

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

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

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
 never fails to relieve all other medicines at once.
ITS FIRST INDICATION
 is the failure of the patient to get any relief from any other part of the body, in application to the head or feet, while the pain still will afford momentary relief.

FEVER AND AGUE
 When you are afflicted with this disease, or if you are in the habit of getting it, you will find it necessary to get out of bed in the morning, and have your head and feet wrapped in flannel, and have your feet kept warm.

ADWAYS READY RELIEF
 should be taken internally.
 It will stop the pain in a few minutes, and will, in all cases, cure the patient.

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The St. Andrews Standard.

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No. 44

Poetry.

We were Boys Together.

G. P. MORRIS.

We were boys together,
 And never can forget
 The school house near the beechery
 In childhood where we met;
 Nor the green home to memory dear,
 Its sorrows and its joys,
 Which called the transient smile or tear
 When you and I were boys.

We were boys together,
 And castles built in air,
 Your heart was like a feather,
 While mine was dashed with care.
 To you came wealth at manhood's prime
 To me it brought alloy.

We were boys together,
 When you and I were boys,
 When you and I were boys.

Still She Keeps Rocking Him.

Still she keeps rocking him,
 Ever caressing him,
 Brushing the hair from
 His forehead,
 So softly she whispers her
 "How will he be now?"
 Gently she answers,
 "How will he be now?"
 Still she keeps rocking him,
 As tho' she would shake him
 The cold hand of death.
 Like the weights from his eyes,
 Lifting the soul of him,
 Angels are rocking
 Far up in the skies.

Miscellany.

AN UNDERGROUND STORY.

From Milan we went to Parma, and having spent a week in the latter city, Wardwell and myself bought horses to carry us to St. Stefano, the man of whom we bought them pledging himself to buy them back at any time within a month, if we did injure them, only deducting a moderate price for their use. St. Stefano is at the head waters of the Taro, and distant from Parma some three-and-forty miles. It is nestled away at the foot of the Apennines, and we had been invited hitherto by our friend Montalto, who owned an extensive vineyard there. We had distasteful Michael Montalto in Genoa, and a warm intimacy sprang up between us, and as he promised any amount of pleasure, we accepted his invitation to visit him. He had gone on a few days in advance to prepare for our coming.

We were fortunate in our horses, for we obtained two noble animals, and their keeper assured us that if we started before nine in the morning we should have no difficulty in reaching St. Stefano before night. We started early—only half an hour after the sun was up—and as the road followed the bank of the Taro nearly all the way, the ride was a delightful one. It was only three o'clock when we reached Campiano, which was only ten miles from Montalto's residence. After leaving this place we left the river, and found ourselves among the mountains, the road winding around lofty spurs of the range. We had reached a point where path crossed a swift mountain torrent, and had just passed a precipitous descent, when a dozen horsemen appeared before us. There was no mistaking their habits: the tall, peaked hats, with their blue shirts, and the leather belts with their load of weapons. "Stand and deliver!" were the first words we heard; and after a few moments' hesitation we concluded to obey. We heaved of them to allow us to retain our portmanteaus and clothing, but they would allow us nothing. They were dark, savage-looking men, long haired to crime, and I could find nothing of that romance about them which I had so often heard of in connection with Italian banditti; but on the contrary, they were low vulgar-looking fellows, with a hang dog look, that forbade all thought of any such things as a "Nay-love" in connection with them. They took our portmanteaus, with all our clothing, our watches and money, and let us go on. I found myself lighter in burden

to the amount of five hundred dollars in money, a watch worth an hundred more, and clothing worth perhaps another hundred. Wardwell had been wise enough to leave most of his money in Parma; so his loss was not so much. So when we reached Montalto's our pleasure was somewhat dampened. "Never mind the loss," when we had told our story, I have clothing enough, and as you have escaped Delmarco and his band with your lives, you should consider yourselves fortunate.

"Then they are known?" said I.
 "Known? I repeated my horse, with a dubious shrug of shoulders, I should think they were. Why, they have been the pest of these mountain regions for over eight years. Right here is the only handy pass over the mountains to Genoa, and the villains have grown fat in part of the heavy robberies they have committed. They are the terror of all travellers, and the plague of all officers and soldiers.

Then they cannot be caught.
 Why, bless you, no. More than two hundred soldiers have spent a fortnight at a time about their haunts without effect. To a stranger an account of the success they have made would be incredible. Sometimes they are here and sometimes there, but the moment a party of soldiers leave in sight, they are nowhere!

