

The St. Andrews Standard.

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ET VARIIS SUMMENDUM EST OPTIMUM. - C.

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No. 27]

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY JULY 4, 1860.

Vol 27

Arrival of the Europa at Halifax.

FIRST DESPATCH.
HALIFAX June 26.
The Europa from Liverpool, 19th inst. arrived here 7 p. m. to-day. Steamship Edinburgh arrived at Liverpool the 15th, Persia the 16th.

Nothing important from Sicily. Royal troops continued to leave.

A royal conference would take place at Baden the day the Europa sailed.

Napoleon and the Prince of Prussia had arrived. Several German Sovereigns would join the conference.

The annexation of Savoy was finally consummated on the 11th.

The Great Eastern would positively sail on the 16th.

Breakfasts quiet at Tuesday's advance. Provisions quiet.

Corn 95 1/2 a 100 for account subdivided. Bullion in Bank of England increased \$231,000.

Money market slightly easier and less money in demand.

Weather had been unfavorable for the crops.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The Great Eastern positively announced to sail from Southampton for New York on the 16th.

Nothing important from Sicily. Garibaldi actively organizing his resources. No movement expected for some days.

LATENT.—A Palermo telegram of the 11th.

The embarkation of the royal troops continued; the Gen. still barricaded.

The statement that the Neapolitan squadron had seized two ships conveying volunteers, and was to Sicily, still lacks confirmation.

The Neapolitan Envoy to Paris returns to Naples without visiting London, under the conviction that his mission would be useless.

The Royal Conference at Baden was attracting attention. The Prince Regent of Prussia arrived there on the 14th and Neapolitan on the next day.

It was reported that the kings of Saxony, Hanover, Bavaria, Wurttemberg, and other German Princes, will join the Conference.

There are various speculations as to the cause of the meeting, but nothing authentic.

English Parliamentary proceedings unimportant. The explanations given in both Houses of the outbreak in New Zealand, are contradictory of newspaper accounts.

It was reported that the twelve millions sterling recommended for the fortifications by the defence commission, will be raised by means of annuities, terminable in 20 years and that the works will be forthwith commenced.

G. T. R. James, the novelist is dead.

John Foster & Co., private bankers, Bilton, suspended—abilities moderate.

The annexation of Savoy and Nice was formally consummated on the 14th.

The event was celebrated by a Te Deum, grand review, &c., at Paris. M. Thouvenel was decorated with the Grand Cross of Legion of Honor on the occasion.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show an increase of cash over nineteen millions francs. Prince Jerome had relapsed, caused great uneasiness. Bourse flat 68 50.

The Sardinia minister had introduced the project for a new loan of one hundred and fifty million francs. Marshall Villaret was visiting Victor Emmanuel, en route for France.

The Austrian Cabinet have unanimously resolved to re-establish the Ministry of Commerce and Public Works.

A new Russian Loan of eight millions sterling, at four and a half percent, expected to be introduced to London by Harings.

LATENT.—Paris Saturday 6.25 p. m.—Bourse opened flat, but a slight improvement subsequently to place. Renten closed at 68.50, or 5 per cent. lower than yesterday.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, which has just concluded held in this city, transacted a very large amount of business, and was characterized by much harmony in its proceedings.

The executive business of the Synod entrusted to Committees, is now more generally distributed among the members than on any former occasion, and the results, we believe, will be advantageous. There is a decided improvement in many of our own congregations in spiritual things to say nothing of the remarkable awakening now in progress in the County of Restigouche, which it is hoped, may pervade the province. On the other hand, the Synod is sadly and shamefully crippled for want of funds. Many ministers receive a most inadequate support; we cannot obtain funds to pay printing our reports; to meet the expense of holding special meetings of Committee to transact the business of the Church; to pay the heavy expenses

of ministers who travel great distances in coming to and returning from the Synod.—The Clerk of the Synod has received special instructions to endeavour to increase this fund of which he has been appointed treasurer, and we fervently hope that he will be successful in so doing.—Colonial Presbyterian.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, JULY 4, 1860.

THE GREAT EASTERN, as most of our readers are aware by this time, arrived at New York on Thursday last, thus proving that this mammoth Steamer is not a failure, as was predicted by some people on this side the Atlantic. Thousands of persons from all parts of the United States and British Provinces, will visit New York for the purpose of seeing this leviathan—the great naval work of this age. This monster Steamship will eclipse all other centres of attraction, even the Japanese will sink into insignificance.

His Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton, accompanied by the Rev. John B. Medley, arrived here on Friday last, and preached in all saints Church, the same evening. On Sunday last, the Bishop administered the rite of confirmation to 50 persons and preached a most impressive and eloquent sermon from Isaiah V. verses 5 and 6 to one of the largest congregations ever assembled within the body of the Church in fact the Aisles were filled, and some persons were obliged to leave for want of room. In the evening his Lordship preached again to a crowded and attentive audience.

C. C. GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The semi-annual examination was held on Thursday last, before the President and Directors.

The classes were examined in English Grammar, Geography, History, Philosophy, Geometry, French, Latin composition, Eutropius, Cicero de lege Manilia, Hecuba of Euripides, and Arithmetic.

Manuscripts in Trigonometry and Book-keeping together with specimens of writing were exhibited.

The examination over, the President, on behalf of the Directors, congratulated the pupils on the very satisfactory examination which they had passed, that it reflected credit upon themselves, as well as on Mr. Smith who must have spared no pains to bring them to such a state of proficiency. He could not help particularizing Robert Chandler as having excelled in his rendering the Greek play, and Cicero's Oration, remarking that he would pass with credit at a college examination.

Mr. Street was pleased to observe that in the monthly report, which was placed before each boy, the conduct in every case, was marked "satisfactory."

Among the visitors we were glad to observe F. A. Morrison, Esq. B. A., and Dr. Stevenson, B. A., graduates of King's College and formerly pupils of this school. We are proud to have it in our power to say, that those who have represented the Charlotte County Grammar School for some years past at King's College, Fredericton, have acquitted themselves honourably in coping with students sent from different parts of the Province. It is but a short time since our present representative in the collegiate halls, Mr. A. Willard Smith, resplendent in "hermaphrodite honours" in gaining the palm offered for competition on the intellectual arena, and that too, when opposed by the best scholars grounded in what are considered the best establishments for learning.

We have in this, an indisputable fact that those who are so inclined, may gain in our St. Andrews Academy, a preparation for a collegiate education, such as is not surpassed in the Province.

A list of the different classes with the average standing of each pupil for the last six months, was placed on the table. In the absence of prices, as we consider this a

good criterion of the relative merit of the pupil, we subjoin the names of those who stood first and second in their respective classes:

English Grammar—Jas. Chandler, Eber S. Ineson. Spelling—Edward Chandler, Jas. Chandler. Eutropius—Jas. Chandler, D. Jones. Geography—Eber S. Ineson, John Brownrigg. Philosophy—Herbert Street, Ed. Chandler. Dictation—Jas. Chandler, Harry Whitlock. Arithmetic, sen'r.—Eber S. Ineson, John Brownrigg. French—Harry Whitlock. Latin Composition—Jas. Chandler, D. Jones. Latin Grammar—J. Chandler, D. Jones. Jun'r. Arithmetic—Herbert Garden, Leo. Buck. English History—D. Jones, J. Brownrigg, Jas. Garden. Euripides—R. Chandler. Cicero—R. Chandler. Euclid, Book IV. and Algebra—R. Chandler. Euclid, Book III.—Harry Whitlock.

