

MEDICAL ASSISTANT
ROBERT AMERICAN & SONS

ADWAYS READY RELIEF
THE GREAT EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL REMEDY
FOR THE MOST EXHAUSTING PAIN
IN A FEW MINUTES
RAPIDLY CURES THE PATIENT

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FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE
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Vol. 32

SAINT ANDREWS, N.B. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 22, 1865.

No 8



ELECTION.

CHARLOTTE TO WIL.

THOMAS JONES, Esquire, High Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, having received the Writ for the Election of Four able and discreet persons to serve in the General Assembly of this Province, for the said County, do, in obedience thereto, hereby Proclaim and give Public Notice, that a Court will be held by me at the County Court House, in the Town of St. Andrews, on Friday, the 10th day of MARCH next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of the said Election; of which all persons will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

And in case a Poll shall be then and there demanded, I do hereby further proclaim and give Public Notice, that Polling Booths will be opened on Thursday, the 9th day of March next, at 8 o'clock A. M., and will continue open until 4 o'clock P. M., of the same day at the following places, to wit:—

- For the Parish of St. Andrews at the County Court House.
- For the Parish of St. David, at the head of Oak Bay.
- For the Parish of St. Stephen, at Salt Water, near the head of Tide Waters.
- For the Parish of St. James, at or near the Kirk of the Scotch Ridge, and at or near the residence of John King in the Boute Settlement.
- For the Parish of St. Patrick, at Digdegush Mills.
- For the Parish of Dunbarton, at the Rolling Dam.
- For the Parish of St. George, at the Lower Falls and at the Upper Mills.
- For the Parish of Penfield, at the School House near the Episcopal Church.
- For the Parish of Leguana, at or near William McGowan's New River.
- For the Parish of West Hill, at or near the School House in Charlotte-avenue.
- For the Parish of Upper Hills, at or near the School House in Wickham.
- For the Parish of Grand Manan, at Grand Harbor and at or near the residence of Lorenzo Drake, North Head—for the purpose of taking the said Poll.

And I hereby further Proclaim and give Public Notice, that the said Election will be closed on Thursday, the 23rd day of March next, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., at the County Court House, and the persons chosen to serve in the General Assembly, will be then and there, openly declared. Of all which said Proclamations, all persons will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

THOS. JONES,
 High Sheriff of Charlotte,
 per ALEX. T. PAUL,
 Under Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,
 February 11th, 1865.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN.—At the request of a large number of the Electors of this County, I have been induced to offer myself as a Candidate, at the approaching Election, to represent your interests in the General Assembly of this Province. I am in favor of a well arranged Confederation of the Provinces, such an one, as shall secure Justice and Equality to all, believing that a Union would greatly tend to our advancement.

I have ever been a believer in the importance of Railways, and especially Western Extension, by the shortest possible route.

Should I have the honor to be returned, I shall endeavor to the utmost of my ability, to accomplish the above objects, and assist to forward any principle that I consider for the benefit of the Province at large, and especially this County.

I am, Gentlemen,
 Yours truly,
 WILLIAM KILBY REYNOLDS.

St. Andrews, N.B., February 9th, 1865.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN.—You are called upon to exercise your valuable right of choosing fit and discreet men to represent your interests in our Provincial Parliament.

This unexpected appeal at this time, it has been thought advisable by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to make, in order that you may have an opportunity constitutionally afforded you, of expressing your opinion on the most important question of the Union of the British North American Colonies.

The Confederation of these Colonies has been for many years sought for by the ablest statesmen, and by the most patriotic of our people, and the long agitated theory is now by a combination of fortuitous circumstances reduced to a practicable scheme, and presented for the adoption of the respective Colonies.

The fact that such men however diverse their political views and interests may have been, unite in desiring a consolidation of the Provinces, goes far to induce us to look with favor on the advantages of a well considered plan of Union.

By such we may obtain free and unrestricted trade with all the Provinces, which we do not possess, the result of which will be an extended trade in all departments of business; with numerous water privileges will at once be available for manufacturing purposes; thus affording opportunities for other employment than

the too often unprofitable business of lumbering, to which the labor of so many of our people is confined.

We also obtain forthwith on the consummation of the scheme, the immediate construction of the intercolonial railroad on most advantageous terms, which besides the expenditure of millions of dollars in our hands, will open up our country for enlarged settlement, increase the value of our lands—induce immigration and give every facility for commercial intercourse with every Province—and be the means of retaining our young men within our own country by our possessing equal attractions with other countries.

By consolidation we are also enabled to act in cases of necessity with greater purpose and unity of action.

By the proposed scheme we have secured to us sufficient money to meet all our local wants, not subject to any reduction by any fluctuations in our present uncertain revenues, and thus securing us against any additional taxation which a Province in case of loss in revenue, we might have to resort to, but which is all provided for in the Union; we have all present rights and privileges preserved—our local legislatures the same as ever with powers unimpaired—nothing surrendered that we now have—our lands and mines, and the management of all our internal and local affairs, the same as heretofore—and the having also secured to us the prompt payment of the interest of our provincial debt—which in our separate position, should our revenue fall short, we might be unable to do without having—resort to a heavier tax, and in consolation, by calculation made, we avoid any additional taxation, but if we remain as we are, we must be forced to make up for probable deficiencies in our revenue to pay our interest on public debt, and leave enough for local purposes without any uncertainty, but a tariff to be recast so as to bear evenly on all the Provinces.

