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POETRY.

ON THE BIRTH OF A PRINCE.

JANUARY 8, 1864.

"Welcome! a thousand welcomes to thee, lady!
Leave thou thy country and thy father's house,
And find a hundred-fold home, mother, country,
In this our sea-girt isle, fair Alexandra!"

With joyful lips and thorough heartiness,
A few bright months ago thus lay we sang,
Again we chant it with increased delight,
And iterate the thousand welcomes given.

Swift speeds the time, a course of beauteous
Sixth, virtue, dignity, affection, love!
Such mark the monarch's court, and make our palace
So snugly English—homes and castles too.

How swiftly speed the months!
With mercy laden!

With judgment also—thus high Heaven decrees,
The nations sorely tried; oppression, wrong;
And wars and wailful runs spreading fear
In council sage and cabinet of power.
And yet amid the evils of the age,
Our island home is kept in quietness:
The poor, the old, the rich, the liberal—
The refuge still of men oppressed—the friend
Of truth, of commerce, and of world-wide peace!

How swift the months have sped!
The merry bells,

The cannon's roar, the trumpet's thrilling blast,
Processions gay, the song, the feast, the mirth,
The happy holiday of late June March,
Were freshly cherished still in memory,
When, lo! o'er Britain flashes far and wide,
On mystic lightning's tell tale wires—
"A Prince is born! it lives! its mother lives!"
Our cities, towns, and hamlets catch the news,
At once the bells triumphant peal again,
Clang forth all jubilant, while myriads learn—
"A Prince is born! it lives! its mother lives!"
That hour, ten thousand thousand hearts exclaim,
In prayer sublimely met, artless, simple—
"God save the Prince! God save our Alexandra!
God save the Father! and God save the Queen!"

Welcome, young Prince—a sire's, a mother's joy,
Our Sovereign Lady's boast, a nation's hope!
Welcome! and, soon, may every princely grace
(The type our ever-mourned, departed Albert)
Be thine, dear child. May health and life and
honor—

A Prince-like honour, and a Christian's ton—
Crown all thy days and make them glorious,
Thy parents' solace and thy country's safeguard.
WILLIAM BYROM, Liverpool.

German Confederation.

The German Confederation contains a population of 45,013,031 inhabitants, and has also the command, for all purposes in which it is anything like unanimous, of the 28,000,000 of non-German subjects of Austria and Prussia. Directly or indirectly it can control the services of upwards of 70,000,000 of subjects or allies for almost any object on which the German people and Governments are tolerably well agreed. The army of the Confederation amounts to 553,028 men and can easily be raised to a million by the co-operation of Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, and the smaller States. So vast a population, possessed of such numerous and gallant armies, and occupying a position in the centre of Europe, would, if thoroughly united, be the first power in Europe, and would overrun, with very little trouble, a small State like Denmark, and that in defiance of all foreign aid. But the divisions and jealousies of the German Confederation are so deep and incurable as to render it today a very inefficient instrument, even for the purpose of national defence, and so feeble for purposes of attack as to give even Denmark, with its poor 2,000,000 of Danish inhabitants, a fair chance of success in a contest with the German Confederation.

So incurable are the divisions of the German Confederation, that no sooner is one source of discord closed than another bursts open. The permanent cause of the weakness of the Confederation is the jealousy of the two great German States, Austria and Prussia. The Austrian Government, with its 36,000,000 of subjects, its Imperial dignity, and its connection with the ancient emperors of Germany, can scarcely endure the equality and still less the superiority sometimes asserted by Prussia. On the other hand, Prussia with its 18,000,000 inhabitants, of whom 14,000,000 are German, its leadership amongst the Protestant Powers of Germany, its still more important of the ascendancy of Austria. This duality, as it is called, in the leadership of the Germanic Confederation, is the permanent cause of the divisions and the weakness of the Confederation. But for the first time for many years, Austria and Prussia are agreed on the great national question, namely, that of the policy to be adopted towards Denmark; and

under these circumstances Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Baden, and others of the smaller States, entirely separate themselves from both Austria and Prussia, form a combination of their own, outvote the two great Powers at the Diet of the Confederation, and inaugurate a new national policy. The result is that Austria and Prussia declare that they will no longer act along with the smaller Powers of Germany in this matter, but will act for themselves, as members of the great union of five nations—France, England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia—which attempted to settle this question in 1852, and will have to complete the settlement in 1864. The separation of Austria and Prussia from the smaller German Powers deprives the Danish dispute of the greater part of its importance; for even if the smaller German States force on a collision with Denmark, it will soon be brought to a close. The Danes, in their strongly fortified positions, are quite able to hold their ground against the Bavarians, Hanoverians, and Saxons, and by acting purely on the defensive will deprive Austria and Prussia of all excuse for interfering in the fray.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

The Real Object of the Danes, the Germans, and the Neutral Powers.

