

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

E variis sumendum est optimum. - CIC.

[12s 6d. PER ANN. IN ADVANCE

No 30

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1857.

[Vol. 24]

We (Canadian Railway Guide, observe by some of the London Journals received by the last mail, that the subject of the continuation of the Railway system from Halifax to connect with the Eastern terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway has been again revived and a new Company organized. The line is proposed to branch westward from Shediac and connect with the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway, at an intermediate point between that place and the St. Lawrence terminus of that Company. The works in New Brunswick are progressing rapidly, and it is now fully expected that in the near future from the present time there will be a railway communication from the main trunk of Canada to the chief cities of the sister Provinces. We learn that the Imperial Government looks with much favor upon the re-organized scheme for these inter-colonial Railway connections. In regard to the prospects of traffic a contemporary makes the following remarks :—

Effect of Clover Hay on Animals.
Some late writers have taken the position that clover hay produces a most injurious effect on domestic animals, particularly horses; and that to this cause the great increase of diseased horses is to be attributed. We lately heard a farmer affirm, that he believed the introduction of clover in general cultivation the greatest curse yet inflicted on the country, and assigned as a reason for this singular opinion its effect on animals when used as fodder. Late English writers have attributed to this kind of hay the prevalence of heaves in horses and the great increase of other diseases that affect the respiratory organs. This is a most important subject, and should receive a full investigation. Clover is too important a plant to be discarded, or condemned, except upon the most satisfactory evidence. Its value as a fertilizer and a preparative for wheat, to say nothing of its use for pasture and hay, would demand that it should not be condemned unheard. For ourselves, we have very little belief in the injurious properties assigned to clover. We have used it constantly for pasture and for hay, more than thirty years and never, to our knowledge has any animal suffered from it; certainly, no horses have been taken with the heaves when fed on it; or while in our possession. As hay for sheep, we have considered it untried, and should have no fears that any stock would not winter well with a supply of well cured clover hay.

And here lies, we think, the great source of objection to clover hay. It is too often imperfectly cured. To save the leaves and the heads, which are apt to fall in handling or curing; the hay is put into the barn while the large stems are full moisture, or the natural juices, and the fermentation which ensues causes the whole mass to become damp; and if not spoiled wholly, it becomes mouldy, black, and when used, raises such a dust, it is no wonder that horses and cattle are choked or the lungs destroyed. Our experience shows that clover may be perfectly cured without losing any of its valuable parts; cured so that when fed out, no more dust will be flying than from timothy or herd grass; and we shall be slow to believe that from such hay any injury to animals ever ensues.—*Ohio Valley Farmer.*

In the days of old Mycall, the publisher of the Newburyport Herald, the Sheriff of Essex, Philip Bagley, had been asked several times to pay up his arrears of subscription. At last he told old Mycall he would certainly "hand over" the next morning as sure as he lived. "If you don't get your money to-morrow, you may be sure I'm dead," said he.

The morrow came and passed, but no money. Judge of the Sheriff's feelings when on the morning of the day after, he opened his Herald, and saw announced the lamented decease of Philip Bagley, Esq., High Sheriff of the county of Essex; with an obituary notice attached, giving the deceased credit for a good many excellent traits of character, but adding that he had one fault very much to be deplored; he was not punctual in paying the printer.

Bagley, without waiting for breakfast,—started for the Herald office. On the way it struck him as singular that none of the many friends and acquaintances he met seemed to be surprised to see him. They must have read their morning paper. Was it possible they cared so little about him as to have forgotten that he was no more?

Full of perturbation, he entered the printing office, to deny that he was dead,—in propria persona.

"Why, Sheriff!" exclaimed the facetious editor, I thought you were defunct!"

"Defunct!" exclaimed the Sheriff. What put that in your head?"

"Why, yourself," said Mycall. Did you not tell me—

"Oh! ah! yes! I see! stammered out the sheriff. "Well, there's your money! And now contradict the report in your next paper, if you please."

