

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.

E. YARLES SUMMENDUM EST OPTIMUM. - CIG.

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

No 16.]

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1861.

Vol 28

Provincial Parliament.

Fredericton, April 1st.
On motion of Mr. Tibbitts the report of the Land Committee is to stand the order of the day for Thursday next.

Lawrence's Land Bill passed with the Amendment recommended by the Committee making it only apply to lands of non-residents of the Parishes in which the land lies.

Cudlip's Alien Bill reducing residence to one year passed.

Progress made in the Bill relating to Mill reserves.

Tilley read a letter from Joseph Nelson, stating the intention of a number of noblemen, Bankers, Companies &c., &c., to memorialise the Imperial Government for aid towards the International Railroad between Halifax and Quebec, asking the New Brunswick Legislature to join. The Committee appointed to prepare a joint address was Fisher, Kerr, Cudlip, Robertson, and Hazen.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble and dutiful address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick.

We, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly beg leave to approach your Majesty with renewed assurance of our attachment and fidelity to your Majesty's person and Government.

"In common with your Majesty's loyal subjects in these North American Provinces, we are deeply impressed with the great advantages, if not absolute necessity, of a railway from Halifax to Quebec, connecting Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with Canada.

"The Legislature and people of New Brunswick have on all occasions manifested the greatest interest in the importance of the work to the British Empire, and have expressed their willingness to contribute for its accomplishment to an extent commensurate with the financial ability and resources of the country.

Your Majesty's Government are aware that the construction of Railways has so far absorbed our resources as necessarily to lessen the means at our disposal to assist in this important undertaking; but the lines of railway already in operation in the Province may be made available for the purposes of this great work. The Intercolonial Railway for the great and manifold resources of the Province; the facilitating the transmission of mails; the securing of improved postal communication between Great Britain and Canada through British territory; the advantages of the Line for military purposes and for the consolidation of your Majesty's dominion in this continent, has urged in former representations, and as often conceded by your Majesty's Ministers.

Recent events have demonstrated the necessity for renewed exertion for the attainment of an object so essential to national interests and the maintenance of national honor.

New Brunswick has millions of acres of ungranted lands fit for cultivation and settlement which under a good system of colonization might be made to contribute to this work.

Should your Majesty's Government in view of the great national advantages the carrying out of this great work will secure, adopt measures to promote its construction, New Brunswick will cheerfully contribute in lands and money to the utmost of her means towards the accomplishment of an object so desirable. We therefore humbly pray your Most Gracious Majesty to take it into consideration and grant such aid for the construction of an Intercolonial Railway as may be proportionate to the magnitude of the work and to the Imperial interest involved in this great undertaking.

(Signed.) WM. BLACK,
President Legislative Council.
JOHN M. JOHNSON,
Speaker Assembly.

The Bill to place the control of Grammar Schools under the Board of Education and leave it optional with the Government; the establishment of Superior Schools in Parishes where Grammar Schools exist was agreed to.

Mr. Williamson moved the House in Committee upon a bill relating to mill reserves. It proposes that in case of any person selecting a mill site upon Crown Land, and erecting a saw mill thereon, and keeps the same in operation for five years, and confines it to cutting lumber for settlers in the neighborhood, the Government shall grant 500 acres of land, including the mill and site to such individual. During the five years he is not to cut lumber for exportation, nor for any

other purpose beyond that for the use of the inhabitants of the Settlement. Objection was taken by Mr. Smith, the Speaker, Mr. Tilley, McAdam and Tapley. Mr. Tilley said the Government intended to propose a scheme for the protection, and regulation of Crown Lands, and the object sought to be obtained by this bill with reference to new settlements, would be covered by the measures they would introduce. He said he did not think the people was prepared to give 500 acres of land to every person who might see proper to go into the wilderness and build a saw mill. His honor the Speaker showed that there was nothing in the Bill to prevent any person selecting 500 acres of the best wilderness interval land, build a mill upon it at a cost of about £20, and thus secure a most valuable property. Mr. Tapley and Mr. McAdam pronounced it a most dangerous measure, and calculated to lead to evil result. After some further discussion the mover agreed to report progress. The bill will not pass in its present shape.

Mr. Lawrence again moved the House into Committee upon his Bill to impose a tax upon unimproved granted lands as amended by a select committee. The amendment consists of the addition of a new section which exempts wild lands within the Parish in which the owner resides from taxation. The proceeds of the tax is to be expended in opening up and improving roads and building bridges in the different parishes in which the land so taxed lies. No new offices are created by it; the parish assessors and collectors attend to levying and collecting the rates and the five road Commissioners are to expend it. The bill passed with but little discussion.

It is said an attempt will be made to defeat it in the Upper House.

Mr. Tibbitts gave notice that on Thursday next he would move the House into consideration of the report of the Crown Land Office Investigation Committee.

In the afternoon Mr. Tilley moved the House into consideration of a Bill relating to Grammar and Superior Schools. He explained that the object of the bill was to place those Schools more directly under the control of the Board of Education. He was sorry to say that some of the Grammar Schools was not in so perfect a state as he could desire, and it was the intention of the Government to remedy existing evils, when they got these institutions more immediately under their supervision. This bill partaking of somewhat of a Government measure character, Mr. Scovill, of King's, embraced this opportunity to attack the Executive so far as his extremely limited powers of speech would admit. He denounced it as a measure calculated to furnish "a loaf" for some friends of the Government. Mr. Tilley administered a well merited and severe "flagellation" upon the hon. member, reminding him that his remarks were unjust and untrue, and that several bitter opponents of the Government in King's County enjoyed "a loaf," and it was within the power of the Executive to "relieve" them of it, did they think proper. The Bill was agreed to.

