

Arrival of the "Arabia."
HALIFAX, Feb. 5th, 1864.
"Arabia" from Liverpool, 23d, Queenstown 24th, arrived at Halifax at 1 o'clock on Friday morning. Passed steamship "Persia," and ship "Consul," bound in. Liverpool emancipation, at their breakfast to George Thomson, passed resolution committing to that gentleman expressions of their sympathy with the people of United States in the present struggle and their desire for restoration of peace and Union on basis of freedom.
Madrid Epoca announces that Spanish government will appoint minister to Mexico as soon as it receives official notification of crowning of Archduke Maximilian.
Keil telegram of 23d says that in consequence of thaw Danish outposts were ordered to retire on arrival of Prussian troops.
Expected that Danes will defend Dantewitz to last extremity.
Prussian Chambers adopted resolution opposing policy of Prussia in separating herself from other German States and threatened every resistance thereto.
It was reported at Shanghai from Japan that Prince Satsuma refused to pay indemnity until English evacuate Yokohama.
English awaiting reinforcements.
[From Liverpool Papers, Jan. 23.]
The Princess of Wales and her infant son continue to make satisfactory progress.
The Death of the Right Hon. Sir W. Atherton, late Attorney-General, is announced.
Mr. W. Robinson, non-in-law of the President of the Board of Trade, has been appointed Registrar of the Designs Office.
The Advertiser says the bishopric of Ely has been offered to the Rev. Harold Brown, Canon of Exeter.
The receipts of railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending January 16, are 243,564 above the corresponding week last year.
The inquiry promised by the Duke of Cambridge into the conduct of Surgeon Turnbull, in regard to the Crawley case, has been held at Chatham. Doctor Turnbull was perfectly cleared from all dishonourable conduct, though considered to have acted in some respects imprudently.
LONDON, FEB. 5.
A return from the National Debt Office states that in the year ending last September 30th, the revenue of this kingdom exceeded the expenditure by £2,041,168.
THE DANISH CRISIS.
The Morning Post says telegrams respecting Duke Charles of Glucksberg are, like the first statement, concoctions of the Augustenburger faction, and are utterly unreliable.
There was no further announcement of importance in this morning's papers.
The Times mentions as a hopeful sign that the King of Prussia has announced to the minor German states that Prussia will be satisfied with exacting a mere personal union between Denmark and the Duchies, such as exists between Sweden and Norway.
ALARMING RUMOURS AT PARIS.—The Advertiser thinks Mr. Reuter's telegram announcing great alarm in Paris, and apprehensions of a coup d'etat, is justified by the concluding passages in the Emperor's speech on Thursday, especially this sentence:—"God protects France too visibly to permit the genius of evil to once more call forth agitation." The Advertiser reports that bearing in mind the bold language of the opposition, there is something portentous in the Emperor's words. Underneath there manifestly lies something which may be expected at any moment to reveal itself in the shape of desperate deeds.
The Post, alluding to the speeches of the opposition, says it could hardly be expected, even by the most strenuous advocates for the extension of political liberty in France, that the Emperor should permit an attempt to be made to sap the foundation of his dynasty under the colourable pretext of a constitutional opposition. The Emperor's speech to the Chamber on Thursday plainly intimates that this is not his intention.
The Times shows that the position of the Government is one full of danger.
REPORTED COMMENCEMENT OF THE DANISH WAR.—The Herald has received the following telegram from Flensburg, dated Friday, Jan. 16:—"People coming from the south to-day state that cannonading has been heard in the direction of Rendsburg." Not much importance is attached to the above by the Herald, which remarks that the Danes, possibly to concentrate their line of defence, were blowing up some of their positions, and that the noise had been taken for cannonading. It seems hardly possible that General Blake, having acquiesced for so long a time in the possession of the crown work at Rendsburg by the Danes, should have attacked it, and thus precipitated hostilities.
VIENNA, Jan. 15.
The step taken yesterday by Austria and Prussia in the German Diet must be considered a pacific one, and as a final effort on the part of those powers to prevent the outbreak of a war between the Band and Denmark. Austria and Prussia act as parties to the London treaty of 1852, and take the whole responsibility of their present policy on themselves.
HAYTI AND LIBERIA.—On Thursday a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation was signed by M. Dubois, the Minister of Hayti, and Mr. Ralston, the Consul-General of Liberia, the respective plenipotentiaries of the two contracting negro republics.
