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POETRY.

UP AND DOING.

BY MRS. SMOCKNEY.

Lo! from the wild the city starts,
And on the prairie's breast
Spring dome, and tower, and spire, like dream
Of Araby, the blest;
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 yokes 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;
Till fares it in the race with those
Who halt 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 tares are growing in the field,
Though we suppose them sleep;
And he who sows no seed betimes,
May hope in vain to reap.
The Prince of Evil never sleeps,
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 grave 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 Flowing bowl," in whose praise
Bacchanalian poets have sung, has often been
the destroyer of domestic bliss. The fol-
lowing 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 ridicu-
lous 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 suffi-
cient force, washed her face for her. He
then unlocked the door and went to his busi-
ness, while she went to consult a lawyer,
and the suit was commenced. If incompa-
sibility of temper were sufficient ground for
a divorce, we should require a divorce court
to attend exclusively to dissolving the mar-
riage tie.

The following is a sample of Newspaper
notices of Marriages, from a California pa-
per 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 fascinat-
ing—no daughter of Eve so provoking!"

This apostrophe, which certainly appears,
now that in cooler moments I recall it, rather
rhapsodical, was not uttered *visa voce*,
nor even *sotto voce*, seeing that its object,
Miss Dora McDermot, was riding along on-
ly three paces in front of me, whilst her bro-
ther walked by my side. It was a mere
mental ejaculation, elicited by the surpassing
perfections of the aforesaid Dora, who as-
suredly was the most charming girl I had ever
beheld. But for the Pyrenean scenery a-
round us, and the rough ill-conditioned
mule, with its clumsy side-saddle of discolor-
ed 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 M'Gregors, and fan-
cied that it was Sir Vernon riding up the
mountain side, gallily chattering as the went
with the handsome cavalier who walked by
her stirrup, and who might have been Frank
Osbaldistone, only that he was too manly-
looking for Scott's somewhat effeminate her-
o. 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 dis-
carded the heavy riding hat and senseless
bonnet, these 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 *beret* or flat cap,
woven of snow white wool, and surmounted
by a crimson tassel spread out over the top.
From beneath this elegant *coiffure* her dark
eyes flashed and sparkled, whilst her luxuri-
ant chestnut curls fell down over neck, the
alabaster fairness of which made her white
head dress look almost tawny. Either be-
cause 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 cash-
mere 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 pictur-
esque, almost fantastical, to her whole ap-
pearance.

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 McDermot, who was taking his sister
the round of the French watering-places.
Dora's health had been delicate, the faculty
had recommended the excursion, and Jack,
who doted upon his only sister, had dragged
her away from the gaieties of London and
brought her off to the Pyrenees. McDermot
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 stu-
dies, 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
strenuously married, it was because not one
of the fifty aspirants to her hand had found fa-
vor 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 McDermot, 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 McDermot, learning
that like themselves, I was on a desultory
trip 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 soci-
ety, 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
dawns or fairly 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 suf-
ficient vanity, however, to expect a woman,
especially one so much admired as Miss
McDermot, to fall in love at first sight with
my humble personality, and I patiently wait-
ed, trusting to time and assiduity to advance
my cause.

Things were in this state, when one morn-
ing, 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 *bonshomme* which
was peculiarly agreeable and prepossessing.
He was not a university man, nor had he re-
ceived an education of the highest order;
spoke no language but his own with any de-
gree of correctness; neither played the fid-
dle, 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.
As a personal appearance he was a splendid
fellow, nearly six feet in his boots, strongly
built, at the same time symmetrically built;
although his size of limb and width of shoul-
der, 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
not an officer in a crack yeomanry corps.) Not
one of the composite order, made up of po-
matum and lamp-black, such as may be seen
sauterling down St. James's street on
spring afternoons, with incipient gardeners
behind them—but worthy of an Italian prin-
ce or Hungarian hussar; tall, well-grown,
and glossy. Who was the idiot who first
set afloat the notion—now become an estab-
lished prejudice in England—that mustaches
were unseemly? To mine faces out of ten,
they are a most becoming addition, increas-
ing physiognomical character, almost giving
it where there is none; relieving the monot-
ony of broad flat cheeks, and abridging the
abomination of a long upper-lip. Uncleanly
you say? Not a bit of it, if judiciously
trimmed and trained. What, Sir, are those fox-
not at least as proper looking as those fox-
which you yourself, each morning of your
life, take such pains to comb and curl into
shags?