On motion of the hon. Surveyor General a Bill to amend the law relating to Highways was committed. It provides that three Commissioners and a competent number of Surveyors of roads shall be annually appointed for each parish, under the provisions of chap. 25 of the revised statutes "of County and Parish officers." The Justices in General Sessions are authorized if they see proper to divide each parish into three districts and appoint one of the Commissioners and a sufficient number of Surveyors to each district; the Commissioner and Surveyor to enforce and superintend the performance of statute labor for such district only. Persons between the age of 18 & 21 years are rated two days, and persons above this age three days, and for any real or personal estate he may possess not exceeding £100, one day exceeding that sum and not exceeding £300, two days, exceeding £300 and £500, three days and so on in like manner for every £200 one day additional; not in the whole to exceed 30 days in any one year; and for above such sum, he will together with the three days toll rate, make 30 days; the owner of such property shall be taxed at the rate of 50 cents for every £200, which tax shall be paid in money. The Commissioners may receive £1000 from any person assessed to perform labor the sum of 50 cents for each day's labor required, in lieu of labor, and monies accruing in this manner shall be laid out by the Commissioners on the roads and bridges between the first day of May and the first day of October in each year. The work in all cases to be let out at Public Auction. The bill is voluminous, comprising 50 sections. After about three hours hard discussion upon a few of its principal points it was agreed to report progress in order to

afford an opportunity of making some alterations in its provisions.
House adjourned.

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, April 3.
The America from Queenstown 22nd, arrived at Halifax this morning.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons Lord John Russell promised to produce correspondence with the American Government relating to the fugitive slave Anderson.

Lord W. Graham asked whether explanations had been demanded from French relations to assistance rendered by the French Minister in the escape of Miramon from Mexico. Lord John Russell admitted that Miramon had violated international law, but in the absence of official dispatches, the French Government had not been applied to on the subject.

FRANCE.

The Bank of France on the 21st, reduced the rate of discount from 6 to 5 per cent.

In the Corps Legislatif Jules Favre moved his amendment to the address requesting the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, and strongly urged the necessity for such proceedings. He asserted the maintenance of the *status quo* to be impossible.

Billaud (one of the Ministers) said the French Government would neither sacrifice the Pope to the unity of Italy nor the unity of Italy to the Pope. The aim of France was to reconcile the two interests. The combination proposed at Villa Franca was the true solution, but it was not accepted. He alluded at length to the difficulties of the question. The amendment was rejected 246 to 5.

An amendment favor of the temporal power of the Pope was offered, but was withdrawn, Count Moray urging the Legislature to leave the solution to the Emperor. The entire address was finally agreed to 213 against 13.

The Bourso on the 22d was dull and lower.

So far from recalling the French troops, it was generally reported in Paris that 10,000 men were about to be sent out nominally to reinforce the garrison, but really to make a counter demonstration to that of Austria and the Po.

ITALY.

The new Ministry is not yet announced. Rumor gives the following combination: Cavour, President of Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Marine; Fanti, War; Cassino, Justice; Natoli, Agriculture and Commerce; Bastone, Finance; Poruzzi, Public Works; Multa, Minister without Portfolio.

The grand fete in honor of Garibaldi took place in the San Carlo theatre and the Royal Palace Naples, on the 2nd. Perfect order prevailed.

Alexander Dumas had challenged the editor of "Italia del Popolo" for accusing him of taking forty thousand ducats from the Government during Garibaldi's dictatorship. A duel was pending.

INDIA.

Bombay mail of February 27th telegraphed. Private telegrams from Calcutta to the 26th, report a very fair business in Cotton goods, but having arrivals had caused depression. Yarns unchanged. Exchange two shillings and seven-eighths to one penny.

Late Mr. Wilson's financial programme abandoned by the new Finance Minister as unsound and dangerous. The area of famine is extending.

Freights at Bombay reported lower. Exchange slightly higher.

The Mails reached London in time to go by the America via Queenstown.

FINANCIAL.

Funds exhibited greatness, but quotations steady; in the Discount Market good demand for money since reduction of Bank minimums to 7; general terms for good bills were 6 1/2 to 7. Fair but not pressing demand at the Bank. Gold continued to flow to the Bank, and there were anticipations of a further reduction in the Bank minimum shortly.

MARKETS.

Manchester advices favorable Cotton firm. Broadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions quiet.

Consols—92 Money; 92 1/2 4 1/2 Account.

CEMENT FOR SHIPS AND WOODEN PIER. A substance for coating ships' bottoms and wooden piers exposed to the attacks of the ship worm has been patented by S. Zoubchanoff, of Paris. It consists of bitumen 4 parts by weight, common resin 4 parts, crude turpentine 6, colza oil 3, sulphuric acid 8. The whole of these ingredients are placed in a cauldron heated and stirred until they are completely incorporated together. Apply it hot with a brush.

A Parisian Adventure.

