

# The St. Andrews Standard.

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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1859.

[Vol 26.]

## Poetry.

### Village Courtship.

Tapping at the window,  
Peeping over the blind;  
'Tis really most surprising,  
He never learns to mind!  
Twas only yester evening,  
As in the dark we sat,  
My mother asked sharply,  
Who's that, indeed—your certain  
How much she made me start;  
Men seem to lose their wisdom,  
When'er they lose their heart.

Yes—there he is—I see him!  
The lamp his shadow throws  
Across the curtain'd window,  
He's stepping on his toes;  
I'll never think of tapping,  
Or making any din;  
A knock, though 'em the slightest,  
Tap! tap! would any think it!  
He never seems to mind;  
'Tis surely most surprising,  
He thinks my mother blind!

'Tis plain 't must go to him;  
It's not use now to cough,  
I'd open the door just softly,  
If but to send him off;  
'Tis well if from the door step  
He be not shortly hurled—  
Oh man! there never was trouble  
'Till he came in the world!  
Tapping at the window,  
And peeping over the blind;  
Oh man, but you're a trouble,  
And that we maidens find.

## Capital Story.

### THE NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.

BY FRANCIS A. DUBOIS.

"When an old bachelor," says Sir Peter Teazle, "marries a young wife, he deserves—no, hang it! the crime carries the punishment along with it." Yet Mr. Ephraim Holiday was an old bachelor, and married a young wife, and notwithstanding the discrepancy of years, the current of their conjugal existence flowed gently on for some time, and might have done so till the present time, but for the interference of a third person. Married people rarely quarrel, if left to themselves; in nine cases out of ten, discord is produced by the interference of some maiden sister of one of the parties, or a crabbed mamma, or some other relative. Mrs. Holiday had no relatives, and Mr. Holiday was equally fortunate. But he had a very unhappy clerk—a one-eyed man, who, tho' he sat at his ledger in the back of Holiday's dry-goods shop, and seemed engaged upon accounts for fourteen hours out of twenty, yet amused more scandal and gossip than many a professional idler who spent his days in accumulating them. And that one eye of his saw "more things in heaven and earth," than ever were dreamed of in Horatio's, or anybody else's philosophy. Peter Perkit had once been jilted by a milliner, and on that day he vowed eternal hatred to the female sex. Sometimes, when the other clerks were busy, he used to act as salesman, and then he revenged himself by the most cruel impositions on the lady purchasers—selling them colors the most unsuited to their complexions—palm-leaf off on them the most atrocious pins and needles, and the most faithless thread.

When he heard of Holiday's projected marriage, he urgently remonstrated against it.

"But she loves me," said Holiday.

"She says so," answered Peter, with a malicious leer. "If you were poor she'd soon find out."

"What?"

"That you were fifty, and she twenty-five."

"Peter, you're a fool."

"Yes, sir."

The marriage was accomplished. Once in a while Perkit, who was as privileged as a king's jester, would ask, "has she found it out, sir?" And Mr. Holiday's frank, jovial, self-satisfied answers would plunge him into a fit of the blackest melancholy. The time came, however, for a rehearsal of Othello.

Othello, Mr. Holiday, Iago, Mr. Perkit. We will explain ourselves, or rather, let what follows explain our meaning.

One day, after dinner—a dinner, by the way, which passed in gay remarks from Mrs. Holiday, and monosyllabic replies from Mr. Holiday—an unusual thing for him; he asked:

"Been out this morning, my dear?"

"No—yes," replied Mrs. Holiday, with hesitation.

"Umph! where have you been, ma'am, if I may be so bold as to inquire?"

"You may inquire—certainly," replied the lady, gaily; but I have the privilege of silence.

"A privilege that few of your sex claim,"

by the way. But it's very important to me that I should know where you went this morning."

"And it's very important to me that you should not know," replied the lady, pretty positively.

"Mrs. Holiday, are you going to answer?"

"How tragic you are!" cried the lady.—"Am I to hold up my right hand, and solemnly and truly swear that I will speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth? Excuse me, Mr. Holiday. I have my little secrets—and this is one of them."

"It's a quarter of three o'clock, Mrs. Holiday," said the husband, consulting his watch. "I must be back to the shop. Will you tell me where you went this morning?"

"I went," said Mrs. Holiday, slowly, and tantalizingly, "I went out—and then—I came back."

The king of France with twenty thousand men Marched up a hill, and then—marched down again.

"Distraction!" shouted the shopkeeper, seizing his hat, rushing out of the house, and slamming the street door behind him.

Perkit saw that something had happened, when Holiday came up and leaned his elbow gloomily on his desk.

"Perkit," said he at last, "I asked her."

"Well," said the clerk, breathlessly, and fixing his eye upon his employer, as if it had been a gimlet, and he were boring him through and through, "and what did she say?"

"What do you think, Perkit?"

"I can't guess, sir."

"Nothing," answered Holiday, smiting the desk with his fist. "She wouldn't tell me where she'd been."

"Blessed if I wouldn't make her, though," said the clerk. "I wouldn't have no feminine—that belonged to me gadding out when I was tending shop, without knowing where she went."

"After all my indulgence to that woman!" said Holiday, in a hoarse whisper. "You remember that velvet cloak, Perkit?" he added, plaintively.

"Yes, sir. Eight dollars a yard, retail—making and trimming, ten; as per account rendered."

"And the box of kids last week," groaned Holiday.

"Fourteen yards of purple satin, at \$3.80 per yard, is \$53.20," suggested the clerk.

"Brussels lace collar invoiced at thirty," said Holiday.

"And no end of French boots," said the clerk.

"She has such a pretty foot!" said Holiday. "I don't begrudge her the knick-knacks. I like to see her go fine—but—but," and he almost blubbered, "I expect her to give me her confidence in return."

"Dr. to 5000 dollars of dry-goods, credit a little confidence—it's a losing business, if the assets are good," said the clerk.

"What would you have me do?" asked Holiday.

"Let her rest till to-morrow," said Perkit, "and then, have at her with the mustaches."

The next day at a convenient opportunity, Mr. Holiday again assailed his wife:

"Mrs. Holiday, I asked a question yesterday to which you did not see fit to reply—Are you in a communicative humor to-day?"

"Are you in an inquisitive one?"

That was parrying the question. Mr. H. bit his lip and returned to the charge.

"Pray, Mrs. Holiday, do you happen to know a young man with mustaches?"

Mrs. Holiday laughed. "Do I know a young man with a hat? You are very definite. Ever since the Mexican war, and the invention of California, everybody wears mustaches, except—she glanced mischievously at her husband.

"Except old fogies like myself," said Holiday with smothered rage. "Pray finish the sentence, ma'am; I can bear it. I know your insane for mustaches, but you'll never make me use the ridiculous fashion. Besides, I'm as gray as a badger, and that ends the matter."

"Go on, sir," said the lady, with provoking malice.

"Madam, I will go on. Do you know, then a young man with mustaches—long hair—a Kossuth hat, a wild eye, and a short cloak?"

Mrs. Holiday colored up to the roots of her hair, and quailed under the penetrating glance of her lord and master. But she recovered herself, and answered in a firm voice:

"Yes, sir."

"You acknowledge it, then," cried Holiday. "I do acknowledge it," replied the lady, laughing. "I do hereby acknowledge and confess that I do know not only one, but a great many young men with mustaches, long hair, Kossuth hats, wild eyes, and short cloaks, for they are very prevalent. But," she added, "you are inquiring after a particular young man. Pray where does he live?"

"I don't know; I want to learn from you."

"Then if you can't point him out more particularly than you have done, I'm sure I can't enlighten you," said the lady, laughing.

"Mrs. H! Mrs. H!" cried Holiday as he

flung out of the room, "you are the most provoking, tantalizing, aggravating, insulting of our sex."

And he sought refuge in his store, and consolation of his confidential clerk.

"Well," said that gentleman, sticking his pen behind his ear, and addressing his employer in an easy, familiar way, "how are you, now, sir?"

"Worse than ever," replied Holiday, shaking his head.

"Did you ask her about the unknown?"

"I did."

"How did she take it, sir?"

"She colored up, and was much agitated; but she recovered herself, and said she knew a great many such persons as you described—in short, I got no satisfaction."

