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Veritas sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

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Bringing a Company to Terms.

A certain H. P. L. is responsible for a very funny relation of the method whereby Sally Rauffuss always came out "first best." Here it is:

Old Sally Rauffuss always carries her point by sticking to it, though differing from post office stamps, which my old friend Comfortable says are disreputable because they stick at nothing, and never hold on.—Old Sally had, two years ago, a pig which she justly esteemed the pride of her pen; so fat that he could hardly see, so fat that he could hardly grunt; in fact, he was so well taken care of that none of these powers were called into play, or more properly speaking, work. His overcare caused his death; for getting out of the pen one day, he rolled down to the railroad track. The iron horse coming along was unheeded by the pig, who thought (perhaps so!) that it would get out of his way—but it didn't.—The lean earth was literally larded at his death, and the iron horse fairly snorted at the pig's last grunt.

Old Sally, on learning her loss, raged like a south-wester. "Mine big, oh! mine big! town mit ter railroads!" was the cry. From morning till night she poured out her sorrow to her neighbors; she poured out her wrath on the unlucky agent of the road who was stationed at H. It's only a mile or two from where she lives to this town—we passed in coming out this morning.—Well, this agent had his life bothered out of him by Old Sally. In the midst of the busiest calculations regarding the sale of tickets and making change, he would see a sun-bonnet walking up till it filled the little round hole of the office window, and then a voice—

"You buys me vor mine big? Yaw! I not coos 'vay dill you buys me vor mine big. I shays yuste strate in dis room dill you buys me!"

"Now g'way from here!" shouted the agent.

"Come, good woman, step aside; I want to get a ticket," says a man in a great hurry. She just looked at him indignantly, never moved, and commenced again:

"I coos 'vay ven you shays me vor mine big—mine big vor veigh drece hountret bounds, und was smast to beeces by ter stim-ngine. I vant mine money." The agent is raving; the man who wants a ticket thrusts his hand through the pigeon-hole, nearly dislocating his elbow as old Sally crowded him to one side. The agent gives the ticket and the wrong change; the man wants to have old Sally drawn to one side, who at once turns the tide of battle from the agent to the locomotive, tender, baggage and passenger cars, and all the inhabitants thereof. She stands on the depot platform, raging at one of the engineers in particular, shaking her fist at him.

"I makes you bay for mine big!" looking directly at the man, who draws her voice with an escape of steam, and looks intensely delighted at her, and says:

"Hello, old gal! Hain't they paid for that pig yet? Put it 'em; they's as rich as blazes!" And this advice exactly agreeing with old Sally's determination, she at once launches out into a tirade of abuse which is only stopped by the "All aboard!" of the conductor, and the "whiz!—whoop-hoo!" of the departing train.

Day after day old Sally besieged the agent; but he stood his ground until one day came and went, and another, and old Sally failing to appear, great was the agent's joy, believing that he was delivered from her importunity.

One stormy, rainy night, the mail train, dashing along at full speed, suddenly slackened, and stood still. Buzz! whiz! Round went the driving wheels of the locomotive, but ahead it would not go. It was directly in front of old Sally's house that this came.

"What's to pay?" sung out the conductor. The brakemen and engineer, fireman and conductor, had to get out, stirring a round in mud up to their knees. "What's to pay?" "Grease!" sung out the fireman; and all hands, after working with sand and gravel on the rails, found that the wheels at last would take hold, and, tearing mud; got under way again, hearing as they started old Sally crying out at the top of her voice:

"You buys me for my big, now, eh?" What answers were made must remain un-repeated.

When the conductor of the train reached H., he told the agent that he must pay for that pig, or there would be an old woman charged to the company as a "dead loss" the next time the cars were stopped in that spot.

The next day the agent paid old Sally the

full value of her pig, on condition that she would never bring the company to terms again by greasing the track!

Cows for the Dairy.

There are certain points in a milkster that can hardly be mistaken. She should be descended from the best milking stock; her head should be small, of a medium size, muzzle fine and nostrils expanded and flexible; face long, slender and dishing; cheeks thin, eyes full, mild and prominent, horns delicate and waxy, and they may be either branching, lopped, crumby or hornless; long thin lively ear, and the inside of an orange color; neck thin and small at its junction with the head; deep chest; but not too heavy before; back level and broad; well ribbed; belly large, low flanked; wide thighs, but thin; short legs, and standing apart; large milking veins, capacious udder, coming well out behind; good teats; loose mellow skin of a deep yellow; and a fine thick coat of glossy hair; and she must be of a good disposition, and perfectly free from tricks.

