

The St. Andrews Standard.

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E caris sumentum est optimum.—Cic.

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Vol. 23

NORTHERN LIGHTHOUSES.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Five additional Lighthouses on the West Coast of Scotland.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHERN Lighthouses have given Notice, That on the Night of Tuesday the 10th day of November next, and every Night thereafter, from the going away of Daylight in the Evening, Lights will be exhibited from the under-mentioned Lighthouses, the positions and characteristics of which have been specified by Messrs. DAVID and THOMAS STEVENSON, the Engineers to the Board, as follows:—

I. Unburgh—South Uist.
This Lighthouse is situated on the most easterly headland of the eastern side of the island of South Uist, one of the Hebrides, in the County of Inverness.

The Light will be a **Fixed White Light**, and will be exhibited from a tower of masonry erected on the headland. The light will be about 170 feet above high water of spring tides, and will be seen in clear weather at the distance of about eighteen nautical miles, allowing ten feet for the height of the eye, and at lesser distances according to the state of the atmosphere.

II. Raasay.
This Lighthouse is situated on the northern end of the island of Raasay, in Inverness-shire, between the west coast of Ross-shire and the island of Skye.

The Light will be a **Catalinoric Second Class High Light**, and will be exhibited from a tower of masonry erected on a point at the north-east point of the island. It is elevated about 222 feet above high water of spring tides, and will be seen in clear weather at the distance of about twenty nautical miles, allowing ten feet for the height of the eye, and at lesser distances according to the state of the atmosphere.

III. Kyleakin.
This Lighthouse is situated on a point of rock which covers at high water spring tides, and projects from the west end of Eilean Dool, or Gillan Island, in Ross-shire, at the western entrance of the Narrows, leading to Loch Alsh. The tower is about fifty-three yards within the high water mark of spring tides, and is connected with the land by a bridge of five spans.

The Light will be an **Azimuthal Condensing Light**, and will show a **Fixed White Light** in the fairway of the Sound of Loch Alsh, and a **Fixed White Light** in the fairway leading to the Sound of Applecross, and which White Light extends southwards to Dalriada Island.

From thence it will show a **Fixed Red Light**, extending eastwards along the shore of Skye to the north of the fairway of Loch Alsh. It will also show a **Fixed Red Light** to the north-eastwards of the fairway to the Sound of Applecross.

To the north of the fairway of Loch Alsh, the Light will be exhibited from a tower of masonry about 23 feet of high water of spring tides, and will be seen in clear weather at the distance of about eleven nautical miles, allowing ten feet for the height of the eye, and at lesser distances according to the state of the atmosphere.

IV. Hilo Oronsay.
This Lighthouse is situated on a low point at the south-east end of the island of Oronsay, Inverness-shire, in the Sound of Skye, called Sound of Sleat.

The Light will be an **Azimuthal Condensing Light**, and will show a **Fixed White Light**, from a tower of masonry about 38 feet above high water of spring tides. The Light will be seen in clear weather at the distance of about twelve nautical miles, allowing ten feet for the height of the eye, and at lesser distances according to the state of the atmosphere.

V. Sound of Mull.
The Sound of Mull Lighthouse is situated on a small rock called Runa Gall, on the south shore of the Sound of Mull, Argyll-shire, about one mile northwards from Tobermory. The tower is about fifty yards within the high water mark of spring tides, and is connected with the shore by a bridge of two spans.

The Light will be an **Azimuthal Condensing Light**, and will show a **Fixed Red Light**, northwards out to sea; a **Fixed Green Light** towards the New Rocks, the Red Rocks, and the Skye Rocks, in the Sound of Mull; a **Fixed White Light** southwards into the Sound of Mull.

The Light will be exhibited from a tower of masonry about 55 feet above high water of spring tides, and will be seen in clear weather at the distance of about twelve nautical miles, allowing ten feet for the height of the eye, and at lesser distances according to the state of the atmosphere.

And the said Commissioners have given Notice, That under a Warrant by His Majesty in Council, dated the 27th day of August 1857, the following

Tolls will become leviable on and after the said 10th day of November next, viz:—

For every British Vessel, and for every Foreign Vessel privileged to enter the Ports of the United Kingdom upon paying the same duties as are payable by British Vessels, which may pass or derive benefit from each of the said Lights, the Toll of Eight-Sixteenths of a Penny per Ton of the burthen of every such Vessel, for every time of passing or deriving benefit therefrom, if on an Oversea Voyage, and One-Sixteenth of a Penny per Ton, for each time of passing or deriving benefit therefrom, if on a Coasting Voyage, for every Foreign Vessel not privileged in manner before mentioned, double the amount of the respective Tolls before specified, according to the Voyage on which she may be employed. And the said Tolls in respect of each of the said Lighthouses, are to be levied by the Commissioners, or Northern Lighthouses, subject to the abatement or discount of 25 per cent. on Vessels engaged in Oversea Voyages, and of 10 per cent. on Vessels engaged in Coasting Voyages, provided for by an Order in Council, dated the 26th June 1857; and subject also to the Regulations and Exemptions contained in the Consolidated Tables of Light Duties sanctioned by Order in Council dated the 26th day of June 1855.

By Order of the Board.
(Signed) ALEX. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

NORTHERN LIGHTHOUSE OFFICE, Edinburgh, 8th Oct. 1857.

MAKING LITTLE OF HIS WIFE.—The Paris correspondent of the Glasgow Herald states that a Russian nobleman, now in Paris, wears his wife on his finger. His much-loved spouse having died lately, the grieving husband brought a celebrated chemist to reduce her remains to a concentrated essence, and a few days afterwards was presented with a stone about half an inch in diameter and of a greenish tint, being the residual product of his defunct lady! "So," in the count thus carries on his hand a never-fading memory of his lost love in the shape of a precious stone. A witty lady remarked that the said count thus makes "precious little" of his wife.

POLITICAL VICTIMS IN FRANCE.—Signor Mazzini has published a copy of one of the sentences, or orders for the deportation to Algeria, of a suspected Frenchman. In his communication Signor Mazzini adds that thirty or forty of these unfortunate persons have since the 14th of March, arrived at Marseilles nightly, and been silently conveyed to the penal settlement. The intended victims are, he says, usually invited by the prefect to his office, to hear some communication relative to their private interests. When they arrive they are arrested, and sent off without further ceremony.

NEW YORK APRIL 24.—St. George's Day was celebrated yesterday by the St. George's Society. There were religious services in the St. George's Church, at which about 2000 and Lady Napier, and the Russian Ambassador, were present. The dinner was at the Metropolitan Hotel, and was attended by a large delegation from the Diplomatic Corps.

FEARFUL RETRIBUTION.—In Georgia, recently a young storekeeper, named Jackson, was guilty of indiscretion with the daughter of a rich planter. The planter became acquainted with the truth, and wildly with rage proceeded to the store of Jackson, and demanded that the betrayer of his child should fight her. This was refused when the frantic parent seized Jackson by the hair, dragged him across the counter, and, with a huge carver-knife, severed his head from his body!

A Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says, "a gorgeous embassy from Japan is expected. After visiting our capital, London, and perhaps Vienna, these princes and other grandees of the Mongolian race will cross the Atlantic to learn what the United States are and what a Republic means."

Punch sardoniously says:—"The sun is called masculine, from its supporting and sustaining the moon, and finding her wherewithal to shine always as she does of right; and from his being obliged to keep her in the sky, by the force of his rays, such a lame simile as this! The moon is feminine, because she is continually changing; just like a ship blown about by every wind. The church is feminine, because she is married to the State; and Time is masculine, because he is tired with by the ladies."

THE TAXGATHERER.

We are told that one of the principal privileges of an Englishman is having to pay taxes upon light, food, and raiment—taxes which oppress the poor and needy, and fall easily on the shoulders of the wealthy—which are assessed in an inverse proportion to men's incomes, making those who have little pay much, and those who have much pay little. Those who, by hard labor, earn a bare subsistence for their families, pay twenty per cent. on their incomes, while those who wallow in hereditary wealth, pay scarcely a quarter per cent. The fundamental principle of English taxation is the sliding scale, and as all taxes are made by the wealthy, their amount is continued to decrease as the incomes increase, and increase as it diminishes.

