

# The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

\$2 60 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Vol 3

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16, 1865.

No 33

## Poetry.

### There comes a Time.

There comes a time when we grow old,  
And like a sunset down the sea,  
Elope gradual, and the night wind cold  
Comes whispering sad and chillingly;  
And looks are grey  
As winter's day,  
And eyes of saddest blue behold  
The leaves all weary drift away,  
And lips of faded coral say,  
There comes a time when we grow old.

There comes a time when joyous hearts,  
Which leaped as leaps the laughing main,  
Are dead to all save memory,  
As prisoner in his dungeon chain;  
And dawn of day  
Hush passed away,  
The moon hath into darkness rolled,  
And by the embers warm and grey,  
I hear a voice in whisper say,  
There comes a time when we grow old.

There comes a time when manhood's prime  
Is shrouded in the midst of year,  
And beauty, fading like a dream,  
Hath passed away in silent tears;  
And then how dark!  
But oh, the spark  
That kindle youth to hues of gold,  
Still burns with clear and steady ray;  
And loud affections, lingering say,  
There comes a time when we grow old.

Then comes a time when laughing spring  
And golden summer ceased to be  
And we put on the autumn robe,  
To tread the last delirium;  
But now the slope,  
With rosy hope,  
Beyond the sunset we behold,  
Another dawn with fairer light;  
While watchers whisper thro' the night  
There is a time when we grow old.

## Miscellany.

### THE LATE JOSEPH PAXTON.

Sir Joseph Paxton rose from the ranks to be the greatest gardener of his time, the founder of a new style of architecture, and a man of genius, who devoted his life to the highest and noblest cause of his age. England is the nursing mother of self-made men, and this generation has produced more such than any former age. It is throwing the masses to the front by their natural force, often in spite of many obstacles due to defective training and education. Paxton, though humbly born, was a young man, and in the employ of the Royal Horticultural Society, when he attracted the attention of the Duke of Devonshire; and it is a striking example of the opportunities which men of high rank possess of winning reputation that the house of Cavendish should have had a sensible addition made to its lustre by the judicious selection of a gardener. Under the skill of Paxton the wild Derbyshire region in which Chatsworth stands became the wonderful place which drew visitors from far and near, and set the example of the princely development of grounds and pleasure of the great English families. His fountains and Italian terraces, his rich woods laid out with such marvellous care; his hot-houses, where the Victoria Regia was first compelled to blossom; and the great conservatory, which was the precursor of the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park, and at Sydenham—all are now become familiar objects of admiration. But while Chatsworth attracted the loftiest personages as patrons, its grounds were still left freely open to the dense manufacturing population close at hand, and Paxton used always to dwell proudly upon this trait in the character of "my Duke," as he called him, who was willing to share with the humblest of his countrymen his own passion for flowers. It was as a gardener that Paxton first made a name for himself, but it was in the large sense of the word, as one who by a kind of intuition had the beautiful nature, at command to embellish the landscape, and, without the ordinary process of scientific study, had practically all the laws of plant life at his call. His designs delighted the eye, vigorous, kindly, and sensitive disposition expanded congenially. He had many friends among literary men and artists, with whom he had close and cherished relations; among the great captains of industry, who appreciated and were proud of him; but most of all among younger men than himself whom he could help or cheer on their path through life. When the scheme of the first Great Exhibition threatened to fall through for want of a suitable building, the architect and the engineers had brought matters to a dead lock, and a great national fiasco, the most humiliating thing that could happen to a practical people like ours, seemed imminent. Then Paxton came with his simple but comprehensive design, and all difficulties vanished. The general gardener was so clearly and unmistakably right in what he proposed, and he had so many backers in every direction, that as if Prospero's wand had waved, opposition vanished. The fairy structure was erected, and, as all the world well remembers, the greatest triumph of the Great Exhibition was loudly proclaimed to be the building. So strongly was this felt at the time that a vigorous effort was made to retain it permanently where it stood, and in this Paxton, now Sir Joseph Paxton, strenuously joined. But the effort failed. The House of Commons would have the Park restored to its previous state, and there can be no doubt now that the House decided wisely. While at Kensington on the Commission of 1851, and the Horticultural Society are struggling with the almost hopeless difficulties of a garden no longer suburban and closely held in on every side with chimneys, the old Crystal Palace, removed to the first slope of the Surrey hills, and reconstructed there amidst terraces and fountains and a landscape of surpassing beauty and extent, is a thing by itself in the world. It has cost a million and a half of money, but bit by bit its self-supporting character becomes more firmly established. The railway is every day making it more and more accessible to the huge population of London. Musicians getting reconciled to a glass and iron home there, and all this has been done with the money of the people, for their own instruction and recreation, mainly by Paxton. He had many fellow-workers, and he was not the man to deny any of them their share, but he was the foremost among them, and we best show our estimate of his performance when we take foreigners there to see and wonder. This was Paxton's "magnum opus," and will now be his monument. He built several great country houses, he was director of the Midland Railway, and engaged in other commercial and industrial undertakings. During the Crimean war he organized a Navy Corps which did excellent service in road-making and other works for the army. It was also a member of Parliament, having represented Coventry, as a Liberal, since 1851. But in none of these respects does his name claim more than a passing notice. His real title to the respect of his contemporaries and the regard of those who came after, is the work which he did as a gardener and an ardent architect, the impulse which he has given to the love of the beautiful in nature, especially among our great town populations; above all, the English breadth and genuineness of his character, which made him the object of affectionate regard to so many friends. — Times.