That evening Montalto entertained us with an account of Delmarco's exploits, and I was glad he did, for thereby I was enabled to go to bed a happy man. The loss of my property seemed as nothing, for I could only feel thankful that I was alive. On the following morning we had an opportunity to look about, and never did I find myself in a more charming spot. Montalto's place was in a deep, wide valley or vale, with noble mountains upon either hand, and his vineyards extending up the slopes on both sides. From this place it was only about thirty miles over all to Genoa, and as he would carry all his wares over upon mules, his extensive vineyards were profitable. He kept a dozen men at work most of the time, besides the muleteers. He was a wealthy man, but I had supposed.

Two days were spent in wandering about the premises and viewing the extensive vineyards, and on the morning of the third day he proposed to visit the great cave of Castello. It is a great place, said our host, and a place which no one has yet fully explored. It was accidentally found some years ago by a poor peasant who had lost some goats, and was up there searching for them. But come you shall see for yourselves.

At seven o'clock we mounted our mules and set out, and after travelling some six miles along a winding path among crags and cliffs, we began to ascend a mountain. It was a tedious rise up the rough, circuitous path, but we managed to take it pleasantly, and at length our host bade us stop. We were now upon a broad table rock, with a perpendicular descent of some hundred feet upon one hand, and upon the other the mountain still towered above us. We hitched the mules to some dwarf pines that grew out from a fissure in the rock, and then having taken our torches, we prepared to follow our leader. These torches were huge lamps, made to hang on wooden handles, something after the fashion of the torches carried by engine men.

Each of us took a torch, a loaf of bread, and a flask of wine, and then set out. For a distance of twenty rods or more, we climbed up ascent, and here we came upon another table, only much smaller than the first. Upon this, standing close to the side of the mountain, was a huge detached rock, and back of this we found the entrance to the cave. It was a rough, jagged aperture, some ten feet in diameter, with only a scene of darkness beyond. Montalto entered first, and we followed. For distance of about twenty feet we passed through a tunnel not varying much in height from the entrance, and after this the way began to widen and expand, until we found ourselves in a vast chamber, the extremities of which were lost in utter gloom. The floor was quite smooth, but had a descent as we went on. Through this hall we travelled nearly four hundred feet, and then we came to a place where we had to crawl along upon our hands and knees; but this was only a few feet, and then we found ourselves in a hall not so large as the first, but very more grand, for the walls were hung all over with stalactites, and as the light of our torches struck on the shining pendant the place had the appearance of one vast splendiferous dome.

After fastening our eyes upon this for a while we passed on to another cave, still smaller than the others, and here we saw passages leading off in all directions. They were narrow and high, seeming like vast fissures where the rock had split asunder. I lost one of these I entered alone, and as the way seemed straight, I kept on for some distance, the thought of finding any difficul-

ty in getting back never once entering my head. I did not notice that though the way seemed straight as I was going, yet it had slightly radiating by the way back. At length the rock became rough, and while I held the torch above my head, and looked only upon the floor to see that my footing was sure, an interesting story caught my light and threw it from my hand. For an instant the fallen flame quivered with its extinguishing throes—and then I was in utter darkness. I groped about until I found my torch, and then I turned to make my way back. My eyes were of no more use than they were long, and that a few moments' groping would lead me to my companions.

But ere long I felt that something must be wrong, and then I remembered that I had my apparatus for lighting cigars with, and after a while I managed to re-light my torch. Strange that I had not thought of this before! However, the way was once more light, and I pushed on, and ere long I came out into a large apartment, and was upon the point of calling for my friends when I discovered that I was in a place where I had not been before. Again I called out with all my power, but only the starting echoes of my own voice replied. But my eyes caught a passage that I was sure led back toward the spot where I had left my companions, and I started into it. I had not gone fifty feet before I came to a point where the passage branched off in three different ways, but I took the one which led straight on, and followed it until I was satisfied that I was on the wrong track. To go back I considered to be the safest way, so back I turned; but ere I had gone three rods found the way divided into two branches. I had not noticed this before. Without much hesitation I took the one that led to the right, for it seemed to me that that was the one by which I had come.