As far as we are able to judge, the real objects at which the Danes, the German Confederation, the Governments of Austria and Prussia, and the Governments of England, France, and Russia, are aiming at the present moment are as follows:—

The Danes are struggling to maintain the integrity and independence of their country, and as men engaged in such a struggle are entitled to the warm sympathy of all independent nations. Unfortunately, however, they are also struggling to escape from the obligation of some very unpleasant engagements which were forced upon them ten or twelve years ago, at a time of great national difficulty. The wish of the Danes to unite Schleswig with Denmark under one Parliament is as natural as was the wish of our ancestors to effect the union of the Parliaments of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and it is difficult to see how Denmark is to exist as an independent State without that union. But two things were necessary in bringing about the union of England and Scotland, and afterwards of Ireland, namely, the agreement of the Parliaments of the two countries. This was at last obtained, but only after great difficulties, after bloody wars and insurrections, and after the employment of an enormous amount of bribery and corruption. Unfortunately the Danes have not been able up to the present time to obtain the assent of the people of Schleswig to the union which the late King of Denmark decreed, and without that consent the union, however desirable, is wanting in legality. This would not be a matter of arrangement between the Danish Government and the Schleswigers, but unfortunately the late King of Denmark allowed himself to be persuaded or frightened into a pledge, on behalf of the Danish Government, that no legislative union should be effected between Denmark and Schleswig. The Danes, feeling the enormous difficulties of this engagement, wish to escape from it, but the Germans demand their "pound of flesh," and are prepared to take it by force.

The German Confederation is not satisfied with insisting on the perpetual disunion of the Danish monarchy. It also avails itself of this dispute to put forward the claim of a German Prince to absorb one half the territory and one half the subjects of Denmark. The Danes are determined to fight to the last rather than submit to the dismemberment of the monarchy; and it is understood that the British Government is determined to stand by the Danes at all risks if any such dismemberment should be attempted.

The Governments of Austria and Prussia, whatever their secret feelings may be, profess to have a totally different object in view from that of dismemberment. They insist that the Danish Government shall give up the proposed legislative union of Denmark and Schleswig, but profess to be altogether opposed to the dismemberment of the Danish monarchy. Austria and Prussia are themselves possessed by a double danger. They must do something to pacify the fiercely excited feelings of their own German subjects and to maintain their position as leaders of the whole German nation; but they will not willingly rush into a war for the dismemberment of Denmark at the risk of being also involved in a war with England and probably with France. The Emperor of the French has distinctly warned the Germans that any attempt to dismember Denmark will excite an angry feeling in France against Germany and sympathy with the Danes, and it is perfectly well known that the English Government entertains the same feeling still more strongly. At the present moment a struggle between the Danes and the Austrians and the Prussians

seems almost inevitable, but it will not necessarily lead to a war in which England will take part unless Austria and Prussia should attempt to dismember the Danish territory. We believe that the Austrian and Prussian Governments know too well how completely such a war would place them at the mercy of France to enter upon it.

The course which the English Government has taken during the whole of this dispute has been to urge the Danes to fulfil all their engagements respecting Schleswig, and, on the other hand, to urge the Germans not to raise any new questions. A new question having arisen accidentally, owing to the extinction of the old line of the Schleswig and the claims of the house of Augustenburg, the object of the English Government has been to have it referred to the great Powers of Europe.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

TWENTY MINUTES TOO LATE.

I am an old man now, and have retired from the profession; but at the time when the incident I am about to relate occurred, I had just entered it, and was going the circuit for the second time. Through the kindness of a well known member of the circuit who had conceived a liking for me, I was entrusted with two or three briefs on my first journey; and in consequence of one of these I met with an old gentleman named Dowding, living in Gloucester. The case in which I was concerned for him was a suit to recover a debt contracted by his son then under age, and though the amount sought to be recovered was not large, yet, if it had been condemned to pay it, it would lead to the prosecution of similar claims by other tradesmen which would have ruined him. Tho' there is always a natural tendency on the part of a jury of tradesmen to give effect to the claim of a brother-tradesman, I was fortunate enough to get a verdict in favor of my client. A case of this kind is one not to be remembered long, even by a newly-fledged barrister, accompanied, though it was, by the kind congratulations of some members of the circuit on my speech; and I returned to Gloucester. I had forgotten all about Mr. Dowding. Having a relative at Longhope, I went there the day before the assizes began, and did not reach Gloucester till late in the evening. I went straight to the lodgings I had engaged, with the intention of going to bed early. My lodgings were the same I had occupied the preceding assizes; and when I reached them, I found a white-haired old gentleman waiting for me, whom I had some difficulty at first in recognizing as my old client, Mr. Dowding. The poor man began to cry as soon as he saw me, and this, with his evident feebleness—for he failed in several attempts he made to rise from his chair to meet me—excited my sympathy for his distress so strongly, that my fatigue was forgotten, and I felt eager to hear what had caused his sobbing, and to go to the point as soon as possible. "I am afraid your son is in some way the cause of your distress."

"Yes, my dear young friend, he is; but my poor boy is innocent of the crime they charge him with. I am sure he is—I trust in God he is."

"You seem to have a doubt yourself on the point. What is the charge? Is he in prison, and do you want me to defend him?"

"That is what I have come here to ask you to do."

"Very well. What is he charged with?"

"A most dreadful crime; for which, if he is convicted, he will certainly be executed. Here he broke down again, and burst into a terrible fit of crying and sobbing, during which I could understand little of what he tried to say beyond the words mother, sisters, broken-hearted, shame, disgrace, and so on. Seeing that he held in his hand a roll of paper, I thought it probable that this would give me the information I wanted; I therefore took it from him, and opened it."

