

# The St. Andrews Standard.

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Evans sumendum est optimum. - Cic.

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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1857.

[Vol. 24]

## Is there a Maelstrom?

This question is thus answered by a contemporary:

"Every school-boy of the last century has been taught to believe that there is a wonderful vortex on the coast of Norway, with an eddy several miles in diameter, and that ships, and even huge whales, were sometimes dragged within its terrible liquid coils and forever remained 'in ocean's awful depths.' A correspondent of the Scientific

has been informed by a European acquaintance that the maelstrom has no existence. A nautical and scientific commission went out and sailed around and all over where the maelstrom was said to be, but could not find it; the sea was as smooth where the whirlpool ought to be as any other part of the German ocean."

"We presume the above is correct. The latest geographers and gazetteers barely allude to the maelstrom. Colton, in his large atlas, gives the site upon his map, but does not allude to it in his description of Norway. Harper's Gazetteer, in his article on Norway, says that, 'among the numerous islands on the west coast there are violent and irregular currents, which render the coast navigation dangerous. Among these is the celebrated Mael-Ström, or Meskenas-Ström, the danger from which has been greatly exaggerated, since it can, at nearly all times, be passed over even by boats.' The romance of the maelstrom has been pretty effectually destroyed."

**THE WESTERN FEVER.**—The Steamer Admiral which left here on Monday morning for Boston, carried away a considerable number of persons belonging to St. John and elsewhere, destined for the "far West." We hear that several others are making preparations for the same route and destination. We would hope that the change improved their position; but looking upon what others have had to undergo who have gone before them, we fear they will be subject to disappointment. A great many of those who leave the Province heartily wish themselves back again when it is too late. We believe that there are worse places than New Brunswick under the sun, and those who go Westward will find that although the road to fortune may be attained by constant toil and industry, there is a great deal of risk after leaving home. A letter from the West, now before us, says that those who sojourn thither will find it "hard sledding for 4 or 5, perhaps 8 years, but perseverance in the West most always wins." The same may be said of any new country abounding with natural and other resources, and the same we can state without any hesitation and from personal experience will apply to New Brunswick.—*News.*

## One Good Turn deserves another.

A tinker was traveling in a country town, and, having traversed many weary miles without finding anything to do, he stopped, weary and hungry, at a tavern. Here he got in conversation with a glazier, to whom he related his troubles. The latter sympathized with him deeply, and, telling him he should have a job before long, advised him to go on in to his dinner, and eat heartily. The tinker took advice, ate his fill, and, when he returned to the bar, he was overjoyed to hear that the landlord required his services, to mend a lot of pans and kettles which had suddenly sprung a leak.

The tinker at once fell to work, accomplished the task, was liberally rewarded, and started on his way rejoicing. Upon reaching the outside of the house, he found the glazier, who said—

"Well, you see, I told the truth. I procured you a job of work, and how do you think I accomplished it?"

"I am sure I cannot tell," replied the tinker.

"I will tell you," rejoined the glazier; "you said you were weary, hungry and penniless. I knew the landlord was well off, and doing a good business, so I watched the opportunity, and started a leak in every tin utensil I could get hold of."

The tinker, with many thanks and a heart full of gratitude, resumed his journey, but he had not proceeded many yards before he reached the village church, when a brilliant idea struck him. The glazier had befriended him, he would befriend the glazier. The church he thought could afford to bear a slight loss in a good cause, so taking a position where he could not be seen, he riddled every window in the edifice with stones, and then, highly elated with his exploit, he retraced his steps to notify the glazier, who would speedily have a very important job. He met the glazier at the door of the tavern.

"Sir," said he, "I am happy to inform you that fortune has enabled me to return the kindness I received from you an hour since."

"How so?" asked the glazier, pleasantly.

"I have broken every pane of glass in the church," answered the tinker, "and you will of course, be employed to put them in again."

The glazier's jaw fell, and his face assumed a blank expression, as he said in a tremulous tone—

"You don't mean that, do you?"

"Certainly," returned the tinker; "there isn't a whole pane of glass in the building. One good turn deserves another, you know."

"Yes," answered the glazier, in a tone of utter despair, "but you scoundrel you have ruined me, for I keep the church windows in repair by the year!"

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK "LIBERALS" FROM THE "LIBERAL" LEADER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—Lord Palmerston, in reply to Lord John Russell, said—

"But, Sir, my noble friend the member for the city of London is always disposed to follow in the footsteps of one for whom he feels respect and veneration, Mr. Fox, and having discovered a precedent in which Mr. Fox spoke of an appeal to the country as a 'penal dissolution' he says that a dissolution is to be considered as punishing the House of Commons for adopting a certain vote. (Cheers) But, Sir, that is a strange doctrine, if this House is to be rigidly considered as the true organ of public opinion—if members are supposed to be speaking here the sentiments of their constituencies. If they are only echoing the opinion of the country then those who think that their judgment is identical with the judgment of the country, so far from looking upon renewed intercourse with their constituents as a punishment (cheers and laughter), ought to regard it as a species of triumph. (Cheers) They ought to rejoice at the opportunity of going back to strengthen and support themselves in their antagonism to the Government by the recorded opinions of those who returned them to Parliament."

**APPLICATION OF MANURE.**—To get the greatest benefit from manure, it must be intimately mixed with the soil. It makes a much greater difference than most farmers suppose, whether the manure is cured in lumps and clods, or whether it is carefully spread and intermixed with the soil, as far as may be by ploughing and harrowing. The richest fertilizer is of no use to a plant unless fused for *plant food*—so intermixed with the soil as to invite the roots, and so porous to act as to become soluble that the roots may take it up. Hundreds of experiments have shown that a small quantity of manure, thoroughly mixed with the soil—so as in fact to become a part of the soil itself—will produce an immediate and astonishing result.—*Rural New Yorker.*

**A "PAT QUESTION."**—In a jolly company, each one was to ask a question. If it was answered, the proposer paid a forfeit; or, if he could not answer it himself, he paid a forfeit. Pat's question was—(How the little ground squirrel dies his hole without showing any dirt about the entrance?) "When they all gave up, Pat said—'sure do you see, he begins at the other end of the hole.' One of the rest exclaimed—'But how does he get there?' "Ah!" said Pat, "that's your question; can you answer it yourself?"

**AT A RECENT TRIAL IN WISCONSIN,** the subject of controversy was a down-john of whiskey, which was ordered to be brought into court. The defendant was tried, and so was the whiskey—in other words, the whiskey was drunk, and so was the jury.

There is a village out West so healthy that people can't die there, but are obliged to go to the next town if they are tired of living; and there were two men who lived there to be "so old" that they did not know who they were and nobody could tell them.

**A RICH CASE.** Memphis is decidedly a great place in its way. A few days since a case was pending in the common law court of that city, in which a Mr. and Mrs. Helbing sued Phillip R. Bohlen for breach of marriage contract for failing to marry Mrs. Helbing when she was Miss Agnes Handwerker, and the jury have given the injured parties \$1,250 damages. The idea of Helbing suing Bohlen because he did not marry his wife, is certainly the richest thing of this fast age.

**RUNNING OFF WITH A TELEGRAPH LINE.** A locomotive between St. Louis and Springfield, a day or two ago, got attached to the wire of the telegraph line which a storm of wind had thrown down, and went away with it on its course, tearing down the poles for a distance of two miles, and keeping up a most tremendous crash and clatter, as one after another came tumbling down and were added to the queer retinue of the train.—The locomotive arrived in town in good time, and the engineer then first discovered that he had the lightning line behind him.

[From the Acadian Recorder.]

## THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

The New-Brunswick Government has wisely resolved to dissolve the House of Assembly and appeal to the country. Whether that appeal will meet with a favorable response, or not, we have no means of knowing. If the people, in making that response, are guided by a due appreciation of the acts of the Government and of the Opposition which has forced the Government to take this step, we can entertain no doubts as to its favorable character.

Having no personal acquaintance with the leading public men of that Province, and being entirely disinterested in their acts, we trust that our New Brunswick readers will give us credit for impartiality in any remarks we may make concerning the political movements in that quarter. A pretty close observation of those movements, for the last few years, convinces us that whatever weaknesses, or delinquencies may be chargeable to the present Cabinet—although we are not prepared to admit that any serious charges against it can be substantiated—New-Brunswick has nothing whatever to hope from a change which would oust it in favor of the leading members of the present Opposition. It is notorious that the existing Government has been reduced to its present straits by the defection of four or five members of the House of Assembly, who, less than a year ago, were elected as its supporters. At this distance from the scene of operations, we cannot pretend to say, as seems to be the general opinion with the Government party in New Brunswick, that these men were bribed by the Opposition leaders. It is a difficult thing to prove a case of bribery in such instances. It can only be proved by some one of the guilty parties turning "Queen's evidence." But if the members alluded to are not guilty of this low offence, their conduct appears scarcely less culpable.

The late Government of New Brunswick certainly has not, upon any grounds, many claims upon the gratitude of the people. On the other hand, the leading points of their policy were deserving of the unqualified disapproval of the people, and did, in fact, meet with the execration of a large majority of the electors, at the general election of last Summer. Owing mainly to their own mismanagement, they had brought the Province to the verge of insolvency. In the face of this fact, and whilst incurring enormous debts, in proportion to the available means of the Province, for the construction of railways, they did not hesitate to pass a law which, whilst of the most tyrannical character, and the most demoralizing tendency, closed up one of the principal sources of revenue, and would, if unrepented, have soon hurried the Province into inextricable difficulties and complete bankruptcy. Without looking any further into their public conduct, men who could act thus recklessly should be regarded with the strongest suspicion; but when we look into their subsequent acts, suspicion must give place to feelings still less creditable to the object of them. The Prohibitory Liquor Law was the immediate cause of the overthrow of the Fisher Cabinet, the formation of the present one, and the Dissolution of 1856; but it was not by any means the only cause. "Run or no Run?" as it was popularly put, was the question most prominently kept before the people at the last General Election; and it now pleases the Opposition members to pretend that it was the only one, and that now, since that was disposed of, the country should come to the support of the members of the Fisher Government, as if the specially obnoxious law had never been passed, and as if all their other acts were exquisite samples of good statesmanship. Well, suppose it had been the only question before the country, could the people of New Brunswick, with any pretensions as rational beings, place their confidence in men who had written such an enactment upon their statute book under such circumstances which so deeply aggravated its evil tendencies—an enactment which they (the people) had already so mistakenly condemned? Can they do so, now that the question is brought directly home to them? If they can, they must certainly have attained a most lamentable degree of stultification; for since the people last Summer pronounced judgment upon the respective merits of the late and the present Government, the members who composed the former have done nothing to win their confidence, whilst the latter had done nothing to forfeit it.

The conduct of most members of the Opposition has been consistency disreputable ever since the dissolution of 1856. At the election which followed that event, a few, a very few candidates had the manliness to defend their whole previous conduct in supporting the Government. They were, for

the most part, indignantly rejected by the electors. Whatever may be thought of the statesmanship of such men, they are entitled to our respect for that manliness which bears such a striking contrast with the dodging by which many others, who were as deeply implicated in the wrong as they were, managed to regain their seats. These men could be becomingly severe on the Prohibitory Liquor Law which many of them had assisted in carrying. That was necessary to obtain their seats. The people, whilst hearing their discourse so vehemently upon that topic, to the exclusion of the financial blunders and railway puerilities of the Fisher & Tilley Administration, never even dreamed that those members, on reaching the House, would treat the Prohibitory Law as a mere pander—at most, a matter of secondary importance, or that they could so soon rank themselves under the leadership of those who imposed that enormity upon the country. Yet this is what many of them have done, whilst endeavouring by feeble efforts in the quibbling and hair splitting line, to show that there is some consistency in their conduct. Several of these men were elected as party candidates in opposition to candidates of the old Government party. We should be sorry to say that, in consequence of this, they were bound to adhere, through good and evil report, to the leaders of the party which put them in. But what has the party ridiculously arrogating to itself the name of "Liberal" done to improve its character since the last election? What has the Chandler and Gray Cabinet done to forfeit its good name? Nothing. Amidst all the badgering which the members of the existing Government have endured during the session just ended, and all the abuse which has been heaped upon them by the Opposition press, we look in vain for any more serious charge than that they are carrying out the railway policy originated by their predecessors, the very men who now assail them for doing so.

Were the men who now constitute the Opposition actuated by any public-spirited motives, they would give the new Government a fair trial. They have not had it; yet the partial trial which they have undergone is, for anything we can see to the contrary, highly creditable to them. They have prosecuted the public works which they had in hand, with a degree of spirit never evinced by the late Government. Although we have ourselves made objections to the details of some of their schemes, it is undeniable that they have shown a determination both to govern and legislate in a liberal and progressive spirit. Time might, for aught we know to the contrary, show them to be no longer worthy of public confidence. It has not done so yet. There is in reality but one objection to their remaining in power. The leaders of the Opposition clique want their places. This is quite obvious from the whole tone of the Opposition, both in the House and out of it. We have narrowly watched the proceedings of the House since its last opening, as reported for the St. John press; and whatever may be the merits, or demerits of the Government, we must say that a more factious and contemptible clique than that which constituted the Opposition, never existed in any legislative body; a more unmanly, indecent, and utterly shameless system of obstructiveness, characterized by incessant vulgar badgering and abuse of the Government and mulish opposition to every thing that emanated from it, never disgraced the proceedings of any combination calling itself a political party. The leading men of that clique have not scrupled to avow that it was their determination to keep up this factious opposition to every measure brought in by the Government, no matter what its real merits. It is to be hoped that such bull-ringing politicians with a due appreciation, if there be any, of no political principle at stake—the people of New Brunswick can, at the coming elections, bring such men as these into power, they are richly deserving of the contempt of their fellow colonists.

**TO SWEETEN RANDED BUTTER.**—An agriculturist, near Brussels, in Europe, has succeeded in removing the bad smell and disagreeable taste of butter by beating or mixing it with chloride of lime. This operation is extremely simple and practicable for all. It consists in beating the butter in a sufficient quantity of water, into which have been mixed twenty-five or thirty drops of chloride of lime to two pounds of butter. After having brought all parts in contact with the water, it may be left for an hour or two; afterwards withdrawn and washed anew in fresh water. The chloride of lime used, having nothing injurious in it, can safely be increased; but after having verified the experiment, it was found that twenty-five or thirty drops to two and a half pounds of butter were sufficient.

**THE SEEDS.** In the thousands of wandering, uncared for, needy little children who travel the streets and alleys of our great cities, are the germs of the criminal and vicious men and women whose adult years plague society, and divert much of the force of our civilization from the direct line or its progress, to wasteful and tedious conflicts with disorder. Character ripens with rank energy in the midst of rage, hunger, filth, vicious example. The marvel of a good woman, educated in the gutters and on the pavements of a metropolis, may exist; but there is a nearly deadly certainty that such schooling will, in every instance, graduate a villain and mature a cur.

The harvesting by the galleys and the penitentiary of this annual crop of vicious population, may go on for centuries. The product of the industry of Justice may be trebled or quadrupled. What boots it? The seed is left blowing about. Time scatters broadly into the rich soil of the crowded thoroughfares of great cities. Every year ripens it and gives yearly a new crop of criminals to prey upon property and assail life.