Yet with all the skill of a well practiced taste in the selection of animals, the dairyman will frequently find his theories and results at sad variance. One may sometimes select a fine animal with every appearance of good milking qualities which is but a medium cow at the stall; another that hardly seems worthy of notice, and which sets at defiance many established milking points, may yet be a good milker. A cow that runs to flesh, while in milk, is generally an indifferent animal for the dairy. Perfection in a cow consists in converting all she eats into milk while yielding it, and when dry, in turning all she consumes into valuable meat.

Egyptian or Mummy Corn.

Perhaps the most wonderful and interesting specimen of the earth, in the Horticultural Exhibition recently closed, was some Egyptian Corn, raised in the garden of William H. Sumner, of Jamaica Plains, and kindly sent by him for exhibition, thus giving thousands an opportunity of seeing one of the greatest curiosities within our knowledge. The seed from which the corn was raised, was taken from the folds of cloth wrapped around a mummy three or four thousand years ago, and wonderful as it may seem, after being submerged for so many centuries, like a resurrection from the dead, it springs up in new life and vigor. It is undoubtedly the kind of grain for which Joseph's brethren went into Egypt—the same corn of which the bible speaks. It is luxuriant in its growth, and the heads resemble wheat, but are very much larger, forming inverted conical clusters as large as the closed hand; the kernels are large and very sweet to the taste, and the stock and leaves are similar to Indian Corn. There seems to be no reason why it may not become a valuable addition to our cereal productions, and thanks are due to the gentlemen who are multiplying it and bringing it into notice.—[N. Y. Evening Post.]

ABOUT THE BIRDS.—The National Intelligence gives the following beautiful instance of the kindness towards each other by the birds:—

A gentleman observed in a thicket of bushes near his dwelling, a collection of brown thrushes, who for several days attracted his attention by their loud cries and strange movements. At last curiosity was so much excited, that he determined to ascertain the cause of excitement among them. On examining the bushes he found a female thrush, whose wing was caught in a limb in such a way that she could not escape. Near by was her nest containing several half grown birds. On retiring a little distance, a company of thrushes appeared, with worms and other insects in their mouths, which they gave first to the mother and then to her young she in the meanwhile cheering them in their labor of love with a song of gratitude. After watching the interesting scene until curiosity was satisfied, the gentleman relieved the poor bird, when she flew to her nest with a grateful song to her deliverer and her charitable neighbors dispersed to their usual abodes, singing as they went a song of praise.

THE PRESS AND GOOD BUSINESS.—There is no discount on this paragraph. "Some men advertise for a short time after they commence business, and think that it is sufficient; others intermit advertising after having established a flourishing business by its aid. This is a mistake. From the moment a house ceases to advertise, it begins to decline. The changes are so rapid in this country, and the public mind so constantly occupied for new applicants to its favor and its attention, that to be out of the papers, where every body seeks for information, is to be

forgotten. The press is daily more and more becoming a necessity, and its usefulness as an advertising medium is constantly increasing. No man is wise, or just to himself, who undertakes to do business without availing himself of its advantages."

New Brunswick & Canada Railway and Land Company.

Advertisements calling for contracts to grade an additional section of twenty miles on the New Brunswick and Canada Railway have been issued, and a copy will be found in our advertising columns. The grading is to commence at the termination of the present works—40 miles from St. Andrews,—and extend to Deer Lake, about 60 miles from St. Andrews, in the direction of Fredericton, the capital of New Brunswick.

The road is ultimately to connect St. Andrews with Quebec, as a kind of national enterprise for the union of the Canadas and New Brunswick.—The scheme had its origin many years ago, and has been agitated at various times since. The probabilities are that the European and North American Railway through Maine and New Brunswick to Nova Scotia will be the actual means of railway communication between the various Provinces. The connections of this line with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and with the whole railway system of that Province and the United States, give it decided advantages over any other projected or proposed route. The line from St. Andrews to Fredericton would, however, be an important feeder to the European and North American Railway, and is vastly needed to develop the business of that portion of New Brunswick through which it passes by bringing it in connection with the excellent harbor of St. Andrews.—[American Railroad Journal.]

CAUTION TO TEA DRINKERS.—The poisoning of the English in Hong Kong, by the bakera, and the deep-seated hatred of the Celestial exclusives to all outside barbarians, the English especially, have awakened an apprehension in some quarters that their animosity will go so far as to cause their exports to be poisoned to kill off their supposed enemies.