We also possess our system of Responsible Government—have our equal representation in Legislature according to population—and start on equal terms with our neighbors, and the greatest nations of the earth, each part sharing in the prosperity of the whole, and having our own country as loyal subjects to the Mother Country, from which we never wish to be separated.

A scheme so favorable to our future prosperity, if not adopted now, may never again be proposed. Gentlemen Electors.—Is it not the more prudent course to ascertain this question rather than to wait until it is too late to vote for those on either investigation to be a scheme founded on equitable terms, and possessing the advantages referred to, we will do well if we succeed in having it secured to us, otherwise it will be time enough then to reject it. You will consider which is the more prudent course to take, to vote for those who desire to entertain the question and have it decided fairly and fully, or to vote for those who unhesitatingly pledge themselves to reject it with or without enquiry and investigation of its merits which can best be had on discussion in the Legislature.

Gentlemen Electors.—My interest in this County are identical with yours, I have every motive to induce me to guard them well and faithfully. My course in the House of Assembly is known to you, I feel I have done so, and conscientiously done what I could to benefit the County. If you are satisfied that I have fully and creditably represented you, I may ask a continuation of your confidence, and I offer myself again as a candidate for election.

Whether you support me by your votes at the coming election or withhold from me so doing, I tender to you all my heartfelt appreciation of your confidence hitherto reposed in me, and whoever may be your choice, I hope you may be served as ably and faithfully as I have, or been the endeavor of your faithful servant.

Yours faithfully,
 JAMES G. STEVENS.

St. Stephen, February 11, 1865.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN.—You are again called upon to elect Four Gentlemen to represent your interest in the Legislature of this Province; being one of your Representatives before the dissolution of the late House, and being re-elected by many Friends from the different parts of the County to come forward at this time, I have consented to do so.

I am for Confederation of the Provinces—for Western Extension from St. John by the most practicable route, passing through St. Stephen.

I make no promises with regard to local affairs, my conduct for the past, must be your guarantee for the future.

I remain yours,
 Gentlemen,
 J. H. MCADAM.

St. Stephen, February 14, 1865.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN.—In compliance with the wishes of many of my friends in different sections of the County, I intend to come forward at the forthcoming Election as a Candidate for the representation of this County in the General Assembly of the Province. I am more particularly induced to do so, at the present time, (that I elected) I may be enabled to oppose the (so justly called) "Scheme of Confederation," which is fraught with evil, and will bring taxation, poverty and ruin, upon this once happy Province, if unfortunately the measure should be adopted.

"You know where you are," he cautions, "don't jump in the dark" to your destruction.

I have served you for many years in the Legislature, faithfully, and will do so again if honoured with your confidence.

I am,
 Gentlemen,
 Yours very respectfully,
 ROBERT THOMPSON.

St. George, N.B., 11th February, 1865.

MICKLEEN CAHILL'S DRAME.

WHAT I'VE ASKED? Can't you be easy in yourself, Mickleen dear?

Mickleen answered not. He lay uneasily on the low settle, flinging his arms about with a violent motion.

"It's dhraming he is—the Lord preserve us!" said Judy Cahill, seating herself on a log of bog oak that served for a stool, that stood by the side of the smouldering "raked" turf. He's been dhraming lately, and sure it's no wonder, when the agent's coming for the rent, and the driver—bad luck to the same man, the Lord forgive me for cursing—says we shan't have the slip of bog next year.

Another plunge in the bed; a deep drawn "yough" from the sleeper, disturbed again by the speaker's colloquy.

Michael Cahill, or Mickleen, as he was called from his diminutive size, was but a little removed from the lowest cotter class of Irish peasants, with all the imaginative faith of his class, gazed round his cabin with a bewildered countenance. He had evidently been "dhraming," as his wife suggested, and his drowsy, half-awakened state, he was not thoroughly sensible that it was the old, familiar, every day world that met his gaze. The pleasing vision of his sleep had left him disappointed, that it was not real.

"Naug a-tha! Never welcome it for a dhrame," he ejaculated, as he proceeded to cover himself in that disreputable suit which formed the fashionable and picturesque apparel of the Irish peasant at the time of the occurrence.

Was it a lucky dhrame that you had? inquired his curious wife, who was preparing to commence her day's duties, or has any of the good people been plaguing ye?

Tenth, Judy, then, it was the same creak of gold that I was dhraming on.

There is one Irish thing in this wide world that an Irish peasant more firmly believes in than another, it is a "crack of gold." There is not a cranny in the ruined churches or dilapidated castles that stud the hill sides, or adorn the valleys of the garden-hed of Erin, but what, in addition to the legends of "good people," leprechauns, or other traditionally but somewhat visionary inhabitants of the place, a tale of hidden treasure is sure to be appended. Now Mickleen was a "small" farmer, and a very respectable one.