Taxgatherers, like excisemen, enjoy a notoriety by no means payable. Generally they are men of blunt and obtuse sensibilities, who, "dressed in a little brief authority," take pleasure in grinding down defaulters, and seem, like Shylock, to long for the heart's blood of those unfortunate debtors who cannot meet their liabilities.

Every village has its taxgatherer, and the neat little village of Weston was blessed in being the especial charge of Mr. Thomas Cottell, who though nature had somewhat stunted his upward growth, rejoiced in such unusual breadth of dimensions, as amply compensated, in the aggregate of quantity, for any deficiency of height. Cottell was a true specimen of his tribe, consequential, conceited, and ill-tempered—obsequious and fawning to the rich, tyrannical and overbearing to the poor—firmly believing that sin was only another name for poverty, and that not to be rich was not to be virtuous—that a man's moral character depended solely upon the magnitude with which he paid his taxes, and his chances of future happiness on the amount of his funded property. He had been long settled in the village, but was never known to have felt affection for any but himself or his ugly old Tiger, who was as celebrated for his rudeness to the poorest of the neighborhood, as his master was for laxity to the poorer people.

The story represents the taxgatherer dying a poor widow, whose husband had died in the service of his country; and for which service she had applied for, and was expecting a pension, to which the widow of a naval officer, she was entitled.

This application had not as yet resulted in the desired remittance. Many months had elapsed without either her claim being legally recognized or positively denied. Still she had continued to reside in the cottage that had been the abode of her happy days, and, cheered by the love of her father and husband, it was a sad pleasure, a pleasing melancholy to live over again the scenes that were passed—to sit where she had conversed with her lost friends, and to fancy that even their spirits watched over and protected her. She might have found a cheaper residence, but the pleadings of her heart would not be resisted.

Day after day would her ruthless tormentor call and threaten to institute proceedings against her. Poor Sarah suffered the curse of poverty in its bitterest form, for it subjected her to insult. She was too proud to borrow the money, and had no alternative but to bear in silence and patiently wait her long expected pension.

Cottell's narrow mind seemed to exult in the misery he caused, whilst Sarah's meek and resigned countenance would have no effect upon him. He would commence with, "Now, Mrs. Cooper, are you going to pay these taxes or must I keep calling forever? How many more times must I come?" "Indeed, Mr. Cottell, I am sorry to give you so much trouble, but you know that I must soon get my pension allowed, and the arrears paid up, when I will not lose a moment in settling with you."

How do I know, ma'am, that you will get any pension? How do I know it is not all an imposition? Government don't do things in that way, ma'am. Claims that have any foundation are admitted immediately, and so would your's if it had any."

Poor Sarah's spirit was too much broken to resent even this insult, and she lifted her eyes from the ground, exclaiming, "Wait, shall I do? How am I to act?" Fortunately, however, before the taxgatherer had resorted to any harsh measures, the desired relief came to the widow, and she was enabled to meet his demand.

An old gentleman who has dabbled all his life in statistics, says he never heard of more than one woman who insured her life. He accounts for this by the singular fact of one of the questions on the insurance paper being, "What is your age?"

The witty Sophie Arnould was once appealed to by a pretty but silly woman, who complained of the number of her admirers, and wished to know how to get rid of them. "Oh my dear," says the sarcastic reply, "it is very easy to do it; you have only to open your mouth."

Scotch and Manchester Prudence.
About sixty or seventy years ago, when the manufacturing trade was in its infancy, several poor Scotchmen settled in Manchester, who ultimately became millionaires, and whose descendants are still "cornered" with the city. We were speaking a short time since of a very old woman who knew one of these men in his early struggles. His landlady thought he paid too little for his room; but he resolved to pack up his baggage and be gone, rather than pay a fraction more than eighteen pence. After gaining his point, he concluded the dispute with this maxim, which ought to be remembered by our young men: "It isn't that I mind so much for the old tuppence; but, ye ken, Betty, it's the breaking into a fresh piece of siller!"

We met ourselves with a similar illustration of Manchester prudence, in connection with our great Exhibition. "Why did you not take two guinea tickets for yourself and family?" we asked of a gentleman of considerable property—"the guinea investment, you know, does not admit you on the pay promise to do."—"I have to see to my man," he said, "don't talk without ground." It is not that I care for four guinea tickets; but—dropping his voice as though he wished to impress on me as a secret a new truth—"don't you see it would have involved a twenty guinea dress apron for my wife and two daughters!"

CANDOR.—It is a well-known fact that nearly all of the great men, who in the past or present age have come to fill positions of trust and importance, were noted for their love of truth. They were incapable of deception, or even of prevarication. Who is not familiar with the story of Washington's youth, when his hatchet had destroyed a valuable tree. A schoolboy then might have changed the entire current of his life. But he nobly avowed the deed, and was commended in such terms for his candor, as must from that time forth have wedded him to truth.

On the other hand, how contemptible does a youth become who scruples not to lie. It was the custom of the Romans to restore the sons of the sovereigns they subdued to their fathers' thrones, when found worthy to occupy them. So Trajan had determined to put a son of Decabalus, King of the Dacians, in his father's stead, making him, of course, his vassal, according to the usage of the age. But, being made aware, one afternoon, that the boy had broken into a garden after school hours, he testingly inquired where he had been "all the afternoon." The answer was, "I have been in school."

No persuasion could induce Trajan to carry out his original purpose towards the youth.—"His incorruptible answer to Decabalus and Romans alike who introduced, was that 'none who so long as he to prevaricate, could ever deserve a crown.'"

How in contrast with the foregoing is the other incident we have in view. It is told of the Duke of Ossuna who had got leave of the King of Spain to release some galleys, what on board the galleys for that purpose. On his asking them by turns, for what offence they had been condemned to the oars they all assigned some such cause as malice, bribery of the judge, &c. except one sturdy and open-faced fellow, who promptly owned that he "wanted money, was tempted to rob to keep himself from starving, but was fairly tried and justly condemned." "Then you *rogue*," exclaimed the Duke, giving him a tap or two with his stick, "get you out of the company of these honest men!" He was rewarded for his frankness with his liberty, while his fellow-slaves were kept tugging at the oars! You'll remember that lesson!—*Golden Rule.*

A man who had business with a magistrate, who was an auctioneer, gave much offence by neglecting to call him "your worship," on which he was committed to jail for contempt. When the man obtained his discharge, he constantly attended his worship's sales, bidding for almost every lot:—"Three pence, your worship; six pence, your worship;" which caused such scenes of laughter at the auctioneer's expense, that he was fain to give the man ten guineas never to attend his sales any more.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—Receiving a sudden command to go to dine at Osborne, with only a few hours notice, he was going down in a drab waistcoat, not of the newest, but was stopped by a remonstrance on the necessity of court dress. He had no other waistcoat, but suddenly recollected that his valet, a Frenchman, was a dandy, he exclaimed, "Oh! I dare say Nicholas

has a fine waistcoat; I'll borrow it, and so he did."

The Christians in Turkey.

Accounts from Bosnia give a faithful account of the state of the Christians in that country. Forty years ago, the Christians were, for the most part, of a poor and wretched class, and were then persecuted by the Turks, until, adds the Gazette des Postes, a sort of ice formed upon their limbs. They were left in that condition one whole night. Next morning three were dead, and the remainder 37, were in a deplorable condition.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—Lord John Russell has presented his resignation, when the Motion was made for the House of Commons, next year, to move the omission of the clause which gives the protection of secret service to officers on court-martial. The noble lord's reason for the proceeding is supposed to be the same as that which led him to object to the ballot—namely, that all power in this country should be exercised openly.

