



MEDICAL ASSISTANCE
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
THE GREAT EXTERNAL AND
INTERNAL REMEDY
FOR THE MOST EXHAUSTING PAIN
IN A FEW MINUTES

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Proves its superiority to all other remedies in cases
of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, etc., by its
ability to relieve the sufferer of PAIN, no matter from
what cause it may originate, or where it may be seated.

It is the Head, Face, or Throat;
It is the Back, Spine, or Shoulder;
It is the Arm, Wrist, or Side;
It is the Neck, Throat, or Throat;
It is the Nerve, Tooth, or Ear;

Or in any other part of the body, its application to the
part or parts where the pain exists will afford immediate
relief.

IF SEIZED WITH PAIN
In the Head, Face, or Throat;
In the Back, Spine, or Shoulder;
In the Arm, Wrist, or Side;
In the Neck, Throat, or Throat;
In the Nerve, Tooth, or Ear;

One teaspoonful of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
applied to a sore throat, or to a sore eye, will
relieve the patient in a few minutes.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
should be applied to the part or parts affected
as soon as the pain is felt, and it will
relieve the patient in a few minutes.

FEVER AND AGUE
Persons exposed to the Malaria of Ague, or if seized
with Chills and Fever, will find a powerful Antidote
in RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Let one teaspoonful
of the Ready Relief, in a wine glass of water, be taken
on getting out of bed in the morning, and whenever
you feel the chill or fever.

WHEN SEIZED WITH
CHOLERA, or Cholera, or Dysentery,
Dysentery, Cholera, or Dysentery,
Dysentery, Cholera, or Dysentery,
Dysentery, Cholera, or Dysentery,
Dysentery, Cholera, or Dysentery,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
should be taken internally.
One dose will stop the pain; its continued use will
relieve the patient in a few hours.

SHOW IT CURES
The secondary indication of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
is to cure the patient of the disease or malady that
causes the pain; this it accomplishes rapidly and
radically. As soon as the patient is relieved from
pain, misery, weakness, and discomfort, the patient
is enabled to eat and sleep, and the disease is cured.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM CURED
Twenty Years of Sleepless Nights.
Wm. Sydney Myers, Esq., of Havana, Cuba, the
correspondent of the London Times, writes that
he has been afflicted with Chronic Rheumatism for
twenty years, and that he has been unable to sleep
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ALL MALIGNANT DISEASES
First give warning of their presence, and if not
checked by before they become incurable. RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF, in a wine glass of water, will
relieve the patient in a few minutes.

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The St. Andrews Standard.

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Poetry.

PLEASANT RUN.

By J. C. BURKE.
Where tangled vines reach up the bank,
And here and there a flower
Peeps out among the grasses rank,
To show its winsome power,
Pleasant Run,
Full of fun,
Goes dashing every hour.

In mead where the careless tread,
Flights up the lark and plover,
And where a little path has led
A maiden and her lover,
Pleasant Run,
Full of fun,
Hides 'neath the elder cover.

And where the brooklet of trees
By only man is broken;
Where sunlight leagued with roguish breeze,
Sends to the brook a token,
Pleasant Run,
Full of fun,
Wave complacently unspoken.

With stealthy pace it slides along
Through fields of wheat and clover;
When rocks impede it sings a song,
And flashes gaily over,
Pleasant Run,
Full of fun,
It is a blithe the rover.

And boldly now it dares to take
A dash across the highway,
Where tired beast and hunter take
And seek a shady by-way,
Pleasant Run,
Full of fun,
Thy glee shall not be my way.

THE CURRENT WORM.