"Would you have more of the same sort?" asked the clerk, in a low, hissing whisper.

"I would, so help me heaven! I would be satisfied that she cares nothing for me, and then I'll ring her off like—"

"A business connection that don't pay." Exactly, sir.

"But this mysterious young man, Perkit?"

"Dare you heard him in his den?"

"I dare do anything," said Holiday, in a high state of excitement.

"That requires no courage," added Perkit, sotto voce. "Hear me, then, sir. There's an eating house in Sudbury Street."

"Is there?" asked Holiday, abstractedly.

"Lord bless you, yes, sir! Didn't you know it? It's an institution. Famous for soups. The maccaroni is good, and the head cook was born with a genius for roasting. But it's expensive, sir. It costs thirty-seven and a half cents—and more than enough beans and brown bread for six. But then the style here is worth the difference."

"What has all this rigmorale to do with the subject under discussion?"

"It is relevant—it is in order, Mr. Holiday," said the one-eyed clerk. "The mysterious young man whom Mrs. Holiday knows, and whom you don't know, dines daily for thirty-seven and a half cents at the institution I have alluded to."

"Why didn't you tell me this before?"

"For the very good reason that I didn't know it. Sir, we will dine there, too, to-morrow."

"But what excuse shall I make to Mrs. H?"

"You owe her none."

"Very true; and I had thought of staying out one night—lodging at the Exchange, by way of terrifying her. I was only deterred from carrying my project into execution by fear of the town clerk, John Augustus, and an advertisement offering a reward in the daily papers. Strayed away, or stolen, &c."

"Very good, sir. You agree that we shall dine in Sudbury street."

"Yes, I agree."

"We must not be suspected, sir. We'll order turtle soup, roast duck and champagne," said Perkit, earnestly. "You shall."

"Yes, yes—I'll pay," said Holiday.

"We will then watch the mysterious stranger—follow him—track him to his lair. And then—"

"And then, I'll do for him!" said Holiday, viciously plunging an eraser into the mahogany desk.

The next day Perkit and his employer were seated in the restaurant.

Perkit ordered with the air and liberality of a man who knows he shall not be called upon to pay the bill, and he did ample honor to the fare, while Holiday disturbed in mind, and anxiously awaiting the arrival of the stranger ate nothing.

At length the Kossuth hat, wild eye, long hair, and short cloak entered, and called for stewed oysters. Holiday beckoned to the waiter, and pointing out the mysterious stranger, asked his name.

"Sare, I no spike Angliss," replied the foreigner.

"Don't you see the game?" whispered Perkit as he sipped his champagne. "He comes here because they're foreigners,—and even if they found out his name, they couldn't pronounce it. We must wait till he has dined, and then trail him."

It seemed as if the unknown would never finish. He was evidently not hungry. He balanced each separate oyster before he deliberately swallowed it. He paused at every crumb of bread. But he finally made an end, rose, took down his cloak and hat, and sauntered out of the room. Holiday and Perkit followed him. As the former was darting into the street, an impetuous man in white seized him, and vociferated:

"You shall pay ze dinner—or I will call ze policeman!"

Holiday threw him an eagle, and he relinquished his hold.

The young man sauntered along into Tremont Row, his pursuers following close behind. He suddenly paused, turned into a doorway, and went up two flights of stairs. Perkit and Holiday followed. The young man pulled out a key, unlocked a door, entered a room the two men following softly at his heels. But they missed him behind

the folds of a heavy drapery.

"Lock the door, Perkit!" said Holiday, with great presence of mind.

The one-eyed clerk, whom the approach of any row always puts in the highest spirits obeyed.

Holiday advanced a step or two, and then stood transfixed; there sat his wife attired in the purple satin and velvet cloak that had cost him so dear with a French bonnet on her head, and her priceless Brussels veil hiding her face.

"Mrs. Holiday!" said the astounded man.

No answer.

"Don't cave in!" whispered the clerk.—"Louder!"

"Mrs. Holiday!" shouted the husband. Enraged at her silence, he advanced, and we regret to say, pulled the bonnet from her head. A lay figure, such as artist's use to arrange drapery upon, was disclosed to his view.

"Who's making all this row?" cried the young man, emerging from the drapery behind which he had disappeared. "Burglars, hey?"

"Burglars! you blockhead!" retorted Holiday. "Who are you?"

"My name is Raphael Scumble—portrait painter, at your service."

"And mine is Ephraim Holiday."

"Very happy to see you, Mr. Holiday. I'm painting the portrait of a Mrs. Holiday."

Three taps at the door of the studio.

"Come in!" said the artist.

"The door was tried, and the knocks were repeated."

"Who locked my door?" cried the artist, as he unlocked it.

"You sir?" he added, to Perkit, playfully, but severely tapping that gentleman on the skull with the key. "Thank you."

Mrs. Holiday came in.

"Now then, said she, for the last sitting. Why, I declare! Holiday! Perkit! You two here! What's the meaning of all this?"

Holiday made no answer.

All I know, madam," said the artist, "is that I was engaged setting my palette behind my curtain, when I heard a noise here, and found this gentleman with your bonnet in his hand, striking an attitude before my lay figure."

"Why Mr. Holiday?" cried Mrs. H.

"I told him," continued the artist, "I was painting your portrait."

"O, you marplot!" cried the lady. "Holiday, I intended it as a surprise, and a New Year's present for you. This was my secret. Here was where I had been that morning when I wouldn't tell you. And I knew very well whom you meant when you described the young gentleman with mustaches."

"My dear Julia," said Holiday, "will you forgive me for my curiosity, and for thinking that you had forgotten an old fellow whom you loved well enough to marry?"

"I forgive you everything. But I should like to know who put you up to questioning me."

"And dogging me about," said the artist.

It must have been some spiteful, low-lived person," said the lady.

"It would be an agreeable amusement to kick him," said the artist.

"Here! Perkit! come forward and answer for yourself," said Holiday. "Why zounds! the fellow's mizzled."

And so he had—finding the fire growing a little too warm, the one-eyed clerk had prudently retreated, and was now perched upon his stool, engaged upon the "waste."

The restoration of harmony between the married couple produced so much happiness that he was tacitly forgiven, and the portrait of Mrs. Holiday, sent home on New Year's day, was so successful, that the artist received an order for the portrait of a gentleman, the said gentleman being Mr. Ephraim Holiday, who was flattered into a most satisfactory state of bloom and juvenility, and looked as "large as life and natural."—Flag of our Union.

Mistakes of Printers.

Some people are continually wondering at the "carelessness" of editors in allowing so many errors and blunders to appear in their columns, and mar the print. Such people know very little of the difficulties—we had almost said impossibilities—of keeping them out. The most careful attention to these matters will not prevent errors from creeping in, even when professional proof readers are engaged expressly for the purpose. And when it is borne in mind that in most papers such an expense is necessarily dispensed with, and the proofs, on that account, are often hurriedly examined, the fact will no longer appear strange. In connection with this subject, the following anecdote is not inappropriate.

A Glasgow publishing house attempted to publish a work that should be a perfect specimen of typographical accuracy. After having been carefully read by six experienced proof readers, it was posted up in the hall of the University, and a reward of fifty pounds offered to any one who should detect an error. Each page remained two weeks in this place; and yet, when the work was issued, several errors were discovered, one of which was in the first line of the first page.

When such was the case in a city long celebrated in Great Britain for publishing the finest and most correct editions of the classics, what is to be expected in a newspaper, which must necessarily be hurried through the press while it is news; and where the compensation will hardly afford an experienced proof reader," let alone six. The wonted accuracy of our papers is really astonishing.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON, April 2.

Progress was made with lengthy discussion on City Assessment Bill.

Mitchell gave notice of motion in amendment to Tibbitts' Canada Railway connection Resolution affirming desirability of the same but suggesting no course to be pursued.

McPhelim gave notice that he would move House into Committee on the Head Quarters Commissioners' Report on Monday.

Watters introduced Bill to authorise Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation to sell certain Lands in Fredericton.

Likewise Bill for widening Harding Street St. John.

Tilley introduced Bill to continue Act relating to Streets and Squares, St. John.

Agreed to, Bill relating to sick and disabled seamen.

2.30.—Steadman making general reply to order of day.