THE QUEEN'S DOMESTICS.—The London correspondent of the Inverness Courier writes—"There is perhaps no lady in the

land worse attended to by her servants than the Queen. A few years ago her plate was stolen, because of all the swarms of servants at Buckingham Palace it did not comport with the dignity of any of them to accompany its removal from the palace to Paddington Station. The plate chest was handed over to two hired carter, who on their way went into a public house for a drop of beer, and on coming out gaped with wonderment to find their precious charge vanished. About a couple of years ago I went over Windsor Castle only a day or two after the Queen had left for Osborne. The show rooms were all in high order, but I found my way down to the kitchen, and there it was disgusting to see the dirt, discomfort, and neglect that abounded. The stoves were unpolished, the ashes lying thick before the grate, the cooking utensils fast eating up with rust. I was not, therefore, surprised to learn that when the Queen visited her castle, on Saturday, she found everything in a state of uncleanliness, disorder, just as we are accustomed to find in the haunted houses of the East. Mrs. Radcliffe delighted to describe, but which was hardly to be expected in a royal palace and in real life. Her Majesty was probably too happy on this occasion to attend to those discomforts, but Sir Charles Phipps ought to look better after his royal mistress's interests."
PEDESTRIANISM EXTRAORDINARY.—That this kind of sport is becoming more and more popular in Liverpool the following will sufficiently testify. For some weeks past a match has been pending wherein a Manchester tradesman backed himself for a considerable sum to walk from Liverpool to Manchester in ten hours and a half, yesterday being appointed for the struggle to take off. On Thursday night this match was the topic of conversation at a well-known sporting hostelry, when a Liverpool tradesman, Mr. William Pollock, of Paradise street, remarked that he could accomplish the feat in nine hours and a half. One of our leading sporting men thereupon offered to bet him £50 that he could not do it on the following day. The arrangement was immediately entered into, articles signed, money posted, and a referee selected. This took place yesterday (Friday) morning from the Liverpool Exchange at 13 minutes to seven o'clock. The referee and backer of time accompanied Mr. Pollock "on wheels." The first five miles were covered in 61 minutes, ten miles in two hours and five minutes, 15 miles in three hours and ten minutes, and Warrington was reached in three hours and 48 minutes. Here Mr. Pollock partook of a slight breakfast, and rested for 35 minutes, starting again fresh and well, and finished 25 miles in 6 hours and 17 minutes (stoppages included). On approaching the 29th mile post he appeared to suddenly grow weak, and asked his attendant to procure for him some hot water, which was quickly procured, and he then rested another 20 minutes, using cold water copiously to his head and face. This seemed to completely restore him, and again getting on his legs the result appeared, as it turned out to be, a certainty for him. The Manchester Exchange was reached at five minutes to four o'clock, Mr. Pollock thus winning by 22 minutes. The backer of time had been misled, he having been told that the distance was 37½ miles; 36 miles is correct.
The Manchester gentleman accomplished his task with upwards of an hour to spare.—*Liverpool Mercury*, Jan. 23.
A GIANT AT THE BAR.—It may seem a singular thing, but it is nevertheless a veritable fact, that the tallest man in the United Kingdom serves behind the bar of a public house in this town. The person we refer to is Mr. Gamson, who is barman at Mr. Wm. Japha's public house, where he may be seen daily at his occupation of attending to the wants of the customers. He is seven feet four inches in height, upwards of 23 stone in weight, and his strength is in proportion to his size. By trade he is a ropemaker, and he occasionally exhibits some rare specimens of what he can do in that way, by twisting paper into rope with his fingers almost as strong as if made of the usual materials. His hands are so large that he can grasp with one of them three ordinary-sized hands, and thus is able to shake hands with three persons at the same time.—*Liverpool Paper*.
(Richmond (Nov 20) correspondence of the London Telegraph.)
English Reports from Richmond.
The copious year have been good; but owing to the difficulty of transportation and government impressment, prices are high in Richmond; there are not a few individuals sorely strained in their circumstances, especially the government clerks and employees; but there is no whimpering or thought of surrender. Without noise or a particle of bluster, everybody is for fighting it out, and few, if any, look to Europe for aid of any sort. There is a disposition to bear cheerfully the inevitable hardships of the war and the blockade.