"That's not necessary, friend Bagley,"—said the old joker; it was only printed in *your copy!*"

The good Sheriff lived many years after this "sell" and to the day of his real death always took good care to *pay the printer.*

A Lawyer Outwitted.
Attorney C—, of Providence, was a very able lawyer, but he sometimes got "sold" by those who made no pretension to the arts of wit and chicanery that are usually attributed to the "long headed" of the legal profession. One day an old farmer from an adjoining county—entered his office, saying, "Good morning, Mr. C—."
"Good morning," replied the lawyer, surveying the countryman carefully, and querying in his mind, "I wonder how much I can make out of you, old chap?" "Take a seat, sir," I have come to consult you on the propriety of commencing a suit against my neighbor, Mr. G., in regard to the boundary line between our land, which, I believe, has over-stepped." "Yes, sir; please state the case," replied the lawyer, in a tone that showed he was ready for business.—The countryman then proceeded to state everything in his neighbor's favor and against himself, as though it was his own story; and, as he concluded, Lawyer C. remarked, "Very good evidence, sir, very good; everything is in your favor; you will be sure to win the case if brought in court." "Is there anything to pay?" asked the man, rising to leave. "Oh, no, nothing, sir; but, sir, you will let me proceed with the case at once?" "No, I guess not; you have just decided against me; I have told my neighbor's side, and not my own, which, consequently, as you say, is against me, and it would not be prudent to commence a suit; I will settle it with him," and he turned to the door. "But hold on, sir; you had better bring in your papers and let me examine them; I may have been too hasty in my conclusions." "Oh, no, sir; I am much obliged without going to law;" and the countryman made an awkward bow as he passed out, while Lawyer C. responded with a muttered curse.

“SLEEPY-HEADED CANADA.—Another achievement by the Canadian steamers!—beat the Yankee lines all to nothing!—Three boats left England for America on the 1st July, the Anglo-Saxon for Quebec, the Arago for New York—and the City of Washington also for New York.—The Anglo-Saxon left Liverpool at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the 1st, and reached Riviere du Loup, at 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 11th—thus making the voyage in nine days ten hours.—The Arago and City of Washington had not been heard of at a late hour on Saturday night! Hurrah for the sleepy-heads!—”
[Toronto Globe.]

So necessary is fun to the mind, that a late philosopher says, that if you should build school houses without play grounds, nobody would get beyond short division in a lifetime.

Who took care of the babies? asked a little girl on hearing her mother say that all people were once children.

To the Editor of the Standard.

SIR,—I noticed in your paper a list of persons licensed to sell Liquor in the several Parishes of this County. I presume the object in publishing the names, is to inform the Public of those legally entitled to follow the calling. Now Sir, I, as well as other law abiding subjects, deem it my duty to warn those people who daily infringe the law by selling *without license*, that unless they desist from such violation, complaints will be entered against them.—Let them beware! To permit such open breaches of the law, would be gross injustice to the licensed retailer. The amount collected for licenses, forms an important item in the County Accounts. If these people will sell "*Yankee White-eye*," they must do legally.

Yours, sincerely,
A TAX PAYER.

Some very interesting experiments have recently been made in Paris upon the preservation of firemen from the effects of flames the importance of which will be apparent to all. Three firemen having their hands protected, by amiantous gloves, carried a bar of iron heated with whiteness, some distance without being compelled to pause, for three minutes. A fire of straw and small wood was lighted around a casting boiler, and when it was very hot a fireman, having his head protected by an amiantous hood and a metallic tissue, and bearing a wide shield upon his right arm, was placed in it, the fire being kept intensely hot while he remained. For a moment his head was surrounded by the flames, but the shield served to keep it off. He remained in this position ninety

seconds, when the heat became unendurable. His pulse rose from 72 to 152. Another fireman repeated the experiment, protected by amianthus cotton and remained exposed to the direct action of the flames upon his head for three minutes and forty-seven seconds. In another experiment two long and high piles of wood and straw were erected with wide openings through which the firemen could escape, if compelled to do so. The four men who were to enter this burning enclosure were covered with a new metallic texture, two wore an amianthus garment over a dress of cloth, made incombustible by borax, alum, and phosphate of ammonia; the other two had a double garment of prepared cloth; and each one of them had amianthus boots; with a double sole of the same substance. Finally, one of them carried a basket upon his shoulders covered with metallic tissue, in which was placed a child ten years old, dressed likewise in amianthus. This metallic tissue dress consists of a hood, the edges of which cover the shoulders and left sleeve, the right arm being protected by a shield, and of pantaloons fastened by straps. Clothed with his armor and the habit of war, which we have spoken, the fireman can stand stoopingly and can turn round by placing his knee upon the ground. The four firemen thus attired penetrated to the centre of the flaming faggots, and walking leisurely, went over the embers. In one minute, however, the child in the basket raised a cry which caused the fireman to retreat precipitately. But it was found that he had suffered no harm; his skin was fresh, and his pulse, eighty-four when he entered, had reached only ninety-six. He could undoubtedly have remained much longer had he not been frightened, from the fact that one of the straps holding the basket to the man's shoulder having slipped a little, he saw the flames and was afraid of falling. In a few minutes after it was as playful as ever, and experienced no inconvenience whatever. The pulse of the fireman who carried the child rose from 72 to 116. The other three men were in the fire two minutes and forty-four seconds, and came out without having experienced any further inconvenience than great warmth. Their pulses rose from 88, 84, and 72, to 152, 138, and 124 respectively. The fire was very hot during the entire time. Other of these highly interesting experiments are to follow.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

