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Enarris sumendum est optimum. - Cic.

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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1858.

Vol 25

[From the Boston Journal.] TWICE WEDDED. A True Story.

On the crowded soil of Europe, scarcely a tree or rock but has its story, and many a stream far too small for ordinary raps keeps in its liquid murmur an echo of joys more brilliant, and of sorrows more tragical, than ever were invented by the most sportive fancy. The rapid Mehaige is one of these. Taking its rise between Gembloux and Namur, it crosses a district called Hesbaye, and joins the Meuse above Huy, at the foot of the St. Lambert. Its scenery is delightful. Picturesque villages, waving forests, rich meadows, and the ruins of chateaux and castles, present a succession of pictures which linger in the memory. Among the most interesting of the latter is that of Moha, a single dismantled tower, standing upon a hill which rises abruptly from the valley. Luxuriant ivy hangs about it in a heavy mass, binding together its tottering stones, defying the winds with which it plays, and crowning with its garlands the home of the youthful chateaux, whose history is perhaps the most touching of all those which illustrate the course of this flashing river.

About the close of the twelfth and beginning of the century, Albert, Count of Moha, was the most powerful noble of the Hesbaye. His wife was Gertrude, daughter of the Count de Looz, and they had two sons, whom they trained to all that was chivalrous in body, mind, and heart. Unfortunately, the Count took them to a great tournament at Amiens, given by Baldwin of Flanders, before his departure for Palestine. There were gathered the knightly of Flanders, Brabant, Hainault, and Liege, and the enthusiasm, both of actors and spectators was raised to the highest pitch. Day and night the boys dwelt upon the scene, impatient to imitate deeds so highly applauded. They were admirable equestrians, but had never been permitted to handle any warlike weapons. Now, however, they were determined to disobey, and forgetful of even the most ordinary precautions, tilted against each other without defensive armor, and with sharpened lances. Skillful in managing their magnificent steeds, the best in the stables, they met fairly in the career, and buried their lances in each other's bosom.

The stricken parents gave themselves up for a time to doleful grief. They participated in no amusements, and all their occupations had reference to the calamity which had befallen them. The spot where the fatal encounter had taken place was the prettiest on their domain—an amphitheatre nearly surrounded by the Mehaige, whose banks were covered with woods, here and there interrupted with some foliage. Here they erected two stone crosses with suitable inscriptions. These have crumbled away, but are replaced by a tree which still marks their site. They also built an abbey, enclosing a tomb to the memory of the adventurous youths.

Hopeless for an heir, the Count looked about for a successor to his estate, and notwithstanding the repulsive qualities of Henry, Duke of Brabant, his sister's son, he commenced a negotiation with him, which however failed. He then resolved to give his property to the Church, and agreed with the Prince Bishop of Liege to make the transfer. He would pay the sum of fifty thousand marks, and promise that a child should be born to him, it should inherit, but holding the province as a fief of the Church. This condition was made at the altar of St. Lambert at Liege, by offering a green turf and the touch of a cross. But he regretted his haste shortly after, when an infant Gertrude came to brighten with her smiles the gloomy castle of Moha. Her mother died soon, and her father followed eight years after. Upon his deathbed he summoned Ferry, Duke of Lorraine, his kinsman and party friend, and Hugues de Pierrepont, Prince Bishop of Liege; warned them against the arts of the cruel and avaricious Brabant, solemnly commended his daughter to their care, and betrothed her to Theobald, which formed a tie of Lorraine. Scarcely stopping to bid adieu to his wife, the Duke hastened toward the town; but Frederick suddenly appearing with his whole force of cavalry, compelled him to take refuge in Arance, which he besieged. He also called upon the Countess of Champagne to join him. Notwithstanding her relationship to Theobald, she did not scruple to aid his enemies, and with the Count of Bar took Nancy, pillaged and burned it. Surrounded and hard pressed, the Duke was compelled to yield, purchasing his liberty by base concessions; but after obtaining all that he desired, the faithful King carried him captive to Wexburg where he kept him prisoner.

During this time, Gertrude with her mother-in-law were shut up in Metz by German troops. There were tried skill and courage within the walls, but the garrison was insufficient, and no provision had been made for a siege. In this emergency the duchess applied to Conrad, Bishop of Metz, the fast friend of her husband. He was immensely rich, and finally agreed to pay to Frederick twelve hundred livres for the duke's ransom. Once more a vision of home rose before the unfortunate prince. As he traveled blithely and rapidly along, he thought nature had never been so gay, life had never been so dear. There was no one to apprise him of the murderous hatred of Frederick, no one to warn him that his emissary followed his every movement, threading forests, crossing rivers, skulking in the darkness along the highway, ever watching, ever seeking the moment for a certain blow. He passed the Rhine, and his vigilance and that of his attendants relaxed. Almost within the shadow of his own walls, what negl was there for caution? Stopping for night at a hostelry, he was surprised by the appearance of a lady of rare beauty, riding a palfrey, and attended by a train of servants, which no less than her own carriage, bespoke her wealth and rank. She was apparently astonished to see him, and he, in his turn, gazed upon her remaining, invited to his table, and served her with his accustomed gallantry. Sparkling in conversation, accustomed to the world, full of anecdotes, she prolonged the conversation, and then pledged her entertainment, exchanging cups with him, and giving him one into which she had adroitly dropped a slow but sure poison. Stillness settled upon the place—soldier and officer slept. An occasional snoring bark, or the pawing of an impatient war-horse alone broke the silence. No guards had been set, and the fastidious Frederick how well she had performed her task. Theobald pursued his journey, and in an inward fire, his strength wasted, and he died soon after, rejoicing in his idolized wife.

