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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1863.

Vol 30

Poetry.

TO THE MEMORY OF MISS HARRIET C. CLARK.

'Tis well with her, who on that bed
Of sickness late, was laid so low;
'Tis well though anguish bowed her head,
And conflicts rent her bosom so.

'Twas well with her in health's glad hour,
Well, when the waving arrow came,
Oh, she could trust his wing of power,
For she had learned a Saviour's name.

'Tis well with her, though we have laid
In kindred dust that beauteous form;
She lives, a bright celestial maid,
Far, far above life's raging storm.

'Tis well with her—the lovely one,
Though like a broken flower she lies;
Her mortal parts immortal on,
Her graces flourish in the skies.

'Tis well with her—O God, 'tis well,
Ever with those whom thou dost love,
Whether in fleshly tents they dwell,
Or tread thy starry courts above.

Caroline.

THE SHERIFF'S STORY.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

In the autumn of '42 on my way home from the West, I found myself obliged to put up for the night at the inn of a small settlement on the Wabash. The day had been dark and lowering, and the evening set in with a driving storm. After supper a goodly company assembled in the barroom; and story-telling became the order of the occasion. Among our number was a gray-headed man, whose name I learned was Warren Alton. He was past three score, his gestures and movements betokened all the vigor of middle-age.

A number of stories had been told, and finally all eyes were directed towards Alton. Some one had called his name, and hinted that his turn had come.

"Gentlemen," he said, "if you choose to listen, I can give a short story touching a certain criminal that I once had the pleasure of arresting."

Of course we should listen.

"Twenty years ago, or thereabouts," commenced Mr. Alton, "I was sheriff of Jefferson county. Close by a sharp bend of Bottom Branch Creek was located quite a settlement, called Jackson; and nine miles distant, in a southerly direction, was the town of Huntsville. The creek, after bending around Jackson settlement, took a sweep to the west, and then turned back and crossed the creek about midway between Jackson and Huntsville. Of the nine miles between these two places seven of them were through a low, dismal swamp, where the road, for the whole distance, was a corduroy of oak logs.

On this dark, sunken road, travellers had been murdered and robbed. Two years before I came into office as many as six dead men had been found by the wayside in that swamp. After I became sheriff the trouble was renewed, and I went down to Huntsville to look into the matter. I found one of my deputies there—a fair honorable man, named Watson. He told me that every exertion had been made to apprehend the perpetrators of the murders, but without effect.

In fact, the officers had not as yet been able to fix suspicion upon any person.

"I reached Huntsville in the evening, and on the following morning I rode down with Watson upon the corduroy road. The place was truly dismal and dark enough. The track had been cut through a thicket, tangled, matted growth of cypress, cottonwood, and running vines; and in many places the logs had sunk so far that the mud and water flowed over them. And this piece of swamp, by the road, was seven miles in extent.

About halfway through we came to the bridge which crossed the creek—not a bridge such as we usually see, but a sunken mass of heavy timber, pinned down by piles and ties, so that the stream could be forced. It was near this spot, I was told, that most of the murders had taken place.

"On the following morning word was brought to Huntsville that another man had been found dead and robbed in the swamp. Watson and I posted off with many others, and found it to be as had been related.

"The dead man lay upon the roadside, about three rods from the bridge, with his skull broken, and his pockets empty. A score of people from Jackson were already there, and I soon learned that the murdered man had stopped at the latter place on the evening before. I whispered to Watson that I must not be known, and bade him not recognize me any more in public. After this I mingled with people from Jackson, and gathered what information I could; and at length the following facts appeared:—The murdered

man was not known in that section. He had arrived at Jackson on the evening before, on horseback, and had put up at the inn at that place. He had started on his way again early in the morning, and he was next found dead by a boy who had come down to the creek to look at some traps which he had set on the previous day.

"The man who kept the inn at Jackson was present, and I had been helping to identify the dead body. His name was Laman Stoker, and the moment I rested my eyes upon him I disliked him. He was a short, square-built man; with tremendous breadth of shoulders; a small, bullet-shaped head; with prominent cheek bones, and small, thin ears, buttoned back flat upon his skull. I was close by him, engaged in studying his physiognomy, when an old gentleman who had come down on horseback, approached and spoke to him.

"I say, Stoker, what time did this man leave your inn this morning?" the gentleman asked.

"As soon as it was daylight," replied Stoker, "I told him he'd better wait for company, but he was in a hurry."

"I wonder if he had much money with him?"

"At this query, Stoker betrayed to me a suspicious sign, for I was watching him very closely. He tried to look surprised that such a question should be put to him—'How do you suppose I know?' was his reply. 'He may have had a thousand dollars, and he may not have had a dollar. I can't tell.'"

"But where is his horse?" asked the old man.

"His horse was found in my yard by my hostler, just after breakfast."

"Was there any blood on him?"

"I guess not."

"At this point Stoker turned away, and I went to look at the dead man. The corpse had been moved up from the wayside upon the corduroy; and as I looked down where it had been first found, it struck me that very little blood had been left there.

"You may call it chances, or you may admit that my perception was keener than that of most men; but, at all events, my mind began to take a turn in a direction not yet explained by the officers who had preceded me in the search. At first I only suspected that the man, or men, who had committed these crimes, resided either in Jackson or Huntsville. I had drawn enough out of the two old hunters to convince me of that."