stepped forward to solve the difficulty. The architect and the engineers had brought matters to a dead lock, and a great national fiasco, the most humiliating thing that could happen to a practical people like ours, seemed imminent. Then Paxton came with his simple but comprehensive design, and all difficulties vanished. The general gardener was so clearly and unmistakably right in what he proposed, and he had so many backers in every direction, that as if Prospero's wand had waved, opposition vanished. The fairy structure was erected, and, as all the world well remembers, the greatest triumph of the Great Exhibition was loudly proclaimed to be the building. So strongly was this felt at the time that a vigorous effort was made to retain it permanently where it stood, and in this Paxton, now Sir Joseph Paxton, strenuously joined. But the effort failed. The House of Commons would have the Park restored to its previous state, and there can be no doubt now that the House decided wisely. While at Kensington on the Commission of 1851, and the Horticultural Society are struggling with the almost hopeless difficulties of a garden no longer suburban and closely held in on every side with chimneys, the old Crystal Palace, removed to the first slope of the Surrey hills, and reconstructed there amidst terraces and fountains and a landscape of surpassing beauty and extent, is a thing by itself in the world. It has cost a million and a half of money, but bit by bit its self-supporting character becomes more firmly established. The railway is every day making it more and more accessible to the huge population of London. Musicians getting reconciled to a glass and iron home there, and all this has been done with the money of the people, for their own instruction and recreation, mainly by Paxton. He had many fellow-workers, and he was not the man to deny any of them their share, but he was the foremost among them, and we best show our estimate of his performance when we take foreigners there to see and wonder. This was Paxton's "magnum opus," and will now be his monument. He built several great country houses, he was director of the Midland Railway, and engaged in other commercial and industrial undertakings. During the Crimean war he organized a Navy Corps which did excellent service in road-making and other works for the army. It was also a member of Parliament, having represented Coventry, as a Liberal, since 1851. But in none of these respects does his name claim more than a passing notice. His real title to the respect of his contemporaries and the regard of those who came after, is the work which he did as a gardener and an ardent architect, the impulse which he has given to the love of the beautiful in nature, especially among our great town populations; above all, the English breadth and genuineness of his character, which made him the object of affectionate regard to so many friends. — Times.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURES AND ESCAPE OF J. P. BENJAMIN.—The *Herald* contains the following account of the escape of the Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State of the late Confederacy. "Early in May he separated from the President—Davis—near Washington, Georgia, for the purpose of making his way to Nassau and the Havana from some point on the Florida coast. He was to attend to some public business at these ports, and then to rejoin the President in the transatlantic steamer *Matamoros* and Texas. He traveled, directly South, through Georgia and Florida, on horseback, disguised as a farmer in search of lands on which to settle, and passed through the country without exciting suspicion or attracting attention, until he reached the lower side of the Peninsula of Florida. He was informed that no boats were to be found on the eastern coast, and went thence to the Gulf shore, where after a month's delay he succeeded in getting a ship's yawl and two men who were willing to risk their lives upon the sea. The yawl was about fifteen feet in length, in which they coated the planks with oil, and they succeeded in procuring a boat, in which they put to sea to the Gulf Stream, and fortunately reached the Bimini upon the Banks, after a passage of sixty hours. On Monday the 10th of July, after an unsuccessful attempt to reach Nassau, in which he was baffled by head winds and heavy weather, he put back to the Bimini. On the 18th he took passage from the Bimini for Nassau in a small sloop of nine tons burden, loaded with sponges (which the great sea had thrown up on the beach), and on Friday, the 14th, this sloop landed at sea, when thirty miles distant from the nearest land. The vessel went down rapidly, but he, with the colored men who formed the crew, had barely time to jump into a skiff in the low of the sloop before she sank. In this boat, with a light lantern, and compass, and their only provisions a pot of boiled rice, which the negroes had cooked for their breakfast; and in this leaky and overloaded boat, and having but one oar, they made for land, and as the weather was calm and a vessel in sight, by dint of energetic sculling, they reached the light-house vessel at 5 p. m., and were cordially received by Captain Stewart, on board the *Georgina*, her Britannic Majesty's light-house yacht, and were warmly and most cordially entertained. This vessel was on an official tour of light house inspection upon the Banks, and at the request of Mr. Benjamin, returned him once more to the Bimini. There Mr. Benjamin chartered another vessel (sloop) on the 20th of July, and arrived at Nassau, Friday the 21st. On Saturday, the 22nd, he sailed on board the good schooner *Britannia*, and arrived at Havana on the 25th, safe and sound.