"Yes," said he, "you will find it all there, I made him write it, and give it to me, that it might be ready for you when you arrived. Here is also an order that will admit you to his cell as early as you like in the morning."

"Thank you. How do you propose to get home?"

"I shall walk. I feel better now that I have seen you."

I went with him to the street door, shook hands, and then went back to my room to read his son's statement. Thus it ran:

"On the evening of the 21st I met Esther Leversedge, at the corner of Copeley's Lane, and we walked down by the farm and across the fields to her house. I had often met her before, but had never gone home with her, on account of her father, who had a bad name in the neighborhood, owing to his idleness and bad disposition. Till this evening, I had resolutely refused her invitations to get foot in her house; but when we reached it, she assured me so positively that her father

was out, and would not return till late, that I let myself be persuaded to go in and sit down a little while. When I entered I fully intended to stay only a few minutes; but the time flew so rapidly that it was between ten and eleven o'clock when I got up to go. I was saying good bye to Esther, when we heard the garden-wicket fall to, and she directly said it was her father. She was as fearful of the consequences if he saw me there as I was, or at least she seemed to be. There was no way of leaving the house without meeting him, and if I had had time to think, I should have left by that wicket, and met him in the open air; but before I could think of myself, Esther had opened the back door and pushed me into the wood-house, telling me that her father was sure to go to bed directly, and that she would let me out. As soon as I was left alone, I felt angry and vexed that I had suffered myself to be shut in; but being there, I thought it would only be staying a few minutes, and then I could get away without exposing her to her father's anger. There was a heap of faggots in the shed, and I got up on the top of these to be more out of the way in case he should come there for anything. A minute or two afterwards he came with a light and pulled a tub from one corner, and then took a pail and went outside and brought it back full of water. He had a smock frock on, very white and clean, which he stripped off, and laid on the wood, and underneath this he wore a dark fustian coat. He first poured the water into the tub, and then drew out of his coat-pocket a hammer, the barrel of a gun and then the stock. The gun and stock he laid on one side, the hammer he threw into the tub, and then took off his coat, and put that into the water too, and began washing it. From where I was crouching, I could distinctly see that the water became red as he washed; and the stain on his hands which I thought was dirt, changed to a bright red before being washed off altogether. Terrified by what I saw, and knowing that I had no right to be where I was, I tried to draw back further into the darkness, and in doing this I made a slight noise which caused him to look up. He saw me directly and the surprise seemed to deprive him of his faculties for an instant, but this was only momentary, for before I could offer any explanation, he caught up a hatchet and rushed towards the wood, and began climbing towards me with such a savage expression in his face that I knew he meant to murder me."

I shouted for Esther, knowing that I could expect help from no other person, there being no cottage near, and she rushed in and caught her father by the arm. He tried all he could to shake her off by means of blows and force, but she held him so tight, that, if she had caught his right arm instead of his left, I should have had time to come to her assistance; as it was, I could not approach him without the certainty of being cut down. I thought her prayers had some effect upon him, and I tried to increase this by promising not to say a word of what I had seen. He considered for a minute, then threw the hatchet into a corner and told me to come down. I did as he bade me, supposing he meant to let me go; but the moment I put my foot on the ground, he struck me several blows in the face, and then dragged me into his daughter's bedroom and locked me in, and left me there about half an hour. When he came to fetch me out, he had his hat on and his white smock frock. He told me to come with him. My face was all bloody, and being in the dark all this time, it run down on the front of my clothes without my knowing it. I thought he was going to take me to my father; and being afraid of frightening my mother and sisters, I begged him at least to let me wash my face and hands, which he refused with many oaths; and taking hold of me by the arm, he made me go with him across the fields to the London road.

After walking along this road in the direction of Gloucester four or five hundred yards, we came to a part of it which had on one side a narrow strip of land, on which a few trees grew, and a little underwood. Leversedge walked in haste, still holding me by the arm, and searched about for a few minutes; I was horrified to find that what he was looking for was a dead body. The dress showed it was the body of a laboring man, apparently a waggoner, for there was a long whip lying near him, such as they use. I could see the white face and half closed eyes which reflected the moonlight, but I could not recognize it, though I felt sure I had seen it before. Leaving the body where it lay, Leversedge went on with me in the direction of Gloucester, and I now began to form an idea of what he intended to do with me. Just after we got into the city we came up with a carrier's waggon. The horses were standing still, and I heard the people wondering what had become of the driver. Leversedge pushed me into the midst of them and said: "You will never see the driver

any more, but here is his murderer." The people shrunk away from us, but I was recognized directly. I protested as earnestly as I could that I was innocent, and charged those present to the appearance of my clothes, and contrasted them with his own, so that none seemed to believe what I said, and one of them fetched the constable, who locked me up. I was taken before the justice, and they committed me to prison, to take my trial at the assizes for the murder of the waggoner."

I was myself disposed to accept the prisoner's statement in spite of its improbabilities, but it was quite clear that the only chance of getting a jury to do so was by producing Esther Leversedge in court, and her giving evidence in support of it. I turned over the depositions again and again, but I could not find hers among them; and on enquiring about the omission, I learned that her attendance at the examination bore the justice had not been enforced, and consequently she had not been examined at all.