The Family Gazette, a New York weekly paper, gives some extracts from the London Times in regard to the poisoning at Hong Kong and the spirit of the Chinese to strengthen the above opinion. It says:

"Is there anybody so foolish as to suppose that the Chinese will not poison every box or chest of tea, preserved ginger, sweetmeats, chow-chow, marmalade, or anything else that is exported from China, for the use of foreigners? We believe honestly and truly, that the destruction of human life in this country and in England from the use of poisoned tea, will be the most fearful calamity that has ever visited the two countries in this century. It will kill more people in England than were killed in the United States, than our wars, the yellow fever, or the cholera. People continue to drink tea, and think there is no danger! It will be a fatal mistake. Await until the cargoes of tea now on their way to American ports are landed.

Those who dream that we shall escape poisoned tea, had better preserve the extracts from the Times. We have no doubt that our warning articles about tea will save thousands of lives in this country. We wish all would take the warning in time."

A small river near Whampoa, from which sailors were in the habit of obtaining supplies of water, has been found to be poisoned. Many who had used the water were attacked with severe cholera. The Chinese employed for this purpose the trunks of certain trees, which, after being prepared for the occasion, impart a deadly poison to the water. The Chinese are naturally malignant, and their wickedness is still increased by their fanaticism, which is beyond description.

How the Bear came to have a Short Tail.

A Norwegian fable satisfactorily accounts for the short tail of the Bear. The bear, it seems was once met by a fox who carried a load of fish, and who, in answer to the question how he had obtained them, replied that he had obtained by angling. The bear desired to know an art so useful; when the fox informed him that he had only to make a hole in the ice and insert his tail. "You must stop long enough, and not mind if it hurts you a little (said his friendly adviser) for sensation of pain is a sure sign that you have a bite. The longer the time, the more fish. Nevertheless, when you have a good strong bite, be sure you pull out." The credulous bear followed the instructions and kept his tail in the hole till it was frozen fast. When he pulled, the end of the tail came off; and hence the shortness of the appendage at the present day.—[Fraser's Magazine.]

GENERAL EYRE ALMOST DROWNED.—We are informed that General Eyre was nearly drowned on Sunday at Sorel, where he is at present staying. It appears that he was out boating in the Richelieu with his Secretary, Major Robinson, and while engaged in paddling, the boat gave a lurch, pitching him headfirst into the water, but by the exertions of Major Robinson he was saved from drowning. There was great excitement, the news having spread that the General was in the water, and in a short time the bank of the river was crowded with people.—[Montreal Pilot.]

STATUE OF FRANKLIN IN PHILADELPHIA.—A white marble statue of Franklin is to be inaugurated in Philadelphia on the first of June, by the Independent Lodge of Odd Fellows, on their lot in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery. The statue, which is six feet in height, represents the philosopher, at a period of his life much earlier than the generality of the portraits and statues extant represent him. He appears a hale, hearty man of forty-five. The statue will stand upon a marble pedestal six feet high, and be surrounded with a neat railing in which the emblems of the order of Odd Fellows, and also lightning rods and other matters illustrative of the eventual career of the distinguished original, have been skillfully introduced.

THE GRAIN PROSPECT.—The cry of short crops which was set up a few weeks ago, is becoming exceedingly faint as more favorable reports come crowding in from the grain-growing regions in all directions. Even from Illinois, where the cry was first started, and where a total failure of the wheat crop was predicted, intelligence is received giving quite a different color to the picture. The total press throughout the State, with few exceptions, speak of the grain prospects as most encouraging. A gentleman who has travelled quite extensively over the Western States, writes to the Cincinnati Gazette, that in his judgment, in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky, there will be a large crop of wheat harvested the coming season than ever before. Similar advices are received from the South, and the present indications are that both the cereal and fruit crops of the country will be most abundant.—[Boston Journal.]

THE EXPLORATION OF BRITISH AMERICA.

A scientific exploring expedition, consisting of three or four persons, is about to proceed, under the sanction of the Government, through the western portion of British America. It is intended that the party should proceed from Lake Superior to Lake Winnipeg, and from thence through the country lying between the northern branch of the Saskatchewan and the boundary of the United States. The Government is desirous of making the expedition as scientific as possible, and, with this view, the assistance and council of the Royal Society have been solicited. The council has appointed a committee to act in the matter, and a report has been drawn up. The expedition is to be commanded by Mr. John Palliser. It will also be accompanied by Dr. Hector, as naturalist and surgeon, and by a gentleman specially as a botanist, and Lieut. Blackstone, R. A., will be appointed to take magnetic observations.—[Toronto Leader.]