Rejecting the solicitations of her friends in Lorraine, Gertrude returned to Moha, where she sorrowed deeply for the affectionate and indulgent husband who had divined her very thoughts in the anxious wish to please her. Yet the diligent performance of his duties as chateaux afforded her quiet and she began to find repose in the lovely valley, amidst her obedient and admiring vassals, when Theobald again presented himself, this time as a declared lover. He sang the songs which he had inscribed on the walls of his palace, surrounded by eastern beauties, symbolical of the tropical fever of their amorous flow. He called out all the resources of his wit, told his gayer tales, described the courts he had visited, and the wise and great with whom he had been familiar.

As he sat by her side, too, he modeled his voice to the old familiar tones and let its accents speak for him of the years gone by. Gertrude was won, and departed with him to Provence, the land of music and poetry. Its capital, Aix, could boast little of its architectural splendor, but was pleasantly situated in a sort of basin, enclosed by fertile hills, on which wheat fields alternated with luxuriant vineyards, and groves of almond and olive trees. Fete followed fete, banquet succeeded banquet. Every eye was captivated by the lovely countess, and the whole kingdom summoned its chivalry to do her honor. Sometimes, indeed, she would gladly have retired from the magnificent etiquette of the court, and have made her life less a pageant and more an outgrowth of the affections. But her husband liked it, and she smilingly said, "By and by we shall settle into a deeper happiness."

Alas! that anticipated "by and by" never came to Gertrude. Theobald, selfish and inconstant, wearied of his bride. His love was a thing to be worn upon his helmet, to be embroidered upon his scarf, to be put into set phrase and sung to his lute, not to be cherished secretly as the best gift of heaven. He repudiated her upon the plea of constancy; and broken hearted, she sought once more the haunts of her childhood, and the estate of Moha. Vain to her were the gentle influences shed only upon her from the external world—vain were the kind attentions offered her by nobles of the Liebaize—vain was the tender thoughtfulness of her vassals, who, deluged at her return, strove by every art to win her from her corroding grief—vain was the possession of a name venerated by four provinces and a conscience full of peace. The star of her life had set in the clouds of cruelty and deceit, and she sank into the tomb in the very flush of her youth and beauty, being only twenty-one years of age.

Pat Doonan, at Inverness, bowed his head to a cannon-ball which whizzed past about six inches above his head. "Faith," says Pat, "one never loses anything by politeness."

People may talk and write of progress and reform, but unless anxious sanction the talk they may as well remain silent.

The Eruption of Vesuvius.

The terrible eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which commenced on the 26th of May, was still active at the latest advices. The following extracts from the correspondence of the London Times show the character and progress of the eruption.

NAPLES, May 31.

Since Saturday, the eruption has proceeded with constantly increasing violence, and has presented at night a more and more magnificent spectacle. In my last letter I mentioned that there issued from the great basin of fire in the Africa—single stream of lava, which, after a tortuous course, was descending the declivity of the mountain. This stream has continued its course, varying in breadth according to the accidents of the ground, and seems now to direct itself to a point between Portici and Torre del Greco, but much nearer the latter than the former. It approaches close to the scattered farm-houses which lie above the towns at the foot of the mountain, many of which it can scarcely fail to destroy.

In the afternoon of Saturday and Sunday two other streams of lava broke out of the great basin, and are descending the mountain towards the neighborhood of Portici. These streams seem to follow the directions of ravines, which run nearly parallel to the ridge on which the Observatory and the Hermitage stand. These buildings have been hitherto saved from submersion by the lava by their great elevation, the fluid naturally following the direction of the lower ground at either side of them.

Last night the spectacle was peculiarly grand imposing. The lava was poured in increasing quantity along each of the streams already established, and being in a high state of incandescence presented a peculiarly splendid appearance.

The Hermitage, which is close to the great basin of craters and rivers of lava, is approached by a tolerably good carriage road, and as may be supposed, hundreds of vehicles of every description, from the calecha of the millenaria to the humble coricole, are collected towards midnight. Donkey parties abound, of which ladies do not fear to form a part.

June 1.—The state of the mountain last night was nearly the same as the night preceding the eruption, perhaps, perhaps, a little less violent. The great streams of lava already described, continue to flow slowly in the same direction. Part of the extraordinary splendor of the spectacle on Sunday night was due to the burning of a forest, over which the lava passed. The Neapolitans congratulate themselves on the circumstance of the lava having been directed into so many different streams; for, if, as in former eruptions, it had all been thrown into one channel, the destruction which must have ensued would have been tremendous.

The lava begins where it did in 1855.—At the end of one of the streams of lava, that on the Castellamare side of the Hermitage, there has been a ceremony, I suppose to stop the lava. There were a salut and some priests in attendance.