The duties of the school will be resumed on 1st August.—Communicated.

It is stated that Dr. J. R. Hea has been appointed President of King's College, Fredericton, now "the University of New Brunswick." Dr. Hea is a native of this Province, and is said to be well qualified for his high and responsible office.—Church Witness.

The above paragraph we can scarcely credit. If it be true—if this appointment the crowning act of impudence, insult, and bravado, performed by a Government that for three years have persecuted this Province, be already consummated, as independent members of the Press we solemnly enter our protest against it. When ruthless hands were first endeavoring to destroy our University, when that contemptible and shallow bully who for sooth claims to represent the intelligent Frenchmen of the County of Westmorland first screeched forth his calumnies against the gentlemen who persevere over that University, we raised our feeble voice against an attack aimed at the noblest cause which nerves the mind of civilized man—that of education.

The men who filled the Professorial chairs of King's College were and are an honour to the land; they came from the first Universities of the world crowned with honors, the classmates there of those who have since adorned the age with trophies of their genius,—men for learning unsurpassed on the broad Continent of America. On behalf of the people of this Province, we deprecate the attempt to deprive the country of the benefit of the services of such men. For there is not a man who walks our streets who by a comparatively small expenditure might not put his son under the tuition of those eminent scholars, and fit him to go forth into the world to contend with the ablest men of other lands, and reflect honor on the place of his birth. Churchman or dissembler might go, and according to his abilities would earn the laurels of the College, guided impartially by one long ago distinguished in the "lettered halls" of Oxford.

What triumphant fruits have we gathered in return for driving from power those who formerly possessed it! We have sown the wind, and are reaping the whirlwind. The great Liberal party now reign supreme, beauty for ashes, no longer is education of use in legislation; no longer must talent,—must gentlemen bear rule over us; selling molasses, and bartering laws is now the brilliant apprenticeship for a ruler of the people, and the incipient statesman gliding down the River on a spruce log anticipates the day when clothed in purple and fine linen, he shall display his elegance in the drawing rooms of Government house; and at successive elections head the poll for a populous county.—Set a beggar on horseback and he will ride on a diable is most true. Since the present Government has been in power, an attempt to destroy our College only failed through her Majesty's intervention, by the advice of a scholar, the Right hon. Sir E. B. Lytton. To remedy an imaginary evil, to restore to the confidence of the Public the College for years the theme that animated village politicians away in the classic vale hard by Tantamar Marsh; and filled with indignation the majestic personage who with brilliant utterance waxes the independent electors of Carleton, and who, alas, vainly hoped to send to distant lands, the image of his lovely countenance by impressing it on a

five cent postage stamp. There was brought into the legislature by the meek Samuel Tilley and the cunning, spotless Attorney-General a "Bill to remodel King's College." It had a few good points, and a great many bad ones, which if we wished to criticize, we might very easily point out. Its principal feature was that the head of the University must be a layman to be styled the President, in whom to fulfil the duties required, should be united scholarship with a scientific knowledge of the principles of imparting education. We should very much desire to be told of any layman in this Province, outside of the College itself, learned though many be, in whom the required qualifications could be found. And we doubt very much if in all America a competent person could be obtained who already has not a more lucrative situation. Such are the men as Ryerson and Dawson in Canada, as Wayland in the United States to cite examples from the not very many who present themselves to a reflecting mind.

There is indeed a vast number, an "innumerable company" who have graduated at some of the thousand paltry so-called Colleges, where at the commencements, white chokered individuals read in a lugubrious tone a grandiloquent Essay containing the novel precepts to eschew evil and seek the Kingdom of Heaven, especially following that strait path that leads thereto, marked out by Godly John Wesley or Andrew Fuller.—Of such kind many can be procured, and of such kind precisely is the worthy Dr. John R. Hea whom the Church Witness states to have been chosen to fill "the high and responsible office" of "President of the University of New Brunswick." This Gentleman a few years ago not being qualified to matriculate at King's College, was enabled to commence the study of Latin through Dr. Jacob kindly consenting to correct his Latinization of Arnold's exercises! Is this the man to be put at the head of an University over such men as are now professors there? God forbid! Better a thousand times had the College been dashed to pieces. For just as sure as effect follows cause, the result of this appointment will be to make the College with its large endowment, its costly Observatory and museum, its fine library, a finishing-off school for the quarter educated Sackville youths, and put it on the same footing as such miserable institutions as Acadia College, and other denominational schools usually presided over by just such men as John R. Hea.

Since their advent to power we have had not the slightest confidence in the present Government either collectively or individually, but we did fondly cherish the hope that in the matter of this appointment, they would look to the honor which themselves would derive from making a suitable election, that they would have an eye to the high degree of praise, which would be their portion from a grateful posterity, if a proper person had been secured, if they had sent to Great Britain where a proper person might be procured. That "a little learning is a dangerous thing" is rather too trite to quote, and in this age of superficiality all honor to the men, who, preferring the verdict of posterity to the effanescent adulations of a dependent throng, would serve the cause of sound and deep learning, and pay homage to the profound and earnest scholar who shuns the arena of political strife. We know the history of the founders of the Province, that they were men of education, gentlemen by birth and position; that in early days accustomed to the comforts and elegance of refined life, they came to these inhospitable shores when the wild Indian alone possessed the soil, and scoured the dense forest in search of its abundant prey. Yet one of their first acts was to establish a College on the model of the Universities of England, and make abundant provision for the education of their children. And shall it be said that the Government of this Province is in the hands of those who are so hostile to the dearest interests of the people as, to choose for the head of our University a superficially

educated man, when within its walls a fit person might be procured. Against this appointment if it be made, we solemnly protest, and as humble assertors of the people's rights, we charge that people to remember at an approaching election the men and the party who have done the wrong. Far be it from us to make this question the rallying cry of political animosity, or a matter to be dragged into the slough of party strife, but as the last most shameful act of the most wretched Administration that ever bore rule over this Province, we call upon the electors of this County to show by their suffrages, their intense disgust of the proceeding. For a solid University education is that everlasting possession, which elevates its possessor to a high intellectual elevation; of this attempt to sap the roots of what we hoped might be the Alma Mater of our children, children, in his words whose voice so often rolled through the Roman Forum, "magnum crimen, injuria non ferenda."

The Royal mail steamer Niagara, sailed from Boston for Liverpool, via Halifax, on Wednesday last at noon, with five passengers for Halifax, and ninety-two for Liverpool, and \$274,351 in specie.

The Grand Lodge of Masons closed their session on Saturday week last, in New York. Previous to their separating, they passed a resolution condemning the practice of putting Masonic symbols on signs and business cards.

