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## POETRY.

### UP AND DOING.

BY MRS. SMOCKREY.

Lo! from the wild city starts,  
And on the prairie's breast  
Spring dome, and tower, and spire, like dream  
Of Araby, the best;  
And they who fall behind the age,  
Or move with snail-like feet,  
Are in these days of progress deem'd  
Defunct, or obsolete.

The world grows busy, and expects  
Her sons to do the same;  
She makes the boiling water work,  
And jobs the winged flame;  
She bids the mightiest elements  
Her varied will obey,  
And calls the lightning from the skies  
Her whisper'd words to say.

The idle man is like the dead  
Who can no burial find;  
Ill fares it in the race with those  
Who hate and look behind;  
Even she, who backward gaz'd of old,  
Was petrified we read,  
And how can we afford to wait  
Amid this railroad speed?

The tards are growing in the field,  
Though we suppose sleep;  
And he who sows no seed betimes,  
May hope in vain to reap.  
The Prince of Evil never lags,  
Nor loiters o'er his prey,  
And they must needs be wide awake  
Who think to bar his way.

The Pagan people fade and fall  
In ignorance and night,  
Without a cheering ray from heaven  
The dreary gaze to light;  
The ready mission-ship but asks  
Our bounty for its freight,  
Hark! to the cry of dying souls—  
They can't afford to wait.

If there's a duty unfulfill'd,  
A blessed work unspoken—  
Haste! ere the hour-glass of our days  
Is wasted, spent, or broken;  
Nor let procrastination lend  
Its burden to our fate—  
We can't afford to wait my friend,  
We can't afford to wait.

"The Flaming Jewel" in whose praise Bacchanalian poets have sung, has often been the destroyer of domestic bliss. The following incident related by the New York correspondent of the Gazette, shows that a washbowl, filled with cold water, may be the cause of equal mischief:—P. Courier.

"A fashionable couple up-town, married but not mated, as the story goes, quarrelled a few mornings since, and the irate wife, by advice of her parents has sued for a divorce. The case is only noteworthy from the ridiculous cause of the quarrel. One morning, it seems, the husband washed himself, as usual in the bowl used by both; but the lady for some reason, refused to use it that morning, and rang the bell for another. It was brought when the now indignant husband flung it violently to the floor, breaking it to pieces. The wife thereupon called him hard names, when he locked the bedroom door and insisted that she should use the bowl. She vowed that she would not if she went with a dirty face for a week." He swore that she should; and so filling the bowl, he seized her hands, and using sufficient force, washed her face for her. He then unlocked the door and went to his business, while she went to consult a lawyer, and the suit was commenced. If incomparability of temper were sufficient ground for a divorce, we should require a divorce court to attend exclusively to dissolving the marriage tie.

The following is a sample of Newspaper notices of Marriages, from a California paper the Marysville Weekly Appeal:—  
"Our friend, Johnny McFarland, swore to us, upon a bottle that he was married the other day, in Marysville. We think it is true, for when he told us, his eyes outsparkled the champagne before us. His memory seemed confused about whether he had a license or not and about the name of the clergyman who hallowed him, but of the date, he is certain. He says it was Monday evening, Nov. 14th, and intimates that he could no more forget that day than could a soul from Purgatory forget the date of his entrance into Paradise. By diligent enquiry, we learned that the former name of the lady who shares Mc's happiness, was Virginia Blodgett."

A man is often "in advance of his age," but who ever heard of a woman being so?

## THE SMUGGLER'S LEAP.

A Passage in the Pyrenees.

"Oh! there's not in this wide world," I exclaimed, quite unintentionally quoting Tom Moore; there never has been, nor can be again, so charming a creature. No nymph, or sylph, or winged Ariel, or syren with song and mirror, was ever so fascinating—no daughter of Eve so provoking!"

This apostrophe, which certainly appears, now that in cooler moments I recall it, rather rhapsodical, was not uttered *in vacuo*, nor even *sotto voce*, seeing that its object, Miss Dora McDermot, was riding along on her three paces in front of me, whilst her brother walked by my side. It was a mere mental ejaculation, elicited by the surpassing beauties of the aforesaid Dora, who assuredly was the most charming girl I had ever beheld. But for the Pyrenean scenery around us, and the rough ill-conditioned mule, with its clumsy side-saddle of discoloured leather, on which she was mounted, instead of the Spanish jennet, or well-bred English palfrey that would best have suited so fair an equestrian, I could, without any great exertion of fancy, have dreamed myself back to the days of the McOregors, and fancied that it was Die Vernon riding up the mountain side, gaily chattering as she went with the handsome cavalier who walked by her stirrup, and who might have been Frank O'baldistone, only that he was too manly-looking for Scott's somewhat effeminate hero. How beautifully moulded was the form which her dark green habit set off to such advantage; how fairy like the foot that pressed the clumsy stirrup; how slender the fingers that grasped the rein! She had discarded the heavy riding hat and senseless bonnet, those graceless inventions of some cunning milliner, and had adopted a head dress not unusual in the country in which she then was. This was a *bréd* or flat cap, woven of snow white wool, and surmounted by a crimson tassel spread over the top. From beneath this elegant *coiffure* her dark eyes flashed and sparkled, whilst her luxuriant chestnut curls fell down over neck, the alabaster fairness of which made her white head dress look almost tawny. Either because the air, although we are still in the month of September, was fresh upon the mountains, or else because she was pretty, and a woman, and therefore not sorry to show herself to the best advantage, she had twisted round her waist a very long cashmere scarf, preciously passing it over one shoulder in the manner of a sword belt, the ends hanging down nearly to her stirrup; and this gave something peculiarly picturesque, almost fantastical, to her whole appearance.

Upon the second day of my arrival at the baths of St. Sauveur, in the Pyrenees, I had fallen in with an old friend and college chum, Jack M'Dermot, who was taking his sister the round of the French watering-places. Dora's health had been delicate, and Jack, who doted upon his only sister, had dragged her away from the gaieties of London and brought her off to the Pyrenees. M'Dermot was an excellent fellow, neither a wit nor a Solomon; but a good hearted dog who had been much liked at Trin. Coll., Dublin, where he had thought very little of his studies, and a good deal of his horses and dogs. An Irishman, to be sure, occasionally a slight touch of the brogue, was perceptible in his talk; but from this his sister, who had been brought up in England, was perfectly free. Jack had a snug estate of three thousand a year; Miss Dora had twenty thousand pounds from her mother. She had passed two seasons in London; and if she was not already married, it was because not one of the fifty aspirants to her hand had found favour in her bright eyes. Lively and high-spirited, with a slight turn for the satirical, she loved her independence, and was hard to please.

I had been absent from England for nearly two years, on a continental tour; and although I had heard much of Miss M'Dermot, I had never seen her till her brother introduced me to her at St. Sauveur. I had not known her an hour, before I found myself in a fair way to add another to the list of poor moths who had singed their wings at the perilous light of her beauty. When M'Dermot, learning that like themselves, I was on a desultory sort of ramble, and had not marked out any particular route, offered me a seat in their carriage, and urged me to accompany them, instead of prudently flying from the danger, I foolishly exposed myself to it, and lo! what might have been anticipated came to pass.—Before I had been two days in Dora's society, my doom was sealed; I had ceased to belong to myself; I was her slave, the slave of her sunny smile and bright eyes—this man more potent than any lamp or ring that djinn or fairy ever obeyed.

A fortnight had passed and we were at B—. During that time the spell that bound me had been each day gaining strength.

As an intimate friend of her brother, I was already with Dora on the footing of an old acquaintance; she seemed well enough pleased with my society, and chatted with me willingly and familiarly; but in vain did I watch for some slight indication, a glance or an intonation, whence to derive hope.—None such perceptible; nor could the most egregious coxcomb have fancied that there were. We once or twice fell in with other acquaintances of her's and her brother's, and with them she held just the same frank and friendly manner as with me. I had not sufficient vanity, however, to expect a woman, especially one so much admired as Miss M'Dermot, to fall in love at first sight with my humble personality, and I patiently waited, trusting to time and assiduity to advance my cause.

Things were in this state, when one morning, whilst taking an early walk to the springs, I ran up against an English friend, by name Walter Ashley. He was the son of a country gentleman of moderate fortune, at whose house I had more than once passed a week in the shooting season. Walter was an excellent fellow, and a perfect model of the class to which he belonged. By no means unpolished in his manners, he had a sort of plain frankness and *bonhomie* which was peculiarly agreeable and promising. He was not a university man, nor had he received an education of the highest order; spoke no language but his own with any degree of correctness; neither played the fiddle, painted pictures, nor wrote poetry. On the other hand, in all manly exercises he was a proficient; shot, rode, walked and danced to perfection; and the fresh originality and pleasant tone of his conversation, redeemed any deficiency of reading or accomplishment. In personal appearance he was a splendid fellow, nearly six feet in his boots, strongly built, but at the same time symmetrically built; although his size of limb and width of shoulder, rendered him, at six and twenty, rather what is called a fine man, than a slender or elegant one. He had the true Anglo-Saxon physiognomy, blue eyes, and light brown hair, that waved, rather than curled, round his broad handsome forehead. And then, what a mustache the fellow had! (He was an officer in a crack yeomanry corps.) Not one of the composite order, made up of pomatum and lamp-black, such as may be seen sauntering down St. James's street on some unusually rugged portion of the almost trackless mountain. M'Dermot and I were walking behind, a little puffed by the steepness of the ascent; our guide, whose name was Cadet, a name answered to by every second man one meets in that part of France, strode along beside us, like a pair of compasses with leathern lungs. Presently the last named individual turned to me—  
"Ces messieurs veulent-ils voir le Saut de l'ou Contrebandiste?" said he, in the barbarous dialect of the district, half French, half patois, with a small dash of Spanish.