He was too much of a dreamer for that. He had gazed over the table of treasure troves which were common in his remote district, and they formed his sole waking and sleeping dreams. His bit of ground was neglected.

His wife had to attend to the honored pig, the few poultry, an odd goat or two, the half starved cow, together with a slice of bog on Mount Cailan, formed the worldly possessions of Mickleen—always excepting his *banach* Judy. Now, Mount Cailan boasts of an ancient tomb or cromlech, which is said to be the burial place of Fin macul, a hero of the Fenian period of Irish history, and many visitors undertake the labor of climbing up the otherwise uninteresting mountain to gaze on the heap of stones with its unintelligible inscription.

And where was this crack, Mick? this time? asked Judy, for Mickleen was a noted dreamer, and his letter half was beginning to lose faith in his dreams, which had hitherto been remarkably barren and unproductive.

Why, said Mick, I dreamt that I was in a strange place, where there were more people than at Milton fair, and such crushing and squeezing; I asked what place it was, and they said it was London bridge, and all of a sudden I had a crack of gold; but begorra, where it come from I don't know, congealed Mick, shouldering his spade, and proceeding to earth up the prairie—softening "em, he called it.

Throughout the day, this crack of gold was the common subject of conversation when ever the husband and wife met—at night the same, for Mickleen dreamt again that he had only to go to London-bridge and the fortin were uppermost in the thoughts of the pair; and after diverse plans, they resolved to sell the goats and the cow, to furnish Mickleen with the means of reaching the metropolis.

The neighbors thought Mick Cahill had taken leave of his senses, and he was called an omadhaun, not a few times, as the project seemed out that he was going a forth voyage for no possible object within the comprehensions of his friends.

Attired in a new suit of frieze and corduroy, Mickleen started on his, to him, unknown voyage, and found himself, after a number of vicissitudes, in the busy streets of the modern Babylon. Mick had once been to Limerick, but his experience of the city of the violated treaty gave him but little assistance in the new world he found himself in.

Day by day he wandered up and down London-bridge, cursing his folly, by being led away by dreams, for no fortune found he, save misfortune. His money was rapidly

melting away, and it was necessary that he must either get employment or starve. The police gazed at him with suspicion. The apple-stall keeper, wondering what took him over the bridge so often, and a vender of pines suggested that he was mad, and had escaped from some lunatic asylum. In the meantime things were getting from bad to worse with Mickleen—his money was gone, and misery stared him in the face. In the midst of his dilemmas, he stopped to ask a question from an old man selling blacking, for Day and Martin, or the immortal Warren, had not then commenced their labors, and itinerant blacking merchants were common.

You are from Ireland, I believe? said the old man.

Sure the day's luck I've seen since I left Ireland, Mickleen.

And what made you leave it? said the old man, musingly; I want to go there.

Do you, replied Mickleen, "then there are two of us, for I would rather a prairie and salt on Mount Cailan, than ride in a coach here. Devil a bit of blue sky is there over it."

"Mount Cailan?" muttered the old man, that is the name sure enough. Would you take me to Mount Cailan? he inquired.

I'll do that same, but sorry a head or a sheep have I, despondently answered Mick.

I don't know what you mean by a head or a sheep, but if it's money you are in need of, I'll find that, said the old man; but stay, if you'll bring me there you shall have half the gold.

What gold? said Mike, his eyes beginning to twinkle.

Why, I can't do it myself, and as you're a simple, honest fellow, I'll tell you. I have been dreaming for some time past, said the old blanching seller, that near a stange tomb with some strange reading upon 'it, on Mount Cailan, wherever that is, there is a treasure hidden. Do you know of such a place?

"Fin-macul's grave, I'll swear," said Mickleen with rapture. I know the very place, *ma-sourneen*; tell on.

Do you know a singular shaped goose bush that lies at an angle between a low thatched building and this tomb?

Sure enough I do, replied Mike, as he re-described a description of his cottage, and the old bush on which Judy bleached her linen.

Well, three feet lower down the hill than the bush treasure lies, and if we get it, you shall have half, said the old man, and we'll start at once.

Mickleen assented, and after some refreshment, the pair agreed to meet at a rendezvous the next morning, preparatory to a start.

The summer was wearing on—the fore-gloves had blossomed, and the heather bells were budding and Judy Cahill was sorrowing for her absent husband. Not a line or a token had reached the priest that Mickleen was safe. The hoarse surge of the Atlantic and its white foam were hateful to Judy.

The pig had been sold to meet the agent with—another "gold" day was approaching, and no tidings of the lost Mickleen. She could see the distant sail heading up for Galway or for the mouth of the Shannon, and she cursed, in the bitterness of her sorrow, the folly of dreams, and their direful consequences to her and to her happiness.

They had commenced to cut brooms on the hill side, and the mist were getting chill in the early morning. The sea-side visitors were rapidly leaving for home, and there would be no market for her eggs and young potatoes, her little worldly all. She had but little turf cut—and that not brought home; the winter was coming fast—but no sign of Mickleen.