FIRE.—At half past 11 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the upper flat of the building at the foot of King Street, known as "Barlow's Corner," (belonging to the Estate of the late E. Barlow, Esq.) and occupied by Earl Ellison as Deguerotype Rooms the lower flats by Messrs. Whitteker & Purinton, Clothiers, J. Benson, Millinery, and Patrick Carlin, Clothier, this building was completely gutted, but the occupants saved their goods in a damaged state with the exception of Mr. Ellison who has lost his whole stock, we understand he had no insurance on it. The adjoining buildings on either side occupied by C. McCart and G. F. Everett on King Street, and Mrs. Mount, on Prince Wm. Street, were damaged in the upper stories but with the exception of having their goods damaged by water sustained but little injury. No 4 threw the first water.—[New Brunswick.]

THE SHOE TRADE.—Dullness reigns everywhere. Here, in Lynn, there is barely enough doing to call it business, and about the same condition of things exists in other places. It is just now the dull season of a very dull year. The hopes of improvement which some so fondly anticipated from the "strike" have all been dashed, and the blow which was inflicted then has recoiled sadly upon labor itself. The prospect of anything like a fair trade until after election is very slim, and another winter must pass before we can reasonably expect a return of "good times." However, with the prospect of a full harvest, and fair returns to the husbandman, the real producer of wealth, there is every reason to be hopeful.—Lynn Reporter.

With reference to the will of the late Mr. Boker, who, out of a property of \$800,000, left not a cent for "Mary Ann," in punishment for her marriage with the family coachman, it is now stated that the other heirs do not sympathize with the parent's spite, and will divide the property fairly. This is clever. Besides an uncle has left Mary Ann an extra \$50,000; and the dear girl is really in clover.—N. Y. paper.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.—New Orleans, June 22.—The steamer Cahawba arrived here yesterday bringing Havana advices to the 18th inst.

The sugar market at Havana was steady, prices ranging from 8c. a 8 1/2c. The stock at Havana and Matanzas was 340,000 boxes. Molasses was from 3 1/2c. a 4 1/2c. cents for Muscovado.

Sterling 13 a 14 1/2 per cent. premium.—Exchange on New York was at 14 a 15 per cent. premium.

Freights were active.

PLAYING THEIR LAST CARD.—When the tornado struck Camanche, Ia., four men were engaged in playing cards in one of the buildings totally destroyed. All four were killed with the cards in their hands.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at San Francisco on the 23th May.

17 We are compelled to issue a half sheet from want of paper. We trust those indebted to us will pay up without delay, and not wait for a call from another person.

LICENCES
Granted September Sessions, 1859,
For One Year.

Alexander McIlroy	St. Stephen Tavern.
Michael Shannon	"
George P. Ryder	"
Martin Horan	"
Robert Kelly	"
Isaac McIlroy	"
Andrew Cummings	"
Ann Quinn	"
D. Sullivan Jr.	"
Martin Murphy	"
Michael Egan	"
Andrew Taggart	St. Patrick
James Anderson	"
James Constantine	St. George
Henry Murphy	"
Henry McIlroy	"
Samuel Elliott	"
Charles Hayner	"
Mark Hall	"
Charles Gilliland	St. Andrews
Sarah Lynn	"
Edward Phasant	"
James Boyd	"
John McCarroll	"
John Dougherty	"
Robert T. Fitzsimons	"
James Gallagher	"
James Ryan	"
Edward O'Brien	"
Edward O'Neill	"
Charles Rainsford	"
John W. Street	Wholesale
Charles Thompson	"

April Sessions 1860.

Timothy Pearson	St. George Tavern.
James McCreedy	"
James McLaughlin	"
James Boyne	"
Charles McGee	"
John Gallagher	CampoBello
John Shoreland	"
Michael Haggerty	Lepreux
Joseph McPherson	"
Thomas Boyne	"
William Cassidy	"
John Johnston	St. Stephen
John O'Connell	"
James Church	"
Robert Ash	"
James Neil	"
Edward Fitzgerald	"
James Wooten	Grand Maran
John M. Owen	St. Andrews
Adam Kennedy	"
James Day	"
Michael Hillings	"
Richard Dyer	St. Patrick
John Tarkin	"

By order of the Court.
W. HATCH, Clerk.

Teachers' Institute.
THE Charlotte Teachers' Institute will meet at
Saint George's Mr. Gaffney's School Room,
on Thursday June 10th at 10 o'clock A. M.
(Per Order.)
June 20th, 1860.

WANTED.
5,000 CEDAR and Hickmatack Sleepers,
to be cut out on the New Brunswick
and Canada Railway line, and delivered in St.
Andrews during the next six months.
Apply to
J. W. STREET & SON.

NOTICE.
PARTIES, whose accounts have stood over nine
months, will please call and settle at once, or else they will be put in the
hands of an Attorney for Collection.
J. W. STREET & SON.

GENEVA, NOW LANDING.
25 pipes of Geneva Dekuyper Brand.
Just received from Rotterdam via New York
June 6. J. W. STREET & SON.

A Card to the Suffering.
REV. WILLIAM COSGROVE, while laboring
as a missionary in Japan, was cured of Consump-
tion after all other means had failed, by a recipe
from a learned physician residing in the
city of Jeddah. This recipe has cured great
numbers who were suffering from Consumption,
Coughs, Sore Throat, Colds, and
debility and nervous depression caused by
excess of labor.

ANTHRACITE COAL.
Now Landing—
3 Tons Prime Egg Coal.
June 20, 1860. J. W. STREET & SON.

Hennessey Brandy.
Just received.
Hhd. Hennessey's
Best Pale and
Cognac Brandy.
June 20. J. W. STREET & SON.

NOTICE.
Persons having any demands against the
estate of the late David Frye deceased, or
against the late David Frye, are requested to present the
same, within three months from date, and
if not made, the said estate is required
to make immediate payment to
MARK BOYLE,
Administratrix.

NOTICE.
Persons having any demands against the
estate of the late David Frye deceased, or
against the late David Frye, are requested to present the
same, within three months from date, and
if not made, the said estate is required
to make immediate payment to
MARK BOYLE,
Administratrix.

FOR SALE.
SCHR. FLORA, burthen 70 tons. For
particulars inquire of B. R. Fitzger-
ald Esq., St. Andrews, or the undersigned at
Wilson's Beach, Campobello where the vessel can
be seen.
LORENZO WILSON.

JOHN F. STEVENSON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office and Lodgings in the building lately
occupied as the Union store. (May 15)

PAINTS & OILS.
Ex Parkfield from London:
NINE Hds. Brande's best Double
Boiled & Raw LINED OIL.
25 Cwt. Brande's best ground WHITE
LEAD, Black, Yellow and Green PAINTS.
JAMES W. STREET.
May 22, 1860.
St. Andrews, May 26, 1860.

THE Subscribers having entered into Copart-
nership, the business formerly carried on
by James W. Street, will in future be conducted
under the style and Firm of
J. W. STREET & SON.
J. W. STREET.
J. A. STREET.