SOME months since a lady descended from a carriage and entered the shop of a jeweller named Leriche, in Paris; the visitor made a long examination of the glittering contents of the glass cases, and eventually fixed upon a bracelet, price 3,350fr., which she placed upon her arm, and, negligently depositing her card on the counter, reentered her carriage and drove away in tranquil dignity. The jeweller saw a coronet on the card, and at a glance read the words, "Madame la Comtesse de Montesson." "Excellent," said M. Leriche to himself, "the Montesson family has its barons and its marquises; the title Odier belongs to them; such a client is solid bullion!" Some days after the transaction M. Leriche waited upon the countess with his little bill. He apologized to his noble client for coming to her so soon, but he had an unexpected demand to meet. She did not, however, put herself out of the way. "Very well," replied Madame de Montesson; "I shall call on you again one of these days. When one buys jewels time is allowed for payment."

Time was allowed, but the countess did not pay, and M. Leriche became uneasy. He did what he should have done before he parted with his goods—namely, made some inquiries, and found to his dismay that his noble client was neither countess nor lady, but the wife of a man named Joly, who had been soldier, shodman and gaoler, and now conducted a matrimonial depot with the aid of the Countess de Montesson. The bracelet had been converted into cash in order to pay for the fine furniture of the bureau of the agency.

The jeweller summoned the lady before the police court the other day on a charge of swindling. The accused appeared as Amelie Despode Joly, and was dressed in complete mourning, on account of the painful nature of her position. By her own account, she had been grossly deceived in more than one instance. In the first place, M. Joly, the ex-gaoler, had wooed, won, and married her as Count de Montesson, although the mayor had not inserted the title in the marriage certificate, a fact which the lady had not noticed, being unable to write or read. When reminded by the magistrate that those two accomplishments were not necessary in the case in question as the paper was always read aloud, the countess said that allowance must be made for a young person under circumstances so new and so delicate. The president admitted this plea to a certain extent, but was ungratified enough to remark that at forty years of age a young person would not be quite so nervous as to miss the title of countess from the certificate.

Several other cases of false representation were brought out against the accused. She had made good use of two documents, one showing that she had shares in a mine to the extent of 65,000fr., and the other that she had an annuity from the Count d'Estillac; and when the president remarked that the mine paid nothing, and that the count would be equally profitable, the lady declared that in that case she had been sadly victimized; and as to the other matters she did not understand, business—she was but a simple woman, a married woman, and her husband, not having objected to any of her purchases, was liable for the amount, and had even said that he would pay it, and that it was to him that application ought to be made, and not to her, who was unable to defend herself.

The president explained to the court that swindling was not quite a mere matter of account, and that man or wife must answer each for his or her own acts; whereupon the latter, in tone of astonishment and despondency, cried out, "If that is the case, then, I have nothing more to say," and the Court had the hard-heartedness to send her to prison for six months.

Later from California.

FOOT KEARNEY, March 28.—The Pony Express from San Francisco, 16th, passed here this afternoon.

The Legislature adjourned to the 19th in consequence of McDougal receiving 32 votes for the senatorship, which led his opponents to believe that if another ballot was taken he would be elected. McDougal's friends are confident of electing him.

The San Francisco Horse Railroad bill passed the Assembly.

A brisk emigration continues to the Colorado, Case and Miralida gold and silver mines.

The Washoe mines are favorable and the stocks in the principal mines are advancing. Shares in the Ophir mines are selling \$11,000 to \$12,000 per foot.

The Arrostook Pioneer says a monster bear weighing 600 pounds was killed a few weeks ago on the Toiyabe river by a Mr. Shea. The old fellow yielded a barrel of oil.

Town and Parish Officers.

The following persons were duly elected on the first Tuesday in April, instant, Town and Parish Officers for the ensuing year:—
Overseers of Poor—Henry Hitchings, T. T. Odell, J. R. Bradford.
Commissioners of Roads—District No. 1, John Bradford, No. 2, S. McCurdy, No. 3, Benjamin Pettigrove.
Collector of Rates—James Stevenson.
Town Clerk and Clerk of Market—Thos. Algar.

Assessors of Rates—B. R. Stevenson, H. Hitchings, A. T. Paul.
Revisors of Votes—J. Curry, A. W. Smith, S. H. Whitlock.

Trustees of Schools—James Russell, jun. A. T. Paul, B. R. Stevenson.

Commissioners for expending By-Road Monies—No. 1, John Bradford, No. 2, S. McCurdy, No. 3, John Curry.

Constables—R. Haddock, Wm. Hevan, C. Morrison, G. N. McCurdy, D. Welsh, H. Carlow, John Wiley, Isaac Budd, John Goudy, A. Markee, Hugh Thompson, James Giddagher.

Fence Viewers—W. Henneson, L. Glasse, A. Gilman, L. Lawrence, S. McCurdy, J. Short.

Pond Keepers—J. Delby, P. McGrath, J. McGure, J. Curry, R. Eastman.

Hog Reeves—W. Henneson, P. O'Brien, F. O'Neill, A. Greenlaw, W. H. Simpson, L. Johnson, Wm. McLaughlin, H. Carlow, John Wiley.

Inspectors of Batter—R. Ross, Henry O'Neill, J. Lochary.

