

## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

**Arrival of the "Asia."**  
The "Asia" left Liverpool 3 p. m. 2d; arrived at Halifax 10 a. m. 14th. Has 7 passengers for Halifax and 41 for Boston. The "Nava Scotia" was off Londonderry on the 1st; "Bavaria" at Southampton on the same evening, and "Australasian" at Queens-town at 4 a. m. on the 2nd.

Latest advices from "City of New York" say, she has sustained slight injury; continues firm and upright on Daunt's Rock, and is expected to float soon.

The British revenue for the year ending March 31st, was £70,208,300 sterling, or within £400,000 of preceding year, notwithstanding that more than three millions was taken off in taxation. Monthly export returns continue to show a great increase.

**Adjourned meeting Atlantic Telegraph Co.** took place 31st. Contract with Glass, Elliot & Co. to manufacture and lay cable was approved of unanimously. The chairman predicted that within 18 months the great work will be in successful operation.

It is stated that the party attack on Mr. Stanfield is to be resumed.

The United States Gazette says the Channel Squadron is under orders to prepare for sea.

The "Chesapeake" correspondence was published in England. The substance of it has already been made known in America.

Human line reinforced by purchase of a new steamer to be called City of Dublin—She is 2000 tons and will immediately be put on line.

The Paris correspondent of the London Globe says the rebel cruiser Georgia was refitting in the Garonne, not being allowed to anchor in front of Bordeaux because port regulations excluded ships with powder on board.

It was reported that the Georgia had burnt ship William Clampton of New York recently from Bordeaux, but the crew of Georgia give no information on the subject.

Morning Post city article says, a private meeting had been held between gentlemen connected with the cotton trade and Confederate loan, for the purpose of furthering arrangements in progress, for the import of cotton from America, by means of purchase and withdrawal from circulation of loan bonds, through the instrumentality of a company connected with Paris, London and Liverpool. Arrangements virtually completed, but certain formalities remain to be gone through.

London Times recommends the publication of letters from its secession correspondent S. of Liverpool, who paints in as strong colours as ever, the prospects of the rebels. He thinks it really decisive struggle has come now; it is beyond the reach of gunboats.

**DANISH WAR.**—The Prussians on night 29th succeeded in opening the first parallel before Duppel without molestation from Danes.

It is officially announced that the Danes occupied Horsens on 28th.

Trieste telegram asserts that the Austrian iron-clad Don Juan will join the fleet in the North Sea in a week. Fifth part of correspondence relative to Denmark published by British Government brings matters down to present time.

It appears from this correspondence that proposal for a Conference has been accepted by all parties, and will probably, says the Times lead to settlement of disputes, unless warlike passions are too much excited by events taking place before Duppel.

Daily News says correspondence sufficiently shows no preparation whatever has been made for Conference and if Emperor Napoleon has only half the sagacity for which he gets credit, he will be able easily to transform it into the Congress which he proposed last November with the additional gratification of seeing it convened by the very Statesman who defeated it before.

London Times gives partial credit to report of extensive attempt at revolt among Hungarian troops in Denmark. Austrian army broke up from before Fredericia in an unaccountable manner and disaffection among the troops may be the cause. Times trusts report of wholesale execution is not true.

**Norwegian Storming closed.** King in speech said that Sweden jointly with other Powers would endeavour to obtain peace, but at same time be prepared to render assistance to Denmark against overpowering force.

Invalids accuse Wallachian minister of openly sympathizing with and tolerating revolutionary Poles.

**Hungary.**—Stated military organization of Hungary by revolutionary party was progressing on basis of former regimental list of National Guards. Prince Couza under Austrian menace is said to have consented to take measures against Hungarian and Polish refugees in Principalities.

Several French Journals assert that difficulties relative to the departure of Maximilian for Mexico will shortly be arranged. Oesterliche Zeitung of Vienna says negotiations between Maximilian and Emperor Austria were brought to a favorable issue on the 31st and Archduke's formal acceptance of Mexican crown may be expected shortly. It is stated that Napoleon sent General Forester to Vienna to smooth down the difficulties between Maximilian and Emperor Austria.