Late one evening, Judy was sitting over the fire, tired and weary. She had been to the priest, to know if there were tidings from her husband, but there was none. The priest had spoken harshly of Mickleen's expedition, and her heart was sad. A tap at the door startled her. "Come in," said she, and Mickleen stood before her. Not the tattered-up Mickleen of her heart, but a portragged, starved wretch, cold and hungry. She did not mind that—it was Mickleen, and even if there was no crack of gold, life would be endurable again.

The pot of prairies were soon swinging on the fire, and a naggin of illicit whiskey—never scarce in the neighborhood of the mountain—rattled on the worn-out man, who seemed absolutely ravenous. From the date of his conversation with Michael Cahill had seller on London-bridge, Mickleen had been in the land of the living. He had not kept his appointment with the old man. It was home he looked to. Spurred on by the thoughts of the hidden treasure, he had walked the whole of the way, and had parted with the best of his clothes to delay the expenses of his padings across the Channel. He begged his bit and sup, and there he was.

For days he lay all of a burning fever; the fatigue and anxiety told on his frame. The wife watched him with renewed anxiety, cursing the dream that had led him to this, and cursing the dream that had led him to this.

cursing the "dream of gold," that had brought the trouble upon her.

The fever turned at last, and Mickleen, feeble and wan, was able to get up. He had never told his wife of the old man's revelations, for fear of another disappointment. As soon as he was able to move, his duties kept him busy. He must pit the potatoes, ere the frost nipped them, and he must bring home the turf for the winter firing. It was not until this was done, that he dare talk of the treasure, for he felt afraid of Judy, and the loss of the cow and summer's work.

November had turned ere he mentioned the circumstance to his wife, and they resolved to search for the treasure. The spot was easily discovered, for the description was clear and precise. Carefully digging and clearing away the rubbish soil, the pair anxiously worked on. At length Judy said it was useless trying any further, there was no appearance of the soil having been disturbed, and there was nothing there. Another stroke of the spade, and a dark vessel was discovered. A large, old tripod pot was raised from its bed, covered with an ancient-looking griddle of large size.

What the pot contained no one ever knew, but circumstance appeared to thrive with the Cahills. Little by little, for they would not rouse the suspicions of their neighbors, they purchased a cow and a goat, and farmed a greater quantity of ground than before. It was evident that Mickleen was fast becoming a snug man; his rent was paid regularly, and he thought of moving to a larger house. The big griddle he had found on the night in question, still adorned his dwelling. It was a strange piece of furniture, and had some singular marks upon it, which Mickleen could not attempt to decipher. Years after, and Mick was growing wealthy among the country people, a poor tutor called at Mick's dwelling, with a "God save all here!"—a greeting that finds a welcome anywhere in the west. Scarcely had the tutor touched the piggin of milk put into his hands by Judy, who was now a stout, comely mother, than he asked where they had got the griddle.

Why? said Mick.

It's a strange one, said the tutor, for there is written on it in old characters—

Deeper go, and you'll find more!

Indeed I said Mick, that's a strange thing to have on a griddle. It's an old family piece. The tutor departed with a gratifying day, and at night there was a light glimmer near Fin-macul's grave, "God save all here!"—a greeting that finds a welcome anywhere in the west. Scarcely had the tutor touched the piggin of milk put into his hands by Judy, who was now a stout, comely mother, than he asked where they had got the griddle.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the "Europa."
Hull, Feb. 16th. The "Europa" arrived at Hull on the 15th inst. She has 24 passengers and 24 crew. She left Liverpool at 12 p.m. on the 14th inst. and arrived at Hull at 12 p.m. on the 15th inst.

China reached Queenstown early on the morning of the 14th.

Professor Goldwin Smith in the Daily News contemplates the opinions of a Manchester paper and argues that, although a compromise with the Slave Oligarchy is impossible, it is possible that at no distant time negotiations may be hopefully commenced with separate States over which the Oligarchy of Richmond is losing its usurped power.

The London Index, Confederate Organ, ridicules Blair's alleged peace negotiations, but does not altogether disregard peace. It asserts that the North is unanimously tired of war, and more rational Councils are beginning to prevail. It claims that the abandonment of the sea coast by the South will be an actual advantage in military view by increasing the strength of the inland armies. The Index then points out that friendship may be restored, and an alliance formed as to practically make a new union. Under such circumstances, war with England, or France, or both, would be a necessity, and the Index contends that the U. S. Government is paving the way for such a war. It says war is reaching such a crisis that England and France must definitely become the friends of one of the belligerents, or fight them both, and events are occurring which may precipitate that decision, at least in case of France. In the meantime the Index bids the friends of the South be of good cheer and promises them shortly a series of agreeable surprises. The same journal gives a rumor, alleged to be current in political circles, of an intention on the part of the British Government to sever the connection with Canada before termination of the American war, so that the finest province of Britain may be seized without forcing England into war. These articles are regarded as new business on the part of the Editor to frighten England and France into a recognition of the South.