SCOTCH "SWANS."—At this moment, and the same might have been said of any other since the turn of the century, there are more poets living and breathing in Paisley than in the whole of England, from the south bank of the Tweed on to Cornwall, stretching towards the setting sun. —*Backs of the April.*

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.—"Good morning Mr. Perkins. Have you some excellent mules?" "Yes, sir. Our excellent mules are all out, but we have some fine old St. Flaming, some New Orleans, some West-Engle, and a sort of mules which is made from maple sugar, and which we call seery-up."

"Want to know, Mr. Perkins, if this seery-up is acutely made from maple sugar?" "I pledge you my word of honor, Mrs. Hornby, that it is acutely made from the genuine bird's-eye maple sugar."

"Then Mr. Perkins, I shall not interrogate any more, but without further circumlocution proceed to purchase half a pound of the seery-up."

"Beg pardon, Mrs. Hornby, we don't sell it by weight, but by measure." "Oh, by measure; then I will take half a yard!" [Evident sensation throughout the institution.—*American paper.*]

The Sun in a Fog.

Have you ever observed the sun in a fog? His beams are unable to penetrate the thick, damp mist, and, instead of warming the earth, they are rendered almost powerless. But in a short time he regains his wonted power, he is dispersed, and he appears to have obtained new vigour from his temporary excursion. So it is with a good character. Often a person's best virtues and intentions are misrepresented, and for the time he feels incapable of opposing the crushing weight of bitter calumny; but in the end, if he perseveres, his good name will be re-established and will derive additional lustre from the furnace of trial.

VERY PARTICULAR.—"Where is the horse, Sambo?"—"He's in the stable."—"Well, where's the cake?"—"He's in the stable."—"Where are the pigs?"—"They're in the stable."—"Where are the cows?"—"They're in the stable."—"Where are the chickens?"—"They're in the stable."—"Where are the geese?"—"They're in the stable."—"Where are the ducks?"—"They're in the stable."—"Where are the turkeys?"—"They're in the stable."—"Where are the geese?"—"They're in the stable."—"Where are the ducks?"—"They're in the stable."—"Where are the turkeys?"—"They're in the stable."

HAPPINESS.—There are two things which will make us happy in this life, if we attend to them. The first is, never to vex ourselves about what we can't help; and the second, never to vex ourselves about what we can help.

If the line which separates vice from virtue were distinctly and clearly drawn, the mark would not last long, for so many would be crossing upon it, it would very soon be obliterated. There is nothing more difficult than to be good. My life, and I suppose, the life of every man who has worked with his hands, has been one long contest with difficulties, and none of us would be the wiser now, if we had tamely allowed difficulties to conquer us.—*St. B. Baker's Lyceum.*

The National Gazette of Vienna states that according to the last census, that city contains 87,000 houses, 300 of which are voted to the service. There are on an average 55 inhabitants to each house. The Spectator suggests that the best means of abolishing the smoke nuisance would be to turn it into the drains. The absence of chimneys would enable the roots of the houses to be turned into promenade grounds.

European Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARADIA.

The steamship *Aradia* arrived at New York on Thursday morning, bringing dates to the 17th April. The following brief dispatch has been received at the News Room.

Parliament met on Monday, after the recess. In the House of Commons notice was given of a bill to abolish the property qualification now required by members of the House.

The New French minister, the Duke of Malakoff, reached London on the 15th, and was well received.

It is expected that Queen Victoria will visit Prussia the present summer.

The City of Christiania, in Norway, has been nearly destroyed by fire. Loss 10,000,000 francs.

Some additional telegraph items from India have been received. Sir Colin Campbell remained at Lucknow restoring order. There had been some further skirmishing, in which the rebels were defeated.

Markets.—Breadstuffs dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet. Consols 97½ to 98½. Sugar 64 to 65 ceteris paribus lower. Some exceptions of Ceylon Coffee 1½ to 2s lower.

Timber and Deal Trade.—By Timber Circular, republished per month, we learn that the Trade has exhibited a slight improvement but unless the coming season be marked by extremely light importations, remunerative prices cannot possibly be realized. The want of supplies must be felt before persons engaged in the business can hope to realize more than the cost of their cargoes. The sales during the past month have been chiefly at auction, at from £7 15s. to £7 17s. 6d. per standard for St. John, £7 15s. per standard for Dalhousie, and £7 10s. per standard for St. Stephens.

A Railway in Turkey.—The first railway in Turkey has been commenced under somewhat favorable auspices. It is to run from the port of Smyrna to the interior, a distance of about 70 miles, and will open up a rich portion of Asia Minor to direct communication with the sea trade. The engineers are English, but the stockholders are Turks; and the Government has taken a lively interest in this innovation of the rail over the camel train in the land of the Moslem.

Two Weeks later from California.

The steamer *Moses Taylor* arrived at New York on the 29th ult. with San Francisco dates to the 5th of April, and \$1,486,565, in specie. She also brought later news from the Sandwich Islands, Central America and Jamaica.

The California markets were quiet and exhibited very little change in prices. Money was easy, and the semi-monthly shipments appeared to be made up without any extraordinary exertion.

There has been a great amount of rain during the fortnight—probably nearly four inches—and it has visited all parts of the State. Before the rain, a severe drought had been felt in all the southern counties, and much harm was done to the crops—the grain in some places heading out while the stalks were scarcely six inches high.

The people of the town of Mariposa are making an effort to drive the Chinese from their place.

The shock of an earthquake was experienced at San Francisco on the morning of the 2nd inst.

The great religious revival going on in the Atlantic States is beginning to be felt here.

Counterfeit twenties (double eagles) are in circulation in this city. The coins have been sawed through the edges filled with lead and re-milled. The work is executed so neatly that it is almost impossible to detect the fraud.

The intelligence from Central America is important. The Cass-Yrizar treaty was ratified by the Nicaraguan Assembly on the 28th ult. On the day the treaty was ratified the Nicaraguan Assembly approved a contract giving the exclusive control of the Transit Route to the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, and also extended the time for putting the route into operation. The contract had received the signature of the President, and it was supposed the transit would be opened in a couple of months.

Peru.—The news from Peru is highly important, announcing, as it does, the termination of the revolutionary struggle under Gen. Vivanco. President Castilla stormed the city of Arequipa on the 27th ult., and took it after what is represented as one of the most bloody battles which ever occurred in South America. Vivanco's troops defended the barricades with such energy that about 600 of them were killed at their posts. All the war steamers had been surrendered to Castilla, and Vivanco fled to Bolivia. People thought that Castilla would assume the powers of a Dictator. The latest accounts from Arequipa state that over 2,000 men were killed on both sides on the 7th and 8th of March, and that the town was filled with wounded.

The Island of Perim.—This little spot, which has been heard of all over the world in consequence of its occupation by Great Britain, is thus described by the Paris correspondent of the Boston Courier:—

This island is an insignificant little affair, only five miles in length, situated in the Straits of Babel Mandel off the Arabian

coast at mouth of the Red Sea, completely commanding the entrance to it, and therefore commanding the Isthmus of Suez. It is a barren, bleak rock, but from its position becomes of immense importance. The coasts of the Red Sea are uniformly mountainous and precipitous, from Mount Sinai to Babel Mandel. The southwestern corner of the peninsula of Arabia and the promontories of Egyptian Abyssinia almost meet at the mouth of the Red Sea. The island of Perim is the link that unites them, and whoever possesses that "possesses the key to the channel through which in fifty years, will flow the commerce of the old East and the stalwart West."

Melancholy Accident.