GIN, Whiskey, Old Jamaica Rum,
&c. &c.
Ex "Isle of the Ocean" from Liverpool,
and "Parkfield" from London,
via St. John:
35 Hds. GENEVA, Dekuyper Large
20 Cases "Anchor Brand."
11 Cases "Five old Jamaica RUM."
3 Cases "Old Irish & Scotch Whiskey."
12 Cases "Cambleton."
10 "Old Tom GIN."
60 Cases London Porter and Ale—qts. &c.
2 Hds. Allopp's Pale A's.
4 Qr. Casks.
1 Hhd. fine old Port Wine.
3 Cases Imperial mixed Pickles.
6 Cases Oldfield's No. 1 Starch.
3 do. Oldfield's do.
2 Casks D. & M. Japan Blacking.
IN STORE.
12 Hds. Best Martell & Hennessy Bran-
dies, vintage 1857 & 1858.
19 Puncheons pure Alcohol 90 O. P.
May 27. J. W. STREET & SON.

Notice.
ALL Persons having any demands against the
Estate of the late Stephen Lawrence, de-
ceased, of the Parish of St. Andrews, are request-
ed to present the same duly attested, within three
months from date—and all persons indebted to the
said estate are required to make immediate pay-
ment to
ROBERT LAWRENCE
Administratrix
St. Andrews, May 29, 1860.

Common & Refined Iron Tin
Plates &c.
X-Massano's from Liverpool.
654 Bundles Round Iron assorted sizes,
35 Bars.
6 Bundles Plough Plate Irons,
24 " Staffordshire & Marival Sheet
Iron.
36 Bags Deck Spikes assorted sizes,
2 Roll Sheet Lead,
1 Bundle Iron wire assorted,
36 Boxes Tin Plates,
1 Box Black Tin,
63 Kegs Best White, Yellow and green
paints, &c., &c.,
May 28. J. W. STREET & SON.

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.
The Subscriber begs to inform the Public, that he has rented store next Wm. Ingham
where he has for sale a Fresh Supply of the following articles:
Flour, Meal, Pork, Molasses, Hams, Rubbers, Brooms,
Rice, Dry Fish, Dried Apples, Raisins, Currants,
Sugars, Teas, Soap, Candles, Spices, Vinegar,
Coffee, Cheese, Boots and Shoes, Soda, Saleratus,
together with the usual variety of articles for sale in a Grocery and
Provision Store, all of which were purchased for Cash, and will be
sold very cheap for prompt payment.
St. Andrews, D. 21, 1859.
B. PETTIGROVE.

SLASON & RAINSFORD,
Have removed to the store lately occupied by Denis Bradley, where
they offer for sale:
GROCERIES, &c.
15 Hds. Porto Rico and Muscovado Molasses
10 do. bright brown Sugar, Blis. Crushed
30 Chests Oolong, Souchong and Congou TEAS.
15 Boxes Cover's and Owen's Tobacco.
5 Kegs Cavendish, extra smoking and Lump do.
5 Cases No. 1 London Starch, (Colman's).
Boxes whole Pepper, Saleratus, 5 Tierces Rice,
do Ground Ginger, Blis. Beans and split Peas.
Coffee, London Mustard, 10 casks layer & cask
Sausages, Common butter, and fine table Salt.
4 casks cider Vinegar, 3 Burning Fluid, 5 Turpen-
tine, Boxes P. V. Soap, Mould and Dip Canisters,
English and American cheese, Ketchup, Matches,
Castor Oil, Blacking, Ground Pepper,
Dried Apples, Pepper Sauce, sets of Measures,
Zink and wood Wash Boards, Nest of Tube,
clothes Pins, Pails, Brooms, Boxes Pipes,
casks Paraffine Oil.
LIQUORS
10 Hds. Hennessy's pale and dark Brandy,
10 Cases Brandy, 6 Hds Irish & Scotch Whiskey
6 Hds. Holland Gin, 4 casks Jamaica Rum,
10 Qr. casks Sherry and Port Wine, 20 cases Old
Tom Gin, 24 Bbls. Bottled Ale and Porter,
2 casks draft Porter, Raspberry & Ginger Bran-
dy, Windsor Bitters, 5 casks Burton Ale.
PAINTS, OILS, &c.
30 cwt. White, Black, Red and Green Lead,
8 pipes raw and boiled Oil, Pale Seal & Lead Oil.
Sea Elephant and brown Whale Oil,
Boxes T. C. D. C. and D. X. Tin Plates,
Hardware, Crockeryware, and Glass.
Just Arrived:
200 Bbls. double extra family flour.
30 Bbls. extra bolted Meal.
20 Bbls. Mess Pork.
5 Kegs Tamarinds.
10M Choice Havana Cigars.
1 Crate Stone Jugs, half gallon to 3 gallons.
All of which will be sold wholesale or retail
St. Andrews, Nov. 21, 1859.

UNION STORE.
THANKFUL for the liberal patronage bestowed on this establishment
since it was opened, the undersigned begs to announce,
that he has for sale a fresh supply of
Extra Ohio FLOUR, Corn Meal, PORK, DRY FI-
TEAS, SUGARS, MOLASSES,
SOAP, CANDLES, BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBERS,
together with all other articles to be found in a Grocery store, which
will be sold at the lowest market prices.
St. Andrews, Sep. 28, 1859.
J. R. BRADFORD, AGENT.

MRS. WINSLOW'S
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician
presents to the attention of mothers her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of teeth-
ing, by softening the gums, reducing all inflam-
mation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic
action and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Deposited upon it, mothers, it will give rest to
yourselves, and
RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.
We have put up and sold this article for over
ten years, and can say, in CONFIDENCE and
truth, that it is what we have never been able to
do of any other
NEVER HAS A SINGLE
WINSLOW'S
SYRUP.
It is a SINGLE
TO EFFECT A
timely used.
we know of
disatisfaction by any one who use it. On the
contrary, all are delighted with its operations,
and speak in terms of commendation of its mag-
nificent effects and medical virtues. We speak in this
manner, with the greatest confidence, after ten years
experience, and PLEDGE OUR REPUTA-
TION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF
WHAT WE HERE PLEDGE. In almost
every instance where the infant is suffering from
pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in five-
teen or twenty minutes after the syrup is admin-
istered.
This valuable preparation is the prescription
of one of the EXPERIENCED and SKILL-
FUL NURSES in New England, and has
been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS
in
THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but
invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures
activity, and gives tone and energy to the whole
system. It will almost instantly relieve
GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC
and overcome
which, if not
remedied, end in
convulsions, speedily re-
death. We
best and sur-
the world, in
all cases of dysentery and DIARRHOEA in chil-
dren, whether it arises from teething or from any
other cause. We would say to every mother
who has a child suffering from any of the fore-
going complaints—do not let your Prejudices, nor
the Prejudices of others, stand between you and
your suffering child, and the relief that will be
sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of
this medicine, if timely used. Full directions
for using will accompany each bottle.
None genuine unless the name of Curtis & Perkins,
New York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.
Price only 25 cents per Bottle.
For sale by David Clark St. Andrews.