The London Times editorially finds fault with legal opinion given by Mr. Ervate as to the right of European creditors to recover debts in America on a specie basis. The Times observe that it is true Ervate arrives at satisfactory conclusion that Foreign transactions should be settled according to the real and not the nominal value of American currency, but conclusion is expressed so doubtfully, and fenced around with so many limitations, that those whose interest it is to maintain an opposite opinion will be encouraged to do so. The Times concludes, by referring to Kent's commentaries, to show that there is nothing in American legislation or in precedents of American decisions to warrant the extreme ambiguity of Ervate's opinion. Kent clearly established the principle that a Foreign creditor is entitled to be paid at the rate of exchange. The prosecution against Rumble, one of the officials at Sherman's for violating the Foreign Enlistment Act by siding in the equipment and manning the steamer Kappahannock for the Confederates, was resumed in the Court of Queen's Bench on the 1st, and was still progressing on the 4th. Voluminous reports of evidence are published.

A great meeting in favor of Reform had been held in Manchester. Lord Amberley, eldest son of Earl Russell, made his political debut and attracted considerable attention by a speech in favor of Reform at Leeds.

FRANCE.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of over three and a half million francs in cash. A great trotting match at Paris between the American horse Shepherd and the French horse Express, resulted in a victory for the American by a hundred yards.

The Shipping Gazette announces that the French Superior Council of Commerce have modified a recent resolution to admit foreign built vessels into French marine duty free, by resolving that such vessels shall pay two francs per ton.

M. De Lesseps announces that the daily service of boats has been established between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. Bourse of 3d firm. Rentes 67 1/2.

SPAIN.—Madrid Epoca of the 15th says it would appear from the official reports of Admiral Parga that there is a probability of the Peruvian difficulty being peacefully settled; but the frigate Vumania will nevertheless sail tomorrow, as the Government wishes to maintain a respectable force in the Pacific.

ITALY.—Victor Emmanuel was on a visit to Florence. Enthusiastic reception. Italian Senate adjourned sine die. Ministerial crisis was reported, but was over. Torin excited, but no disturbance.

PRUSSIA.—Council of Admirals at Berlin had definitely drawn up a project for the formation of a Prussian navy. Seven war vessels are being constructed.

BRASIL.—Mails from Rio to Jan. 10th reached Lisbon. News not received. MEXICO.—Arazneta-Franda quiet. Consular rather quiet. Money in fair demand. New loan for Peru spoken of. Bank of Frankfurt on the 2d reduced rate of discount from 4 1/2 to 4.

LATER.—Liverpool, Feb. 4th, P. M.—China's news to-day, indicating continued war imported a decided improvement in the Cotton Market. Federal securities rather unfavorably affected. Rebel loan unchanged.

LATEST.—Queenstown, 5th.—Paris Bourse firm. Rentes closed at 67. 25. Rumbold defendant in Kappahannock case, acquitted on all counts. Cardinal Wiseman rapidly sinking. Breadstuffs dull. Provisions steady. Consols 89 1/2. R. 100. R. 100. R. 100.

FROM THE STATES.

Boston, Feb. 17. Richmond papers of the 15th indicate that Sherman's advanced cavalry is no far North as Florence.

Telegraphic and Railroad communication with Charleston is destroyed, thus showing that Sherman has struck North Eastern Railroad, running from Florence to Charleston. Advances from Mexico via Havana, state that the French had been defeated in three general engagements at Oaxaca, with heavy loss.

In Sonora, also, the Imperialists had been badly whipped. It is reported the French commander Bessieres was severely wounded. Gold shipments from San Francisco during last year amounted to fifty six million dollars. Gold opened at 205 1/2.

Feb. 18. A courier arrived at Fort Fisher from General Sherman on the 12th. He came overland, and reports that Sherman captured Branchville, S. C., after three days hard fighting.

A great fire occurred at Danville, Va., destroying over two million dollars worth of property. The rebels claim that Kilpatrick was whipped by Wheeler, near Augusta, Ga., and drove five miles.

A rebel naval force, consisting of twelve officers and one hundred men were captured by a Federal force near Smithfield, Va. The rebels say their forces will probably make a stand before Sherman's forces at or near Columbia, on the Congaree River. Gold opened at 204.

The Confederation scheme has been carried in the Legislative Council of Canada by a majority of 22. Boston, Feb. 20. "Saxonia," from Southampton, 8th, arrived.

Parliament opened on the 7th by royal commission. The speech said Her Majesty remained steadfastly neutral in relation to the American War; expressed satisfaction with the Canadian Conference in reference to Confederation, and if approved by the Provincial Legislature's Bill will be laid before Parliament for carrying the measure into effect.

Breadstuffs dull and declining. Provisions quiet. Consols 89 1/2. General Beauregard has officially announced the capture of Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, by Sherman, without serious resistance. He intimates that this necessitates the evacuation of Charleston.

Divisions of Sherman's force are threatening both Charleston and Augusta. There is good reason to believe that Lee contemplates evacuation of Richmond, as his army is being rapidly cut off from all communication with the Gulf States. Gold opened at 202.

Feb. 21. Despatch from Admiral Dahlgren dated Charleston Harbor, Feb. 15th confirms the evacuation of that city, and says that he Dahlgren was about landing to take possession.

In capturing Columbia the Federals obtained possession of all the Treasury Printing material of the Rebels, and a large amount of other stores. Sherman was rapidly pushing forward one column toward Charlotte, N. C. and another toward Charleston.