Brazilian Government accepted mediation of Portugal in dispute with England.

Consols, Saturday, 2d April, 91½

The Danish war is giving us some practical information about the value of different kinds of artillery. The Prussian guns ap-

pear to fulfil all the expectations that were formed of them. Their range and accuracy seem to have told with considerable effect upon the Danish defences at Fredericia, and to have left the Danes little or no opportunity of replying. The expense, however, is enormous. Every shot of the filled artillery system costs at least £1 sterling. The works of Duppel are being armed with 120 heavy guns; about 300 will be required to undertake the attack, each of which is expected to fire from 700 to 1,000 shots. At the lowest estimate then, the cost of the bombardment must be set down at £210,000. In this, however, is not included the cost of the timber, the gabions, shovels, brushwood, nor the carriage of the guns and ammunition from Prussia to Denmark. The special correspondent of the "Times" with the allied armies mentions, among one of the new features of Prussian artillery, a method of igniting the shell after it has penetrated, by means of a needle, one end of which projects from the apex of the conical ball, while the other, when the shell strikes, is fired into the powder and ignites the shell. The Prussian rifles are nearly all breech-loaders, and are said to answer well, since they enable their owners to fire six or seven times in a minute.

## FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, April 15.

Forrest's forces attacked Fort Pillow last Tuesday, compelling a surrender. A massacre of white and black troops in the fort then ensued, the wounded were bayoneted, and dead and wounded negroes were piled in heaps and burned. Out of a garrison of 600, but 200 remained alive. It is supposed Forrest intended to evacuate the place and move on towards Memphis.

Little Rock advices report Gen. Steele's expedition making progress.

Generals Shelby and Marmaduke attacking Steele's rearward, were repulsed.

Reported Paducah was attacked a second time, and the town full of the enemy.

Times' Paris letter reports that the French Government inclosed the Rappahannock in dock at Calais, placing a man-of-war in front.

Gold 72½.

April 18.

Latest from Pillow no appearance of enemy. Nothing remains of Fort but ruins.

Memphis despatch says there is general gritting of teeth among officers when Fort Pillow massacre is mentioned.

There is a strong feeling of revenge upon Forrest's men.

Large mass meeting held at Knoxville favoring emancipation, and recommending Convention at earliest possible period.

Gov. Johnston made speech rebuking Copperheads in recent Convention.

Nassau papers say: Ports of Charleston, Mobile, Savannah, and Wilmington less rigidly blockaded than ever, and fast steamers successful running blockade.

Blockade running steamer "Alliance," ran ashore and destroyed near Savannah.

Gold 72½.

A correspondent of the N. Y. World, thus speaks of the progress of manufacturing at the South:

It will be many years before the progress of manufacturing at the South will be such as to warrant any diminution of their present imports of foreign goods; but already some important steps in that direction have been taken. During the last year, four new paper-mills have been established in various parts of Georgia, which, in addition to the other paper-mills in the South, turn out large quantities of excellent paper, both for writing and printing purposes. In the same state, and also in some parts of Alabama, Mississippi, and North Carolina, the manufacture of cloth for army wear has been attempted, and the attempt has met with a good measure of success. These cloth mills are now in full operation. There are now four manufacturing of woolen cloth in operation at Manchester, opposite Richmond, where there were only two a year ago. At the same place there are also three manufacturing of cotton cloth in successful operation. Manufactures of woolen cloth have also been established at Lynchburg, Mobile, Raleigh, in North Carolina, and at Atlanta, Rome, and Charleston. They are all in active operation. The most important and intricate portion of the machinery of these mills, as also of the machinery of the mills for making cotton cloth, was brought over from Europe in vessels that ran the blockade. But the larger and more cumbersome machinery, and even many of the smaller wooden cog-wheels, are of native manufacture, and, after one and two years of constant use, exhibit no more than the usual wear and tear.

