

see him distinctly. He did see him—but it was his last look! The bullet went crashing through his brain too! Long is said to have told one of his friends that he never in a single instance shot one of the men till he was certain the man saw and recognized him fully.

FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, April 11.
Confederates attacked a Government leased plantation at Yazoo River, Regt. Colored troops fought them 6 hours and repulsed them. Enemy numbered fifteen hundred. Federal loss 16 killed. Plantations were being extensively worked. Grierson's Cavalry hanging around Forrest occasionally cutting off small squads.
Red River correspondent of New Orleans Delta says Gen. Steele captured Shreveport without firing a gun and several gunboats gone above shoals to co-operate with land forces.
Herald's despatch says Gen. Grant visited extreme front on Friday making careful reconnaissance of enemy's works on the Rapidan.

Has been great storm on the Coast, wind from East 18 successive days.
Great storm at Baltimore Saturday, doing considerable damage.

PRIOR TO KANSAS PRESIDENT LINCOLN.
The N. Y. Tribune's Washington letter furnishes an account of a plan to capture President Lincoln, proposed in the Confederate War Department in November. It was as follows:

"One hundred and fifty picked men were to go secretly North and take quarters in Washington, Georgetown, Baltimore and Alexandria, so as to be able to communicate daily with each other, and upon a day fixed by their leader were to assemble in Washington for the purpose of making the seizure. The President, it was claimed, could be easily seized at a quiet hour at the White House, or in going to or returning from church, or on some other favorable occasion, and thrust in a carriage and carried off. The carriage was to be joined a few miles out of the city by twenty five or thirty armed men on horseback. It was proposed to drive to Indian Point, about 25 miles south of Washington, on the Potomac, two or three relays of fleet horses being stationed on the way, where a boat was to be in waiting to cross the river and land the captive a few miles south of Oceanquan, where it would be an easy matter for his captors to work their way with him through the woods by night into the rebel lines. To prevent pursuit every bridge was to be destroyed between Washington and Indian Point."

A NEW CLOCK.—The Portland Argus says:—We have in our office a curiosity of English mechanism, called "Preece's One Shilling Clock." In appearance it resembles an ordinary thermometer, with a small cylinder of mercury, which passes downward through the tube. Its progress is marked by the indicating scale on the side. When it is run down the whole instrument is reversed, and it is ready for another twelve hours work. This one appears to work well, and we are told that they have been brought to such a state of perfection as to nearly equal the best time keeping watches.

"BETTER FIFTY CENTS."—What's the remedy! Stop eating it or eat just half as much. Many have so resolved, and mean to carry out their resolution, until the price falls, which price by the way is the result of combinations and speculations as well as paper currency. Men who never earned a dollar in their lives by labor, are now in the market buying up the produce they can lay their hands on with a view simply of getting rich. There may be human law for this, but it is against God's law of charity.—[N. Y. Express.]

THE SPOTTED FEVER has broken out in Raymond and several fatal cases have occurred within a few days. Five persons died in one house. In one instance a physician ten miles away was sent for but the patient was dead before he arrived. We reprint the following from a Pennsylvania paper:—"On the first appearance of the disease, envelope the patient in a quilt and place him over a vessel of boiling water in which hemlock boughs are placed, and give him copious draughts of hemlock tea." We give the recipe for what it is worth, without touching for its efficacy.—[Port. Cour.]

C. Worrall of Joliet, Ill. started from Rochester, N. Y., the other day, with \$3,000 in bank notes in a bag suspended in a belt around his body. While en route for Cincinnati a fellow passenger called his attention to the fact that he was losing bank notes from the legs of his pants, and an investigation revealed the loss of all his money but \$300; the bottom of his bag having given out. He returned to Rochester, but could not find any of his lost bills, which he now thinks he saw blowing about the depot before he started.

The amount of the funded and certified debt of the United States is now periodically published. On the 2nd of February it was \$1,466,192,000; on the second of March \$1,513,291,000, and on the 15th March \$1,580,204,000. The total increase in six weeks is \$121,000,000, or nearly thirteen millions a day. The increase for thirteen days of March is \$66,909,000, or over five millions a day. No other nation since the world began ever attempted such an expenditure, and its only result can be utter ruin.