And I went on, and by and by I had made another mistake. I stopped and pondered, and at length I resolved that I would take some path and follow as long as I could, I was now in a small chamber, the walls and ceiling of which were only of dark rock, and which had three outlets. I took the one that I had fancied would lead straight and pushed on. I had heard of people being lost and dying amid the interminable labyrinthine of these vast caverns, and it is not strange that thoughts like these made me a little uneasy to say the least. But I went, sometimes thinking I must be right, and at others that I was wrong. I passed through four more chambers, one of them as large as any I had entered, and finally I struck into a low, narrow passage, which had a gradual descent. After travelling this descending way, and often I had to step down from one crag to another, sometimes letting myself down by hands upon the perpendicular descent, was great. It seemed that I must be going down into the bowels of the mountain; but after a while I pushed on again.

And it was well that I did, for I had not gone twenty steps before I saw a faint glimmer of light ahead. I put my torch beneath me, so as to be sure, and there was no mistake. This glimmer was denoting, being certainly twenty degrees below me. But down I went, and when I had reached the point where the light came in, I found it to be a low, narrow aperture, the wide passages I had been following taking an abrupt turn to the left, and leading away into utter darkness. I had my way out into this aperture, and found that I was upon a sort of a shelf, about half way up the wall of a wide chamber, and into this chamber the light came from two directions—from a narrow fissure overhead, and from an entrance on the floor nearly opposite from where I was. I held my torch out into the cave, and I could see that the bottom was not far from twelve feet from where I was perched upon the shelf. And I saw more, too. But wait, I will say.

Slowly and carefully I made my way to the edge of the shelf, and then having found secure clinging places for my hands I worked my way over and let my body down, and in a moment more I reached the bottom of the cave in safety. Of course my torch was extinguished, but I could see well enough without; and almost the first thing upon which my eyes fell was—my own portmanteau.

Of course I knew I was in the robber's cave. It was a low cavern, with a rough, uneven floor, and upon every hand were piled up heaps of booty. There were many bundles of dry goods, many packs, and in short every conceivable thing that travellers could carry across the mountains. Upon one side I saw a chest, which I tried to move, but could not. It was firmly locked, and I supposed it contained what of money and jewels the bandits had to spare away. I opened my portmanteau, and found my property untouched, only my gold was missing.

But I waited not long here. I took my portmanteau, and had resolved to take it off when the thought occurred to me that if the villains should return and find anything missing they might take alarm and make off with the most of their valuable booty, and furthermore, as my portmanteau was but little compared with the gold, and then taking my torch, made my way to the place where the light came in upon the floor. I found here an aperture only about three feet high, and about six feet in width, and having crawled through this I found myself in a deep ravine, and upon turning round I was surprised to find that I could not see the hole from whence I had come. In coming out I had shut down a portable door, and an overhanging shelf of rock completely concealed the entrance. I should have said before, but may as well say here, that from the bottom of the cave the aperture through which I had gained access could not be seen, for the shelf extended some two or three feet out from the wall and thus hid the place, so I doubt if the robbers after finding out the secret.

This ravine in which I found myself after leaving the cavern was long and narrow, and deep, with almost perpendicular walls, but I could not see that near the end of it, where the solid wall arose upon three sides, and I of course knew that the outlet must be the other way. I was then, and at length I came to the place of escape, which was very narrow, and hidden under a thick clump of trees. When I reached the confine of this stunted copse I found myself upon the other side of the mountain. So I must have made my way entirely through the giant rock.

It was an easy matter to find the path from here. With quick steps I started for the other side. I remembered a peculiar clump of trees I had noticed in the morning on the mountain, and as I could see this now I had no safe guide. The way was so tame, and just as the sun was sinking to rest I reached the broad plain where we had left our mules, and shortly my companions joined me. I told them my story, and it was received with many expressions of almost incredulous wonder. We reached home safe and hungry, and on the next morning Montalto brought me to St. Stefano, where he gave an account of my doings to an officer. The next morning I found when I arose a detachment of fifty soldiers under my window, waiting for me, to guide them to the bandit's case. Soon after breakfast I joined them, and Wardwell and Montalto accompanied us, and by 10 o'clock we were ready to set out. It was 11 o'clock when we reached the mouth of the robbers' cave, and having satisfied ourselves that there was no one within, we entered.

It was soon arranged that the soldiers should remain concealed about the place until the bandits came, so my companions and myself went on our return. As we were about to start, seven or eight robbers, having been told of the ravine of the mountain, before I left Montalto's dwelling, Delmarco and his men were hanging, and the people were once more able to travel in safety. I received back my property in full, and a small sum of gold besides; but the warm blessings I received from the relieved people were of more value than all else.