Next I suspected that Laman Stoker had some hand in the bloody business. He looked fit for the work; and within the past few minutes, he can exhibit signs of guilt which to me were apparent enough.

"Loose straws indicate the way of the wind; and the man who seeks to ferret out great things must not pass carelessly over little things. Why was there no more blood spilled where the dead man had been found? Surely, not because the gates had not been opened, for his skull was broken to a pulp, and it was evident enough to one at all versed in such matters, that nearly all the blood in his body had run out. But where was it? From such a man as that, killed by such a furious wound, with all the arteries and veins of the head broken, there could not have come much less than two gallons of blood. But where was it? There had not been a pint spilled where the body had lain. I looked to see if I could find any blood anywhere else; and by and by I found a little clot nearer to the creek. I continued to move on, and at the very edge of the stream I found more blood—not much—only a few drops, but I knew that it was blood. And I found more: I found the prints of feet there deeply sunken in the mud.

"At this point the idea which had been dimly floating in my mind as a possibility became very near a reality. These prints were at some little distance from the sunken bridge, and the man who had made them had crossed a part of turf in reaching the road. I selected a spot where the mud was quite hard, and here I stepped along by the side of the other track. I was a heavy man; and yet the prints of my feet were not more than half as deep as those of other prints. What did this signify? It signified very plainly to me that the man who made those deeper tracks had borne a heavy load upon his shoulders!

"And thus I arrived at a conclusion which explained why the search and investigations of the officers for two years, or more, had proved futile. They had searched in the wrong place. They had taken it for granted that the murders had been committed upon the dark road in the swamp. I was now convinced that the dead body I had just left had been borne to its present place of rest from the shore of the creek. And what was there beyond that? How came it upon the shore of the creek? We shall see."

"I left the proper officers to take charge of the corpse, and having told Mr. Watson to

meet me in Jackson on the following morning, I started for the latter place and put up my horse at the stable of the inn—the inn kept by Laman Stoker. I found the hostler; and I shuddered when I looked at him—not because he was a very ugly man; but because he looked to me exactly fit to help his master to do bloody work. He was a thin, pale, cold-blooded fellow, with a low receding brow; sharp cold eyes; a small triangular nose; and a thick, heavy under lip. If he had been a larger man these characteristic features would have been more prominent, and people might have feared him; but, as it was, he passed for a weakly, unhealthy man, and nobody thought of his doing any harm.

"The landlord had not yet returned, and while the hostler—his name was John Boone—was removing the saddle from my beast, I spoke of the murder in the swamp. The fellow had heard all about it, but he had not been down to see the body. His master had gone, and he had to remain behind. He spoke freely and unconcernedly—in fact, too much so. It would have been natural for him to have exhibited some little feeling; and the fact that he did not do so led me to conclude that he had schooled himself to act his part.

"After I had seen my horse taken care of I walked out behind the inn, upon a brow of a point of table land, and a short distance below I saw the bend of the creek. Towards the creek I made my way, and when within a few rods of the water I stopped. I saw something upon the grass—a dark red clot, hanging upon a stout blade, and bending it down. I stooped, and took it up upon my fingers, and found it to be blood! I pushed on to the shore of the stream, but there were no fresh foot prints there. I went back to the left, and it led me to a point of the swamp which made up behind the bluff upon which the village stood. I made my way through the thicket of vines and cottonwood, and presently I found a boat drawn up upon the shore of the creek. It was of the kind called a 'dug-out,' and was wet, outside and in, as though it had lately been washed down.

"Perhaps you can imagine that I was beginning to be a little excited in my search. The boat had been washed down and rinsed; but the fatal marks had not been entirely obliterated. The water that had gathered in the bottom, standing in little pools, had a crimson tinge, and there were one or two dark spots which had not been washed off.

"So far as my mind was concerned, I had not a doubt left. Since I had first entertained the idea of the criminality of Laman Stoker, everything had turned out just as I had looked for it; and when I left the boat, I had about come to the conclusion to make my next movement in my official capacity. When I reached the inn, Stoker had returned, and dinner was almost ready. The host eyed me sharply, but I kept my countenance. It did me good to have him eye me in that fashion; for I saw that he feared me. And very should he fear me? Did I not know very well that I was in a hurry. When that time forth, gave weight to the testimony I had already collected.

"After dinner Stoker asked me how long I intended to stop with him. I had intended to stop over night, and meet Watson there in the morning; but my plan was changed. The wretch showed more plainly than before that he mistrusted me, and I feared that something might turn up to injure my cause if I delayed too long. So I told him that I was not going to stop at all—I had a long road to travel, and I was in a hurry. Whether he was pleased with this, or not I could not determine. I paid for dinner, for self and horse, and got away as quickly as possible, and rode post-haste to Huntsville.

"Walton opened his eyes with astonishment when I told him what I had discovered; but he did not oppose my belief. The whole thing, as I opened it to him in regular sequence, struck directly to his understanding; and he only wondered that he had not thought of something of the kind before. He was ready to act with me, and our plans were soon laid. He went out and engaged three stout men to accompany us, two of whom were constables; and after tea we set forth on our way to Jackson.