During the display of fireworks on the Common, on the evening of 4th, one of the mortars used for throwing shell rockets, exploded with a terrific report instantly killing Patrick Cook, John McMohn, Asa LyLibby and Mr. George P. Tewksbury, a well known and estimable citizen of Boston, and for many years Harbor Master for the port of Boston. Mr. Wyzman Marshall was struck by a fragmen which took effect in the left cheek bone and sholder blade; although he was much injured, his physician considers him out of danger. Several others were more or less injured, but time not

space will not allow us to give further particulars.

To acquire a correct idea of magnitude we must ascend some elevation, from whence a prospect might be obtained of an uninterrupted horizon; here would be displayed an extent of view; stretching forty miles in every direction, forming a circle eighty miles in diameter, consequently one hundred and fifty in circumference, and an area of five thousand square miles. Thence then, would be seen some of the largest objects that the eye could grasp at one time; but large as it is, it would require forty thousand such prospects to constitute the whole surface of the earth, but this is comparatively nothing, for out of those glittering points which ornament the celestial canopy (Jupiter) is fourteen thousand times larger than the earth, and the sun 1,384,480 times larger than our terrestrial globe! Here, then, the imagination begins to be overpowered at an early stage of the comparison; for there are, it is probable, a hundred millions of such bodies in the sun within the scope of modern instruments, each individual of which may be as vast as our solar orb; and if all these were congregated into mass, it would probably be but as nothing when compared with the material creation that lies beyond the reach of human research. Intimately connected with the idea of magnitude is that of space—space, the theatre of astronomical science. When the midnight sky is reft by frost, the deep azure canopy is seen to be thorned with glittering points, which we call stars. It is admitted that the these are at an immense distance; for were we to travel in the direction towards which they lie, they would not increase their apparent magnitude, which is the case with those objects which we approach on the earth's surface. The diam-

tor of the earth, therefore, is too small a scale with which to measure their distances; the diameter of the earth's orbit also fails in accomplishing the desired object. The amazing length of line (190 millions of miles) fails to increase or diminish their visual angle or alter their relative positions to each other. Without availing ourselves of every step which reason and science afford, it will be readily admitted that space lies far beyond what the faintest star-beam may be supposed to indicate the verge of creation.

We copy on our Western papers all the information they contain in regard to the reported massacre of one hundred and fifty troops by the Indians on the Plains. The St. Joseph Journal of the 2d inst. has the following:—

Captain Dixon came down on the U. S. steamer Mink yesterday morning, and reported the loss of many of our soldiers in a conflict with a very large body of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, two hundred miles west of Fort Kearney.

The messenger who brought the news reached St. Mary's on Saturday. His name is Vellainder, an old French trader, whose statements are perfectly reliable. He stated to Capt. Dixon, Col. Sarpy, and others, that eleven days before he had left Col. Sumner who told him that he had sent one hundred soldiers and fifty teamsters a little in advance of his main body, when they were attacked by a large body of Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and all were slain; that he intended to proceed directly in pursuit of the enemy, and would not pause until he had avenged the loss of his compatriots, and punished the savage hordes who had butchered them."

The Pacific City (Iowa) Enterprise, July 2, adds the following in confirmation:

"A trader has just arrived here from the mountains, bringing the startling and horrifying news of the recent and entire destruction of U. S. troops (cavalry), consisting of one hundred privates, two officers and the teamsters, en route for Salt Lake, had been attacked by the Cheyenne Indians at A. Hollow, and every man of them slaughtered. He gives no further particulars, nor is able to give the names of the officers or men."

P. S. Since the above was written, a train of emigrants from Salt Lake has arrived. They corroborate the distressing intelligence brought by the trader above referred to, but are unable to furnish us with any additional particulars. We shall look with much anxiety for the details of this horrible massacre." ❧

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Mr. John D. Roberston (in the employ of Messrs. J. & R. Reed) fell into the hold of the Pack Ship Imperial on Monday afternoon, and was badly injured. —*News.*

A French wit said of a man who was exceedingly fat, that nature only made him, and he showed how far the human skin would stretch without breaking.