What is sponge made of? said George, gaping, snuffing, and winked under his Scotch bonnet. No one near could tell him; and the maid suggested that he "needs" be asking such foolish questions, but just as she got wath; and so the matter ended. "Now listen, little George, and I will tell you what a sponge is. The very sponge which washes your face was brought up from the bottom of the ocean and was part of a living animal. For a long time sponges were supposed to be plants. Messrs. August and Gould, in 1848, called them so, but later observations have decided them to be animals; and so they are placed in the class Protozoa, the class most resembling plants. When first found in the water, their appearance is very different from that which you now see. This is the skeleton only the part corresponding to our bones. When this was a complete living thing, deep down under the ocean, it was covered all over the outside, with a soft substance, something like the white of an egg, and this was like our flesh. It was fastened tightly to a rock, and was a dull bluish black on the upper side, and a dirty white below. It was formerly supposed to be a plant, because it was always fast in one place; but for other reasons, it is decidedly an animal. All through this mass is a regular circulation, like our blood and food. It has been seen to absorb nutritious matter—that is, to eat, or rather, to drink. You see all over its surface orifices or holes; these communicate with each other, all throughout, into the largest of these, called pores, the sea-water is constantly entering, and is regularly spouted out; and it doubtless finds in this sea water minute animals which serve it for food, and increase its bulk. And this strange animal produces other life itself. I will tell you how. From the soft part a little globule is seen to float off, and, after moving about a while very briskly, here and there, as if looking for a place, it fastens itself to some rock. Next, gradually, begins to be seen the more solid skeleton (what we have here); the soft part increases, and so it grows; not very slowly either for the divers find it at the end of three years, large enough to bring away. To get these sponges from the bottom of the ocean furnishes occupation for a great number of people. One thousand men are busy in the Ottoman Archipelago alone; and thousands, besides, with many hundred boats are engaged in the gulf of Mexico, on the Barbary coast, and elsewhere; so that in many villages there, from May to September, the best diving-time, only old men, women, and children can be found.

The first kind is brought from the *Excan* sea. At daylight there, in the summer time when the weather is pleasant, for it requires smooth water, the boats, each with six or eight men and one pair of oars, will leave the shore, and proceed to where the water is eight or ten, or even thirty fathoms deep, for those found in shallow water are very inferior. Here they stop, and the divers prepare to descend. Each one puts a hoop round his neck, and to this fastens a bag, in which the sponges are put as they are gathered. In very deep water they use a rope with a heavy stone to it. He sinks the stone to the spot he intends to reach, and then it holds the rope steady, which he uses to assist himself in coming up again to the surface. After being busy thus till noon, they return to some of those pleasant little nooks which abound on the shores of the archipelago, to prepare what they have gathered for sale.

The first thing is to press out the soft part of the animal, and then to bleach the remainder in the sun; so they beat them till there is no more life left. The skeleton part is then washed, and spread in the sun until it is quite clean, and grows to be this dull yellowish color, and then it is picked in bags and sent to market for sale,—sent to all parts of Asia, Europe and America, and mostly for washing purposes. Little George's mother, seeing a very nice piece, bought for his use; and I think he will value her gift, and look on it with more pleasure, since he knows what it is, and where it came from.

AN ICE FACTORY. We paid a visit, day before yesterday, says the *New Orleans Times*, to the ice factory, corner of Orange and Tchoupitoulas streets, and are indebted to one of the members of the firm of Cass, A. Hensler & Co., for the pleasure of inspecting the same. They are turning out about two hundred pounds per hour of ice, equal to any ever manufactured by dame Nature herself. The entire strength of the machinery does not exceed two-horse power, and consumes about two-thirds of a cord of wood and one pound of coke in twenty-four hours. The process of manufacture is quite simple. A large report contains concentrated aqua ammonia, which, being moderately heated, passes, in the form of gas, through a worm surrounded by a bath of water, of the temperature of the atmosphere, and there by pressure it is liquefied. This liquefied gas is then passed in very small quantities through a worm in a bath of highly concentrated salt, where it is volatilized. To acquire that state it is obliged to deprive the bath of all its caloric. By constant passage through the worm the temperature of the bath reduced from 15 to 25 degrees below zero—centigrade. The ice is formed in moulds. We saw large piles composed of it, each block measuring twenty-seven inches in length, nine in width, and about three in thickness. A visitor to this establishment can almost realize an Esquimaux's conception of heaven, which is to sit without breeches on a cloud and suck cucumbers.

The *Boston Post* says in reference to the treaty lately entered into by the States of South America, "The alarm excited among the Central and South American Republics by the European aggressions in the New World, has produced an offensive and defensive treaty between the respective States of Salvador, Bolivia, Colombia, Chili, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. The treaty, which is binding for fifteen years, was made on the 23d June last, and pledges the respective States to a defensive league against the aggression of foreign powers, or the ambitious designs of any of the contracting States. The States are pledged to non-intervention with any attacking power, and in case of danger, agree to furnish military contingents to repel invasion. In case of war the offended power shall not make peace with the invaders without the consent and advice of the allies, and all the States pledge themselves to assist from commercial and trading regulations with any aggressive power. The effect of this clause will probably deprive France of her South American commerce, in consequence of the invasion of Mexico. It is believed this treaty was effected under the auspices of the United States Government through General Sickles."

DON'T COMPLAIN. Don't complain of your birth, your training, your employment, your hardships; never fancy you could be something if you only had a different lot; and spare assigned to you. God understands his own plans, and knows what you very great better than you do. The very thing that you most deprecate as fatal limitations and obstructions, are probably what you most want. What you call hindrances and discouragements, are probably God's opportunities, and it is nothing new that a patient should dislike his medicines or any certain proofs that they are "poison." No doubt to all such impatience. "Cuckoo" that devilish cry which greases your heart because you are not in the same lot with others, bring down your soul, or rather bring it up to receive God's will, and do His work in your lot, in your sphere, under your cloud of obscurity, against your temptations; and then you shall find that your condition is never opposed to your own good, but really consistent with it.