Three Lives Lost.—A melancholy accident occurred at the entrance of the harbor yesterday afternoon, by the upsetting of a gig, in which were Mr. Walter Walsh, Branch Pilot, and three young men, named Michael Collins, Wm. Corkery, and John Bridges. A signal was having been made for a ship two boats started, but the one in which Walsh and his companions were, being the hindmost, was struck by a sea, when to the southward of the Bell Buoy, and turned end over, throwing all on board into the water. They afterwards got on the keel, and endeavored to cling there. Meanwhile the other boat containing three Pilots and other person, had reached the ship, which proved to be the *Pilgrim*, and prompt notice having been given on Patridge Island of the disaster, firing a gun and lowering the flag half-mast, the ship sailed and stood for the unfortunate boat, but before assistance arrived, young Bridges was off and lost. When conveyed to the ship he was much exhausted, but by skilful treatment, he soon recovered. Nearly an hour elapsed before Bridges was rescued and it was some time before that the others had disappeared. Mr. Walsh leaves a wife and two children to mourn their bereavement. Collins and Corkery leave widowed mothers who were their principal support. Mr. Walsh's untimely fate will be deeply deplored by all who knew him. He was much esteemed in the community.

Much credit is awarded to Mr. Cline, the Pilot of the *Pilgrim* and to the officers and crew of that vessel, for the skillfulness with which she was managed and whose boat rescued the survivor. The life-boat, at Sand Point, was speedily manned, and proceeded to the spot, but too late to render any assistance. [Nbrk.]

The *Courier* of Saturday says that "the Packet-ship Middleton, which arrived here this morning, has been placed at Quarantine for a few days, in consequence of a case of small-pox having occurred on board soon after she left England. The person, we understand, has nearly recovered. The passengers and crew having been landed at Patridge Island, the vessel will be immediately fumigated and come up to her wharf probably on Monday next."

THINK OF HOME.—The husband, who, in his moments of relaxation from the cares of business, allows his thoughts to revert to his family circle, is in a measure safe from the trials and temptations of the world. We regret to believe that they are few husbands who give a practical turn to such thoughts, else there would be a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine found in every well regulated family. None but those who have experienced the benefits conferred by the use of a Grover & Baker Machine, can realize its advantages.

Offices of exhibition and sale 495 Broadway, New York; 18 Summer street, Boston; and 730 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

SERIOUS LOSS TO OUR FISHERMEN.—Owing to the very great storm on Wednesday last, the weirs in the vicinity of Sand Point, were we might say, almost entirely demolished. The weirs were half full of gasperaux, at the time, and the loss on that account, together with the damage done to the weirs, will make the loss to those who are the owners very heavy indeed. Large quantities of the fish were scattered in all directions upon the shore, and not a few parties obtained any amount of the finny tribe "without money and without price." The total loss to our hardy fishermen has been estimated at £1,000. We are happy to state that the damage sustained by the storm has been repaired, and the weirs are now in nearly as good condition as formerly. [West. Recorder, 4th inst.]

THE "Morning News" says that the rubbish for the roadway through Lawlor's Lake is now raised to within a few feet of the surface of the water, and that the Railway folks have just one month before them to redeem their promise—that is to have the road opened to the nine mile house by the 1st of June. There are only twenty-eight working days to finish all that has to be done; and there appears to be a good deal to do yet.

A NICE YOUNG MAN.—Printers, Stage Drivers, and Hotel Keepers, look out for him!—About ten days since a young man, with an insinuating countenance and a profusion of fair locks hanging over his shoulders, arrived in this City, calling himself Dr. S. Drew, "the seventh son of a seventh son," professing to cure stuttering, deafness, and other complicated diseases. Whether his peculiar talents were not appreciated, or whether the gullible did not like his terms, which were payable in advance, we know not; however he very soon sloped, but not

until he had victimized several individuals, the printer, as usual among the number.—There is no doubt but the fellow is a thorough impostor and swindler. We hope our contemporaries will look out for him, and "pass him along."—Herald Quart.

Ox Day.—That the Professorship of Modern Languages, for which Mr. d'Aray receives £120 a year is to be abolished, to make room for T. Smith Reed, who is to be appointed Teacher of French in the Collegiate School.—[B.]

Provincial Appointments.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments under the Act relating to Parish Schools, 21st Vic. cap. 9:—

Henry Fisher, Esquire, Chief Superintendent of Schools.

George Thompson, Clerk to the Chief Superintendent.

Edmund H. Duval, Inspector for the Counties of King's, Albert, and Westmorland.

John Campbell, Inspector for the Counties of Queen's Charlotte, and Saint John.

James McLaughlin, Inspector for the Counties of Victoria, Carleton, York and Sunbury.

John Bennett, Inspector for the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester, and Westchester.

Patrick Curran to be Local Deputy for that part of the County of Charlotte which lies on the western side of the Digglewash River.

By His Excellency's Command, S. L. TILLEY, Secretary's Office, 17th April, 1858.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, MAY 5, 1858.

FOUR DAYS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Anglo Saxon.

Through the politeness of Albert Reed, Esq., we have received a Boston paper of Monday last, containing a summary of the news by the screw steamship *Anglo Saxon*, which arrived at Quebec on the 2d instant, with four days' later intelligence.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 13th, in the House of Lords, Mr. Meslin said the opinion of the law officers of the Crown had just been received "in regard to the seizure of the steamer *Capigliari* by Naples. Two of them pronounced it legal, and the third declared it illegal. Under these circumstances the government did not think it desirable to take any strong measures in the premises at present."

In the House of Commons, Disraeli made his financial statement. The estimated ordinary expenditures of the year are £63,000,000, but as two millions of exchequer bills were falling due, and a million and a half had to be paid as a sinking fund towards the war debt, the total expenditure would amount to £67,100,000, being about four millions in excess of the estimated revenue, taking into account the reduction of the income tax, which government had no intention of interfering with, and the fact that three and a half millions were extraordinary expenditures. Disraeli showed there was no diminution in the resources of the country, and that, but for the above reasons, there would have been an actual surplus. He recommended a postponement in the payment of the sinking fund and exchequer bills, and the imposition of a tax on Irish whiskey, and a penny stamp on bankers' checks to meet the deficiency. After some slight opposition, resolutions, on which to found bills for carrying into effect these propositions, were agreed to.

Sir de Lacy Evans and Palmerston complained of the removal of Lord Howden from the embassy at Madrid, and Mr. Fitzgerald defended the action of the government.

Disraeli entered upon the minutes his resolution in regard to the government of India to be proposed on the 30th of April. The resolutions are based, with some modifications, upon the bill already introduced by Disraeli.

On the 20th the proceedings in the House of Lords were unimportant.

In the House of Commons, Roebuck said he intended to ask government if they meant to proceed with the conspiracy indictment against Bernard.

A motion to bring in a bill limiting Parliament to three years, was defeated by 197 majority.

The jury in the case of Dr. Bernard, charged with being an accessory to the murders committed by Orsini and others, returned a verdict of not guilty. The result was received with great cheering in and out of the court, and greeted with general satisfaction throughout the country. Bernard was discharged on bail.

Lord Dunsferrline, better known as Speaker Abercrombie, is dead.

An application for a new trial of the Directors of the British Bank was pending in the law courts.

The London money market is unchanged; the supply extremely large, and the demand grown slower.

Robert Browne & Co. of London, engaged in the Australian trade, have suspended—abilities about £40,000.

Consols had been dull, but the Ministerial

Budget had a favorable influence, and caused a slight advance.

The Budget gave general satisfaction.

FRANCE.

The acquittal of Bernard produced a great sensation. The Paris *Moniteur* did not publish the result when first received. Several journals, confessed that they dare not publish the speech of the counsel for the prisoner, while others gave "garbled" extracts.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post says the Emperor and his advisers do not with indifference the encouragement the result will give conspirators, but no exciting language will be employed by the French press to create indignation.

It was rumored, but not credited, that Victoria will meet Napoleon at Cherbourg, at the great Railroad fete to take place there.

There has been a slight improvement in trade in Paris and the departments. Breadstuffs continue to decline.

The three opposition candidates for Paris are Messieurs Lacroix, Jules Favre, and Picard.

The Chamber of Deputies have agreed to the augmentation of duty on beet-root sugar, making it one-fourth instead of one-fifth of a taler.

RUSSIA.

All export and import duties are to be increased by five kopeks a ruble from July 1, the additional revenue to be employed on frontier railways.