I sent for the constable into whose custody Dowding had been given, and according to him, nobody who had seen the two men on the night of the murder had any doubt about the prisoner's guilt. He owed money to nearly every tradesman in town, and he knew as well as everybody else, that the carrier was in the habit of bringing money from London to people in Gloucester; it was therefore natural that he should try to get it by robbery and violence. I directed this official to provide for the attendance of Esther Leversedge at the trial, promising him a reasonable remuneration for his trouble and expense.—The trial was not likely to come on before the afternoon of the succeeding day; but the duration of a trial can never be reckoned on with any degree of certainty, and it so happened that Dowding's case was called on three or four hours sooner than was expected. I had heard nothing of Esther Leversedge, and I was about to make application for the postponement of the trial till the next assizes on account of the absence of the only person who could give evidence in favour of the prisoner, when I caught sight of the constable I had sent in search of her. He nodded in reply to my look, and at the same time placed a slip of paper in my hand, on which was written, "I have got her." The trial went on, and as it proceeded, it was not difficult to see that the evidence for the prosecution was telling fearfully against the prisoner, in the opinions of the jurymen. I cross-examined Leversedge with such severity that even the judge seemed to think I was abusing the privilege of counsel, but the fellow had too long a time to think over his tale to be shaken now. The case for the prosecution was soon closed, and that for the defence occupied the court but a very little while. All that I had to urge was the statement made by the prisoner previous to his commitment, the notoriously bad character of the principal witness, and the greater probability that a man of his strength and ferocity was the murderer than that the crime was committed by a comparatively weak youth like the prisoner at the bar, without accomplices, and without, so far as had been ascertained, even a weapon.

There was the usual stir and excitement in the court when an interesting witness is called, when Esther Leversedge took her place in the witness box. I think I was never more surprised at the personal appearance of anybody. She was a bold, coarse looking woman, considerably older than the prisoner, who, as I have said, was of a very prepossessing appearance, and with that degree of refinement in the expression of his countenance which indicates a man of some education. When called upon to give her evidence, she declared she had none to give. I questioned her on the prisoner's statement, but she utterly denied that she had met him on the night in question, or, in short, that there was one word of truth in what he had said respecting her. I was completely astounded at finding that I had only called a witness to strengthen the case against my client, and I looked at him annoyed and angry that he should have deceived me with such falsehoods; but there was an expression of such intense astonishment in his face, that I wanted no further evidence to prove to me that his tale was true. By a gesture I called the attention of the Jury to this, and after asking the witness a few more questions, with the view of eliciting from her that she made these denials out of regard for or through fear of her father, and failing to get satisfactory answers, I dismissed her.

I need not describe the remainder of what took place. The summing up of the judge showed that he was not entirely without doubt as to the prisoner's guilt; but when the jury had given a verdict of guilty, he told them previous to condemnation that he concurred in their verdict, and ordered the accused for execution with the usual formalities.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the "China." New York, Feb. 12. China arrived last night. Danish question remains unchanged. Less apprehension of war, although Prussian troops begin to advance.

France and Russia will act in unison with England on the Danish trouble, but will leave active interference to England. Reported that 200,000 to 300,000 British troops are to be placed on a war footing.

ENGLISH NEWS.—Our attentive Liverpool correspondent has sent us the Liverpool Mercury of the 30th Jan., from which the following items of the latest news are selected:—

It is reported from the interior of Africa that Dr. Livingston had been murdered by the natives of Lake Nyassa.

It was rumored in the London Stock Exchange on Thursday afternoon that Earl Russell had tendered his resignation of the office of Foreign Secretary.

It is estimated that the excess of public income over expenditure for the financial year expiring on March 31st next will amount to £2,000,000.

The Rev. E. Harold Browne, B. D., Canon of Witte, and Morrison Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, has been appointed Bishop of Ely.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has invited all the prelates of England and Ireland, and such of the colonial bishops as are now in England, to meet at Lambeth Palace on Wednesday next, to confer on six subjects important to the welfare of the church, the chief of which are diocesan synods, the Burial Service, subscription to the Articles, and an American proposal to amend the English authorized version of the Bible.

Mr. William Runkle, the Government official who is accused of taking a prominent part in the transfer of her Majesty's ship Victor, now called the Rappahannock, to the Confederates, has been committed for trial.

The mortgagees of the Great Eastern have made up their minds to sell the ship for whatever she will bring.

The divorce case in which the venerable Premier is the co-respondent was before the court on Tuesday. An affidavit has been made that the petition was filed for the purpose of exportation.

An election riot has taken place in the south of France.

The discussion in the French Legislative Chamber upon the amendment to the press law terminated in a somewhat singular and unexpected manner.

The rumor has again obtained currency that the diplomatic relations between England and France have recently undergone considerable modification, and that they lack the cordiality essential to perfect unity.

A very strenuous remonstrance to the Cabinet on the persistence of the Spanish Government in refusing to pay the English bondholders has been made by Sir John Crempton, but at present no reply has been received.

There is a rumour of an Austro-Prussian convention, in virtue of which those two Powers are to assist each other in the Holstein and Launenburgh dispute, and in the event of any rising in Italy against Austria, Prussia is to render all the aid in her power to suppress it.