The best social economy is to care parentally for the children without homes, and by the influence of education and association, to give valuable citizens to the State whom else she would be at the trouble and cost of punishing and reforming.—[*Alb. Eve. Jour.*]

All flat Seeds should be sown edgewise, for if laid flat on the ground they are apt to rot; and if this misfortune does not befall them, they do not germinate so readily. This accounts for failures amongst gourds, melons and cucumbers.

**BEANS.**—The prettiest way for a man who cultivates but little land, to raise his own dry beans for next winter's use, is not to plant bush kinds by themselves, for this will require too much land, as the product is small—but to raise white pole beans. The common ear-leaf beans are excellent for this purpose. Strike out a dozen circles on the ground as large as a cartwheel. Put a wheelbarrow load of manure into it, and spade it up with the earth. Drop the seeds in the circle, on the outer edge of the hill, say six inches apart. Then insert eight or ten poles just within the circle, at equal distances from each other, and tie the tops of the whole together forming a cone. Cover up the seed and wait the result. Each of these hills will yield you a peck or half a bushel of dry beans next fall, which, if you have but half a dozen such hills, will give you perhaps half a dozen bushels. This will be enough for your purpose. By this course but a little land is occupied. Pole beans yield much more abundantly than bush beans and occupy air, whilst the latter must have the surface of the earth. If you wish to produce your own dry beans, reader, try this system the present season.

**HOME-MADE BEER.**—Take one gill of good hop-yeast, two teaspoonsful of brown sugar, half a teaspoonful of soda, do. of acid, eight drops of the essence of sassafras, the same of winter-green, and four of the essence of spruce; beat it well together; then pour on two quarts of cold water, and you will have a good, healthy, cheap drink, for sick or well folks. The way I make my yeast: boil a handful of hops in two quarts of water half an hour; strain off the water, and stir in the flour while hot, add one tablespoonful of brown sugar, and a teaspoonful of ginger, and when milk warm add half a pint of good yeast.

**COLD WEATHER.**—On the 6th instant, a heavy snow storm was experienced in the South Western States, which has caused injury to the crops. At Louisville snow fell to the depth of three inches, and much damage was apprehended to the corn crop, while it was feared that the fruit crop would be entirely destroyed.

The Tobacco crops of Kentucky and Tennessee have been very seriously injured by the cold and bad weather.

**ROMANTIC ESCAPE.**—A man named Thomas Webb was passing the evening in company with a widow and her two daughters, in Leopold, Indiana, recently when a Dr. Christian, impelled by jealousy, rushed into the room, and stabbed the unoffending man with a bowie knife. A substance wrapped in a paper in a vest pocket, prevented the knife from doing its deadly work; and miraculously it is, it must be said the "substance" was a plug of tobacco.

Sir John Richardson, at a recent meeting of the Geographical Society, stated that a small fish resembling a carp, had been found in a tank, in the Dead Sea, and near the supposed site of Sodom.



## SHERIFF'S SALES

to take place at the Court House.

Real Estate of E. Lynott July 11.  
Do. do. July 11.  
Do. of John McCull July 19.  
Do. of John McCull July 19.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the 11th day of July next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Court House in St. Andrews—

ALL the right, title, and interest of EDWARD LYNOTT, of and to the following piece or Lot of Land situate in the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte situated and bounded thus to-wit:

Northerly by the River Maguadavie, Southerly by lands owned by one Anderson, and being the Easterly half of the Numbered Fifty-four, in the Macarena Grant, which said half lot is estimated to contain Fifty-three Acres and was conveyed by William H. Luckett to the said Edward Lynott.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Samuel Gentry against said Edward Lynott, endorsed in levy £29 1 0 besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, Sheriff's Office, 29th Decr. 1856.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on Saturday the 11th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews—

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever of Edward Lynott, of and to the following piece or Lot of Land situate in the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, and containing 53 ACRES more or less, formerly owned by William Luckett.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Robert Blass against said Edward Lynott, endorsed in levy £43 12 0 besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 31st Dec. 1856.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction on Saturday the 19th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House, in St. Andrews—

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever, of JOHN McCULL & EDWIN R. RUSSELL, of and to the following piece or Lot of Land, in the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, viz:

Being Lot No. 40, Upper Mills Brook, Pinkbegan, situated in the Parish aforesaid, formerly granted to John McCull, and containing 100 acres more or less.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Daniel Gilmor, Esq., against the said McCull & Russell, endorsed in levy \$2423 11 34, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, Sheriff's Office, 10th March, 1857.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 10th day of October next, at 11 o'clock at the Court House, in St. Andrews—

All that certain Lot of Land situate at Milltown, in the Parish of St. Stephen, in said County, with the Dwelling House and buildings thereon, which said Lot was formerly conveyed by John Ross to John McGarrigle, excepting therefrom a portion thereof conveyed by the said John McGarrigle to John McCully in 1854.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an alias execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of Samuel Neill against the said John McCully.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 25th March, 1857.

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NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church)  
WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)  
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The Twelfth Annual Volume of this useful publication commences on the 15th day of September next.

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The "Scientific American" is published once a week: every number contains eight large quarto pages, forming annually a complete and splendid volume, illustrated with several hundred Original Engravings.

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A large stock of MOURNING GOODS. The whole have been selected only fifteen days since from the manufacturers in England, and will comprise the very latest styles of Goods.

The remainder of WINTER STOCK to arrive per ship "John Howel," from Liverpool. ODELL & TURNER. St. Andrews, Sept. 23, 1856.—61. pd.

## AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

BURBANK, MASS., 20th Dec. 1856.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, and all the common affections of the Throat and Lungs, is your Cherry Pectoral.

It is constant use in my practice and my family for the last year, and I can truly say it is a most superior remedy for the treatment of these complaints.

LEON KNOX, M.D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq. of New York, writes: "I have used your Cherry Pectoral for many years, and I can truly say it is a most superior remedy for the treatment of these complaints."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, &c.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Feb. 7, 1856.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, I have used your Cherry Pectoral for many years, and I can truly say it is a most superior remedy for the treatment of these complaints."

W. L. HILL, Esq. of New York, writes: "I have used your Cherry Pectoral for many years, and I can truly say it is a most superior remedy for the treatment of these complaints."

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## AYER'S PILLS

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC.

There has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as safe and perfectly suited to its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown that it is easy to make a physical pill, but not easy to make the best of all pills—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we should respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine or preparation in the form of a pill, either vegetable, or mineral, or both, has been found to be either too harsh, or too slow, or too unreliable, or too liable to produce such much griping pain, and sometimes in the extreme as to require the assistance of the doctor. The pills now offered are free from all these objections, and are perfectly safe and reliable. They are made from the most pure and best of all purgative materials, and are perfectly adapted to the human system. They are easy to take, and they are perfectly safe. They are made from the most pure and best of all purgative materials, and are perfectly adapted to the human system. They are easy to take, and they are perfectly safe.

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# The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

*Evangelium suum est optimum.*—Cic.

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No 16]

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1857.

[Vol. 24]

## Is there a Maelstrom?

This question is thus answered by a contemporary:

"Every school-boy of the last century has been taught to believe that there is a wonderful vortex on the coast of Norway, with an eddy several miles in diameter, and that ships, and even huge whales, were sometimes dragged within its terrible liquid coils and forever remained 'in ocean's awful depths.' A correspondent of the Scientific

have been informed by a European acquaintance that the maelstrom has no existence. A nautical and scientific commission went out and sailed around and all over where the maelstrom was said to be, but could not find it; the sea was as smooth where the whirlpool ought to be as anywhere else of the German ocean."