Details of news via Bombay to March 24 have reached England, but there is nothing of much importance to add to the telegraphic advices.

Nona Singh and many other rebel Zemindars had submitted to British authority. The rebels had mostly fled to the northward; but a large body had passed into Rohilkand, which was still unsettled. Troops were in hot pursuit.

The trial of ex-King of Delhi was concluded on the 9th of March, but the result was not known.

Nona Sahib was at Calpee, preparing to enter the Deccan in hopes of being joined by the Marhattas.

The British would soon attack Calpee. Executions at Delhi and other cities continued.

We were rather amused to see by a paragraph in one of our St. John contemporaries that the Hon. John Robinson, who we are informed, once designated the town of St. Andrews a "miserable little fishing village that was only fit to be burned down"—has actually introduced a Resolution in the Chamber of Commerce, for the appointment of a committee to consider what means can be taken to counteract the effects which he decries to the trade of St. John, by the opening of the St. Andrews Railroad!!

Comment is superfluous! Our friends in St. John are something like the frog in the fable. They have blown themselves out to such an enormous size, that they cannot see beyond their own circumference, and now they are about to burst, all their inflation will prove to be, what all sensible people always believed it was—mere windy puff.

The Commissioner of Streets with a praiseworthy zeal, has commenced operations in good season. A number of men are daily at work, repairing and cleaning our streets, which, notwithstanding the increased travel upon them, are as firm, clean, and dry as if they were paved.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BOSTON.—We learn from the *Journal* that a destructive fire took place in Federal Street, Boston, on Sunday morning, about 10 o'clock. A large amount of personal property was destroyed, and two firemen instantly killed by the falling of a wall.

The Dwelling house of the hon. Wm. Todd at Milltown, St. Stephens, was destroyed by fire together with the barn and sheds early on Friday morning. The house was partially insured, the "Herald" says.

The weather for the last ten days was variable—snow, hail, rain and sunshine. The nights and mornings are still cold for the season, which is a fortnight later than in 1857. There is nothing done yet in the gardens except pruning the trees.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for May has been received from Messrs. A. Williams & Co., Boston. It fully sustains its character, and exhibits a steady improvement in all that recommend a first class Magazine. The present number contains seventeen articles, all of an intellectual character. We had only time to read one or two; the sketch of Henry Ward Beecher is worth the price of the annual subscription, \$3 per annum.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF FIREMEN.—Arrangements are fast being perfected for the national muster of firemen, which is designed to take place in Boston, the coming summer. A number of valuable prizes will be awarded, and nothing will be left undone to ensure a full representation of the firemen of America.—[N. Y. Clipper.]

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE POLICE MAGISTRATE.

—We regret to record the death of John Johnston, Esquire, Police Magistrate of this city, which melancholy event took place very suddenly while he was attending to his duties in the Police Office on Thursday morning. Mr. J. proceeded about ten o'clock to the office, as usual, and took his seat. Having disposed of a few trivial cases, he was in the act of perusing a public document, when his head suddenly dropped forward, and he was about falling, but the Chief of Police, who was standing near his side caught him in his arms. Efforts were immediately made to restore animation, but all was of no avail; he expired without a struggle.—[N. Bruns.]

Messrs. Squire, Parsons & Co., in writing from Bradford, Ct. say:—We are out of Davis' Pain Killer, and some of our customers are suffering for the want of it. It has, from its own merit, acquired a popularity beyond anything in the whole category of medical preparations. Sold by Odell & Turner.

On the 27th ult., after a few days illness, Kate, aged one year and nine months, youngest child of Daniel Bennett, Esq.

NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY.

COMPANY'S OFFICES: St. Andrews, May 8, 1858.

ALL PERSONS KNOWN, or found, to be trespassing on the lands granted to this Company, or in any way committing depredations thereon after this date, by unlawfully lumbering upon the same, or otherwise, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

But as there is no desire on the part of the Company to shut up the said lands, as against the interests of the country.

NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN, That all lumbering operations which shall be conducted in a fair and lawful manner, will be allowed. And that applications for permission to lumber on said lands, will be entertained at the Company's Offices in St. Andrews, where the necessary authority and permission can be obtained.

The Public is also informed that Mr. HARRIS HILL, is appointed to supervise the Company's lands, with power to look after and warn off trespassers, and to protect said lands against all wrong doers.

JULIUS THOMPSON, MANAGER.

TRAVELLERS INN.

THE Subscriber here leaves to intimate to the inhabitants of St. Andrews, and the public generally, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, opposite the head of the Steamboat Wharf, on its eastern side Water-street, where he will feel it a pleasure to attend to the comfort of those who may patronize him. Meals furnished at all hours; and the best liquors kept at the bar. He hopes by strict attention and endeavors to please, to receive a liberal share of patronage.

Good stabling on the premises.

JOSEPH CAIRNS, xmls

St. Andrews, May 4, 1858.

FOR SALE.

THAT neat and commodious Cottage owned by Capt. Clements, with Barn &c., attached, on Montague Street, adjoining the residence of D. W. Jack, Esq., together with a large garden. The above property is situated in one of the most pleasant localities in town, and is so well known as not to require a further description. The grounds are 120 by 100 feet. For terms &c., apply to

C. M. DIMOCK, N. K. CLEMENTS, St. Andrews, May 3, 1858.

Valuable Property at Auction.

THE Subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on Thursday, the 6th of May next, at 2 P. M. the following valuable Building Lots, in the town of St. Andrews, owned by Samuel Giddy.

Lot No. 2, black letter G, Bulkeley's Division, fronting 80 feet on Montague street and running back 100 feet. This lot will be divided and sold in two separate lots.

Lot No. 3, in same block, and same size will be sold in two separate lots.

Lot No. 4, in same block, fronting on Adolphus street, 80 by 80 feet.

Also Lot No. 8 in same block fronting on Adolphus and Parr street, 80 by 160 feet, this lot will also be divided in two lots 80 by 80. On the lot fronting on Adolphus street, there is a good two story dwelling house with Barn attached; on the other half which fronts on Adolphus & Parr street, is a never failing well of excellent water. A warrant deed will be given of the above property.

Terms of Sale—10 per cent on day of sale, 15 per cent on delivery of deed (which will be as soon after sale as possible), and the remainder in three separate payments of 6, 12 and 18 months with interest, secured by bond and mortgage.

GEO. F. CAMPBELL, Auctioneer, St. Andrews, April 27, 1858.

GEO. F. CAMPBELL,

Offers his services to the Public as an AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

St. Andrews, 22d April, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Shareholders in the "PROTECTIVE UNION COMPANY," will be held in School House District No. 3, Parish of St. Andrews, on the 22d of May next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Directors.

J. B. BRAIDFORD, Agent.

FOR SALE.

A SUPERIOR SHIP FRAME, moulded for a vessel of 150 tons, now lying at Indian Point. Apply to

JAMES W. STREET, March 23, 1858.

RATES OF CARRIAGE FOR ST. ANDREW.

[Passed April 8]

For every cord of wood, 2s; and 3d for each block, 2s; and 3d for each 36 bushels of salt, grain or other articles measured in the same rate.

Pipe of wine, gin, brandy rum or hoghead of sugar add housing within the door 2s. 6d. for the first three blocks each additional block.

For a tierce of sugar, one cheon of cider, and strong, blocks 1s. 6d; and 3d add block.

For a hoghead of wine, c state of carthenware, or two square, a hoghead of dried coffee, or quantity in bag, 12 hundred weight, or a household goods, for the first 3d; and 3d additional for a load containing 8 1 6 barrels of sugar, fish, beef turpentine, or cider, or half the same quantity of cordage coeding 4 hundred weight 1 three blocks, and a penny half three blocks, additional. For a load of stones not less than half the first three blocks and 1 each block.

For 64 gallon cask of wine gin, molasses or porter, for blocks, 1s. 3d. and 2d. add block.