Female loveliness never appears to so good advantage as when set off with simplicity of dress. No artist ever decked his angels with towering feathers and gaudy jewelry; and our dear human angels, if they would make good the title to that name, would carefully avoid ornaments, which properly belong to squaws and African princesses. Those tintreries may serve effect on the stage or upon the ball room floor, but in daily life

there is no substitute for the charm of simplicity. A vulgar taste is not to be disguised by gold and diamonds.

TRAVELING. Show me the man who can quit the brilliant society of the young, to listen to the kindly voice of age, who can hold cheerful converse with one whom years have deprived of charms. Show me the man of generous impulses who is always willing to help the poor and needy—show me the man who treats unprotected maidenhood as he would the leprosy, surrounded by the protection of rank, riches and family. Show me the man who never forgets for an instant the delicacy, the respect that is due to woman as woman, in any condition or class—show me such a man, as you show me a gentleman—nay, you show me better—you show me a true Christian.

WHAT IS THE MORNING DOCTRINE?—Mr. Monroe stated it, in his message Dec. 9, 1818 in clear and explicit words, as follows: "With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States."

He further declares that we had observed a neutrality between Spain and the new governments, and that we should continue to observe it, provided we didn't see any reason to change our mind.

MAN VS. WOMAN.—THE DIFFERENCE. The precedent established in the Harris case was partially reversed Tuesday, in a cause tried before Judge Wylie, in the same court, in which Miss Harris was acquitted, and in part, by the same jury, which decided that it is justifiable homicide when a woman kills her lover because he did not marry her. One Horatio Maloney loved and lived with Florence Wilson, a pretty little woman, about the size and appearance of Miss Harris. Florence would eternal love and fidelity to Horatio, but she would keep company, contrary to Horatio's expressed wish, with a man other than Horatio. So Horatio inserted the blade of a small knife somewhere in the vicinity of the fifth rib of Florence, and made up to a search; and Florence Tuesday afternoon told her story to the jury, who found Horatio guilty, and he was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. Had Horatio killed Florence, it is understood the jury would have acquitted him. — Exchange.

LAGUNA BEER NOT INTOXICATING.—The proprietor of a large beer saloon in Albany, complained of a few days since for violating the liquor law, produced several witnesses who testified that they were in the habit of drinking from eighteen to twenty glasses of beer in a single evening, and were never, in any case, intoxicated. The Justice, before whom the case was tried, decided that large was not an intoxicating beverage, and discharged the defendant.

"I want to ask you a riddle," said an apprentice to his cousin. "What is it John?" said the amiable young listener. "If I tell this," was the ready-made answer. "What is the difference between a spider and a duck?" "Do give it up; there's a dear, for I'm sure you will guess it." "Well, I give it up; you must tell me, for you I am a head one at riddles." The eyes of the happy lad quite brightened as he popped out the mystic reply. "One has its feet perpendicular on a web, the other's web perpendicularly on its feet."

The following is the record of a negro jury: "We, the undersigned, as a honor of jury to do us negro Sambo, now dead and gone afore us, halphen sittin' on de said night afore said, did on de night of fustteenth of November, come in de by tellin from de bridge-olde river, in de said river, whar we find de has intermedly drown, and afterwards washed on de river side, whar we spoke he was from de del."

It is said that the horses used to draw the Philadelphia street cars, by resting on Sunday are able to perform as much work in six days as the Boston horses, which work Sundays, do in nine days. Four million dollars have been subscribed in New York for the great Ocean Steamship Line. The trip to England is to occupy seven days on 5. Fare from 25 to 75 dollars. A blue and pink colored hairless horse is an attraction in London now. It has just been imported from Africa.

**MEDICAL ASSISTANCE**  
**GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY**

**ADWAY'S READY RELIEF**  
THE GREAT EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL REMEDY.  
FOR THE MOST EXHAUSTING PAIN IN A FEW MINUTES.  
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Original issues in Poor Condition  
Best copy available

FROM THE STATES.

BOSTON, Aug. 12. Defalcation in Phoenix Bank, in this city, amounting to \$275,000, has been discovered.

Henry B. Jennings, (Teller) James H. Earl, (late Book-keeper in the Bank) and two other persons, have been arrested.

Receipts of cotton at New Orleans, for week ending Aug. 8th, were 19,465 bales.

Steamship Moravian passed Father Point yesterday, bringing dates to 4th.

Communication with Great Eastern was suspended at noon on 2nd August, after she had paid out 1200 miles cable, and had not resumed up to the hour the Moravian left Queenstown.

The suspension caused a decline in insurance premium on the cable from 20 guineas to 50 and 80 guineas when signals ceased.

Great Eastern was in deepest water of whole route—2,400 fathoms.

An alarming cattle disease reported spreading rapidly in vicinity of London. Government had taken action to check the contagion if possible.

Weather very inclement—much rain falling.

Bank of England advanced its rate of discount to 4 per cent.

Consols closed at 89 1/2.

Bullion in the Bank of England had declined £40,000 on this week.