In the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath the position of Austria with regard to the Schleswig question has come under discussion. The conduct of Austria in expending money for the warlike movement on Schleswig without the consent of both houses unconstitutional proceeding, and the finance Government was like to estrange all German sympathy and consume the available finances of the empire, recommended that the house should decline all responsibility for the policy of Government.

The Danish Ambassador has been withdrawn from Vienna, and has presented his letters of recall to Count Rechberg. The King of Bavaria on Tuesday received a deputation from Schleswig-Holstein, which presented an address.

It is asserted that the Federal Commission are about to covekote the Estates of Holstein.

General Ferg has published an order in Warsaw according to which Poland is in future to be governed by martial law.

III.—Treatment of Lunatics. The following extract from a letter written by a Cornwall magistrate will be pursued with much interest by all who remember the case referred to:—"It so happened that only yesterday I visited the asylum and saw both Porter and Whitborne. The former was sitting quiet, and apparently comfortable, and, in comparison with the other sad objects around, in his right mind. I asked him if he remembered Miss —, to which he answered 'Yes.' The superintendent showed him his watch, and asked him to tell the time. He looked at it elegantly for some minutes, and I could observe by the motion of his lips that he was counting. At length he said 'Twenty minutes past three,' which was correct. The attendants say he seems perfectly comfortable, and the medical attendant expressed a hope of his ultimate recovery. The limbs seem to have lost much of their rigidity, and although he is constantly trying to get his knees up to his chest—an attitude which probably gave you the idea (not unnaturally) of a baboon—

he sits with his feet hanging over the chair, and with full power to move his hip joints. The muscles of the lower leg appear to be hopelessly contracted, and he is never likely to meet his knee joints again. As to his condition when removed from Finsbury, I was assured by the attendants that your description was in no degree exaggerated. He was removed to the asylum only very partially washed—sufficient water having been refused by the family—and seemed to enjoy the warm bath into which he was at once put very much, and tried to stretch himself. It was a melancholy sight to look on one who might, to all appearance, have been cured long ago if he had received proper care and attention. Poor Whitborne's was perhaps, the most hopeless case in the whole asylum. He was perfectly still, and, as far as one could judge by appearance, utterly devoid of mind—taking no notice, and giving no answer to any question."

THE NEW ENEMIES OF ENGLAND IN INDIA.—A correspondent of a London paper thus describes the mountain tribes of India, who have revolted against the English:—"Physically they are a splendid race of men, and clad in loose flowing garments, and turbans of blue, are as formidable as they look. To watch any single man among them coming to the attack, reminds one of some tragic drama. As he comes forward, he holds his sword in his right hand, and a dagger in his left; and as he advances, he starts towards his antagonist, and is gazed on by the shrill music of the hill pipe, which differs little from the one used in Scotland. His war-cry, which is taken up by thousands of the wild band; their drums beat, banners are waved frantically, and on all sides down upon our serried ranks, and breast-works."

Let us give these men every credit; and six days food on their backs, with their sword and shield or ruler firelocks, they have rallied to the patriotic call now ringing on every mountain crest, and in every cavern over the northern frontier; the Akhoon of Swat and the Moulvie Abdoolah from their wild homes, have spread the cry of fanaticism far and wide, until these benighted tribes have joined to fight for their fertile hill-embosomed valleys and their religion—

It is difficult to understand how so large a force could be killed by this attempt to exterminate a few miserable outlaws unless indeed smouldering embers have existed in this little-known tract for many years past. The cry has gone along the borders and echoes around the Peshawar Valley. In England's cantonment there the military are on the alert. And again,—"The enemy are all dressed in blue clothes, and are a race of brave fellows, who for the most part shoot exceedingly well, as our many wounded testify; they regularly stalk a European, as a shikaree does his game. There is no wild reckless firing, no waste of ammunition; few among them can master more than three or four bullets; they never shoot save when they cover a man, and will wait behind a stone or rock for any length of time. A retreat seems very probable on our part, tho' it is represented that it would be more difficult than standing firm."

MISHAP TO THE ASIA.—It appears from a letter written by G. R. Anderson, Esq., who was a passenger on the Asia on her last trip to England, that the voyage was rather an eventful one. Shortly after leaving the wharf it was found that one of her pistons was out of order, which caused several hours delay in the harbour. On the Monday following she came in contact with a field of ice, in which she was embedded for upwards of five hours. On the following day one of the crew fell from the yard to the deck, and was badly injured. On Wednesday she encountered a violent gale, which increased most fiercely throughout the night and early morning, when about 5 o'clock, she was struck by a sea which carried away her port bulwarks, and damaged the starboard bulwarks. One half of the saloon was also carried away, with tables, sofas, glass racks, and steam pipes. The brass railing on the deck was broken and twisted; the sides of the smoking room were gone; the purser's door battered and the mainmast stripped of every sail and part of the rigging.

Great credit is given by Mr. Anderson to the officers and crew for their almost superhuman exertions in setting matters right after the accident. One man washed overboard and lost in the gale, for his widow a subscription of £50 sterling was raised among the passengers, which was supplemented by a day's pay from the officers and crew of the ship.—Halifax Sun.