Surveyors of Roads—Wm. Henneson, No. 2, R. McKelhan, Andw. Boyd, Thos. Milner, J. Linton, E. De Wolfe, M. McLellan, F. O'Neill, W. Rollins, Wm. Greenlaw, Wm. Kelly, H. Thompson, No. 3, H. Carlow, A. Ritzby, H. Wiley, sr., T. Johnson, S. Greenlaw, Jas. McFarlan, sr., J. Hitchings, James Nixon, James Simpson, 2d., J. Clark, S. Denley, G. McRoberts, J. Fryer.

THOS. ALGAR.

April 2, 1861. Town Clerk.

"The Life of the Fish is in the Blood" was said by inspiration long before Harvey's discovery of its circulation had brought to light its purposes and uses. Now we know not only that "life is in the blood," but that disease inhabits it also. Many of the disorders that pervade the human frame, have their home in it; thrive and grow in it. The celebrated Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, has had regard to this important fact in making a Remedy to cure these disorders. His Extract of Sarsaparilla purges out the impurities of the blood and induces a action in it that expels disease. This looks reasonable, and it is true, for we know by our own experience. "Seldom as we take any medicine we have nevertheless several times been under obligations to the skill of Dr. Ayer for the relief which his remedies never fail to afford us when we are obliged to have recourse to them." [Catholic, Halifax, N. S.]

A gunboat of perfectly new form is shortly expected in Paris, to be submitted to the inspection of the Emperor. It is composed of iron plates of two centimetres in thickness, and is proof against cannon shot. Its first trial was on the 2nd inst. It is a small vessel, but must glance off, not having any fixed point to strike. Its machinery is equally invulnerable, being covered with a metal case turns round when struck. This gunboat was constructed at La Ciotat, near Marseilles, and is being brought to Paris by the canal of Burgundy.

Among the applications for office to the new administration, was one from a young lady on the Hudson river, asking for her lover the post of keeper of a light house, promising that in the event of the appointment being made, the two would be united, and made happy, and she would assist in attending to the government light. Of course the appointment was ordered to be made forthwith.

The effect of the use of tea has been much discussed. Professor Johnston, a good authority, has asserted that it prevents the waste of the body, and nourishes it. Dr. Smith, in a lecture recently delivered before the Society of Art's, maintained that tea was good only in helping our digestion of fat or farinaceous food, and thus far was nourishing, but if the tissues are wasted by exertions or too profuse perspirations, tea is injurious. It does not suit a spare habit, or much exertion, or low temperatures, or a defective skin. These opinions are not generally held. [Scientific American.]

The members of the House of Assembly of P. E. Island were smothered out of their Chamber on Tuesday week last, during the prevalence of a great snow storm.

Provincial Parliament.

FREDERICTON, April 4th.
The House of Representatives, on the 4th inst., passed the property qualification Bill, and the Bill to amend the law relating to the qualification of members of the House, were both rejected.

There was a long talk about going into Committee of the whole, to discuss the Report of the Land Committee. Mr. Tibbits, Mr. Wilnot, Mr. Fisher, and others, thought the discussion should be deferred, until the evidence was printed in full. It was contended, that the importance of the subject justified delay. About half the evidence only, is yet printed.

On the other side, it was urged by Mr. Tilley, Mr. Smith, and others, that all the members of the House were now fully competent to discuss the matters in question; that a length of time would elapse before the evidence could be printed, and that the Country would not justify a longer delay. As soon as the business of the Province was done, the House ought to be prorogued.

Mr. Wilnot gave notice, that he should move as follows:—

"Resolved, That the Report of the Land Committee, be adopted, and that in the opinion of this House, the members of the Executive Government, as Trustees for the public, are responsible for the judicious management of the public domain; and by endeavoring to escape from the legitimate effects of that responsibility, they have not acted in conformity with the spirit of the Constitution."

It was agreed that House should go into consideration of the matter, to-morrow, at 12.

Mr. Wilnot's Bill relating to Life Insurance, from the benefit of married women, agreed to. Bill to change appointment of Water Commissioners, Carleton, rejected. Lawrence's Bill to tax wilderness lands, has passed the Upper House. Ends Bill to abolish the death penalty for rape, and some other crimes, rejected by Legislative Council.

April 5.
The Bill relating to the Alms House of St. John, was postponed 3 months. Some talk about two lots of land obtained by Mr. Watters, in Victoria County; the money had been paid 5 weeks after purchase. Tibbits and others declared it in violation of the regulations. Agreement as to whether the regulations required payment down when the was competition, not conclusive. At five minutes to 1 o'clock Mr. Tibbits moved the order of the day. The question was put and carried in the affirmative, and Mr. Tibbits called to take the chair, when Mr. Tibbits rose to move a resolution. The Speaker said he could not—he must move it in Committee. Mr. Tibbits said he wanted it discussed with the Speaker in the Chair.

Mr. McLeod gave notice of a motion to adopt the Report, affirming the duty of the Government to take the Report into consideration, in view of such improvements in the management of the public domain, &c., as facts elicited by the investigation suggests.

House discussing points of order as to what was and what was not before the House. Finally Mr. McLeod moved a resolution to adopt the Report.

Mr. Tibbits then moved as an amendment Mr. Wilnot's resolution.

Mr. Gilmore then asked to withdraw his motion. Warm words passed.

Mr. Smith charged upon the opposition trickery and parliamentary chicanery.

Mr. Wilnot said: "If Mr. Smith charges me with trickery, I charge him with black-guardism."