The Winthrop House, Boston, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 5th inst.

It belonged to the Masonic Society, and was internally one of the most elegant buildings in America. The lower rooms were occupied as a hotel. The most influential Masonic bodies in Boston, seventeen in number, held their meetings up stairs. The loss to the craft is very heavy. The splendid regalia and paraphernalia were destroyed, as were records, warrants, etc., some of which had the signature of Paul Revere, Franklin, and other men of note.
The Grand Lodge Library was burned; it included many works, which no money can replace; original paintings of all the Grand Masters of Massachusetts, from the days of Warren to the present time were destroyed, as were many other cherished mementoes of bygone days. An urn, containing a lock of Washington's hair, was saved. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The various Lodges, Chapters, Encampments, and Councils had their property partially insured.—[Globe.]

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, APRIL 13, 1864.

In the Legislative Council on the 5th instant, the hon. Mr. Peley introduced a Bill to limit the duration of the authority conferred by the commission of the Justice of the Peace, owing to an interference with the royal prerogative, the bill was lost, but we trust it may yet be adopted with the necessary amendments. The provisions of the Bill as explained by the hon. mover were that the Magistrates should be appointed every four years in order to remedy the "great evils" resulting from their being "so many inefficient persons" in the Province, holding commissions of the Peace. During the discussion it was generally admitted that there were "too many persons in the Province who had been appointed without reference to their efficiency." It was also acknowledged that the evil should be remedied, and that "no more batches should be appointed." The Bill complained of a patent to every one, and could be avoided by issuing a general commission every four years, omitting the names of such as are incompetent, and limiting the number to each County.

RURAL CEMETERY.—A Bill to incorporate the Bay Side Rural Cemetery Company, introduced by Mr. Gillmor, has passed the Council. This reminds us of the absolute necessity of the Protestant denominations in St. Andrews applying for a similar act. The grave yards in the town are so filled up that in some cases two bodies are interred in one grave, in addition to this unnatural state of things, the health of the place is endangered, and it behoves the people to move in the matter without further delay. Our Roman Catholic friends, with commendable forthrightness, purchased some few years ago, five acres of land, about two miles from town, had it tastefully laid out, and since then have used it as a cemetery. We trust that the "Rural Cemetery Company" organized some time ago, will make the necessary purchase of land, abundance of which may be had, and that the members of the various denominations will willingly aid in such a desirable object.

The steamer "Caledonia" from Glasgow, arrived at St. John on Saturday night last. She brought 400 passengers, Irish, Scotch, and German, and a large freight for St. John merchants.

His Excellency, the Lieut. Governor, received intelligence of the death of his brother, the Earl of Aberdeen. The late Earl's son, Lord Haddo, who has been on a visit to his Excellency, will succeed to his father's titles.

Col. Cole is to administer the Government during the Lieut. Governor's absence from this Province.

The weather has been unpleasant for several days past, owing to continued east winds. On Monday night snow commenced to fall and continued during Tuesday, making the roads heavy sleds are again in requisition.

We promised in our last to give a synopsis of Mr. Rosser's lecture on "King Cotton, &c.," and now redeem our promise:—

In introducing his subject the lecturer contrasted the opinion so frequently and erroneously asserted by our neighbors both North and South, that King Cotton is King of England, and that to deprive her of her cotton would be in a great measure to deprive her of her wealth, beside bringing such a pressure upon her government from the clamorous cry of starving thousands, as to make them glad to adopt any course, however impolitic or degrading, that would restore the accustomed supply. That this opinion is altogether erroneous may be easily inferred from the lately published revenue returns of the United Kingdom; which show an actual surplus for the past financial year.