"Le Saut du Contrebandiste," the Smuggler's Leap—what is that?" asked Dora, who had overheard the question, turned round her graceful head, dazzling us—no at least—by a sudden view of her lovely face, now glowing with exercise and the mountain air.

The smuggler's leap, so Cadet informed us, was a narrow cleft in the rock, of vast depth, and extending for a considerable distance across a flank of the mountain. It owed its name to the following incident:—Some five years previously, a smuggler, known by the name of Juan le Negre, or Black Juan, had for a considerable period, set the custom-house officers at defiance, and brought great discredit on them by his success in passing contraband goods from Spain for him; they could never come near him, or if they did, it was when he was backed by such a force of the hardy desperadoes carrying on the same lawless traffic that the douaniers were either forced to beat a retreat or got fearfully mauled in the contest that ensued. One day, however, three of these green coated guardians of the French revenue caught a sight of Juan alone and unarmed. They pursued him, and a rare race he led them, over cliff and crag, across rock and ravine, until at last they saw with exultation that he made right for the chasm in question, and there they made sure of securing him. It seemed as if he had forgotten the position of the cleft, and only remembered it when he got within a hundred yards or thereabouts for then he slackened his pace. The douaniers gained on him, and expected him to desist from his flight and surrender. What was their surprise and consternation when they saw him on reaching the edge of the chasm, spring from the ground with lizard-like agility, and by one bold leap clear the yawning abyss. They pursued him, and a rare race he led them, over cliff and crag, across rock and ravine, until at last they saw with exultation that he made right for the chasm in question, and there they made sure of securing him. It seemed as if he had forgotten the position of the cleft, and only remembered it when he got within a hundred yards or thereabouts for then he slackened his pace. The douaniers gained on him, and expected him to desist from his flight and surrender. What was their surprise and consternation when they saw him on reaching the edge of the chasm, spring from the ground with lizard-like agility, and by one bold leap clear the yawning abyss. They pursued him, and a rare race he led them, over cliff and crag, across rock and ravine, until at last they saw with exultation that he made right for the chasm in question, and there they made sure of securing him. It seemed as if he had forgotten the position of the cleft, and only remembered it when he got within a hundred yards or thereabouts for then he slackened his pace. The douaniers gained on him, and expected him to desist from his flight and surrender. What was their surprise and consternation when they saw him on reaching the edge of the chasm, spring from the ground with lizard-like agility, and by one bold leap clear the yawning abyss.

Before our guide had finished his narrative, we were unanimous in our wish to visit its scene, which we reached by the time he had brought the tale to a conclusion. It was certainly a most remarkable chasm, whose existence was only to be accounted for by reference to the volcanic agency of which abundant traces exist in Southern France.

Our necks by riding the broken knee'd ponies that were offered to us. A sure-footed mule, and indifferent side-saddle, had been procured for Miss M'Dermot and was attended by a wild-looking Bearnese boy, or gossion, as her brother called him, a creature like a grasshopper, all legs and arms, with a scared countenance, and long lank black hair hanging in irregular shreds about his face.

There is no season more agreeable in the Pyrenees than the month of September.—People are very apt to expatiate on the delights of autumn, its mellow beauty, pensive charms, and such like. I confess that in a general way I like the youth of the year better than its decline, and prefer the bright green tints of spring, with the summer in prospective, to the melancholy autumn, its russet hues and falling leaves; its regrets for fine weather past, and anticipations of bad to come. But if there be any place where I should be tempted to reverse my judgment, it would be in Southern France, and especially its western and central portions. The clear cloudless sky the moderate heat succeeding to the sultriness, often overpowering, of the summer months, the magnificent vineyards and merry vintage time, the noble groves of chestnut, clothing the lower slopes of the mountains, the bright streams and flower spangled meadows of Bear and Languedoc, reader no part of the year more delightful in those countries than the months of September and October.

As before mentioned, Dora rode a little in front, with Ashley beside her, pointing out the beauties of the wild scenery through which we passed, and occasionally laying a hand upon her bridle to guide the mule over some unusually rugged portion of the almost trackless mountain. M'Dermot and I were walking behind, a little puffed by the steepness of the ascent; our guide, whose name was Cadet, a name answered to by every second man one meets in that part of France, strode along beside us, like a pair of compasses with leathern lungs. Presently the last named individual turned to me—  
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The whole side of the mountain was cracked and rent asunder, forming a narrow ravine of vast depth in the manner of the famous Mexican barrancas. In some places, might be traced a sort of correspondence on the opposite sides; a recess on one side into which a projection on the other would have nearly fitted, could some Anteus have closed the fissure. This, however, was only here and there; generally speaking, the rocky brink was worn by the action of time and water, and the rock composing it sloped slightly downwards. The chasm was of various width, but was narrowest at the spot at which we reached it, and really did not appear so very terrible a leap as Cadet made it out to be. On looking down a confusion of bush-covered crags was visible; and now that the sun was high, a narrow stream was to be seen, flowing like a line of silver, at the bottom; the ripple and rush of the water, repeated by the echoes of the ravine, ascending to our ears with a noise like that of a cataract. On a large fragment of rock, a few yards from the brink, was rudely carved a date, and below it two letters.—They were the initials, so our guide informed us, of the unfortunate douanier, who had there met his death.

We had remained for half a minute or so gazing down into the ravine, when Ashley, who was on the right of the party, broke silence.

"Pshaw!" said he stepping back from the edge, "that's no leap. Why, I'll jump across it myself."

"For heaven's sake!" cried Dora.

"Ashley?" I exclaimed, "don't be a fool!"

But it was too late. What mad impulse possessed him I cannot say; but certain I am, from my knowledge of his character, that it was no foolish bravado or schoolboy desire to show off, that seduced him to so wild a freak. The fact was, but for the depth below, the leap did not look at all formidable; not above four or five feet, but in reality it was a deal wider. It was probably this deceitful appearance, and perhaps the feeling which Englishmen are apt to entertain, that for feats of strength and agility no man surpasses them, that convinced Walter of the ease with which he could jump across. Before we could stop him, he took a short run, and jumped.

A scream from Dora was echoed by an exclamation of horror from M'Dermot and myself. Ashley had cleared the chasm, and alighted on the opposite edge, but it was shelving and slippery, and his feet slid from under him. For one moment it appeared as if he would instantly be dashed to pieces, but in falling he managed to catch the edge of the rock, which at that place formed an angle. There he hung by his hands, his whole body in the air, with out a possibility of raising himself; for below the edge the rock was smooth and receding and even could he have reached it he would have found no foot-hold. One desperate effort he made to grasp a stunted and leafless sapling that grew in a crevice at not more than a foot from the edge, but it failed, and nearly caused his instant destruction. Desisting from further effort, he hung motionless, his hands convulsively cramped to the ledge of rock, which afforded so slippery and difficult a hold, that his sustaining himself by it at all seemed a miracle, and could only be the result of uncommon muscular power.—It was evident that no human strength could possibly maintain him for more than a minute or two in that position; below was an abyss, a hundred or more feet deep—to all appearance his last hour was come.

M'Dermot and I stood aghast and helpless, gazing with open mouth and strained eye balls at our unhappy friend. What could we do? Were we to care the leap which one far more active and vigorous than ourselves had unsuccessfully attempted?—It would have been courting destruction without a chance of saving Ashley. But Dora put us to shame. One scream, and only one she uttered, and then, gathering up her habit, she sprang unaided from the mole. Her cheek was pale as the whitest marble, but her presence of mind was unimpaired, and she seemed to gain courage and decision in the moment of peril.

"Four cravats, your handkerchiefs!" she cried, unfastening, as she spoke, her long cashmere scarf. Mechanically M'Dermot and myself obeyed. With the speed of light and a woman's dexterity, she knotted together her scarf, a long silk cravat which I gaver her, M'Dermot's handkerchief and mine, and securing—how I know not—some at either extremity of the rope thus formed, she threw one end of it with sure aim and steady hand, across the ravine and round the sapling already referred to. Then leaning forward till I feared she would fall into the chasm, and sprang forward to hold her back, she let go of the end. Ashley's hold was already growing feeble, his fingers were torn by the rock, the blood started from under his nails, and he turned his face towards

us with a mute prayer for succour. At that moment the two ends of the shawl fell against him, and he instinctively grasped them. It was a moment of fearful suspense. Would the knots so hastily made resist the tension of his weight? They did; he raised himself by strength of wrist. The sapling bent and bowed, but his hand was now close to it. He grasped it; another powerful effort and Dora fell fainting into her brother's arms.