Mr. O. B. Jones, of Onondaga Co., N. Y.,
gives the following account of the appearance
of this pest, and the manner of combating it.
It is likely that this scourge will increase the
area of its desolation each year, and all growers
of currents should be on the lookout for
its first appearance. "About three years
since, people in this vicinity were surprised
to find their currant and gooseberry bushes
suddenly deprived of their leaves. On exami-
nation we found the bushes covered with
a myriad of green worms, speckled with long
black spots on the back and sides, and about
three fourths of an inch long when full
grown. As soon as the leaves start in the
Spring, a fly or grasshopper, or other insect,
lands on the under side of the leaf, or
some of the leaves in the middle of the bush,
these soon hatch and devour all the leaves
clean, for about a week, when they change
their skins to a pale green, and falling to the
ground disappear. By sifting the earth under
the bushes they will be found enclosed in
little balls of it. In three weeks they
come out as flies; the size of a common fly,
which they nearly resemble, excepting that
they are more slim, and have a yellowish
tint. The reproduction of these worms is
continued until all the leaves are destroyed.
Remedy—Dig up all the bushes that cannot
be personally attended to, and trim the re-
maining so as to leave them open and ac-
cessible. Visit them at least once every day.
Look for leaves with little holes in them.
The little holes indicate the presence of the
newly hatched worms, which are not seen
unless the leaf is turned up, as they always
begin on the under side. By destroying them
or five leaves on each bush per day the whole
may be saved, as only a few leaves are re-
jected by the fly, to deposit her eggs. The
worms never touch the fruit, and the strip-
ping of the leaves does not prevent a new
growth the same season, but these will no
sooner appear than they are destroyed."
[Agriculturist.]

THE STOMACH AND ITS DIFFICULTIES.
It is now well ascertained that most of us
eat twice as much as we need, and that nine-
ty out of a hundred diseases are of our own
making. The gentleman who whitts about
all day in his carriage, as if they were
rushing to put out a fire, passing from house
to house to minister to people afflicted with
colic, bilious attacks, headaches, nervous
complaints, gout, rheumatism, and the ma-
jority of the physical ills that afflict humani-
ty, owe their origin and their profits to the
"wrong of the stomach." People treat
that vital member, which prepares in its
wonderful laboratory, the streams of life that
nourish the whole system, as if it were merely
a convenient arrangement for the gratifica-
tion of the palate and the appetite. As a
rule, they don't even take the pains to light-
en its labor, by making their teeth do the

rough part of the work, but bolt their food,
gobbling away as long as a cubic barley-corn
of the stomach is left uncracked. They
convert it into an organ of sensual enjoy-
ment, forgetting that its office is to prepare
supplies to repair the hourly waste of the
body, and that, as these supplies are healthy
or unhealthy, so will the body be.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

From the London Times of the 25th May
we condense the following:—
Yesterday his Royal Highness the Prince
of Wales paid a long visit to the Great East-
ern to inspect the arrangements made for
stowing and paying out this gigantic subma-
rine telegraph, all the details connected with
which are now fast approaching their final
completion prior to the departure of the ex-
pedition.

At the Great Eastern was sighted, lying
moored at the mouth of the river off Short-
ness, and her gigantic form at once attracted
all attention. Some years have passed since
this magnificent vessel filled the great place
in the world's attention which it is to be
hoped she will now soon occupy again. The
lapse of time and the exigencies of cable
shipping have by no means improved her ex-
ternal appearance, but still she sits the water
as gracefully as ever, and it is impossible to
imagine any more suggestive contrast than
was afforded by the appearance of the craft
which lay alongside her yesterday as the
Royal party approached. Close under her
spinnaker beam lay a small, heavy-bodied,
flat-shaven thing, "dwarfed to a cock-bush"
by the juxtaposition, and which might have
been mistaken for a lighter had it not been
known that this was a 26 gun frigate of
twenty years ago, one of the crack vessels of
the navy in those days. A barge alongside
looked like a more float, while on the star-
board quarter two tall masts showed little
more than masts above the bulwarks of
the great ship. The Great Eastern, though
not nearly so low in the water as she has yet
to be brought before starting on her great
trip, still in outward shape looks as well as
on the first memorable day she left
the harbor. On deck, however, a great change
was visible. The masts had been almost
stripped of their yards, and the broad expanse
of deck was neither so white nor by many feet
so broad as it used to be for little villages of
carpenters' shops and hamlets of forges have
overspread it, and sheds, offices, and over-
seers' houses perhaps cumber it from stem to
stern.