A SUBMARINE VESSEL.—A correspondent who has been down in the submarine vessel recently invented and manufactured in this city by S. S. Merriam, and just tested by himself and the Government near New York, sends us the following account of his experience:—"Entering the singular vessel from the top, the door was closed, and the order 'Men, to your places,' given to the little crew, who promptly obeyed. When every thing was ready, Mr. Merriam turned some valves and the compressed air came hissing in, producing an unpleasant sensation upon the drum of the ear, of which one was at once relieved by inspiring and swallowing. The vessel seemed perfectly under control, for we stopped when half down to the bottom, and raised the door on the bottom of the boat, but the air inside of course prevented any water from coming in, even enough to wet the soles of our feet. One of the crew then came up on the surface of the water, much to the satisfaction of the spectators on the bank. 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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

'City of Manchester' off Cape Race.

Cape Race, 29th Oct, 1864. Steamship 'City of Manchester' from Liverpool 19th, Queenstown 20th, arrived at Cape Race at Midnight on Friday.

Steamer 'Ontario' is aground near Yarmouth. There are hopes of getting her off. She was on her first trip up to Alexandria prior to going to New York line.

American advices per North American are of no effect. The London Times thinks it not uncharitable to suppose Federal accounts just now are made as favorable as possible to suit political emergency.

The Duke of Newcastle died on the 18th after a long illness.

Grand bazaar in aid of southern prisoners was opened at Liverpool on the 18th with great success. Political feeling is disclaimed and very general support extended.

Rather more hopeful feeling pervaded English commercial circles on 17th, but on 18th there was renewed gloom and depression. Funds well sustained, but speculative stocks continue to decline.

Another suicide by a London Manager of the Mercantile Exchange Bank from undue excitement. Increased demand for interest at Bank.

Additional failures do not appear to include firms in American trade.

Liverpool.—Queenstown, 20th.—Expected that the steamer Ontario will prove a total wreck.

Political news unimportant. Commercial depression continues.

Additional failures include 20 Liverpool firms in American trade.

Rio letters confirm severity. Liabilities of four suspended Banks eleven hundred thousand sterling.

Cotton quiet, rather steadier. Breadstuffs still declining. Provisions dull. Consols 88 1/2 & 88 3/4.

FROM THE STATES.

Official despatches from General Grant are to Thursday evening.

A reconnaissance in force was made on that day on both sides of James River.

Rebel works were found to be of great strength and manned at every point.

Rebels attacked the advance, composed of Hancock's Division, and were repulsed, losing 1000 prisoners.

Gen. Dix has received information of a plot of Rebel agents in Canada to send emissaries to interfere with Presidential Election, and has issued an order to Provost Marshals and other officers to use exertion to detect and arrest them.

All persons from Rebel States are required to report to the military authorities or they will be treated as spies.

Conference at Quebec closed on Thursday night and delegates left on Western tour. Gold 218.

Oct. 31. Official despatch from Knoxville, Tenn., says General Gilbert had a fight yesterday with General Vaughan's rebel command, at Morristown, completely routing him and capturing 1,607 prisoners, including one Colonel, one Major, six Captains and Lieutenants, also five twelve pounders and one mountain howitzer.

The prisoners and artillery captured arrived here this morning.

A fight occurred Saturday night in Philadelphia, on the occasion of a Democratic torchlight procession.

One man was killed and several injured. A large number of arrests were made. Gold 203. P. M. gold 220.

Nov. 1st. Advices from Grant's Army to 30th, represents all quiet.

Federal loss in late reconnaissance was about 1200, that of the enemy 1300.

A gentleman who has lately had a high position under Confederate Government has escaped from Richmond and arrived at Washington. He says Lee has received 25000 new recruits. Every man is being put into service. He also states that there are thousands of soldiers ready to desert at first opportunity.

Federal General Ransom, commanding 17th Corps in Sherman's Army, died on Saturday last of dysentery.

Secretary Seward has received information that the British Address to American people, arguing peace, emanated from the Southern Independence Association. Gold 230.