For a load of four barrels, one liquor, or molasses 1s 3 first blocks; and 3d additional for cables and cordage 1 cwt, or if to coil per ton 5s 1 blocks; and 4d additional for For hay loose per ton, 5s For hay; screwed per ton, 5s For lumber per 1000 feet three blocks; and 3d add block.

For a load of shingles, for heading, loads dried fish, in fish boxes, salmon in k or a load of articles not hereinafter, 9d for the first three penny halfpenny additional c By order of the Sess W Clerk

RATES OF WHARF

For the Market Wharf St. Andrews, Passed April Session

FOR every Ducked Vessel of the burden of

40 tons and under 50 100 tons and under 60 60 tons and under 70 70 tons and under 80 80 tons and under 90 90 tons and under 100 100 tons and under 120 120 tons and under 150 150 tons and under 180 180 tons and under 200 200 tons and under 220 220 tons and under 240 240 tons and under 260 260 tons and under 280 280 tons and under 300 300 tons and under 320 320 tons and under 340 340 tons and under 360 360 tons and under 380 380 tons and under 400 400 tons and under 450 450 tons and under 500 and the sum of 1s 3d for every tons.

TOP WHARF, so called, for all articles landed from the Market Wharf, at a lowering rates and charges, than For every Pipe of Wine, Bran quor, 6d; for every Hoghead of Rum or other Liquor, 4d; for head of Loaf Sugar, 4d; for or tierce of other Sugar 6d; head or tierce of Tobacco, hoghead or tierce of Dry Fish for Tierces of any article 6d; each 2d; for Barrels of any Salted Provisions, 1d; for ev barrel or keg of any article any of the above kind or des sets when empty, one half charge, excepting Fish bars no charge shall be made; f except Passengers, bale, box, 3d, or 1s per ton of forty Cub option of the person claim for every hamper one penny; of Tea 2d; for every box of every box of Soap or Candles in weight, 3d; for every sub 112lbs. in weight, 1d; for e Dry Fish, 3d; for every box for every green Hide, one h every Dry Hide, one farthing ton, if screwed, 1s; for Hay acrewed, 2s. 6d.; for every to ings, except hollow Ware, work, Hemp, Cordage, ore On for every ton of Hollow Ware every thousand superficial 1 Deals or Clapboards, 6d; for superficial feet of Scantling on ber. and for every ton of Squ all kinds, 1s; for every thou or Shingles 2d; for every thou Hoop Poles, or Staves, 6d; of Wood not otherwise descri

Magistrate... death... event... took... his... cases... side... were... in... all... a strug... in writing... out of Da... customers... has, from... beyond... of medical... turner... ya illness... is, young... way and... ICES... 1858... and, to be... to these... lumbering... secured, to... of the Com... the in-... GIVEN... shall be... will be al-... mission, to... ned at the... the ne-... obtained... HARRIS... lands... off treas-... all wrong... PERSON... INAGRA... INN... intimate to... brews, and... ed a... 200 on the... will feel it... of those... hed at all... bar. He... to please... AIRNS... owned by... tached, on... e of D. W... n. The a-... most plea-... own as not... ounds are... to... EMENTS... action... location, on... at 2 P. M... is the town... y: a Division... nd running... in the soil... size will be... Adolphus... on Adol-... his will... on the lot... good two... d, on the... Parr street... a war-... property... of sale, is... be as soon... er in three... ELL... tioner... L... an... ISSION... holders in... will be... of St... clock, P.M... ORD... Agent... ded for a... lian Point... REET...

RATES OF CARTAGE FOR ST. ANDREWS. [Passed April Sessions, 1858.]

For every cord of wood or chaldron of coals, if carried the length of three town blocks, 2s; and 3d for each additional block. 36 bushels of salt, grain or potatoes, or any other articles measured in like manner at the same rate.

Pipe of wine, gin, brandy, and puncheon rum or hoghead of sugar, or molasses, add housing within the door of the first floor, 2s. 6d. for the first three blocks, and 4d for each additional block.

For a tierce of sugar, or hoghead, or puncheon of cider, or wine, for the first three blocks 1s. 6d; and 3d additional for each block.

For a hoghead of wine, or hoghead or crate of earthenware, or two tierces of earthenware, a hoghead of dried fish, two tierces of coffee, or quantity in bags not exceeding 12 hundred weight, or a common load of household goods, for the first three blocks 1s. 3d; and 3d additional for each block.

For a load containing 8 barrels flour, or 6 barrels of sugar, fish, beef, pork, tar, pitch, turpentine, or cider, or half a ton of iron, or the same quantity of cordage in coils not exceeding 4 hundred weight 8d for the first three blocks, and a penny half penny for each block, additional. For a load of sand, gravel or stones not less than half a ton, 7d for the first three blocks and 1d. additional for each block.

For 64 gallon cask of wine, brandy, rum, gin, molasses or porter, for the first three blocks, 1s. 3d. and 2d. additional for each block.

For a load of four barrels of any spirituous liquor, or molasses 1s 3d for the first three blocks; and 3d additional for each block. For cables and cordage in coils, above 1 cwt., or if to coil per ton, 5s for the first three blocks; and 4d additional for each block.

For hay loaded per ton, 5s.

For hay-screwed per ton, 4s.

For lumber per 1000 feet 2s for the first three blocks; and 3d additional for each block.

For a load of shingles, hoop poles, staves, heading, house dried fish, treenails, smoked fish in boxes, salmon in casks, dry goods, or a load of articles not herein before mentioned 9d for the first three blocks, and a penny half penny additional each block.

By order of the Sessions,
W. HATCH,
Clerk of the Peace.

RATES OF WHARFAGE For the Market Wharf Saint Andrews, Passed April Sessions, 1858.

FOR every Decked Vessel or Wood Boat of the burden of 40 tons or under 1s 6d per diem.

40 tons and under 50	1s 9d
50 tons and under 60	2s
60 tons and under 70	2s 6d
70 tons and under 80	2s 6d
80 tons and under 90	2s 9d
90 tons and under 100	3s
100 tons and under 120	3s 6d
120 tons and under 150	4s
150 tons and under 180	4s 6d
180 tons and under 200	5s
200 tons and under 220	5s 6d
220 tons and under 240	6s
240 tons and under 260	6s 6d
260 tons and under 280	7s
280 tons and under 300	7s 6d
300 tons and under 320	8s
320 tons and under 340	8s 6d
340 tons and under 360	9s
360 tons and under 380	9s 6d
380 tons and under 400	10s
400 tons and under 450	11s 3d
450 tons and under 500	12s 6d

and the sum of 1s 3d for every additional 50 tons.

TOP WHARFAGE, so called, for all articles landed on, or shipped from the Market Wharf, at and after the following rates and charges, that is to say:

For every Pipe of Wine, Brandy or other Liquor, 6d; for every Hoghead of Wine Brandy or other Liquor, 3d; for every Puncheon of Rum or other Liquor, 4d; for every hoghead of Loaf Sugar, 4d; for every hoghead or tierce of other Sugar 6d; for every hoghead or tierce of Tobacco, 1s; for every hoghead or tierce of Dry Fish or Lime, 3d; for Tierces of any article excepting Sugar, each 2d; for Barrels of any article except Salted Provisions, 1d; for every Firkin, half barrel or Keg of any article, 3d. And for any of the above kind or description of Vessels when empty, one half the respective charge, excepting Fish barrels, for which no charge shall be made; for every Trunk, except Passengers, bale, box, case or crate, 8d, or 1s per ton of forty Cubic feet, at the option of the person claiming Wharfage; for every hamper one penny; for every chest of Tea 2d; for every box of Tea 1d; for every box of Soap or Candles, under 112lbs. in weight, 4d; for every such box, if over 112lbs. in weight, 1d; for every Quintal of Dry Fish, 4d; for every box of Herrings 1d; for every green Hide, one half penny; for every Dry Hide, one farthing; for hay per ton, if screwed, 1s; for Hay per ton, if unscrewed, 2s. 6d.; for every ton of Iron Castings, except hollow Ware, Anchors, Iron work, Hemp, Cordage, or Oakum, 1s. 3d.; for every ton of Hollow Ware, 1s. 8d.; for every thousand superficial feet of Boards, Deals or Clapboards, 6d; for every thousand superficial feet of Scantling or Raftering Timber, and for every ton of Square Timber of all kinds, 1s.; for every thousand of Laths or Shingles 2d; for every thousand of Hoops, Hoop Poles, or Staves, 6d; for every cord of Wood not otherwise described herein, 4d;

for every Spar of ten inches or over, 6d; for every Spar if under 10 inches, 3d; for every chaldron of Coals or ton of Salt 6d; for Grain and Roots of all kinds at the rate of 2s 6d per hundred bushels; for every ton of building Stone or Ballast 6d; for every ton of Plaster of Paris, 3d; for every ton of Grind Stones 4d; for every thousand of Bricks, 1s 6d; for every keg or canister of Paint, not exceeding twenty-eight pounds, one farthing; if above twenty-eight pounds and not exceeding one hundred and twelve pounds, one half penny; Passengers' Trunks and Personal Baggage to be free.