Delighted to meet Ashley, I dragged him
off to the hotel to introduce him to McDermot
and his sister. As a friend of mine, they
gave him a cordial welcome, and we
passed that day and the following ones to-
gether. I soon, however, I must confess,
began to repent a little having brought my
handsome friend into the society of Dora.—
She seemed better pleased with him than I
altogether liked, nor could I wonder at it.
Walter Ashley was exactly the man to please
a woman of Dora's character. She was of
rather romantic turn, and about him there
was a dash of the chivalrous, well calculated
to captivate her imagination. Although per-
fectly feminine, she was an excellent horse-
woman, and an ardent admirer of feats of
address and courage, and she had heard
me tell her brother of Ashley's perfection in
such matters. On his part, Ashley, like
every one else who saw her, was evidently
greatly struck with her beauty and fascina-
tion of manner. I cannot say that I was
jealous; I had no right to be so, for Dora
had never given me encouragement; but I
certainly more than once regretted having
introduced a third person into what—between
Jack McDermot counting of course, for noth-
ing—had previously been a sort of *tertium
societatis*. I began to fear that, thanks to
myself, my occupation was gone, and Ashley
had got it.

It was the fifth day after our meeting with
Walter, and we had started early in the
morning upon an excursion to a neighboring
lake, the scenery around which, we were
told, was particularly wild and beautiful.—
It was situated on a piece of table-land
on the top of a mountain, which we could see
from the hotel window. The distance was
barely ten miles, and the road being rough
and precipitous, McDermot, Ashley, and my-
self, had chosen to walk rather than to risk

our necks by riding the broken knee'd po-
nies that were offered to us. A sure-footed
mule, and indifferent side-saddle, had been
procured for Miss McDermot and was at-
tended by a wild-looking Bearnese boy, or
gossamer, 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 de-
lights of autumn, its mellow beauty, pensive
charms, and such like. I confess that in a
general way I like the youth of the year bet-
ter 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 por-
tion. The clear cloudless sky the moderate
heat succeeding to the sultriness, often over-
powering, of the summer months, the mag-
nificent 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
Bearn 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 her over some
unusually rugged portion of the almost
trackless mountain. McDermot and I were
walking behind, a little puffed by the steep-
ness of the ascent; our guide, whose name
was Cadet, a name answered to by every se-
cond man one meets in that part of France,
strode along beside us, like a pair of compass-
es with leatheren lungs. Presently the last
named individual turned to me—

"*Ces messieurs veulent-ils voir le Saut de
lou Contrabandiste?*" said he, in the barbar-
ous dialect of the district, half French, half
patois, with a small dash of Spanish.

"Le Saut du Contrabandiste," the Smug-
gler'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 dis-
tance 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 suc-
cess in passing contraband goods from Spain.
In vain did they lie in ambush and set snares
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 reven-
ue caught a sight of Juan alone and unarm-
ed. 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 douan-
iers gained on him, and expected him to de-
sist 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. The douaniers uttered a
shout of rage and disappointment, and two
of them ceased running; but the third, a
man of great agility and courage, and who
had frequently sworn to earn the reward
set on the head of Juan, dared the perilous leap.
He fell short; his head was dashed against
the opposite rock, and his horror-struck com-
panions, gazing down into the dark depth
beneath, saw his body strike against the
crag, on its way to the bottom of the abyss.

The smuggler escaped, and the spot where
the tragic incident occurred was thencefor-
ward known as "*Le Saut du Contrabandiste*."
Before our guide had finished his narra-
tive, we were unanimous in wishing 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.

The whole side of the mountain was crack-
ed and rent asunder, forming a narrow ra-
vine of vast depth in the manner of the fa-
mous 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 inform-
ed 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 si-
lence.

"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 for-
midable; not above four or five feet, but in
reality it was a deal wider. It was probab-
ly this deceitful appearance, and perhaps the
feeling which Englishmen are apt to enter-
tain, that for feats of strength and agility no
man surpasses them, that convinced Walter
of the ease with which he could jump a-
cross. Before we could stop him, he took a
short run, and jumped.