A DERELICT VESSEL.—Barrington, July 15.—A few days ago a vessel laden with lumber, of between 200 and 300 tons burthen, was fallen in with off Cape Sable, bottom up and abandoned. After a great deal of exertion, the parties succeeded in getting her into Cape Sable. She is apparently 3 or 4 years old, about 98 feet keel, bottom zinced; her stern partially gone; no name has been discovered, neither can any idea be formed where or to whom she belonged. Some pieces of seamen's chests and clothing have been found, but nothing has yet been seen whereby the fate of her crew can be determined. The property has been taken charge of by the Controller of Customs at Barrington, and will be sold for the benefit of all concerned. The proceeds held after paying salvage and expenses to await the claim of the rightful owner.—Yarmouth Herald.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—Two Lives Lost.—On Sunday last the two eldest sons of Mr. John Williams, (twin brothers) with some companions, visited Wentz's Lake, Northfield, Lunenburg Co., and one of the brothers, overcome by the heat of the day, went into the water to bathe. Being unable to swim he walked out cautiously at first, afterwards with less circumspection, when he suddenly disappeared from view, having probably stepped into a hole or gully. The remaining brother, stripped with all speed and made his way to the scene of danger. He dove down and brought up the body, but the body had hardly reached the surface when they sunk and both were drowned. He had probably been seized with an iron grasp, and incapacitated from further exertion. The two brothers were carpenters, energetic, active young men, of good reputation, and their loss will be severely felt. At the date of our last advices, the bodies had just been recovered.—[Liverpool (N. S.) Transcript.

A distressing calamity recently occurred in Webster Mass. A party, consisting of three young gentlemen and four young ladies, were taking a sail upon a large pond. The course of the boat was suddenly altered for the purpose of picking up the hat of one of the party, when a heavy gust of wind struck her, and she was capsized. All four of the girls were drowned; the men reached the shore with the body only of the unfortunate, but she could not be resuscitated. The other three sank immediately and were not recovered until sometime afterwards.

ANOTHER EPISODE IN THE DALTON DIVORCE CASE.—Last evening as B. F. Dalton was passing up Washington street accompanied by a friend, he was met at the corner of Decatur street by Mr. John Grove, father of Mrs. Dalton. Some words were exchanged between them, and Mr. Grove proceeded to administer to Mr. Dalton a stinging rebuke. Dalton did not attempt to defend himself, and only retaliated by using some opprobrious language. Mr. Grove was seized by a friend who was with him at that time, and prevented from inflicting severe punishment upon his son-in-law.—Herald.

AMERICAN GENIUS ON THE DANUBE. Mr. Henry Winter, an American, is at the head of the ship building establishment of the Danube Navigation Company, one of the largest and most successful in the world, whose invested capital amounts to \$17,000,000. They have at present in constant employ, 96 side-wheel steamers, 19 propellers, 450 barges, and 150 landing bridges, boats and coal tenders, all of iron, and they are constantly adding to their number.

A country girl, coming from the field, was told by her cousin that she looked as fresh as a daisy, kissed with dew.—
"Well, it wasn't any feller by that name, but it was Stev. Jones that kissed me: con-
found his picture, I told him that every body in town would find it out."

THE BURDELL WILL CASE.—It is stated that Mrs. Cunningham, confident of a decision in her favor from the Surrogate in the estate case, is making active preparations to dispose of her property with a view to removal to Ohio, where it is said she has some relatives residing. Her daughter will accompany her. One of them, it is said, will shortly be married.

The trial relative to this case, shows the two Cunningham girls in no very enviable light. Their testimony in the present case is in direct contradiction to that given in former cases.

The editor of an exchange says he never saw but one ghost, and that was the ghost of a sinner who had died without paying for

A fellow in Virginia, who was ducked by a parcel of boys for whipping his wife, sue them for damages. The boys were very properly sentenced to duck him again.

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the Circassian.

St. John's, N. E. July 22. Steamer Circassian, Capt. Powell, from Liverpool 11th inst., arrived at this port at 4 1/2 o'clock this morning.

Steamer Asia for New York, sailed from Liverpool the same day the Circassian left. The English House of Lords have defeated the Jewish Oath bill by 34 majority.

Naples is tranquil.

There have been further slight disturbances in Spain.

A slave vessel named the Adama Gray (New Orleans) has been captured and condemned at Sierra Leone.

In Parliament, the Government have asked for half a million pounds each on account of the Chinese and Persian wars.

Notice has been given of a resolution to continue the present duty on tea and sugar for two years from next April.

Blackley has been nominated for Parliament from Oxford.

Lord Palmerston promises a government surveillance in regard to the supply of free negroes to the French West Indies.

The submarine cable is expected to be all on board the Niagara by the 23rd of July.

The French "Assemblée Nationale" has been suspended for two months, in consequence of an election article.