NOVA SCOTIA AND THE RAILWAY.—The Halifax Colonist, the organ of the Nova Scotia Government says:—"The despatches which were laid on the table of the house on Saturday prove that they have continued the unfinished advocates which they have ever proved themselves, of an Intercolonial railway, and that the misfortune that at this moment there is not a reliable survey to prove whether a central line can be found through New Brunswick, the construction of which could be brought within the means of the colonies, is one with which our Government, at all events, cannot be charged. It is equally evident that fairly to accomplish that great national work, the Government are prepared to keep faith with the public in the oft reiterated pledges to extend our lines locally as soon as we had the means. The Duke of

Newcastle has, it appears, taken precisely the view propounded by the Conservative party last session on this subject—that, in the absence of legislation from Canada, the railway bills passed here and in New Brunswick were useless, and has consequently advised her Majesty not to assent to them."

In his recent message to the N. York Legislature, Gov. Seymour says:—"Since the outset of the war the national administration has asked for nearly two millions of men. To keep up the armies the average annual calls have been more than four hundred thousand men. In addition to the loss of life, there has been a diversion of labor from peaceful and productive occupations to war, which destroys the accumulated wealth of the country. The Secretary of the Treasury states the national debt will be sixteen hundred millions in July next.— This does not include unascertained demands. On our part these latent claims have nearly doubled the liabilities supposed to exist during their progress. If the war should cease to-day, the national indebtedness could not fall short of two thousand millions of dollars. To this must be added the aggregate of state, county and town obligations. The cost of carrying on the war hereafter will be increased by larger pay to our soldiers, by increased accounts, by enhanced prices of provisions, transportation and material growing out of depreciated currency. The proposed issue of three hundred millions of paper money, under the national banking scheme, in addition to the vast sum now put out by government will add to the inflation of prices. Conflicting views are held as to the amount of indebtedness which could cause national bankruptcy, and with regard to the length of time the war can go on without causing national ruin. All agree in this: that there is an amount of indebtedness which would overwhelm us with bankruptcy; that there is a duration of war which would bring on us national ruin. The problem with which we have to grapple is: How can we bring the war to a conclusion before such disasters overwhelm us? These perils must be confronted."

THE LETTER WHICH APPEARS in the "Globe" of Monday, over the signature of E. R. Burpee, and especially addressed to us all the way from Portland, Me., has been duly read and considered. Mr. B.'s distances were arrived at by sea, 72—very good; he then gives as the distance from St. John to Woodstock, 122 miles, of which 7 miles are employed between Debeck's & Woodstock. Now we state upon authority that his branch is impracticable, and therefore such a route, however correctly it may have been ascertained, is knocked into a cocked hat. We have not space for a full reply; we will only add that Mr. Burpee seems to be scaling the ladder of notoriety rapidly; we wish him all success, and hope he won't forget his old friends when he reaches the top rung.

DEFACING BILLS.—A correspondent complains that "Auction and other bills posted up for public information, are frequently defaced and pulled down, to the damage of the person advertising in that way." He enquires, "Is there no law to punish offenders in such cases?" Let him make a complaint before a Justice of the Peace giving the name of the offender and he will find there is "a law for the punishment of such offences."

The new Baptist Church, on King street, is to be completed during the ensuing summer. Several workmen are now engaged on the building, the plan of which we have seen; it is of gothic style, and when finished, will present a fine appearance, and add materially to King street, and a credit to the gentlemen who are interested in the building. The funds necessary to complete the Church have been nearly subscribed, and great credit is due to our friends of that communion, who, without outside aid, have accomplished so much among themselves. The Rev. T. W. Crawley, M. A., their clergyman, is deserving of the highest commendation for his ability and zeal in pushing forward the "good work." The Rev. gentleman although comparatively a stranger amongst us, is fast becoming popular; and his ministrations are appreciated by the various denominations of christians who crowd to hear him.

NEW STEAMBOAT WHARF.—A second meeting was held last week at the Railway Office. The report of the Committee was accepted, and the lot of C. M. Gove, Esq., was chosen as the most eligible. A stock list was opened and \$1600 was subscribed by some of those present. We regret to hear that the stock list committee have failed in procuring shareholders; it seems, that Mr. Gove, having himself refused to take stock, the wholesale refuse to subscribe.

GOVERNOR'S TAXES.—It appears from the decision of a majority of the Judges that the Lieutenant-Governor is not liable to be taxed. We have not seen the question mooted—but if the QUEEN cannot be taxed, can her Representative?

THE BRANCH RAILROAD.—The Houlton Times of the 12th inst., says:—"A meeting of the directors of the Aroostook and St. Andrews Branch Railroad was held at the office of J. C. Madigan Esq., in this place,

on Saturday evening. The committee appointed at a former meeting, submitted a code of By-Laws for the government and regulations of the affairs of the road, which were adopted. Before adjournment of the meeting, a subscription to the capital stock was opened, and several shares taken by gentlemen present.

We regret to learn that W. Hatch, Esq., is still confined to his house, from severe indisposition. That he may soon be restored to his usual health, is the fervent hope of his numerous friends.

The following interesting and descriptive letter is from the pen of a gentleman who was formerly Assistant-Engineer on the N. B. & C. R.—COWICHAN, Vancouver's Island, December 21st, 1863.