No action taken on any of the resolutions. House adjourned at 4, 10 to attend Dr. Robb's funeral.

April 6th.
Tibbits' resolution for address to Excellency for expenditure of £100 on Yoghie River, negatived.

After going in Committee on order of day, there was much time spent in discussing points of order—intimated that Fisher had a hand in preparing Wilnot's resolution.

Fisher said he had recommended striking out the words expressing Want of Confidence; he did not consider resolution now amounted to Want of Confidence.

Gilmor consented to let his motion stand. Tibbits spoke for three hours; he reviewed evidence, generally censured conduct of Government, reflected on Brown for being first to sign the document sealing Fisher's condemnation, while his own Department was being investigated; stated discrepancies between Tibbits' statement and Gowen's, in reference to the Arnold Land.

Tibbits followed, spoke an hour, not finished argued that amendment implied want of confidence, and referred to a resolution of Fisher in 1854, on which Government of that day was condemned, similarly worded to amendment showing Fisher's Explained disputed accounts of printers, repudiating idea that Heads of Department should have sole control of such departments which had been urged by Tibbits.

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, April 6.

Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, has refused leave to Major Anderson, to remove his garrison from Fort Sumter, in the ordinary way. The Governor insists that there shall first be a surrender to the Southern Confederacy. To this, Major Anderson will not accede.

There are rumors here to day, that the bombardment of Fort Sumter commenced this morning. The Cabinet has been called together, and every available vessel of war

has been ordered to sea. The Government, in addition to the "Atlantic" and "Illinois," have chartered the "Baltic" and "Ariel," to convey troops, provisions, and munitions of war to the South; the precise destination is unknown, as each of these vessels sails under sealed orders.

Great anxiety prevails in all the Navy Yards, and the strictest secrecy is enjoined. It is evident, however, that the President and his Cabinet, are determined to enforce the laws, and the authority of the General Government, even to the extent of bloodshed. Senator Sumner says, the President's inaugural was,—"A hand of steel, incased in a glove of velvet,"—and that its "grip" will speedily be felt!

It is admitted here, that if the Seceding States commenced hostilities, the honor of the Union will be defended to the last gasp.

AWFUL MASSACRE.

American papers a few days ago announced the massacre of the crew of the New Bedford Whaling Ship Superior. A letter addressed to the Sydney Herald about the same affair gives the following account:

The bark Superior, R. D. Woods, master (Woods' owner) at New Bedford, sailed from that port on the 24th of June, 1857, for the island of St. John, in the month of September, 1856, and came to anchor there on the same day. On the 13th, 14th, and 15th of that month the crew were employed in wooding and watering and from the men's statements were visited by a great many natives armed. On Sunday the 16th nine two men went to the settlement and were murdered in one of the native huts. The natives then proceeded, in canoes and other land, to the ship and those who came by land fell in with the remaining six, close to the beach and murdered them. About 150 natives got on board the vessel and made a rush on the crew who were all on deck except four who were in bed. Those on deck were immediately tomahawked, only two escaping by jumping down the main hatchway, and joining the four below in the forecastle. One of the crew whom I recovered, saw the captain and second mate murdered by a native called "Billy," who has been to Sydney, and speaks English well.

The chief, Copan, was the principal in this dreadful massacre. The six men below being armed with lances, kept the natives from coming down the forecastle, until at last "Billy," told my informant that if they came they should not be hurt. At length, therefore, they did so, and were at once surrounded, and by the chief, Copan, ordered to be put to death. The chief America offered to buy three of the men, and he persuaded Copan to keep the other three to fill the ground. These three, as I have already intimated, I could not recover.

The three men on board my vessel say they were well treated by the chief, America, and they tell me that the native "Billy," was at the taking of the Schooner Pearl, where I am now at anchor, about eighteen months before this happened. It is said he went over to Treasury Island in the Superior, and had an opportunity of seeing that there were no arms kept; there being only seven old flint guns, and none of them loaded when the ship was taken. Twenty-six men were butchered in cold blood, amongst whom was a poor lad ten years of age—the crew consisting of thirty-two souls when she anchored. The natives took five boats, with a quantity of sails, which were all cut up, and everything else was destroyed by setting the ship on fire. The Superior had on board 150 barrels of sperm and 150 barrels of right whale oil. In November last she was in Honolulu and shipped in Midas, for the United States 2683 lbs. of bone, 370 barrels of sperm and 230 barrels of whale oil, as shown by her log in my possession.

HUGH MAIR.

Rubinnu, Solomon Islands, Nov. 30.

A DREADFUL FIRE IN TORONTO.—The "Globe" of yesterday morning gives an account of a most disastrous fire which broke out in a block of frame buildings on Victoria street, between Queen and Shuter streets, in that city, on Wednesday afternoon, and destroyed the whole property extending from No. 57 to No. 85, west side, causing a loss of about \$8,000.—[St. Catherine's Post, March 22.]

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last a man named Gaines, a sawyer in Fisher's shipyard, while in the course of getting a log of wood upon the skids, and having hoisted it partly up, by some means slipped his foot and fell, the end of the log falling directly upon his breast, and crushing him in a most fearful manner. He was immediately extricated from this position and medical assistance sent for, but his injuries were found to be such as to preclude any hope of recovery. And what renders this accident more deplorable is the fact that one of the poor man's children was at the time supposed to be at the point of death from inflammation of the lungs, and that a wife and several other children are but poorly provided for in consequence of the accident which has befallen the mainstay of the family.—[Westmorland Times.]