"We presume the above is correct. The latest geographers and gazetteers barely allude to the maelstrom. Colton, in his large atlas, gives the site upon his map, but does not allude to it in his description of Norway. Harper's Gazetteer, in his article on Norway, says that, 'among the numerous islands on the west coast there are violent and irregular currents, which render the coast navigation dangerous. Among these is the celebrated Mael-Strom, or Meskenas-Strom, the danger from which has been greatly exaggerated, since it can, at nearly all times, be passed over even by boats.' The romance of the maelstrom has been pretty effectually destroyed."

THE WESTERN FEVER.—The Steamer Admiral which left here on Monday morning for Boston, carried away a considerable number of persons belonging to St. John and elsewhere, destined for the "far West." We hear that several others are making preparations for the same route and destination. We would hope that the change improved their position; but looking upon what others have had to undergo who have gone before them, we fear they will be subject to disappointment. A great many of those who leave the Province heartily wish themselves back again when it is too late. We believe that there are worse places than New Brunswick under the sun, and those who go Westward will find that although the road to fortune may be attained by constant toil and industry, there is a great deal of risk after leaving home. A letter from the West, now before us, says that those who sojourn thither will find it "hard sledding for 4 or 5, perhaps 8 years, but perseverance in the West most always wins." The same may be said of any new country abounding with natural and other resources, and the same we can state without any hesitation and from personal experience will apply to New Brunswick.—*News.*

## One Good Turn deserves Another.

A tinker was traveling in a country town, and, having traversed many weary miles without finding anything to do, he stopped, weary and hungry, at a tavern. Here he got in conversation with a glazier, to whom he related his troubles. The latter sympathized with him deeply, and, telling him he should have a job before long, advised him to go on in to his dinner, and eat heartily. The tinker took advice, ate his fill, and, when he returned to the bar, he was overjoyed to hear that the landlord required his services, to mend a lot of pans and kettles which had suddenly sprung a leak.

The tinker at once fell to work, accomplished the task, was liberally rewarded, and started on his way rejoicing. Upon reaching the outside of the house, he found the glazier, who said—

"Well, you see, I told the truth. I procured you a job of work, and how do you think I accomplished it?"

"I am sure I cannot tell," replied the tinker.

"I will tell you," rejoined the glazier; "you said you were weary, hungry and penniless. I knew the landlord was well off, and doing a good business, so I watched the opportunity, and started a leak in every tin utensil I could get hold of."

The tinker, with many thanks and a heart full of gratitude, resumed his journey, but he had not proceeded many yards before he reached the village church, where a brilliant idea struck him. The glazier had befriended him, he would befriend the glazier. The church he thought could afford to bear a slight loss in a good cause, so taking a position where he could not be seen, he riddled every window in the edifice with stones, and then, highly elated with his exploit, he retraced his steps to notify the glazier he would speedily have a very important job. He met the glazier at the door of the tavern.

"Sir," said he, "I am happy to inform you that fortune has enabled me to return the kindness I received from you an hour since."

"How so?" asked the glazier, pleasantly.

"I have broken every pane of glass in the church," answered the tinker, "and you will, of course, be employed to put them in again." The glazier's jaw fell, and his face assumed a blank expression, as he said in a tremulous tone—

"You don't mean that, do you?"

"Certainly," returned the tinker; "there isn't a whole pane of glass in the building. One good turn deserves another, you know."

"Yes," answered the glazier, in a tone of utter despair, "but you scoundrel you have ruined me, for I keep the church windows in repair by the year!"

INSTRUCTIONS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK "LIBERALS" FROM THE "LIBERAL" LEADER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Lord Palmerston, in reply to Lord John Russell, said—

"But, Sir, my noble friend the member for the city of London is always disposed to follow in the footsteps of one for whom he feels respect and veneration, Mr. Fox, and having discovered a precedent in which Mr. Fox spoke of an appeal to the country as a 'penal dissolution' he says that a dissolution is to be considered as punishing the House of Commons for adopting a certain vote. (Cheers.) But, Sir, that is a strange doctrine, if this House is to be rightly considered as the true organ of public opinion—if members are supposed to be speaking here the sentiments of their constituencies. If they are only echoing the opinion of the country then those who think that their judgment is identical with the judgment of the country, so far from looking upon renewed intercourse with their constituents as a punishment (cheers and laughter), ought to regard it as an agency of triumph. (Cheers.) They ought to rejoice at the opportunity of going back to strengthen and support themselves in their antagonism to the Government by the recorded opinions of those who returned them to Parliament."

APPLICATION OF MANURE.—To get the greatest benefit from manure, it must be intimately mixed with the soil. It makes a much greater difference than most farmers suppose, whether the manure is sown in rows and clods, or whether it is carefully spread and intermixed with the soil, as far as may be by ploughing and harrowing. The richest fertilizer is of no use to a plant unless first for plant food—so intermixed with the soil as to invite the roots, and so porous as to become soluble, that the roots may take it up. Hundreds of experiments have shown that a small quantity of manure, thoroughly mixed with the soil—so as to become a part of the soil itself—will produce an immediate and astonishing result.—*Rural New Yorker.*

A "PAT QUESTION.—In a jolly company, each one was to ask a question. If it was answered, the proposer paid a forfeit; or, if he could not answer it himself, he paid a forfeit. Pat's question was—"How the little ground squirrel digs his hole without showing any dirt about the entrance?" When they all gave up, Pat said—"sure do you see, he begins at the other end of the hole." One of the rest exclaimed—"But how does he get there?" "Ah!" said Pat, "that's your question; can you answer it yourself?"

At a recent trial in Wisconsin, the subject of controversy was a demijohn of whiskey, which was ordered to be brought into court. The defendant was tried, and so was the whiskey—in other words, the whiskey was drunk, and so was the jury.

There is a village out West so healthy that people can't die there, but are obliged to go to the next town if they are tired of living; and there were two men who lived there to be "so old" that they did not know who they were and nobody could tell them.

A RICH CASE. Memphis is decidedly a great place in its way. A few days since a case was pending in the common law court of that city, in which a Mr. and Mrs. Helbing sued Phillip R. Bohlen for breach of marriage contract for failing to marry Mrs. Helbing when she was Miss Agnes Handwerker, and the jury have given the injured parties \$1,250 damages. The idea of Helbing suing Bohlen, because he did not marry his wife, is certainly the richest thing of this fast age.

RUNNING OFF WITH A TELEGRAPH LINE. A locomotive between St. Louis and Springfield, Mo., on 20th inst., got attached to the wire of the telegraph line which a storm of wind had thrown down, and went away with it on its course, tearing down the poles for a distance of two miles, and keeping up a most tremendous crash and clatter, as one after another came tumbling down and were added to the queer train of the train.—The locomotive arrived in town in good time, and the engineer then first discovered that he had the lightning line behind him.

[From the Canadian Recorder.]

## THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

The New-Brunswick Government has wisely resolved to dissolve the House of Assembly and appeal to the country. Whether that appeal will meet with a favorable response, or not, we have no means of knowing. If the people, in making that response, are guided by a due appreciation of the acts of the Government and of the Opposition which has forced the Government to take this step, we can entertain no doubts as to its favorable character.