My passage from N. B. to this country has now become an old story, one of the things among the past, however it was not a very eventful one, though I was much interested with Panama, having left N. B. in its winter snow, and in twelve days finding myself in a tropical forest; I say forest, because there was little to be seen but thick jungle with orange, coconut and such trees as grow in warm latitudes. Aspinwall is a small village set half as large as St. Andrews, though presenting a very different appearance, the population for the most part being black; here we got all kinds of fruit you can imagine, which was brought around to us in baskets by the natives. I had a good look at the railway, it is well built, though the curves are very sharp; I think there are some even sharper than the Chamcook Lake curve, and the grades are likewise very heavy; the sleepers are all of lignum vitae, the pattern, and very heavy, I should say about 100 lbs per yard. The line crosses the Chagres river, which, by the way, is a sickly looking stream, the water being almost black with mud, and boiled with the heat of the sun, yet it affords a home for the crocodile and the alligator; we likewise saw many strange looking birds flying along its banks. We did not see much of the town of Panama, as the steamer was waiting our arrival on the Pacific shore; we got on board all right, and after about eight days steaming we reached Acapulco, a small town in Mexico, where we took in coal, here we saw some of the English and French fleet. In about twelve days after leaving Acapulco, we found ourselves inside of the Golden Gate and in the town of San Francisco. I was much disappointed in the appearance of this place, as I expected to have seen a fine city; the buildings are all small, and very poorly put up, and the streets are narrow; the population is said to be about one hundred thousand, and there is only one small square or open place in the whole city. I remained here about three weeks, during which time I went up to Sacramento to see Mr. Robinson, the chief engineer of a railway under construction, he was very kind to me, and promised me the first vacancy that would occur in his Staff. After a while I came to the conclusion to try my luck on British ground again, so I started for Victoria, whither I arrived on the 29th July, 1862. I did not find things very cheering here, as people were leaving the country faster than they came to it. Engineering or surveying appeared to be out of the question, so I purchased a lot of Government land with a view to speculation, and worked on it till the 9th of March, 1863, when the wheel of fortune took a turn in my favour, as I then received a government surveyorship in the district where I was living, about 30 miles from Victoria. I am likewise interested in mining operations.

This country is very mountainous, so is British Columbia and Washington; from Victoria, on a fine day, you can see the range of the Cascade mountains for miles, stretching as far as the eye can reach; they are constantly covered with snow, and the contrast they make with the neighboring low land which is verdant and very fertile here, as people who are leaving the country faster than they come to it. Engineering or surveying appeared to be out of the question, so I purchased a lot of Government land with a view to speculation, and worked on it till the 9th of March, 1863, when the wheel of fortune took a turn in my favour, as I then received a government surveyorship in the district where I was living, about 30 miles from Victoria. I am likewise interested in mining operations.

The blockaded runner Luira Jane, recently captured, and reported from St. John, N. B., cleared at this port six or seven months ago. She was a Northern vessel; she was brought down here by the Northern men; and her expenses were paid by Northern money. She got a register here, but nobody in St. John owned a cent's worth of the vessel or cargo.—Globe.

An investigation into the origin of the late fire in Stubb's Hotel, has been going on for several days in the Police Office.—Up to the time of going to press nothing had been elicited to fix the crime on any of the suspected parties.—Courier.

A nautical correspondent of a New York paper thinks that the Alabama will reach Labrador, on the northeast coast of Bonneau, where a supply of coal has been sent her, about the first of May, and that she will thence make her way north, until reaching the westerly winds, her course will be directly eastward to the coast of California. Before the ensuing summer is out (the writer says) we will likely see it chronicled—"One of the Pacific mail steamers, with all the treasure on board, has been captured by Capt. Semmes." He may then pay off his crew with the balance, visit Paris, and retire in glory.

Old Mrs. Lawson was called as a witness. She was sharp and wide awake. At last the cross-examined lawyer, out of all patience, exclaimed—"Mrs. Lawson, you have brass enough in your face to make a twelve quart pail."—"Yes," she replied, and you've got as much in your head to fill it, sir."

A married monster said that he lately dreamed that he had an angel by his side, and upon waking up found that it was nobody but his wife.

Well, we've no doubt the wife was much better for all domestic purposes. What the deuce could a man do with an angel?—[Ed.]

land, but that is worse it rains nearly the whole winter; the first of March here will be about correspond to the 1st of May in N. B. This is in reality no country at all to live in, as you know it has been held for a number of years by the Hudson Bay Co., as a trading and hunting ground, and if the gold mines do not turn out more extensive than they have done, it is all fit will ever be fit for,—it will never be an agricultural colony.

The mining operations in Cariboo are very small, there is only one stream, Williams Creek that will pay for working, and all the ground on this stream is taken up, there are several other streams that have been worked but all abandoned this summer; there are plenty of places where \$5 and \$6 to the hand can be taken out per day, but that will not pay, when provisions are so high. Imagine \$1 per lb. for flour, \$1.50 per lb. for pork, and all other things in proportion; this is all-gather owing to the expense of getting things to the mines, every thing that goes up to Cariboo has to be taken on pack animals; when roads are well opened such articles will be cheaper. Wages in Cariboo are from \$10 to \$12 per day, but hundreds of men go on and come down without a cent, and it is nothing unusual to see men who have been gentlemen and wealthy in England and other countries, working on the roads, or looking for the smallest jobs of work in order to earn their bread. As for railway construction, I think there never will be anything of that kind here, except a short line from Victoria to E. Quinsult, a distance of three miles. E. Quinsult is the port for Victoria. With the exception of this line, I cannot see where other railways will be required. So taking it upon the whole, I do not entertain a very high opinion of the country; yet I have cause to be thankful for my good luck when I see so many unfortunate around me. I hope my attempt to give you some idea of the country will be acceptable.