Of that day's adventures little remains to tell. A walk of a mile brought Ashley to a place where a bridge, thrown over the ravine, enabled him to cross it. I omit his thanks to Dora, his apologies for the alarm he had caused her, and his admirable eulogy of her presence of mind. Her manner of receiving them, and the look she gave him when, on rejoining us, he took her hand, and with a natural and grateful courtesy that prevented the action from appearing theatrical or unusual, pressed it to his lips, were anything but gratifying to me, whatever they may have been to him. She seemed no way displeased at the freedom. I was, most expoundedly, but that Walter did not seem to observe.

The incident that had occurred, and Dora's request, brought our excursion to an abrupt termination, and we returned homewards. It appeared as if this were doomed to be a day of disagreeables. On reaching the inn, I found a letter which, thanks to my frequent change of place, and to the dilatoriness of continental post-offices, had been chasing me from town to town during the previous three weeks. It was from a lawyer, informing me of the death of a relative, and compelling me instantly to return to England to arrange some important business concerning a disputed will. The sum at stake was too considerable for me to neglect the summons, and with the worst possible grace I prepared to depart. I made some violent attempts to induce Ashley to accompany me, talked myself hoarse about fox-hunting and pheasant-shooting, and other delights of the proaching season; but all in vain. His passion for field-sports seemed entirely cooled; he sneered at foxes, treated pheasants with contempt, and professed to be as much in love with the Pyrenees as I began to fear he was with Dora. There was nothing for it but to set out alone, which I accordingly did, having previously obtained from M. Dermot the plan of their route, and the name of the place where he and his sister thought of wintering. I was determined, so soon as I had settled my affairs, to return to the continent and propose to Dora.

Man proposes, and God disposes, says the proverb. In my case, I am prepared to prove that the former part of the proverb lied abominably. Instead of a fortnight in London being as I had too sanguinely hoped, sufficient for the settlement of the business that took me thither, I was detained several months, and compelled to make sundry journeys to the north of England. I wrote several times to M. Dermot, and had one letter from him, but no more. Jack was notoriously bad correspondent, and I scarcely wondered at his silence.

Summer came—my lawsuit was decided, and sick to death of briefs and barristers, parchments and attorneys, I once more found myself my own master. An application to M. Dermot's London banker procured me his address. He was then in Switzerland, but was expected down the Rhine, and letters to Wiesbaden would find him. That was enough for me; my head and heart were still full of Dora M. Dermot; and two days after I had obtained information, the "Antwerpen" steamer, deposited me on Belgian ground.

"Mr. M. Dermot is stopping here?" I inquired of, or rather affirmed to the head waiter at the Four Seasons hotel at Wiesbaden. "If the fellow had told me he was not, I believe I should have knocked him down."

"He is, sir. You will find him in the Corsica gardens with Madame de Saur."

Off I started to the gardens. They were full of bloom and beauty, crowded with flowers and frauleins and foreigners of all nations. The little lake sparkled in the sunshine, and the waterfowl skimmed over it in all directions. I was looking for Dora, sweet Dora—Dora M. Dermot.

"At the corner of a walk I met her brother. "Jack!" I exclaimed, grasping his hand with the most vehement affection, "I'm delighted to see you."

"And I'm glad to see you, my boy," was the rejoinder. "I was wondering you did not answer my last letter, but I suppose you thought to join us sooner."

"Your last letter?" I exclaimed. "I have written three times since I heard from you."

"The devil you have!" cried Jack. "Do you mean to say you did not get the letter I wrote you from Paris a month ago, announcing?"

I did not hear another word, for just then, round a corner of the shrubbery, came Dora herself, more charming than ever, all grace and smiles and beauty. But I saw neither beauty nor smiles nor grace; all I saw was, that she was leaning on the arm of that prowl-like handsome dog, Walter Ashley. For a moment I stood petrified, and then extending my hand, "Miss M. Dermot!" I exclaimed. She drew back a little, with a smile and a blush. Her companion stepped forward. "My dear fellow," said he, "there is no such person. Allow me to introduce you to Mrs. Ashley."

If any of my friends wish to be presented to pretty girls with twenty thousand pounds, they had better apply elsewhere than to me. Since that day I have forsworn the practice.

### Arrival of the "Canada."

The Royal Mail Steamship Canada, after a long passage of over sixteen days from Liverpool, via Queenstown, arrived at Halifax on Monday evening last. She brings English dates to the 9th instant.

The present uncertain state of affairs on the continent has checked business in the manufacturing districts, but without affecting prices, which are firm, and in monetary affairs, in conjunction with the large amounts of gold now leaving the country, home and foreign securities are subject to fluctuations which are not of a favorable tendency. It is true that there is less anxiety as to the issue of the Germano-Danish dispute since it is believed that the proposition of England for a conference is likely to be accepted by France, Russia, Austria and Denmark. Nevertheless the action taken by our Government in recalling the Channel fleet has tended to impress the public mind with a sense of the gravity of this European dispute, and of the intimate bearing which it is calculated to have upon our foreign relations.

Parliament will assemble for the despatch of public business on Thursday, February 4. Most of the English journals copy the articles from the New York Herald and other United States papers, on the Chesapeake affair, but make no comments on the matter. The dismantling of the fortifications of Corfu has commenced. The English troops will be sent partly to India and partly to Malta.

A fire occurred in London, on Tuesday night, which destroyed property of the estimated value of £20,000. A considerable increase has taken place in the number of the distressed in the cotton districts.

There had been heavy frosts in England during the week preceding the sailing of the steamer, and skating was quite in the ascendant at the latest advices. There is some talk of Lord Wodehouse succeeding the Duke of Newcastle at the Colonial office.

The Duncan, 81 guns, screw-line-of-battle ship, of 5,716 tons, and 800 horse-power, has been commissioned by Capt. Robert Gibson, (1863), as the flagship of Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir James Hope, K. C. B., appointed to succeed Sir Alex. Milne, K. C. B., as commander-in-chief of the British Squadron on the North American and West India station. The Duncan will make her maiden cruise under Sir James Hope's flag.

**Birth of a Prince.**  
Windsor, Friday Night, Jan. 9. The Princess of Wales was unexpectedly, but safely, delivered of a prince at nine o'clock this evening, at Frogmore lodge.

That the accouchement of her royal highness was most unexpected may be gathered from the following:—Friday was a grand day on the ice at Virginia water. The Prince of Wales left Frogmore lodge at a quarter past eleven o'clock, the Princess of Wales followed in a close carriage, accompanied by her ladies in attendance. Their royal highnesses immediately proceeded to the lake, where they were met on the ice by about forty ladies and gentlemen, many of the gentlemen belonging to the London Skating Club. Two sides were chosen for the game of hockey; those on the Prince's side were distinguished by a white ribbon on the left arm. The game was kept up with great animation from twelve till two o'clock, when the Prince and company repaired to the Fishing-temple, where they partook of a sumptuous luncheon; afterwards they returned to the lake and resumed the game of hockey, which they kept up till a quarter to five o'clock, when the prince left Frogmore. His royal highness proved himself a first rate skater and player, being as active with his hockey-stick as he was on his skates. The Princess of Wales, who is an excellent skater, seemed much interested in the game, and was occasionally driven about in a sledge. The princess left Virginia water at four o'clock.

**TRAVEL TRADE.**—Farnworth & Jardine's Timber Circular of 8th January says: The arrivals from British North America during the past fortnight have been 12 vessels, 10,124 tons.

Spruce Deals still continue dull of sale, and prices are barely sustained, but under present rates importers consider it safe to hold; consequently many cargoes are being stored, which will have a tendency to stiffen the market. Pine Deals have come forward freely, and ordinary quality now sell at about the same price as Spruce.

Of St. John Pine Timber there have been no late sales, and therefore nothing to denote any change in the market.

Spruce and Pine Deals.—Miramichi, Prince Edward Island, &c., have been sold at from £7 to £7 5s per standard; and today by auction, a cargo of St. John Spruce at about £7 9s 3d per standard.

Boards and Scantling.—The latter have been sold at from £6 12s 6d to £7 per standard.

Hardwood.—Quebec has been sold from 16d to 18d per foot, according to size and quality, and Miramichi, &c., at from 15d to 17d per standard.

### The Australasian at New York.

New York, Jan. 29. "Australasian" arrived.

Some officials at Sheerness have been arrested for violation of neutrality laws in connection with sailing of Rappahannock. Arrests have been made at Liverpool for recruiting for rebel army.

King of Denmark had declared determination to defend Danish rights. Breadstuffs fell and declining; provisions quiet and steady.