European Intelligence.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 17th in the House of Lords, the Bishop of Oxford presented a petition from Jamaica touching the Spanish slave trade, and called the attention of the House generally to the question. He contended that the present threatening aspect of affairs in the West was occasioned by having so long permitted Spain to break her treaty engagements, and continue Cuba as a provocative of dangerous extremities. If Spain would at once give up the slave trade and convert Cuba into a colony employing free African labor, the desire which many persons in the United States expressed to annex that island would be entirely removed. Lord Brougham supported the petition and strongly condemned the policy of Spain.

Earl Malmesbury deeply regretted that the efforts of the English to suppress the slave trade had not been seconded by other nations. With regard to the differences, he had admitted to the American Government—as a question of international law—that England was not entitled to insist upon the right of search; but he had also put it strongly to the American Government whether they would continue to permit their flag to be substituted for that of Spain. He then urged the necessity of an ocean police, and that some understanding should be come to between the different maritime nations which would enable nations of 3 vessels to be clearly verified without any breach of international law. He had every reason to believe from a conversation with the American Minister that some such arrangement might be come to. With regard to Spain, it was notorious that hitherto the usual support which she had received from

England had materially aided her resisting the wishes of the United States to suppress Cuba. It was still persisted in supporting the slave trade, it was highly probable the present policy of Britain would be exchanged for indifference.

Lord Grey was sorry there should be any attempt to renew the slave trade, and thought the United States and France solely responsible for its renewal. With regard to the question of international law, so far as he understood it, an American vessel filled with slaves might leave Africa, without England being able to interfere with her notwithstanding a perfect knowledge of her character.

Earl Aberdeen said this definition of international law was quite correct. Others spoke on the subject, when the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

In the Commons, a further debate took place on the India resolutions, when it was agreed that Government should withdraw the remaining resolutions and introduce a regular India bill, which was forthwith done and the debate was fixed for the following week.

Mr. Berkeley asked whether, seeing that the mailboxes and mailmen of the American navy are armed with breech-loading rifles, by which each mail can fire three times for one on an opponent armed with the old weapon, any steps had taken to place the naval forces of Britain upon an equality.

Sir J. Pakington said that trials were going on, and when the result was ascertained measures would be adopted in accordance with them.

On the 18th, in the House of Lords, the proceedings were unimportant.

In the Commons, Mr. Fitzgerald, in reply to the inquiry whether the Plenipotentiaries to China had been restricted in their powers, said there was no truth in the state to that effect. The Plenipotentiaries had full discretionary powers to negotiate at Canton or Peking, or proceed north as they thought fit.

A debate then took place on the American embargo.

Mr. Fitzgerald, in reply to Mr. Bristow, said the Government had received no further information in reference to the alleged outrages. It was quite possible the commanders of some vessels had exceeded their duties, and if they had, Government would be ready to make ample and frank acknowledgment. It was obvious that cases which had been published were grossly exaggerated. In proof of this, he read several cases, and added that the American flag had been abused by those who were not Americans for the vilest purposes. He had entire confidence that when those circumstances were known, and when the disposition of this country was known, all difficulties would be amicably arranged.

The Government acting under the advice of the Crown lawyers, had given up the right of search and of visit in time of peace, but the Government had invited America to join in maintaining an Ocean Police. It was under consideration whether the squadron should not be withdrawn from the Cuban waters and replaced on the coast of Africa, and stringent instructions had been sent to commanders of cruises enforcing the strictest prudence and caution.

Mr. Roebuck thought the statement of Mr. Fitzgerald was most conciliatory and satisfactory, but this disposition had not been intimated by America, and the language used in the American Congress was unworthy of a great country. They had always assumed that England wished to consult them, but he hoped they would now learn she had such design. Lies had been told in American papers for the purpose of pandering to bad passions, and he would not believe that the commanders had done anything to call for the cessation of our own government.

Lord John Russell said that had the Government rejected the offer in the temperate spirit manifested by the Under Secretary, there could be no doubt that the House of Commons would not hesitate to give their support.

Lord Palmerston said that cruises had been sent into the Cuban waters in consequence of the wishes of Parliament, legislation to the Government; and also in compliance with the wish of the American government themselves. He hoped her Majesty's Government would urge the American government to send out cruises to patrol the coast of the United States which had been the cause of the difficulty.

Mr. Disraeli said she best despatch that could be sent to America was the claim and dissatisfaction upon which the House of Commons was discussing the question. He stated that the American government had been invited to engage in measures to protect each country against the abuse of the flag. He had great confidence that the existing intercommissions would speedily dis-