Having no personal acquaintance with the leading public men of that Province, and being entirely disinterested in their acts, we trust that our New Brunswick readers will give us credit for impartiality in any remarks we may make concerning the political movements in that quarter. A pretty close observance of these movements, for the last few years, convinces us that whatever weaknesses, or delinquencies may be chargeable to the present Cabinet—although we are not prepared to admit that any serious charges against it can be substantiated.—New-Brunswick has nothing whatever to hope from a change which would oust it in favor of the leading members of the present Opposition. It is notorious that the existing Government has been reduced to its present straits by the defection of four or five members of the House of Assembly, who, less than a year ago, were elected as its supporters. At this distance from the scene of operations, we cannot pretend to say, as some have done, that the Government party in New Brunswick, that these men were bribed by the Opposition leaders. It is a difficult thing to prove a case of bribery in such instances. It can only be proved by some one of the guilty parties turning "Queen's evidence." But if the members alluded to are not guilty of this low offence, their conduct appears scarcely less culpable.

The late Government of New Brunswick certainly has not, upon any grounds, many claims upon the gratitude of the people.—On the other hand, the leading points of their policy were deserving of the unqualified disapproval of the people, and did, in fact, meet with the execration of a large majority of the electors, at the general election of last Summer. Owing mainly to their own mis-management, they had brought the Province to the verge of insolvency.—In the face of this fact, and whilst incurring enormous debts, in proportion to the available means of the Province, for the construction of railways, they did not hesitate to pass a law which, whilst of the most tyrannical character, and the most demoralizing tendency, closed up one of the principal sources of revenue, and would if unrepented, have soon hurried the Province into inextricable difficulties and complete bankruptcy. Without looking any further into their public conduct, men who could act thus recklessly should be regarded with the strongest suspicion; but when we look into their subsequent acts, suspicion must give place to feelings still less creditable to the object of them. The Prohibitory Liquor Law was the immediate cause of the overthrow of the Fisher Cabinet, the formation of the present one, and the Dissolution of 1856; but it was not by any means the only cause. "Run or no Run?" as it was popularly put, was the question most prominently kept before the people at the last General Election; and it now pleases the Opposition members to pretend that it was the only one, and that now, since that was disposed of, the country should come to the support of the members of the Fisher Government, as if the specially obnoxious law had never been passed, and as if all their other acts were exquisite samples of good statesmanship. Well, suppose it had been the only question before the country, could the people of New Brunswick, with any pretensions as rational beings, place their confidence in men who had written such an enactment upon their statute book under such circumstances which so deeply aggravated its evil tendencies—an enactment which they (the people) had already so mistakenly condemned? Can they do so, now that the question is brought directly home to them? If they can, they must certainly have attained a most lamentable degree of stultification; for since the people last Summer pronounced judgment upon the respective merits of the late and the present Government, the members who composed the former have done nothing to win their confidence, whilst the latter had done nothing to forfeit it.

The conduct of most members of the Opposition has been consistency disreputable ever since the dissolution of 1856. At the election which followed that event, a few, a very few candidates had the manliness to defend their whole previous conduct in supporting the Government. They were, for

the most part, indignantly rejected by the electors. Whatever may be thought of the statesmanship of such men, they are entitled to our respect for that manliness which bears such a striking contrast with the dodging by which many others, who were as deeply implicated in the wrong as they were, managed to regain their seats. These men could be becomingly severe on the Prohibitory Liquor Law which many of them had assisted in carrying. That was necessary to obtain their seats. The people, whilst hearing their discourse so vehemently upon that topic, to the exclusion of the financial blunders and railway puerilities of the Fisher & Tilley Administration, never even dreamed that those members, on reaching the House, would treat the Prohibitory Law as a mere peccadillo—at most, a matter of secondary importance, or that they could so soon rank themselves under the leadership of those who imposed that enormity upon the country. Yet this is what many of them have done, whilst endeavouring by feeble efforts in the quibbling and hair splitting line, to show that there is some consistency in their conduct. Several of these men were elected as party candidates in opposition to candidates of the old Government party. We should be sorry to say that, in consequence of this, they were bound to adhere, through good and evil report, to the leaders of the party which put them in.—But what has the party ridiculously arrogating to itself the name of "Liberal" done to improve its character since the last election? What has the Chandler and Gray Cabinet done to forfeit its good name? Nothing. Amidst all the badgering which the members of the existing Government have endured during the session just ended, and all the abuse which has been heaped upon them by the Opposition press, we look in vain for any more serious charge than that they are carrying out the railway policy originated by their predecessors, the very men who now assail them for doing so.

Were the men who now constitute the Opposition actuated by any public-spirited motives, they would give the new Government a fair trial. They have not had it; yet the partial trial which they have undergone is, for anything we can see to the contrary, highly creditable to them. They have prosecuted the public works which they had in hand, with a degree of spirit never evinced by the late Government. Although we have ourselves made objections to the details of some of their schemes, it is undeniable that they have shown a determination both to govern and legislate in a liberal and progressive spirit. Time might, for aught we know to the contrary, show them to be no longer worthy of public confidence. It has not done so yet. There is in reality but one objection to their remaining in power. Their leaders of an Opposition clique want their places. This is quite obvious from the whole tone of the Opposition, both in the House and out of it. We have narrowly watched the proceedings of the House since its last opening, as reported for the St. John press; and whatever may be the merits, or demerits of the Government, we must say that a more factious and contemptible clique than that which constituted the Opposition, never existed in any legislative body; a more unmanly, indecent, and utterly shameless system of obstructiveness, characterized by incessant vulgar badgering and abuse of the Government and mulish opposition to every thing that emanated from it, never disgraced the proceedings of any combination calling itself a political party. The leading men of that clique have not scrupled to grow that it was their determination to keep up this factious opposition to every measure brought in by the Government, no matter what its real merits. It is to be hoped that such bull-ringing politicians with a due appreciation, if there be no political principle at stake—the people of New Brunswick can, at the coming elections, bring such men as these into power, they are richly deserving of the contempt of their fellow colonists.

TO SWEETEN RANCID BUTTER.—An agriculturist, near Brussels, in Europe, has succeeded in removing the bad smell and disagreeable taste of butter by beating or mixing it with chloride of lime. This operation is extremely simple and practicable for all. It consists in beating the butter in a sufficient quantity of water, into which have been mixed twenty-five or thirty drops of chloride of lime to two pounds of butter. After having brought all parts in contact with the water, it may be left for an hour or two; afterwards withdrawn and washed anew in fresh water. The chloride of lime used, having nothing injurious in it, can safely be increased; but after having verified the experiment, it was found that twenty-five or thirty drops to two and a half pounds of butter were sufficient.

## THE SEEDS.

In the thousands of wandering, uncared for, needy little children who travel the streets and alleys of our great cities, are the germs of the criminal and vicious men and women whose adult years plague society, and divert much of the force of our civilization from the direct line or its progress, to wasteful and tedious conflicts with disorder. Character ripens with rank energy in the midst of rags, hunger, filth, vicious example. The marvel of a good woman, educated in the gutters and on the pavements of a metropolis, may exist; but there is a nearly deadly certainty that such schooling will, in every instance, graduate a villain and mature a cure.

The harvesting by the galleys and the penitentiary of this annual crop of vicious population, may go on for centuries. The product of the industry of Justice may be trodden or quadrupled. What boots it?—The seed is left blowing about. Time scatters broadly into the rich soil of the crowded thoroughfares of great cities. Every year ripens it and gives yearly a new crop of criminals to prey upon property and assail life.

The best social economy is to care parental-ly for the children without homes, and by the influence of education and association, to give valuable citizens to the State whom else she would be at the trouble and cost of punishing and reforming.—[*Alb. Eve. Jour.*]

All flat Seeds should be sown edgewise, for if laid flat on the ground they are apt to rot; and if this misfortune does not befall them, they do not germinate so readily. This accounts for failures amongst gourds, melons and cucumbers.