"We reached the inn a little after dark. Watson and one of the constables went to the stable and secured John Boone, while I went into the house and arrested Laman Stoker. The latter, I have already intimated, was a powerful fellow, and he came very near giving us trouble; but a blow from the butt of one of my heavy pistols reduced his strength somewhat, and after that he was easily secured. Then we commenced to search the house. We hunted high and low, and we had plenty of interested people to help us. Partition walls were torn down, and floors were ripped up. We found the property of the murdered man in a secret locker; and in a tank of water, away in one corner of the cellar, we found a lot of bloody

bed clothes. We had evidence enough; and the prisoners were carried to jail that very night.

"On the next day John Boone was dying. He had been sick with consumption for a long time, and during his struggle with Watson on the night before his strength had completely failed him. When he knew that he could not live he declared that he would make a clean breast of it. I am inclined to think, however, that he hoped that his confession might benefit him in case he should, by any means, recover.

"This confession was just what I expected. He and Laman Stoker had committed all those murders—had done the killing in the house, and had then conveyed the bodies by way of the creek, to the road in the swamp; and where the murdered men had had horses, the horses had been led out from the stable by a back way, saddled and bridled, and turned loose in the road. The whole plan had been adroitly contrived.

"John Boone died within three hours after his confession had been made; but Laman Stoker lived until his breath was stopped by the rope of the hangman."

DRESSING WITH TASTE.

It is strange that, with all the time American women bestow upon dress, so few know how to prepare a simple toilet with taste. To be well dressed means, with most, to wear a rich material, made up in gorgeous style, with all the usual accessories of lace and jewelry, to add to the magnificence of the general effect. Never was a greater mistake. To be well dressed is only to have attire suited to time, place, and circumstances, made in a becoming manner. This attire may be a shilling calico or a rich silk, and yet in either, if it is adapted to the conditions we have mentioned, a woman may be said to be well dressed. Where household duties have to be performed, and the care of children devolves partly upon the mistress of the house, a neat dress fitted gracefully to the figure is much better for morning wear than the faded remains of a more pretentious costume. Nothing looks more forlorn than to see a would-be lady performing household offices, of not the most refined character, in an old torn or dirty silk dress, or a soiled and dragged open wrapper. One of the secrets of dressing well is to dress appropriately; another, to be careful of the details, the minutiae of the toilet. Though personal cleanliness, stockings, well brushed hair, neat shoes and gloves, are as essential to a good personal appearance as the material and fashion of the dress. Indeed, a lady who is particular in these minor matters can hardly ever be said to be ill dressed, as this delicate refinement shows itself in good taste which will guide her selection, no matter how small the cost may be. Some persons have an extreme horror of being "caught," as they call it, in a morning dress. Why they should be so sensitive on this point it is difficult to say. If it is clean and adapted to the work in which they are engaged, there is no shame in wearing it, and above all, it ought to be remembered that no attire is not good enough for mere acquaintances who may chance to favor you with society. It is much better to be caught in a plain morning dress than to be caught very much overdressed, as some unlucky individuals are, at a small evening party. In one case there is real cause for mortification, in the other there is none.

Mothers should carefully impress this lesson upon their daughters. Many a young lady has lost an eligible match through the discovery that the belle of the evening was the slattern of the morning, and that she paid more attention to the number of her finesses than to the cleanliness of her person, more care on the brilliancy of her head-dress than the condition of her hair.

The will of the late Lord Henry Seymour, just proved in England, contains some curious provisions. There are nineteen codicils, which together with the will, are all written in French; executors are appointed separately for England and France; the bulk of the personal estate is bequeathed to the hospitals of Paris and London, and such part of the succession as may fall to the hospitals at Paris is to be untransferable. The testator directs that his favorite horses are to be kept free from work and well fed. His chief groom, he states, will be able to carry out his intentions, and ample funds are provided for that purpose.

"Ah," said a Sunday-school teacher—"ah, Caroline Jones, what do you think you would have been without your good mother?" "I suppose, mum," said Caroline, who was very much struck with the soft appeal, "I suppose mum, I should have been a orphan."

When pride and poverty marry, their children are want and crime.

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN NEWS.

New York, June 21.—The steamship City of New York, from Liverpool, 10th inst., arrived at two o'clock this afternoon. Her commercial news has been anticipated by the Bohemian.

A vessel, arrived at Sicily, reports having been boarded May 5, lat 4° N., long 20° W., by a boat from the Confederate steamer Georgia. She was asked to take passengers, but declined. The Georgia was an iron screw steamer, brig rigged, and corresponds with the Virginia.

There have been heavy arrivals of cotton at Liverpool, including nearly 800 bales from Nassau, by the steamer Miranda, which was chased and boarded by the gunboat Tioga, but was allowed to proceed after an examination. It is stated that the Miranda had on board a bearer of dispatches from Richmond to the Confederate agents in Europe.

The question of the legality of conveying neutral vessels without infringing belligerent rights was expected to be debated in the House of Lords on the 25th, upon a motion for a copy for the instructions that have been given British ships in the West Indies.

Upon the subject of the Alexandria case, which has been fixed for June 22, the Attorney General and Solicitor General appear for the Crown, and Sir Hugh Cairns for the defenses.

The Russian reply to the American dispatch on Poland express the czar's sentiments of affection and gratitude at the attitude of the Federal Government under the grave circumstances in which Russia is placed.