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March 1, 1858.
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Pat Doonan, at Inverness, bowed his head to a cannon-ball which whizzed past about six inches above his head. "Faith," says Pat, "one never loses anything by politeness." People may talk and write of progress and reform, but unless anxious sanction the talk they may as well remain silent. The terrible eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which commenced on the 26th of May, was still active at the latest advices. The following extracts from the correspondence of the London Times show the character and progress of the eruption. NAPLES, May 31. Since Saturday, the eruption has proceeded with constantly increasing violence, and has presented at night a more and more magnificent spectacle. In my last letter I mentioned that there issued from the great basin of fire in the Africa—single stream of lava, which, after a tortuous course, was descending the declivity of the mountain. 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If Spain would at once give up the slave trade and convert Cuba into a colony employing free African labor, the desire which many persons in the United States expressed to annex that island would be entirely removed. Lord Brougham supported the petition and strongly condemned the policy of Spain. Earl Malmesbury deeply regretted that the efforts of the English to suppress the slave trade had not been seconded by other nations. With regard to the differences, he had admitted to the American Government—as a question of international law—that England was not entitled to insist upon the right of search; but he had also put it strongly to the American Government whether they would continue to permit their flag to be substituted for that of Spain. He then urged the necessity of an ocean police, and that some understanding should be come to between the different maritime nations which would enable nations of 3 vessels to be clearly verified without any breach of international law. 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He had entire confidence that when those circumstances were known, and when the disposition of this country was known, all difficulties would be amicably arranged. The Government acting under the advice of the Crown lawyers, had given up the right of search and of visit in time of peace, but the Government had invited America to join in maintaining an Ocean Police. It was under consideration whether the squadron should not be withdrawn from the Cuban waters and replaced on the coast of Africa, and stringent instructions had been sent to commanders of cruises enforcing the strictest prudence and caution. Mr. Roebuck thought the statement of Mr. Fitzgerald was most conciliatory and satisfactory, but this disposition had not been intimated by America, and the language used in the American Congress was unworthy of a great country. They had always assumed that England wished to consult them, but he hoped they would now learn she had such design. Lies had been told in American papers for the purpose of pandering to bad passions, and he would not believe that the commanders had done anything to call for the cessation of our own government. Lord John Russell said that had the Government rejected the offer in the temperate spirit manifested by the Under Secretary, there could be no doubt that the House of Commons would not hesitate to give their support. Lord Palmerston said that cruises had been sent into the Cuban waters in consequence of the wishes of Parliament, legislation to the Government; and also in compliance with the wish of the American government themselves. He hoped her Majesty's Government would urge the American government to send out cruises to patrol the coast of the United States which had been the cause of the difficulty. Mr. Disraeli said she best despatch that could be sent to America was the claim and dissatisfaction upon which the House of Commons was discussing the question. He stated that the American government had been invited to engage in measures to protect each country against the abuse of the flag. He had great confidence that the existing intercommissions would speedily dis-

A fortnight later from California.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The steamer Moses Taylor arrived at this port at an early hour this morning, with California mails and passengers of June 5th. She left Aspinwall on the evening of the 19th, and brings \$1,800,000 in treasure.

The Moses Taylor connected with the Golden Age, from San Francisco. She reports at Aspinwall the U. S. steamer Colorado, which arrived on the 17th from St. Domingo.

The Colorado reports that President Paez, of the Dominican Republic, has capitulated to Santana, and was to leave San Domingo on the 13th for Caracas. Most of his adherents left the day previous.

Schooner Louisa Ryan from San Pedro for Santa Barbara has been lost; with it is said all on board. Amongst her passengers was T. A. Ayres the artist.

Leonard Jarvis, of Blarmon, Vt. committed suicide at Sacramento on the 27th of May. Advices from Carson Valley state that fifteen Mormon families from Utah were on their way thither.

The San Francisco markets were generally dull. Financial matters are satisfactory, and money easy.

The excitement in California concerning the Frazer River gold mines continues.—3000 persons have already left San Francisco for that region.

The California mines were yielding largely, and accounts from every section were highly favorable.

The agricultural prospects of the State were never brighter, and a full harvest is confidently expected.

A fire at Nevada on the 23d of May, destroyed nearly all the business portion of the city. Loss \$130,000.

San Andreas, in Calaveras County, was entirely destroyed by fire, on the 2d of June.—Ten buildings were burned on Jackson street in San Francisco, May 31. Loss \$40,000.

The papers contain more than the usual amount of murders, assassination casualties, etc.

Advices from Oregon of May 24, announce a general Indian outbreak there.

Col. Stepeck's command on Snake River, was attacked on the 16th of May, and forced to retreat with a loss of fifty privates, three officers, two howitzers, baggage wagons, and nearly all his animals. Three companies of dragoons and one of infantry, were engaged with 1500 Indians. Of the officers killed were Capt. Winder and Lieut. Gassen.

There is nothing important from the Isthmus.

HURRICANE IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY.—On Monday afternoon, the city of New York and the towns in the immediate vicinity, were visited by a most extraordinary tempest. In a singularly brief space of time, the storm lasted only about half an hour—a greater amount of damage was done in the city than ever before in any such manner. At other places lives were sacrificed to the fury of the tornado. About half past four o'clock, soon after the storm commenced, an insecurely built wing of a factory, belonging to the American Flint Glass Company, at Hunter's Point, Long Island, was beaten down, crushing beneath its walls fifteen persons, two of whom, Bernard Slane, one of the foremen, and Thomas Gill, an engineer, were instantly killed, while seven others were injured, some so terribly that their recovery is not expected. The loss of property by this disaster is estimated at \$10,000. In the same locality, the depot of the Flushing Railroad was damaged to the amount of \$200. A ship was also driven from her moorings at Hunter's Point, and capsized in the East River.