The lecturer also made some incidental remarks upon the probable sources of supply for the future; but observed that it is not simply the want of the raw material that gives rise to the distress so greatly felt by the manufacturing districts of England, as the want of a ready market for the article when manufactured. The number of establishments now employed in the cotton trade is so great that when all are at full work, the supply is rather greater than the demand, giving rise to periodical overstockings of the market, and corresponding seasons of depression in the manufacturing districts at home. Such seasons of distress, since the great severity, have occurred before especially in 1847 and 1857, with this difference, that then if possible, the hands were worse off than now, other objects being then the recipients of public sympathy, and the sub-

jects of King Cotton left to struggle themselves. But still, observed our Lecturer, the present distress is worthy of every consideration, and the conduct of the operatives has indeed been distinguished by a patience unexampled. The lecturer, here, as a representative of the cotton districts, presented his thanks to the inhabitants of the Town of St. Andrews; for the generosity which some few months ago they manifested towards his starving countrymen.

At a few remarks upon the peculiar facilities afforded by the county of Lancashire to the cotton trade, and a short description of the appearance of town and country, the next part of the lecture described a visit to a cotton mill. By a flight of fancy we were conducted step by step through all the departments, viewing the engines, preparation, carding, spinning, weaving and finishing of cotton cloth. In like manner some ideas were presented of the bleach and print works, the excellence of whose productions stand unrivalled in the history of textile manufacture. Several other matters in connection with cotton mills were touched upon, such as the hours of labor, the government regulations, and the system of inspection.

Passing to King Cotton's Aristocracy, the lecturer related instances of the opportunities which have and still do exist, for the acquisition of wealth in this particular trade. Showed that the term "cotton lord" was by no means misapplied to some of these men, important by reason of their influence as well as their resources. Peel, Cobden, Bright, and many other leading characters in the politics or domestic affairs of England, had sprung, directly or indirectly, from the smoky regions of Lancashire. Some incidents were named, showing the general character of the cotton lords, the want frequently of polish, of taste, and the sometimes want of feeling, which is perhaps to be attributed to the soil, which they themselves have undergone, has blunted their sensibility, and led them to entertain the belief, that if a man is poor it is his own fault. It must however not be forgotten that, during the present distress, there have not been wanting instances of the most noble generosity, on the part of the masters towards their work-people.

In speaking of the subjects of King Cotton the lecturer said that these might be divided into two classes, the native and imported. The native population are in many respects different to the other people of England, having retained from a remote period customs and a certain peculiarity of language, derived from the rest of Englishmen. But that they are Britons has never been proved in the hour of danger, since the days when in fiction Marston cried "With Chester charge and Lancashire" there have not been wanting thousands of Lancashire's sons who in India—at the deadly breach of San Sebastian—at Waterloo and Sebastopol—have borne their share in their country's danger, and reaped their portion of their country's glory. In their appearance they do not present a very favorable impression as to the healthiness of their trade, indeed very few cotton operatives ever attain old age.

The limits of this sketch will not permit us to do more than very hastily glance at this part of the lecturer's subject. Having shown us the means which they possess in ordinary times, their domestic and social habits, he next brought before us some of the effects of education, religious and secular, on these masses of people. Certainly philanthropy has not neglected them; while sabbath schools of the dimensions of factories, numbers day schools, and magnificent free libraries have been provided for their advancement in all that is good, it must be owned that much has been done, and there is every prospect that when King Cotton re-assumes his sway or not, there are planted in his dominion principles that if followed, must greatly benefit the people and swell the renown of their glorious country—England.

This is but a meagre outline of Mr. Rosser's lecture, which abounded with information and instruction and gave marked satisfaction, as the vote at its conclusion fully attested.

[For the Standard.]

THE PARISH ELECTION.

MR. ENROCK.—The annual Election of Parish Officers took place on Tuesday last, 5th inst., and really the race was, both from the Parish and Town are heartily tired of the "farce." So indifferent were the people that they had to send for a Magistrate and solicit him to preside. The meeting being opened, the late Collector of Taxes made quite a lengthy harangue, in which he exculpated himself from all blame, in the discharge of his duties. The election of officers then commenced without the usual reading of the most important accounts, which however are to be laid before the Grand Jury, who, it is to be hoped, will give them a careful audit. It is an admitted fact that more voters present—that there was no check—and some persons voted three or four times at one ballot for the same candidate; one office was not filled. It is believed that the whole election will be set aside by the Magistrate, as being irregular. Many of the rate payers both in town and country would be rejoiced that the appointment of parish officers was again vested in their workshops, as there is no question the parish would be better served. So much dissatisfaction was expressed, that it is intended to get up a petition to the Legislature to repeal the law authorizing the election in this parish.