Economy for the Farmer.

A WAY TO SAVE \$50 A YEAR.—Let the farmer who is in the habit of plowing, manuring and hoeing five acres to produce 150 bushels of corn, or other crops to that amount—use the manure usually applied to the five acres, on two acres, and get the 150 bushels of corn;—then expend the money it would cost to work the other three acres; in guano, super-phosphate of lime, and plaster, and use the compound for top-dressing his grass-lands. No one need send me a dollar for this receipt until he has saved \$50 to himself by the change.

A chap, in Albany, recently advertised an "infallible method to detect a counterfeit bank note" which he proposed to impart to all who choose to learn it for \$2 each. A good many "green ones" paid the amount, in return for which they received the following instructions, which though good enough in their way, were hardly worth the money: "Whenever you take a bill about which you entertain the slightest doubt, at once proceed to the banker in whom you place the most confidence, offer him the bill, with the request that he will change it; if he declines so to do, make up your mind that the note is bad."

USE OF SALT IN COOKING VEGETABLES.

—A German professor says that if one portion of vegetables be boiled in pure distilled or rain water, and another in water to which a little salt is added, a decided difference is

perceptible in the tenderness of the two. Vegetables boiled in pure water are vastly inferior in flavour. This inferiority may go so far in the case of onions that they are almost entirely destitute of either taste, is a peculiar sweetness and a strong aroma. They also contain more soluble matter than when cooked in pure water. Water which contains one 1420th of its weight of salt is better for cooking vegetables than pure water, because the salt hinders the solution and evaporation of the soluble and flavoring principles of the vegetables.

MOOSE IN CANADA.—The Moose Deer plentifully abound in our forests, and this winter's heavy thaw and the frost which followed gave the hunter a strong crust, which aided him in running them down in a very short time.

Two Indians from Lorette (whence a good many came this Fall) have killed between them upwards of a hundred, and out of that number the flesh of two only was saved, although a good market is to be found at the lumber camps along the River St. John's; but that would not be so profitable to them, and the work a little harder. This noble animal is not spared at any season. Hunters boast of having killed three of them at a shot, meaning the mother and its uncalled young.

If a prohibitory law be not passed and put in force, a few years will nearly exterminate Deer in Lower Canada. No other wild animal is so valuable to the new settler as they are, furnishing him with fresh meat during the winter season which he could not easily procure otherwise.—[Quebec Chronicle.]

KEEP FRUIT TREES STRAIT.—Trees in

open exposure often acquire a leaning position from the prevailing winds. This should not be suffered. They should be set up erect, and, indeed, thrown into the wind at an angle of ten or fifteen degrees in order to bring them ultimately into a straight position. This is best done by obtaining crooked limbs from the woods, eight to twelve feet long, and placing the butt end, which should be sharpened, on the ground, and the croch end either against the trunk, immediately beneath the the branching point, or against a large outer limb, if more convenient, securing it from chafing in the croch, by a padding of straw, or litter, and setting the tree at once up to the desired angle of elevation. Loosen, also, the ground on the windward side of the root, so that it will not bind, and the work is accomplished. Let this be done when the tree begins to make its summer growth, or soon after leaving out. One season, if the tree is thrifty, will be all that is required. If, however, it be obstinate, repeat the trial another year. The remedy is sure. Even large trees which have acquired a permanent lean, may be thrown into an erect posture, by loosening the earth at the root, and occasionally cutting off an obstinate large root, without injury to its growth, and thus be made slightly. An erect tree will be longer lived, and more fruitful than a leaning one, and not half so subject to casualty as if left to its own guidance.

THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILDS.—The house of Rothschild was founded by a Hebrew pawnbroker of Frankfurt-on-the-Maine. We have seen his house, where fast young men had distressed working girls of this day came to pledge their wardrobes, and pay seventy-five or a hundred per cent interest. A small two story mean looking affair it is, in the Juden Strasse—a narrow dirty lane, like Thames street in this city. Within ten years we saw the old house, with its yellow shutters and its proprietress, the grandmother of the present brood who cling to the old place, under the street traders roasted chestnuts under her nose. One of the younger scions of the house was married, after the Hebrew rite, to his cousin.