What the rebels do for money, in the absence of a circulating medium of any value, is a puzzling question to us here at the North, all the more so when we read of people in the South paying \$75 for a barrel of flour, \$35 for a pair boots, and other prices in proportion. But the difficulty is more imaginary than real. It is true that the rebel paper currency is depreciated to that extent that it is nearly worthless. But it is also true that the rebel currency is not much used as a circulating medium when it can be avoided. The farmer or planter who wishes to buy dry goods or groceries has something which the dealer in those articles values far more than rebel currency. He has cotton, raw sugar, rice, wheat, corn, potatoes, cattle, hogs, horses, sheep, cheese, butter, and milk. Dry goods and groceries command enormous prices; but so also does every one of the commodities that I have named. In order to promote mutual convenience, therefore a well regulated system of barter or exchange

has been established all over the South; and the rebel government, although they are annoyed at seeing their paper money shunned whenever practicable, have had good sense enough not only to permit the practice, but even to encourage it; and they are now reaping the good effects of that policy.

Thus it is that the southern people supply their necessities; the dealers in blockade goods are encouraged to purchase largely of foreign goods; the planters and farmers are encouraged to bring in their cotton, to cultivate grain, to raise horses and cattle, and to make butter and cheese; and thus it is that the credit of the South is established in Europe.

**GENERAL BUTLER STARTS A NEWSPAPER.**—The Norfolk correspondent of the New York "World," writing from that city on the 31st ult., says:

A new test of loyalty for business men has been instituted here. General Butler has started a paper called the "New Regime." The paper is printed on the old "Day Book" type, and is edited by Captain Clark, of Gen. Butler's staff. The test of loyalty is for the merchants to advertise in this sheet, and it is more or less made the condition for business permits to use the "Regime" as a vehicle for advertising. This new plan of running a paper ought to be patented. The journal is an excessively stupid one, as might be supposed, conducted as it is to today such a man as Butler. It wants all the requisite of a newspaper—energy, ability and independence. Butler will never be President with such an organ, or without, as he hoped; and yet the one is exactly adapted to the capacity of the other. Capt. Clark was formerly employed on the Boston "Courier" in some capacity. It he ever knew anything about conducting a newspaper, he has evidently forgotten it. The type and press upon which the paper is printed were seized by General Butler some months ago.

**Last Day of the Session.**—FREDERICTON, April 13.

This day at eleven o'clock His Honor Colonel John Ambler Cole, Administrator of the Government came to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, who being come, His Honor was pleased to close the Session with the following speech:

"Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having proceeded to England on leave of absence from Her Majesty, the duty has devolved upon me of meeting you at the close of this Session as Administrator of the Government."

"I have great pleasure in relieving you from further attendance to your Legislative labours; and in returning to your homes, I assure you that you will carry with you my best wishes for your individual prosperity and happiness."

The following are the Acts passed by the Legislature which have a local bearing in this County:

To provide for more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges and Side-walks in the Lower Highway District in the Parish of St. Stephen.

To provide for the erection and maintenance of a Poor House and Alms House in the Parish of St. George in the County of Charlotte.

To incorporate the Little Digdegash Driving Company.

To incorporate the Bay Side Cemetery Company.

For establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Parish of St. Stephen, in the County of Charlotte.

An Act to incorporate the E. & N. A. Railway Company for extension westward.

**PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.**—George S. Grimmer, Esq., to be Clerk of the Peace and of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, &c., for the County of Charlotte, in the room of Wellington Hatch, Esq., deceased.

Augustus Bancroft to be Commissioner for the Parish of Grand Manan, Charlotte, under Chapters 8 and 9 Revised Statutes.