The present Atlantic cable is just 2800
nautical miles, or in rough numbers, about
2600 miles long. The central conductor is
composed of seven copper wires, twisted into
one complete strand, which is insulated with
Chatterton's patent compound. Outside
this come four distinct layers of gutta percha,
each also insulated with the same material
that insulates the conductor. Outside the
gutta percha again are wound 11 sets of iron
wires, each of which before being twisted in
the cable itself was carefully galvanized with
a layer of zinc, and is in fact a complete
cable in itself. The cable is insulated with
Chatterton's patent compound. Outside
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distance from the Great Eastern to Valencia.
The signals transmitted were on four words,
"God save the Queen," yet they were re-
ceived at the other end of the coil in the
course of a few seconds, a speed which speaks
as highly for the "conductivity" and insula-
tion of the cable as does for the commercial
prospects of the company, if they can only
maintain the same high rate of signalling
throughout the wire for any length of time.

A section drawing of the Great Eastern was
laid before the Prince, showing the position
of the coils in regard to the structure of the
ship, the place where the paying-out ma-
chines were to be fixed, and the drawings of
the machines themselves. The latter will
be of the lightest possible construction con-
sistent with great strength. They are being
made entirely of wrought iron. A reserve
drum is attached to the machine in case of
anything occurring to that which has to bear
all the heat and burden of the work. The
breaks are similar to those invented by Mr.
Appold for use during the memorable trip
of the Agamemnon. The paying-out ma-
chine itself moves easily with a strain of 200
lbs., and it is intended to keep it working
by means of an endless band turned by ma-
chinery for at least a fortnight before depar-
ture of the expedition, in order to test, not
only the rate at which the cable can be run
safely out, but to which it can be subjected
in the machine. The dynamometer for test-
ing the strain is to be of the same kind as
those which have of late been almost exclu-
sively used in submarine work. Among
other things, it was stated that the shore
ends were to be sent round in different ves-
sels, the end required for Valencia being
about 28 miles long, that for Newfoundland
about 10, the length being in proportion to
the depth of the water, which off Newfound-
land is as shallow and still as that of the
west coast of Ireland is deep and stormy.

These shore ends are the strongest and
heaviest ever made, weighing no less than
18 tons per mile.
According to present arrangements it is
believed that the Great Eastern will leave in
the early part of July, and certainly, if pos-
sible, not later than the 10th. With her
will also sail Her Majesty's ship Terrible,
and another paddle-steamer of great
power, not yet christened, but which, like the
Terrible, will give towing aid to the Great
Eastern in case of mishaps to her machinery
either screw or paddle. Every care has
been taken to get these engines into the
highest state of good working order, but it
cannot be denied that the very possibility
of their breaking down is looked upon with
something like anxiety. They will certainly
not be overtasked, as it is intended, if
possible, not to let the vessel go beyond six
knots an hour, a minimum of velocity which
it will be difficult to keep to if a cargo way
is wanted quickly, and which will we think,
be found absolutely impossible to retain in
a sea-way. On this occasion, however, the
middle of July is chosen as being thought
even more favorable in point of weather than
the middle of June, when the last Agamem-
non cruise was commenced. Captain An-
derson, we believe, is in favor of starting to-
wards the early part of July, and his long
experience in command of the China has very
properly induced the directors to give every
weight to his opinion. In addition to Cap-
tain Anderson, all the officers connected with
the ship, with the exception of the chief en-
gineer have been chosen from the Cunard
service. With ordinary fair weather, and
steaming at the rate of six knots, it is expected
that the voyage from Valencia to the Bay
of Hearts' Content in Newfoundland will
occupy from 12 to 14 days, during every
hour of which regular communication will be
kept up with England.

THE COURT TO TRY JEFFERSON DAVIS.
Colonel Forney writes from Washington to
the Philadelphia Press:—
"The trial of Jefferson Davis and John
C. Breckinridge will take place before the
Superior Court of the District of Columbia.
There seems to be no purpose on the part of
the government to surround the occasion with
any special eclat, nor, indeed, is there the
slightest necessity for giving a dramatic ap-
pearance to that which should simply be the
execution of justice in the briefest time con-
sistent with fair dealing and fair hearing to
the parties accused.