Consols 90 to 90 1/2. Austria and Prussia have decided on military occupation of Schleswig in opposition to Federal Diet.

**FROM THE STATES.**  
BANGOR, Jan. 29. A brigade of Roddey's command crossing Tennessee river, below Florence, to join another brigade to proceed to Athens to capture Federal force there, were repulsed with fifteen killed, etc.

At a supper at Raleigh, Gov. Vance and the Editors of the Standard and Progress present, the stars and stripes were toasted. Petersburg, late Raleigh Register, comments sarcastically on such proceedings at the very Capital.

Confederate despatches report the Mississippi river blockaded at Milliken's Bend and Grenville by their batteries; also their cavalry reached within four miles of Knoxville, capturing 5,000 cattle, 100 wagons, and a large amount of other property.

Convention bill passed Maryland Legislature overwhelmingly. January 30. Knoxville correspondent of Cincinnati Gazette, 22d, writes that Federals crossed Holston, at Strawberry Plains, falling back to new position. Loss of stores at Strawberry Plains quite severe.

Federals burned bridges, &c., likely to all into enemy's hands. On 22d enemy and Federal sharpshooters were skirmishing across river six miles above Knoxville.

Supposed Longstreet will besiege Knoxville, which is being strengthened. Longstreet strong position at Bull's Gap, whence he can throw forces into valley on either side with great facility.

Southern despatches report Forrest operating successfully, whipping Federals at Lagrange, Collierville and Germantown. Large forces in West Tennessee ready to join him.

Superfine Flour \$6 40 to \$6 70. Extra \$6 80 to \$7 00. Gold 156 1/2. BANGOR, February 1. President Lincoln orders draft of five hundred thousand men for March 10th hereafter credited. This it is supposed includes the three hundred thousand ordered in October, and is in effect a call for three hundred thousand more.

Supply train of eighty wagons, with eight hundred escort for Petersburg garrison, West Va., was attacked near Williamsport by 2,000. Engagement lasted four hours. Train captured and garrison evacuated Petersburg.

Another revolution occurred in Matamoros. Cortinas again in power. Two Federal regiments went across river to protect American property, and brought to Brownsville two millions of dollars belonging to Americans.

Gold 157. CONFEDERATE RAMS.—We learn from a private source that one of the new "Rams" in Charleston harbor, which have recently excited the alarm of the Federals, is named the "Charleston," and was so nearly completed at the time of the attack in July last as to be fit for service in case of necessity. She is provided with ten guns, and is claimed by her builders to be a match for the Federal "Ironsides." At all events, she is the most formidable craft the Confederates have yet constructed, and would have increased the difficulties in the way of the Yankees taking quiet possession of the harbor, had they ever gained access to it. There are other similar curiosities where this came from, several of which were in an advanced state of progress at the time of the attack, when all the workmen employed thereon were immediately set to work upon the "Charleston." The engines and machinery for these have since been imported via the blockade. Our informant refuses to gratify the public any further, except to say that the Yankees will hear from them before long.—Morning Telegraph.

bring about two dollars a set. Then comes the caudal appendage, worth half a dollar—Then the hide—I don't know what that sells for. Then the tallow, if it is possible to extract tallow from the army horses, which I think extremely doubtful, unless he die immediately after entering the service. And last, but not least, the shin bones are valuable, being convertible into a variety of articles that many believe to be composed of pure ivory, such as cane-heads, knife-handles, etc. By the time the contractor gets through with the "late lamented" steed, there is hardly enough to feed a bull pup on left.

Hereafter, kind reader, when you see a dead "hoss," don't turn up your nose at him, but regard him thoughtfully, as the foundation for a large fortune in a single year. He may, individually, be a nuisance, but "there is that within which passeth show"—\$100,000 a year.

THE WESLEYAN CHURCH at Hopewell Corner is now enjoying a gracious season of revival. Services have been held in the Church nearly every night for three weeks, and the interest continues unabated. A considerable number profess to have experienced religion, and many more are very deeply impressed with the necessity of seeking the same great change.

Last Sabbath evening, the Rev. B. Wilson, at the close of his sermon, baptized eleven persons, and publicly received them into the Church. A rather interesting incident occurred at the close of this part of the proceedings. One of the newly baptized, believing that "the promise was to her and her children," brought her little girl—a child of some five years—gave her up to the Lord in the same sacred ordinance.—Hillsboro Advocate.

### The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, FEB. 3, 1864.

ENGLISH NEWS.—BIRTH OF A PRINCE.—A summary of the latest European news is given in another column. The great event is the birth of a PRINCE, son of the Prince and Princess of Wales, which took place on the 8th inst., at Frogmore, Windsor. The London Journals devote leaders on the subject; and the auspicious event was hailed by all classes in Great Britain, with a spontaneous feeling of loyal satisfaction.

The political news is ominous; in fact it is believed that the Schleswig-Holstein question will result in a war between Germany and Denmark; which will involve a general European war.—Germany wants one of the largest and best naval ports in Europe, Kiel, on the Baltic, which rightfully belongs to Denmark. Great Britain has proposed a conference of the leading powers on the question, and it is hoped that the matter will be settled peaceably.

The steamship "City of Glasgow" arrived at New York on the 28th ult. The Holstein question remains unchanged. The Court of Exchequer have refused a new trial in the Alexandra case. The vessel is to be released. Warlike preparations were going on in Norway. The war in the Rujan territory has been terminated. Confederate Loan has advanced.

Denmark has resolved that should any German regiment advance beyond the northern boundary of federal territory war will be entered on with energy. A vessel in the Mersey, with 11 tons of gunpowder, was burnt on the 14th. The explosion was terrific. No lives lost.

**Lecture.**  
On Wednesday evening last, Dr. Rouse, of St. Stephen, an "expatriated American," as he termed himself, delivered an interesting lecture "on the condition, resources, and future of the B. N. A. Colonies." The room was crowded with an intelligent audience. The Doctor's lecture occupied upwards of an hour in delivery, and was listened to with marked attention, only interrupted by plaudits. The lecturer appeared to be intimately acquainted with the great natural resources of the Colonies, from Newfoundland to Vancouver's Island; and exhibited some fine mineralogical specimens which he had collected, such as iron, lead, silver, agate, emeralds, carnelians, alabaster, &c. He strongly advocated a railway connection with Canada and thence to the Pacific. He made some happy hits on the subject of the American War, but disclaimed any desire to create an ill feeling against the North, notwithstanding his being a Southerner in principle, feeling, and by birth.

**DEATH PENALTY.**—The Governor of Maine, in his message, directed attention to the report of the Attorney General respecting the increase of crime in the State, and recommends a restoration of the death penalty in cases of murder, to prevent a continuance of the evil. From this it appears that the discussion of the "death penalty," which was so ably carried on through the papers a few years ago, has not had the desired effect of "weeping from the law the barbarous custom of hanging."

From the Yarmouth "Herald" we learn that burglaries have recently been of frequent occurrence in that hitherto orderly sea port. The same paper states that the operations at Oak Island, for hidden treasure, are carried on by Halifax men "on scientific principles," and "great expectations" are entertained of ultimate success. Poor Capt. Kidd's treasure most surely have been deposited from Cape Sable to Florida, if all reports are true.

The St. Andrews Volunteer Rifle Corps are to have a dinner at Bradford's Hotel, on the 4th inst. To use a Yankeeism, we trust they will have "a good time"; that they will have a good dinner is without doubt.

Owing to the heavy snow storm Monday night, the going was heavy, and the mail did not arrive until 1 p. m. on Tuesday.

**THE BRITISH NAVY IN 1864.**  
From an excellent article in the Liverpool Mercury, of the 9th January, we learn that "The British navy at the commencement of 1864 consists of 975 vessels of war, manned by about 70,000 officers and seamen—In point of number of ships and men the navy is as powerful as it ever was, except in time of actual war; and in strength of construction and calibre of artillery it is greatly more powerful. It includes specimens of every variety of vessel now in use in the navies of the world, and our numerous workshops and building yards give us the capacity for rapidly increasing the construction of every kind of vessel and instrument of war which either our own experience or that of other nations may show to be of superior efficiency. As relates to the most recent and important part of our fleet, namely, that consisting of iron clads, the Government has very wisely had recourse to private building yards as well as to those of our great naval dockyards. The result of this is that we already have a considerable iron clad fleet, and in a condition to double that fleet very rapidly if any necessity should arise for doing so. In addition to this we have established a wholesome competition between public and private ship-building yards, and between different private building yards of the kingdom, which cannot fail to ensure us the possession of every improvement in construction and of the very best models both as relates to swiftness and strength. This is a new arrangement in the building of ships of war, or rather it is the revival of a very old arrangement, for, eighty to one hundred years ago, many of our best and swiftest frigates were built in London, Liverpool, and other ports by private builders.

