!

THE most simple system for Cutting and Fitting Ladies and Children's Dresses, is the "PROVINCIAL LADIES' Dress Scale."
With a Tape Measure, and a set of the Dress Scale, any Lady can cut and fit her own Dresses without the possibility of a failure.
EVERY FAMILY should have one; and being determined to place it within the reach of all, I have reduced the price from five dollars to only TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF.
AGENTS WANTED
to sell the above. They will be supplied on the most reasonable terms, so that active agents can make from one dollar to five dollars clear of expenses. Those who have learned the "American Ladies Dress Chart System" can teach this.
All orders and communications to be addressed to me at St. Stephen, N. B.
MRS. MARTHA KENNEDY.

MOLASSES.

The Subscriber offers for sale,—now landing at his store in St. Andrews, per the "W. H. Turner," 60 Hides of superior quality retailing 90 Bbls. of Molasses, which together with the balance of his former stock will be disposed of at very low prices for cash.
Apply to JOHN D. WILSON, SAMUEL DARLING.
Dec. 15.

Flour, Meal, Pork.

Just received from New York, and for sale at the UNION STORE:
200 Bbls Superfine Flour.
50 do Extra Family Flour.
300 Bags Corn Meal, of good quality.
10 Bbls Pork; which together with a general stock of Provisions and Groceries on hand will be sold at the lowest market prices for prompt payment. Daily expected, a further supply of superior Family Flour.
J. R. BRADFORD, AGENT.
St. Andrews, Jan. 6, 1858.

STEAM, STEAM.

For Portland and Boston.
The Steamer EASTERN CITY leaves Boston, Monday, 8 A. M.
Returning Thursday, 8 A. M.
Steamer ADMIRAL leaves Boston, Thursday 8 A. M.
Returning Monday 8 A. M.
Steamer NEQUASSET connects with the above steamers on their arrival at Eastport for St. Andrews, Robbinston, and Calais.
Tickets for St. John, Portland, and Boston, and for all parts of Canada and the Western States, can be obtained of the subscriber.
W. WHITLOCK,
Agent for steamers and Grand Trunk Railway.

HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING SALOON.

The Subscriber, thankful for the patronage which he has received since he commenced business, begs to announce that he has removed to Mr. Berry's new building in Wm. Henry street, where he will be happy to wait upon those who require his services in the line of his profession and hopes by attention and a endeavors to please to receive a continuance of custom. Gentlemen wishing a cup, soap and brush for their own use can have them on payment of 25¢.
He also offers for sale an assortment of the best Perfumery, Hair tonics, &c.
T. G. BOUNDS.
May 26.

COALS.

100 CHALDRONS best Sydney coal.—For Sale by
Schr. Wren.
Aug. 23, 1858. J. W. STREET.

A SUPERIOR SHIP FRAME, moulded for a vessel of 750 tons, now lying at Indian Point Apply to
JAMES W. STREET.
March 25, 1858.

TRAVELLERS INN.

THE Subscriber begs leave to intimate to the Inhabitants of St. Andrews, and the public generally, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, on the opposite side Water-street, where he will feel it a pleasure to attend to the comfort of those who may patronize him. Meals furnished at all hours; and the best liquors kept at the bar. He hopes by strict attention and endeavors to please, to receive a liberal share of patronage.
Good stabling on the premises.
JOSEPH CAMPBELL.
St. Andrews, May 4, 1858.

House and Lot for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, that pleasantly situated HOUSE and Lot, at Corner 107, No. 4, Letter D, in Market's Division, adjoining Mr. George's sanders's Building.
On the premises are a newly finished two story house, with out offices and barn, and a well cultivated garden. The lot runs 80 feet on Queen-street and 100 feet on Sophia-street and is situated in a respectable neighborhood.
Possession will be given at any time.
Also, Building Lots Nos. 1 and 2, Letter M, Market's Division, corner of Charlotte and Sophia streets; these lots are 80 by 100 feet each.
JOHN McWHINNEY,
Saint Andrews, 21st April, 1858.—

FRUIT—FRUIT.

JUST Received—Fresh Home GROWN Apples, Lemons, Peas and Cocoa Nuts, Northern Peas for planting, and 400 bushels of Yellow Meal from Boston
May 21, 1858. JAMES BOYD.

FLOUR.

Ex "Ulton" 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.—Provisionally.

Assessor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned Assessor of Rates, and Taxes for the Parish of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, will receive, on 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 property and incomes they possess.
JOHN LOCHARY, Assessor.
HENRY HITCHINGS, THO. T. O'NEILL.
St. Andrews, May 10, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demand against the Estate of JOHN McCARTY late of St. Andrews, deceased, are required to present them, duly attested, to the subscriber within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to
ROSE McCARTY, Ad-Administratrix.
St. Andrews, March 16, 1858.

TO LET, And Possession given 1st May.

THAT large, well-finished Store at present occupied by J. W. Street, Esq., as a Wine Spirit Establishment. The cellar is first-proof, has a good well on, and one half is used as a Holed Warehouse. There is also a convenient yard with out-houses, &c.
The premises are well adapted for the Liquor trade, or for the Dry Goods, or Provision and Grocery business, as there is ample room for storage in the upper flat and loft.
For further particulars apply to
CHAS. KENNEDY,
St. Andrews, Jan. 27, 1858.

Beef, Pork, Molasses, &c.

Ex "Ulton" from Boston—
30 Bbls. extra Mess Pork.
30 do do Beef.
10 Hds. prime retailing Molasses.
12 Bbls. Spirit Turpentine.
20 Bbls. best superfine Flour, &c., &c.
JAMES W. STREET.

EXPRESS NOTICE!

VALENTINE & CO'S. EXPRESS will leave St. Andrews, Robbinston and Calais, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, For BOSTON and FOR LONDON, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, For ST. JOHN N. B.
Returning leaves Boston and Portland every Monday and Thursday, and St. John same days. Money, Bundles and Merchandise forwarded to all parts of the country.
Goods of every description purchased at the lowest rate.
All business transacted with promptness and dispatch.
O'NEILL & TURNER,
Agents for St. Andrews.
June 1, 1858.

BOSTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

Revere House,
Beverly Street, Boston.
PARTY RESIDENT HOTEL, on Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., Proprietor, Daniel Revere, Boston.

American House,
Beverly Street, Boston.
In the City of Boston, on the corner of the State Street and the North Street, and containing the most complete and comfortable accommodations for Travellers, Proprietor, Lewis Rice, Proprietor.

Parker House,
School Street, Boston.
In the City of Boston, on the corner of the State Street and the North Street, and containing the most complete and comfortable accommodations for Travellers, Proprietor, Lewis Rice, Proprietor.

THE EUROPEAN PLACE,
25 State Street, Boston.
In the City of Boston, on the corner of the State Street and the North Street, and containing the most complete and comfortable accommodations for Travellers, Proprietor, Lewis Rice, Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
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