Earl Russell, in the House of Lords, explained the latest diplomatic action regarding Poland. Russia having pointed out that the three powers had no suggestion to make, England and France had decided upon making a suitable suggestion, and was only awaiting Austria's acquiescence thereto. He believed that an armistice must be the first step to negotiations. England, being a party to the treaty of Vienna, must propose terms in accordance with that treaty.

Official returns relating to the distress in the manufacturing districts show a great decrease.

The grand civic ball in London to the Prince and Princess of Wales, was most brilliant and successful.

France would send a strong reinforcement to Mexico of 10,000 men and large quantities of war material forthwith.

The Prussian municipal councils have been warned against political discussion.

The acceptance of the Greek crown by Prince William George of Denmark has been formally consummated at Copenhagen.

The insurrection in Poland continues active, with no pretexts results.

The City of New York brings 7000 passengers.

FROM THE STATES.

Bangor, June 24.

Herald's special from Harrisburg says Confederates sacked all stores at Chambersburg.

Gen. Rhodes has ten thousand men and thirty pieces of artillery; half on road to Louisville.

Federals hold Carlisle, Shippensburg and Gettysburg Heights.

Baltimore Despatches says information was received last night that Gen. Ewells' forces, about 40,000, were in Maryland, in Boonesboro Valley, having crossed at Antietam Ford and Sheppardstown.

Times despatches says Confederate cavalry advanced to Scotland yesterday.

Fortifications at Pittsburg nearly finished and city regarded safe.

Expedition from Milliken's Bend destroyed town of Richmond, La.

Johnston's forces are reported moving towards Yazoo City.

Pirate Tacy made appearance off Massachusetts on Monday, burning six schooners belonging to Gloucester and three ships.

Hooker, Halleck, Stanton, and the President were in consultation at Washington yesterday.

Lee's forces evidently on line along valley of Virginia, between Gordonsville and Upper Potomac.

Last summer, in the height of mosquito time, the little rascals practised their songs nightly to the annoyance of every one. While a little girl, Ettie, then about five years old, was being put to bed, her mother said to her: "Ettie, you must always be a good girl, and then at night when you are asleep, the angels will come and watch around your bed." Oh yes, ma, said Ettie, "I know that, I heard them singing all around my head last night, and some of them bit me, too!"

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL OF "CITY OF BALTIMORE."

SAINT JOHN'S N. F. June 27.

"City of Baltimore" boarded by a fisherman off Cape Race on Friday evening.

Mr. Mason, of Confederate States, has sent to Times' correspondence with Conway the American gentleman who was introduced to the public at London Tavern, on Tuesday last, under auspices of Mr. Bright.

Conway commences, June 10th, by informing Mason that he is authorized on behalf of Anti-Slavery men of America, who have sent him to this country, to propose that if Confederate States will immediately commence work of Negro Emancipation, Abolitionists and Anti-Slavery leaders of Northern States shall at once oppose prosecution of War, and since they hold balance of power they will cause war to cease, by immediate withdrawal of every kind of supplies from it.

Mr. Mason replied that proposition is worthy of the greatest consideration and asks Mr. Conway to produce his credentials, to which request the answer is that he will write to America for them.

Mr. Mason on this at once terminated the correspondence, remarking that it will perjure interest Abolitionists to learn they have a delegate here prepared in their name to enter into compromise on question of Slavery.

Mr. Mason, however, replied to the question whether the Confederate States will consent to Emancipation on terms stated by asserting that Northern States will not be in position to give an answer.

Times is of opinion that once delivered from the Mexican War, the Emperor of France will make his powerful voice heard in America in very different terms from those which he has hitherto asked, nor can we entertain much doubt that his voice, if earnestly and decidedly raised will be obeyed. To great part of American people a summons to give up a war, which has cost youth, their wealth and their liberties, will be eagerly hailed, let it come from what quarter it may. It may be that prospects of such an event will operate as the most effectual peace makers and may induce the North to anticipate such sacrifice of National pride by timely concessions while in their power, and make them spontaneously.

The International Financial Society has made arrangements for purchasing the property and rights of Hudson Bay Company, giving three hundred pounds for every hundred pounds share. Its total capital is five hundred thousand, the amount of purchase will therefore be one and a half millions. A deposit of a hundred thousand has already been paid.

Times City article says:—The favorable tendency of the English funds is checked by dullness.

Paris Bourse, demand for Discount at Bank yesterday was moderate.

In stock Exchange Sale for advances on Government Securities was three to three and half per cent. Foreign Market yesterday shows an average decline of half per cent.

Baltimore has 65 Cabin and 700 steerage passengers.

LATEST.—Queenstown, 17th.—Palmerston in a speech at Lord Mayor's banquet yesterday, said, in all questions of peace or war, whether in West or East, France and England were in perfect concord.

Cotton firm unchanged.

Provisions quiet.

Cotons, 92 a 92 1/2.

FROM THE STATES.

Bangor, June 25.

Philadelphia and Baltimore reports say that Lee is believed to be in Maryland with his whole army, with designs on Washington. His advance in Cumberland Valley supposed merely for supplies, and not with the view of penetrating to Harrisburg.

An immense wagon train follows the army.

Baltimore American says that Hooker probably has large force in Frederick County arrayed between enemy and Washington and Baltimore.

Herald's despatch says that heavy firing apparently in the vicinity of Manassas heard yesterday.

Federal expedition into East Tennessee already report having burnt several bridges, and captured five hundred prisoners, thousand stand of arms, &c.