The Chief Justice of the Superior Court is
the Hon. David K. Carter, a native New
Yorker, who represented one of the Ohio con-
gressional districts from 1849 to 1853. He
had occupied several positions in his new
State, among others that of president judge
of a populous and intelligent district. He
also represented our country at the South
American court of Bolivia as resident minis-
ter. He resigned and returned to Ohio
about three years ago. After Congress re-
organized the courts of this district and le-
gated out the old judge, President Lincoln
anxious to secure men of ripe experience, cap-
acity and unchallenged loyalty, appointed
Judge Carter at the head of the new court.

Two Oxford scholars slept in the same
room at college. Jack, said one, early in
morning, are you asleep? Why? replied
the other. Because, if you are not, I will
borrow half a crown of you. Is that all?
Then I am.

A cat caught a sparrow and was about to
devour it, but the sparrow said:
No gentleman eats till he washes his face.
The cat struck at this remark, set the spar-
row down, and began to wash his face with
his paw, but the sparrow flew away. This

and associated with him Hon. Abraham Olin,
of New York; Hon. George F. Fisher, of
Delaware, and Mr. Wiley of Georgetown.—
It is before this court, and probably before
Justice Carter alone, that the great criminals
will be tried. It is proposed in certain quar-
ters that Chief Justice Chase should preside,
but I do not think that the idea was carried
out.

WORTH KNOWING AND REMEMBERING.—
How to act when the clothes take fire is an
important piece of information. The Scien-
tific American says: three persons out of
four would rush right up to the burning in-
dividual and begin to paw with their hands
without any definite aim. It is useless to do
this or that, or call for water. In fact, it is
generally best to say not a word, but seize a
blanket from a bed, or a cloak, or any wollen
fabric—if none is at hand, take any wollen
material—hold the corners as far apart as
you can, stretch them out higher than your
head, and running boldly to the person, make
a motion of clapping in the arms, most about
the shoulders. This instantly smothers the
fire and saves the face. The next instant
throw the unfortunate person on the floor.—
This is an additional safety to face and
breath, and any remnant of flame can be put
out more leisurely. The next instant, im-
merse the burnt part in cold water, and all
pain will cease with the rapidity of light-
ning. Next get some common flour, remove
from the water, and cover the burnt part
with an inch thickness of flour, if possible;
put the patient to bed and do all that is pos-
sible until the physician arrives. Let the
flour remain until it falls off, when a beau-
tiful new skin will be found. Unless the
burns are deep, no other application is need-
ed. The dry flour for burns is the most ad-
mirable remedy ever proposed, and the infor-
mation ought to be imparted to all. The
principal of its action is that, like the water,
it causes instant and perfect relief from pain,
by totally excluding the air from the injured
parts. Spanish whiting and cold water, of
a mushy consistency, are preferred by some.
Dredge on the flour until no more will stick,
and cover with cotton batting.

How old are you?—A French actress,
whose youth and beauty appeared inexhaus-
table—on the boards—never would tell her
age. Of course, the more she wouldn't tell
it, the more curious people were to know it.
A woman can't keep a secret! She kept that
By good luck—as the multitude thought
she was summoned as a witness on a trial.
The gossip rubbed their hands and chuck-
led. "Ah, we shall know it now. She
must tell, or go to prison; she will there-
fore, tell."

The court was crowded with open-eyed
listeners. In French courts of justice, the
witness does not stand in a box to give evi-
dence, but sits on a stool, in the middle of
the floor of the court, in front of the Presi-
dent's desk, and no barrier between it and
himself.

The lady ushered in, raised her right hand
to heaven, took the oath to speak the truth,
and then seated herself on the witness stool.
"Your name?" asked the president.
"Angélique Tonjoursaurelle."
"Your profession?"
"Artiste dramatique."
"Your age?"
You might have heard a pin drop, or the
hair grow on the bystanders' heads. Every
eye said, cornered at last!

Foolish Parisian public to think so!—
Angélique simply rose from her seat, walked
straight up to the president's desk and whis-
pered the secret in his ear. He nodded,
made the entry in his private notes, and smil-
ing, continued the rest of his interrogatory
as soon as she had resumed her seat on the
sellette.

The public retired with feelings of mingled
disgust and admiration. The trial had
lost all further interest; and the president
was known to be a man of honor and gal-
lantry, who would never let a pretty woman's
cat escape from his presidential bag.