**THE CANADIAN STEAMSHIP LINE.**—The Montreal Witness learns that the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company have purchased a first-class steamship, the "Hammock," from the Hamburg line, which is hereafter to be called the "Belgian." She is a more powerful vessel than any yet on the line, and has, it is said, accommodation for 600 steerage passengers, with proportionate cabin in room. The new steamer "Peruvian" is at present on the ocean, and is the next of the Montreal line due at Portland.

The following extraordinary announcement is on the Board at the News Room:

"Letters for New York via Nassau will be opened by the United States before forwarding."

What this means nobody has been able to tell us; the inference from it is that the United States Government gives notice that letters had better not send letters to Nassau through New York—Globe.

The New York "World" says that recently "a man presented himself at the White House, evaded the vigilance of the door-keeper, and marched into the presence of the President, when he began making a speech, asserting that he (the intruder) was elected President in 1856." He was cap-

tured by one of the guards and sent to the Provost Marshal's office, where he gave his name as Francis Xavier."

## The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, APRIL 20, 1864.

There is an end to everything—and the lengthy Legislative Session was brought to a termination on Wednesday last. Towards its close, several bills were hurried through at railway speed. Some of the acts which have passed into law, are important—none of them more so than the Railway Acts which were so loudly demanded by the people. What progress will be made during the summer with the surveys can only be estimated at the close of the present season. The Canadian preliminary survey for the Intercolonial line is proceeding under Mr. Fleming, who has employed Mr. Burpee as one of his assistants—and it is rumoured that there is a strong probability that a considerable portion of the N. B. & C. Railway will form a large section of the railway between Canada and Nova Scotia.

With reference to the branches, it is also reported that the surveys are to be conducted by our townsmen, Mr. Buck, C. E., whose knowledge as an engineer, combined with his theoretical and practical acquirements in England, on some of the leading railways, and his experience while Chief Engineer of the Railway from St. Andrews to Woodstock admirably fit him for the duty. It is hardly necessary to say the appointment would be popular, and one which Mr. Buck's talents and acquirements entitle him to.

**THE SESSIONS.**—During the past week, although the travelling was so bad, many of the Magistrates from the various Parishes of the County were present, and applied themselves with a determination to the business of the County. We purposed to give a resume of the proceedings this week, but must defer it to-day. It may be proper to mention, however, that several important orders were passed—the County and Parish accounts minutely examined—the lists of Parish Officers confirmed—J. H. Whitlock, Esq., appointed County Treasurer—County and Parish Assessments ordered, Licenses granted, and other business gone through with. Egan new commissioners for the management of the Alms House in this Parish, and two new Port Wardens were appointed. The appointment of B. R. Stevenson, Esq., as Deputy Clerk of the Peace, during Mr. Grimmer's temporary absence, was confirmed by the Bench of Magistrates. Their worshipships are to meet on Thursday, to close the business of the Sessions.

**LOOK OUT.**—There are counterfeits of 5 and 10 cent pieces in circulation; they are poorly executed, and composed chiefly of lead; counterfeit Federal greenbacks are also making their way into the Province.

The Butter Speculators in the States, are likely to "reap a loss," as several leading families will not purchase a pound while butter is held at such prices. Although butter enters largely into family consumption, it is more an article of luxury than of necessity.

**ELIMINATIONS.**—It is probable that during the summer there will be three elections held, one to fill Mr. Grimmer's seat vacant by his acceptance of Clerk of the Peace; the second for Queen's County in consequence of the death of S. H. Gilbert, Esq., and the third in Carleton, should Mr. Munroe be appointed Registrar of Deeds and Wills in that County.

**MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.**—A young man named Joseph Hardy, aged 21 years, was killed on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at Cranberry Brook while loading ship timber, on the Railway Cars. It is reported that one of the sticks fell off the cars, killing him instantly. His remains were brought to St. Andrews, where his friends resided, and interred on Friday last. He was a sober, industrious young man, and respected by all who knew him.