Enemy's force in East Tennessee larger than was supposed, and probably purpose invading Kentucky.

Faeny burnt ship, 1500 tons of New York and bark Goodspeed, on Sunday. She has burnt 17 vessels since the 12th.

June 26.

Times special from Harrisburg, yesterday says Confederates within four miles of Carlisle.

People flocking to Harrisburg—farmers with their horses and hundreds of contrabands both sexes.

Enemy in force entered Macombsburg on Wednesday night, militia falling back. They are feeling their way cautiously.

Ewell's head quarters reported at Shippenburg, and his whole column believed to be in Pennsylvania.

It is reported that Lee and his staff crossed Potomac on Wednesday.

Washington letter says that twenty thousand of Bragg's army at Richmond on garrison duty.

Grant's position against Johnston reported as strong as Pemberton's against Grant.

The fire upon Vicksburg heavy and destructive. Johnston is believed mainly employed in preparations to defend interior State after Vicksburg falls.

June 27.

Harrisburg despatch says Confederate force occupying Gettysburg yesterday was Earl's division of Longstreet's corps, making two corps supposed crossed Potomac.

Ewell has his head quarters at Chambersburg with 12 thousand.

Gow, Curtin calls for sixty thousand troops for sixty days, and announces enemy in force within 22 miles of Harrisburg.

Times' Frederick despatch says enemy left Boonsboro, going towards Chambersburg. Lee and staff on North side Potomac.

Washington Star says indications are that Lee intends operating with nearly whole army north of Potomac.

Gen. Foster commenced arrangements for embarking troops from North Carolina for Fortress Monroe to operate against Richmond. Great enthusiasm prevailed at Newbern.

Confederate vessels reported burning American vessels off Cape Sable, Nova Scotia.

June 29th.

Harrisburg despatch yesterday, P. M. announcing Confederate forces in front, within 3 miles and throwing shell.

Federal troops within entrenchments and will make bold stand.

Last of Longstreet's corps passed through Hagerstown, Friday, towards Pennsylvania. Hill's corps preceded them.

Lee also passed through.

Hooker's army reported moving rapidly.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. HOOKER.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Gen. Hooker was last night relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac, at his own request, and Gen. Meade is appointed his successor.

New York, June 28.—Special Washington despatches state that Gen. Hooker has been appointed to the command of the Army of the Potomac.

The steamer Fulton, from Port Royal, has arrived. No news. Gen. Terry is among the passengers.

CONFEDERATES IN PORTLAND.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

PORTLAND, June 27.

The Revenue Cutter Caleb Cushing was stolen last night, while the officers were ashore, by a traitor Lieutenant, who put to sea on a piratical cruise.

Morning being quite calm she was discovered about ten or twelve miles distant.

Steamers Forest City and Chesapeake lying at wharves here were sent in pursuit. Took guns from Fort Preble and soldiers of the 17th Regulars and 7th Maine.

Overhauled cutter about 12 o'clock, when fight commenced and continued until p. m., when cutter seen to blow up from observation.

Boats now returning to city—nothing yet known as to injury received by our steamers.

Great excitement here.

The movements of the Tacony have created much excitement and strong efforts are being put forth for her capture. The Boston Courier says:

We have accounts this morning by telegraph of still further havoc among the fishing fleet by the rebel privateer Tacony. A vessel which arrived at Newport, yesterday reports that at least a dozen vessels were burned on Tuesday, and early on Wednesday morning. Five loads of prisoners taken from the captured vessels, had been despatched to New York by the privateer.

If the number of victims is correctly reported, it would appear that this privateer and predecessor, the Coquette, have destroyed not less than thirty vessels since the 6th inst.

A despatch from New Bedford, 25th inst., says:

On the 20th, 4 p. m. the smack E. A. McComber of Noyack, C. n. n., while at anchor about 22 miles east southeast, from South Shoal light vessel, was boarded by the bark Tacony and burned. The crew were ordered on board of the bark, but on application were allowed to leave in their boats, and reached the South Shoal light vessel in safety. They were taken from the light boat by the scho. Eastern Star. One of them Mr. S. Morse, arrived at Edgartown on the 23d. The bark Tacony was painted black, yellow figure head, white carving work on stern, single topsails, one boat on the board quarter, and carried one brass 24-pound rifle gun.

A dispatch was received in Boston on Wednesday afternoon from the Navy Department, authorizing private co-operation in a search for the pirate on our coast.

This opportunity will probably be embraced by many of the fishermen of Cape Ann and Cod, whose legitimate calling is broken up. The Advertiser understands that the insurance companies in Boston are disposed to offer a very liberal reward for her capture, which with the prize-money and rewards likely to be bestowed by the general government, would make the enterprise, if successful, a most profitable one to the fortunate captors.

West Point can now accommodate 400 students, and it now has but 225. The students now there are not generally sons of wealthy parents—an improvement on old times.