It is said that the matrimonial market is unusually active, and the bidding spirited. The young people plainly have not the fear of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward before their eyes. There are, it is true, no bloated "shoddy contractors" to give expensive entertainments. In lieu of these they have in Richmond what are called "recreation parties." These are now all the rage. There are no wines, or game, or confectioneries, or fruits; but there are bright eyes and happy faces. The rooms are filled with ladies who wear their old dresses, but who do not talk through their noses, and whose voices sound "low and sweet." I do not believe there is one of these who would not feel insulted by a proposal to exchange places with Mrs.

President Lincoln, albeit arrayed in all her diamonds and paraphernalia. They are the same ladies who for three years have ministered at the hospitals upon the wounded or dying soldier, and brought comfort by their thoughtful care even to the bed of death.
Never was there a grosser mistake than for the Federals to imagine that the South is even beginning to be depressed, and to despair of success. On the contrary there has been a visible improvement in the temper of the people, and the simplest observer cannot fail to note that there is a firmer determination to sacrifice all for independence than there was even six months ago, or has been since the struggle began. The campaign of next spring will open on the part of the Confederates with undiminished armies, and a sure faith in final success. The atmosphere of illusion on this subject, in which the Federals are now living, will be dissipated by the shock of arms, and not improbably by the invasion of their own soil. The South is quietly getting ready for a long war, and nourishes no dreams of peace on any terms save independence and a separate nationality.
FEDERAL OUTRAGES.—A highly respectable family at Moncton has been plunged into the deepest distress by the sudden disappearance in New York of their son, a young gentleman of 18 years of age, who was returning home from England from his studies as Civil Engineer via that city. Letters received from him just on his arrival, and other circumstances connected with his landing from the American ship in which he came passenger, leave no room to doubt that he has become the victim of a villainous system which has been established by the Federal authorities for recruiting their armies by the abduction of foreigners—a system far more disgraceful than was the press gang of England in olden times. These outrages are coming too near home to be regarded by the people of this Province with any other feeling than that of the deepest ill-will towards the Federals and their cause. Representations will be made to the Washington authorities through the British Minister in this case, but we can scarcely hope with any certainty of success.—*Eastern Advocate*.
HAND ON JON.—A fellow who carried his extreme democratic views to inordinate lengths on British ground as editor of the *St. Croix Herald*, has been lately residing and editing his paper on Northern soil. The *St. John Telegraph*, with admirable appreciation of his true standard, refuses to print his name with capitals; and as "jon a hay" is a renegade, we suppose he will abuse Britons with more heartiness than any Copperhead to the manner born. The Federals have gained little, we think, by the expenditure of whitewash of the "lower case" editor; instead of making "hay" while the sun shone, they will find it a black business. That "hay" is mousy, and its growth is rather due to moonshine!—*Halifax Citizen*.
We have been informed upon good authority, that Mr. George Augustus Sala, one of the editors of the London Telegraph newspaper, now in America, contemplates at no distant day to publish a book of travels on this continent, in which the British Province will constitute a prominent feature. In order to acquire the necessary information he will travel through Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and tarry some time in each Province. He may be expected in this province early in the Spring.—*Globe*.
The Standard.
ST. ANDREWS, FEB. 10, 1864.
THE NEWS.—Our attentive correspondent at Liverpool has forwarded files of the latest English papers from which we have made extracts under the proper heading.
The Schleswig-Holstein difficulty engrosses a large share of attention, and is treated at great length. The great Powers were engaged upon the question. The King of Prussia and the upper and lower chambers had discussed the subject, and were adopting a policy with reference to the subject. The French Government addressed a letter to the States of Germany, Austria and Prussia, excepted, suggesting to the Powers the acceptance of the present condition of Schleswig-Holstein as the basis of deliberation on the proposed conference; this is believed to be one of the greatest encouragements to the small German States to continue their endeavour to destroy the Danish Monarchy. If Austria and Prussia take the lead in the question, it is said that peace may be maintained. The latter Governments have entered into an alliance offensive and defensive, and are united in policy until the question is settled. The King of Sweden has informed King Christian that he may count on his support.
The Princess of Wales was recovering, and the young prince continued to make "satisfactory progress."
The Directors of the Bank of England had raised the rate of discount to 8 per cent in consequence of the heavy withdrawal of gold to the continent.
The Duke of Cleveland is dead. He was a conservative.
The address in reply to the speech from the throne will be moved by Lord R. Grosvenor, and seconded by Mr. Goschen, junior member for London.