BEANS.—The prettiest way for a man who cultivates but little land, to raise his own dry beans for next winter's use, is not to plant bush kinds by themselves, for this will require too much land, as the product is small—but to raise white pole beans. The common case-knife beans are excellent for this purpose. Strike out a dozen circles on the ground as large as a cartwheel. Put a wheelbarrow load of manure into it, and spade it up with the earth. Drop the seeds in the circle, on the outer edge of the hill, say six inches apart. Then insert eight or ten poles just within the circle, at equal distances from each other, and tie the tops of the whole together forming a cone. Cover up the seed and wait the result. Each of these hills will yield you a peck or half a bushel of dry beans next fall, which, if you have but half a dozen such hills, will give you perhaps half a dozen bushels. This will be enough for your purpose. By this course but a little land is occupied. Pole beans yield much more abundantly than bush beans and occupy air, whilst the latter must have the surface of the earth. If you wish to produce your own dry beans, reader, try this system the present season.

HOME-MADE BEER.—Take one gill of good hop-yeast, two teaspoonfuls of brown sugar, half a teaspoonful of soda, do. of acid, eight drops of the essence of saffron, the same of winter-green, and four of the essence of spruce; beat it well together; then pour on two quarts of cold water, and you will have a good, healthy, cheap drink, for sick or well folks. The way I make my yeast: boil a handful of hops in two quarts of water half an hour; strain off the water, and stir in the flour while hot, add one tablespoonful of brown sugar, and a teaspoonful of ginger, and when milk warm add half a pint of good yeast.

COLD WEATHER.—On the 6th instant, a heavy snow storm was experienced in the South Western States, which has caused injury to the crops. At Louisville snow fell to the depth of three inches, and much damage was apprehended to the corn crop, while it was feared that the fruit crop would be entirely destroyed.

The Tobacco crops of Kentucky and Tennessee have been very seriously injured by the cold and bad weather.

ROMANTIC ESCAPE.—A man named Thomas Webb was passing the evening in company with a widow and her two daughters, in Leopold, Indiana, recently when a B. Christian, impelled by jealousy, rushed into the room, and stabbed the unoffending man, with a bowie knife. A substance wrapped in a paper in a vest pocket, prevented the knife from doing its deadly work; and, miraculously, it is, it must be said the "substance" was a plug of tobacco.

Sir John Richardson, at a meeting of the Geographical Society, stated that a small fish resembling a carp, had been found in a quarry in the Dept. of St. John, and that the supposed site of the fish was a plug of tobacco.



## European Intelligence.

### FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *Ericsson*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 1st of April, arrived at New York yesterday, bringing important news relative to the Elections.

The despatch says that the Elections have resulted in a complete triumph for Lord Palmerston's administration. Cobden, Bright, Layard, and other pretended Liberals defeated.

No quotable change in the markets. The Arabia was to sail on the 4th instant, in place of the Persia, the latter repairing.

### ARABIA ARRIVED AT NEW-YORK.

The steamship *Arabia*, arrived at New-York April 17. The following is the telegraphic report of the news brought by her. Breadstuffs firm. Bank of England had advanced rates to 6 1-2 per cent. Consols 93 1-8.

The members returned are 325 Whigs and 210 Conservatives.

Great anxiety prevails in England, on account of supposed loss of Australian Packet Ship, with a large number of passengers.

The quarrel between Austria and Sardinia is threatening a rupture.

Peace with China considered probable.

**NOVA-SCOTIA.**—The Hon. James McNab has been appointed one of the Commissioners, and to be Chairman of the Railway Board, in the place of the Hon. Joseph Howe, resigned. Mr. McNab's appointment had the effect, also, of displacing the Hon. Mr. McCully (a Liberal), from the Railway Board, as under the law only one Member of the Legislative Council could be a Commissioner of Railways.

Mr. Alpin Grant, publisher of the *Halifax Colonist*, has been appointed Queen's Printer in Nova Scotia, in the place of Wm. Annand, Esq., resigned. The *Halifax Morning Advertiser*, states that the leader of the new Government, (Hon. Mr. Johnston), has expressed his views in the Assembly in agreement with those enunciated by the Hon. Mr. Howe, viz., that whatever party is in power, the Government is bound to carry out the Railway policy of the late Administration, and by all means practicable push on the line, East and West, as far as Windsor and Truro, when, so much having been accomplished, the Government and Legislature might pause before resolving to proceed; or, having determined to go on with the work, debate as to the direction in which the work should be pushed forward. On these points, says the *Advertiser*, we felt that the Leader of the Government was fairly and fully explicit, and that no further pledge need be, or should be, required of him.

A bill was introduced in the Assembly on the 8th instant, to reduce the number of Railway Commissioners from six to three; and a resolution was afterwards brought forward by the Attorney General for reorganizing the Board of Works and Excise Department, at a greater cost to the Province than at present.

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**—By the arrival of the R. M. S. *Merlin*, at Halifax, from St. John's, late papers have been received, which state the success of the seal fishery up to the date of the latest advice, and of a reasonable prospect of an abundant yield in that important branch of industry. Up to April 1st, upwards of thirty St. John's vessels had arrived from the ice, having about one hundred and fifty thousand seals in the aggregate, valued at about £160,000.

**ACCIDENT.**—We learn from the Portland Argus, that a sad accident happened to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Bacon, of the Roman Catholic Church, on Monday afternoon, at the chapel. It occurred during his preparation of the altar for the devotional services of holy week. A ladder upon which he was becoming displaced; he was precipitated against a settee to the floor, by which his right arm was broken, the elbow joint was fractured, and a severe contusion at the right hip and side was experienced.

The English Admiralty have taken up 80 first class sailing ships for the conveyance of stores to China, evidently providing for a war of some duration.

A negro slave at Louisville, Ky., drew a prize of \$15,000 in a lottery, from which his master deducted the value of the chattel and gave him the balance and his freedom.

The Sultan of Turkey being about to give away his daughter to the son of the Egyptian Viceroy, has ordered jewelry for her to the amount of £100,000. Even her slippers are to be set in diamonds, and the setting of her fan and mirror are valued at £20,000.

**THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.**—An important despatch from the Colonial Minister has been received by the Lieut. Governor of Newfoundland, which communicates the gratifying intelligence that the treaty between England and France on the subject of the fisheries at an end. It contains a frank statement of the principle that no interference with the territory of the Colonists unless their consent was first obtained.

**THE HALIFAX JOURNAL.**—The Halifax Journal pieces that the Attorney General of New-Brunswick "has been fortunate enough to secure for himself the snug berth of Chief Justice," and then goes on with some amusing remarks.

marks, which would read much better if they were true. But as they lack this important requisite, our contemporary's story is completely spoiled. Chief Justice Carter has not resigned, consequently Mr. Gray is not Chief Justice. He is still Attorney General with every prospect of remaining so for some time, as the result of the elections for this City and County, and we believe of many other Counties throughout the Province, will shortly demonstrate to the entire satisfaction, or rather dissatisfaction, of our Nova-Scotia friend. —[New Brunswick.]

## The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, APRIL 22, 1857.

### CHARLOTTE ELECTION.

#### CANDIDATES.

##### FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

Messrs. JAMES BOYD,  
GEO. D. STREET,  
G. J. THOMPSON,  
DOUGLAS WETMORE.

The Conservative Ticket is now complete—and we trust the loyal yeomanry of the County of Charlotte will use every honorable effort to secure the return of the above named gentlemen.