JOHN MCG. OTTY.

We are indebted to Mr. Buck, for having furnished us with a copy of this portion of Brother Otty's excellent "attempt."

RAILWAY EXTENSION.—A correspondent of a Bangor paper, advocating the building of an extension of the Railway from Bangor to this Province, urges among other reasons that

Should the E. & N. A. road be at once pushed forward to connect with the St. John and Shediac and the Shediac and Halifax roads, the St. Andrews and Woodstock road would then be the one which should run up the valley of St. John, and connect with the Canadian Grand Trunk on the St. Lawrence, thus obtaining the one further north."

ITEMS.

In the United States Senate Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from the colored men of Philadelphia, asking the privilege of the franchise; he also introduced a resolution to amend the constitution of the United States so that all persons shall be equal under the law, whether white or colored, and that no person shall hereafter be held under bondage. The memorial was referred to the committee on Freedmen and Savery, and the resolution to the Judiciary committee.

Dr. Dow, M. P. P., has been understood to be appointed Governor for this City and County.—Evening Reporter.

An English writer describes the Duke of Augustenburg, about whose accession to the government of Holstein Europe is threatened with war, as a tall man, over six feet high, with hazel-blue eyes, light eye-brows, "good" complexion, manner somewhat slow but stately, and speech sedate, with a slight peculiarity. He talks "safely," and seems altogether a well-intentioned, but somewhat slow and heavy person, who will govern Holstein without many blunders, without being a very dangerous personage in Europe.

The blockade runner Luira Jane, recently captured, and reported from St. John, N. B., cleared at this port six or seven months ago. She was a Northern vessel; she was brought down here by the Northern men; and her expenses were paid by Northern money. She got a register here, but nobody in St. John owned a cent's worth of the vessel or cargo.—Globe.

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The Circulating Lib every Friday evening, at Mr. Store.

LECTURE.—Last evening, Mr. M delivered his lecture on "the absurd English," to a crowded, and a once. The Lecture was divided into—Improper pronunciation of words, or bad English—and each of these was most ably handled (was received with frequent applause). The Rev. R. K. Smith presided, city of Principal of the Grammar school, expressed his great gratification in receiving a former student of his of the lecturer, who had distinguished himself at the University. Notwithstanding the weather, the Town Hall was very full, and was highly complimentary to our very "Non Wednesday."

On Wednesday evening Mr. W. Moore will deliver a Lecture "A chapter from the Mission Cannibal Islands."—[Ed.]

WE REGRET to learn that Hanson & Co's buildings at the corner, Richmond, were destroyed last morning, about 2 o'clock, having lost every thing—no insurance.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE Session was opened yesterday Excellency the Lieut. Governor, space this week for the following:

I have received a communication from the Administration of the Nova Scotia on the subject of Administrative Unions of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island. I have communication to be laid before the Legislature on the subject of the Inter-Colonial Trade, and the late Sea-Live before you. These papers plain the nature of the negotia have taken place between the various interested in this undisturbed in this matter has happily proved impracticable. I bring myself to believe that an understanding will be allowed to frustrate the completion of the necessary to the political and security of British North America.

I felt myself compelled to signification of Her Majesty's passed by you during the late Parliament relating to certain from July at the Port of St. John with satisfaction that I am you that Her Majesty has confirmed this Bill, which has now become law. I have disrespondence on this subject to you.

The Estimates for the current framed with a strict regard to economy without due reference to the public service.

My residents in this Province New Brunswick and its people to endeavor to enter into a deep social interest in its future progress.

Gen. D. M. sent after a Virginia, who destroyed gun captured Gen. Semmon, rep overtook and capturing the Guerrilla bands reported others looking after conscripts.

Arrival from Charleston runner grounded during fog, and captured by Federal gunboats.

Explosion at Port Royal tion, Seymour, consisting of light battery; landed, casualties at Jacksonville and on to Tallahassee.

Gen. Gilmore sailed, 6th, to British War Steamer "Petra" Charleston Bar, 5th, with Confederate Secretary of War permission to communicate Consul at Savannah. Applies

The Comet discovered by of Ann Arbor, Mich., is rapid the earth, and will soon be a naked eye. No danger of a New Haven Hibernian away a "little star," which he a valuable gold ring that he The aforesaid "star" is a di

THE ONLY TRUE PUNO THE ONLY TRUE PUNO DR. RADWAY'S REGULAT I would rather have one boy's Pills, than all other pills. They are the pills that cure take a dose of these pills, you upon the expulsion of the die from the system; the L. Stomach, Kidneys, System, St are acted upon, and the bowels tion induced by Radway's Pills clean and healthy as the stom after a dose of lobelia. No atness, or wrenching pains, or p mus, but a thorough and natu is the result."

This is the testimony of one