In the city of New York the damage to property was great, but no lives were lost. In Mulberry street, the brick chimney of the Methodist book store, 110 feet high, was blown down, falling upon a tenement house close by, and breaking through the roof as if it were glass.

SIX DAYS AND TEN HOURS FROM EUROPE.—NEW YORK, June 17.—Capt. Higgins of the steamship Vanderbilt delivered European advices to the news yacht of the Associated Press, off Cape Race, in six days and ten hours, and the news was placed upon the wires in less than six days and twenty hours from Southampton. This is quicker by more than two days than European intelligence has ever been received in the United States, but may be beaten by Capt. Judkins, of the Persia, who intends to place his news in this city next Saturday—six days from Liverpool—in season for the evening papers. We shall see. Should the anticipations of the friends of the Atlantic Telegraph be realized, we shall be able to receive daily and hourly intelligence from all parts of Europe, on and after about Monday week.

OUR FARMERS AND THE TIMES.—While the times are so notoriously dull it is a noticeable fact that there scarcely ever was a time when our farmers could command a higher price and ready sale for their produce than they have this spring. There have been times—but few years since, too—when farmers could not obtain money for anything they brought in; but this spring they have got cash for everything. While such prices as these rule up to the 1st June—potatoes, 2s. 9d.; oats, 3s.; butter, 1s.; eggs, 7d., &c.—our farmers cannot complain.

Perhaps, all things considered, Woodstock has been a better market in this respect, than any other in New Brunswick. It is all right! We are glad to see it; it is a good and promising sign, when our farmers, who

of all men should be, are thus independent. [Carleton Sentinel.]

MAILS FOR CANADA.—The Postmaster-General having represented that great difficulty and delay is experienced in the conveyance through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick of newspapers and book packets addressed to Canada, and marked "via Halifax," and having strongly urged that their transmission by that route "should in future be discontinued, newspapers for Canada will henceforth be forwarded either by way of the United States or by Canadian mail packets. As book packets for Canada cannot be transmitted by way of the United States except at the letter rates of postage, such printed matter will only be forwarded by Canadian mail packets.—By command of the Postmaster-General, Rowland Hill, Secretary—General Post Office June 17.

An Australian, from the number of murders committed in that horrid region, thinks Mel-bourne must be the place Shakspeare speaks of when he says, "that bourne from which no traveller returns."

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

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, JULY 6, 1858.

We last week recorded the arrival of a cargo of iron rails for the N. B. & C. Railway Company, and in the present issue we take pleasure in announcing the arrival of another new engine (from the Portland Works) for the Railway Co., which will be immediately placed on the Road, and makes the fifth Locomotive owned by the Company; they have now the old Pioneer, Earl Fitzwilliam, Manners-Sutton, the Rose, the Thistle, and we expect ere many weeks elapse to record the arrival of the "Shamrock."

We may further notice that an advertisement appears in our columns to-day, stating that tenders will be received up to 15th August for grading the last twenty-five miles between St. Andrews and Woodstock, or in the words of the notice "from the 65th mile in the Howard Settlement to the Terminus on the Woodstock Road." These matters may appear small to make the subject of a newspaper paragraph, nevertheless they give evidence of the vitality of the undertaking, and also that the works are prosecuted energetically, and that there is a prospect of the Line being opened to Woodstock sooner perhaps than many people anticipated or wished—in the city than ever before in any such manner. At other places lives were sacrificed to the fury of the tornado. About half past four o'clock, soon after the storm commenced, an insecurely built wing of a factory, belonging to the American Flint Glass Company, at Hunter's Point, Long Island, was beaten down, crushing beneath its walls fifteen persons, two of whom, Bernard Slane, one of the foremen, and Thomas Gill, an engineer, were instantly killed, while seven others were injured, some so terribly that their recovery is not expected. The loss of property by this disaster is estimated at \$10,000. In the same locality, the depot of the Flushing Railroad was damaged to the amount of \$200. A ship was also driven from her moorings at Hunter's Point, and capsized in the East River.

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the assistance of Mr. John Wait, the attentive clerk, spared no pains to render the trip agreeable.

St. Andrews has just cause to be proud of its Grammar School. Last year we had the satisfaction of recording that one of its former pupils, J. Fletcher Stevenson, Esq., had carried away the Douglas Gold Medal, at King's College, Fredericton, from several talented competitors; this year we learn that another of the pupils from the same institution, Mr. F. A. Morrison, son of Mr. Hugh Morrison of this place, has been awarded the Douglas Gold Medal, at the same College.—We are also informed, Mr. Charles Campbell, son of G. F. Campbell, Esq., of this town, has carried off the highest prize, at the College, Isle of Man, for the best Poem.

Fires in the woods have been prevalent for the last ten days; we learn that in the upper parishes of the County, much damage has been done to the growing timber, and that a portion of the Railway track, and some sleepers were destroyed by the devouring element last week.

For a week past, Strawberries have been offered for sale in the streets, and excellent fresh Lambs at the Shambles. We hope soon to record the appearance of new potatoes and green peas, which look well in this neighborhood and promise a fair yield.

C. C. GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The semi-annual examination of this school was held on July 1st, before the President and Directors.