FROM THE NORTH WEST.—The latest news from the Red River Territory represents the Sioux Indians as being troublesome. Gangs of them, travelling through the Territory by stealth, were stealing everything they could lay hands upon. Horses, oxen, cows, calves, pigs, and other live stock were taken out of the farm yards; wearing apparel, bed clothes and other valuables were taken from the houses in absence of the owners; and at one place they had taken from a French chapel the sacred vessels and altar decorations used in the performance of religious rites. Child killing was very prevalent, there are many reports of murders, but none of them seemed to be authentic. The local papers appear to think that this is but the prelude to a general war, and they complain that the Hudson Bay Company has not made the slightest effort to avert any danger of this kind. They urge upon the people to take the matter into their own hands and to form volunteer companies in self defence.

LOSS OF A MISSIONARY SHIP.—We learn from the Montreal Witness the 'John Williams,' owned by the London Missionary Society, and the first ship ever built for purely religious purposes, was wrecked by drifting upon a reef at Danger Island in 11 deg. South lat. and 166 West long. She went down head foremost in 69 fathoms of water, with everything on board except the crew and passengers, who were providentially all saved. This ship was built by penny and shilling contributions from the children of England, was employed by the Missionary Society in visiting the missions in the Society, Hervey and Samoan group of Islands.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, NOV. 2, 1864. Union of the Colonies.

Every few years the British American Colonies are agitated by some great political question. For a long time the Intercolonial Railway was the favorite theme,—meetings were held, speeches made, and mortal combats were published advocating its construction;—the subject was again revived last winter and after a lengthy and able debate in the Legislature, was sustained by a large majority and an Act was ultimately passed for that purpose.

During the present season a meeting of delegates from the Maritime Provinces was held at Prince Edward Island for the purpose of uniting those Provinces, but in consequence of some of the leading politicians from Canada being present the discussion took a wide range, and resulted in a proposed convention of delegates from all the provinces to meet at Quebec, and enter into an arrangement for a union of the Colonies. The discussions were conducted with closed doors; but by some means scraps of the doings have been published in the New York and Boston papers, and copied by the Provincial press, of the correctness of the information we have no means of judging. The subject is one that requires much thought, deep research, and patience to discuss the numerous questions to be considered, before deciding upon a union, either political or commercial; and even then, a change of such grave importance, should first be brought before the people, and as a true test of approval or disapproval a new House should be elected upon the question—union or no union.

It is well known that at present there is a diversity of opinion on the subject; some contend that a union of the Colonies will swamp New Brunswick, and ultimately result in a secession from the parent government, they feel that their "little greatness" would grow beautifully less, and dwindle into insignificance when they had to meet men their superiors in intellect, energy, largeness of comprehension and other qualifications.

Those who have given the matter a careful consideration, contend that the Colonies can only become truly great and prosperous, as a British American nation. That the population would increase, trade would be extended, the tariffs assimilated, manufacturers fostered, the natural resources of the country be developed, and the Colonies would then be in a position to defend themselves.

The subject, if the published reports are to be credited, has been fully and ably discussed by the delegates at their late meeting in Quebec; and it is asserted they have agreed upon the main question, great unanimity of sentiment having prevailed. It is also stated that the Intercolonial Railway will follow as a necessary consequence, and that with reference to route there need be no fears entertained as the shortest and most practicable will be adopted, and the interests of New Brunswick will not be ignored; that there is but one which can be built under the guarantee of the Imperial Government.—The leading interest of the mother country—commerce will outweigh all ideas of a military road, which if located in a northern region would render it useless for several weeks during the winter season, and cost as has been admitted by its advocates, double the amount of the guarantee.

As no official information has been made public, we must wait with patience until the meeting of the Legislature, when the matter will be brought before the country, and perhaps be made the test question at the general election which will be held during the summer of 1865.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK ALMANAC for 1865, published by Messrs. J. & A. McMillan, St. John has been received. It is got up with much care, is neatly printed and bound with spars leaves for memoranda, and contains much useful and instructive information. The statistics and lists of officials are correct, and the Almanac should be extensively patronized.

The New Brunswick Minstrel.—Nos. 1 and 2 of his highly creditable publication, have been received from the publisher, Mr. F. W. Clear, of St. John. The selection of music and words displays refined taste, and the mechanical execution would do credit to any music publisher. As our friend Mr. C. is aware, we are familiar with music in score, or published in the neat and popular form of the "Minstrel," and have no hesitation in stating that his work is equal to any on this continent. If for no other reason than the Minstrel being the only musical work published in the Province it merits a universal encouragement—indeed it should be in every house which has a piano or a particle of musical taste among its occupants. "The Minstrel" is published monthly, and contains 20 pages, at the very low price of \$2.50 per annum. Specimens may be seen at this office.