The Rothschilds are now the leading European bankers, and the effect of their gold is felt alike on the London Stock Exchange, the Bourse of Paris, our own paradise of Wall street at San Francisco, at the Cape of Good Hope, at Calcutta and Canton. We doubt not that they would have sent an agent with Sir John Franklin to the arctic region were it not for the fact that the Esquimaux are wretchedly off for collateral.—[New York Herald.]

YELLOW BUGS.—Some recommend sowing plaster, every morning, upon the leaves of young cucumbers and melons; others, inserting strips of paper in split sticks thrust into the ground around the hills; others, planting pumpkin or squash seeds near by, which will, as a matter of preference, cause the bugs to take to them, rather than the cucumbers and melons; but in our experience, we have never found anything so sure a preventive, as to place a box over the hills, covered by millinet or glass.

CHINA AND CHINESE CONSPIRACIES.

The despatches from Hong Kong are to the 15th of March. The following is from the China Mail of that date:—

Affairs in the Canton river have been very quiet for some time past. The Imperialist junks are in great force. In the entrance to Estima Creek an attempt was made to dislodge them by the Encounter, small steamers, and boats of the squadron, on the 29th Feb., which failed, the Encounter not being able to reach them. The steamers Hong Kong and Forbes were a few hundred yards in advance, and kept up a hot fire with admirable precision, by which three of the junks were silenced. Had the boats advanced and attacked them at close quarters, confusion and panic would have ensued on the part of the "brave," and the destruction of the junks would have been inevitable. No doubt there would have been much loss of life in the boats from the first volley, as all the broad side guns were depressed. The firing was kept up on both sides upwards of two hours, when, as if by mutual consent, there was a cessation of hostilities.

The Cantones have not yet commenced rebuilding the suburbs or forts. They have contented themselves by digging in salt into the soil of the Factor gardens, and making a few small batteries on the left bank of the river below the ruins of the French folly. Not a boat to be seen in Elliot Passage, being exposed to the guns of the Encounter, Comus, Adorn, Elk and Barnacott. Whampoa is still in a deserted state. H. M. S. Sybil, Heronson, and Hong Kong are at Second Bar; Nankin still at anchor off Wantung Fort. The Nankin's crew have been busily employed destroying the South Fort, and this, the main branch of the river to Canton, is in the possession of Sir M. Seymour. The passage boats now ply by the Broadway Passage, Mapeo River, and Hincioth Creek, turning to the right if for Canton by boat passage, or to the left if for Fatshan, which is now a place of considerable importance.

An attack and the burning of some Chinese men-of-war junks at Toon Choong, by the steamers Auckland and Eagle, with the loss of only one man belonging to the Auckland, after a few hours' engagement, have given us considerable satisfaction, the more so as being a set-off against the successful capture of the Queen's steamer; and we trust that rewards will be allotted to Mr. Ellis, commanding the Eagle, and Lieutenant Davis and de Elin, of the Auckland, for their gallant conduct in the affair.

Our brave and Admiral Sir Michael, as is always on the point of view, constantly on the river between the place and Canton, inspecting, instructing and occasionally attacking.

CAPTURE OF AN AMERICAN SLAVER IN THE WEST INDIES.

On Thursday last, the 16th inst., the inhabitants of St. Ann's Bay were thrown into a state of considerable excitement by the arrival of a schooner—evidently American—towed to port by H. R. brig Arab. It was soon ascertained that the schooner was a slave-trader, and that she had on board a large number of captives. It appears that the captain of the Arab had received information that a bark and schooner were expected in Cuba from the coast of Africa, each with a cargo of slaves. A strict watch was therefore kept, and on Monday, the 12th inst., a suspicious looking craft was seen, with a full press of sail, making the best of her way to her destined port.

She was closely pursued, and the captain, finding that there was no possibility of escaping from the "Arab," deserted her, taking with him in a shallow his crew, money, chronometer and other useful articles. The commander of the Arab dispatched his gun-boat with fifteen men, under the command of his first lieutenant, with orders for the capture of the shallow. The chase continued for nearly three hours—and a shot having destroyed the rudder of the shallow, the captain, who was owner of the slave, surrendered. Two of his principal slaves, and an interpreter, were taken from the shallow, and the crew were left in it to make the best of their way to Cuba. The first lieutenant then boarded the schooner, and found her filled with young Africans, males and females, to the number of 373, no less than 127 having fallen victims to the horrors of the middle passage during a voyage of twenty-nine days.