Messrs. Chas. Bradley, Chas. Stevenson, G. F. Campbell, Thos. Odell, Donald Clark, Henry O'Neill, Saml. Billings, B. R. Stevenson, and Dr. Gove, were present as visitors.

The subjects given in for examination were as follows:—English, Latin and Greek Grammar, Latin Delectus, Valpy's and Stoddard's, Virgil 1st and 6th book, Horace's Odes, Greek Reader, Xenophon's Anabasis, Euclid, French, Geography, (Senior and Junior classes), Philosophy, English History, Grecian History, Astronomy, together with Manuscripts, in Mensuration, Book-keeping, and Arithmetic.

The following resolution was unanimously passed by the Board:—

The School having been examined in the various branches of Study, resolved,—"That the discipline of the School gives satisfaction, and with respect to progress in Study, the President and Directors have much pleasure in recording their entire satisfaction with the state and progress of the School.—The writing was also inspected, and highly approved."

The President then addressed the pupils briefly, complimenting them on the good examination which they had passed, and encouraging them to persevere in their studies.

As an incentive for them to do so, he mentioned the fact of a former pupil of the Grammar School, Mr. Frederic Morrison, having gained the Gold Medal, at King's College, Fredericton, he hoped at some future day, to hear of some of them holding the same high position, a position of which a member of the Grammar School, may be justly proud.

After having given them some good advice with regard to their conduct, and selection of companions, he concluded the duties of the day by prayer and invoking the Blessing.

The duties of the School will be resumed on Monday, 2d of August.—Con.

Blackwood's Magazine.

With the usual regularity, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., of New York, have sent us the June number of Blackwood. The contents are:—

The Poorbeah Mutiny—part IV.

What will he do with it?—part XIII.

Blood.

Religious Memorials.

The First Bengal Fusiliers after the fall of Delhi.

The cost of Whig Government.

May Day.

The Defeat of the Factions.

The Freemason's Monthly Monitor.

The first number of Vol. 2, has been received from Mr. Edward Willis, the publisher. The work is well got up, containing a large amount of original and selected matter, which is interesting to the Fraternity, and obtained in a shape, and at so low a price that all who desire information can now obtain it. The printing is neat and clear, the editorials concise and to the point; we like the style in which the editor expresses his views—he is fearless and independent, without overstepping the ancient land marks—in a word the "Monitor" is calculated to increase the prosperity of the ancient and noble Institution, whose principles it is designed to perpetuate and defend, when violated or attacked. It would be well, perhaps, to devote one page in each number to extracts in each number from Mackey's Masonic Lexicon; they would be of great service, and enhance the value of the "Monitor."

FRANK LESLIE'S MAGAZINE for July has been received from the agent, Mr. Beck, St. John. In addition to the literary articles, this Magazine contains several engravings from Natural History, pastoral and sea-views, and the fashion plates. Price \$5 per annum.

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We understand Sheriff Hanson, who was arrested by Mr. John Leary, on a charge of trespass, and lodged in Machias jail, to await his trial on it, in October next, has settled the matter with Mr. Leary, and got his discharge, by paying him \$152.—[Calais Advertiser.]

RASCALLY OPERATION.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, June 28th says:—A widow named Mrs. Underwood, living in Boston, came to this city yesterday from Canada, and put up at the tavern of Patrick O'Sullivan on Erie street, last evening she was in her room, and was counting her money, about \$100, when O'Sullivan came into the room unannounced and without knocking, and said:—"Counting yer money are ye?" and snatched up the roll of bills and ran down stairs, Mrs. Underwood pursuing. She saw him take two \$5 bills from the number and stuff them into his pocket.—She procured his arrest, and Patrick stands a good chance to wear Auburn jewelry for a while.

FIRE AT YARMOUTH.—Mr. Suttie's Foundry, at Yarmouth, was burned to the ground on the 22d instant. His dwelling house and adjacent buildings were saved with extreme difficulty. The fire was purely accidental, having originated from the ignition of some moulds used for casting the previous evening. Mr. S. had only \$400 insured on the Foundry,—a sum not sufficient to cover the loss on the moulds consumed.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., 25th June.—A Masonic Celebration was held in this place yesterday. After the oration the meeting adjourned to a large hall for dinner. About 700 persons had entered the hall, when about half its floor gave way, precipitating about 300 of the company to the next floor; and at the same instant the floor above followed with a quantity of Cutter's farming mills, lumber, &c., burying the mass of people in the ruins. No one was killed, but from forty to fifty persons were wounded, some twenty of them badly. At noon to-day all the sufferers were alive, and most of them comfortable.

The General Election in Prince Edward Island is over, and the "Islander" classifies the political opinions of the members of the new House, as far as has been ascertained, as follows:—Queen's County, Liberals 2; Conservatives 8; Prince County, Liberals 5, Conservatives 5; King's County, Liberals 7, Conservatives 3. It will thus be seen that the contest has been very tight.—[Nbr.]

CIVIL LIBERTY.—Milton, whose political reflections are as distinguished for their wisdom as his poetry is for its imaginative power, speaking of true liberty says:—"This is not the liberty which we can hope that no grievances can ever arise in the community; that, let no man in this world expect; but when complaints are freely heard, deeply considered, and speedily reformed, then is the utmost bound of civil liberty attained that wise men look for."