The Newfoundland Morning Post says:—"Unless we are very much mistaken in our conjecture, or deceived in the data on which it is founded, intelligence was either official received by the last mail or will be by the next one, giving the particulars of the French Contention, or at all events, stating the fact that it has been completed, and that the French, without the people here, whose nat-

ural rights and very source of subsistence has thus been battered away without having been consulted at all in the matter, the promise of the Imperial Government to the contrary, notwithstanding."

One of the students of the Sackville Academy, named Dodsworth, of Marcan, Nova Scotia, died on the 2d inst., from having contracted a cold, it being the first death in the Academy since its formation, going on 18 years.

A NEW BRUNSWICKER ABROAD.—At the Edinburgh University a prize was awarded to Mr. William Porteous, son of Mr. James Porteous of this City, for the best Essay on the "Adaptation of Christianity to the condition of Man," competed for by the students of that institution.—[M. News.]

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, APRIL 10, 1861.

The attention of the Public and Legislature of Canada and Nova Scotia as well as of this Province, has again been drawn to the consideration of the question of uniting these disjointed sections of Her Majesty's dominions by means of an Intercolonial Railroad by the letter from Mr. Nelson to the several Governments, describing the efforts which are now being made in England to obtain the assistance of the Imperial Parliament toward the carrying out of this most desirable and important work. And an Address to the Queen (a copy of which we have published) which will doubtless be followed by similar ones from Quebec and Halifax, expressing the deep sense which this Colony attaches to the importance of the undertaking, and her readiness to contribute in lands and money to the utmost of her means, towards the accomplishment of the object so desirable. And praying her Majesty to "grant such aid as may be proportionate to the magnitude of the work."

There can be no doubt that the whole Press of the Province will once more team with articles on a question upon which the advancement of the Colonies so much depends, and which is, perhaps, of equal importance in an Imperial, as in a Colonial point of view. Our contemporary the "Colonial Empire" has already led the van in its Friday's issue.

From the Address above referred to, we gather that the Legislature of this Province, by its allusion to the Lines already in operation, which, it says, "may be made available for the purposes of this great work," will advocate the direction of the route through this section of the Country. The "Empire" is however of the opinion that it may be looked upon as "tolerably certain that if aid be granted by her Majesty's government that the route will be by the North Shore through Gloucester and Restigouche." That line alone, it says, "being deemed advisable in a national and military point of view."

We dissent from our contemporary in this assertion, and unless our memory greatly deceives us, we think it will be found in some of the later despatches from the Colonial office two or three years ago, that the question of the North Shore versus the Western route via St. John and Woodstock was considered by the Imperial authorities in favor of the latter, and we believe also that an admission to the same effect has subsequently been made to more than one deputation which have had audiences with the Colonial Minister in reference to this great end—as events move onward—necessary national project.

We disclaim most emphatically at the outset any sectional feeling or bias in reference to the matter. Whichever location may be eventually determined on by the joint action of the Imperial and Colonial authorities, we shall heartily afford our best, though humble abilities towards the attainment of the object in view. But while the whole subject is still open, it is our duty as a public journalist, to consider it COMMERCIALLY AND COLONIAL, as well as IMPERIAL and MILITARY, in a frank and candid spirit; and we shall therefore return to the discussion as opportunity may occur; and in the mean time shall be glad to find our anticipations verified as regards the attention which it claims and deserves in the columns of all our contemporaries from Halifax to Toronto.

ACCIDENT.—One of the Section men, named Andrew Neal, on the Railway was severely injured on Thursday last by a piece of lumber, which he was lifting on to the cars. Upon the manager being informed of the accident on Friday morning, he despatched an Engine with a Physician to attend Neal. Such promptness and attention is worthy of being recorded, as it would have been no

easy matter in the present state of the roads, to visit the sufferer, who resides some distance from the Town—in time to render assistance. Neal is an honest and industrious man, with a large family, and is worthy of any kindness that may be extended to him in his present sufferings.

DEATH OF DR. ROBB.—It is with deep regret, we learn that Professor Robb, died suddenly at his residence in the University, Fredericton, on the 2d inst. From an obituary notice in the "Head Quarters" of the 3d inst., we take the following extracts:—

The deceased was the eldest son of Charles Robb, M. D., of Sterling, Scotland, and was born on the 2nd of February, 1815.—After studying in various Scotch Universities and taking his Medical degree at Edinburgh, he travelled on the continent of Europe, and resided for some time at Paris for the purpose of making himself thoroughly conversant with the various branches of his profession. In 1837, his extensive and accurate knowledge of the Natural Sciences secured him an appointment in King's College, Fredericton, where he labored most zealously and faithfully in the discharge of the various duties in his Professorship. Many of his old pupils will grieve that he has been thus early cut off in the prime of his life and usefulness; and that our Provincial University has lost his able services at a period when he had been particularly valuable. He possessed a more extensive and accurate knowledge of the Geology and Mineral resources of this Province than any man living. To him we are indebted for our University Museum many of the specimens for which were collected by his own hands, and not few purchased at his own individual expense. He was a pure minded, noble and honorable man and a sincere and pious Christian. As a friend he was generous, warm hearted, and uniformly kind and considerate.

The Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace were opened here yesterday by His Worship Justice Hatheway. In his charge to the Jury, of which Wm. Porter Esq., was foreman, he observed that the recommendations of the former of Grand Jury to provide iron bedsteads has been attended to.—Considerable additional expenses had been incurred in the criminal matters of the County, amongst other things the apprehension of Love & Freeman two notorious characters and that several of the Constables particularly Wm. Heman of St. Andrews and Randal Smith of Grand Manan, who showed admirable activity in pursuing and capturing them, and he was happy to say they were now in Jail awaiting their trial at the August assizes—also that their recommendations with respect to repairing the Court House, had been attended to, and that the expenses had exceeded the estimates in consequence of the necessary repairs having been much larger than was anticipated—but now he stated that the Court House would not require a further outlay for many years; and begged to direct their attention to the Fence on the Eastern Side of the Jail gate and small buildings. He concluded by saying that the Jury would have the County accounts laid before them for examination.

As the time for the general Election is approaching, it may be interesting to the freeholders to know the number of qualified voters in each Parish, which has been made up from official returns, and can be relied on.

| Parishes. | No. of Voters. |
|------------------|----------------|
| St. Stephen. | 57 |
| St. Andrews. | 417 |
| St. James. | 375 |
| do (Kirk 1192) | 375 |
| do (Bailie 183) | 349 |
| St. George. | 140 |
| Campobello | 163 |
| West Isles | 293 |
| St. David. | 258 |
| St. Patrick | 221 |
| Grand Manan | 215 |
| Dumbarton | 150 |
| Peimfield | 146 |
| Lepreux | 120 |
| — | 3122 |

LOST.—A small bunch of Keys. The finder will be rewarded on leaving them at this Office.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for March has been received. The following are the contents:

The Indian Civil Service: its Rise and Fall—Part II.
The Physical Geography of the Sea.
Lee's History of the Church of Scotland.
Iron clad Ships of War, and our Defences.
Norman Sinclair: an autobiography—Part XIV.
Recent natural History Books.
Wilson's German Campaign of 1812.
The China War of 1860.

"Spring time of year is coming," as the old song has it—and we were reminded of the fact by the good Steamer Queen, Capt. M'Allister which commenced her trips between Eastport and Calais on Friday last.—The steamer has been repaired and painted and looks quite natty. She will run four times a week until further notice.

The trains commenced running daily between St. Andrews and Canterbury on Monday last. Every arrangement has been made to accommodate the public both with reference to traffic and passengers.

Persons having accounts against the County, must present them at the office of the Clerk of the Peace, by 10 o'clock, on Tuesday the 9th inst. [April 3.]

Married.

In St. Mark's Church, at St. George, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. McGivern, Rector, Frederick S. Jewett, Esq., of Illinois, to Caroline M. daughter of the late William Wetmore, Esq., of Carleton St. John.

At Eastport—31st ult., by Rev. C. M. Willard, Mr. Morris Prescott and Miss Alice Chaffey of Indian Island, N. B.

Died.

Suddenly at Eastport, on the 8th inst., William K. Bradley, Esq., M. D., aged 35 years, leaving a wife and one child with a large circle of relatives to lament their loss.

Dr. Bradley was a native of Castle Corner, Kilkenny, Ireland. His knowledge of his profession was extensive, and his generosity and warm-hearted friendliness gained him universal respect. His early demise is deeply and universally regretted by his numerous friends. His remains were brought here by steamer on Tuesday, and interred this day in the Episcopal Cemetery.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

at the Premises, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of April, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon.

THE LOT OF LAND, Buildings and Premises, situate in the town of St. George, Magalloway, occupied by Edward Lynd as an Inn. Terms and further particulars may be had on application to the undersigned; to John M. Robinson, Esq., Barrister, Saint John; or to Justin Wetmore, Esq., St. George.

ELIZA MAGEE, WM. MAGEE, Administrators of Thomas S. Magee. St. John, April 3, 1861.

For Sale or to Let.

That desirable stand for business on the Market Wharf containing two stores, with comfortable dwellings attached to each. The Shops are adapted for the Grocery, Provision, or other trade. If not sold by 1st May—they will be let.

Apply to JOHN FORTUNE. April 9, 1861.

STOLEN.

FROM the Subaltern, on Monday night or Tuesday morning 9th inst., an English fish mangle Silver W. A. U. H. No. 2600, with a small sum of money. Any person apprehending the thief and bringing him to justice will be suitably rewarded. WM. HOLMES April 10, 1861.

New Brunswick & Canada Railway (limited)

Spring Arrangements.

Alterations of Trains until further Notice.

MIXED Passenger and Freight Trains, will leave St. Andrews every morning (Sunday excepted) at 9 A. M. Arriving at Canterbury at 1:45 P. M.

And leave Canterbury every morning (Sunday excepted) at 9 A. M. Arriving at St. Andrews at 2:10 P. M.

HENRY OSBURN, Manager.

St. Andrews, April 3, 1861.

To Let

And possession given 1st May.

That modern built Cottage, with bath, now occupied by the Subscriber, near the residence of D. W. Jack, Esq. There is a small garden in front. Apply to W. McLEOD. April 3, 1861.

To Let.