"Another circumstance of not less importance as relates to the navy is that we at length possess a real and powerful naval reserve of able seamen. This reserve now amounts to 17,000 men, and is steadily increasing. Already it is sufficiently strong to free us from a great national evil and disgrace and to secure us against a national danger. The evil and disgrace against which the naval reserve will insure us is the necessity of having recourse to the practice of impressment at the breaking out of a war. Without a strong and well organized naval reserve this unjust and cruel practice could scarcely have been abolished; for the French and Russians have the power at any time, by means of their marine impressment, of drawing 10,000 men or more from the merchant vessels to their ships of war, and of thus manning a fleet at a few days' notice."

**AN EXPEDITION TO THE CONTINENT.**—We are informed that Major-General Lindsay intends shortly to start on an expedition to the country of backwoods, with a flying column of about 250 of the regulars, and a full complement of officers, with the object of experimenting in bush life.—Snow-shoes are to be provided, and affare to erect their own huts, hunt for game, cook their own provisions, &c. In Canada it is a very necessary part of a soldier's duty to know how to travel on snow shoes; and, in this sort of exercise, we have no doubt the volunteers would beat the regulars—many of them having had good practice. It is no less necessary to have an acquaintance with the surrounding country—its peculiarities, advantages, and difficulties. Practical knowledge of this nature would be of great value in as of danger, should such arise, and Gen. Lindsay appears to be determined to thoroughly master his position. The expedition will probably have a rough, but, altogether, not an unpleasant time, as the novelty of the duties and exercises will add to the enjoyments of the occasion.—Montreal Herald.

**ITEMS.**  
—The Sussex Magistrates have resolved to call the attention of the Home Secretary to the facilities afforded by the South-eastern Railway Company to the promoters of the late fight between King and Heenan.

—Wm. Hill, of Mars Hill, recently killed an ox measuring in girth 7 feet 8 inches, and weighed when dressed 1550 lbs.

—Robert J. Walker writes to the U. S. Government from Europe that there will be a million of emigrants to this country the present year.

—It may be con-oling to some to know that only the lean cows, sheep, hogs and chickens, died during the recent cold snap out West. The fat animals generally escaped.

—The Boston school committee have decided to introduce into several of the boys' schools instruction in military gymnastics and drill, for half an hour three times a week.

—The street sweepings of New York bring from 40 to \$50,000 per year.

—Cotton manufacture is reviving again, about forty per cent of the spindles in New England finding material enough to keep them profitably employed.

—Major General Napier, who arrived at New York with his suite, on Thursday week, is, says the London Times, to be commander-in-chief of the forces in Canada.

—The Carleton "Sentinel" says that thirteen Confederate officers passed through Woodstock on Friday morning. They reported themselves to be of a party of 40 who escaped from Johnson's Island.

—We observe by the Courier that the owners of the Pastolus, intend sometime in March to start another steamer to St. John, and, it is thought, if she is well patronized

by merchants here she will not be so Halifax at all.—We think our imp could take up the whole steamer; and they will do so. A great many adva would flow from our having direct communication by steam with Liverpool; Messrs. Hill & Co., were the pioneers enterprise they deserve our support.—

—A young woman named Sarah Ja while crossing the ice between St. St and Calais, broke through and was a young man, named Frank Ellwood was also crossing at the time, went assistance, but got in himself, and escaped the same fate. His shouts by a number of persons to the spot, and means of planks laid on the ice, it him. The body of the woman was under the ice by the current.

—On the 18th inst., two men McPherson and Peter Ellworth met prop shop at the Mines, Glace Bay, 15 miles from Sidney, where they are freely in liquor. On their way to homes, which were near together, the rilled, and McPherson was so badly by Ellworth that he died of the injury received. An inquest was held and a verdict of manslaughter returned against Ell who at last accounts had evaded the of the Constable to apprehend him.

—A man named Peter McCann had been employed as a brakeman railway almost from its opening—nately lost his life yesterday by falling the train on the down trip from Trar where near the Three Mile H Richmond. Parties were then des along the line, and the body was where it fell, quite dead.—Halifax

**Rev. Mr. Nelson's Lecture.**  
Last evening the Rev. R. C. Nelson, stock, delivered an instructive and pleasurable lecture on "English National Music of Time," in the Town Hall, which was decorated, and filled to repletion by a and intelligent audience. The Rev. lect an interesting account of music, secular from the earliest times, and rapidly sk early rise in Great Britain, from the the Druids down to the reign of James I., tions and accompaniments on the Melio Piano. The Rev. lecturer's singing anc on the instruments were much ad applauded. He concluded by giving Anthem, the music of which is attributed to John Bull, and requested me to join with him in singing, that may be heard in all parts of the world. The audience at once rose and sang, so dear to every British heart. Three then given for the Queen, three for the Princess of Wales, and three for the which, in a few words, he graciously explained. He concluded by giving The Hon. James Brown, is to it Tuesday evening on "Railway E

**THE CAUSE OF STRAINING.**  
IF those who suffer either Colic, Indigestion, Costiveness, Piles, &c., would use Dr. Radway's Pills, in place of the common aloes, they would avoid the unnatural habit o and quickly rid themselves of this Straining that is forced upon when at stool, it caused by the mucus membrane of the lower Bear in mind, that all of these colic, &c., never dissolve in th or exert the least influence on the are carried to the lower bowels, by their drastic and unnatural i cation irritation, and instead of a natural movement or evacuation, irritating discharge, which involv wrenching pains, straining, tena quently sending the patient to clasp on futile errands, DR R PILLS are the only safe pills to act directly on the Liver and blood. One to six boxes will disease that the most popular of vertised to cure. Sold by Drug

**Accidents.**  
On the 27th of Jan., at the bride's father, by the Rev. F. M. Charles B. Swaney, of St. John Emma, eldest daughter of Melaney, of St. Andrews. St. John papers please copy.

**Died.**  
On the 31st ult., of Diptheris cord son of Capt. Benj. Bradford years. This is the second child lord has lost within a few days

**MARTINE DISASTER.**—The H. Warren, Capt. Hubbard, fr for Liverpool, with a cargo of on Casnovie point, Ireland. T was a new ship of 985 tons, owned by Messrs. Warren & C and Liverpool. The cargo w Chas. F. Olmsh. of this place. Go and freight were insured in I

**Administrator's.**  
FIRST and Second Dividends the late William Porter, deceased. G. M. P. Feb. 3—1. Ad

**Kerosine.**  
6 Bbls Illuminating Rock C A much superior article to Oil. Feb. 3, 1864. J. W. Sru

by merchants here she will not be sent to Halifax at all. We think our importers could take up the whole steamer; and trust they will do so. A great many advantages would flow from our having direct communication by steam with Liverpool; and Messrs. Hill & Co., were the pioneers in the enterprise they deserve our support.—Globe.

A young woman named Sarah Jackson, while crossing the ice between St. Stephen and Calais, broke through and was drowned. A young man, named Frank Ellwood, who was also crossing at the time, went to her assistance, but got in himself, and narrowly escaped the same fate. His shouts brought a number of persons to the spot, who, by means of planks laid on the ice, rescued him. The body of the woman was carried under the ice by the current.

On the 18th inst., two men named McPherson and Peter Ellworth met at a grog shop at the Mines, Glouce Bay, about 15 miles from Sidney, where they indulged freely in liquor. On their way to their homes, which were near together, they quarrelled, and McPherson was so badly beaten by Ellworth that he died of the injuries received. An inquest was held and a verdict of wilful murder returned against Ellworth, who at last accounts had evaded the efforts of the Constable to apprehend him.

A man named Peter McCann—who had been employed as a brakeman on the railway almost from its opening—unfortunately lost his life yesterday by falling from the train on the down trip from Truro, somewhere near the Three Mile House.—He was not missed until the train reached Richmond. Parties were then despatched along the line, and the body was found where it fell, quite dead.—Halifax Sun.

#### Rev. Mr. Nelson's Lecture.

Last evening the Rev. R. C. Nelson, of Woodstock, delivered an instructive and pleasing lecture on "English National Music of the Olden Time," in the Town Hall, which was tastefully decorated, and filled to repletion by a respectable and intelligent audience. The Rev. lecturer gave an interesting account of music, secular and sacred from the earliest times, and rapidly sketched its early rise in Great Britain, from the time of the Druids down to the reign of James I., with selections and accompaniments on the Melodion and Flute. The Rev. lecturer's singing and performance on the instruments were much admired and applauded. He concluded by giving the National Anthem, the music of which is attributed to the celebrated Dr. John Bull, and requested the audience to join with him in singing, that air which may be heard in all parts of the habitable globe. The audience at once rose and sang the anthem so dear to every British heart. Three cheers were then given for the Queen, three for the Prince and Princess of Wales, and three for the lecturer, which, in a few words, he gracefully acknowledged.