In a Scotch regiment at the battle of Waterloo, the standard bearer was killed, and clasped the colors so fast in death, that a sergeant in trying to no purpose to rescue them, on the near approach of the enemy, made a violent effort and throwing the dead corpse, colors and all, over his shoulders, carried them off together. The French were charmed with the heroism of the action, and hailed it with loud and repeated shouts of applause.

It is calculated that there are no less than twenty-eight miles of tubing on the Juman body, from which water will escape as insensible perspiration.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Ichabod Dimock, Esq., M. P. P., for Hants, has died suddenly his residence in Newport. His health had been precarious for some time past.

Some people consider themselves impartial because, instead of adopting new errors they adhere to their old ones; as old men think they avoid all fashions in dress, by always sticking to one.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.—July 3.—Schr. Thomas C. Bartlett, Hal-let, Portland—locomotive & tender for N. B. & C. Railway Co.

NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY'S OFFICE.

TENDERS FOR GRADING THE LAST TWENTY-FIVE MILES

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

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

ROBERT GLENN.

Valuable Property for Sale, At Auction.

WILL be sold on Thursday, the 29th July, at Public Auction, if not sooner disposed of:—

That large and valuable business stand in Water Street, lately occupied by the Subscriber, containing three shops, with dwellings above, and a good front proof collar with barn and wood sheds; one of the most central and best business stands in the town of St. Andrews.

For terms and further particulars, application may be made to DONALD CLARK.

St. Andrews, July 2, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of John Higgins, late of the Parish of Grand Maan, 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 Maan, July 6, 1858.

LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, St. Andrews, 1st July, 1858:—

Barter, Charles; Bennett, Wm.; Brixton, Mrs.; Chase, Saml.; Chase, Andrew S.; Chase, Saml. P.; Cullin, John; Cullin, Cornelius; Coughlin, Henry; Dawson, John; Dow, Orlo; Duncan, John; Downs, Catherine; Denly, Mary; Downs, Elizabeth; Fells, Patrick; Farthings, Charles; Gaby, John; Gubbins, Margaret; Harris, Marg.; Hatt, Joseph; Henderson, Mrs.; Hart, William; Henderson, John; Hughes, Mary; King, Patrick; Langmaid, John; Morrison, B. J.; Mitchell, Charles; McRoberts, George; McCarty, Mrs.; Macchou, Henry; Marshall, Robert; Moore, John; Mullin, Margaret; McVicar, John; Meloney, Simon; McQuoid, Charles; McWhinney, John; Fells, William; and Jane Meloney, Hugh; Falls, Patrick; Mercer, Thos. Damoco; Moore, Lydia; O'Brien, John 2; Pool, Enos; Richardson, Elizabeth; Ready, James 2; Regan, Andrew; Shanks, Patrick; Thompson, Ruth; Taylor, John 2.

FOR MEN ON RAILROAD.

Camron, Alexander 2; McDonald, Neil; Duncan, John; McCarty, Florence; Crawford, Pat. & Cath. McDonald, Angus; Carlin, David; O'Bryan, Dennis; Donoven, James; Dunlop, James; Rouch, John; Griffin, Richard; Hart, William; Kennedy, Martin; Manners, James; McNeil, Roderick; Walsh, Bartholomew.

Persons calling for any of the above, will please say "advertised."

Geo. F. CAMPBELL P. M.

13th April, 1858.

W. WHITLOCK.

OFFERS FOR SALE.—100 Bbls. S. fine Philadelphia FLOUR, 10 Bbls. Pilot Brand, 40 Bbls. Harvey Settlement Grass Seed, 200 Lbs. Northern Red Clover Seed, Imperial and Dwarf Marrowfat Peas. A good assortment of (Shakers) Garden Seeds, 500 Rolls Paper Hangings, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, and Williams' Bitters, always on hand.

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NEW SCHOOL.

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

ROBERT GLENN.

Valuable Property for Sale, At Auction.

WILL be sold on Thursday, the 29th July, at Public Auction, if not sooner disposed of:—

That large and valuable business stand in Water Street, lately occupied by the Subscriber, containing three shops, with dwellings above, and a good front proof collar with barn and wood sheds; one of the most central and best business stands in the town of St. Andrews.

For terms and further particulars, application may be made to DONALD CLARK.

St. Andrews, July 2, 1858.

NOTICE.

P. STARKEY,

Saddle and Harness Maker,

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

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 pine.

BAZAAR.

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

FLOUR, MEAL & PORK.

LANDING this day per schr. "PERU" from Philadelphia: 120 Barrels super FLOUR, 20 do Corn MEAL, Per Schr. "Deposit" from New York: 70 Barrels FLOUR, 16 do Mess PORK.

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, MEAL, PORK, TEA, HAMS, SUGAR, MOLASSES, SOAP, CANDLES, CROCKERYWARE.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscribers have received per R. M. Steamship America and other late arrivals from Europe: 66 Bales and Cases SEASONABLE GOODS.

EXPRESS NOTICE!

VALENTINE & CO'S EXPRESS will leave St. Andrews, Robinson and Calais, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, For BOSTON and PORTLAND, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

TO LET.

THAT large, well-finished Store at present occupied by J. W. Street, Esq., as a Wine Spirit Establishment.