The Bank of France returns show a loss of 100,000 francs.

At the second election in France, Madeire, and some opposition candidates were returned.

Disturbances have occurred at Urovia Spain, but were suppressed.

The Spanish Cortez, have passed a gag law on the press.

There have been further demonstrations at Naples.

The details of the outbreak show a considerable loss of life.

Mazzini has escaped from Italy.

The King of Prussia is on a visit to the Emperor of Austria.

Markets.

Advices from Manchester are favourable, and all qualities have experienced an advance.

Wheat—Floor is quiet, and a decline of 6d. is reported. Wheat quiet. Corn abundant at 1s. 1d. per quarter advance.

Richardson, Spence & Co. quote: Flour—Western Canal 30s 6d a 34s 6d; Ohio 32s 3d; Baltimore and Philadelphia 31s 3d; Corn—Mixed and yellow 37s 6d a 38s; white 39s 6d a 40s. The weather has been unsettled.

The Great Eastern.—This Leviathan of the deep, of 12,000 tons burthen, is a great object of attraction in England, over one million of people having paid the fee to go on board. She is now nearly ready for sea, and it is supposed that her first trip will be made to Portland, Spain.

The Liverpool (Nova Scotia) Transcript of the 19th inst. relate the following:

There are but few persons in this community who recollect a circumstance which occurred at Port Matton about the year 1787.

At that time persons came from England to this Province for ship timber, which was said to be of superior quality. They left a person to act as agent at that place by the name of Gordon, and two others as assistants to procure timber for them.

An altercation, one day occurred, and the agent was missed from the neighborhood, and all endeavour proved unavailing to ascertain his whereabouts. Suspicion was fixed on his two men, who were arrested, tried, and one was hanged in this town for murder. Thus it has remained until a few years since when his bones were discovered buried in the earth at the side of the road in the middle of Port Matton settlement. It appears from the position in which his bones were found that his body must have been forced in a hole dug for the purpose, which being rather small, was beat in with an axe or something of the kind, as they were considerably broken and marks of violence evident. The circumstance was related by Mr. James McLennan, who was living there at the time (with three other families) and the finding of the remains corroborates his story. Mr. McLennan removed to Pleasant about sixteen years ago, and died last month at the ripe age of ninety-five years.

When the Government proposed and carried the appropriation for Roads and Bridges in 1859, at the next session it was done ostensibly to save time. We knew the Smashers too well to believe their motive so innocent and simple. We are informed that the Bye Road money has been divided among the several counties in the same ratio as the appropriations of 1859; but how the sub-divisions? Ha! that is the question.

In York, as a matter of course, Mr. Fisher has sole control of the money, and two are informed that he has made several special grants that will benefit a few of his best electioneering friends, and Bye Roads that have been accustomed to receive Provincial grants must suffer in consequence. "To the victors belong the spoils."—(Head Quarters.)

The Burning of the Montreal.—Verdict of the Jury on Thursday (18th) at Quebec returned a verdict of manslaughter against Wilson, the owner of the steamer Montreal, Captain Rudolf, Darval the pilot, and Roberge, the mate, and strongly censuring Wilson, the senior controlling Agent. The verdict also

recommends a stringent enforcement of the steamboat law. The parties implicated will be indicted at the present session of the Court of Queen's Bench.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Vanderbilt, from Havre and Southampton, with 120 passengers, and 8200,000 in specie, and 1,000 tons merchandise, arrived at New York the 21st inst. The Vanderbilt had been in a dense fog for the six days previous to her arrival, and could obtain no observation.

The Collins steamer Atlantic also arrived at New York at 4 past 5 o'clock, on the evening of the same day. These arrivals bring dates to the 8th inst.

Great Britain.

Mr. Roebuck's motion for the abolition of the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland, was rejected by the House of Commons on the 17th inst. by 200 votes against 131.

The Times of the subsequent day in a leading article, denounces the Court of Dublin as a "spurious thing, a bad imitation, and a downright imposture."

In the House of Lords, on Monday, Lord Brougham inquired whether the ministers had taken any steps to induce the French Government to abandon the importation of Africans into the West Indies. Lord Clarendon replied, that the attention of the French Government had been called to the subject.

In the House of Commons, the Government was twice defeated upon motions to amend the pending Probate Bill.

In reply to an inquiry, Lord Palmerston announced the opposition of the Government to the projected Suez canal.

During a horticultural fête at Shrewsbury, a bridge, supported on boats, by means of which the grounds were reached, gave way, and a dozen or more persons were drowned.

The Monitor announces, that the Emperor and Empress will shortly visit Queen Victoria at Osborne, confining their stay in England to that locality, and maintaining the strictest incognito.