McPherson took his seat.

Steadman reviewed all the speeches in order, speaking an hour and three quarters.

Hon. members were called to their places and question being put when Tibbitts rose and said he had determined not to give a silent vote. He thought if both resolution and amendment were rejected, it would scatter the principles of Responsible Government as defined in '54, to the winds.

Thought the members of present Executive were distasteful to Governor. His Excellency had no feelings and sentiments in common with the Liberal party, and would exult if government was overthrown by the passage of resolution before House. The question of the right to see despatches should be immediately settled; was on horns of dilemma, and would vote for amendment rather than run risk of losing both.

Question taken on amendment at 4.

Yeas—Speaker, Tilley, Fisher, Watters, Brown, Connell, Smith, Read, End, Lewis, McMillan, Mitchell, McAdam, W. E. Perley, C. Perley, Tapley, Ferris, Gilmour, Wright, Cudlip, Tibbitts, Chandler—22.

Nays—Gray, Wilmot, McPhelim, Allan, Steadman, Jostford, Hannington, Kerr, Secor, Gilbert, Vail, McIntosh, DesBrisay, Montgomery—18.

When Speaker took the Chair, McMillan, Chairman, briefly expressed himself in favor of resolution on question to accept Report of Committee.

McLeod voted Yeas, and McMillan Nays, so that division stood same as before.

April 4.

The Bill to establish a Police force in Chatham was agreed to.

Mr. McPhelim complained of the delay of the Eastern mail at Hampton over Sunday, (yesterday,) as resulting from new orders from the department. Postmaster General said the delay was occasioned by some unexplained cause not from any Sunday orders; and investigation was being made.

Progress was made after a long discussion in Tibbitts' Railway Bill providing that the Chairman of the Railway Board be made political. Many members thought the Bill premature, especially some references were made to matter elicited on the Railway Committee, until said Committee had reported.

Tibbitts, Wilmot and others urged the principle of the Bill, and said although there was no evidence of fraud, there was no extravagance and want of judgment. They having been present at every meeting of the Committee, and heard all the evidence, and nothing had been elicited to fix blame on the Commissioners or Engineer.

On motion made to go into Committee on McAdam's College Bill Allan moved an amendment, affirming that the Executive should take the initiative in the measure, and postponing three months. After a discussion of over two hours the amendment was lost, 18 to 22, and the Bill was committed.

[Continued on last Page.]

S Pills

THE SICK

Stomachs

May 1, 1859

Stomachs

May 1, 1859

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## Provincial Parliament.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON April 3.

M'Adam's Bill to suspend the grant of £1,100 to King's College, was now committed; to which Mr. Allan moved as an amendment that the said Bill be postponed 3 months. Mr. Allan addressed the Committee at considerable length, arguing the propriety of Government taking the matter under their control, and dealing with it.

M'Adam, Smith, Fisher, Tilley, and others strongly opposed the amendment.

The hon. Secretary could see a desire to it to get the Government into difficulty rather than to improve the College.

Wilmot Gray, Kerr, Steadman, Lawrence, M'Phelin and others supported the amendment.

The Surveyor General approved of the spirit of the amendment but could not vote for it as it would only be keeping the subject unsettled another year. He would take away the Provincial grant, and allow the College to remain to the benefit of the Church of England and Church of Scotland; give them the lands buildings, &c., and the £1,100 sterling which would put them in a very fair position with other denominational seminaries, &c.

The Attorney General wished progress reported as he had an amendment, in the shape of a Bill, which he would submit as his own next day.

Smith opened the treasure house of his wrath on Fisher in an instant. Told him he was only trying to defeat M'Adam's Bill as he did last year. Asked him why he did not bring in his Bill before this late hour in the Session? said if all else failed, he would move a resolution that the Government should not issue their warrant for the £1,100, and he would like to see the Government that would issue it. If they did, he would not remain among them.

M'Adam referred to Parish Schools, and was prepared, if he stood alone, to vote for direct taxation for Schools; he thought each denomination should have their seats of learning under their own control—Baptists, Methodists, and all others.

Gillmour was determined, he said, to throw the responsibility on the Government; they should have dealt with it before; for his purpose he would support Allan's amendment.

The division was finally taken on the amendment, and decided in the negative—18 to 22.

M'Adam's Bill, Fisher's Bill, and one or two ready (if all else fail) by Tilley, are forthcoming. Stirring times are anticipated. Very likely the galleries will again be cleared before the House prorogues.

April 7.

McLellan from Committee respecting Provincial Map reported—Map has cost £1582 already, being £232 more than granted by Legislature; aggregate cost of £2000 copies when completed will be £3,239, Government retaining copyright, plates, &c. Committee recommended its immediate completion.

Gray's Bill providing for compensating families of persons killed by accident was postponed for 3 months.

McPhelin's Bill to change Constitution of Legislative Committee and discussed, not, however, with much spirit, the feeling evidently being that it was too late in the Session. The Elective principle was generally agreed in. Several members commented severely upon continued absence of so many members of Legislative Council—11 now absent; it was stated one or two sick, but most of them attending to private business.

Progress reported.

C. Perley's resolution for Address respecting Bridge at Woodstock rejected 8 to 12.

First section College Bill passed. To second section Smith moved as amendment a bill similar to that of M'Adam. Amendment lost and section passed 21 to 11. To third section moved amendment that lands, buildings, &c., may be sold and University discussion amendment was negatived 7 to 31. Section then passed, 23 to 14. Progress reported.

Steadman, from Committee to which was referred certain petitions from parties who had sustained railway damage to property, reported generally favorable to petitioners.

House adjourned to 6.30.

April 8.

Bill relating to assessing and collecting rates in St. John agreed to, and several other local bills were disposed of.

At 12 o'clock the discussion of the College Bill was resumed. 4th and 5th sections passed without amendment. To 6th section Mr. Smith moved addition that the person appointed to visitatorial powers in place of Governor as visitor shall be appointed by the Governor in Council, and shall be a layman—agreed to. 7th section passed without amendment. On 8th section, which contains a number of paragraphs, a warm discussion arose which occupied nearly the whole of the afternoon, and which resulted in nothing much being evinced, and Mr. Smith moved a postponement for three months; this was negatived—12 to 23.

Progress reported at 5.50.

Supposed that prorogation will be about the first of the week.

Railway Committee expected to get thro' to-morrow.

Committee to which was referred the petition of Hatheway & Small recommend that bond be cancelled, and £54 of duties be returned. House adjourned at 6.

### Nicaraguan Affairs.

A despatch from Washington says:—Advices from the commander of the James-town confirm the recent report of events in Nicaragua. Our Government has nothing from an official source later than the 25th of February relative to the treaties, when that of Ouseley, of remembrance, navigation, and transit, had been ratified, with an additional article to the effect that Nicaragua surrendered none of her rights over Mosquito. The Mosquito treaty was at that time pending and the Cass-Viesari treaty had not been acted on. Our Government will accordingly await further reliable intelligence before it can act decisively.

So far as Great Britain is concerned, if it shall appear that Ouseley has transgressed or violated his instructions, a formal request will be made of England to disavow his acts, if she shall not do so voluntarily. It is thought, however, she will carry out in good faith the understanding between the governments of Great Britain and the United States relative to the settlement of the irritable question growing out of the different interpretations of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Should Nicaragua ratify the British treaties and reject ours, Minister Lamar will probably be withdrawn, and Gen. Jerez, the Nicaraguan Minister at Washington, be tendered his passports. Such is the position of the question, according to the best available information; but much depends on the character of further official advices from Nicaragua.

Our vessel will, it is said, be concentrated at the most exposed points for the protection of the persons and property of American citizens within their reach. To proceed to the interior of the country will be an act of war, which will not be committed; but there is no doubt, from what has recently transpired, that the President will exert to the utmost extent all the powers conferred upon him by the Constitution and laws.

Minister Bowlin writes hopefully of satisfactory arranging the difficulties with Paraguary.

## The Standard

ST. ANDREWS, APRIL 13, 1859.