United States 3-20's, 98.

Breadstuffs quoted generally firm, and an advance asked on account of recent heavy rains.

Corn firm at 31 a 31 1/2 for mixed.

Provisions steady.

Cholera had made its appearance at Gibraltar.

Sir R. McDonnell, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, has accepted the Governorship of Hong Kong.

The late rise in breadstuffs in the States, equal to 33 per cent., is ascribed to speculators among the flour dealers in Chicago.

Late rains here slightly damaged the wheat crop. The damage is not extensive crops of wheat in some of the Southern States and Canada of breadstuffs in Europe are too low for exportation, and this will cause an accumulation in the United States ports which it is thought will considerably affect prices.

The Dry Tortugas to which the conspirators, Mudd, Arnold O'Laughlin and Spangler, have been consigned, is an island of some thirteen acres in extent, has no particular claims to present as a delightful place of retirement, being dry, barren and sand covered, with but few trees and less green grass and vegetation; but it is not hidden exactly, and the conspirators may congratulate themselves that they have the freedom of its barren heaths and arid sandbanks, rather than the close dreary cells of the Albany Penitentiary.

At Passonstown, county of Louth, Ireland, an officer of the 5th Fusiliers was brutally murdered, while out shooting on the Broona. He not returning to his barracks, search was made for him during two or three days, and he was at last found in a hole in the river, only a short distance from the barracks. The back of his head had been blown away, he was stripped naked, with the exception of his shirt, and it is believed that he was murdered merely for his watch, gun, &c., as he was an entire stranger in the neighborhood, and there could have been no personal motive for the crime.

This city was startled on Tuesday morning by the report of an audacious attempt on the part of several armed men to abduct Mr. G. N. Sanders, for whose apprehension the United States government some time ago proclaimed a reward of \$25,000. This scheme was aided up to a certain point by our police, and when the parties had fully despatched their criminality they were arrested.

The whole plan was foolish as well as wicked, for an illegal arrest, on foreign soil would be null, and the alleged criminal would have to be given back, unless, indeed, an occasion of rupture were desired.

procity Treaty." The same information must have been in the possession of the Government of this Province. Why they have withheld it from the public they only know.

The Attitude of New Brunswick. Still they come. From the London Daily News we extract the following on the attitude of New Brunswick, and our readers will please consider carefully the concluding paragraph:—

"The New Brunswickers, who took the lead in opposing the scheme for forming a Confederation of the Provinces of British North America, appear to be confirmed by reflection in their hostility to that arrangement. Within these three weeks their House of Assembly has passed resolutions against Confederation and in favor of sending to England Delegates who are to counteract the influence of the Delegates from Canada."

What influence these last mentioned delegates are supposed to have had here we have no means of ascertaining, and probably a more accurate conception of its extent and degree will prevail in New Brunswick after the publication of Mr. Caldwell's recent despatch to Lord Monck. However, Mr. Caldwell will no doubt be very pleased to see any gentleman who may be deputed to represent the House of Assembly, and show them all the civility consistent with the fact that their constituents are pursuing a petty and shortsighted course of conduct to the detriment of the empire and of their own interests.

When the Canadian delegates came here they were received as representing a great Colony and a public-spirited policy. It is proper that the public should be reminded of the interests which Delegates from New Brunswick would represent. The area of the colony is about five times as great as that of Yorkshire, and has a population about half as that of Maryland.

This large extent of country, with its untold wealth of coal, iron and timber, has been in the hands of the colonists since 1783, at which time the Government of New Brunswick was separated from that of Nova Scotia. It was, no doubt, thought that the colonists were the best trustees of the country, as they had most interest in developing its resources. Looking at the actual population of New Brunswick, it might appear that New Brunswick would be better suited with a Mayor and Town Council than Lieutenant Governor, with Cabinet ministers and a Parliament. It was supposed by the Home Government that the political ideas of the people would expand to the scale and denotation of their institutions, the mistake is now apparent, the colony is thoroughly municipal in its sentiments and aspirations.

The New Brunswickers are not to be blamed for being a small community, but we venture to think they presume a little too much on the place which has been assigned to them, when they make the prejudices of a population of 193,000 souls an obstacle to the completion of a scheme upon which the welfare of several millions depends, and claim to dispose of the fortunes of a country which they have done so little to conquer from nature. The delegates of New Brunswick, however, will hear nothing of this kind from Mr. Caldwell. The colony must take its own course. It might have been supposed that its people and Legislature would have profited by what has passed before their eyes during the last four years, and endeavored to strengthen their position by union with their neighbors on either hand, who, sprung from the same ancestry and inheriting common traditions with them, were trying to found a nation strong enough to make itself respected on the American continent. But instead of the public spirit which should have prescribed and inspired that statesmanlike course, we see nothing but timid apprehension, a shrinking from the contemplation of the inevitable future, and a foolish dependence upon support which the Colonists should by this time have outgrown. If the New Brunswickers have well considered all the consequences of their refusal to concur in measures which, in the opinion of the Home Government and British public, are necessary for their security, and are ready to accept them, we have no more to say on that point. But it will doubtless occur to their leading men that in rejecting the scheme of Confederation, they give the Imperial Government the right to lay down the terms upon which it will continue the protection it has hitherto extended to the Colony.