For a corroboration of these facts, reference can be made to several respectable rate payers. Your obedient servant,
April 7, 1864. TAX PAYER.

ITEMS.

—The City Council of Kingston offers a reward of \$400 for the apprehension and conviction of any person enticing or assisting soldiers to desert from that garrison.

—A London merchant has left Kosuth's legacy of \$5000.

—A man was convicted of blasphemy in a town in Canada recently, and sentenced to three months imprisonment at hard labor and to pay a fine of five dollars.

—News from Porto Rico states that an English company was negotiating there for the building of railroads in the island, and for the establishment of a new line of steamers connecting the place with Havana.

—The passage of the bill in aid of the European and North American Railway will undoubtedly secure the building of the great line to our Eastern frontier, and the completion of the whole line to Halifax within a few years.—[Aroostook Pioneer.]

—One of our subscribers, finding the times hard, decided to discontinue his paper, when his little daughter of twelve summers spoke up:—"No, father, I will get the money to pay for it;" and she did. Yesterday we received from her \$2.00 in payment for the past year. That girl will make somebody happy one of these days.—[B.]

—A lady in attempting to get on board a morning train at Augusta a few days ago, accidentally caught her foot, and was thrown between the cars. The conductor was fortunately close by, and with presence of mind, caught her by the clothing, as she lay between the platforms, and saved her from a sad death.

Petrol um has been discovered in Mendocino county, California. Great hopes are entertained that the oil may be found in large quantities.

—The rebel evidently believe the old saying that "Bragg is a dog," for they have made Bragg the watch-dog of Richmond.

—The loss of Uncle Sam by the burning of the 2d Cavalry barracks in Augusta is estimated at \$15,000, including a large number of carbines, sabres and saddles.

—An officer, whose business it is to know, affirms that the effective army of the United States in the field exceeds by 240,000 the entire force one year ago.

—The Springfield Republican hints mysteriously at an immense submarine vessel, which, it says, "has been building and is nearly completed at a shop not a thousand miles from the City Hall."

—A Chicago woman was stealing a box of cigars, and was detected where several thousand dollars worth of goods were found. Her son was just going into business on the fruits of his mother's pilfering.

—It would have astonished the cavalier of the last war to have told them that fifty years afterwards the fuel required for the United States Navy would cost over four millions and a half of dollars. Yet such is the case.

—The office of the Portland & Kennebec Railroad Co., at Augusta, was entered by burglars on Wednesday night, and a safe broken open with powder, and about \$1200 stolen.

—Indictments have been found against the selectman of the town of Brownfield, 1863, charging them with having procured sworn accounts of the indebtedness of the town of Brownfield on account of the State aid to soldiers' families, for sums that were never disbursed.

—Professor Johnson says that a pound of cheese is equal in nutritive value, to two pounds of flesh. The Europeans seem to be better acquainted with this fact than our people. With us cheese is regarded rather as a luxury, while in England it is regarded as one of the substantial articles of food, and it is not uncommon for the workmen there to make a full meal on bread and cheese alone.—[Am. Paper.]

—A fellow named Rufus Gilmore, Feb. 19th, hired a horse in Belfast and decamped, and sold the horse in New Gloucester. He was recognized in Portland, Thursday, and pursued by an officer on whom he drew a 7-shooter, but before he could discharge it he was taken.

—Mr. Jesse Towers was very severely injured on Wednesday in E. Estlin's mill. His coat cut in a nut on a shaft, and he was whirled round on it a number of times before he was extricated. One of his arms was broken in two places, and his spine so badly injured that he has no sense of feeling below his stomach. He has since died.—[Calaie Adv.]

—Capt. Abner McAllister & Co. have launched a new steam tug boat to ply on the river this summer.

—A great fire occurred at London, C. W., on the 16th ult., which destroyed property to the value of \$35,000.

—It is reported that Sir J. Hope, the Admiral of the N. A. Station will not visit this part of his command before the middle of June next.

—Butter is now selling in Boston for 50 cents per lb., and Sugar at 25 cents.