The poor captives were in a wretched condition—all of them were naked—and the greater part seemed to have been half-starved. They were packed closely together, and covered with dirt and vermin. On the arrival of the schooner in St. Ann's Bay, several gentlemen went on board, and their sympathies were excited at the misery they witnessed. Messrs. Bravo & Bro. suggested measures which were adopted, and with their usual liberality ordered a steer to be killed and soup prepared for the sufferers; other gentlemen furnished ground provisions, bread, &c., and while the food was being prepared the whole of the human cargo was brought upon deck, washed, and had blankets given to them until clothing could be procured. Thirty of them were in a dying state, but the most humane attention was paid to them, and up to the time when the information left St. Ann's Bay, they were all alive and expected to do well.

The Captain of the schooner refused to give his name, or the name of the vessel, but stated that he would be a loser of \$30,000—a loss which did not cause him much concern, as he had made other successful trips. A great deal of information, however, has been obtained from the interpreter, who mentioned that several vessels were on the African coast—that they were to

have sailed soon with full cargoes,—that up on an average two vessels departed weekly, each with 500 to 700 slaves on board—that the trade was rapidly increasing—and that the slaves on being landed in Cuba were worth from \$500 to \$700 each. With regard to those that were captured in the schooner, there was but one day's supply of provisions on the day of capture, and so limited was the quantity of food doled out to them during the passage, that when they saw the soup, bread, yams, &c., which were sent on board by the gentlemen of St. Ann's they made a rush to get at them, and it was found necessary to exercise a rigid discipline, in order that the numbers that were the most enfeebled should be the first supplied. The slave schooner has two decks, and between them the captives were packed in such a manner that they had scarcely room to move. During each day of the voyage they sat in a painful posture, eighteen inches only being allowed for each to turn in, and in a deck room of thirty-feet in length 300 human beings were stowed away, and brought up in platoons once every day to get a small portion of fresh air. The schooner draws but six feet of water, is of great breadth, and flat bottomed, and was thus built to enable her, in case of pursuit, to run into a port where there was not much depth of water. The interpreter states that when slave-trading captains cannot escape cruisers, they make their way to a particular point of land on the Cuban coast, run the vessel ashore, and leave the slaves to perish. The place alluded to is surrounded with rocks—none but flat-bottomed boats can get in—and the whole of that portion of the coast is blanketed with human bones. [From the Falmouth (Jamaica) Post.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—It is spoken in England, Scotland and Ireland, in the United States and Territories, in the United States and Territories, in the British Provinces, including Canada, in the West India Islands and Bermuda, and certain colonies of the Main, in the presidencies of India, and many of the protected States; every day evincing a great desire on the part of the native to attain it as a means of promotion. It is largely used in ports and islands of China and the China seas; in the continually widening settlements of the Cape and of the Western Coast, including Liberia and Sierra Leone. It is destined to be the language of Australia, Van Diemen's Land, Zealand, the South Sea Islands, and the Sandwich Islands; if we may not say the Polynesian clusters as a whole. After such enumerations, you will scarcely pick up such items as St. Helena, Mauritius, Malta, Gibraltar and Corfu. We have already pointed you to millions. In no parts of the earth is it on the wane, in many parts it is increasing with astonishing rapidity. With every new encroachment of Great Britain in the East, or America in the West, the English language is borne to fresh victories. Wherever it goes, it makes entrance for our customs, trade, opinions and books. The great classics of England are daily read in countries which the authors themselves never heard of, and by those who lately had not heard of Great Britain. No other tongue spoken by men is making such a venture; and this for reasons presently to be hinted at. The ancient progress of the Greek, and even the Latin, was geographically small compared to this. The expansion has been chiefly within the last 100 years. Now that language has come to be justly regarded as one of the great factors in every philosophical and political calculation, this preponderating influence of a particular tongue must be acknowledged as one of the signal phenomena of the age. Nothing more unlikely could have been predicted 1,400 years ago, when, as they say, Hengist and Horsa, Saxon buccaners, came over to Britain. By how large a portion of mankind the English language shall be spoken 200 years hence, it would be wild to predict. But what is certain is, that at this moment it holds the balance of power among the tongues. Whatever there is in it, of good and bad, tends to overspread the earth. A lover of his native tongue may then rejoice with trembling. Our literature and sciences are perpetually circumnavigating the globe.

A young Spaniard was saved from drowning in the East River, New York, by a policeman, and on being fished out, immediately plunged into the water again. On his second rescue he told the policeman the reason of his strange conduct. About a year ago he came to New York from Havana, bringing with him his wife and child. He was worth a fortune of one hundred thousand dollars, and was contemplating buying a place somewhere on the Hudson. Leaving his family at a hotel therefore, he started up the river in quest of a location. On the way up the river he fell in with a man of gentlemanly address, who spoke Spanish fluently, and interested himself very much in him. The acquaintance ripened into friendship. And out of that came gambling—his new friend turning out to be the keeper of a gambling establishment! The young Spaniard, in one year, had been fleeced out of every dollar!