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.

New Brunswick & Canada Railway and Land Company.

COMPANY'S OFFICES, St. Andrews, May 25, 1858. REPRESENTATIONS having been made that it is of extreme importance to the Merchants, Lumbermen, and indeed to ALL PERSONS connected with or engaged in business in the Upper Sections of this Province, and the State of Maine, to be assured as to the point to which the LANS will be opened this AUTUMN—as to the time when such opening will be made,—and as to the rates of freight to be charged.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

1st.—That the Road will positively be opened for general traffic to the HOWARD SETTLEMENT 20 MILES FROM WOODSTOCK.

Watches, Watches, Watches.

A. Y. PATERSON, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of St. Andrews and the public generally, that he has removed his place of business from Calais to the shop adjoining Dr. Mc Tay's dispensary, where he will be pleased to wait on all who may require his services in his profession.

Spikes, Sheet Iron Tin, &c.

Ex the "Eleonor" from Liverpool, viz. St. John. 30 Bundles Stafford's sheet Iron, 30 Boxes best Charcoal tin plates, 3000 lbs. Black Spikes assorted, 1 Rail 32 lbs. Sheet Lead, 3 Casks Whiting, 1 Barrel Glue, &c., &c.

STEAM, STEAM.

For Portland and Boston. The Steamer EASTERN CITY leaves Boston, Monday, 8 A. M. returning Thursday, 8 A. M.

Watch and Clock Maker,

HAVING taken the premises in Water-street lately occupied by Mr. Breen, 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.

Assessor's Notice.

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

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 an endeavor to please to receive a continuance of custom.

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.

26TH MAY, 1858.

WILLIAM WHITLOCK, HAS LARGELY INCREASED HIS STOCK OF PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES, &C.

and offers the following for sale: SUPERFINE and Extra New York and Philadelphia FLOUR, Corn MEAL, Pilot Bread, Heavy Mess PORK, Cheese, Boston HAMS, Rice, Barley, Split Peas, Cod & Pollack Fish, Ground & unground Coffee, Oolong, Hyson and Congo TEAS, Crushed and Brown SUGAR, MOLASSES, GUNPOWDER, SHOT, PAINT, WHITEWASH and SCRUBBING BRUSHES, SHEET ZINC, SHEET LEAD, CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, SPIKES.

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, opposite the house of the Steamboat Wharf, on the eastern side Water-street, where he will feel it a pleasure to attend to the comfort of those who may patronize him.

House and Lot for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, that pleasant-situated HOUSE and Corner LOT, No. 4, Letter D, in Morris's Division, adjoining Mr. George Saunders's dwelling.

FRUIT, FRUIT.

JUST Received—Fresh Elm Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Peas and Cocoa Nuts, Northern for planting, and 100 bushels boiled Yellow Meat from Boston.

REMOVAL.

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

FLOUR.

Ex "Utica" from Boston.—New landing: 150 BAKRELS "Prairie Mills" best Superior Family Flour.

Geo. F. STICKNEY,

Watch and Clock Maker, HAVING taken the premises in Water-street lately occupied by Mr. Breen, 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.

Notice to Ship Owners.

To any one requiring a Pilot for the Bay of Fundy and its adjacent ports, I can with confidence recommend Captain James Clark. He is attentive, obliging, and skilful—in a word, a perfect master of his profession.

MOLASSES.

The Subscriber offers for sale,—now landing at his stores in St. Andrews, per the "W. H. Turner," from Portland: 60 Hbls. } excellent quality retailing 90 Hbls. } Molasses, the

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BOSTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

Revere House, School Square, Boston. American House, 100 North Street, Boston.

Parker House, School Street, Boston. KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

Samuel James & Co., 100 North Street, Boston. Agents for the Lowrey Wood Mill Company.

James H. Hallett, 100 North Street, Boston. Mattresses, Feathers, Pew Cushings, Curled Hair & Bedding.

Renamed Cloth, 100 North Street, Boston. THE Undersigned has opened the HERBERT MANAGED CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Allen & Co., 100 North Street, Boston. Wholesale and Retail. AMBROTYPE PHOTOGRAPHIC AND ENGRAVING ESTABLISHMENT.

Binkley & Co., 100 North Street, Boston. Paper, Twine, Straw Boards, ENVELOPES AND PAPER BAGS.

William G. Train, 100 North Street, Boston. OAKUM, 77 Commercial Street, Boston.

S. J. Weyber, 100 North Street, Boston. Stationary and Portable Engines, 122 & 124 Liverpool Street, Boston.

John Stiles, 100 North Street, Boston. Globe Buildings, 18 State Street, Boston.

Colonial Produce, 100 North Street, Boston. BOSTON AND NEW YORK, STREETS.

More Grass Seed, 100 North Street, Boston. JUST received from the Harvey Settlement—30 Bushels GRASS SEED.

Flour, Meal, Pork, 100 North Street, Boston. JUST received from New York, and for sale at the UNION STORE.

DRESS MAKING! THE most simple system for Cutting and Fitting Ladies and Children's Dresses, in the "PROVINCIAL LADIES' Dress Scale."

Notice to Ship Owners. U. STATES SHIP CYCLE, Sept. 9, 1856.

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