#### The Cause of Straining.

If those who suffer either Constipation, Indigestion, Costiveness, Piles, Dyspepsia, &c., would use Dr. Radway's Regulating Pills, in place of the common aloes pills, they would avoid the unnatural habit of straining and quickly rid themselves of the disease. This straining that is forced upon the patient when at stool, is caused by the irritation of the mucous membrane of the lower bowels.—Hear in mind, that all of these common pills of aloes, &c. never dissolve in the stomach or exert the least influence on the liver, but are carried to the lower bowels, and there, by their drastic and unnatural influence occasion irritation, and instead of securing a natural movement or evacuation, induce an irritating discharge, which involves cramps, wrenching pains, straining, tenesmus, frequently sending the patient to the water closet on futile errands, DR. RADWAY'S PILLS, are the only safe pills to take—they act directly on the Liver and purify the blood. One or six boxes will cure any disease that the most popular of pills are advertised to cure. Sold by Druggists.

#### Married.

On the 27th of Jan., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. F. W. Moore, Mr. Charles E. Swinney, of St. John, to Caroline Emma, eldest daughter of Capt. Hugh Meloney, of St. Andrews. St. John papers please copy.

#### Died.

On the 31st ult. of Diphtheria, Harry, second son of Capt. Benj. Bradford, aged 10 years. This is the second child Capt. Bradford has lost within a few days.

**MARITIME DISASTER.**—The ship George H. Warren, Capt. Hubbard, from this port for Liverpool, with a cargo of deal, was lost on Casnewe point, Ireland. The G. H. W. was a new ship of 986 tons, and was owned by Messrs. Warren & Co., of Boston and Liverpool. The cargo was owned by Chas. F. Clinch, of this place. Vessel, cargo and freight were insured in Liverpool.

#### Administrator's Notice.

FIRST and Second Dividend is payable at the St. Stephen Bank to the creditors of the late William Porter, deceased. G. M. PORTER, ADMINISTRATOR. Feb 3—ri

#### Kerosine Oil.

6 Bbls Illuminating Rock Oil. A much superior article to the Albertine Oil. Feb. 3, 1864. J. W. STREET & SON.

#### An Act to Incorporate the Little Diguaguash River Driving Company.

Be it enacted, &c. That FREEMAN H. TODD, GEORGE A. BARBERMAN, GEORGE M. FORTIN, JOHN McADAM, CHARLES F. TOWN, JAMES W. BUCHANAN, ROBERT C. CHERRY, JOHN CHRISTY, LEVI MAXWELL, URSULA CHRISTY and DANIEL H. MAXWELL, their associates and successors, shall be and they are hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name of The Little Diguaguash River Driving Company, and shall have all the powers and privileges incident to a company by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of clearing out the North Brook, so called, on the said Diguaguash, into the Fifth Lake on the head of said stream to facilitate the Driving of Logs and Timber thereon.

The said company shall have power and authority by themselves, their superintendents and workmen to enter in and upon and occupy for that purpose any lands bordering on said Brook as shall be necessary for constructing sluices, building dams and making other improvements on said brooks or lakes, which may be required to facilitate the driving of logs and timber thereon doing no unnecessary damage thereto.

The said company, or such person or persons as they shall from time to time appoint, are hereby authorized to demand and receive tolls of and from all persons or all corporate bodies owning logs, timber and other lumber passing along the portion of said brooks, river or lakes, so improved, as follows, viz: For every thousand feet of said logs, fifty cents. For every ton of timber twenty-five cents; and every thousand feet of lumber, fifty cents.

The said corporation shall have a lien on all timber and logs passing through these improvements on said brooks, river or lakes for the payment of tolls assessed, and in case of refusal or neglect to pay, so much of said timber or logs of each owner thereof so refusing or neglecting, as may be necessary to meet such assessment with the expenses may be sold by the said corporation to pay the same after ten days notice thereof in manner aforesaid, and the surplus, if any, shall be returned to the party assessed.

The Capital Stock of said company shall be four thousand dollars of the current money of the Province of New Brunswick, and shall be divided into one hundred shares of Forty Dollars each, to be paid at such times and in such instalments as the business of the said company shall require—provided that twenty-five per centum of the capital stock of said company, amounting to one thousand dollars, shall be actually paid in, invested in the business of the said corporation within ten years after passing of this Act.

The first meeting of said corporation shall be held at St. Stephen, and shall be called by Freeman H. Todd or in case of his death, neglect or refusal, by any two of said company, by public notice in a newspaper printed in the county of Charlotte or by written notice posted at the Public Landing in St. Stephen at least ten days previous to such meeting—for the purpose of making by laws and choosing five Directors and such other officers as may be deemed necessary for the management of the affairs of said corporation—whom Directors and officers so chosen shall serve until the annual meeting or until others are chosen in their stead, and shall have full power and authority to manage the concerns of said corporation subject to the rules and regulations herein provided. Provided always that so soon as the said capital stock of four thousand dollars shall have been paid in and expended for the purpose of this Act, it shall and may be increased from time to time at any general meeting, to be called for the purpose, to increase the said capital stock from time to time in such sum or sums as they may deem expedient, to a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, which additional capital stock shall be divided into shares of forty dollars each.

A general meeting of the stockholders of the said corporation shall be held on the first Monday in April in each and every year for the purpose of choosing five Directors and such other officers of the said corporation as may be deemed necessary for their affairs, which Directors so chosen shall remain in office one year, or until others are chosen in their places, and shall at the first meeting after due election choose one of their number President of such company; provided always that not less than three Directors to form a Quorum for the transaction of business, and in cases of the absence of the President the Directors shall have power to appoint one of their members chairman for the occasion.

No person shall be eligible for a Director unless he be a stockholder and holds not less than four shares of capital stock of the said corporation.

Each stockholder shall be entitled, when in conformity with the provisions of this Act, the votes of the Stockholders are to be given, one vote for each share of stock held by him; absent stockholders may vote by proxy, providing such proxy be a stockholder, and produce a sufficient authority in writing. The shares in said corporation shall be assignable and transferable according to such rules and regulations as the stockholders may establish.

If it should happen that the Directors or other officers should not be chosen on the said first Monday in April, it shall and may be lawful to choose them on any other day, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and six in the afternoon, by giving ten days notice as herein before provided; and in case of vacancy in the Board of Directors by death, absence or any other disqualification, the said Directors may fill up such vacancy by electing a stockholder to fill the same.

The Joint Stock and property of the said company shall alone in the first instance be liable for the debts and engagements of the said company, and no person or persons having any demand against the said company, or on account of any dealings with the said company, shall have any recourse against the separate property of any shareholders on account thereof, except in case of default or when the joint stock of the company shall be exhausted or not be equal to the payment of the debts and demands against the same, or upon the said Bona being returned on execution issued against the goods and chattels of the said company; then and in either such case, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of each shareholder shall and may be levied upon and seized to satisfy such debt or demand to the extent of double the amount of each share held by said stockholder in said company, but no more, and such double amount, such as may be necessary to satisfy such debt or demand, shall and may be levied and seized by process of execution in the same suit in which such debt or demand may be recovered against the said company.

The said company shall have power to levy and collect upon the shares from time to time such assessment as the Board of Directors may assess, not exceeding in all the full value of such shares for the purpose of paying the debts of said corporation, or for the building of dams, sluices and such other things as may be deemed necessary and requisite for carrying on the business of said corporation, and when any such assessment is made it shall be the duty of the Secretary or Agent, provided in the sixth section of this Act, requiring payment of the same in Thirty days; and in case of refusal by any shareholder to pay said assessment at the time prescribed, it shall be the duty of the Secretary or Agent to advertise all such delinquent shares by Public Auction, giving at least thirty days notice of the time and place of such sale; and all shares upon which the assessment is not paid with interest thereon from the time of such assessment, shall be sold to the highest bidder, and after retaining the amount of the assessment with the interest due on the same, and the expense of advertising and selling the same, the residue if any shall be paid over to the former owner.

13th.—Provided always, That unless twenty-five per cent of the said capital stock shall be paid in for the purpose of this corporation, and a certificate of such payment signed and verified on oath by the said Directors, or a majority of them, before any Justice of the Peace, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Province, before the expiration of three years next after the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease and the existence of this corporation terminate at the end of the said three years.

This Act shall continue and be in force until the First Day of December which shall be in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy Three. Jan 20—1

#### WARPS.

JUST RECEIVED:—ONE Bale English Blue and White Warps. ALSO—Received a good supply of Stationery which, with the usual assortment of School Books &c., will be sold by J. L. & S. St. Andrews, Dec. 22, 1863.—nm

#### TEA, RAISINS, TOBACCO, &C.

20 HALF chests Souchong Tea. 10 do Oolong do. 50 Boxes and half Boxes Raisins. 5 Kegs Tobacco 10c. A variety of Fancy Brands do. FLOUR, MEAL, SUGAR, & MOLASSES. EARLIEN WARE, PARAFFINE. Glass, Putty, Nails, and Salt. With a general assortment of groceries, cheap or cash. C. E. O. HATHEWAY. Dec. 2, 1863. 3m

#### GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

ALL Persons who intend to apply to the Legislature for grants of money next Session, are requested to transmit a copy of their Petitions to the office of the Provincial Secretary, on or before the fourth day of February next. S. L. TILLEY. Secretary's Office, 4th Jan. 1864.