A scream from Dora was echoed by an
exclamation of horror from McDermot and
myself. Ashley had cleared the chasm, and
alighted on the opposite edge, but it was
shocking 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 near-
ly caused his instant destruction. Desist-
ing from further effort, he hung motionless,
his hands convulsively cramped to the ledge
of rock, which afforded so slippery and dif-
ficult 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.

McDermot and I stood aghast and help-
less, gazing with open mouth and strained
eye balls at our unhappy friend. What
could we do? Were we to dare 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 on-
ly 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.

"Your cravats, your handkerchiefs!" she
cried, unfasting, as she spoke, her long
cashmere scarf. Mechanically McDermot
and myself obeyed. With the speed of light
and a woman's dexterity, she knotted togeth-
er her scarf, a long silk cravat which I giv-
her, McDermot's handkerchief and mine, and
securing—how I know not—some sort of 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 sap-
pling already referred to. Then leaning for-
ward till I feared she would fall into the
chasm, and sprang forward to hold her back,
she let go of the other end. Ashley's hold
was already growing feeble, his fingers were
torn by the rock, the blood stirred from un-
der 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 commended, 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 approaching 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 Cornet 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 strikingly 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 foreworn 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 3,716 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 at 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.

Trux Wood 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 on 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 Sashings.—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.

Lathwood.—Quebec Hemlock has been sold at from £4 12s 6d to £5 10s per fathom, and Cedar at £4 per fathom.

Palings and Laths.—The former have been sold at 57s 6d per M. for 4 feet, and the latter at 16s 6d per M.

—Hen. J. B. Clay son of the great Henry Clay, died at Montreal last Tuesday, aged 46 years. Mr. Clay was a well educated man, a lawyer by profession, and at one time occupied important offices of trust under his government, such as Minister to Spain.

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 dull and declining; provisions quiet and steady.

Consols 90½ to 90.

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 Greenville 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 156½.

BANGOR, February 1.

President Lincoln orders draft of five hundred thousand men for March 10th credit all enlistments to March 1st not heretofore 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 2000. 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 "Ironclads." 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 got 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.

WHAT BECOMES OF DEAD HORSES.—Some people will no doubt be astonished to learn that large fortunes have been made every year since the commencement of the war, out of the dead horses of the Army of the Potomac. The popular idea is, that when Rosinante yields up the ghost he is buried in a field, or left to moulder into mother earth in the woods somewhere. Not so. He has made his last charge, and gnawed his last fence rail, but there is from \$20 to \$40 in the old fellow yet. A contract for the purchase of the dead horses in the Army of the Potomac, for the ensuing year, was let a few days ago to the highest bidder, at \$1.67 per head, delivered at the factory of the contractor. Last year \$60,000 was cleared on the contract, and this year it is thought \$100,000 can be made on it. The animals die at the rate of about 50 per day, at the lowest calculation.

At the contractor's establishment they are thoroughly dissected. First, the shoes are pulled off; they are usually worth 50 cents a set. Then the hoofs are cut off; they

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. 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 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.

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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 Punjab 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 "ex-patriated 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, copper, emeralds, carbuncles, 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 "sweeping 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 must 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 us 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 are 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 shipbuilding 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 inscriptions, 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 or 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 are 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 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 successful at all. We think our imp could take up the whole steamer; and they will do so. A great many advantages 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 drowned. A young man, named Frank Ellwood was also crossing at the time, went to assistance, but got in himself, and nearly escaped the same fate. His shouts brought a number of persons to the spot, and means of planks laid on the ice, to him. The body of the woman was under the ice by the current.