The Murder of a New York Police Man.

New York, July 22.

The excitement occasioned by the murder of Policeman Anderson continued yesterday until midnight. During the day an inquest was held upon the body of the murdered man, and a verdict rendered that he came to his death by a pistol shot wound, etc., in the hands of Michael Cangemi, alias Policier.

The prisoner was then put in a carriage, to be conveyed to the Tombs. An immense crowd of excited men followed and gathered so closely about the carriage, that the officers were compelled to defend it with their revolvers. The scene at this time was terribly exciting. The crowd still followed, but the larger portion ran towards the Tombs, to await the arrival of the assassin. A rope was conspicuously displayed among them.

The officers who had him in charge, finding that it would be dangerous to attempt to place the prisoner in the City Prison, drove away at great speed in a different direction, and by frequent turnings, and other artifices, put the mob on a wrong scent, and disappointed them. A great many people remained about the Tombs until sundown. About 3 o'clock Cangemi was driven secretly to the Essex Market Prison, where he was detained till a late hour last night, when he was quietly removed to the City Prison, where he now is.

A meeting of the citizens of the 4th Ward was held last evening in reference to the murder of Anderson. Resolutions were adopted, and a committee appointed to raise contributions for those who were dependent upon him for support.

From Mexico.

New York, July 22.

The brig Isaac Carvey, brings dates from Laguna, Mexico, of 25th ult. The place was healthy, but the volcano had made its appearance at Vera Cruz and Campeachy.

There was an unsuccessful attempt at revolution at Laguna on the night of June 10, the object being to depose the present Governor of the Province, Nicholas Dorantes, and place Pedro Reguera in his stead.

The Captain of the port, the Collector, and several other persons implicated in the affair, were under arrest, and would be sent to Vera Cruz.

The three Mexican war vessels built in New York a few years ago, had been condemned and sold at auction.

Zante. Letters from Zante (Ionian Islands) of June 23, say that the Eleventh Ionian Parliament commenced its sessions on the 18th of May last, under very favorable auspices. Count Dionysius Flambourati has been elected President of the Parliament.

Queen Victoria has granted to the Ionian people the privilege of enlisting themselves, if they desire, in the British army and navy.

The crops in Greece and Ionian Islands are in a very prosperous condition. The current crop is estimated as follows: Zante sixteen millions of pounds. Cephalonia eighteen millions. Morea (Greece) sixty millions. There will also be an abundant crop of olive oil.

A large quantity of Spanish silver coin has recently been found under and about the wreck of a vessel on Pigeon Island, Maryland, just below the southeastern part of Delaware. The wreck is said to be that of a Dutch galley, which was lost about fifty

years since, having on board one million of dollars in specie. Many persons are engaged in searching for the precious relics.

The Emigration from Europe.—The number of Emigrants arrived at Quebec, the present season, up to the 18th July, was 22,690, against 14,231 last year at the same time. We notice that comparatively few emigrants from Ireland direct land at Quebec, they having been, both this year and last, outnumbered even by those from Scotland.

The number arrived this year comprises 8,759 from England, 5,941 from Norway, 4,311 from Germany, 1,974 from Scotland, and 1,685 from Ireland. It is probable that most of those from Liverpool are Irish. From England proper the emigration has never been large, and is now generally confined to Monmouth, who come from Wales and the northern counties of England.

Thunder passed over Woodstock on Tuesday of last week, proving destructive to a large amount of property. The Sentinel in noticing some of the freaks of the electric fluid, says that a tow-boat lying a few miles above that place was struck, and two horses killed. The owner, Mr. Gray, who was lying in the cabin, was stunned. The lightning destroyed a barn and its contents at Jacksonville, belonging to Mr. H. Estabrooks, and Mr. Lloyd, at Brighton, had several sheep killed. New Br.

We have heard it stated, upon what we believe to be good authority, that in another fortnight there will be one thousand labourers employed on the St. Andrews and Quebec railroad, and that under such capital and energetic management, a very short period will witness its intersection with the River St. John. It is also stated upon authority equally good, that the people of Bangor are rapidly pushing on their R.R. road, with the view of forming a junction at a higher point with the same River, and diverting as much as possible of its trade to their City.

We cannot possibly restrain our admiration at the energy and perseverance displayed by the people of Charlotte County in every stage of their truly national undertaking. Under discouragements which would have damped the hopes of almost any other people in the province, they have still persisted in their legitimate attempt to open a Railroad communication with the St. John River; and now that the Railway speculation in other parts of the Province may well be deemed expensive failures, they are rapidly approaching a completion of the first stage of their work,—a green and hopeful spot where they may rest in thankfulness for the past, and pleasing expectations for the future. Their work has now proceeded to a point where failure can no longer be anticipated.—Reporter.