It has frequently been asked, "what have our Legislators done for the benefit of the Province during the past Session?" and the response has as often been, they have done nothing except filling their pockets from the public chest, running the Province in debt, and receiving their "pay." Now in common fairness such sweeping charges should not be made without giving the subject a careful and dispassionate examination. Much time has not been taken up in bunkum speeches by some of the members who desire to appear well, and "to set themselves right" before their constituents—as they term it. Still several bills have been passed—a few acts repealed—and considerable information obtained politically and socially. Notwithstanding the efforts of some of the ultra politicians in the House of Assembly we are happy to notice that the principal Institution of learning in the Province, King's College, has not been destroyed; the Attorney General's bill has passed—and Mr. Steadman's resolution defeated by a majority of 24 to 9! The Railway Committee, after their protracted sittings, will, it is rumoured, bring in a Report—no doubt of it; but will the Report contain the information sought for; we do not believe it will.

The Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, was opened here on Tuesday. His Worship Justice Hatheway, presiding. There were no cases entered for trial. The Grand Jury are examining the County Accounts and other matters connected with the County.

We beg leave to direct the attention of the Street Commissioner, to the unsafe and dilapidated state of the bridges at a number of the crossings.

On Wednesday last, the Rev. W. Q. KETCHUM, A. M., was inducted Rector of this Parish.

HORRIBLE MURDERS.—We are informed that a man named Potter, at the village of Lac, about 50 or 60 miles from Calais, murdered his mother, two brothers and a nephew, last week, and burned their house in order to cover his diabolical conduct. He was traced to within a short distance of St. Stephen, arrested and we understand taken to Bangor for trial.

ANOTHER NEW GUN.—A gentleman of the name of Warry, of the Royal Engineers, has invented a gun which throws that of Sir William Armstrong's into the shade. The new gun like its rival, is a breech-loader and rifle, and as it is supplied with ammunition it will continue to pour forth a torrent of shot, shell, or case, at the rate of one discharge every three seconds or 1200 rounds per hour. In precision it equals any gun that has yet

been tried, and it has this great advantage over Sir William Armstrong's that whereas his, being made of wrought iron, is necessarily very expensive, Warry's invention can be applied to all our existing ordinance of whatever calibre, and at a comparatively trifling cost—a very important fact, considering that there are some 15,000 guns in the British army. The Warry gun was tried on Monday at Chatham with the terrific missile invented by Captain Norton, and charged with his "liquid fire." The result left but one impression on the minds of the spectators; that warfare as heretofore conducted, must be deemed at an end.

[From a New York Paper.]

### Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

The ship Centurion, Captain Caulkins, from Glasgow, Jan. 3d, arrived at New York on Wednesday morning last. She had on board two of the crew of the British barque Dromahair, which vessel was waterlogged at sea. Capt. C. reports Jan. 9th, lat. 54 40, long. 18, fell in with British barque Dromahair, from Quebec for St. Louis, waterlogged and took off the survivors of the crew, seven in number, the other five having perished through starvation, having been 21 days on the wreck with only half a biscuit a day and what water they caught when it rained.

The barque Tanaro, Capt. Plumley, arrived at Quarantine yesterday morning, and reports Feb. 11th, lat. 35 08, long. 40 41, fell in with French ship Bengal, of Bordeaux, Captain Mynard, from Martinique for Bordeaux, waterlogged, took from her the capt. and crew, 11 in all, and brought them to this port. Capt. M. reported that on the 21 February took a gale from S.W. which swept the decks, carrying away, galley, lost the cook, and sprang a leak.

The Dromahair was from Quebec bound to St. Louis in Ireland, with a cargo of timber. Had experienced a succession of heavy West and North-west gales, until December 26th, while lying to in a tremendous gale, was boarded by a sea which swept the decks of everything—houses, bulwarks, falls, stanchions, wheel, with the main, and sprang a leak, kept pumps going and got her free, but the gale continuing, she became perfectly unmanageable, every sail set having been blown from the yards; was in this situation for 21 days, subsisting for 14 days on half a biscuit per day, and what water they could catch running down the masts, the other 7 days they lived on small strips of salt pork only. During these 21 days three of the crew died of exhaustion and two others died after being seen by Captain Caulkins of the Centurion. Those surviving were Captain Hutchinson, Mr. Elliot, chief officer, the second mate, steward, and three seamen, all of whom except Mr. Elliot and one seaman were transferred Feb. 24, to the ship Magellan, bound from Boston for Swansea, having perfectly recovered their health and strength, and having been on board the C. 45 days.

When Captain Caulkins of the ship Centurion saw his ship, to, under the lee of the ship Dromahair it was blowing a gale, but notwithstanding he lowered his boats and went to the disabled ship. On arriving, a scene was before them such as is seldom presented to man—the dead and dying were there intermingled. They were carefully lowered into the boats of the Centurion, and when on board that ship every care and attention which one sailor could give another were rendered. Mrs. Caulkins fortunately accompanied her husband this voyage, and the rescued speak in terms of the highest praise of her gentle and unflinching exertions for their benefit. The Centurion lies at the foot of Wall street.

Two seamen rescued from the Dromahair, and who were brought to this port, state that the ship sailed from Quebec on the 20th of November, with a crew of thirteen men, and no passengers, laden with timber.

On Saturday, Dec. 18th, about noon, a very heavy northwest gale sprung up, which occasioned some of the boats to give another leak, the ship was holed. About seven in the evening shipped a tremendous sea, which caused the long-boat, and were obliged to break it to pieces to save a small boat inside it from destruction. The ship then sprang a leak, and all hands were put at the pumps, where they continued to labor until about 5 o'clock morning, the sea running higher and the leak increasing. At that time they shipped another tremendous wave, which swept the deck of everything movable, carried away the bulwarks and stanchions, split the covering board, took away the cook house, stove the companion way, and swept away the wheel, together with the man at the helm, named George Macintosh, who was not again seen.

The little boat hanging at the starboard davits was also swept away, with a large portion of the standing and running rigging. All the sails were at this time blown from the yards. At the time the wave struck all the men were at the pumps. They jumped for their lives, and when the water cleared off, they found themselves jammed into corners about the deck. One man found himself high up in the rigging. The wave swept as high as the main-top. The water ran in to the cabin, stove the bulk-heads, and flowed into the bread-room destroying all the bread in it. They had only one barrel of bread left after this calamity, which happened to be stowed away in a spare locker.

From this time the weather began to moderate, and the men worked at the pumps as much as they could dodging into the cabin to prevent being washed away by the heavy seas.

About 8 o'clock on Sunday night, the pump gave out and they were not able to get it in operation again until 1 o'clock Monday morning, at which time there were thirteen feet-water in the hold. Pumping was then resumed, and by Monday noon, all the water was worked out. They cleared the wreck, and attempted to get on canvas which occupied them until 8 o'clock Monday night, when another furious gale arose. The sea rushed over the ship fore and aft, and the men were compelled to abandon the pumps. The storm continued all night; and Tuesday morning water had risen above the cabin floor, and the sufferers were compelled to abandon it and take their chances in a small house on deck which had been so built in that it had not been washed away.

The ship was now completely waterlogged and nothing more could be done. There were thirty or forty pounds of bread, but no water. The house on deck stood well until the bulk-heads of the cabin were washed away. After that the men were liable to be deluged at every lurch of the vessel.

About the 1st of January, John McInnis died of hunger and exposure. The same night Harry Frost became deranged, and went over the side, hanging only by his hands. Some of the men tried to pull him in, but he was soon washed away.

Next day James McGrail was washed into the cabin and drowned, Samuel Coffren and John Murray, a boy, died on the 9th just as the ship Centurion bore down to take off the survivors.

John Hutchinson the captain, John Elliott and Hector McNaughten, were alone unable to stand when rescued. The names of the others saved are—Hector Munroe, William Henderson, James Henderson and Dagal Campbell.

All but Elliott and McNaughten were placed on the Magellan, bound for Wales.