The distress in the cotton manufacturing districts is increasing at an alarming rate.
The Town Council of Liverpool presented addresses of congratulation to the Queen, Prince and

Princess of Wales, upon the birth of an heir presumptive to the Throne.
The Government investigation with reference to the sale of H. M. gunboat "Victor" to the Confederates, resulted in the apprehension of Mr. W. Rumble, principal engineer and inspector of machinery afloat. The Victor's name was changed to the Rappahannock.
The outcry against flogging in the army and navy, has led to the War Department without absolutely banishing corporal punishment, substituting imprisonment and hard labor, until further orders.
The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Gibson, in his annual address to the electors of Ashton-under-Lyne, congratulated his constituents on the very prosperous condition of the commerce of the country, and showed that in many branches it had made rapid progress during 1863.
Several M. P.'s had been addressing their constituents on the Franchise question.
The Russians had been beaten by the Poles, in several engagements.
VOLUNTEER DINNER.—On Thursday evening last, the St. Andrews Volunteer Rifles held their annual dinner at Bradford's Hotel. Major J. H. Whitlock, chairman, ably supported by Lieut. Jones and Ensign Stevenson, as vice chairmen. On the Major's right was Col. Boyd, and on his left Capt. Wardlaw. After a sumptuous dinner had been done justice to by the company, the cloth was removed and the following toasts were given from the chair:—
The Queen with 3 times 3.
The Prince of Wales and the Royal Family—3 times 3.
The Army and Navy—Responded to by Sergt. Murphy, 15th Regt.
The Gov. General of British North America.
The 1st Vice Chairman then gave—His Excellency the Hon. Arthur H. Gordon, Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick.
Sir F. W. Williams, Commander-in-Chief.
The Volunteers of New Brunswick.
The following volunteer toasts were given by Ensign Stevenson—Col. Crowder, Adj. General. The Fair Daughters of New Brunswick—ably responded to by Lieut. Jones.
Lt. Col. Boyd, and the Militia of Charlotte—responded to the gallant Colonel in true military style.
Major Whitlock—responded to by the chairman. The Absent Members of the Volunteers.
Capt. Wardlaw, in an appropriate speech, proposed The Queen—responded to by the Editor of this paper.
The Bench and Bar of New Brunswick.—Ensign Stevenson acknowledged the compliment in a neat and pertinent speech.
Our Brother Volunteers.
The Commercial interests of St. Andrews.—Wm. Whitlock, Esq., responded to the toast, and gave a history of the commerce of the town for several years, and pointed out the great natural advantages of the place for ship building.
By J. R. Bradford, The Agricultural interests of the County of Charlotte—responded to by Pte. C. Mowat.
Several other toasts were drunk and excellent speeches made, interspersed with song and sentiment, and the evening appeared to wear away rapidly amid the hilarity and good feeling which characterized the assemblage. The closing toast was—Mr. Bradford, the proprietor of the Hotel, who had provided such an excellent and substantial repast. The company then sang "God Save the Queen," and separated about half past ten o'clock, well pleased the evening's entertainment.

NEW TRAFFIC.—The Woodstock Company, during the last week, transported over the N. B. & C. Railway, upwards of 100 tons of their iron, which is now being shipped at this Port. We trust ere long that the large cattle traffic which yearly passes over the military road to Bangor, will also be diverted in this direction; there are two important requisites before this can be accomplished: viz—one, a new steamboat wharf, the other the Steamboat.
ITEMS.
—M. Mazzini, in a letter published in the London papers, has accepted the challenge thrown down to him, and has most unequivocally denied having had the slightest connection with the late alleged plot against the French Emperor.
—It is once more stated that Mr. Mackinnon, M. P. for Rye, is about to get a peerage as a reward for his conversion from Conservatism to Whiggism.
—It is believed that Dr. Elliott will be translated from the see of Gloucester and Bristol to that of Ely. This would be, perhaps, the best possible appointment so far as Ely is concerned, for Dr. Elliott is one of the most distinguished members of the University of Cambridge, which would come under his episcopal supervision.
—The new commentary on the Bible, which is to be brought out by several eminent Divines, including Bishop Eliott, is to have appeared in October. It will, on account of the death of Dr. Macaulay, one of the chief writers, be probably delayed. Each of the books will be accompanied with simple explanatory foot-notes, and all the learning will be thrown into the appendix that will follow each book. There will be no attempt at doctrinal or hortatory writing.