—On the 18th inst., two men, McPherson and Peter Ellworth met at a shop at the Mines, Glace Bay, 15 miles from Sidney, where they were 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 injuries. An inquest was held and a verdict of manslaughter returned against Ellwood 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—nearly lost his life yesterday by falling the train on the down trip from Trans where near the Three Mile H. He was not missed until the train 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, a stock, delivered an instructive and pleasant lecture on "English National Music of the Time," in the Town Hall, which was decorated, and filled to repletion by an and interesting audience. The Rev. lect an interesting account of music, secular from the earliest times, and rapidly sk early rise in Great Britain, from the Druids down to the reign of James I., and accompaniments on the Melod Pano. The Rev. lecturer's singing and anecdote of the instruments were much applauded. He concluded by giving Anthem, the music of which is attributed to John Bull, and which requests to join with him in singing, that may be heard in the parish church. 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. The Hon. James Brown, is to Tuesday evening on "Railway E

THE CAUSE OF STRAINING.

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If those who suffer either Col Indigestion, Costiveness, Piles, &c., would use Dr. Radway's Pills, in place of the common ones, would avoid the unnatural habit o and quickly rid themselves of this Straining that is forced upon when at stool, it caused by the in the mucus membrane of the lower Bear in mind, that all of these co of aces, &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, tene quently sending the patient to closet 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. Sweeney, of St. John Emma, eldest daughter of Meloney, of St. Andrews.

St. John papers please copy.

Died.

On the 31st ult., of Diptheri cond son of Capt. Benj. Bradfo years. This is the second child ford has lost within a few days

MARTINE DISASTER.—The H. Warren, Capt. Hubbard, fr for Liverpool, with a cargo of on Carnarvon point, Ireland. T was a new ship of 986 tons, owned by Messrs. Warren & C and Liverpool. The cargo w Chas. F. Olmsh. of this place. go and freight were insured in

Administrator's

FIRST and Second Dividend the St. Stephen Bank to the late William Porter, deceased. G. M. P. feb 3—ri

Kerosine

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

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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 Piano. 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 Hon. James Brown, is to lecture next Tuesday evening on "Railway Extension."

THE CAUSE OF STRAINING.

If those who suffer either Constipation, Indigestion, Costiveness, Piles, Dispepsia, &c., would use Dr. Radway's Regulating Pills, in place of the common laxative 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. Sweeney, 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.

MARTIME DISASTER.—The ship George B. Warren, Capt. Hubbard, from this port for Liverpool, with a cargo of deal, was lost on Cansmore 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—rt

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 Digamagash River Driving Company.

Be it enacted, &c.

1st.—That FREEMAN H. TODD, GEORGE A. BARRMAN, GEORGE M. TODD, JOHN MCADAM, CHARLES F. TODD, JAMES W. BUCHANAN, HENRI C. CHRISTY, JOHN CHRISTY, LEAT MAXWELL, URSAH 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 Digamagash 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 Digamagash, into the Fifth Lake on the head of said stream to facilitate the Driving of Logs and Timber thereon.

2d.—The said company shall have power and authority by themselves or 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 Brook, or lakes, which may be required to facilitate the driving of logs and timber thereon doing no unnecessary damage to the same.

3d.—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 Brook, 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 other lumber, fifty cents.

4th.—The said corporation shall have a lien on all timber and logs passing through these improvements on said Brook, 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.

5th.—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, and invested in the business of the said corporation within ten years after passing of this Act.

6th.—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 of said company, by giving notice in any 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—whose 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 business of the 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 lawful for the same Stockholders 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.

7th.—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 purposes of choosing five Directors and such other officers of the said corporation as may be deemed necessary for their affairs, whose 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 corporation; provided always that not less than three Directors do 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.

8th.—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.

9th.—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.

10th.—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 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 among the stockholders.

11th.—The Joint Stock and property of the said company shall alone in the first instance be held 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 damage by the said company, shall have recourse against the separate property of any shareholders on account thereof, except in case of deficiency or when the joint stock of the company shall fall short or not be equal to the payment of the debts and demands against the same, or upon nulla 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 no double amount, so much 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.

12th.—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 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.

14th.—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—rt

WARPS.

JUST RECEIVED:—ONE Bale English Linen and White Warps. J. LOCHARY & SON. 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 10s. A variety of Fancy Brands do. FLOUR, MEAL, SUGAR, & MOLASSES. EARLIEST WARE, PARAFFINE, Glass, Putty, Nails, and Salt. With a general assortment of groceries, cheap or cash. C. E. O. HATHWAY. 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. JAMES BOYD. 27th January, 1864.—31

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 Balson's possession given on the 1st March. JAMES BOYD. 27th January, 1864.—31

N. B.—Any persons having claims against the Subscriber will please present them for payment, and all persons indebted to him will please call and settle the same or take legal consequences. JAMES BOYD.