In another column we have published the proceedings of the large and influential meeting held at the Town Hall, on the evening of the 10th inst., and which we earnestly recommend to the perusal of our readers. We congratulate the County that we have now four good staunch men in the field; and while we do not doubt, but that every effort will be made against the return of the four Government Candidates by the "Opposition party," we feel confident that those gentlemen will be triumphantly returned. In giving credit to the "Liberals" for their increasing energy and determination to carry out their selfish and narrow ends, let us combine heartily in the approaching contest. The central committee which has been formed in this Town, will do their work, let the sub-committees now in course of formation in the other Parishes do theirs—let there be no stone left unturned, constitutionally and conscientiously to get the right-men in the right places; and above all let those to whom devolves the duty of canvassing the Electors remind them, that it is for measures not men they should throw their votes; and that the present election is to decide the question, whether we are to be ruled by a faction who (to use Mr. G. J. Thompson's expression) "arrogate to themselves the title of Liberals," (but whose every action, while they held the reins of power, plunged the Province into trouble and confusion, and from which it was alone rescued by the decisive measures of the Governor, by and with the advice of the present Executive) or whether we shall keep those men in power who have the true interests of the country at heart, and who love and respect their Queen and her representatives, under whose beneficent sway, we may yet hope to rival if not surpass the happiness and prosperity of our sister Provinces.

We notice that several persons in this County, holding lands in the County of York, have requested Mr. Fisher, to have their names placed in the list of electors in the Parish of Manners Sutton, York. Would it not be proper, to test these gentlemen at the Polls in this County, as to their having "voted before at this election"? Want of space this week prevents our inserting their names.

**NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.**—We learn from our exchanges, that J. A. STREET, Esq., has received a requisition from the leading freeholders of Northumberland, to come forward as a Candidate for that County. Mr. Street has consented to do so, and well he may, as he served them for upwards of 20 years to their entire satisfaction. We hope this veteran politician, and truly honorable and independent man, will head the poll; and that he and Mr. Kerr will leave two Radicals at home.

**THE BORDER ROVER.**—By Emerson Bennett.—T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia.

This is an entertaining book by the author of the "Prairie Flower," the scenes are laid in Kansas Territory. To those fond of thrilling adventures and their bread eaters, wild life among traders and Indians, the work will be pleasing. The incidents are of actual occurrence, and the geographical description correct. For sale by T. B. Peterson, 102 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; and copies will be sent to any person free of postage on their remitting the price \$1, to the publisher, in a letter.

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the Grand Trunk Railway Company at Point Levi, opposite the city, were destroyed by fire the previous night.

### MEETING OF THE CONSERVATIVES.

In pursuance to public notice, a meeting was held on Thursday evening, 16th inst., at the Town Hall, of all friendly to the conservative cause. Rarely has it been so good fortune to see the Hall so crowded as it was on this occasion, and by men of the right stamp, for although there were some "Liberals" present they were like angels' visits very "few and far between." Wm. Porter, Esq., of St. Stephens, having been called to the chair, opened the meeting with a few prefatory remarks and declared it open for free discussion to both parties, Conservative or Liberal.

Mr. Boyd first addressed the meeting, stating that he should not have again offered as a candidate for Charlotte had the late House of Assembly lasted its usual term, but under the extraordinary turn affairs had taken, he thought he should not be true to the constituency he had represented for 18 years, were he not to come forward again to complete the term of stewardship for which he last year had been elected. Mr. B. then briefly reviewed the proceedings of the late House of Assembly in a masterly manner, he showed how "the Liberals" were determined to oppose all measures brought forward by the Govt., and wound up by exposing the factiousness of the Opposition in objecting to receive the Railway papers at the hands of the Government, because, forsooth, the original papers were handed in instead of copies, the said originals being laid on the table of the House in order to spare time and expense in making copies of upwards of 60 intricate accounts. Mr. Boyd resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

Mr. STREET then rose, and in an eloquent and forcible speech defended the conduct of the present Government—he had been elected as an independent member, he was not bound to support any Administration, but on the most careful consideration he could not have voted with the so called Liberals in their motion of want of confidence with the late exception of the non-appointment of Railway Commissioners, he would discover no charge brought by the Opposition against the Executive, and if the present Executive were blameable for this act, and for not strictly obeying the law he contended the Fisher Government were equally so in not having filled up the office of P. M. General when that office was created. He showed how much more patronage the Government would have possessed, had they made the appointments, and what a colossal amount was saved in allowing the Commissionerships to remain vacant till the meeting of the House, when it was intended to reduce the number from five to three. Mr. STREET in describing the determination of the Opposition to oppose every measure brought in by the Government, took occasion to state positively, that the Government were prepared with the measure mentioned in the speech from the throne, that he had himself perused the Election and School Laws, which were most liberal in their provisions, that the old Election law was revised only to provide for such a contingency as had lately arisen, or in the event of the death of any member, as in most counties (Charlotte being one) no Election could be held under the Fisher act—owing to the registration not having been made in all the parishes—that an Election could not have been held under the new proposed law until next year as it required a registration of voters, the franchise being more extensive than under the Fisher act.

Mr. STREET commented on the extraordinary conduct of one of his late colleagues in opposing the Government, "without reference to their past conduct or future measures," and declared that the closing scene enacted on the floor of the late House by the Liberals, was disgraceful in the extreme. He instanced that although the Government were most anxious to vote the supplies previous to the prorogation, (they having prepared their budget,) the opposition sternly refused to do so, but that one of their number, Mr. Smith, moved a resolution that an address should be presented to the Governor to pay the sum of £4,500 to Mr. Tibbitts, one of their own party, for some alleged claim on the disputed boundary question.

We have only been able to give a brief outline of the speech of the hon. gentleman who resumed his seat amidst loud cheers.

Mr. GEORGE J. THOMPSON next rose, and we regretted to see that he was still suffering from his late severe illness. He declared his intention, at the solicitation of a great many friends, of again offering as a Candidate at the approaching Election.—He had carefully studied the debates during the recent Session, and was quite at a loss to understand the factious spirit shown by the Opposition. At the last election the question was tried, whether the Governor had constitutionally dissolved the House with the advice of his Council, and the people had declared in the affirmative. The obnoxious Liquor Law had been repealed by an almost unanimous vote, and up to the time of Mr. Fisher's motion of Want of Confidence, there was not a single act of the Government on which they could be justly liable to condemnation—while, as to their future policy, he contended, the House in general was ignorant, and that therefore the Opposition should have shown forbearance and sense in waiting for them to bring down their measures. He, Mr. T., always wished to see a healthy Opposition, but not a factious one. Much had been said about those who arrogate to themselves the title of "Liberals," but he contended that he was as much a Liberal as any of those who

thus style themselves. In truth there were no real politics in the Province. Every one, let him be called Tory or Conservative, Whig or Liberal, wished to progress, not to retrograde, for progress would improve the circumstances of each, and with retrogression each must retrograde.

We cannot pretend to report the eloquent speech of this gentleman, which he concluded in the exposure of the disgraceful scenes of the closing day of the Session, when the Opposition as one man, with utter disregard to the Representative of our beloved Queen, contemptuously refused to quit their seats to attend him in the Council Chamber, and in utter defiance of all Parliamentary practice and rule voted one of their number into the Speaker's chair in the absence of that functionary to attend the Representative of the Sovereign and attempted to pass resolutions to remove the seat of Government and condemnatory of the act of prorogation.

Mr. Thompson was listened to with the greatest attention, and was loudly cheered during many parts of his speech.

Dr. ROBERT THOMPSON was next called up to address the meeting, but excused himself, explaining his reasons.