Blackwood's Magazine. The May number is received, and is as usual both instructive and interesting. It commences with 1st, Scenes of Clerical Life part III.—2d, A run to Nicaragua.—3d, Afoot, part II.—4th, The Athletics, part XII.—5th, Oxford and Thomas Herne.—6th, The Sculptured Stones of Scotland.—7th, Life in Central Asia.—8th, Columbus, 9th, Lays of the Elections.—10th, Letters from a Light-house, No. IV. Published by Leonard Scott & Co.

We notice that several new houses and stores are in course of erection in town, and that labor is in demand. Mechanics and laborers will find good employment here at fair wages during the Summer.—Many of those who went to the United States are returning. It is also satisfactory to state that real estate is rising in value, and that the prospects are brightening, in a word—"There's a good time coming."

The remarks which we made last week respecting the course the Editor of the Patriot pursued were not intended to be personal, as he took them, but purely political. We wish to place ourselves right not only with him, but all the world.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.—The anniversary of Her Majesty's birth day happening on a Sunday this year, it was celebrated on Monday. On that day the troops in this Garrison turned out, consisting of four companies of the 7th Regiment, and a few artillerymen. At noon the artillery fired a salute of 21 guns, and the infantry a feu de joie. After giving three cheers for the Queen, the four companies were put through a number of field manoeuvres, and acquitted themselves very creditably, considering the short time they have been under rifle drill. After gratifying a large concourse of spectators in this manner about an hour, the troops were marched back to barracks, their fine band leading them, playing "The British Grenadiers."—Head Quarters.

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THE LAW OF MIGHT.—A negro entered a store in St. Louis, and with a request for change, threw down a \$20 gold piece, which went over the counter and fell upon the floor. The man behind the counter refused to return it, and was heard to console himself with the reflection that he could not be convicted on the testimony of a black man.

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THE QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY passed off very quietly here. The Bank and public offices were closed, and from the Marine Hospital and some private residences, the meteor of England floated in the breeze.—There was no Royal Salute, nor was there any flag floating at Fort Tipperary—the frontier fort of New Brunswick, within view of the United States. Complaints deep and loud were uttered by our townsmen, at this apparent want of loyalty; but upon enquiry, we learned, from official authority, that when the troops were removed from this garrison, not only all the munitions of war, but even the guns belonging to the Militia Artillery, and also the good old Union Jack and hallowards were carried off, and are perhaps now stowed away in some of the Military Stores either in this Province or Nova Scotia. We urge upon the captain of the Artillery Company the propriety of at once requesting that the guns belonging to the Company be returned, and should the flag not be forthcoming at the same time—that the inhabitants of the Town subscribe a sufficient sum and purchase one for themselves, which the obliging officer in charge of the Barracks will run up at the Fort on every public holiday, and whenever a vessel of war appears in the Bay.

The Edinburgh Review. The April number of this old and excellent Quarterly has been received. The leading essay is a review of Grote's History of Greece, particularly the life of Alexander the Great.—2. The last Census of France.—3. Physical Geography of the Sea.—4. Kaye's life of Malcolm.—5. Roumania.—6. The Festal letters of Athanasius.—7. Boswell and Boswelliana.—8. The Dilettante Society.—9. British relations with China.—10. The past Session and the New Parliament. All these articles are highly interesting. Published by Leonard Scott & Co., 54 Gold Street, New York.

GOVERNMENT MONEY LOST IN FLORIDA.—Charlotte Courier learns by an arrival at that port from Indian River, Florida, that about the 12th inst., Major Dashiell, Paymaster in the Army, in attempting to land from a schooner, came near drowning and lost overboard \$25,000 intended for the payment of troops in Florida.

Blackwood's Magazine. The May number is received, and is as usual both instructive and interesting. It commences with 1st, Scenes of Clerical Life part III.—2d, A run to Nicaragua.—3d, Afoot, part II.—4th, The Athletics, part XII.—5th, Oxford and Thomas Herne.—6th, The Sculptured Stones of Scotland.—7th, Life in Central Asia.—8th, Columbus, 9th, Lays of the Elections.—10th, Letters from a Light-house, No. IV. Published by Leonard Scott & Co.