#### Clearing Out.

THE Subscriber, closing his business for the season, will offer for sale at Auction, at his store on the Market Square: 50 Barrels double extra Flour, in lots to suit 27th January, 1864.—31 JAMES BOYD.

#### TO LET.

And Possession given 1st March. The store and premises lately in the possession of Newton & Kelly. Also, the small store now in the occupation of Capt. John Balfour; possession given on the 1st March. JAMES BOYD. 27th January, 1864.—31

27th January, 1864.—31 The Subscriber will please present claims against the Subscriber will please present claims for payment, and all persons indebted to him will please call and settle the same or take legal consequences. JAMES BOYD.

**PROBATE COURT.** COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE. In the matter of the Estate of James Hutchinson, late of the Parish of St. Stephens, in the County of Charlotte, deceased.

WHEREAS Thomas Hutchinson, Administrator of all and singular the Goods, Chattels and Credits, which were of the said James Hutchinson deceased, at the time of his death, hath this day filed his Account with the said Estate, and hath prayed that the Creditors and next of Kin of the deceased, and all persons interested in the said Estate, may appear and attend the passing and allowance of the said account.

Notice thereof is therefore hereby given to all the Creditors and next of Kin of the said deceased, and to all persons interested in the said Estate, and they are hereby cited to appear before me at a Court of Probate, to be held at the office of the Registrar of Probates in Saint Andrews, in the said County of Charlotte, on THURSDAY, the ninth day of February next, at the hour of eleven, in the forenoon, to attend the passing and allowance of the Account of the said Administrator.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this seventh day of January, A. D. 1864. (Signed) JAS. W. CHANDLER, Judge of Probates for Charlotte. GEO. D. STREET, Registrar of Probates.

#### New Brunswick & Canada Railway.

**WINTER ARRANGEMENT.** A Passenger and Freight Train will leave St. Andrews for Woodstock Station every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 a. m. and Woodstock Station for St. Andrews every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 a. m., until further notice. HENRY OSBURN, MANAGER. St. Andrews, Jan. 1st, 1864.

## SHERIFF'S SALES

Sheriff's Sales to take place at the Court House, St. Andrews, on WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of June, 1864:—

To be sold at Public Auction at the Court House, in St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of June, 1864:—

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand, whatsoever, of the NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA RAILWAY AND CANAL COMPANY, Limited, of and to all the following lands, described as follows:—

First, all that certain tract of land, (excepting so much of the same, as lies and is situated in the County of York) Beginning at a birch tree standing on the westerly side of the railway and in the northeasterly angle of block number six, granted to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company, in the parish of Saint James, thence running by the margin of the year 1858 south, seventy-three degrees west, three hundred and fifty-six chains along the westerly line of said grant, (crossing the road from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock and the south branch of Canoe river,) or to the northern line of lot number four, surveyed for Hugh Pinkerton; thence along the same, north eighty degrees west, seven chains, or to the southeasterly line of a lot of land surveyed for John Reid; thence along the easterly line thereof, north two degrees east, fifty chains to the northeasterly angle of the same; thence along the northern line thereof, and the northern line of the Established Church of Scotland; thence along the same, north three degrees and thirty minutes east, eleven chains and fifty links (crossing Canoe River) to a stake standing in the northeasterly angle thereof; thence along the northern line of the same, north eighty degrees east and thirty minutes west, three chains and fifty-seven links to a hemlock tree; thence, north seventeen degrees west, two hundred and thirteen chains to a cedar tree; thence south seventy-three degrees west three chains and forty-five links to a spruce tree standing on the easterly line of a grant to Freeman H. Todd; thence along the same, north seventeen degrees west, one hundred and forty-four chains and fifty links, (crossing Mud Lake road and the line dividing the counties of York and Charlotte) or to a cedar tree; thence north seventeen degrees west, one hundred and twenty-six chains and fifty links (crossing Trout Brook) or to a cedar tree; thence north seventeen degrees west one hundred and twenty-six chains and fifty links (crossing City Canal road, Ed. Worsley Brook) or to a dry birch tree; thence north seven degrees east forty chains, or to a post standing on the southerly bank or shore of the Chipmunk-creek Outlet; thence north seventy-three degrees east one hundred and twenty-eight chains, (crossing a brook, running into said outlet, and recrossing the road from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock) or to a post standing on the southerly line of lot number two, granted to John McAllister; thence along the same, south 88 degrees east, twenty-eight chains and fifty links, or to a birch tree standing in the southeasterly angle thereof; thence along the easterly line of the same, north two degrees east, nine chains and twenty-five links to a beech tree; thence north seventy three degrees east, one hundred and ninety chains, (crossing a brook, and the second Diguaguash Lake) or to a maple tree standing on the westerly line of lot A, granted to John Porter; thence along the same, south two degrees west, six chains and seventy-four links to an ash tree standing on the westerly bank or shore of the second Diguaguash Lake above mentioned; thence following the various courses of the same in a southeasterly direction (crossing a brook at its mouth) to a cedar tree standing at a point where the southerly line of said lot meets the easterly line of a lot of land, situated lying and being in the Parish of Penfield, in the said County of Charlotte, bounded as follows, viz:—

Beginning at the north corner of a lot of land conveyed by Angus Holmes, senior, to Nelson Holmes, by deed dated the 10th July 1861; thence along the boundary line of the said lot to Black's harbour, thence south-westerly following the several courses of the said Black's harbour to a gulch or gully distant about twenty yards to the eastward of the south-westerly corner of lot number two; thence north twenty degrees west, parallel with the line of the said lot number two, twenty seven chains and fifty links or thereabouts, till it intersects a line running north-easterly from the cross the shore of Little Sturgeon Cove on LaTang River, to the point of intersection between lot number 9 and 10; thence along the said last mentioned line to the said point of intersection; thence north seventy degrees east to a marked spruce tree on Big Sturgeon Cove; thence north-easterly following the several courses of the said Big Sturgeon Cove to the place of beginning, containing sixty acres or thereabouts, and being the same premises lately recovered by the said John Billings in an action of ejectment against Angus Holmes, junior, together with the houses and erection thereon.

The same having been seized under, and by virtue of three executions issued out of the Supreme Court at the suits of Edmund P. Knight, Isaac W. Bradbury, and Richard M. Andrews, respectively, against the said John Billings. THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Oct. 28, 1863.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday the 12th day of April next:—

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand, of and to all that piece or parcel of Land, situated in the Parish of Penfield, in the County of Charlotte, containing the Grant to Dugald Matheson, bearing date 15th April, 1836, and bounded Northerly by Little Sturgeon Cove, Southerly by Black's Harbour, Westerly by lots Nos. 8 and 2, and Easterly by lands recovered in an action of Ejectment from the said Angus Holmes, junior, by one John Billings in August last, and being part of the lot of land conveyed by Angus Holmes, senior to Angus Holmes, junior, by deed bearing date 17th July 1861, with the buildings thereon, and containing twenty acres more or less.

The same having been seized under, and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of John Doe, endorsed to levy £49 9s., besides Sheriff's fees. THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Oct. 28, 1863.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday the 12th day of April next:—

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand, of and to all that certain lot or piece of land, situated lying and being in the Parish of Penfield, in the said County of Charlotte, bounded as follows, viz:—

Beginning at the north corner of a lot of land conveyed by Angus Holmes, senior, to Nelson Holmes, by deed dated the 10th July 1861; thence along the boundary line of the said lot to Black's harbour, thence south-westerly following the several courses of the said Black's harbour to a gulch or gully distant about twenty yards to the eastward of the south-westerly corner of lot number two; thence north twenty degrees west, parallel with the line of the said lot number two, twenty seven chains and fifty links or thereabouts, till it intersects a line running north-easterly from the cross the shore of Little Sturgeon Cove on LaTang River, to the point of intersection between lot number 9 and 10; thence along the said last mentioned line to the said point of intersection; thence north seventy degrees east to a marked spruce tree on Big Sturgeon Cove; thence north-easterly following the several courses of the said Big Sturgeon Cove to the place of beginning, containing sixty acres or thereabouts, and being the same premises lately recovered by the said John Billings in an action of ejectment against Angus Holmes, junior, together with the houses and erection thereon.

The same having been seized under, and by virtue of three executions issued out of the Supreme Court at the suits of Edmund P. Knight, Isaac W. Bradbury, and Richard M. Andrews, respectively, against the said John Billings. THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Oct. 28, 1863.

south seventeen degrees one hundred and twelve chains, recrossing the County line above mentioned to the place of beginning. Contain twenty nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-two acres more or less distinguished as Block number ninety.