The following is the article published by the Chicago Times, which led to the order of Gen. Burnside for the suppression of the paper. It appears in its Washington correspondence, under date of May 27:—

"No one who sees Mr. Lincoln now can fail to be struck with his altered appearance as compared with his looks of two years ago. He looks ten years older, and the expression of his face is haggard and care worn in the extreme. His eye is restless, and is constantly wandering; at most times with a vacant expression; at others in a manner indicative of positive terror. He has exactly the demeanor of a man whose rest is broken by remorse, and to whose pillow transfused sleep is a stranger. God knows he has done enough to cause him a lifetime of remorse. But he has been made the victim of the men who, knowing the weakness and irresolution of his character, placed him where he is in order that they might guide and direct his actions, and make him the instrument to work their will. He is, and has been for months, nothing more than the servant of Ben. Wade, Chandler, Sumner, Horace Greeley. He realizes the fact now, and strives to emancipate himself from their malignant influences, but in vain. They compelled him to issue his emancipation proclamation; to dismiss Generals McClellan, Sumner, Foster, and Franklin, from the army; to appoint the Butcher of Fredericksburg, to supplant McClellan; to place the gallant army of the Potomac under the lead of the boasting Hooker. They have compelled him to keep Hooker in command of that army when the whole country knows that by so doing its efficiency is entirely destroyed. And they instigated the infamous proceedings against Mr. Vallandigham, and compelled the President to approve them and sustain Burnside. Such are the men who control the destinies of this once free republic."

How SAILING VESSELS RUN INTO REBEL PORTS.—It may puzzle most persons to know how the blockade is so frequently run, even by sailing vessels, with so many steamers on the watch at the entrance of the blockaded ports. The thing is simple enough, and is done principally by a good share of what Danton called "audacity, audacity and audacity."

A moonless night is waited for. If the stars are obscured by clouds so much the better. If the night is stormy, better yet. The vessel intended to run the blockade is painted lead color, so that in the dark she cannot be distinguished from the water at a distance. Thus prepared she boldly heads towards the blockading squadron, the vessels comprising which are rather more likely not to have steam up than to have it. Perhaps the watch is sleepy and the blockade runner is not discovered till she is close by, when her audacity causes her to be taken for a transport or some other vessel connected with the squadron. Perhaps some vague suspicion seizes on the watch and the alarm is given. All hands are called to quarters; but—what then? Two or three guns are fired wide of their mark, and the blockade breaker is out of harm's way before her range can be got, the persons on board laughing heartily at the manner in which they have "done the d—d Yankees."

In this manner large steamers have been known to successfully run the blockade and to arrive here with cargoes of cotton. Witness the steamer from Charleston itself on the very eve of an attack on the fortifications at that place, as I mentioned in my former letter.

ECCLIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Presbytery of Dauphin had ordained the Rev. William Stewart, for some years a missionary at Strawn, in the parish of Blairshire, to the ministry in Nova Scotia, where he has recently accepted an appointment.

The Rev. Mr. Horne, late of Armadale, Bathgate, has been appointed to the church and parish of Corstorphine.

The Rev. W. Purdie Dickson, minister of Cameron, in the Presbytery of St. Andrews, has been formally inducted to the new Chair of Biblical Criticism in the University of Glasgow—a professorship created at the suggestion of the University Council.

A preacher should aim to be able to tell the Bible story in plain, well-chosen words, and convey his own thoughts concerning it simply and clearly. A man must think before he speaks, as to touch the minds of his hearers; he must consider what point will be most likely to arrest their attention. Have you ever heard the same poem read by two different people? One will send you to sleep, the other will stamp the lines on your memory for ever. Take a song; one person will disgust and another entrance you even while singing the same melody. Take the Bible; one man will drone over the finest passages, and read the most pathetic as though he were going through an irksome task, whilst another will compel interest even from an indifferent listener.

"ON TO RICHMOND."—The Petersburg Express of Saturday says the Yankee gunboats ran up the Chickahominy on Friday and unloaded two thousand troops on the west side which looked as though they were going to advance on Richmond, or scare them so that they would get Lee to move his army.

The Aeronautilus Corps of the Army of the Potomac has been dispatched with, and the balloons and inflating apparatus have been sent to Washington.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, JULY 1, 1863.

The Federal Government has taken one of the Boston Steamers off the line for "war purposes," and from present appearances it is not unlikely, the same government may require the "International Steamers," and if so the people of this Province will be compelled to resort to the sailing packets, for passage and freight. Why some of the enterprising and wealthy men of St. John have not Steamers of their own plying between that City and Boston, when it is well known that there are large freights brought weekly from the states by the American Steamers—has been a matter of surprise for some time. Business is increasing yearly on the route, as may be gathered from the fact of the handsome dividends which have been declared by the American companies—from their line of Steamers. We believe the owners of the Steamer "New York" committed a great mistake when they sold that vessel, and that they were sensible of it when too late. St. John has not only the means, but the ability to build and equip ocean steamers without going abroad for either material, machinery or mechanics. The carrying trade, has been quite long enough in the hands of foreigners, and it is high time that the people looked to their own interest; by so doing they will give our mechanics employment, encourage ship owners, and keep the money in the province.

The Confederates are coming even as far North as the "jumping off place," if we credit the reports from the States. The City of Portland has been considerably excited by a federal lieutenant running off with the Revenue Cutter, Caleb Cushing from the harbor, during the temporary absence on shore, of his brother officers. We have given the telegraph account of the affair.

Since the above was written, later news has been received to the effect that, "the crew of the Tacony fearing capture, had transferred armament, &c., to schr. Archer, and burned the Tacony. They entered Portland harbour during Friday night, for the purpose of burning the gun boats building there,—boarded the Cutter and put to sea, followed by the Archer. They were forested captured by the steamers Forest City and Chesapeake, but had blown up the Cutter. It was feared there were other Confederate craft on the coast."