Cards, Circulars, &c.

Having recently imported a Patent Rotary Job Printing Press, and other material for the Office, we are prepared to execute Cards, Circulars, Shop Bills, &c., in the best style and at moderate prices. Wedding, Visiting, and Business Cards, struck off at short notice in colors or gold.

The Election.

On Thursday last, according to Proclamation made, a Court was opened for the purpose of electing a Member to fill the place of Mr. Brown, who accepted the office of Surveyor-General. The usual routine of reading the Writ, and the Election Law, (which by the way is of no utility whatever) having been gone through; the High Sheriff declared the Court then opened for the nomination of a Candidate.

JAMES BROWN—nominated by J. Cotterell, seconded by C. R. Hatheway.

JOHN MARKS—nominated by E. Pleasant, seconded by S. Billings.

JOHN CARSON—nominated himself.

Mr. Brown then addressed the Electors at considerable length, stating that he appeared before them for the eleventh time; that he was quite unprepared for opposition, as it was generally understood that there was to be none, (an opinion the electors present shared in.) He referred to his address at the General Election, stating that he pointed out at that time the rise and progress of the British Constitution, and its introduction into these Colonies. He then gave an account of his stewardship since his election—advocated a union of the Colonies—taxation for schools, &c.

Mr. MARKS observed, that he did not wish to trespass on the patience of the electors by any lengthy remarks; that he would if elected, support the Government in all measures calculated to benefit the Country, and oppose them whenever he believed their measures would be an injury to the Province; that he would support denominational grants for education; that he was in favor of light taxation, and would advocate general improvements, such as Railways and other public works. If elected, he would act honestly, independently, and use his best

efforts to promote the welfare of the Province.

The Polling took place yesterday, (Tuesday.) In our next number we will give a statement of the votes in the various Parishes. At the close in St. Andrews, the votes stood: Marks, 103; Brown, 90.

It has ever been our desire to treat all political parties with that respect they were entitled to, and not to decri nor use vulgar epithets to politicians, because they may differ from us: we accord to them the right which we claim for ourselves—to think; and act, according to their own ideas of men and measures. Common sense will dictate to any reasonable man, holding an official position, that if he opposes a political party, he cannot expect that party to retain his services, in preference to their friend who is equally well qualified to discharge the duties; and he will look forward to his being removed, with the same degree of certainty that we expected the Crown Land advertising to be taken from us, if the present party in power succeeded in overturning the late Government.

If it be true "that the people care not who fill the public offices, so long as they are in possession of obliging and attentive men, who are anxious to make themselves what they should be—subservient to the public good," the Executive Government of the day, (having the power derived from the people and with an overwhelming majority,) must act for the benefit of the constituency of the Province, and will make such appointments and removals as they may deem proper. They may err, but what Government is infallible; give them "fair play"—(often mentioned but seldom acted upon,) and then if they fail, point out their shortcomings, and want of administrative talent; and the very people which placed them in their positions, will remove them.

We have been led into these remarks, from having read the statements of some of our contemporaries, that the Fisheries Government intended removing from Office every public officer who opposed them. We have no objection to this proceeding, although of Republican origin. If an official merely gave his vote, we do not believe he would be displaced for an exercise of his franchise; but if he went further, and exerted his influence against them, he must take the consequences. There are many holding public offices who did not vote; these persons, with no show of justice, can be displaced; neither can subordinates. It is currently reported that Mr. Gowan, chief clerk in the Crown Land Department, is to be removed. We do not believe it—a man of his qualifications, placed in the situation by the House of Assembly, and one so capable and trustworthy, should not be removed. He has done more to correct abuses of office than any one, or even the whole of the reform Cabinet. His "magic ring" would be more trouble to the present Government, than all the opposition they have yet encountered. No, no! there is no fear of Gowan, he may defy his opponents and would be successor, whoever he is.

Let us not be misunderstood in the foregoing remarks. They are made in a spirit of fairness to all parties. We have no desire to change our colors. The Conservatives are as united now as they ever were, and are only "biding their time;" and we hope and trust, when they assume the reins of power again, they will take care of their friends, as the present so called "Liberals" are doing.

The Weather, which for the last ten days had been wet, accompanied by dense fog, cleared off on Sunday morning last, and is now clear and warm. The haymakers are busily employed, making up for lost time.