—A few weeks ago, the workmen employed upon the Dome of the Capitol at Washington, discovered that a dove was making her nest in the ample sleeve of the broken golden. Day after day, week, after week, this industrious bird with the assistance of her mate, was observed to fly back and forth, while gathering materials necessary for the purpose.

—A bill has been introduced in the New Jersey Legislature, imposing a fine of \$500 and imprisonment for five years, on any one enlisting negroes in that State.

—The Providence Press says that a large number of people there have pledged themselves to abstain entirely from the use of

butter so long as it is held above 30 cents a pound. A general movement of this sort throughout the country would bring speculators to terms, and the price of butter to a reasonable figure.

—Over \$3,000,000 has been subscribed to build a bridge over the Niagara river, at Buffalo. The estimated cost of the work is \$1,000,000.

—The Maine Legislature have defined "the Lord's day" to extend legally from midnight Saturday to midnight Sunday.

—The bill placing ale, porter and other malt liquor in the same category as rum, gin and brandy, passed both branches of the Legislature, and has become a law.

—A Boston paper suggests the organization of a "Grand Ladies League," composed of women who are willing to pledge themselves to maintain, while this war lasts, a decent economy in their attire.

—Sewell Phelps of the well known firm of Phelps & Dalton, type founders, Boston, died last week, of diphtheria. He was 66 years old.

—Mr. Collins has returned to Washington after nearly two years absence in England and Russia negotiating the right of way for a telegraph across Asiatic Russia, Russian America, and British Columbia so as to connect Europe with America via Behring's Straits. His mission has been successful, and now awaits the final action of Congress.

—The largest reflecting telescope in America has been recently perfected by Dr. Henry Draper, after five years continued labor. It is of sixteen inch aperture, and thirteen feet focal length. With it a photographic picture of the moon has been taken on a scale of only seventy miles to an inch—showing distinctly the immense ranges of volcanic mountains and in one place what are supposed to be streams of lava, extending over eight miles on the picture—equivalent to an extent of nearly six hundred miles of active volcanic operations. This indicates that our "silver moon" is not so calm and quiet a satellite as she appears to lovers and lunatics.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT TRACADIE.—The Antigonish Casht gives particulars of a melancholy occurrence which took place at Little Tracadie on the morning of Friday last. About 2 o'clock the house of Mr. Samuel Kinney was discovered to be on fire, and Mr. K. was awakened by the crackling of the flames and the presence of dense smoke in his bed-room. He told his wife to take their youngest child and proceed with it to the nearest neighbor's; and having, as he supposed, secured the safety of the other inmates, he returned, endeavoring to save portions of his property. To his horror he shortly heard a cry in one of the front rooms, and rushing in found his youngest child, which he removed but failed to see anything of his wife. The next morning her charred bones were found in the ruins. It is supposed that after leaving the house she returned in order to save some of the property, but was suffocated in the attempt. By this calamity six young and helpless children are left destitute of a mother's care.

Legislative Summary.

FREDERICTON, April 8.

Bill to incorporate St. Stephen Branch Railway Company passed with a limitative section requiring that work must be commenced within three years; also provides that \$10,000 of Capital Stock must be paid in before work of undertaking.

Mr. Gray's bill which had appeared in public prints corrected. Officers in his possession spoken of the other day were for building Rosi from St. John to United States, not Inter-Colonial.

Mr. Lindsay's Bill to incorporate Woodstock and Houlton Railway Company passed with amendments limiting its extension to St. Andrews line in one direction, and the Iron Works in the other. Title of Bill amended by striking out word "Houlton." Amendments made to prevent connection with United States in that direction.

Mr. Cadby's Bill to incorporate Company for Railway Extension Westward, via Douglas Valley passed. Capital two million dollars; fully paid up at once.

Mr. Gilmore's E. & N. A. Railway Extension Bill, to incorporate line from St. John to St. Stephen by shore route, committed. Capital three million two hundred thousand dollars. Twelfth and thirteenth sections, providing free entry of all necessary materials, struck out. With these alterations Bill passed.

Albert Railway Company, capital three hundred thousand dollars, also passed.