Winter in the Fraser River Country. A correspondent of the San Francisco Alta California, writing from Fraser River under date of the 2d of February, says:—

Journeying downward from the southern confines of the Canoe country, and passing several camps, containing in all about fifty persons, a few only of whom were attempting to work. I arrived at the terminus of the Lillooet trail, below which a greater portion of the population were employed, though working under conditions and with results very like those above. From two to eight dollars per day seemed to be what they were making—four would, perhaps be a high average. At most of the bars along the district passed over extensive claims have been taken up by companies who, having barely time to construct ditches, sluices, &c., before the cold weather sets in, were now only waiting relaxation to begin operations. Several of these parties had already worked their sluices some days, and in a few cases weeks, before the winter came on, making ten dollars per day to the hand. A French and Italian company, located two miles below the Fountain, had done even better, having cleared, as they assured me, fully an ounce a day to the man every day they had worked, which amounted to more than two months. They have sufficient dirt, equally good, to last them for years—their claim consisting of a high flat, five or six acres in extent, formed by debris from the mountain. Like preparations, consisting of ditches for conducting off water for raising water, have been made at the most of the important bars along the river, and at all of which active operations will, in a few weeks, be going on, with results, if not so flattering as the foregoing, at least satisfactory to the proprietors.

Two Steamboats sunk by a Collision! Forty-three Passengers Lost! Loss of Property \$300,000.

Cincinnati, March 28th.—The steamer St. Holmes, bound from Pittsburgh to Saint Louis, with one hundred and fifty passengers, mostly emigrants to Pike's Peak, collided with the steamer David Gibson, bound from New Orleans to Cincinnati, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, opposite Aurora, Indiana, last night. Both boats sunk, and the cabins floated off. Fifteen or twenty persons are supposed to have been lost on the St. Holmes, and indeed one account says that only one hundred of her passengers were saved.

The David Gibson had but a few passengers, who are all supposed to have been saved but two or three of the crew are missing. She was owned here, and valued at \$18,000, and insured for two thirds of that amount. The St. Holmes was owned in Pittsburgh, and valued at \$10,000.

No lives were lost in the David Gibson. The St. Holmes had eighty-six passengers, forty-three of whom were lost. The survivors lost nearly all their clothing and \$15,000 in money. The total loss on both boats and their cargoes is about \$300,000, and the insurance \$175,000.

Singular Affair.

A rather singular scene was presented to the observation of the residents of a part of Jarvis Street a short time before noon yesterday. A respectably dressed woman was observed walking on that aristocratic thoroughfare at the time mentioned, and was seen suddenly to pounce upon and grasp the neck of a gentleman whom she had apparently put herself in the way of meeting. Preserving a tight clasp of his neck with one hand, with the other she planted rapidly and violently a number of blows on the face of the gentleman, evidently to his great discomfort and injury. Not satisfied with the punishment inflicted by her clinched hand, she also applied her foot, and caused an ugly-visaged dog that accompanied her to exercise its biting powers on the legs of the

unfortunate masculine. Of course the affair attracted the attention of persons in the vicinity, and soon quite a crowd was collected. The woman having pummeled the countenance of her antagonist until she was almost breathless with the exertion, suffered him to release himself, and the manner in which he forthwith made the ground fly under his heels was somewhat astonishing to behold. Various were the surmises as to the cause of the unfeminine attack, and fruitless the efforts to fathom the mystery. It subsequently leaked out, however, that the woman, who is the wife of a proprietor of a fashionable saloon, had demanded the liquidation of a debt contracted by the gentleman. This he had refused to do, and she thereupon took the method above described of obtaining satisfaction.—Toronto Colonist, 29th ult.

### The Projected Invasion of England by Napoleon, in 1804.

The following extracts from 'Thiers' History of the Consulate and Empire' will inform us that the British Government were not deceived in regard to the information which was conveyed to them from France, as well in 1803, as also in the two following years: 'Napoleon had resolved very speedily to execute his grand enterprise. He wished to cross the Straights in the month of July or August, 1804; and if the incredulous, who have questioned the reality of this project, could read his private correspondence with the ministers of marine the infinite number of his orders, the secret communication of his hopes to the Arch-Chancellor Cambaceres, they would no longer entertain any doubts as to the reality of that extraordinary resolution.'—Napoleon received at Boulogne the melancholy intelligence of the death of Latouche Treville, commander of the Toulon fleet, at the moment when prepared to embark, August, 1804. With reference to the next year, the same publication proceeds to inform us, that 'Napoleon arrived at Boulogne on the 3d of August 1804; on the very morning of his arrival, he had all his infantry mustered on the shore at low-water mark. These occupied above three leagues, and presented the enormous mass of 400 hundred thousand infantry drawn up in a single line.

In the evening he wrote these significant words to Admiral Decres: 'The English know not what awaits them. If we have the power of crossing for but twelve hours, England is no more.' It is at the time when no panic exists that calm reflections on antecedent periods of history may be formed with the best effect; and when we view fortresses once impregnable, now from the progress of science, untenable for a single hour, it well becomes those who are infested with destitute of an empire, to consider whether the provisions for national defence have kept pace with the exigencies which arise.

### European Intelligence.

#### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Canada, Capt. Lang, which sailed from Liverpool on the 26th ult., arrived at Halifax at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Canada experienced very heavy weather during the passage. Reports 31st lat. 49, long. 27, passed steamship Lebanon, bound West; 31st lat. 46, long. 38, passed American ship Hibernia, bound West. The City of Baltimore arrived at Liverpool at 4 a. m., 24th. The Prince Albert at Galway on the 23d, was considerably damaged by ice off Newfoundland, which prevented her calling at St. John's.

The City of Manchester is advertised as the pioneer of a new Irish line, which leaves Belfast on the 6th, and Queenstown on the 8th of April. The steamer Lebanon was to leave Liverpool for New York simultaneously with the Canada.

The Prussian Congress.—A despatch from Vienna states that Austria on the 23d agreed to the proposed Congress, and that it would probably meet at Aix-la-Chapelle. All the other powers had previously given their consent.

A Paris letter in the Nord states that the Sardinian cabinet has addressed a communication to the five Great Powers, strongly insisting on being allowed to take part in the deliberations on the affairs of Italy, and the Paris correspondent of the London Post says that in consequence of the representations by Cavour, the French Government consents that Piedmont and the other Italian states shall be represented at the Conference.

It is stated that Austria consented to the Congress, under certain conditions, but they are not of much importance. It is supposed that she would as a matter of course insist on the strict maintenance of the Treaties of 1815, but that she will hardly object to a revision of her special Treaties with the Italian States.

The French journals assume that Lord Cowley's mission to Vienna has had nothing to do with the Congress, and credit Russia with the proposition.

The London Star believes Lord Malmesbury has been appointed to represent England in the Congress.

Prince Napoleon personally insisted upon the admission of Piedmont into the Congress, and represented to the Emperor that in the event of Piedmont's not being admitted, Cavour intends to resign. The Prince previously announced to the Piedmontese Government that he would demand admission into Congress, but in that event admission could not be refused to Tuscany, the Papal Government, and the Duchy of Parma; Naples and Modena being naturally excluded. Naples on account of the interruption of nation-

al relations, and Modena recognized the Imperial

PARIS, Friday.—The states that the Cabinets of Petersburg have agreed France to admit Piedmont that the Cabinet of Berlin in which event Austria c wish of the Great Powers GREAT BRITAIN.—Parl ings on the 23rd unimp On the 24th in the H the debate was continue question, being crowded t excitement outside was Speeches in opposition to Bill were made by Messrs Bernal, Osborne, Walpole it was supported by Messrs and others. The debate journe

The European and An Company held a meetin dissolve the Company, anc The steamer Oneco has cable to connect Victoria The trade returns fo great activity: The expo 000, against £7,288,000 last year. The increas branches of trade, but goods.

Liberal.—Liberal jou declare that Palmerston's ministry, as he proclaine vote for second reading of form Bill, as well as fo merely regarding the lat for the amendment of the The Daily News says that the interest in the debate Star says,—Palmerston country out of reform m pletely turned the tables o

TROUBLE AMONG THE Saturday evening in Ch gamblers were gathered a when they were alarmed t the door of the room. F the part of the police, th off the gas and fled in al of them leaping from th man who had won \$1 enough to pay any fine th upon him, and concluded He sat calmly waiting the ther disturbance being no opened the door, and disc arm was caused by the st ing of a drunken man, w about the building. The by the windows turned u sprained ankles.

Steamer Burnt and Augusta, Ga., April 1 Augusta was burnt last r low here on the Savanna gineer, Henry Day, and t drowned. The cargo, b bales of cotton, 40 bbls, o produce, was also consa cargo a total loss; both New York.