**NEW COLONIZATION SCHEME IN NEW ZEALAND.**—By the last advices from New Zealand, we learn that the land belonging to the insurgent natives is to be confiscated, and that about eight million acres are already considered to have been forfeited. The Government proposes to turn this land to advantage by establishing upon it 20,000 military settlers. Every native, moreover, who comes in of his own accord, and loyally submits to the Queen's authority, is to have a crown grant of 100 acres of good land.

The military settlers will each receive 50 acres of good land and an allotment of one acre in the nearest Government township. The rest of the land will be sold to defray the cost of the war. By these means it is hoped that the country will become gradually absorbed into the political system of the colony. Agents of good position are to be appointed to promote the scheme in England. The New Zealand Parliament has already passed the necessary measures for carrying out this important project. One of those measures empowers the Government to borrow £3,000,000 on the security of the general revenue of the country. Of this £1,000,000 is to be expended in suppressing the rebellion. The remainder is to cover the half million loan of 1852, and to be spent also in the establishment of the military settlements, in surveys, the construction of roads and bridges, and other permanent works, and in the introduction of 15,000 military settlers with their wives and families. An electric telegraph is also to be laid down at the cost of £150,000, from Dunedin, Otago, through the Middle Island, and

under Cook's Straits. These undertakings are to be charged against the forfeited land, except the first and last named. The act of confiscation has been passed by the New Zealand Legislature, and now awaits the sanction of the Imperial authorities—[Edinburgh Witness.]

**Grand Jury Report.**

The Grand Jury beg to report that they have visited the Gaol and find it in a cleanly state, and with a few exceptions in good condition; that the stove now in use in the Debtor's room be removed and sold, and that a good coal stove be substituted. They would also suggest that the wood house and kitchen connected with the Gaol be painted forthwith.

The Grand Jury find the accounts generally correct, and take this opportunity of suggesting that each Parish appoint a committee of competent and respectable persons to examine and report upon the accounts at each Parish meeting, and that all accounts be handed in one week before such meeting.

That the bill of twenty-two dollars charged by Mark Hall, for conveying John Barry to the Lunatic Asylum, be reduced to fourteen dollars.

They would also suggest that the Clerk of the Peace see that the accounts be arranged and filed with more regularity, and that the papers connected with each Parish be kept by themselves.

That the office of the Clerk of the Peace be furnished with suitable furniture.

It has been represented to us, and we have ascertained that the Revisors of the Parish of St. Andrews have neglected for the last two or three years to send to the Clerk of the Peace, lists of Electors of their Parish, as by Law directed; we therefore beg your worshipships to take such measures as are necessary in the matter.

The Grand Jury recommend that the Court House be painted, and that on the North West side and North East end Venetian blinds be placed.

That the well near the old Carriek house be covered up, as the public safety is endangered in its present state.

We cannot conclude, without expressing the grief we feel in common with your worshipships, at the great loss the County has experienced by the death of Mr. JACK, the late County Treasurer, and Mr. HATCH, the late Clerk of the Peace—two gentlemen who performed the duties of their respective offices with integrity and ability and to the perfect satisfaction of the community. Their memories will long be affectionately cherished by their fellow citizens.

The Grand Jury recommend that the following sums be assessed for the following purposes:

Painting Kitchen and Wood house, Gaol, \$48 00  
Do Front Porch of Gaol, 6 00  
Stove for do 12 00  
Painting Court House, two coats, 120 00  
Venetian Blinds, sides and ends, 60 00  
Office Furniture, Clerk of Peace, 60 00  
Covering Well at Carriek house, 12 00

Estimate of County Assessment for 1864, submitted to the Grand Jury by the Court, and approved by the Grand Jury:—

Clerk of the Peace, \$300 00  
Gaoler and Clerk, 420 00  
Sheriff, 200 00  
Treasurer, 80 00

Revisors, Appraisers, and Clerk, 300 00  
Coroners, 120 00  
Broad for Prisoners, 100 00  
Printing, 80 00  
Constables, 200 00  
Fuel for Court House and Gaol, 120 00  
Contingencies, 100 00

The Jury also recommend that the Painting be let by contract to be tendered for. And that this Report be published in the "Standard."