Rebels are removing their supplies from Wilmington, supposed preparatory to evacuation. Gold opened at 197 1/2.

We learn from the Frederickian Herald that the buildings in Frederick occupied by Messrs. Harvey Strickland, John E. George and John Dennis, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Mr. Edgecombe was uninsured he lost his dwelling house, and his large three story carriage and sleigh factory with its contents in stock, machinery and tools. He saved his furniture. His property was uninsured, as was Mr. Strickland's, who lost his dwelling house and every stable, nearly all his furniture and one of his horses. Mr. Dennis saved none of his moveables. He was insured for \$10,000. In all four large three story buildings and a number of out houses and sheds were burned. It is only three or four years since Mr. Edgecombe was burned out before. A man named Anderson was so injured by a wall falling upon him that his recovery is doubtful.

The election is to be held in Carleton County on the 1st of March; nomination to be 25th of February. In York, nomination is on the 24th February; election on the 2nd of March.

There is another point in which we do not think the public would be willing to adopt Mr. Edgecombe's views, viz: to have \$100,000 appropriated out of our provincial revenue for militia, or \$6.50 for every man, woman, and child. It is no large an expenditure is desirable, we had better get it under Confederation, by which we have \$75,000 spent in the province for defence, and we pay of this amount only \$6,700, while last year we paid \$10,000 out of our own taxes. —Carleton Sentinel.

Letters received from England yesterday state that a meeting of the New Brunswick and Canada Railroad Company had been held in London at which it was resolved to expend \$250,000 in repaving the present St. Andrews road, providing a Union of the Colonies is effected. —[Telegraph.]

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, FEB. 22, 1865.

We resume our observations on the great topic of the day—a Union of the Colonies; and from what we have since read, are further convinced of the desirability of the measure which has been, and still is being discussed so fully by the press, and talked over by the people; many of its opponents are apparently so blind that if it should not be adopted during the next Session, that ere long it will be. It is true that the time occupied in the discussion has been comparatively brief when the great and important changes which are to affect the political organization of these Colonies is considered. —[The Standard.]

The discussion for and against Confederation, has been mainly conducted by the leading politicians, and if those men (some of whom differ upon this subject) were looked up to by the people as the champions of their rights and the protectors of their liberties, how is it that a large majority of them, without question the ablest, should be accused of improper motives by their opponents. Is not an evidence of weakness?

Surely the press itself and the people among themselves may differ, without being stigmatized with unworthy and unpatriotic motives. We sincerely trust that this important measure may be decided on its own merits, and after all in many cases it will be men and not measures which will turn the election; and no one can see with Mr. Stevens' views as expressed in his election card, where he says—"which is the more prudent course to take—to vote for those who desire to entertain the question, and have it discussed fairly and fully, or to vote for those who unreservedly pledge themselves to reject it, with or without enquiry and investigation of its merits, which can best be had on discussion in the Legislature?"

Questions may arise upon which even the friends of Confederation may not be agreed; or perhaps information may be obtained which will satisfy its opponents, and induce them to support it. That this project (we will term it) as some of our countrymen have an antipathy to "Scheme"—"Confederation" &c.—has received the approval of the British Cabinet, cannot be denied, as there official organ; the Colonial Secretary's letter has been published, which enforces the action of the Delegates at Quebec.

The "Standard" has four Election Cards in it—but, not that of it—New and popular Candidate! Has he backed out? We hope not! —[The Standard.]

Had the "Advocate" read the names of the Candidates, he would have seen that of W. K. Reynolds, Esq., who is the new and popular Candidate. In our present issue, he will notice the name of B. R. Stevenson, Esq., who also is another new and popular Candidate. The ticket is now complete. The men are at work, and the result of the contest of "four" against "seven" will be positively known—after the election. The old "Union" Jack will float as triumphantly in the breeze as it has done for a thousand years. It is an old and true statement that the battle does not always result in favor of the greater number. The blue rain cry of "anarchy, rebellion, taxation, and being governed by Canada" has no terrors for the supporters of Confederation—it is the reports from York, Sudbury, Queens, St. John, Westmorland, Albert, Northumberland, Gloucester, Rougemont, Carleton and Victoria may be relied on. With reference to York this said one against Confederation is likely to be returned—St. John County perhaps one, Kings not known—Westmorland two, Kent two, and Charlotte, will, it is said, be divided. We give these reports as we find them, gathered from best sources as the prospect now stands. Even in Canada there appears to be a difference on the question—the Legislative Council having passed the measure by a majority of 22 in a house of 70.

A novel idea has been suggested in St. John, that the photographs of the Candidates should be circulated among the Electors. This would be somewhat personal, but would encourage home manufacture and production; and give some idea of the men to persons who had never seen them. To the bachelor it would be of infinite service, as the "governing power" would be in favor of "Union." The gentler sex manage somehow to carry the day.

First Steamer.—The Steamer New Brunswick, will leave Portland for St. John, March 2, being the first trip of the season. We have not yet heard when the river steamer the Queen will commence running, but presume it will be to connect with the Boston steamers.