PROBATE COURT.

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 TUESDAY, 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. John Billings Land April 12. Angus Holmes, Jr. do April 30. N. B. & C. Railway do June 8.

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, whatever, of the N. B. BRUNSWICK AND CANADA RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY, Limited, of, in 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 son, however, 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; 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The French, Italian, Music and Singing classes, are open to ladies who desire to pursue any of these branches of study separately.

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Rev. S. Hays, S. Benson, M.D., Henry Canard Esq., Chatham.

Rev. W. Q. Kebleham, J. W. Street and Geo. D. Street, Esq's, St. Andrews.

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Watch and Clockmaker.

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Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery neatly repaired.

St. Andrews, July 14, 1863.

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Lama Cloths and Plain Bareges

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Table Linens, Towels,
Napkins, Sheetings,

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has been used with entire success for thirty-five years.

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ASTHMA AND ALL DISEASES OF
THE THROAT, CHEST, AND LUNGS.

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physicians and gentlemen of standing, among
whom we mention the Hon. Paul Dillingham,
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Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont; Dr.
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Boston.

Also sold Wholesale & Retail by Odell &
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Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per Bottle.
Sept. 9, 1863.

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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. Melony'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 endeavours to give
satisfaction, to merit a continuance of patronage.
Charges moderate.

Aug. 5. J. S. ATKINSON.

B. R. STEVENSON,
Attorney at Law and Solicitor
Office—Brien'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 newly 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.

The Hammonton Tract of land in the State of New Jersey, containing about 10,000 acres, is situated in the County of Camden, and is bounded on the north by the City of Camden, on the east by the City of Camden, on the south by the City of Camden, and on the west by the City of Camden.

For price of terms, etc., apply personally or by letter to
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The

PUBLISHED BY A. V.

No. 6

P O E T R

ECHO POET

The following is a specimen of which possesses merit as a literary and on account of the spirit of pathos through it:

If you are distressed, and faint
Some comfort, let him haste
For we of hope and help are
Except Thou succor us.

Who art in Heaven
Thou shonest mercy; therefore
We praise Thee, singing
Hallowed be Thy

Of all our miseries cast up
Show us Thy joys, and let
Thy kingdom come
We mortal are, and alter from
Thou constant art.

Thy will be done
Thou madest the earth, and plant
Thy name be blessed here
As 'tis in heaven

Nothing we have to use or deal
Except Thou give it us.
Give us this day
Wherever to cloth us, wherever
For without Thee we want
Our daily bread

We want, but want no fault, for
But we do sin—
Forgive us our
No man from sinning ever free
Forgive us, Lord, our sins,
As we forgive
If we repent our faults, Thou art
We pardon them
That trespass
Forgive us that is past—a new
Direct us always in thy faith,
And lead us
We, thine own people and thy
Lato all truth, but
Not into temptation
Thou that of all good things art
Suffer us not to wander.
But deliver
Us from the fierce assaults of we
And flesh, so shalt thou free us
From all evil.
To these petitions let both church
With one consent of heart and voice
Amen.

Boston

A STARTLING ADVE

I don't profess to be a writer
but for the sake of a few facts in a
then for ideas it is an ink stand,
something of life in my day
hope some of my adventures may
worth a little ink-spilling as my
already "in print." I have
the Western prairies, and can
deep forests of the Sierras. I
I can trace the turbid
jungle-brown, and made my
forests near the Atlantic board
something of a venture, too, for
that the wild varmints are
noted from New England, too, for
sketch shall be from the land
primes.

In the summer of 1842 a sma
took a jaunt to the White Mo
provided with implements for a
fishing. We had tried our luc
the principle trout streams, and
great pickerel ponds, and had
best deal of powder for a very
having amused ourselves by p
bull's-eye upon a pine board w
also offered itself.

There were three beside my
party. First came Ben Gilro
then I, one of the best men that
any party. He had a big bo
heart could not have been held
one. He had seen some forty
his nati-mom, and if he had
never told them. He was not t
five feet seven