A lull having taken place in the proceedings for a few moments, the Chairman invited any gentleman of any party or opinion, to address the meeting, and no one having responded to the invitation, he requested those who were not friendly to the Conservative cause to withdraw, as the Meeting wished to take matters pertaining to their party into consideration. About ten or twelve gentlemen retired quietly and without remark, but Mr. Hibbard, of St. George, thought proper to object to leave the meeting, declaring that it was a public one, and that the Liberals would be delighted to have an opportunity in all their meetings of having free discussion, and that he thought the request to withdraw was illiberal and insulting. The Chairman explained to Mr. H. that he had had an opportunity of speaking, and that the Meeting was now desirous of fixing on a plan for the approaching campaign, and that he, (Mr. H.), surely could not expect that any party would allow the presence of the opposing one to learn their proposed plans for carrying out their intentions. Rather an amusing scene then took place, in the course of which Mr. Hibbard boasted much of his being a Liberal, but on being asked to define what a "Liberal" was, the only reply that could be got from the Hon. gentleman was, "that a Liberal was not a Radical," and that he quite agreed with Mr. Thompson, "that there was no such thing as politics in the Province." Mr. H. was evidently in what our friends across the Border call "a fix," and retired at last amidst much laughter.

The Meeting being called to order after the above little episode.

DOUGLAS WETMORE, Esq., of St. George, was proposed as a fourth Candidate on the "Government Ticket," and unanimously accepted by the still very crowded meeting.

The Hon. gent. briefly returned thanks for the honor that had been conferred on him, and stated that he would have great pleasure in further explaining his views on the hustings on the day of nomination.

WM. PORTER, Esq., having been voted from the chair, D. R. THOMPSON was called to it; when the thanks of the Meeting were unanimously voted to him for his able and impartial conduct.

Mr. PORTER briefly returned thanks, and called for three cheers for the Queen, and three for the Governor, which were heartily responded to, and the largest meeting which has been held in St. Andrews for a considerable period of time, quietly dispersed.

**Read the Certificate of a Regular Practitioner!**—This may certify that I have used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in numerous cases, and believe it to be a very valuable medicine. I have prescribed it extensively in bowel complaints, (particularly for children, and it is in my opinion superior to any preparation I have ever used for the relief of those diseases. When given to children, I have always combined it with the syrup of gum arabic, say ten drops to a teaspoonful of the syrup, well mixed. Others have mixed it with milk and molasses, equal parts.

A. HUNTING, M. D.

**COLD WEATHER AT THE SOUTH.**—The frost of Tuesday morning, 7th April, is stated to have killed the corn, cotton, and wheat crops in the neighborhood of Augusta, Georgia. The thermometer on the 9th stood at 27°.

## Ship News.

April 16th.—Schr. Enterprise, Brewer, Boston, ballast.

17th.—Packet Sisters, Gaskill Grand Manan, passengers, &c.

ARRIVED AT ST. GEORGE.

4th.—Schr. Mary E. Gage, Crowley, Columbia, J. F. Hanson & Co, ballast.

Wave, Leighton, Addison, J. F. Hanson & Co, ballast.

CLEARED.

13th.—Schr. Mary E. Gage, and Wave, New York, agents—J. F. Hanson & Co.

## MEMORANDA.

Brig Sarah, (of Digby, N. S.) Cunningham, from Turks' Island, bound to Halifax, was dismantled 17th ult. in the Gulf Stream, and became waterlogged. The captain and crew remained on the wreck until the 31st, when they were fortunately relieved by a Portuguese schooner, and arrived at New York on Monday. The vessel was seen to founder one hour after leaving her.

Arrived at Liverpool—Bolivia (?); at Clyde, Cecilia and Milo; at Gravesend, Lotus; at St. Albans, Toronto—leaky.

## New Brunswick and Canada Railway & Land Company.

COMPANY'S OFFICES,  
St. Andrews, April 16, 1857.

### TENDERS FOR GRADING A FURTHER DISTANCE OF

#### TWENTY MILES

under the above Company, commencing at the termination of the present Works on the 40th MILE, near TOBIQUE GUZZLE, and extending to at or near DEER LAKE, will be received at these Offices till

Monday the First day of June next.

The distance will be divided into lengths or districts of 5 miles each, and the Tenders may be made for one or more of such districts.

—ALSO—

AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE, FOR

TENDERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE

SEINT ANDREWS STATION

OF A

Brick & Stone Engine House,

TO CONTAIN

SEVEN LOCOMOTIVES.

The building will be 130 feet diameter, and 40 feet to centre of dome.

SECTIONS AND PLANS OF THE LINE, and detailed drawings of the ENGINE HOUSE may be seen at the ENGINEER'S Office, where full particulars of Specification, and terms of Contract will be given; and where forms of Tender may also be obtained.

JULIUS THOMPSON,

Manager.

### VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,

IN THE TOWN PLAT OF ST. ANDREWS.

BY AUCTION.

Will be Sold by Public Auction, on the premises, on Tuesday, THE 24 DAY OF JUNE, at 12 o'clock, noon.

THE UNDERMENTIONED ELEGANT BUILDING LOTS,

Viz:—

FOUR Town Lots, numbers 1, 2, 5 & 6, in

Letter L, Bulkeley's division, situate on

Prince of Wales and Carleton streets, near the

Barracks.

Four Town Lots, 5, 6, 7, 8, in Letter K,

Bulkeley's division, situated on Carleton and

Edward streets. On one of these lots is a commodious

COTTAGE, with BARN and ORCHARD.

Lots numbers 1 and 5, in Block B, Bulkeley's

division, extending from Water street to Queen

street, with the Buildings thereon.

Lot number 7, in Block H, Parr's division,

situate on the corner of William Henry and

Parr streets.

Several of the above lots will be divided, in

order to accommodate persons requiring only

space for a House and Garden, a Plan of which

will be exhibited.

Also, at the same time and place will be sold,

1200 ACRES OF LAND, in the Parish of Saint

James, known as lot number 3, in the Grant

to Peter Christie, and others.

Terms, and further particulars, made known

by application to the subscriber in St. Andrews,

or WILLIAM GIBBERT, Auctioneer, St. John

GEO. D. STREET.

St. Andrews, 18th April, 1857.

## FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to leave this part of the country, to locate elsewhere, will sell that Valuable and Convenient Cottage, with outbuildings and garden attached, now occupied by Rev. Mr. ROSS. Terms will be made easy to any wishing to purchase.

—ALSO—

That VALUABLE LEASHOED PROPERTY, now occupied by Mr. Geo. McCulloch. The stand is a desirable one—suitable for Dry Goods or Grocery business. This property is well known, and therefore requires no further description; it is subject to a yearly ground rent of twenty-five shillings. An undoubted title of the above named properties will be given.

TERMS—CASH.

For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber at Eastport, or Mr. John Bradford, St. Andrews, who is fully authorised to act as my agent.

SAMUEL KYLE.

April 14, 1857.

## COALS.

On Consignment:

40 Chaldron best Joggins Coal.

To arrive in a few days.

April 10, 1857.

J. W. STREET.

## Flour, and Corn Meal.

Just received from Philadelphia:

100 Bbls S. F. Flour, in round hoop Barrels, a prime article.

50 Bags Baided Corn Meal.

Also a supply of fresh

GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS.

Also in Store:

A good assortment of Cut Nails

W. WHITLOCK.

St. Andrews, April 12, 1857. 4w.

## TO LET.

Possession given 1st May.

THAT Cottage at the upper end of Water

Street, known as the "Springfield house,"

with a garden attached. The house has been

recently thoroughly repaired and painted, and

contains a good cellar kitchen, with a never failing

well of water.

Apply to

C. GILLILAND.

April 8th, 1857.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to thank

them for all past favours, and begs leave

to inform them that he has

REMOVED to the Corner formerly occupied

by Mr. S. GETTY,

where he has just received, in addition to his former

Stock,—

200 Barrels Philadelphia FLOUR, ground from

new wheat,

45 Bbls. CORN MEAL,

40 Bags WHEAT FLOUR, new.

DONALD CLARK.