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room at college. Jack, said one, early in
morning, are you asleep? Why? replied
the other. Because, if you are not, I will
borrow half a crown of you. Is that all?
Then I am.

vexed past extremely, and he said:
As long as I live I will eat first and wash
my face afterwards, which all cats do even
to this day.

SURFACE INDICATIONS.—Two
men, the other evening, were talking in
M'Clendon's oil exchange in this city. Said
one:
Well, Jones, how are you?
I'm anything but well; I am terrible trou-
bled with bile. Do you know any cure for
them?
Why, yes; I have heard that crude oil is
good for it—that is, an application.
Well, it's simple enough, and we have
plenty of oil here. I shall try it.
At this stage a third party steps up, and
whispers:
Don't do it stranger; for these oil-smel-
lers go around with a pump on the
place affixed before three days; don't do it.

A wasp stepped into a bookstore and in-
quired, "Have you the 'Woman in White'?"
"Yes," replied the clerk. "All Alone?" asked
the searcher after literature. "Yes," re-
sponded the clerk. "Is the Dark?" still quer-
ied the question. "Yes, sir," promptly an-
swered the clerk. "Well, all I have got to say is,"
retorted the wasp, "you have a mighty nice
thing of it. Good by!"

Earthen, Crockery & Glassware
Show Rooms.
29 Dock Street, St. Johns.
F. CLEMENTSON, has on hand and for sale
every description of the above ware direct
from the manufacturers in Staffordshire which he
offers for sale wholesale and retail on the most
reasonable terms.
An inspection solicited.
St. John, Oct. 19, 1865. F. CLEMENTSON.

KEROSENE
A SUPPLY of the genuine article for sale at
the Drug Store of
Feb. 14, 1865. J. I. STREET.

White Lead, Oil, &c.
BRANDHAM'S No. 1. White Lead.
Boiled Oil.
"Raw Oil."
For sale by
April 5, 1865. J. I. STREET.

FROM THE STATES.

NEW YORK, 17th, P. M.
The Times' despatch says: Among the applications for pardon is that of Robt. E. Lee, and also H. Stephens. The latter enters at length into an apology or vindication; and among other reasons cites the fact that the Tribune advocated the right of the Southern people to independence, and he was led to believe it would be accorded them without the fear of a war.

The rebel Governor Allen has published his farewell address to the people of Louisiana, wherein he advises temperate language, mainly dignity, and submission to the laws. In the inevitable course of events they must depend upon the United States to make them contented, prosperous and happy.

Refugees are advised to return home, take the oath of allegiance, work with redoubled energy, and prove true and substantial citizens. He announces himself an exile, but prays for permanent peace and prosperity to those who live under the flag of our common country.

Boston, June 17.
The arguments in the conspiracy trial will not be made until Monday.

The evidence of yesterday showed some money transactions between Jacob Thompson and Hon. Benjamin Wood, Member of Congress from New York City.

A warrant is out for Wood's arrest. The Young Men's Christian Association are negotiating for the purchase of Ford's Theatre for \$100,000, to be converted into a church.

Advices from Texas state that Kirby Smith has gone to Mexico with 15,000 troops and half a million dollars in specie. He proposes to fight against Maximilian.

General Howard, Head of the Freedman's Bureau, reports that forty thousand freedmen are now in South Carolina industriously cultivating the soil, and that 9,000 of their children are attending school.

Sidon at New York and Hibernian at Father point bring dates to 8th inst.

Great Britain and France have given notice that recognition of belligerent rights heretofore accorded to the rebels has been withdrawn.

Fifty wrecks and much loss of life occurred from a storm in the Baltic.

Reports from Georgia represent that starvation is imminent along the lines of Sherman's march.

In the assassination case yesterday, Reverdy Johnson submitted his argument in behalf of Mrs. Surratt. The Counsel for Harold Arnold and McLaughlin also presented arguments in their behalf.

Among the rebel dignitaries recently landed at Fortress Monroe were Brigadier General Maury and St. John, and ex-Gov. Moore of Alabama.