THE UNIVERSITY.—The late hour at which we received the lengthy notices of the examination of the various departments, of the University of New Brunswick, and the celebration of the Eccelesia, prevents our publishing them this week, but we will do so in our next number. The account is very interesting. The attendance on the occasion, was the largest ever assembled within the walls of the time honoured institution; and the increasing interest, as well as the satisfactory results, reflect the highest credit upon its honored and energetic president Dr. Jack. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, and Judge Wilmut, had conferred on them the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law.

Nobody HURT.—It is estimated, says the Chicago Times, that from the commencement of the war, 68,874 Federals have been killed; 117,020 wounded; 73,218 made prisoners, and 250,000 died from disease and wounds; that 50,893 Confederates have been killed; 119,615 wounded; 32,169 made prisoners, and 250,000 died from disease and wounds.

Killed. Wounded. Prisoners.

250,000 117,020 73,218

63,874 119,615 32,169

50,893

250,000 236,635 125,387

614,767

362,022 362,022 total W. & P.

976,789 total K. W. & P.

ACCIDENT.—The wife of Mr. William McCurdy, fell from one of the upper seats of the Circus tent on Saturday last, and received considerable injury. The accident was learned from the careless manner in which the seats were put up; indeed it is a matter of surprise, that more accidents had not occurred. Mrs. McCurdy was removed immediately to a house near the circus, and Dr. Gore summoned to attend her. We understand that she is now out of danger, and is recovering under the doctors' treatment.

Charges have been preferred against Col. Rust of the Eighth Maine, and that he will be tried by Court Martial.

The glorious old flag—"the Union Jack," which, "for a thousand years has borne the battle and the breeze," is sought daily by our neighbours as a protection for their vessels. Its ample folds affords a shelter, not elsewhere to be found. The "white washed" vessels are increasing. O shade of Semmes and Coxeter!

In consequence of the Confederate cruisers on the coast, it is said the steamer New Brunswick, was detained at St. John, until Tuesday morning. The Federal Government is making great exertions to clear the coast of Confederate craft.

THE C. C. GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The mid-summer examination of this School will take place (D. V.) on Tuesday next, July 7th, when the public generally are invited to attend.

The Bath Times says the hay crop in that immediate vicinity will be light this season. Some farms, in West Brunswick, where, last year, there was a heavy crop, there are spots where it is entirely winter killed.

ARREST OF CAPTAIN MASSEY.—The advice that the course of true love never runs smooth, was in this instance verified. A report reached Toronto that the guilty pair had arrived at Rochester on Friday, and had taken up their quarters at the Congress Hall Hotel, where they were living as man and wife. A Mr. Cameron, uncle of the young lady, and his attorney immediately repaired to Rochester. They went to the Congress Hall Hotel, and found Captain Massey and Miss McFadden at breakfast together. Mr. Cameron without any formality, instantly demanded why they were so situated; but Massey evaded the question and Mr. Cameron demanded the immediate surrender of his niece to his protection.

WELL PUT.—The Louisville Journal says if anybody is dissatisfied with Federal money let him go South and get Confederate money. If anybody is dissatisfied with United States taxes, let him go South and pay Southern taxes. If anybody is dissatisfied with the United States enrollment, let him go South and enjoy the benefits of the Southern conscription.

A RICH ADVERTISEMENT.—The following advertisement appears among the matrimonials of the New York Herald:—

Matrimonial.—A young widower, aged 65, more, of prepossessing appearance, and engaging manners, and who sports a beautiful head of hair, and an elegant mustache, and a pair of set of teeth, nearly new, and who is free from all incumbrance, except six small children, a mother in law and a maiden aunt, desires to form the acquaintance of a new London young lady, with a view to matrimony. Wealth is indispensable, and the advertiser has very red. Those contemplating matrimony may enclose (if convenient) quite de visit and one dollar in specie to pay for this notice, and address, with stamp, Gay and Happy, Lodgegate, Pa.

The papers say President Lincoln and family soon leave the city for their summer retreat, the Soldier's Home.—He had better stay there.

Married.

At Deer Island, by Elder A. Greenlaw, Mr. John Brown, to Miss Elizabeth E., only daughter of Capt. Calder.

June 22d, at Christ Church, Eastport, by the Right Reverend George Burgess, D. D. Bishop of Maine, Eliphaz W. French and Annie L., daughter of Robert Mow, Jr. Esq., both of Eastport.

Died.

At the Manse, Corstorphine, on the 21th April, the Rev. David Horne, in the 61st year of his age and 32d of his ministry.

At the Manse, Boynachie, on the 8th May, the Rev. J. W. Grant, A. M.

A Pyrgo Park, Essex, at the house of his son-in-law, on the 10th May, the Rev. J. Alton, D. D., minister of Dolphinton, Lanarkshire.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

June 26.—Schr. Utica, Meloney, Boston.

Schr. Bob, Tatton, Boston.

Schr. Woodstock, Coats, Boston.

CLEARED.

June 26.—Schr. Emma Pemberton, J. Brit, Boston.—Schr. by R. Ross.

New Store.