It is to be feared that the language which has sometimes been employed by public speakers and writers at home has misled them to some extent on this point. We have given up a great deal to the colonies; we no longer desire to prescribe their domestic laws and regulations—to decide how they shall raise their revenue, or upon what terms dispose of their public lands; we are quite content that they shall be their own masters, and manage their own affairs. But at no time have we given them the right to claim an unlimited supply of British soldiers or seamen whenever they may be or think themselves to be in danger. The fact that, although actually independent of our authority, they form nominally a portion of the British Empire cannot be allowed to place us in a worse position in case of war than we are placed by alliances founded on policy. In that contingency we should of course defend our flag wherever it is flying, but we should owe protection to an immense population, scattered over an immense part of the globe. The distribution of our forces would require to be regulated with great prudence, and under those circumstances we should undoubtedly feel that our assistance was due in the first instance to those of the colonies

which had most willingly co-operated with us in our political precautions and military arrangements. Just now, at the end of the American war, it seems as though these considerations might be neglected without much risk. We can only hope that the people of New Brunswick may not receive any sharper lesson on the subject than that which their representatives will learn in England."

DARING ROBBERY AT ST. JOHN.—Something between Saturday night and this morning, the store of W. H. Scovil, Esq., North Market Wharf, was entered, one of the vaults broken open and about \$5,532 in cash, belonging to Mr. Samuel J. Scovil, the banker, Water street, taken away. Mr. W. H. Scovil's cash box, which was not in his safe, was broken open. It contained about \$15, a premium of insurance, a mortgage on a vessel and some other papers, "of no use to anyone but the owner." The front door was found to be unlocked this morning, and it is thought the thief entered by this door, opening it with a skeleton key, and going out of the back-door, which had been fastened from the inside. The back door was wide open and this gives the impression that the work was done last night, for if the back door had been opened yesterday, it would have been discovered? The safe was not by any means a strong one; it had been forced open with a crow-bar, or some similar instrument—an operation which required simply strength. The expectations of the robber was, it is presumed, scarcely realized. He probably thought that Mr. Samuel J. Scovil kept the bulk of his money in his cousin's vault. His cash balance on hand on Saturday night, was about \$45,000; of this amount, the sum taken, the ordinary expense account, was in the cash box—the balance, doubtless, being in a much more secure place. His whole loss, therefore, is comparatively trifling. Of the money taken, about \$1,000 were in St. Stephen bank notes, and the balance in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and American paper. The police will now have an excellent opportunity to display their vigilance.—[Globe.

Notice to Subscribers. Our collector will call upon those indebted to this Office for the amounts due; when we trust they will be prepared to liquidate their accounts. Many are indebted for one year and upwards, and as we have bills to meet this month, they will oblige us by paying without delay.

The Atlantic Cable, we learn from despatches from Newfoundland, was cut Aug. 2nd, and buoyed, cause not assigned, but probably owing to bad weather.

His Excellency Governor Gordon arrived at St. John on Monday, and left last evening for England. His return to this Province is not yet certain.

The Steamship China arrived at Halifax on afternoon of the 14th. Hopes were entertained of the Telegraph Cable.—Hon. F. Peel it was reported had resigned Secretaryship of the Treasury.—The cattle disease continued violent.—Hon. S. L. Tillye came passenger in the China, and also our young townsman Mr. Harry Gore, student at Medical College, Edinburgh.

The people of Carleton County have by large majority voted to pledge credit of the County for \$40,000 to assist in building the Woodstock Branch Railway.

We are happy to state that the total receipts of the Episcopal Bazaar were larger than we announced in our last issue, instead of being \$1,600 we understand they amounted to upwards of \$1,800. The Tea Meeting in connection with the Bazaar, held on Wednesday Evening, was successful as it was agreeable and entertaining, and added materially to swell the receipts. Indeed the Festival and Fancy Fair, of our Episcopal friends, was, as it deserved to be, the most successful affair of the kind ever held in this County, and reflected the greatest credit on the taste, skill and judgment of all connected with it. The amount realized, together with the sum on hand, we learn will be sufficient to commence building the new Church; the designs and model for which edifice were prepared some time ago. We are not in a position to announce whether the building will be erected of wood or stone, but of either it will be an ornament to the Town.

The recent accident on board the Anna Augusta, has revealed the fact, that a rapid deterioration of the iron plate in the boiler, had taken place which neither science nor experience enabled the Inspector or board of examiners to account for. Had not the unfortunate fireman been standing directly in front of the fissure in the boiler, the poor fellow would not, it is said, have been fatally injured. Such accidents have and will take place, despite of science, experience, the argus eyes of the press, and the utmost caution. A little work on the "Accidents

from Steam," by a high English authority, demonstrates this fact.

The U. S. Steamer Asherlot, Capt. Davis, passed through the harbor on Wednesday Evening last and anchored for a short time outside the Light House. The Steamer is employed in the U. S. Revenue Service, and has been stationed at Eastport for some time.

The Captain and Inspector Prescott, were on shore for about an hour during the evening, and won golden opinions from all who had the pleasure of meeting them. From a brief interview with these gentlemen, we were much pleased with their kindly expressions towards England, and their loyal feelings and devotion to their own Government.

Capt. Davis is a thorough naval officer, whose sole aim appears to be to perform his duty efficiently and to the interests of his country, of which he is a worthy representative. We trust the steamer will again call at our Port.