Jeff Davis in Prison.—The great criminal appears to be already suffering the penalty of his crimes. His appetite has failed him, "tired nature's sweet restorer" refuses to bless him, and his days and nights pass on in wretched wakefulness. Those who saw him on Monday report him sitting in his bed, his brow furrowed, his cheeks sunken, his eyes listless, gazing on the walls of his cell as though he saw a great horror before him and a pallid terror behind him. His nerves are gone; he starts at the slightest noise like a fevered child; his physical organism is prostrated almost beyond recuperation. His physicians, after consultation, imposed absolute chancel-house quiet in his case, and now the guards of the prisoner pace his cell in silence, that their footfalls may not give a sound. The prisoner never reads, never talks except to utter querulous complaint, and this last he indulges in much less frequently than he did.

ROBBERY OF THE GOLD OF THE RICHMOND BANKS.—It appears that \$326,000 in specie, the property of the Richmond Bank, was removed from that city to Washington, D.C., at the time of evacuation. Government recently authorized its return to Richmond, and the bank officers went to Washington after it. Proceeding teams and a guard of twelve men, they started northward with the treasure, encamping the first night about eighteen miles from Washington. Unfortunately, after the officers retired, the guard fell asleep, and about midnight a party of twenty mounted men pounced upon them and captured the entire guard without the least resistance. The robbers at once broke open the specie kegs and helped themselves to about \$200,000 of the glittering contents, with which they rode off, leaving bank officers with light purses but heavy hearts. The robbers are supposed to be paroled who followed the train from Washington. Knowing its value, as the officers made no secret of their business and possessions.

MAKIMILIAN IN TROUBLE.
M. Elion, the chief of the Cabinet of the Emperor Maximilian, has arrived in Paris on a special mission to the Emperor of the French. There is but little doubt that the mission has reference to the peculiar situation of the new empire, in consequence of the subjugation of the Southern Confederacy and the renewed advocacy of the Monroe doctrine in the Northern States. The New York correspondents of London papers state that although less is now said about "Maximilian's" scheme, it still progresses wonderfully.

fully. The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph declares that "the scheme is supported by capitalists who seek a profitable investment. They are promised the working of those mines which it was said Napoleon seemed so anxious to explore, and then it is supposed that under Yankee influences the resources of the whole country would be wonderfully increased. There can be no doubt that, unless the Government of the United States speedily interferes, Maximilian will soon find a powerfully-increased opposition to his rule."

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Herald understands that M. Elion's mission to Europe is very serious. He writes—

I cannot, of course, vouch for the correctness of the information, but it cannot be said to clash in the least with probability. M. Elion is instructed to represent to the King of the Belgians and the Emperor of the French that the state of affairs in Mexico is extremely serious; it is added that he is commissioned to ask for more men and more money, failing which it will be his duty to consider whether he had not better relinquish the undertaking of "regenerating the Latin race," as without adequate means failure is certain. Should this prove true it will create great sensation. M. Elion is understood to have given out that at least 25,000 men are required. The *ad hoc* to day is that 10,000 would be sent out, under the orders of General Bourbati, but I know of no such arrangement; 6000 men are to be immediately despatched, but they are to be taken from isolated corps.

BIRTH OF A PRINCE
[From the London Times, June 3.]

We have the happiness to announce the birth of a second Prince, the grandson of Her Majesty, the son of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The official bulletin is as follows:—"MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, June 3—2.30 a. m.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was safely delivered of a Prince at 1.18 a. m.

Her Royal Highness and the Prince are doing perfectly well.

ARTHUR FAIR, M. D.
E. H. SILVERMAN, M. D.
GEORGE THOMPSON GREEN, M. D.

We learn with regret that Adjutant Mc Murray, of the 15th Regt., met with a serious accident yesterday. He had just returned in one of Orr's carriages, from Stanley, where he had apprehended a deserter, and had just consigned the delinquent to the guard, when seeing one of his pistols in the fore part of the vehicle, where he had previously placed it, he reached forward to secure it, but while in the act of thrusting it into the left pocket of his pants, the friction touched a trigger which was on the outside of the guard, and the discharge followed.

The ball went obliquely into the fleshy part of his right thigh, and there lodged; but we are glad to state, although the ball has not yet been extracted, that no danger is apprehended. Mr. Mc Murray is a most efficient and popular officer, and we trust to see him in a few days as well as ever. —Reporter.