MAGNIFICENT ENGRAVING OF CHRIS-
TOPHER COLUMBUS and his crew.
This beautiful Engraving was designed by
RUNKES, one of the most celebrated artists that
ever lived; the cost of the original design and
plate being over \$8000, size 22 by 29 inches.
The Philadelphia Daily News, says, "the mere
nominal sum asked for the engraving, is a suf-
ficient inducement for persons to purchase, without
the additional Gift."
SCHEDULE OF GIFTS
To be given to the purchasers. For full partic-
ulars, send for a Bill.
1 Cash, \$5,000 5 Cash, \$300
1 Cash, \$3,000 10 Cash, \$300
1 Cash, \$2,000 10 Cash, \$200
1 Cash, \$1,500 10 Cash, \$200
1 Cash, \$1,000 10 Cash, \$100
1 Cash, \$500 10 Cash, \$50
1 Cash, \$500 1000 Cash, \$500
4 Cash, \$300 2000 Cash, \$5000
Together with a great variety of other valuable
Gifts, varying in value from 50 cts to \$25.
Any person enclosing in a letter \$1 and five 3-
cent postage stamps (to pay for postage and roll-
er) shall receive, by return of mail, the magni-
ficent Engraving of Christopher Columbus, (and
one of these valuable Gifts as per Bill.)
Address all orders for Bills or Engravings to
P. S. HERLIKE & Co.,
Box 1812, Philadelphia, Pa.

Clear & Mess Pork.
12 Bbls Heavy Mess and clear Pork.
For sale low,
J. W. STREET.
April 9.

Wanted.
A YOUNG GENTLEMAN wants Board and
Lodging in a private house, or otherwise.
Two rooms required attached.
April 11. Apply at this Office.

BOARDERS.
A Few respectable Boarders may be furnished
with comfortable accommodations, at the
Subscribers, in a pleasant part of the Town.
Charges moderate.
April 2, 1860. Mrs. CHALMERS.

JUST RECEIVED,
20 R. casks Pale SHERRY,
2 Qr. casks Superior Port,
2 Qr. casks Campbeltown Whiskey,
2 Hds. Martell's Dark Brandy.
ALSO,
Superior London Cereal, and other Varieties in
cases.
SLASON & RAINSFORD.

To Let.
THAT two story House, near the
Railway Depot, with the garden
attached—at present occupied by Mr.
Thomas Wiza. For terms apply to
B. S. WREN.
April 2.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
A compound remedy, in which we have la-
tered to produce the most effectual alterative
that can be made. It is a concentrated extract
of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other
substances of still greater alterative power as
to afford an effective antidote for the disease
Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed
that such a remedy is wanted by those who
suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one
which will accomplish their cure must prove
of immense service to this large class of our
afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this
compound will do it has been proven by experi-
ment on many of the worst cases to be found
of the following complaints:
SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS,
Eruptions and Eruptions Discharges, Ulcers,
Furuncles, Bores, Tumors, Salt Rheum,
Scald Head, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affec-
tions, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Neu-
ralgia on the Douglas, Debility, Dis-
tention and Indigestion, Erysipelas, Bores
on St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole
class of complaints arising from Impurity of
the Blood.
This compound will be found a great pro-
moter of health, when taken in the spring,
to expel the foul humors which foster in the
blood at that season of the year. By the time
of eruption of many of the most dangerous
eruptions in the blood. Multitudes can, by
the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from
the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcers
bursting through the skin in pustules, eruptions
or sores; cleanse it when you find it ob-
structed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it
whenver it is foul, and your feelings will tell
you when. Even where no particular disorder
is felt, people enjoy better health, and live
longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the
blood healthy, and all is well; but with this
pobulus of life discovered, there can be no
lasting health. Sooner or later something
must go wrong, and the great machinery of
life is disordered or overthrown.
Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the
reputation of accomplishing these ends. But
the world has been egregiously deceived by
preparations of it, partly because the drug
alone has not all the virtue that is claimed
for it, but more because many preparations
contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla,
or any thing else.
During late years the public have been mis-
led by large bottles, pretending to give a quart
of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most
of these have been framed upon the sick, for
they not only contain little, if any, Sarsapa-
rilla, but often no curative principle what-
ever. Hence, latter and painful disappointments
have followed the use of the various extracts,
Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the
name itself is justly despised, and has become
synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still
we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend
to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the
name from the load of obloquy which rests upon
it. And we think we have ground for
believing it has virtues which are invaluable
by the ordinary run of the diseases it is in-
tended to cure. In order to secure their complete
eradication from the system, the remedy should
be judiciously taken according to directions on
the bottle.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
has won for itself such a reputation for the cure
of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that
it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the
evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been em-
ployed. As it has long been in constant use
throughout this section, we need not do more than
assure the people its quality is kept up to the best
it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to
do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
FOR THE CURE OF
Constipation, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion,
Dysentery, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Erysipelas, Dropsy,
Lacerated Bowels, Dropsy, Tetanus, and
all other diseases, Worms, Colic, Neuralgia, and
all other diseases, and for Purifying the Blood.
They are sugar-coated, so that the most sen-
sitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the
best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a
family physic.
Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, States-
men, and eminent personages, have lent their
names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these
remedies, but our space here will not permit the
insertion of them. The Agents below named have
been granted the American ALIANCE in which they
are given; with also full descriptions of the above
complaints, and the treatment that should be fol-
lowed for their cure.
Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with
other preparations they make more profit on.
Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick
want the best and there is for them, and they should
know it.
All our Remedies are for sale by
SOLD BY

Odell & Turner, and Messrs. Hannah & Co. &
Andrews: E. P. Knight, St. George; W. M.
Allister, St. David; A. H. Thompson, St. Ste-
phens; and by all Druggists.

CRAMP & PAIN KILLER.
The world is astonished at the wonderful cure
performed by the CRAMP & PAIN KILLER
prepared by CURTIS & PERKINS. In equal
has never been known for removing pain in all
cases for the cure of Spinal Complaints, Cramp
of the Limbs and Stomach, Rheumatism in all its
forms, Bilious Colic, Chills and Fever Burns, Sore
Throat, and Gravel, it is decidedly the best reme-
dy in the world. Evidence of the most wonderful
cures ever performed by any medicine, are on
circulars in the hands of Agents.

Notice.
THE Subscribers announce to the Inhabitant
of St. Andrews and the County generally
that they have commenced business as
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
—AND ALSO—
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS
—Hoping by strict attention to business, and low
prices to receive a share of public patronage.
Store formerly occupied by D. Bradley, Water
street, near the extension of the Railway.
SLASON & RAINSFORD.
St. Andrews, June 2, 1860.