THE Subscriber having removed into his new Store at Bay Side, wishes to say to his friends and the public generally, that he continues to keep constantly on hand a choice selection of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions, Also, Earthenware, Hardware, Boots & Shoes; all the most valuable patent medicines, now in use; Confectionary, &c., together with a great many articles, too numerous to mention in this advertisement, and all will be sold at moderate prices.

Thanking those who have patronized him during the last year, he relies on his former efforts to accommodate them, to the continuance of their custom.

F. W. BRADFORD

Bay Side, July 1st, 1863.

2 WINCHES, 1 TREEN For sale by July 1st, 1863. J. W. STI

WANT A BOY from 14 to 16 years of age, read and write, to work business. Apply at STA June 24, 1863.

Albion Water Street, St. /

Adies and Children's Boots and CALFSKIN GOATSK CLOTH. CONGRESS—HALLS ANKLETIES

All of Provincial manufacture warranted—and will be sold at variance on cost.

JOHN Take notice. No second party to beat us down. \$5,000 Charlotte County Bank taken in Exchange for Dry Goods premium paid. June 24, 1863.

Live and L

Highly important to those who are who is that. Presumably wanted to come a pocket to buy

MAGEE'S Cheap FACTORY COTTON, 10 to WHITE SHIRTING 12 1/2 to STRIPED SHIRTING 18 to 20 to 25 to 30 to 35 to 40 to 45 to 50 to 55 to 60 to 65 to 70 to 75 to 80 to 85 to 90 to 95 to 100 to 110 to 120 to 130 to 140 to 150 to 160 to 170 to 180 to 190 to 200 to 210 to 220 to 230 to 240 to 250 to 260 to 270 to 280 to 290 to 300 to 310 to 320 to 330 to 340 to 350 to 360 to 370 to 380 to 390 to 400 to 410 to 420 to 430 to 440 to 450 to 460 to 470 to 480 to 490 to 500 to 510 to 520 to 530 to 540 to 550 to 560 to 570 to 580 to 590 to 600 to 610 to 620 to 630 to 640 to 650 to 660 to 670 to 680 to 690 to 700 to 710 to 720 to 730 to 740 to 750 to 760 to 770 to 780 to 790 to 800 to 810 to 820 to 830 to 840 to 850 to 860 to 870 to 880 to 890 to 900 to 910 to 920 to 930 to 940 to 950 to 960 to 970 to 980 to 990 to 1000 to 1010 to 1020 to 1030 to 1040 to 1050 to 1060 to 1070 to 1080 to 1090 to 1100 to 1110 to 1120 to 1130 to 1140 to 1150 to 1160 to 1170 to 1180 to 1190 to 1200 to 1210 to 1220 to 1230 to 1240 to 1250 to 1260 to 1270 to 1280 to 1290 to 1300 to 1310 to 1320 to 1330 to 1340 to 1350 to 1360 to 1370 to 1380 to 1390 to 1400 to 1410 to 1420 to 1430 to 1440 to 1450 to 1460 to 1470 to 1480 to 1490 to 1500 to 1510 to 1520 to 1530 to 1540 to 1550 to 1560 to 1570 to 1580 to 1590 to 1600 to 1610 to 1620 to 1630 to 1640 to 1650 to 1660 to 1670 to 1680 to 1690 to 1700 to 1710 to 1720 to 1730 to 1740 to 1750 to 1760 to 1770 to 1780 to 1790 to 1800 to 1810 to 1820 to 1830 to 1840 to 1850 to 1860 to 1870 to 1880 to 1890 to 1900 to 1910 to 1920 to 1930 to 1940 to 1950 to 1960 to 1970 to 1980 to 1990 to 2000 to 2010 to 2020 to 2030 to 2040 to 2050 to 2060 to 2070 to 2080 to 2090 to 2100 to 2110 to 2120 to 2130 to 2140 to 2150 to 2160 to 2170 to 2180 to 2190 to 2200 to 2210 to 2220 to 2230 to 2240 to 2250 to 2260 to 2270 to 2280 to 2290 to 2300 to 2310 to 2320 to 2330 to 2340 to 2350 to 2360 to 2370 to 2380 to 2390 to 2400 to 2410 to 2420 to 2430 to 2440 to 2450 to 2460 to 2470 to 2480 to 2490 to 2500 to 2510 to 2520 to 2530 to 2540 to 2550 to 2560 to 2570 to 2580 to 2590 to 2600 to 2610 to 2620 to 2630 to 2640 to 2650 to 2660 to 2670 to 2680 to 2690 to 2700 to 2710 to 2720 to 2730 to 2740 to 2750 to 2760 to 2770 to 2780 to 2790 to 2800 to 2810 to 2820 to 2830 to 2840 to 2850 to 2860 to 2870 to 2880 to 2890 to 2900 to 2910 to 2920 to 2930 to 2940 to 2950 to 2960 to 2970 to 2980 to 2990 to 3000 to 3010 to 3020 to 3030 to 3040 to 3050 to 3060 to 3070 to 3080 to 3090 to 3100 to 3110 to 3120 to 3130 to 3140 to 3150 to 3160 to 3170 to 3180 to 3190 to 3200 to 3210 to 3220 to 3230 to 3240 to 3250 to 3260 to 3270 to 3280 to 3290 to 3300 to 3310 to 3320 to 3330 to 3340 to 3350 to 3360 to 3370 to 3380 to 3390 to 3400 to 3410 to 3420 to 3430 to 344