LAUGHED ON Tuesday, from the building yard near the Railway station, a substantial built and well finished vessel of about 100 tons, named the "Laura Clinch." She was constructed under the supervision of Mr. Robert Ross, by Mr. D. Downing, Aids master-builder for Anderson, and is another evidence of his skill as a shipbuilder. The vessel is owned by our enterprising townsmen, R. Ross and others, and is intended for a regular trader.

Mr. Finley has presented us with some very large and fine parsnips, for which he will accept our thanks. They were raised on his land at Minister's Island; and from their size and flavor, we are not surprised at his being awarded the first premium at the Society's Fair last month.

The firing for the Government Medal took place on Thursday. We were promised the score but have not received it; L. Chase of Capt. Whitlock's company won the medal, having 81 points. In the afternoon's private practice, the shooting was very good, Chase made 26 points. A little more practice, and the St. Andrews volunteers will be equal to any in the Province as Marksmen—no pun intended.

The weather is becoming decidedly cool, and on Saturday morning the train from the Woodstock station was covered with three inches of snow, presenting quite a wintry appearance.

TURNIPS.—During the past week, large quantities of turnips have been shipped by the farmers in this vicinity, to St. John. Waggon loads pass hourly each day to the vessels. The crop we learn is fair and of excellent quality. Potatoes also are abundant and of better quality than for many years past.

The Examination of the C. C. Grammar School, will be held on Monday next, 7th November, according to law.

From Nova Scotia papers we learn, that Gold has been discovered within four miles of Musquodouit river.

From Boston papers of Monday, we learn that on Thursday last, one of the boldest outrages ever perpetrated upon a peaceable body of citizens was enacted on the passenger in the Cincinnati express train, which left Long Dock, Jersey City, at half-past four o'clock on Thursday afternoon, by a gang of desperadoes, principally from New York. The gang numbered nearly two hundred of the worst specimens of New York rascals, who were on their way, as is alleged, for the purpose of taking part in a prize fight between a New York pugilist, known as Donny Harris, and Peter Martin, of Philadelphia. The most of the gang were under the influence of liquor, and the time selected to commence their work of robbery was shortly after dark. They rushed into the various cars, swearing in the most fearful manner, demanded of the passengers their money or their lives. Many of the passengers refused, and were seized by several of the gang, forcibly relieved of their wallets, watches, chains and breast pins and other articles of value.

On arriving at Middletown, N. Y., a truck of one of the cars gave out and the train was compelled to stop, when the robbers made a rush out of the cars. The Eastern New York Express happening to come along at the time, the gang entered that train and renewed their thieving operations, which created the greatest excitement among the lady passengers. Among the number of gentlemen who were handled severely was a Mr. J. B. Wait, on his way to New York City from Kentucky, who was robbed of a large amount of money, and who subsequently died from apoplexy, brought on by excitement.

The facts were telegraphed to the Chief of Police of Jersey City, who repaired to the Long Dock with a force of men for the purpose of arresting the ruffians on their return. The more desperate fellows of the party, however, left the train before its arrival, and effected their escape. Thirty-suspicious looking men were arrested and held by the authorities to give the sufferers an opportunity to identify them.

The following is Commercial Advertiser's version of the late movements of Gen. Grant. "We learn that Gen. Grant set his whole army in motion on Thursday, expecting to bring on a general engagement. The troops were provided with several days' ration in order to make long marches from their base if necessary. Gen. Grant, however, after feeling the enemy's lines at several points, prudently decided not to bring on the engagement himself. He, however, distributed his men in such a manner as to invite an attack from the enemy. The bait took. Lee advanced and was taken in to the tune of over one hundred prisoners. Our loss was slight. After this piece of sharp practice Grant returned to his works."

It is feared that the great iron-clad war steamer Dictator, just finished at New York, will prove a failure. She has been hauled into the stream preparatory to going to sea, but it is asserted that her engine work is differently, her anchor purchase will not do the work promised, and the vessel is but fourteen inches out of water, and yet she lacks five hundred tons coal, ordnance stores, &c., which will, if put on board, place her decks even with the surface of the sea.

The schooner Anne Verdon, under British colors, was captured recently some 60 miles south of Velasco, Texas, by the U. S. steamer Mobile. She has a cargo of 70 bales cotton. The U. S. steamer Ticonderoga put into Grenada, Sept. 22d for coal, which the authorities refused and ordered her from the port.