We beg to direct the attention of purchasers to the advertisement of Capt. James Property, one of the best cultivated and most valuable farms in this neighborhood. On the premises are an excellent modern finished house, with barn and sheds; and the orchard contains a large number of the finest fruit trees, all bearing.

The Potatoe blight we learn from our Provincial exchanges is both general and virulent quite as bad as the first year it made its appearance.

The work on the St. Stephen Branch Railway, is being pushed forward with vigor, verifying the old adage—"Where there is a will there is a way."

We beg to direct attention to Mr. Bradford's card in our columns, as an Auctioneer. He is prepared to attend to sales of Land, Stock &c., and business generally.

ITEMS.—Toronto, Aug. 8.—A large fire broke out last midnight on the corner of Bay and Wellington streets. The Grand Trunk gas-works, Dr. Adams' dwelling, and Hamilton's Hotel, were totally destroyed, other dwellings were injured. Loss about \$30,000. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

At the Hadlow station, G. T. R., near South Quebec, a few days ago, the boiler of a locomotive exploded, and two men—the engineer and stoker—were instantly killed.

Many of the inhabitants of Southwestern Missouri are said to be living on greens, slippery elm bark and roots.

The apple crop is returned to be very small in Massachusetts this season. But the fruit appears to be very plenty in New York.

A COSTLY RESIDENCE.—The building on the Fifty avenue, New York, which is being constructed for the residence of A. T. Stewart, is of white marble, and will cost \$1,200,000 when completed. This is more than twice the cost of a marble custom house.

Queer demonstrations by a dog at Danbury, Ct., the other day, attracted a man to a place in some woods where a boy was lying sick and insensible. Restoratives were applied, which saved the life of the boy, who was a year before the master of the dog.

Robert E. Lee, late Major-General in the rebel army, is adjourning at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls.

A Soldier named Sullivan, who had just been discharged from the hospital at Worcester, fell from the platform of a car on the Boston and Worcester Railroad, Monday forenoon. The train was in rapid motion, and his body was cut in two by the wheels. He had \$1100 on his person.

EXTENDING TEA.—A French chemist asserts that if tea be ground like coffee, before hot water is put upon it, it will yield double the amount of exhilarating quantities. Another writer says that "if a piece of lump sugar, the size of a walnut, is put into the tea-pot, you will make the tea infuse in one-half the time."

Gen. GRANT IN MAINE.—On Tuesday, General Grant, by a special train of new and elegant cars, made his first visit to Portland, and received from the municipal authorities most enthusiastic and gratifying reception. He was entertained at the Preble House.

AN INVESTIGATION.—Late last night we learned that a Commission composed of Mr. James Allan, Mr. Robert Scott, and Mr. Smith, Steamboat Inspector, made an enquiry into the cause of the explosion on the "Anna Augusta," and came to the conclusion that the cause could not be discovered. The evidence taken will be laid before the public in a day or two.—[Journal.

ARRIVED.—On the 7th inst., by the Revd. W. Q. Keichum, at the residence of G. F. Campbell, Mr. Robert J. Austin, to Miss Catherine Hennessey.

DIED.—On Sunday, 13th inst., of consumption, Mr. Henry R. Johnson, aged 22 years, third son of Mr. Henry Johnson, of the Treasury office. He was an industrious and sober young man, and much respected by all who knew him.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST ANDREWS ARRIVED.

August 9. Schr. J. N. M. Brewer, Smith, Eastport, Herring, C. M. Gove.

11, Riandont, Tate, Boston, ballast, Kelly & Co.

Moses Waring, Burnham, Boston, ballast Richards & Co.

12, Emms, Brown, Red Beach, Plaster, C. M. Gove.

Albert, Cogswell, New York, Wrecked Material.

13, Only Son, Godfrey, Bangor, ballast, Stevens & Co.

15, Charlie, Long, Boston, Flour &c., R. Harrington.

Al, Bunker, Eastport, ballast, Richards & Co.

CLARED.

Aug. 10. Schr. Emma Pemberton, J. Britt, Boston, ballast.

J. N. M. Brewer, Smith, Boston, Lumber, Stevens & Co.

12, Fanny, Maloney, Boston, sleepers.

15, Harris, Hunt, Hyannis, sleepers.

New York, Aug. 15.—arrd. Brig Bachelor, Miller, from Porto Rico—will sail for this Port.

JOHN BRADFORD, AUCTIONEER, ST ANDREWS.

Is prepared to attend to all sales entrusted to him, with punctuality and despatch. Aug 16

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby Given, that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly passed on the eighth day of January, 1865, (26th Victoria, Cap. 41.) entitled "An Act relating to the Charlotte County Bank." The President and Directors of the said Bank intend to close the concerns and business of the Bank, and all persons holding any Notes or Bills of the said Bank, or having any claim as a creditor of the Bank, are hereby required to present the same within twelve months from the date of this Notice, to the President of the said Bank, in Saint Andrew.

Noted the 15th day of August, 1865. GEO. B. STREET, PRESIDENT.