An Anti-Confederate Meeting was held at St. Stephen on Wednesday last, for the purpose of nominating Four Candidates opposed to the Confederation Scheme. Resolutions were prepared embracing the names of Messrs. H. Todd, George F. Hill, A. H. Gillmore and James Boyd, as suitable men to support the views of the meeting upon the question. Mr. Todd failed in an attempt to have the name of Mr. Joseph Donald placed on the ticket. An executive committee of ten were appointed to carry out the wishes of the meeting. We condense the above from the "Advocate," which has a full account of proceedings. By its action, it has ignored the claims of Dr. Thompson, Mr. Brown and Mr. Donald. The Doctor will poll a very large vote and for aught we know the other rejected anti-confederate candidates will do the same; although they will be obliged to run over the course on their own responsibility, it might happen that they may distance some of the favored four. Dr. Thompson will, as he will receive the support of many Confederate men; he is open to conviction—there is something in that, and he knows his friends can afford to wait rather than lose him.

The Anti-Confederate Meeting which was held in the Town Hall, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of nominating Candidates. The following Committee were present from St. George and Penfield: Messrs. Jas. McCreedy, J. Bogue, H. Murphy, J. E. Leont, F. Randon, H. McLaughlin, R. McGee, S. Johnson, H. Laidgate, and L. B. Messenett. From St. Stephen: Messrs. H. Thompson, G. N. Lindsay, N. Marks, A. Todd, M. Upton, W. H. Stevens, and J. B. Robinson. The committee could not agree, and the meeting proved a failure. It appears that the St. Stephen nomination does not give satisfaction generally. Neither Mr. Brown's Dr. Thompson's or Mr. Donald's friends are satisfied. The Doctor's friends will not yield, and they are gaining strength every day. Dr. Thompson being the only Irish Candidate on the Anti-Confederate side, it is regarded as a slight to his countrymen, to omit his name on the ticket.

The London "Times" on Confederation. The London Times of the 4th inst., referring to the opening of the Canadian Parliament, says: "This Confederation, of course, is the main subject of the Governor General's speech. A Victoria has never had a more noble theme on which to address the Legislature of his Province. Another great Union is to be added to the Powers of the New World. With a population larger than that which established its independence of the British Crown, with all the advantages of modern civilization, with the protection and assistance of the foremost European State, and with a political connexion with colonies scattered all over the globe, the provinces of British North America are about to unite in one community. If the consent of all can be gained, they will possess a territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the American frontier as far northward as human life can be maintained. Their climate, though rigorous, is healthy, and far more suited to Europeans than a great part of what was lately the American Union. They have no causes of dissension among them; the conflict of race has ceased under the influence of extended knowledge and wiser administration. They have lately shown a unity of purpose and a faculty of combination when their best friends did not expect. Delegates from provinces which lately were independent of each other's support and cereales of each other's destiny have met, and have prepared a scheme of federation which for good sense and moderation has been rarely equalled. Men of all political parties have agreed to a compact which will insure for each province its share in the general administration, and for each existing party a temporary representation in the new Legislature. They have been convinced that the best reform is that which does not change unnecessarily, and have, in consequence, maintained all the powers of the general Government and recognized the full authority of the C. W. W. The result of their deliberations will in a few weeks be submitted to the Legislatures of all the provinces. The scheme has been so well drawn that there can be no doubt that it will be accepted. Then will take place, in the words of the GOVERNOR GENERAL, 'the creation of a new nationality.' Lord Mowat was able to announce that the plan of the Constitution had received the approval of the Imperial Government, and that HER MAJESTY'S Ministers were prepared to give a bill to give it validity, as soon as it had been affected by it. To the Canadian Legislature he committed the consideration of it so far as it regarded the province. The question is, indeed, whether the rest of the

country which the people of British North America inhabit should be consolidated into a State providing for the security of its component parts and contributing to the strength and stability of the Empire; or whether the several provinces shall remain in their present fragmentary and isolated condition, powerless for mutual aid, and incapable of undertaking their proper share of Imperial responsibility. A few years since isolation would not have been felt as an evil, and responsibility would have been deemed as a burden. Security would have been thought complete without union, and the strength and stability of the Empire would have been the subject of as much hostility as good wishes. But these times are past, and the reasons urged by the Government are now their full weight in bringing the Canadian Legislature to a favorable decision.

It is not improbable that, before a great while, we shall have another case under the Extradition Treaty, when the authorities of New Brunswick will demand the rendition by the United States of a young man who fled from the Province after committing robbery. —[Telegraph.]

A man named Rowland Elliott, employed in Mr. Moore's Nail factory, had his leg badly fractured on Saturday morning, by crushing between a pulley and the floor of the factory. Dr. Alward was called in, and gave it as his opinion that the leg would have to be amputated near the knee. We also understand that Mr. Henry Blakely was severely injured in the leg and hip by a runaway horse on Princess Street on Friday. —[Herald.]

It is said that the line now held by General Mead's army is twenty-three miles long. Not one of the twenty-five members of the Illinois Senate is a native of that State. Alfred Tenney's salary and pension as a Post Librarian amount to £500 a year. He is said to have accumulated a handsome fortune from the profits of his work. —[Telegraph.]