Mr. Smith regarded to-day's Railway legislation as a huge joke, and introduced a Bill to incorporate Quaco and Loch Lomond Railway Company.

Mr. Gray notice of address for copy of correspondence between Judge Parker and Executive relative to increase of salary for additional duties of Judges.

April 9.
Tilley moved his resolution for appointment of delegation in reference to Union of the Colonies.

After short discussion, without any amendment, resolution passed.

Claim of Wm. Parks & Son for return of duties was thrown out in Committee; also claim of J. & T. Robinson.

House in Committee on Fisher's resolution for Railroad Survey.
Johnson and Kerr opposed.

Smith expressed himself favorable, with amendment that he moved, including the extension to Nova Scotia.

April 11th.
His Excellency came down and assented to the several Bills passed thus far, and left immediately for St. John.

Bill providing that members of Agricultural Board pay their own expenses, and that Provincial Exhibitions be held every two years passed.

Bill relating to weight of three months.
Report of Committee on of Younghusband carried.
House went into Committee on Nelson's Bank. Smith month a postponement, which He intimated his intention of doing out.

LATEST NEWS.

BANGOR.
Resolution introduced into representatives declaring Government to wage war for subjugating St. Peter with any of their establishments but only preserve Union rights of all states unimpaird, by year 81, next 61.

Tax of dollar and fifteen cent pretty certain.
British and California Bank with Capital stock two millions vertises intention to commence believed will exercise important Exchange Market.

Whole 3rd Miss regiment sent near Mobile. Establish in Florida, and actually captured Confederate cavalry. Mobil sent 500 cavalry to capture the Super \$700 a \$725 Extra 50, Gold 172.

FREDERICTON.

Committee was appointed for report on reporting and public debates.
Bill to prevent provisions of I rupt law from affecting debtors vice passed.

Bill relating to Sovers in Al postponed three months.
A motion, proposed by Mr. now under discussion, that in Chief Commissioner of Railway no salary.

The Court of Common Pleas on the Peace, was opened on worship Justice Hatheway, presiding the bad state of the roads, and the steamer has not yet commenced a few of the Justices from St. George were present.

Geo. S. Grimmer, Esq., the Clerk of the Peace for this county, duties, and read the License law, addressed the Grand Jury, observed happy to inform the Jury that the usual cases to come before them, nothing but the ordinary business engage their attention. He referred changes which had taken place, met, Mr. Jack and Mr. Hatch, but Court had been removed by deatnate rebellion in the neighboring I be decried. At the county court it had been asserted that the relief asked in three months, but the relief ceased since the outbreak, and the plea is by any means the end. He the jury on the licensing they enable constitution which govern then explained their duties as given reference to the Liquor Law, and its unjustness and impropriety of self cases. He said the County act laid before them, and would require consideration, and hoped that they not detain them.

Mr. John Aymar was chosen Grand Jury.

Elopement from Tor.

Once more we are called upon to another interesting piece of scandal line, which has occurred in the now new suburb of Toronto, on a place called Yorkville. The personages taken into their heads to enter are Samuel Sampier and Margaret residents of Yorkville, both of whom in the celebrated "Seven Stars" case, lately decided in the Court of For some months past it appears Sampier, besides making "sweet" kinson, has been doing the agreeable, wife of the man of the same name January on West's Hill. With the et his caris so well that on proper her, she, as a pledge of great affection, valued present, his wife with a watch, valued at \$120. This all "Sunday" Sampier's game they enjoyed with Mrs. Innoctus, as from the first intended marriage, so he posts to quite "twenty summers," explains Mrs. Innoctus, and proposes an elopement, which she has not to be cordially making a rumour in the brought the mother down stairs. The piousity he desired was before his "Margaret Ann's" door, takes her convey's her to the corner of the street waited by a trusty friend and a husband to the Union Station in time night train on the Great Western then it has been ascertained that she is in Buffalo, U. S., but what taken each other, "for better or for sayeth not; so that the public will some short time for an account of nouement" of the interesting ever

COATING OF SHIPS WITH directions of the Admiralty, which are stated to be highly have been carried out at Wool to ascertain the practicability of