ON 1st May next that commodious Cottage, in rear of the Court House, at present occupied by Mr. Gilmor, with a good cellar kitchen, and well in the garden. Apply to M. ADDERLY. March 29.

To Let.

ON first May next that neat Cottage, in Water street at present occupied by Mr. Farmer, with a cellar kitchen and well of water, also a garden attached. Apply to F. GILLILAND. March 29.

To Let

and possession given 1st May next, those superior stands for business, situate on Market Square, viz.

The Store occupied by Mr. Nickerson, The Store and dwelling house late in the occupation of Mrs. Storr. ALSO, The Store and house now in the occupation of Wm. Batten, with the wharf in front of the same, or separate if required.

For particulars inquire of the proprietor, at the corner of St. George and Water streets. JAMES BOYD. March 27.—4w

NOTICE.

THE Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas, for the County of Charlotte, will sit at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 9th day of April, next, at twelve o'clock.

At which time and place all Magistrates—Coroners and Constables of said County and all persons required to be at these Courts are hereby publicly notified to give their attendance.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Andrews, March 13, 1861.

EDUCATION.

M. T. CROWLEY, respectfully intimates to the Public, that he will open a School, on Monday next, in the room formerly occupied by him, in Mr. Berry's building, near Mrs. Muir's. The course of instruction will embrace the usual English branches, with Calisthenics for those who desire it. Persons desirous of learning to write will have an opportunity of acquiring a beautiful style for business or correspondence. For terms, please apply at the School Room. St. Andrews, Feb. 20, 1861.

W. WHITLOCK.

HAS just received ex "Gipsy" from New York and Admiral, and "Ulster" from Boston: 300 Bbls. extra state, and family flour. 20 Half bbls. do. 100 bags Corn and Meal. 4 boxes prime cheese, 1 bbl. nice Hams. 10 bbls. heavy Mess Pork.—Lard. 6 cases boots, shoes, and Hosiery. 12 coil smelter's rope, Cocon, ground Proper, boxes Saleratus, Olive Oil, Castor Oil, Cotton Batts, &c.

—ALSO IN STORE— Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Coffee, Indigo, spices, Raisins, Currants, Tobacco, Children's Chairs, Rocking and common Chairs, Window Glass, putty, paint, Soap, Candles, Woodware, Brooms, palmetto Brushes, Bedcorps, Albertine Oil, the only light extant, with a variety of other useful articles for sale low.

St. Andrews, Dec. 20, 1860. W. A. N. E. D.

5000 good Cedar Shingles. W. W.

LIGHT.

4711E Subscriber has just received a good assortment of Albertine, fluid, and coll lamps. Gas, chimneys, and lamp wicks. 5 Bbls. deodorized Albertine oil. 10—25 Doz. glass Tumblers. Jan. 16.

Wine, Brandies, &c.

JUST RECEIVED

2 bbls. Jamaica Rum. 2 bbls. Irish Whiskey. 2 " Camplington. 8 " DeKuyper's Geneva. 6 Cases. 6 Cases Pale & Dark Brandy. 10 cases do do do. 10 " Old Tom. 2 " Cask Golden Sherry. 1 " Old Port. 4 Baskets Champagne, " Cremed de Rubis. 1 Cask of Mousquetaire.

—ALSO— Best London Brown Stout Porter and Pale in put and quart bottles, all of the best brands. Preserved salmon in fine and two lb. cans. All the above with a variety of other goods will be sold at lowest Market Rates. ST. ANDREW & RAINSFORD St. Andrews, Jan. 1st, 1861.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of John Cathcart, late of Saint John, farmer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the undersigned, within three months from this date; and all those indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN CASHILL, ROBERT KIRK, Executors.

St. Patrick's, Nov. 6, 1860.

QATMEL. Just received—10 Bbls. ground Oatmeal, (from Prince Edward and.) nov. 21. J. W. STREET & SON.

POWDER.

THE subscribers have erected at St. George, POWDER MILLS, and are now manufacturing a superior description of

—FUSING AND BLASTING POWDER, which they are confident is fully equal to the imported article, and which they will dispense at a lower rate than any offered for sale in the Province. All orders will be promptly attended to.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

To authorize the Justices of the Peace of the County of Charlotte, to levy an assessment on the Debt due by the Town of St. Andrews.

BE IT ENACTED, by the Lieutenant, Governor, in Council, and Assembly, That the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, at any General Sessions of the Court, be and they are authorized and empowered to make such an assessment of any sum not exceeding Pounds, on the inhabitants of the said Town, in their discretion, may think necessary for the purpose of paying off the Debt of the Town the same to be assessed, levied, collected, and paid according to any Acts now or hereafter in force, for the assessing, collecting, and paying of County Rates.

AMOS P. TAPLEY

HAS REMOVED TO 24 Milk Street (opposite Pearl Street), where he will keep assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS at the lowest prices for cash or approved notes. In particular, made solid and expressive him.

ESTES' THICK BOOTS, fully warranted, and Tap Sole, 14 to 17 inch legs.

PRINCE'S side and Full Custom made Kip, and Grain Boots.

PRINCE'S heavy Grain Fishermen's Boots. HUNT'S fine Cat Boots.

Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's of all kinds, adapted to New England trade. All orders will have prompt attention.

AMOS P. TAPLEY.

Original issues in Poor Condition

Best copy available