Captain Osborne, a distinguished officer of the British Navy, is out with a proposal for an expedition to plant the British flag on the North Pole. It is only 420 miles of sledding from the highest point reached, and he believes it can be done. —[Telegraph.]

Owing to the interruption in travel caused by a snow storm, beef sold in New York on Monday week at twenty eight cents a pound at wholesale, or forty at retail.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN.—By the recent dissolution of the House of Assembly, you are unexpectedly called upon again to exercise one of your most important rights—your Elective franchise; and by the advice of many of you, I am induced to consent to be a Candidate for your suffrages at the approaching Election.

During the ensuing session of the Legislature many important measures will be submitted for the consideration of your Representatives; and the most important of these will, doubtless, be the FEDERAL UNION OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES; the consummation of which, upon just and equitable terms, and as early a date as practicable, will greatly conduce to the perpetuation in America of British Institutions and principles—give to these Colonies a status in the Commonwealth of Nations, and advance the interest of this Province, politically and commercially.

Should I be honored with your confidence and election, it will be my endeavor to secure the adoption of some scheme for the accomplishment of this highly desirable object, and in every other respect to serve you faithfully, as your representative, and my Country as a Legislator. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, J. B. STEVENSON.

St. Andrews, February 15, 1865.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN.—I had lately the pleasure of going before you as a Candidate for my old vacant chair in the House of Assembly. As the seat was only for one Session, I hoped to be elected by a show of hands. In this I was disappointed, as two other Candidates came forward before the day of nomination. So far, however, as the occupation of the seat was concerned, we were all three equally unsuccessful, and the old chair is vacant yet.

As a Candidate for your favours at the approaching General Election, I beg to inform you, that I am opposed to the present Scheme for the Union of the Colonies, and that my opinions set forth on the last Nomination Day, and published in handbills at the time, remain unchanged. I remain, Gentlemen, Your faithful servant, JAMES BROWN.

St. David, Feb. 11, 1865.

TO BE SOLD.

The owner being about to leave the Province. VALUABLE Freehold Property, one mile and a half from St. Andrews, consisting about 350 Acres in excellent order, and well fenced with cedar, and every necessary convenience for carrying on the Farm, with an inexhaustible supply of manure, an excellent 12 room Stone Dwelling House, front porch, double walled, good garden, and surrounding the house 7 acres of Orchard of Apples, Plums, and Pears. For particulars apply to the owner on the farm. High Hill Farm. R. D. JAMES.

Reduction in Price.

In order to effect a clearance, I will from this date sell Ladies Natural Rubber Boots for 75c a pair, Ladies Rubber Shoes from 3 to 7. 65 c do. Dime Dime without heels 25 c do. These are what every lady requires for the wet and sloppy weather in the spring. Come and purchase while they are cheap, the Rubbers are first quality, a reliable article. Ladies' and children's hats, are offered at 30 cents each, at the Albion House. Kennedy's Arcade, Water-st. Feb. 22. JOHN S. MAURE.

KEROSENE.

SUPPLY of the good the burglarist St. Feb. 15, 1865.

Public.

Is hereby given, that made at the next meeting of the Town of St. Andrew, the payment of their debt of certain lands heretofore sold, one half thereof to the said Church, and the use of the said Church. Dated 17th January, 1865. By order of the Town Council. J. M.

Property.

THE HOUSE and 10 McTearns on the corner Royal street, in the Apply to. If not sold at private, will be offered at Public, on Friday next, at 12 o'clock. January 11th, 1865.

Private.

A LADY residing near St. Andrews, is desirous of the situation, calculated for gentlemen being very central, and of the steamboat wharf. For further particulars Office, or of Wm. White December 14, 1864.

Valuable Town.

THE Subscriber offers a building lot No. 1 Parr's Division of the Town commonly known as the two corner lots front and Carleton and William high way of cultivation, well finished Cottages. Possession will be. For terms apply to the owner, or at the Standard Dec. 14, 1864.

Also.

For Emma Pumb 10 Puncches pure J. W. Sept. 19, 1864.

Per Ship Landed.

5 BLS Crushed Blue Flann Heavy Ready-made Grey Coat Lowest rates for H. Dec. 7.

Valuable Property.

THE Subscriber offers "Johnston's Property," of Lot No. 2, on the upper corner of the lower dwelling with a store, the above property is a valuable and other information at the Standard O St. Andrews, Oct. 11.

E. & N.

Running.

1864, Winter A 0N and after Mond will run as follows Leave St. John at 10 o'clock "Shedding" 10 "Ruxec" 2 The 430 train from then Sussex. All these Trains v Freight.

T. M.

Auctioneer and C Business in the at the most r ST. J.

W. M. H. W.

Dr.

RESPECTFULLY.

of St. Andrews: owned his former has shop formerly known adjoining the Union. He is prepared to amputations, and medicines. He has also for sale Patent Medical, electric, paints, oils, &c. Every shade of paint. The whole will be a money taken at a discount. 1865. A/m

McMillan's N.

Register for St. Andrews, Nov. 1st ten cents, or by a supply of the old on hand. St. Andrews, Nov.