The
PUBLISHED BY A. W.
No. 28]
REGULAT-
Respecting Cattle.
September Session
Ordered, —That all orders
relative to Cattle going at
Isles of Saint Stephens, Sa-
Patrick, Dumbarton, Sa-
field, Saint Andrews, and Sa-
scotland.
And further, Ordered—
sheep, goats, or swine, shall
not be taken for each horse
for each and every swim a-
long for each and every swim
Hog Reeves, Constables, and
Field Drivers, be author-
ized to take up and impound
and sheep, so found going
demand and receive five a-
horse, tax, shilling, and s-
same, and unsatisfactory for-
paid by the owner thereof,
Pound-keeper's charges, 1
horse, one shilling; each a-
each sheep, four pence
of each keeping.
Ordered, —That all
going at large on the said
said Parishes, between sun-
and sunrise of the follow-
be subject to a fine of five
to be paid by the owners if
covered in the manner
APRIL, 18
Ordered, —That all
running at large in the M-
shall be taken up and im-
it shall be the duty of a
Hog Reeves, Pound-keeper
to take up and impound al-
ling of horses, and their own
sum, shall, if they may five
creature so impounded, to
to the party so taking up,
to the Pound-keeper, and is
and is not paid by the owner, it
shall advertise and sell at
to law.
APRIL, 18
2. That no Swine be al-
lize in the Parish of Ca-
sufficiently caged and ring-
3. That no Cattle or She-
run at large without prope-
nate their owner, which an
easily recovered, by the T-
penalty of two shillings
for each beast, excepting if
located by 6 Wm. T. Chan-
4. Ordered, —That the
grazing or running at large
able for all trespassers on it
5. Ordered, —That no
Swine, Sheep, Rams or Go-
run at large without licen-
priety of the "uninclosed in-
shall be liable to be taken
ed by the Hog Reeves or
and the owner or owners
fined for each and every
swine, the sum of five shil-
sheep one shilling, with
charges and expenses as au-
thorized by the Act of Ass-
made and provided.
6. Ordered, —That all f-
under these Regulations sh-
to the Overseers of the P-
wise provided by the Act.
7. Ordered, —That no G-
to run at large in the Par-
unless sufficiently caged, or
trespassing under the
ed by the Act of Assembly
and provided.
8. Ordered, —That the f-
Pound-keeper's charges,
Horse, Cow, Bull, or Hei-
each; swine one shilling;
four pence, besides the e-
ing.
GRAND MAN
9. Ordered, —That no I-
be allowed to run at large
of the Parish of Grand Ma-
sity of five shillings for ea-
fover, the same so collected
Overseers of the Poor.
SEPTEMBER,
Ordered, —That no Gees-
run at large in the town of
under a penalty of three pe-
every Goose, and that the
Constables take up and in-
so found going at large.
APRIL, 18
SAINT STEP-
That all animals of every
age at large in St. Steph-
ing Regulations, may I

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

E. VARIIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic.

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

No. 28]

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY JULY 11, 1860.

Vol 27

REGULATIONS Respecting Cattle running at Large.

September Sessions, 1855.

Ordered.—That all orders heretofore made relative to Cattle going at large in the Parishes of Saint Stephens, Saint George, Saint Patrick, Dumbarton, Saint James, Pennfield, Saint Andrews, and Saint David's, be rescinded.

And further, **Ordered.**—That no horse, sheep, goat, or swine, shall go at large in the aforesaid Parishes under the penalty of five shillings for each horse, and six pence for each and every swine, and that all Hog Reeves, Constables, and Pound-Keepers, and Field Drivers, be authorized and required to take up and impound all horses, swine, and sheep, so found going at large; and to demand and receive five shillings for each horse, and six pence for each sheep, goat, or swine, and one shilling for each pound-keeper's charges. Pounding for each horse, one shilling; each swine one shilling; and each sheep four pence; besides the expense of keeping.

Ordered also.—That all Naat Cattle found going at large on the said highways in the said Parishes, between sunset of any day and sunrise of the following morning, shall be subject to a fine of five shillings each; to be paid by the owner thereof; to be recovered in the manner hereafter described.

APRIL, 1857.

1. **Ordered.**—That all Naat Cattle found running at large in the Mill Town District, shall be taken up and impounded; and that it shall be the duty of all Field Drivers, Hog Reeves, Pound-Keepers, or Constables, to take up and impound all such cattle running at large, and the owner or owners of such cattle shall pay five shillings for each creature so impounded; one half to be paid to the party so taking up, and the other half to the Pound-keeper; and in case such sum is not paid by the owner, the Pound-keeper shall advertise and sell at auction, according to law.

APRIL, 1859.

2. That no Swine be allowed to run at large in the Parish of Campobello, unless sufficiently fenced and ringed.

3. That no Cattle or Sheep be allowed to run at large without proper marks to designate their owner, which marks are to be regularly registered by the Town Clerk, under penalty of two shillings and six pence for each beast, excepting for sheep, which is limited by Wm. I. C. 29, to six pence.

4. **Ordered.**—That the owner of Sheep grazing or coming at large, shall be amenable for all trespasses on enclosed land.

5. **Ordered.**—That neither Horses, Cattle, Swine, Sheep, Rams or Goats, be allowed to run at large without licence from the proprietor of the unenclosed lands; if so found shall be liable to be taken up and impounded by the Hog Reeves or Pound-Keepers, and the owner or owners subjected to be fined for each and every Horse, Cattle or Swine, the sum of five shillings, for every Sheep one shilling, with such additional charges and expenses as are authorized to be exacted by the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

6. **Ordered.**—That all fines to be levied under these Regulations shall be paid over to the Overseers of the Poor, unless other wise provided by the Act of Assembly.

7. **Ordered.**—That no Goose be allowed to run at large in the Parish of Campobello unless sufficiently fenced, so as to prevent them trespassing, under the penalty prescribed by the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

8. **Ordered.**—That the following be the Pound-keeper's charges, viz:—For each Horse, Cow, Bull, or Heifer, one shilling each; swine one shilling; and each Sheep four pence, besides the expenses of keeping.

GRAND MANAN.

9. **Ordered.**—That no Horses or Swine be allowed to run at large on the highways of the Parish of Grand Manan, under a penalty of five shillings for each and every offence, the same so collected to be paid to the Overseers of the Poor.

SEPTEMBER, 1858.

Ordered.—That no Goose be allowed to run at large in the town of Saint Andrews, under a penalty of three pence, for each and every Goose, and that the Hog Reeves and Constables take up and impound the same so found going at large.

APRIL, 1860.

SAINT STEPHEN.

That all animals of every kind found going at large in St. Stephen, contrary to existing Regulations, may be impounded or

otherwise legally disposed of as such Regulations may direct, by any person whatever.

2. No Goose or Geese shall run at large in said Parish between sunset and sunrise. All such Geese may be impounded, and shall be subject to a fine of 3d. each, which must be paid to Pound-keeper, together with all expenses of keep, before such Geese shall be released.

3. No Cows shall run at large in the town of Saint Stephen from the 15th day of November till the 15th day of May in each and every year; and all such Cows so running at large may be impounded as already provided with regard to Horses, and subject to a penalty of 1s. each for the Pound-keeper, and 1s. 3d. each to the person impounding the same; which sums, with the expenses of keeping the same, shall be paid to the Pound-keeper before the said Cow or Cows shall be discharged from custody.

ST. DAVID.

1. That no neat cattle, horses, sheep, or goats, shall run at large on the highways or commons in the Parish of Saint David's, after the first day of May until the first day of November in each year, also no geese shall run at large on the highways or commons after sunset, and before sunrise.