—Bishop Colenso writes to the Times to complain of the proceedings against him before the Bishop of Capetown. He says that that Bishop, who is acting as judge, has actually appeared as a witness, and has used for evidence certain private letters which he (Bishop Colenso) had written to the Metropolitan.
—The Episcopal clergy of Scotland have just had an important meeting at Edinburgh, in order to discuss the removal of the disabilities by which they were affected. The Duke of Buccleugh, who presided, said that he should introduce a bill during the forthcoming session to remove the restrictions by which the Scotch clergy were forbidden to hold livings in the English Church. He pointed out the unfairness by which the validity of Romish priests who joined the English Church was acknowledged, while the validity of the orders of clergy whose bishop had been originally consecrated at Lambeth was not admitted.
—The Duke of Cambridge, as Commander-in-Chief, has just issued his official opinion of the last stage of the Crawley case.—The honorable acquittal of the accused is first noticed, and an order made for him to resume the command of his regiment without delay. His Royal Highness very much regrets the disorganized state into which that fine corps, the Inniskilling Dragoons, has fallen; and seriously enforces the necessity of temper, judgment, discretion and discipline for the future. Some of the officers, however, he has no hope of, and consequently, Major Swindley, Surgeon Turnbull, and Adjutant Fitzsimon are to be forthwith removed. In conclusion, his Royal Highness in part acknowledges the error committed in the strictures he passed upon Sir H. Rose's remarks upon the Mhow Court-martial, and amongst which was a reference to the sobriety of Sergeant-Major Lilley.
—There has been a new trial of armour plates, which has turned out very satisfactorily for the Sheffield makers. The trial was made in the arsenal near Copenhagen, and targets on the Warrior pattern were sent from Gaudet and Co., Lyons; from the Lancashire Works, Glasgow; from Messrs. Cammell, Sheffield; from Messrs. Rigby, Glasgow; and from Mr. John Brown, Sheffield. The three first plates went very quickly before the 68 pounder gun. The others maintained a longer resistance, and eventually the Danish Commissioners declared the order of merit—1st Brown, 2nd Rigby, 3rd Cammell.
—It is stated that the French ambassador to the United States has returned to Paris with a scheme for a compromise between the contending parties in America.
—The alleged conspiracy against the life of the Emperor of the French now wears a very different aspect, in consequence of the public repudiation by Mazzini of the parties implicated in the plot, and his bold denial of the charges of complicity lodged against him.
—The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Herald* remarks that the tone of the debates in the French Legislative Chamber has led the public to think that the Government must either revert to another coup d'etat or grant at least some of the reforms so earnestly contended for by the Opposition.
—A new Spanish Ministry has been formed, but its continuance for any length of time is looked upon as very doubtful.
—Garibaldi has issued an address to the Italian announcing the formation of a committee to promote Italian unity, and calling upon the Italians to recognize the authority of the centre. The *Virtù*, in which it was published, has been seized.
—Mr. J. B. Leonard, who was employed by A. F. Stewart & Co. of New York, to buy goods in Paris, was washed overboard from the steamship *Australasian*, by a heavy sea on the 20th ult., and was drowned. A boat was launched, containing four brave men, who volunteered, but they could not find him.
—The iron trade is just now in an unusually active state, especially in the great iron and coal producing districts of the midland counties. Prices are high, large orders are in hand, inquiries for the best kinds of iron are numerous, and a brisk trade is anticipated for some time to come. But there is one serious drawback—coal is scarce even at that great ten yard seam which has excited so much wonder in the geological world.—*Liverpool Courier*.
—Mink skins, now worth from \$4 to \$7 each, were formerly heavy in the market at a quarter apiece. Fashion has adopted the mink, which makes all the difference. His fur is no glossier and no warmer than ever.
—It appears from "Who's Who in 1864," that the House of Peers consists of 1 Prince, 2 Royal Dukes, 3 Archbishops, 21 Dukes, 30 Marquises, 159 Earls, 30 Viscounts, 27 Bishops, and 250 Barons. As the Bishop of Bath and Wells sits also as Baron Auckland, the total number of Peers is 437. There are also 50 Peers who are minors, and 14 Peersesses in their own right. There are 113 Peers of Scotland and Ireland, (of whom 2 are minors), who are not Peers of Parliament. There are 5 Field Marshals, 498 Generals in the Indian Army, 330 Admirals in the Navy, and 166 Queen's Counsels and Sergeants-at-Law.