FIRE.—The extensive Tannery and Leather manufactory of Mr. James McCausland was destroyed by fire yesterday, which originated shortly after 12 o'clock while the workmen were at dinner. The fire spread very rapidly, and by the time the Engines had arrived the whole building was in flames. Fortunately there was very little wind at the time, and having a good supply of water, it was confined for the great part of the factory and out-buildings attached, although the dwelling houses in the immediate vicinity were somewhat damaged, and the furniture broken and destroyed in the hurried attempt to save it from destruction. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The building was insured for \$300. The firemen behaved admirably on this occasion.

FIRE AT SUSSEX.—A fire occurred at Sussex on Thursday forenoon near the Railway Station, which destroyed the following out-buildings: a dwelling house owned by Jacob Hughes Hughes and occupied by Wm. Cosman as a tin shop, an unoccupied house owned by Chas. Blood, a house owned and occupied by James Houston as a tailors shop and dwelling house, and a house owned and occupied by James Hannah as a dwelling house and liquor store. Hannah, we hear, had \$1000 insurance on his house and stock. The fire originated in Blood's. —[Telegraph.]

Arrival of the "Asia."
HALIFAX, June 20th, 1865.

The Asia, Moodie, left Liverpool at 10 a. m., on the 10th inst., and arrived at Halifax at 9.30 this a. m.; she has 63 Halifax and 69 Boston passengers.

The Cuba arrived off Croukhaven at 9 on the 9th.

News by Cuba exerted no material influence.

News of Kirby Smith's surrender were received with satisfaction, as conclusive evidence of termination of war.

The terrible accident on Great Western railroad, reported last steamer, has been followed by another equally serious to express train, on South Western road, conveying passengers from France to London. The train was thrown off the track near Staplehurst, ten persons killed, over 20 wounded. Charles Dickens was in the train, and escaped injury. Both accidents happened through the carelessness of plate layers, who were repairing roads.

Sir Joseph Paxton died on the 8th, after a protracted illness.

—The Chamber of Commerce have chosen L. Donaldson, Esq., H. A. E. Botsford and W. H. Steves, and William Parks, John Boyd, and Charles H. Fairweather, Esqrs., to proceed to the Detroit Convention. St. Stephen, Fredericton, and Miramichi, are to be invited to send one delegate each. —[Globe.]

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—A boy sixteen years of age was brought up at one of the London police courts on the 6th, and bound over to keep the peace for assaulting his wife. It appeared from the evidence that the lad was married nine months ago.

—A railway train on the Glasgow (Scotland) line recently rushed into a water spout in a cutting on the road. The water spout burst, and so filled the cutting with the deluge that it rose above the floor of the cars and the fireman had to fix his damper over the furnace to prevent explosion.

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designs. It would save some trouble and perhaps loss, by securing windows and doors, and removing articles from the clothes lines at night.

FIRE.—About 2 o'clock on Monday morning the inhabitants of the town were aroused from their slumbers by the ringing of the Fire bell. It was some time before they could ascertain the exact locality, which was an old two-story untenanted building at the extreme northwestern end of Water Street, known as "Smith house," owned by Simon Q. Brien of Robbinston, Maine. The Engines and Fire Companies were early at the scene of conflagration, and did good service in saving the houses adjoining on each side of the street, which owing to the great heat and embers carried by the wind were in much danger, in one instance a house in Queen street caught fire but was extinguished without damage. That the fire was the work of an incendiary there appears to be no doubt, as the house was unoccupied. We learn that the property was insured in the States.

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—In the trial of F. O. J. Smith, of Portland for subornation of perjury, before the Superior Court in Boston, the jury returned a verdict of guilty; but exceptions have been filed with the view of taking the case before the Supreme Judicial Court.

Ship News

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS

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June 14, schr Ontario, Dodge, Eastport, ballast, Rose & Frink.

June 16, do do St. Stephen, Molasses & Flour, S. H. Brainin.

June 18, Ramble, Young, Calais, Flour, do.

June 20, bge, Rising Dawn, Cain, New York—ballast, C. M. Gove.

CLEARED.
June 13, schr Emma, Brown, Calais, Whingles C. M. Gove.

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