At St. John, on Thurs the Rev. Wm. Armstrong croft Harrison, Rector. H. only son of the Rev. Wm. of Church Oakley, Hamst Rural Dean, to Louisa W daughter of the late Cha of this City.

At St. John, on Wedn 6th inst, in the 35th ye the beloved wife of Hen six small children, a dia and a large circle of rels to mourn their bereaveme

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—ARRIVED April 1, schr. Bob, Waye Molasses, &c. Jan. 4, ship Zenobia, Pe last.

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PARIS, Friday.—The Patrie this evening  
states that the Cabinets of London and St.  
Petersburg have agreed to the proposal of  
France to admit Piedmont, and there is hope  
that the Cabinet of Berlin may also consent  
in which event Austria cannot oppose the  
wish of the Great Powers.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Parliamentary proceed-  
ings on the 23rd unimportant.

On the 24th in the House of Commons  
the debate was continued on the Reform  
question, being crowded to excess while the  
excitement outside was undiminished.—  
Speeches in opposition to the Government  
Bill were made by Messrs. Milner, Gibson,  
Bernal, Osborne, Walpole and Bright, while  
it was supported by Messrs. Adderly, B. Hope  
and others. The debate was further ad-  
judged.

The European and American Steamship  
Company held a meeting, and agreed to  
dissolve the Company, and wind up affairs.  
The steamer Oneco had sailed with the  
cable to connect Victoria with Tasmania.

The trade returns for February show  
great activity. The exports were £9 614-  
000, against £7 288,000 the same month  
last year. The increase is general in all  
branches of trade, but chiefly in cotton  
goods.

Liberal.—Liberal journals of Saturday  
declare that Palmerston's speech saved the  
ministry, as he proclaimed that he should  
vote for second reading of Government Re-  
form Bill, as well as for Russell's resolution  
merely regarding the latter as instructions  
for the amendment of the Bill in Committee.  
The Daily News says that as a party-move,  
the interest in the debate is at an end. The  
Star says—Palmerston has cheated the  
country out of reform measures, and com-  
pletely turned the tables on Russell.

TRouble AMONG THE GAMBLERS.—Last  
Saturday evening in Chicago, a party of  
gamblers were gathered around a faro table  
when they were alarmed by a loud noise  
at the door of the room. Fearing a descent  
on the part of the police, the gamblers turned  
off the gas and fled in all directions, several  
of them leaping from the windows. One  
man who had won \$100, thought that  
enough to pay any fine that might be imposed  
upon him, and concluded to bide the event.  
He sat calmly waiting the arrest, but no  
further disturbance being noticed, he cautiously  
opened the door, and discovered that the al-  
arm was caused by the stumbling and fall-  
ing of a drunken man, who was wandering  
about the building. Those who went out  
by the windows turned up with bruises and  
sprained ankles.

Steamer Burnt and Loss of Life.  
Augusta, Ga., April 2.—The steamer  
Augusta was burnt last night, 40 miles be-  
low here on the Savannah River. The en-  
gineer, Henry Day, and three negroes were  
drowned. The cargo, consisting of 780  
bales of cotton, 40 bbls. of flour, and other  
produce, was also consumed. Boat and  
cargo a total loss; both partly insured in  
New York.

#### Married.

At St. John, on Thursday, 7th April, by  
the Rev. Wm. Armstrong, Matthew Beach-  
croft Harrison, Lieut. H. M. 62nd Regiment  
only son of the Rev. Wm. Harrison, Rector  
of Church Oakley, Hampshire, England, and  
Rural Dean, to Louisa W. Brown, second  
daughter of the late Charles Brown Esq.,  
of this City.

#### Died.

At St. John, on Wednesday morning the  
6th inst., in the 35th year of her age, Ellen  
the beloved wife of Henry Walsh, leaving  
six small children, a disconsolate husband,  
and a large circle of relatives and friends  
to mourn their bereavement.

#### Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS

#### ARRIVED.

April 1, schr. Bob, Waycott, Boston, Flour  
Molasses, &c. James Bell.  
4, ship Zenobia, Peters, Boston, Bal-  
last.  
schr. Pilot, McMaster, Eastport—  
sundries.  
6, schr. Bold Runner, Knight, Boston.  
sundries.  
schr. Albicorn, McGuire, Eastport,  
Ploughs.

At New York, Apl. 7, Alma, Snellgrove,  
hence.  
At Boston, 9th, schr. Gipsy, Waycott,  
hence.

#### New Advertisements.

##### School Room To Let.

THAT large and airy school room lately occu-  
pied by Mr. Thos. Crowley, in Wm. Henry  
street, with all the benches, desks &c. The room  
is fitted up for school teaching, and is located in a  
central and pleasant part of the town. Rent mod-  
erate. Apply to  
THOMAS BERRY.  
St. Andrews, April 12, 1859.—27rovinst. 3i.

#### NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Charlotte County Bank  
will meet at their banking house, on Monday  
the 2d day of May next, at noon, to elect Direc-  
tors, and take into consideration such business as  
may be laid before them.  
C. W. WARDLAW, CASHIER.  
C. C. Bank, March 30, 1859.

#### New Advertisements.

##### Boston and St. John Steamers.

STEAMER ADMIRAL will  
leave Boston for St. John  
on THURSDAY, 14th April.  
Returning, MONDAY, 18th  
April.  
W. WHITLOCK, n15dfr

#### SEEDS. SEEDS.

THE Subscribers offer for sale a variety of  
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS, of  
last year's growth and of pure quality. From  
the CARE IN THE SELECTION OF THESE SEEDS, pur-  
chasers may rely upon their freshness and quality.  
ODELL & TURNER.  
St. Andrews, April 12, 1859. n15dfr

BRICK, 15 M. first quality Brick. Just re-  
ceived and for sale low. J. W. STREET.

NOTICE.—The Commons Land advertised for  
sale at Auction, on 15th inst., is postponed.  
April 7, 1859. J. W. STREET.

#### County Accounts.

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 12th  
inst.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, at the  
Court House, in the Town of Saint An-  
drews, on Saturday the 23d day of Octo-  
ber next, at 12 o'clock.

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim  
whatsoever of DANIEL STEWART  
to the following property in the Parish of  
St. David, and being part of lots No. 4 and  
5, Block letter X in Fanning's Division, be-  
ginning at the South-East corner of Lot No. 5  
on the St. David's road, thence North on  
the Cape Ann Line across the East end of  
Lot No. 5 and No. 4, thence Westerly on  
the North line of Lot No. 4, so far as will in-  
clude twenty-five Acres of each lot, thence  
Southerly till it comes to the said St. David's  
Road, and thence on said Road to the place  
of beginning, containing 50 Acres more or  
less.

To satisfy an execution issued out of the  
Supreme Court in favor of Jacob Young,  
endorsed to levy £92 2s. 7d. besides Sher-  
iff's fees &c. THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,  
April 11th, 1859.

#### LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, St.  
Andrews, 1st April, 1859 :—

Bark, William, Koin, John  
Brown, Little, Mary A.,  
Connell, Miss Catherine, Little, Rosa  
Dicke, David  
Dulbers, Mrs. Uness  
Farrell, Michael  
Huggins, Rolon  
Holmes, Capt. Luke  
Haggarty, Nicholas  
Fryer, John

Persons calling for any of the above  
will please say "advertised."  
G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

#### New Brunswick & Canada RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY (limited.)

WHEREAS, the Manager before going to Eng-  
land, by advertisement dated the 10th of  
February last gave notice that it might be found  
necessary, or desirable, from the state of the  
weather affecting the Works, to discontinue the  
running of the Passenger and Freight Trains be-  
tween St. Andrews and Canterbury during the  
month of May; and Whereas it is now found  
that the Works have not been affected as was then  
anticipated,

FURTHER NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
That a Passenger and Freight Train (mixed)  
will be continued between St. Andrews and Can-  
terbury on alternate days according to the follow-  
ing advertisement, viz:—

#### Notice.

THAT on and after Friday the 1st day of April,  
1859, the train will run on each alternate  
day, until further notice, as follows, viz:—  
Leave St. Andrews, 9.30 A.M. (Arr. Canterbury, 3.30 P.M.)  
do. Canterbury, 12 M. (St. Andrews, 3.30 P.M.)  
J. J. ROBINSON,  
Commissioner.  
St. Andrews, March 30, 1859.—n14

#### Valuable Freehold Property AT AUCTION.

THE Subscriber is instructed to offer  
for Sale at Public Auction on  
WEDNESDAY, the 27th APRIL,  
at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises, the large  
and well finished two story dwelling house, out-  
buildings and premises, on the corner of King and  
Parr streets, owned by Mrs. E. Willard, and at  
present in the occupation of Wellington Hatch,  
Esq. The house is pleasantly and centrally situ-  
ated in a respectable neighborhood.