The second Tract being situated in said Parish of St. James, in the said County of Charlotte, and beginning at the northwesterly angle of Lot number three west of the south branch of Canoe river, surveyed for Robert Pinkerton; thence running by the margin of the year 1858 west ten chains to a northern line of Block number six, granted to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company; thence along the same south seventy-three degrees west, thirteen chains to a cedar tree; thence north seventeen degrees west fifteen chains and twenty-nine links to a post; and thence south eighty-eight degrees east, eighteen chains to the place of beginning. Containing eighteen acres more or less.

The said two tracts containing together Thirty Thousand Acres more or less, subject according to the following lots of land situated on the easterly and westerly sides of the above mentioned road from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock, viz: Lot number fourteen surveyed for Joseph Dixon, lot number seven granted to George Mings, lot number eight granted to Peter J. Corke, lot number nine granted to Jonathan Gouffrey, lot number ten granted to George Boyd, lot number eleven granted to David Manser, lot number twelve granted to Robert Shaw, lot number thirteen granted to John Nelson, lot number fourteen surveyed for Robert Mulkson, lot number fifteen surveyed for James Coulter, lot number sixteen surveyed for Sidney Mitchell, lot number seventeen surveyed for Alexander Grant, lot number eighteen surveyed for Solomon Simpson, lot number six granted to John McAllister, lot number five granted to William Muford, lot number four granted to George J. Thomson, lot number three granted to Hugh Boyd, lot number two granted to Samuel Elliott, lot number one granted to William Muford, lot number two surveyed for Geo. Eales, lot number twenty-five surveyed for John Mitchell, lot number sixteen surveyed for Asa Mitchell, lot number twenty-two surveyed for James Clark, lot number fifteen granted to John Nicholson, and lot number twenty-three surveyed for Thomas Molton.

A plan of the lands may be seen at the office of James G. Stevens, M. P. P. St. Stephen, at the Crown Lands Office, Fredericton, and at my Office.

The same having been seized under, and taken by virtue of the following executions, issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, to wit:— first at the suit of the Hon. John J. Robinson, endorsed to levy £329 12 7—second, at the suit of Francis H. Johnson, endorsed to levy \$231 30, and third at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Saint Stephens Bank, in the County of Charlotte, endorsed to levy £2010 3 5, altogether £12,422 12 6, with interest, together with Sheriff's fees and incidental expenses. THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Dec. 1, 1863.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Court House in St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday the 30th April next:—

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand, of and to all that piece or parcel of Land, situated in the Parish of Penfield, in the County of Charlotte, containing the Grant to Dugald Matheson, bearing date 15th April, 1836, and bounded Northerly by Little Sturgeon Cove, Southerly by Black's Harbour, Westerly by lots Nos. 8 and 2, and Easterly by lands recovered in an action of Ejectment from the said Angus Holmes, junior, by one John Billings in August last, and being part of the lot of land conveyed by Angus Holmes, senior to Angus Holmes, junior, by deed bearing date 17th July 1861, with the buildings thereon, and containing twenty acres more or less.

The same having been seized under, and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of John Doe, endorsed to levy £49 9s., besides Sheriff's fees. THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Oct. 28, 1863.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday the 12th day of April next:—

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand, of and to all that certain lot or piece of land, situated lying and being in the Parish of Penfield, in the said County of Charlotte, bounded as follows, viz:—

Beginning at the north corner of a lot of land conveyed by Angus Holmes, senior, to Nelson Holmes, by deed dated the 10th July 1861; thence along the boundary line of the said lot to Black's harbour, thence south-westerly following the several courses of the said Black's harbour to a gulch or gully distant about twenty yards to the eastward of the south-westerly corner of lot number two; thence north twenty degrees west, parallel with the line of the said lot number two, twenty seven chains and fifty links or thereabouts, till it intersects a line running north-easterly from the cross the shore of Little Sturgeon Cove on LaTang River, to the point of intersection between lot number 9 and 10; thence along the said last mentioned line to the said point of intersection; thence north seventy degrees east to a marked spruce tree on Big Sturgeon Cove; thence north-easterly following the several courses of the said Big Sturgeon Cove to the place of beginning, containing sixty acres or thereabouts, and being the same premises lately recovered by the said John Billings in an action of ejectment against Angus Holmes, junior, together with the houses and erection thereon.

The same having been seized under, and by virtue of three executions issued out of the Supreme Court at the suits of Edmund P. Knight, Isaac W. Bradbury, and Richard M. Andrews, respectively, against the said John Billings. THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Oct. 28, 1863.

—A Connecticut gentleman died in Alexandria from the emotion caused by the telegraphic despatch of the death of his son. The despatch, however, proved to be a

**A PRINTING OFFICE FOR \$10!**  
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At my lowest prices, for Cash or on account.

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Having successfully tested the effect, we are desirous  
in the Medical Profession are of great value, and now  
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**DYSPEPSIA.**  
Affecting the Liver, Stomach, Nerves, Head, and  
all the organs of the system. It is the most common  
of all diseases, and is the result of indigestion,  
and of the most serious nature.

**CARD.**  
The undersigned has the honor to acknowledge the  
receipt of the Peruvian Syrup, and to recommend it to the  
attention of the Medical Profession, as a most reliable  
and most effective remedy in all cases of Dyspepsia,  
and of the most serious nature.

**CERTIFICATE OF DR. HAYES.**  
It is my duty to state that the Peruvian Syrup is a most  
reliable and most effective remedy in all cases of  
Dyspepsia, and of the most serious nature.

**By N. L. CLARK & Co., Proprietors,  
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Between the Steamboat landing and Rail-  
way Station, and within three minutes  
walk of either.

The Subscriber returns thanks for the patronage  
extended to him, and begs to announce that he  
has leased the large and commodious House ad-  
joining Capt. Meloy's, west side of Water-st.,  
which has been fitted up for the accommodation  
of transient and permanent boarders, and trusts  
by attention to business and endeavors to give  
satisfaction, to merit a continuance of patronage.  
Charges moderate.

**COTTON BATTINGS.**  
Batts. Batts.  
Candle Wick. Candle Wick.  
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White and Blue Cotton Warps  
Ladies and Childrens Boots,  
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**E. F. LAW,**  
Watch and Clockmaker,  
Shop adjoining H. Whitlocks opposite Brad-  
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Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery neatly repaired.  
St. Andrews, Aug. 12, 1863.

**BRADFORD & CO.,**  
Eastport, Maine.  
MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN  
CLOTHS & READY MADE CLOTHING  
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**SEAMING OUTFITS,**  
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**WHOLESALE & RETAIL,**  
CUSTOM WORK EXECUTED WITH neatness  
AND DISPATCH.  
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Dress Goods, in Pareges,  
Printed Cashmeres  
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Lama Cloths and Plain Barges  
Cheap Cottons,  
Table Linens, Towels,  
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**The Pure Balsams of Vermont**  
**N. H. DOWNS'S**  
VEGETABLE  
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This honest, standard COUGH REMEDY,  
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COUGHS, COLIC, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP,  
ASTHMA AND ALL DISEASES OF  
THE THROAT, CHEST, AND LUNGS,  
AND ALL DISORDERS TENDING TO  
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They have testimonials from many of the best  
physicians and gentlemen of standing, among  
whom we mention the Hon. Paul Dillingham,  
Lieut. Governor of Vermont; Hon. Bates Taggart,  
late Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont; Dr.  
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**JOHN P. HENRY & CO., Proprietors,**  
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303, St. Paul Street, Montreal, C. E.  
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Also sold Wholesale & Retail by Odell &  
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Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per Bottle.  
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The Subscriber returns thanks for the patronage  
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of transient and permanent boarders, and trusts  
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Charges moderate.

**COTTON BATTINGS.**  
Batts. Batts.  
Candle Wick. Candle Wick.  
Warps. Warps. Warps.  
White and Blue Cotton Warps  
Ladies and Childrens Boots,  
Sketon Skirts.

just received and for sale at the  
**ALBION HOUSE.**

**B. R. STEVENSON,**  
Attorney at Law and Solicitor  
Office—Breen's building, opposite Post Office  
St. Andrews, July 13, 1863.

**DR. PARKER.**  
Has removed to the Cottage in Queen street  
adjoining the Agency of the Commercial Bank,  
and nearly opposite to the Sheriff's,  
St. Andrews, Nov. 19, 1861.

**A NEW ENGLAND SETTLEMENT IN  
NEW JERSEY.**

**THE HAMMONTON TRACT OF  
LAND IN NEW JERSEY**  
Has been surveyed and is now offered for sale  
in the following manner:—The tract is situated  
in the County of Hudson, and is bounded on the  
north by the Hudson River, on the east by the  
New York and Erie Railroad, on the south by  
the New York and Erie Railroad, and on the west  
by the New York and Erie Railroad.

The tract is divided into lots of various sizes,  
and is now offered for sale in the following  
manner:—The tract is situated in the County  
of Hudson, and is bounded on the north by  
the Hudson River, on the east by the New York  
and Erie Railroad, on the south by the New York  
and Erie Railroad, and on the west by the New  
York and Erie Railroad.

The price of the lots is as follows:—  
Lots of 100 acres, \$100,00