NOTICE TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, at the Market Square, at Saint Andrews, on Saturday the sixteenth day of September next, at 1 o'clock P. M., by virtue of a Licence from the Surrogate Judge of Probates for this County, in consequence of a deficiency of personal property to satisfy the debts of the deceased, the following several parcels or lots of land belonging to the estate of the late Richard Milton Andrews, Esquire, to-wit: Town lot No. 6 in the Block letter N, in Parr's Division of the Town of St. Andrews, with the buildings and erections thereon, also the Town lot next adjoining the same and being on the North side thereof. Also Town lot No. 5 in Block letter L, Morris's Division of the Town, plat aforesaid; and also certain other piece or parcel of land in the Parish of St. Andrews aforesaid, being the North West half part or moiety of the Berrington farm as called, commencing at a cedar post placed on the dividing line between lands owned by the late Thomas Berry and the south-eastern part of said farm at a distance of seven rods in a southeasterly direction along said line from the road at the North-east corner of said Thomas Berry's land, thence by the margin of 1869 North fifty degrees East across said farm to low water mark, thence following the courses of the sea shore in a Northwesterly direction until it meets the southerly line of land now or lately in the occupation of one Archibald McFarlane, thence along said line in a southeasterly direction until it intersects the northerly line of land lately owned by the late Alexander Grant, Esquire, and thence following the said line in a southeasterly direction to the place of beginning aforesaid, containing without the beach or shore thirty two and a half acres more or less; and also a right of way to the said last mentioned premises, contained and reserved in a deed thereof from one Howard Trenholm and Elizabeth his wife to the deceased; and also two other certain tracts of Land containing together six hundred acres more or less, situated and being at Pleasant Ridge, in the Parish of Dumfries.

Also a certain other tract of land containing one thousand acres more or less, formerly granted to one Major Thomas Edgeworth, and situate and being in the Parish of St. George, in the County aforesaid, and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a Birch and spruce tree marked, standing on the northern angle of the grant to Messrs Estey, and running thence North thirty-two degrees East forty chains of four poles, each to a Birch tree, thence south twenty-eight degrees East eighty chains to a Fir tree, thence south sixty two degrees West forty one chains, thence south twenty-eight degrees East twenty chains to a Birch tree, thence south sixty two degrees West 90 chains to a Larch tree, thence North 33 degrees West 40 chains to a Birch tree, thence south 63 degrees West 41 chains to a Pine tree, thence North 82 degrees 102 chains to a spruce tree, and thence North 28 degrees West 20 chains to the Birch and spruce tree at the place of beginning. For further particulars apply to Geo. S. Giffen, Esq., Barrister, St. Andrews.

KEBECCA M. ANDREWS, Administratrix.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, OF EDINBURGH & LONDON. ESTABLISHED IN 1806. FIRE & LIFE CAPITAL - £2,000,000 STERLING. (WITH LARGE ACCUMULATIONS).

The Subscriber having been appointed General Agent for New Brunswick for the above Company, is now prepared to effect insurances on reasonable terms. NICHOLAS T. GREYHEAD Esq., Agent for St. Andrews and vicinity. HENRY JACK, General Agent. Aug. 9.

Alcohol, Kerosine Oil. Ex schr. "Noyes" fr 12 PUNS. Alcohol, 95 6 Bbls. Cider Vine 1 1/2 Bbls. Kerosine Oil. 6 Bbls. heavy Meas Fork. Aug. 2, 1865.

W. I. R. Ex "Juliet" from 5 PUNS, old Demerara R. J. W. Aug. 2, 1865.

For Sale A LARGE number of Cu various sizes, which h the Patent Steam Brewer Bottling Machine, together a variety of other articles, St. Andrews, N. B., 26th

NEW BRUNSWICK CHARLOTTE, Es. To the Sheriff of the County Comfable within the s WHEATMAN William M. all and singular the credits of John Kirk, forms Grandmann, in the Court ed, had prayed that Lieut him to sell the Real Estate for payment of debts. Yo ed to cite the Heirs and ne ased, and all others in fore me at a Court of Pro rogator's Office in Saint A eighteenth day of August, in the forenoon, to show e cause should not be grant Given under the said day of July, (signed) JAME

GEO. D. STREET, Registrar of Probates.

ALE. The Subscriber has ju John, a Doherty's St A further supply daily es July 19.

For Sale THE PATENT St. Andrews has been in active opers a large and interesting yers up with every mod zard's principal, and is with excellent Cellarage gine, Patent Self-heating rigerators, &c. &c., and from 100 to 150 Barrels For terms and further A. WRIGHT, Esq., Bar N. B. or to B. H. STEE Law, St. Andrews. July 19.

Meeting The Courts of Comm sions of the Peace, w House on Tuesday the At which time and p oners, and Constables sory require to be at publicly notified to giv July 12, 1865.

New Brunswick SUMMER & FALL 11

A Passenger will leave St. Andrew tion every Monday, W a. m., and Woodsto Friday Tuesday, Thursd Also an Express Train Station every Monday in time for Boat man leave St. Andrews Friday on arrival of A special Train will Monday afternoon of John. Agent St. John—J. I Woodstock—G St. Andrews, July

TODD, CL WHOLESA Offer for s FLOUR, Pea Molasses, Su and other Grocery est rates.

TODD, C Offer for sale E. 125 H Bds. 74 Boxes Brown 50 " White Also—Bx 20 2.8 Hds. 2 25 Trusses 14 Hds. Choice