TERMS.—10 per cent on day of sale, 15 per cent  
on delivery of the deed, and the remainder in one,  
two, and three years, with interest, secured by  
bond and mortgage on the property. The pur-  
chaser will also be required to keep the house in-  
sured.

W. WHITLOCK, Auctioneer.

St. Andrews, April 2, 1859.

#### BOARDING.

THE Subscriber will accommodate transient or  
permanent Boarders on reasonable terms.  
Residence next the C. C. Bank.  
There is also a good Stable for Horses.

WALTER GILLEY.  
St. Andrews, April 5th, 1859. 3w+14  
(Herald insert 3w.)

#### New Advertisements.

In the matter of MOSES WELLING, an Insol-  
vent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the applica-  
tion of Moses Welling, formerly of Shediac,  
in the County of Westmorland, Merchant, and  
now at Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte,  
made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act  
of Assembly, 21st Victoria, Chapter XVII, I ap-  
point Saturday the ninth day of July next, at the  
office of the Clerk of the Peace, in and for the  
County of Charlotte, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,  
as the time and place for a meeting of the credi-  
tors of the said Moses Welling, for the purpose of  
examining into the state of his affairs, and consid-  
ering the terms of a compromise to be offered by  
him under the said Act.  
Dated the fifth day of April, 1859.  
W. HATCH, Clerk of the Peace.

In the matter of ALEXANDER Y. PATTERSON,  
an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the applica-  
tion of Alexander Y. Patterson, of Saint An-  
drews, in the County of Charlotte, Watch-  
maker, made to me pursuant to the directions of  
the Act of Assembly, 21st Victoria, chap. XVII, I  
appoint Friday, the eighth day of July next, at the  
office of the Clerk of the Peace in and for the  
County of Charlotte, at eleven o'clock in the fore-  
noon, as the time and place for a meeting of the  
creditors of the said Alexander Y. Patterson, for  
the purpose of examining into the state of his af-  
fairs and considering the terms of a compromise  
to be offered by him under the said Act.  
Dated the fifth day of April, 1859.  
W. HATCH,  
Clerk of the Peace.

In the matter of Constant W. Dimock and John  
D. Wilson, Insolvent Debtors.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the applica-  
tion of Constant W. Dimock and John D. Wil-  
son, of Saint Andrews, in the County of Char-  
lotte, Merchants and Co-partners in trade under  
the style and form of Dimock & Wilson, made to  
me, pursuant to the directions of the Act of  
Assembly, 21st Victoria Chap. XVII, I appoint  
Thursday the seventh day of July next, at the  
office of the Clerk of the Peace in and for the  
County of Charlotte, at eleven o'clock in the fore-  
noon, as the time and place for a meeting of the  
creditors of the said Constant W. Dimock and  
John D. Wilson, for the purpose of examining into  
the state of their affairs, and considering the terms  
of a compromise to be offered by them under the  
said Act.  
Dated the twenty-ninth day of March, A. D.  
1859.  
W. HATCH,  
Clerk of the Peace.

In the matter of John Weale, an Insolvent Debt-  
or.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on the applica-  
tion of John Weale, of the Parish of St. An-  
drews, County of Charlotte, made to me pursuant  
to the directions of the Act of Assembly 21st Vic-  
toria, Chapter 17, I appoint Saturday the fourth  
day of June next, at my Office in St. Andrews, at  
eleven o'clock, noon, as the time and place for a  
meeting of the creditors of the said John Weale,  
for the purpose of examining into the state of his  
affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise  
to be offered by him under the said Act.—Dated  
the 28th day of February, 1859.  
W. HATCH, Clerk of Peace, Charlotte

#### CHEAP ROOM & PAPER

Just received per Steamer  
Eastern City,  
1700  
PIECES Handsome and Cheap  
ROOM PAPER.

Ex Schooner BOB—from Boston,  
12 Dozen Common Chairs,  
1 do Rocking Chairs,  
3 Boxes Clothes Pins,  
3 do Garden Seeds.—FRESH.  
St. Andrews, April 5th, 1859. 6w+14

#### GRASS SEED.

20 Bushels, best Grass SEED, from the  
Harvy Settlement. J. W. STREET.

#### FRESH SEEDS.

Barley, Peas, Beans, Smooth and Rough  
Buckwheat, Potatoes, Carrots, Beets  
and Turnip Seeds, for sale at the  
Alms House Farm.  
EDWARD DEWOLFE.  
St. Andrews, March 22, 1859. 4w+

#### ANNUAL ALLOCATION OF PROFIT, ENJOYED DURING THE POLICY-HOLDER'S OWN LIFE.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND  
Founded 1338.  
2, Hanover Street, Edinburgh.  
The Share of Profit allocated to Policy-holders  
of the first series has now attained to 35 per cent.  
(or 7s. per £1) of their Annual Payments,—reduc-  
ing them to the following sums:—  
Policies of £500.

Age 30. | Age 40. | Age 50. | Age 60. |  
£8 2 6 | £10 11 10 | £14 7 8 | £21 5 9

The Annual Income of the Association is £138,000.

To Intending Assurers.  
Entrants before the approaching Annual Bal-  
ance (5th April) will be ranked in all future Di-  
visions of Profits, as of one year's LONGER STAND-  
ING than later Entrants. Apply to  
B. R. STEVENSON,  
Agent for St. Andrews.  
6w+10

#### HOUSE TO LET.

TO Rent from 1st May next the House in  
QUEEN STREET owned by the Heirs of the Late  
Cornelius Connelly. Apply to  
J. W. STREET.  
St. Andrews, March 29, 1859. n13

#### PILOTING! PILOTING!

THE PILOT BOAT "JOHN CONLEY"  
having been withdrawn from the  
coasting trade, is now properly fit-  
ted for the PILOTING business, and  
will proceed at once to Sea for that purpose.—  
The Subscribers wish to inform Shipmasters and  
Owners, that they are now in that line of business.  
OB. CLARK,  
JAS. CONLEY,  
THOS. CONLEY.  
St. Andrews, March 29, 1859. n13

#### Advertisements.

##### Goods in Store MARCH 24, 1859.

10 Bbls Clear and Extra Mess Pork,  
60 Bags Liverpool Salt  
80 do superfine and extra flour  
12 do double extra do  
9 Boxes saleratus  
3 do W. I. Coffee 1 lb papers  
22 Chests London Congee Tea  
4 do Souchong  
1 Box Oolong  
4 Bags Black Pepper  
3 Hhds. Bottled and Raw Oil  
15 Cwt London White Paint  
2 Casks Whiting  
15 Boxes Window Glass Assorted  
3 do T. P's  
Candles, Soap, Starch &c.

#### In Bond.

12 Hhds. Martell & Co.'s Best Pale &  
4 Qr Casks Dark Brandies, Vin. 1857.  
7 Hhds. Best Pale Geneva.  
6 Pipes  
3 Qr Casks Best Old Port Wine,  
1 Hhd. Old Sherry,  
2 Qr Casks  
2 Puncheons best Malt Whiskey, &c., &c.  
J. W. STREET.  
St. Andrews, March 28, 1859. n13

#### AUCTION.

ON Saturday the 23d April at 11 o'clock, will  
be sold on the premises, that property of  
Thos. Jones, Esq., situated in the Town of St.  
George, on the Western side of the Portage Road,  
and in the occupation of Mr. Justus Knight.  
The property will be divided into four lots.—  
Two, to front on Mary and two, on Brunswick  
Streets.  
The House and Out-buildings on one lot, a plan  
can be seen, and is in a situation obtained, at the Post  
Office, in St. George.  
St. Andrews, March 29, 1859. n13

#### ST. ANDREW'S HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to an-  
nounce to his friends and the  
public generally, that he has purchas-  
ed and fitted the large and commodi-  
ous HOUSE CORNER OF WATER AND FREDERICK STS.  
AS A

#### HOTEL,

and trusts by attention and efforts to please, to re-  
ceive a share of patronage.  
The House will be opened for the reception of  
transient and permanent boarders on the 14th  
inst., and neither to trade or expense will be spared  
to render the establishment second to none in the  
Town.