All of which is respectfully submitted  
JOHN AYMAR, FOREMAN.

The Madras Times gives the following curious information concerning Sir John Dean Paul, the fraudulent London Banker:—Immediately after he was sentenced to penal servitude, Lady Paul realized all the property settled upon her, and proceeded without delay to Sydney, where she purchased a beautiful seat in the suburbs. Her husband having arrived at Australia as one of a gang of convicts from a penal settlement in another part, the wife of the convict baronet applied to the Government for his services, and was permitted to employ him as her "assigned servant." We need scarcely add that having thus released him from his unpleasant restraint, she placed all the newly purchased property in his hand, and has since led a very quiet life in his company.

**TORONTO SKATING RINK.**—The skating carnival at the Toronto Rink last evening was a great success. The ice in the covered rink was in fine order, and was crowded almost to inconvenience. The Band of the 10th Loyals was present, and furnished music for dancing. Everything passed off pleasantly.—[Toronto Globe, April 6.]

First last Irish bull we read of is the case of an Irish gentleman who, in order to raise the wind whereby to relieve himself from pecuniary embarrassment, got his life insured for a large amount and then drowned himself.

The tons of sugar plums thrown about Naples during the carnival cost ten thousand dollars.

A man may be known by three things; by his conduct in money matters; by his behaviour at table; by his demeanor when angry.

A Paris surgeon has made a new tongue to replace one lost by cancer. The man who uses it talks, tastes and swallows perfectly. What next?

New Zealand papers announce the opening of the first railway in that Colony between Christchurch and Heathcote, in the settlement of Canterbury.

The Montreal Witness of the 6th inst., says that a letter was recently received from Dr. Livingstone by his brother John Livingstone, Esq., of Listowel, County Perth, from which it appears that all was well, and that the indefatigable explorer was neither murdered nor badly wounded, as was reported some time since.

## LATEST NEWS

New York Post says House pass Senate gold bill by small margin. Great Sanitary Fair opened Institute, Baltimore, last night.

President Lincoln was present referring to great change in Baltimore. Then Union a shot in streets. Now a large honor drum. The war is settling very question and giving course of freedom.

Allying to Fort Pillow massed colored Government's determined colored troops and visit re a barbarous enemy. Great sympathy. Gold, 170.

MR. CLAUDIUS MESSENGER has stated that he will be a candidate for seat in the Legislature at the approaching election.

**RAILWAY SURVEYS.**—This morning the Government have appointed to survey the Western Extension Douglas Valley; Mr. Buck to survey to St. Stephen from the N. B. & C. Boyd, at present Engineer of the to survey the Branch to Fredericton to the Nova Scotia Border.

In our columns this morning we state that the County has experienced the loss of two of its officers, Mr. JACK, years the County Treasurer, during which period he discharged his duty and satisfaction to the community. The loss of the County Treasurer, and Mr. HATCH, the late Clerk of the Peace, two gentlemen who performed the duties of their respective offices with integrity and ability and to the perfect satisfaction of the community. Their memories will long be affectionately cherished by their fellow citizens.

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The revenue of the En amounts annually to about of which \$63,000,000 are on opiate, \$30,000,000 on and \$28,000,000 on taxes on

**I AM CURE**  
"I have taken six doses of three pills each, in six days; of Constipation, indigestion, have taken B—, W—, A—, pills for years, and could only relief. If I stopped the use of week my old complaint would of Radway's Pills cured me."

"I have suffered with Dy Complaint for seven years—hills—they would give me ten was compelled to take them; used one box of Dr. Radway's have not taken a particle months. C. M. CHILDS

Dr. Radway's Pills always tenacious, false calls to the their use—they purge freely! Sold by Druggists.