We notice that several new houses and stores are in course of erection in town, and that labor is in demand. Mechanics and laborers will find good employment here at fair wages during the Summer.—Many of those who went to the United States are returning. It is also satisfactory to state that real estate is rising in value, and that the prospects are brightening, in a word—"There's a good time coming."

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European Intelligence.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, May 29th. The steamship Arabia arrived last night. The commercial advices are adverse to a rise in Broadstuffs, the weather being very good in England, the prospects of the crops favorable, and the Grain markets depressed. Flour was quoted at 1s, lower, and wheat 2d, per bushel. Provisions dull. Cotton less active and unchanged. London money market steady, with a slight improvement in consols, which closed at 94 to 94½. The political news is unimportant. Lord Palmerston had introduced a Bill into Parliament for the purpose of taking off the disabilities which affect the election of Jews.

Late telegraph dates from China and the East contain nothing of interest.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA AND THE ISTHMUS, END OF THE WALKER EXPEDITION—TWO MILLIONS OF CALIFORNIA GOLD, ENGLAND AND NEW GRANADA.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27. The steamship Empire City is coming up the river, via Havana. She connected at the latter port with the steamship Granada, from Aspinwall, and brings the Californian mails and passengers of May 5th. The steamship Illinois left Aspinwall on the 19th inst., for New York, with the Californian mails and passengers, and about \$2,000,000 in specie. Among the passengers on board the Empire City are Gen. William Walker and staff, who have abandoned their field of operations in Central America.

Gen. Walker capitulated on the 1st of May to Captain Davis, of the U. S. sloop-of-war St. Mary's, and with his staff and 260 men, the remains of his army, were brought to Panama by the steamer Mariposa. The Costa Ricans were not known in the articles of capitulation.

The Government of New Granada has declared an island in the Bay of Panama to be a settlement of the Lolochoh tribe, which had warily carried a war between the two nations.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Steamer Asia sailed for Liverpool at half past eleven o'clock today. She took out twenty-two passengers and upwards of \$1,500,000 in specie. The steamer Queen of the South sailed at noon for London and Bremen, taking 103 passengers but no specie.

CAPE DE VERDE.—An official letter at Washington from Cape de Verde Island, says the crops there, though not abundant, are sufficient to keep the people from actual want. Over twenty thousand inhabitants in the Island and Archipelago have fallen victims to cholera.

DIED. On the 27th inst., after a short illness, Mr. Simon M. Carroll, aged 61 years. Mr. M. Carroll was for many years engaged in trade, and was respected by a large circle of friends.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST ANDREWS.—ARRIVED.—May 27.—Sch. Julia, Waycott, New York, Provisions.—T. B. Wilson, and Union Bore. 30th.—Bq. Colton, Robbins, Bristol, 30 days, Iron rails for New Brunswick and Canada Railway Co. SPOKEN.—Br. Berque "Coira," B. Robbins, 30 days from Bristol, England, 700 tons, rail iron to New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Co. May 14th, lat. 44, 20 N., long. 43, 15 W., spoke the Am. ship Orion, 8 days from New York for Liverpool, same day spoke the Dutch brig Annie Brown, of and from Antwerp, for New York. May 16th, lat. 45 15 N., long. 46 30 W., exchanged signals with the English ship Ocean Bride, standing West. May 19th, lat. 45 40 N., long. 51 50 W., spoke the English brigque Wave, 31 days from Barcelona, for Richmond, N. S. May 17th, lat. 45 10 N., long. 47 30, passed several ice bergs. B. Rossignol.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Railway Commissioners' Office, in this city, until Tuesday, 30th June next, at noon, for the GRADING AND MASONRY of that portion of the Railway between the Nine Mile House and Hampton, including the Viaduct over Hammonds River—a distance of about twelve miles. The character of this work is very heavy, comprising a large amount of Rock excavation, as well as Bridge Masonry. Proposals for the above work may be had in sections, or for the whole distance; the Commissioners reserving the right of adopting which mode may appear the most advantageous, and of rejecting any tender not deemed satisfactory. Tenders must be accompanied with names of responsible persons willing to become security for the performance of the contract, or other satisfactory evidence of competency to perform the work. Plans, Specifications, and Forms of Tender and Contract may be seen, and all other information obtained at the Engineer's Office, in Wiggins' Buildings, on and after 10th June next. W. H. SCOVILL, Chairman of the Railway Board, Railway Commissioners' Office, St. John, N. B., 11th May, 1857.

BANKS

For sale at this office.