Meals furnished at any hour, and every at-  
tention paid to travellers.  
The House is a short distance from the  
Steamboat Landing, and within a few minutes  
walk of the Railway Station.  
A. KENNELLY.  
St. Andrews, Feb. 8th, 1859. n16  
St. Croix Herald, Advertiser Calais, Morn-  
ing News, St. John, and Sentinel, Woodstock,  
please insert 4w.

#### To Intending Assurers.

ENTRANTS before the approaching Annual  
balance (5th April) will be ranked in all  
future divisions of Profits—as of one year's long-  
er standing than later Entrants.

#### Life Association of Scotland.

2 Hanover Street, Edinburgh.  
This Association, now of twenty years standing,  
is one of the most extensive LIFE ASSURANCE  
INSTITUTIONS in the Kingdom. The Assurances  
are almost all on First Class Lives, and the funds  
are invested principally on First Class Securities  
over land.

During the last Six Years.  
The new Assurances were 6378 for £3,015,  
691, 0 0, being an annual average of 1063 for £502-  
751, 16 0. The ANNUAL INCOME is now £138-  
000 sterling. THE POLICIES are unusually free  
from liabilities to forfeiture.

New Brunswick Branch.  
Head Office, St. John.  
—DIRECTORS—  
FRANCIS FERGUSON, Esq.  
W. H. ADAMS, Esq.  
ALEX. FAIRBANK, Esq.  
REV. W. DONALD, M. A.  
HON. J. A. STREET.  
SAMUEL D. BERTON, Secretary.

Application may be made to  
B. R. STEVENSON,  
Agent for St. Andrews.  
March 9th, 1859. n19+

#### House and Land for Sale.

THAT House in the Church Block on King St.,  
at present occupied by Geo. Moore.  
Also,—About nine acres of land on the road  
leading to Joe's Point, opposite the house is John  
Fryer.

H. H. HATCH.

March 15, 1859.—41p.

#### Boston and Saint John Steamers!

##### FIRST TRIP THIS SEASON!

'Eastern City' & 'Admiral'

STEAMER "EASTERN  
CITY" will leave Bos-  
ton on the 14th March, for  
St. John, for Eastport, Portland and Boston.  
Steamer "ADMIRAL" leaves Boston 14th  
April, for St. John. Returning on Monday morn-  
ing 18th April, for Eastport, Portland and Boston.  
W. WHITLOCK, AGENT.  
St. Andrews, March 8th, 1859. n10+

#### Commons Land for Sale.

WILL be sold at Auction on FRIDAY, 15th  
April next, 1859, at 12 o'clock noon, on the  
Premises—a lot of Land on the Commons of the  
Town of St. Andrews, being lot No. 13, contain-  
ing 20 Acres more or less, also a certain piece of  
Commons Land fronting on the Water No. 15,  
containing 4 Acres more or less, commonly called  
the Ship Yard, Leased by the Justices to the  
late Thos. Marshall, (deceased) of which 15  
years is still unexpired.  
For further particulars apply to  
J. W. STREET.  
St. Andrews, March 2d, 1859.

#### Advertisements.

##### NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY, (limited.)

CONSIGNEES and owners of freight are request-  
ed to take notice in consequence of the great  
inconvenience which is found to arise, as well from  
the cars being detained at Roadside Stations when  
ordered to be left to receive freight, as from their  
not being discharged on arrival at destination,  
that, for the future, freight trains, at the rate of  
\$2.00 PER DAY, will be strictly enforced for all  
such detention of cars as specified in Regulations  
and Conditions attached to Table of Rates.  
JULIUS THOMPSON,  
MANAGER.  
February 16, 1859.—18

#### AUCTION.

ON Tuesday the 10th May next, (if not previ-  
ously disposed of at private sale) will be  
sold at Public Auction, on the Premises, four val-  
uable Town Lots, Nos. 3, 4, 7, and 8, in Block  
letter J, Baskley's Division, together with the new  
Cottage and Barn thereon. The above property is  
one of the pleasantest situations in the Town of  
St. Andrews.

#### TERMS OF SALE.

10 per cent on day of sale,—15 per cent on de-  
livery of the deed,—25 per cent by approved note  
at 3 months,—the balance in 12 months, with in-  
terest, secured by bond and mortgage on the prop-  
erty. For further particulars apply to  
WM. HENRY,  
or, WM. WHITLOCK.  
March 4, 1859.

#### BEEK'S BOOK STORE.

##### SAINT JOHN.

Just received per Martha Greenow, from Boston:  
THE PROMISE OF THE FATHER, Mrs. P.  
Palmer's new work;  
Economy of Salvation, by Mrs. Palmer;  
Entire Deception, do  
Way of Holiness, do  
Faith and its effects, do  
Central India of Christianity, by J. Peck, D.D  
Treatise of Divine Union, by S. C. Upham  
Things New and Old, by Rev E. Owen  
The Riches of Grace, by do  
Guide to the "saviour," by C. G. Finney  
The Tongue of Fire, by Arthur  
Life of Lady Maxwell  
Triumphs of Truth from Journal Sermons and  
Letter of J. Caughey  
The True Woman at Home and Abroad  
American Vocalist; Winchells Watts Hymns  
Livingstone's Travels. All of the above Books  
for sale at Publishers prices, by  
HENRY S. BEEK,  
14, King-street.

#### ON HAND,

##### JANUARY 1, 1859.

#### 1200 Bbls SUPERFINE AND EXTRA

FLOUR.  
50 do Kila Dried Corn Meal.  
85 do Heavy Mess Pork.  
100 Hhds Porto Rico Molasses.  
10 do Bright Sugar.  
10 Bbls Standard Crushed Sugar.  
650 Sacks Salt.  
50 Bbls Quoddy River Herrings.  
50 Half Barrels do.  
200 Qlts Codfish.  
95 do Pollock.  
5 Bbls Porter's Burning Fluid.  
4 do and 10 boxes Soda and Butter Biscuit.  
20 Chests Tea, (English Importation.)  
15 Boxes Tobacco.  
25 do and 10 half do Raisins.  
1 Chest Indigo.  
2 Bbls Pearl Barley.  
1 do Dried Currants  
5 Kegs best Durham Mustard.  
20 Dozen Painted Pails.  
20 do Brooms, (Assorted.)  
5 Barrels Beans.  
10 Bags Gonavies Coffee.  
5 Peckels Java do.  
4 Boxes Ground Coffee, in one pound papers.  
10 do best quality Saleratus.  
6 do do do in one pound papers  
5 do Extract of Logwood.  
1 Bbl Vitriol.  
10 Dozen Manila Bed Cords.  
10 Boxes Tobacco Pipes.  
50 do Pale Yellow Soap.  
10 do Common do.  
15 do Mould Candles.  
40 Sides Sole Leather.  
65 Salted Hides.

#### For Sale

##### WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

at his store near the Railroad Terminals,  
At St. John Prices.  
C. M. GOVE,  
St. Andrews, Jan12

#### EXECUTORS NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against  
the Estate of Mrs. Ann Fitzsimons, late of  
St. Andrews, are requested to present the same  
duly attested to the undersigned within three  
months from this date. And all persons indebted  
to the said Estate, are required to make immedi-  
ate payment to the undersigned, Dated the seventh  
February, 1859.  
ROBERT T. FITZSIMONS, Executors.  
St. Andrews, Feb. 7th.  
3m6a

#### MABEE'S HOTEL.

Washington Street.  
TWO DOORS ABOVE THE CUSTOM HOUSE.  
Eastport, Me.

PASSENGERS AND BAGGAGE TAKEN TO AND  
FROM THE STEAMER FREE OF CHARGE.

#### January 25, 1859.

##### FLOUR, MOLASSES, PORK, &c.