By Order of the Sessions,
W. HATCH,
Clerk.

House and Lot for Sale.

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

On the premises are a nicely finished two story house, with out offices and barn, and a well cultivated garden. The lot runs 80 feet on Queen street and 160 feet on Sophia street and is situated in a respectable neighborhood.

Possession will be given at any time.

Also, Building Lots Nos. 7 and 2, Letter M, Morris's Division, corner of Colston and Sophia streets; these lots are 80 by 160 feet each.

JOHN McWHINNEY,
Saint Andrews, 21st April, 1858.—t

13th April, 1858.

W. WHITLOCK,

OFFERS FOR SALE,
100 Bbls. S. fine Philadelphia FLOUR,
10 Bbls. Pilot Brand,
40 Bushels Harvey Settlement Grass Seed,
200 Lbs. Northern Red Clover Seed,
Imperial and Dwarf Marrowfat Peas,
A good assortment of (Shaker) Garden Seeds.

TO ARRIVE,
30 Bbls. fresh ground Philadelphia CORN MEAL.

500 Rolls Paper Hangings,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer, and Williams' Bitters, always on hand.

Sugar, Molasses, & Pork.

Ex Utica from Boston.

5 Hhds. Bright Muscovado SUGAR,
10 do MOLASSES,
10 Bbls. Extra Mess PORK,
For sale low.

JAMES W. STREET.
April 5, 1858.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

18 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON,
495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

These Machines are now justly admitted to be the best in use for Family Sewing, making a new, strong, and elastic stitch, which will not rip even if every fourth stitch be cut. Circulars sent on application by letter. Agents wanted.

More Grass Seed.

JUST received from the Harvey Settlement—
30 Bushels GRASS SEED,
For sale low.

April 8, 1858. JAMES W. STREET.

TO LET.

And Possession given 1st May.

THAT large, well-finished Store at
Fen, as a Wine Spirit Establishment.
The cellar is first-class, which will not rip well in it, and one half is used as a Bonded Warehouse. There is also a convenient yard with out-houses.

The premises are well adapted for the Liquor trade, or for the Dry Goods, or Provision and Grocery business, as there is ample room for storage in the upper flat and loft.

For further particulars apply to
CHAS. KENNEDY,
St. Andrews, Jan. 27, 1858.

Valuable Real Estate.

To Sell or to Let and possession given 1st May next.

THAT pleasantly situated Dwelling House and premises known as part of the late James Kyle's being a moiety or one half lot No. 8, Block letter B, Bulkley's division of the Town Plat of St. Andrews, fronting on Elizabeth Street, and at present occupied by the Rev. John Ross. This property is so well known that further description is unnecessary.

For terms or any further particulars, please apply to the subscriber.

W. McLEAN.
St. Andrews, Feb. 1, 1858.

DRESS MAKING!

THE most simple system for Cutting and Fitting Ladies and Children's Dresses, in the

PROVINCIAL LADIES' Dress Scale.

With a Tape Measure, and a set of the Dress Scale, any Lady can cut and fit her own Dresses, without the possibility of a failure.

EVERY FAMILY should have one; and being determined to place it within the reach of all, I have reduced the price from five dollars to only

TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF.

AGENTS WANTED

to sell the above. They will be supplied on the most reasonable terms, so that active agents can make from one dollar to five dollars clear of expenses. Those who have learned the "American Ladies Dress Chart System" can teach this.

All orders and communications to be addressed to me at St. Stephen, N. B.

MRS. MARTHA KENNEDY.

Close of Scheme for the Current Year.

Applications must be lodged at the Offices
or Agencies, on or before 5th April, 1858.

LIFE Association of Scotland

FOUNDED 1833.

Empowered by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Capital, £400,000 Sterling.
Revenue, £125,000 do.

—JAMES FORREST, of Comiston, Bart. Chairman.

SCHEME FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

This year's list of Policy-Holders will remain open until Monday, 5th April next, 1858. All included therein will rank as One Year's Longer Standing than later Entrants, and will consequently participate One Year Earlier at the Division of Profits. Intending Assurers should not lose this favorable opportunity of joining the Association.

On that day the 19th Annual Balance and 14th Division of Profits will be made.

CONSTITUTION, EXTENT OF BUSINESS, &c.—The Association has twice received the formal approval and sanction of Government, after due inquiry into its constitution and affairs. It is one of the most extensive Life Assurance offices, having assured, during the last three years alone, upwards of Three Thousand Lives for more than a million and a half pounds sterling. The Policy-Holders incur none of the risks of Partnership, and the sums assured are guaranteed.

The Annual Income is now upwards of £125,000; and the ample and rapidly increasing Funds are invested almost wholly on first-class Securities over Land. The Association does not make Advances on Personal Security, with or without Assurance Policies; nor does it ever purchase or hold the Shares of other Public Companies, and so become responsible for liabilities beyond its own legitimate business.

ASSURANCE POLICIES MORE THAN USUALLY VALUABLE.

The Policies now being issued are free from several restrictions commonly imposed on Assured Lives, and confer unusual and important facilities and privileges, protecting the Policy-Holder against accidental forfeiture, &c.

DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.—A share of profits of the business is allocated every year to each policy holder of five years standing, and is applied in reducing his next premium. For many years the Premiums have been thus reduced to less than two thirds of the stipulated amount; that is, instead of £10, payment only of £6 10s. has been required from the Policy-Holders, and instead of £20, a payment of only £13. Under this system the expense of Life Assurance is reduced to a comparatively small sum.

Until the Policy-Holder participates in the profits, if the Policy be £1000 sterling or upwards, he need pay only one half of the premium, for the first five or six years, the other half remaining unpaid at interest as long as the policy holder lives.

AGENTS IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—The Association is specially empowered by its Act of Parliament for Life Assurance in British North America, and is enabled to give to Residents there unusual facilities in their transactions. The business is under charge of Boards of Directors at Montreal for Canada; at Halifax for Nova Scotia; and at St. John, for New Brunswick.

Board of Directors for New Brunswick: Francis Ferguson, Esquire, Hon. J. A. Street, Rev. W. Donald, A. M. W. H. Adams, Esq. Alex. Jardine, Esq. Medical Officer, Dr. James Walker.

SAML. D. BERTON, Secretary.

BENJ. R. STEVENSON, Agent for St. Andrews.

March 31st, 1858.

IN STORE and for SALE, by the undersigned, the following, at reduced prices:

10 Casks Best London double boiled, and Raw Linsseed Oil,
2 Tons Brandram's No. 1 & 2, London White Paint, 14, 25, and 56 lb. kegs.
16 Chests best English Congou Tea,
4 Bags black Pepper,
30 Casks Bussan's London Brown Stout, and Pale Ale, qts. and pints,
20 Casks Bridges' do. do.
12 Boxes Woodstock Pipes,
50 Bbls. Fancy and Extra S. fine Flour,
12 " Extra Mess Beef,
14 " Extra Mess Pork,
3 Clear ditto
25 Boxes Soap and Candles,
10 Hhds. Muscovado Molasses,
3 Tierces refined English crushed Sugar.