2. That no hogs shall run at large on the highways or commons except as follows: to have a square yoke on each hog of sufficient strength, the upright posts shall not be less than 5 inches above the upper cross piece, nor less than 4 inches below the lower cross piece, the lower cross pieces shall not be less than 4 inches outside the upright posts.

3. Any Beast running at large contrary to these regulations shall be liable to be impounded, and it shall be lawful for any person, and the imperative duty of the Hog-reeve, to deliver the same to the pound-keeper, and the owner thereof or any person claiming the same shall be liable to pay the following penalty to the said pound-keeper on or before the enlargement of the same; for every horse the sum of 5s. for each ox 1s. 3d. for each sheep 3 cents, for each hog 25 cents, for each goose one cent. All penalties collected under these regulations to be paid into the hands of the Overseers of the Poor, by the pound-keeper. And all field drivers, Hog Reeves, and poundkeepers, shall receive as follows for their services, for each horse 50 cents, for each neat cattle 20 cents, each hog 25 cts, each sheep 3 cents, each goose 1 cent, and the poundkeepers shall receive in addition for every horse so impounded the sum of 70 cents, for each ox 20 cents, for each neat cattle 10 cents, for each sheep 3 cents, each hog 20 cents, each goose 1 cent, as poundkeepers's fees. And the said pound-keeper shall receive for the keeping of each horse for every 24 hours, the sum of 50 cents, and for each neat beast, over three years old, for each 24 hours the sum of 25 cents, for each neat beast under three years old, every 24 hours 12 1/2 cents, for each sheep each 24 hours 5 cents, for each hog each 24 hours 10 cents, for each goose for said period 1 cent.

All rules, and regulations, heretofore existing in this Parish are hereby repealed. The above regulations are to extend to the Parish of St. Andrews, excluding the Town Plat.

(A true Copy.)

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—The New York Tribune says:—On the 18th July, a total eclipse of the sun will give an opportunity for determining the longitude off the Coast of North America, such as will not occur again for forty years. The determination of longitude by means of this observation is second only in accuracy to the telegraphic method, from which so much was expected in case of the Atlantic Cable had been successful. The path of the total eclipse will be eastward from the mouth of the Columbia river, across Hudson's Bay, leaving this continent at Cape Chidley, the north-eastern point of Labrador. It then crosses the Atlantic, Spain, and Algeria, and, passing to the south of Tripoli, leaves the earth at Massawa on the Red Sea. The Astronomer Royal of England, the Bavarian Astronomer, and several of French observers, will watch the eclipse in Spain and Algeria. Nearly a hundred observers will be stationed along the path of the eclipse there. The superintendence of coast survey will provide for observations on the coast of Oregon. Without special authority he has no right to send out an expedition to the Cape of Chidley. Such authority Congress may or may not grant. But the Smithsonian Institution has offered to provide for the equipment of a corps of observers and to contribute \$500 in addition. If the Marine Insurance Companies and the Chamber of Commerce of New York will contribute the additional \$2000 required for furnishing a small vessel to convey the expedition to the Labrador coast, we are sure that they would be repaid ten-

fold in the increase security which the more accurate determination of the longitude of our coast will give to every one of the thousands of vessels approaching it. One gentleman, we learn, has already sent \$250 to Mr. G. W. Blunt, in behalf of the expedition.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The following are the leading incidents of this monster steamship's voyage from Southampton to New York:

Her passage across the Atlantic has been as happy as it was successful. Originally destined to sail from Southampton on the evening of Saturday the 16th, unforeseen circumstances retarded her departure until 8 A. M. on the 17th, when she shipped her moorings, and passing through the Needles stopped to land the pilot. She was then again set in motion, and from that moment until the period that she sighted the light vessels at Sandy Hook neither paddles nor screw engines have been stopped for a single moment, except to take soundings.

No furious gales impeded her progress, nor did favorable breezes assist to waft her across the Atlantic. Twice she encountered adverse winds and seas that would have made their formidable presence known in a smaller ship by the universal prostration of the passengers by the overpowering influence of seasickness, but such is the indifference of the great ship to troubles which harass her smaller rivals, that no chair was empty either at the breakfast or dinner hours, nor has a single plate or glass expired in fragments on the floors as a votive offering to Neptune. Her passage has been more like that of marine railway, than of a ship exposed to the tossings and tumblings of the ocean surges. Could the Atlantic be bridged with iron, it would be scarcely possible to convey passengers with more ease and comfort than that experienced on board, and if the ordinary discomforts of a sea voyage be not only annihilated, but changed into active enjoyment, it will be wonderful indeed if the Great Eastern does not secure the lion's share of traffic upon whatever route she may eventually be placed.

Her passage has been made from Southampton to the light-vessel in less than eleven days, but if this be considered as the maximum rate of velocity ultimately attainable, it will be a grievous error. Many causes now exist to reduce her speed, that are either removable or temporary, the first and most considerable being the incrustation upon her bottom, an incumbrance that cannot be taken at a less figure than that of a reduction of 1 1/2 knots per hour. Again, upon examining the log we find that neither paddle nor screw-engines were worked up to their full powers for several days after her departure. At the outset, and for some time afterwards, the revolutions of the paddle engines did not exceed nine in number. This precaution appears reasonable when we remember that nearly all the engineers and firemen were strangers to the ship, and that they all had to be organized and arranged for the performance of their respective duties; but that once accomplished, the engines were allowed to put forth their strength and exhibit their power, the result of which has proved her ability to perform nearly 400 miles in 24 hours.

Some extra delay has also been caused by the course made by the great ship in adopting the Southern passage, which brought her within the influence of the Gulf Stream and an adverse current.

The Great Eastern is commanded by Capt. John Vine Hale, her officers and crew number 420, and she brings 42 passengers, amongst whom is our countryman, Mr. Geo. Wilkes.

Three of the Directors have accompanied the ship on her first voyage; they have been preceded by the Secretary of the Company (Mr. Gates), who arrived by the Niagara.

The Great Eastern is consigned to the eminent firm of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., and it is expected that she will remain at New York from five to six weeks. Arrangements are already in progress for throwing her open to public view, and we may confidently predict that an early day in the ensuing week will afford to all an opportunity of inspecting this last and most marvellous wonder of the world.

There is a grocer in town, who is said to be so mean, that he was seen to "catch a fly off his counter and hold him up by his hind legs and look into the cracks of his feet, to see if he hadn't been stealing some of his sugar.

On a person asking another if he believed in the appearance of spirits, he replied,—"No, but I believe in the disappearance, for I have missed a bottle of gin since last night."

Nothing gives more freshness to existence than the consciousness of being useful to others.

European Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ANGLO-SAXON AT QUEBEC.

FATHER POINT, June 30.—Steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool 20, and Londonderry 21, has passed this point en route for Quebec.

The Conference of Napoleon with the Prince of Prussia and other German Sovereigns at Baden, ended on the 17th.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

NAPLES, June 12.—The Government is said to be organizing military manifestations in favor of the proclamation of a Constitution.