We would call attention to the advertisement of Mr. S. G. K. Nellis, by which it will be seen that he proposes giving our citizens a display of his peculiar power in the use of his feet. We have never had an opportunity of witnessing Mr. Nellis in his various performances, but judging from the flattering eulogiums that have preceded him, we have no doubt that those who favor him with their patronage will not fail to receive a QUOT PRO QUO for their outlay.

C. C. GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The duties of this Academy will be resumed on Monday next. Parents wishing their children to receive a sound Academic education, have now an opportunity of sending them at the commencement of the term.

Poisoned Tea.—There appears to be quite an excitement among our Western neighbours with respect to the article of Tea. It was reported that several persons had been poisoned in Boston last week, from using tea recently imported, but there was no truth in the report. The Chinese during the attack on Canton, had poisoned tea, water, bread, or

anything that was likely to find its way among the English, and Americans, and in consequence of this, many people have given up using tea or any other article of consumption from China.

The Fredericton Bank Robbery.

Savage, one of the men arrested for the robbery of the Central Bank, at Fredericton, N. B., proves to be the notorious John W. Rand. He is the person who several years since robbed Stickney, the driver of the Boston and Waltham stage, of several thousand dollars, all of which was subsequently recovered. Since that period he has robbed a bank in New Hampshire, and some two years since was arrested in this city, for robbing a bank at Norfolk, Virginia, to which State he was taken and imprisoned, but broke jail.—Boston Daily Traveller.

The Boat Race. Halifax takes the Stakes.

This event, which was to have taken place on Thursday, seems to have been an entire failure. It is very difficult to obtain any account of the matter, the telegraph bringing the most varied and contradictory accounts, and these are very meagre. Of this, however, is distinctly affirmed, that the stakes have been paid over by the St. John boat. A despatch to the News Review says:—"We cannot make out the trouble, but presume that the water was too rough." And after stating the probability of the stakes being paid over to the Halifax boat, it adds:—"When the gunfired, the Halifax boat went round the course alone, the New Brunswick boat having pulled ashore. Walter Walsh on board the Pyramid called them back, but they would not come."

That the Halifaxians are strictly entitled to the stakes under such circumstances, cannot be disputed; but we may doubt the propriety of their taking them. As no battle was fought, so no victory has been won; but unless the St. John boat can satisfactorily explain its retreat, will be particularly ignominious.

We understand that the St. John crew are not the best oarsmen St. John can produce, and that so far from being the champions for the fame of this Harbor, they merely represent their own selfish interests. Why can we not have a regatta on our own harbor, a good well contested match for an ample prize, given on condition that the victors challenge all North America? Such a race would create intense interest, and help to decide who are the best oarsmen on the continent. At present the Halifaxians are the picked oarsmen of Halifax, ours are only the best that chance has thrown on the surface.—Leader.

In shipping a crew of 30 men for the steamer Queen of the South, at New York, the no advance system was tried, and \$20 per month offered to all who would ship without advance pay: out of thirty, there were twenty who preferred to accept \$20 per month, and \$10 advance. The reason given was, that a large majority were men with families, whose rent would become due before they could return, and the advance money was a vital matter to them. They were sorer, industrious men, and did not wish to leave their families destitute.

Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer possesses virtue, which not alone removes pain instantly, but regulates the stomach, gives strength, tone and vigor to the system. It is one of those medicines which is worth more than gold. Sold by druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada.

Two Nights Only.

S. K. G. NELLIS, BORN WITHOUT ARMS.

Has the pleasure of announcing to the public that he will give his Astonishing and Novel EXHIBITION, at St. Andrews, on FRIDAY 31st of July, and SATURDAY 1st day of August.

Admission 25 cents—Children 12d. Doors open at 7 1/2; commence at 8 o'clock, July 29.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY Grammar School.

THIS School will be re-opened on Monday next, August 3rd, when the Pupils are requested to be in attendance, in order that the classes may be regulated without delay.

RANDAL E. SMITH, MASTER.

NON-RESIDENTS' LAND IN PENNSYLVANIA.

For Sale, for Non-Payment of Taxes.

In obedience to Warrants received from two of Her Majesty's Justices of this County, I hereby give Notice, that I will sell at Public Auction, on Saturday the 31st day of September next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House in St. Andrews:—

So much of the Real Estate, situated in the Parish of Pennfield, belonging to the following named persons, as will in my judgment pay the sums opposite their respective names—being the amounts of their assessments, as non-residents, with the Collectors costs and expenses, viz:—

William Flaherty, (deceased) £1 5 6
Hugh Gallagher 8 11 4
Thomas Hatheway 6 10 6
Mrs. Knowland 8 11 4

To which will be added—Sheriff's costs and incidental expenses.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 20th July, 1857.