CONSOLATION FOR THE MISERABLES.
ONE TO SIX.
There is no disease either infectious, organic, malarious, epidemic, scrofulous, climatic, acute or inflammatory, but that ONE TO SIX bottles or boxes of Dr. Radway's Remedies will give to the patient satisfactory evidence of cure; and any advertised remedy that fails to do the same, is unworthy of public confidence, and its use should henceforth be discontinued.
AT ONCE.
Let the patient, suffering with pain, either internal or external, use RADWAY'S REMEDY.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.
Are likewise quick and thorough in the fluence in expelling diseases from the system, for all diseases where it is essentially purgative medicines, from one do six boxes will effect a thorough cure. Biliousness, Constipation, Indigestion, Tiveness, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint cured rapidly; they do not afford a temporary relief, but effect a thorough No piles or tenesmus, wrenching pain hard straining follows their use.
DR. RADWAY'S CLEANSING SYRUP.
Called Renovating Resolvent, cures worst skin disease, Scrofula, Salt R. Sores of all kinds, Sore heads, and Ve Sores, Pimples, Blisters, &c., by the from one to six bottles. Sold by Druggists.
Hon. James Brown's Lecture.
We regret that want of space will not admit of our giving an extended notice of this morning's paper, of Mr. B. lecture last evening. Suffice it to state he disapproved of the route proposed Burpee, and strongly urged a more line to connect with the States at Princeton, thereby opening up a fertile and pe country, affording a branch to St. St and connecting St. John with St. Ar Woodstock and the States.
Next Tuesday evening Mr. Will Smith will lecture on "Abusing the English."
RAILWAY EXTENSION WESTWARD.—F number of articles which are appearing in John and other papers, strenuous efforts progress to prepare the Members of the cure for the scheme proposed by Mr. B. E. for railway connection with the St. which has been adopted by the St. John of Commerce. The route proposed is the Douglas Valley, which is the favorite "Chamber," and pressure will be brought upon the Government to carry the new Railway connection with our neighbours, able, but there are two parties in Maine, gor and Calais—or Poor and Granger party desires a connection at the Mattawam other at Princeton. The inhabitants of phen want a branch and will have it; not be "left out in the cold" any longer promises. They are a growing, progressive determined people, and will contend rights; and from their position and will be treated with neglect any longer.
The Frederick "Reporter" seems to what alarmed at the resolution passed railway meeting in St. John, whereat e egates were present from St. Stephen a and who were naturally desirous to obtain communities some consideration in the scheme of an extension westward from the resolution, however, merely express policy of carrying the extension as those places as would be practicable; a porter infers from this that the St. St. Calais influence is in favor of the Shore cautions certain gentlemen not to be ture in their movements about any or save that of the Douglas and Nepier V which the Chamber of Commerce has to be the one that henceforth shall be the Provincial Government.
Well, be it so—we suppose in our ness we must submit to the fiat of a sistant body; but the Reporter need not such fear and dread that the branch li ction is at all likely to be ignored by of the St. Stephen delegates the fav will serve their interest quite as well presume, in the event of the the being carried to Mattawamking i of state policy, which our govern probably have no objection to su ther, than fail in more readily obt other connection. St. Stephen will entitled to its branch line being pi in the general scheme as well as a politian City. This we imagine is really wanted by St. Stephen, branch will tap the St. Andrews; most practicable point. On again to a recent communication by " issue of the 27th ult., we see the tance from Bangor, via Mattawam New Brunswick frontier on the through route is 108 miles, and the die route via Milford to Princeton showing an excess for the State. Now it may well be questioned is truly a matter of State policy additional miles, and to elude all with Calais and St. Stephen me! asked of an extension northward, ver's bank for the purpose of its unoccupied wild lands that has been fruitlessly held in possession wild speculators who are now wize themselves into a compa gage in a spirited contest in the for the purpose of carrying the obtaining State aid to build the know not what success Mr. P. in championing his scheme: as course the most eastern section nas its own champion too, and a ed to think, from all that we can Mr. Poor will find a formidable encounter with the Hon. Joseph Calais, as regards political wire.

BY RELIEF, no matter what may be cause, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Head Sore Throat, Pains in the Back, Chills Fever, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Bilious C or if Cramps, Spasms, Burns or Sc Bruises, relief is immediately experier and a cure rapidly follows.
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