LIQUORS, &c. (in Bond):

5 Q. Casks } Best old Port Wine
1 Octave }
1 Hhd. }
1 Hhd. }
4 Q. Casks } Best old Sherry
2 Octaves }
16 Hhds. } Hennessy & Martell best old Brandy,
2 Q. Casks }
8 Pipes } Best Holland's Geneva
6 Hhds. }

1 Puncheon old Jamaica Rum
2 do Best Malt Whiskey
3 do Alcohol 90 per cent proof
6 Baskets Heidsieck & Queen Victoria CHAMPAGNE
2 Bbls. Porter's Burning Fluid
2 do Cider Vinegar
1 do French
Kegs F & FF Gun Powder
35 Bags Shot, assorted sizes
6 Tons S. & S. in round Iron
20 Bags Wrought Spikes, assorted
1 Stone Dinner Set,
&c. &c.

JAMES W. STREET.

Dr. N. G. D. PARKER,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Graduate of the University of Edinburgh.

Residence at Mrs. R. Alexander's, corner of King and Queen streets.

[Sep. 23.]

Flour, Meal, Pork.

Just received from New York, and for sale at the UNION STORE:

200 Bbls Superfine Flour,
50 do Extra Family Flour,
200 Bags Corn Meal, of good quality,
10 Bbls Pork; which together with a general stock of Provisions and Groceries on hand will be sold at the lowest market prices for prompt payment. Daily expected, a further supply of superior Family Flour.

J. R. BRADFORD, AGENT.
St. Andrews, Jan. 6, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JOHN McCARTY, late of St. Andrews, deceased, are required to present them, duly attested, to the subscriber within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

ROSE McCARTY,
Administratrix.

St. Andrews, March 16, 1858.

EASTERN CITY.

STEAMER EASTERN CITY will leave Boston for St. John on MONDAY, 15th March. Returning leaves St. John for Eastport, Portland and Boston Thursday, 18th.

The ADMIRAL will commence on the 15th April, when this line will be kept up during the present season, with its usual punctuality.

It is expected the Nequaquet will be ready to connect with the Eastern City the 15th.

March 9. W. WHITLOCK, Agent.

Notice to Ship Owners.

U. STATES SHIP CYCLES.

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

ROBERT G. ROBB,
Commanding U. S. Ship Cyclops.

Capt JAMES CLARK,
Off Machias, Seal Island.

I have again employed Capt. James Clark, of St. Andrews, as Pilot in the Bay of Fundy, and on the coast of Nova Scotia to Halifax, and find him every thing that can be desired.

ROBERT G. ROBB,
Commanding U. S. Ship Cyclops.

Halifax, Sept. 22, 1857. 1p* [mar 9.]

New Brunswick & Canada

RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY

INQUIRIES having on several occasions been recently made at the Office respecting the times at which Bills and Accounts are required to be delivered in; and as to the dates at which payments are made—

—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—

THAT the Company's pay days occur every six weeks—the one next succeeding the date hereof being on the 22d day of March next, ensuing; the next on the 3d day of May, and so on.

All Bills delivered prior to any pay day, will be paid on the next succeeding after: thus, All Bills now in the Office will be settled on the 22d March; those which may be incurred, and for which the accounts shall be delivered prior to the 22d March, will be settled on the 3d May, and so on. Every six weeks' accounts being settled on the pay day of the next six weeks succeeding after the delivery thereof—and no Bills will be paid at intermediate dates.

N. B.—All bills must be delivered on the Friday before the Pay Day, so as to be in time for the mail which goes out on the Saturday.

JULIUS THOMPSON,
Manager.

Company's Office,
St. Andrews, Feb. 8, 1858.
(Provincialist 2us.)

MORE NEW GOODS

Just received per Packet ship Middleton, via St. John—

CLOTHS:

BEAVERS, Flannel in black, blue, brown, mixed, Oxford grey.
Raglan, Pellissier, and superfine Cloths, Doeskins, twilled Cassimeres, in black and fancy latest styles, and excellent quality German and Seal Cloths, for ladies' cloaking.

Blankets of every size
Morse Blankets and Rugs
Red, blue, white, and fancy colored Flannels in plain and twilled
Fur Caps and Gloves, of every description
A splendid assortment of ready-made Cloths, of all descriptions, which will be sold at extremely low prices.

A splendid assortment of Carpeting, in new patterns, 1, 2 and 3 ply. An excellent assortment of Rugs to match.

Which will be sold extremely low.

Owing to our Goods being late this season, will be much in our favor, also in the favor of those of purchasers from us, as they have been bought after Goods had fallen very much in the English market, and of course will afford us an opportunity of selling Goods much lower than any other here, which we are determined to do.

See handbill next week.
British House,
DENNIS BRADLEY.
St. Andrews, January 2, 1858.

MOLASSES.

The Subscriber offers for sale,—now landing at his stores in St. Andrews, per the "W. H. Turner," from Portland—
60 Hhds. Molasses,
60 Bbls. do.
which together with the balance of his former stock will be disposed of at very low prices for cash.

Apply to JOHN D. WILSON.
SAMUEL DARLING.
Dec. 15.

BLANKS

For sale at this office.

MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

CAUTION.

Merchants and Traders will be on their guard and not be imposed upon by a Counterfeit of Morse's Indian Root Pills signed A. B. Morse. All genuine Indian Root Pills have the name and signature of A. J. White & Co. on each box.

Dr. Morse, the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia and Africa, as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country—it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first to establish the fact that all diseases arise from impurity of the blood—that our strength, health and life depend upon this vital fluid.

A. J. WHITE & CO.,
50 Leonard Street, New York.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

DR. MORSE, the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia and Africa, as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country—it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first to establish the fact that all diseases arise from impurity of the blood—that our strength, health and life depend upon this vital fluid.

When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted and diseased; thus causing all pains sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will be forever blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open.

And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in your reach, namely Morse's Indian Root Pills, manufactured from a Plant called Luna which grows around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sudorific, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists nature in throwing off the finer parts corruption within.

The second is a plant which is an Expectoant, that opens and unclogs the passages to the lungs, and thus, in a soothing manner, performs its duty by throwing off phlegm, and other humors from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys; thus encouraged they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood which is then thrown out bountifully by urinary or water passage, and which could not be discharged in any other way. The fourth is a Cathartic and accompanies the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood; the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels.

From the above, it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood for they find way to every part, and completely route out and cleanse the system from all impurity and the life of the body, which is the blood; becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure and clear.

The reason why people are so distressed when sick, and why so many die, is because they do not get a medicine which will pass to the afflicted parts and which will open the natural passages for the disease to be cast out; hence, a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged, and the stomach and intestines are literally overflowing with the corrupted mass; thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing the blood, which throws the corrupted matter through every vein artery, until life is taken from the body by disease. Dr. Morse's pills have added to themselves victory upon victory, by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yes, thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain anguish, and whose feeble frame has been scorched by the burning elements of raging fever and who have been brought, as it were within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this good and wonderful medicine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished and absolutely surprised, in witnessing their charming effects! Not only do they give immediate ease and strength, and take away all sickness, pain and anguish, but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shown, especially by those who use these Pills, that they will cleanse and purify that disease—that deadly enemy—will take its flight and the flush of youth and beauty will again return, and the prospect of a long and happy life will cherish and brighten your days.

CAUTION.—Beware of a counterfeit signed A. R. Morse. All genuine have the name of A. J. White & Co. on each box. Also the signature of A. J. White & Co. all other are spurious.

A. J. WHITE & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
50 Leonard Street, New York.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicines.

Agents wanted in every town, village and hamlet in the land. Parties desiring the agency will address as above for terms.

Price 55 cents per box for boxes with 100 pills.