TURIN, June 16.—Advices from Naples to the 15th inst. state, that several columns of troops had been concentrated to be in readiness to march upon the places which might be threatened. Ammunition and provisions had been sent to the Abruzzi.

Advices from Palermo to the 10th inst. state, that Garibaldi was actively organizing his army.

The convocation of a Sicilian Parliament according to the laws of 1848, was shortly expected for the purpose of ratifying the proclamation which decrees the forfeiture of the rights of the Bourbons, and the union of Sicily to the Kingdom of Sardinia, under Victor Emmanuel.

June 17.—M. Thouvenel and the Marquis d'Antoni were present at the interview of the Commander de Martino with the Emperor Napoleon.

It is stated that the Emperor, in reply to M. de Martini, said: "Six weeks ago I could have accepted, and should have been happy to accept, the role of a mediator, but posterior engagements prevent my doing so to-day."

MARSEILLES, Saturday, June 16.—Advices from Rome state, that an official despatch had been received from Naples giving details of the capture of the two steamers with Garibaldians by the Neapolitan frigate Fulminante. These steamers, which displayed the Sardinian and American flags, had on board 25,000 muskets, 32 cannons, 2,000,000 lbs. of powder, and a considerable sum of money; 800 armed passengers were made prisoners, and were, together with the steamers, conveyed to Gaeta on the 12th inst.

Gen. Lamoriciere had despatched troops to the Neapolitan frontier.

It was asserted that Piedmont had promised to prevent an invasion of the Papal frontier, unless such invasion was in consequence of a declaration of war by any power.

This declaration of Piedmont was said to have been communicated to the Pope. A letter from Naples of the 12th instant mentions, under great reserve, a rumor that 2000 Garibaldians supposed to be commanded by Colonel Medici, had landed at Catanzaro, in Calabria.

It was also rumored that an insurrection had commenced in Calabria, and that the Neapolitan Government had sent General Nunziante there as *alto*.

Other letters from Naples say that Gen. Pianelli, the commander of the army in the Abruzzi, had been summoned to act in Calabria.

The French Government having declined any intervention, a council of the royal family assembled on the 12th inst., to deliberate.

A political demonstration was expected on the 13th.

Great anxiety prevailed among all classes.

Eight French and two English men-of-war were in the bay of Naples.

Letters from Palermo to the 8th inst. estimate the forces of Garibaldi at 4000 men. Seven persons found plundering had been shot by order of Garibaldi.

The order for the evacuation had greatly discouraged the Royal troops.

Garibaldi had opened a national subscription on behalf of the war.

The Archbishop and all the noble families in Sicily had subscribed.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, June 21.—An extraordinary meeting of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company was called for yesterday, to adopt a resolution for an increase of capital from £7000,000 to £7,000,000, and to authorize the Directors to borrow the money. Mr. Henry Lewis who presided, announced that it had been determined that the proposal for increasing the capital should stand over until the result of the first voyage of the Connaught was known.

PARIS, Thursday, June 21.—The *Opinion Nationale* has received a second warning for publishing Victor Hugo's speech. Reason assigned—the speech contained a violent appeal to revolutionary partisans. Thirty-six villages were reported burnt on Mount Lebanon.

Turkish soldiers, sent to protect the Christians, joined the Druses and participated in the massacre.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ADRIATIC AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 1.—By arrival of the steamer Adriatic, Capt. Comstock, at this port from Liverpool we have the London papers up to Wednesday the 20th of June. The Adriatic passed the Needles at 8 45 P. M. She has encountered a constant and uninterrupted succession of strong Westerly breezes with head seas during the entire voyage.

She brings 190 passengers.

THE CONGRESS AT BADEN-BADEN.

BADEN, June 15.—The Duke of Coburg Gotha, and the Kings of Saxony, Hanover and Wurtemberg arrived here this afternoon. In the course of the day the Sovereigns visited each other.

It is asserted that at preliminary conference of the German Princes to-day an agreeable unanimity was manifested on all questions referring to the relations of Germany with foreign Powers, whereby the principal object of the meeting of the Princes has already been obtained.

BADEN, June 15 7 P. M.—The Emperor Napoleon arrived in private dress. He was received with the usual honors. The Emperor has taken up his residence at Villa Stephanie.

BADEN, June 16.—The Emperor after his arrival yesterday, dined with his suite.

At about 8:30 P. M. the Prince Regent, who yesterday paid the first visit to the German sovereigns, sent Lieutenant Von Leon to present his compliments to the Emperor. It was the Emperor's intention to visit the Prince Regent first.

The Prince Regent, however, came at 8:30 P. M. to the Villa Stephanie, and remained with the Emperor till 9:15 P. M. The Emperor then intended to surprise the Duchess of Hamilton, daughter of the Grand Duchess Sophia, but did not find her at home.

To-day a grand dejeuner, attended by all the Sovereigns, took place in the Old Palace. The Emperor, the Prince Regent, and the other Sovereigns breakfasted at Grand Duke's Palace. To-morrow they will dine at the Grand Duke's chateau, a little distance out of Baden. Yesterday, at a concert of Kursal, the public opinion was the Congress of the Sovereigns would strengthen peace.

This morning, at 9 o'clock, the Emperor, while taking a promenade on foot, was surrounded by a great many persons. It is reported that the Duke of Nassau has arrived and that the Emperor of Austria was expected.

This evening there will be a meeting of the Princess at Palace, which will be illuminated.

The Kings of Saxony, Bavaria and Hanover have again visited the Emperor. The Emperor will most likely leave for Paris on Sunday at 10 P. M.

Saturday Afternoon.—It is asserted on good authority that at yesterday's interview with the Prince Regent of Prussia, the Emperor Napoleon repeated his peaceful assurances, and said that he desired the interview in order to express them verbally. The Duke of Nassau has arrived.

PARIS, Saturday, June 16.—*This Pays* contains the following:

The interview between the Emperor and Prince Regent was most cordial. It is asserted that communications exchanged between Berlin and Vienna represent the interview as a most Baden auspicious event, and as a token of the general pacification of German and Europe.

BADEN, Monday.—A correspondence was held yesterday at the residence of the King of Bavaria, and was attended by the four Kings and by the Grand Dukes of Hesse Darmstadt and Nassau. Before dinner the Emperor Napoleon presented the Grand Carion of the Legion of Honor to the King of Hanover.

At the Assembly with the Duchess of Hamilton he took leave of all the sovereigns.

It is stated on good authority that Napoleon, in his conversation with German Sovereigns, repeated pacific assurances, without alluding to questions regarding the interior or exterior policy of Germany, or to the Italian question.

By Telegraph to Londonderry.]

LONDON, Thursday, P. M. Consols closed to-day at 83 1/2 and 63 1/2 for account.

Liverpool Broadstuf's Market, June 20.—Richardson, Spence & Co., reports that the weather there has been unfavorable for the crops.

Flour dull but steady. Wheat dull; prices easier.

London Money Market.—There is a good demand, but rates are generally unchanging.

A fine needle may be floated on the surface of a bowl of water if laid down gently upon it.