List of Premiums awarded by the C. C. Agricultural Society.

The Secretary has handed us the following list for publication; as the amount of premiums has already been published, we give the names of the successful competitors.

- Ploughing Match, first class with horses. Owner. Geo. Stewart, 1st prem. W. Keasman 2nd. Rob. Mowat, 3rd. R. Stevenson, 4th. Second class under 20 years old. Alex. Gilman 1st prem. On Teams. J. H. Mowat 1st. J. F. Greenlaw 2nd. C. Greenlaw 3rd. Wm Hill 4th. Wm Rollins 5th. Wm Rollins 6th. David Mowat 7th. Charles Mowat 8th. James Russell 9th. John Curry 10th. David Johnston, John McFarlan jr.

List of premiums awarded at the Cattle Show 13 Oct. 1864.—

- ON ENTIRE HORSES.—John Simpson 1st premium. BRAD MARKS WITH COLTS.—A. D. Thompson, 1st do; John Currie, 2d do; M. J. C. Andrews, 3d do. Colts &c., under 3 years old, Wm. Trundle, 1st do; John Grant 2d do; B. R. Stevenson 3d do. Colts &c., under 2 years old, William Toat, 1st premium; James Nixon, 2d do; Wm Hill, 3d do. Spring Colts, M. J. C. Andrews, 1st premium; John Curry, 2d do; A. D. Thompson, 3d do.

- WORKING OXEN.—James F. Greenlaw, 2d premium; Jesse C. Bartlett, 2d do; John M. Mowat, 3d do. Working Steers under 4 years, John Currie, 1st premium; William Hill, 2d do; (No others exhibited.) Working Steers under 4 years, R. C. Mowat, 1st premium; (No others exhibited.) Bulls.—John Dolby, 1st premium; Moses I. Greenlaw, 2d do. Cows.—Christopher Greenlaw, 1st premium; F. W. Bradford, 2d do; R. C. Mowat, 3d do. Heifers under 3 years old, R. C. Mowat, 1st premium; Luther Lawrence, 2d do. Heifers under 2 years old, John Curry, 1st premium; A. D. Thompson, 2d do. Spring Calves, James Nixon, 1st premium; Moses I. Greenlaw, 2d do; Luther Lawrence, 3d do. Farm Horses, William Hill, 1st premium; David Mowat 2d do.

- RAMS.—George Mowat, 1st premium; Alex. Gilman, 2d do; A. D. Thompson, 3d do. EWES, LAMBS, &c.—Luther Lawrence, 1st premium; James Russell 2nd do. Ram Lambs.—James Russell 1st premium; J. McCoubry, 2nd do. Ewe Lambs—Samuel Craig, 1st premium; David Johnston, 2d do. BOARS.—James Nixon 1st prem. J. Gallagher, 2nd do. WHEAT.—John J. Bartlett 63lbs 1st prem. A Gilman 62 1/2, 2nd. Barley.—John J. Bartlett 56lbs 1st. A. Gilman 55lbs, 2nd. Oats.—John J. Bartlett 44 1/2 lbs 1st, Mos. J. Greenlaw 44lbs 2nd. Buckwheat.—Leonard Chase 43lbs 1st, James Doherty, 48lbs 2nd. Beans.—J. C. Bartlett 67 1/2, 1st, John J. Bartlett 65 1/2, 2nd. Peas.—J. F. Greenlaw 63 lb 1st, J. Grant 60lb 2nd. Vetches.—John Dolby, 59lb 1st prem. Indian Corn.—Jas Russell 1st, Moses J. Greenlaw 2nd. Carrots.—John Finley 1st, John B. Hill 2nd. Jackson White Potatoes.—R. Eastman. White Bluesoes.—John B. Hill. Peach Blossoms.—John Finley. Unmixed Varieties.—Samuel Craig, John B. Hill. Mangold Wurtzel.—J. B. Hill, 1st, Chas. Kennedy 2nd. Parsnips.—John Finley. Onions.—John B. Hill. Squashes.—C. Greenlaw 1st, David Mowat 2nd. Butter.—Luther Lawrence 1st, J. McFarlan 2nd, David Mowat 3rd. Cotton and Wool Satinets.—G. Nixon 1st, John Currie 2nd. Twilled Flannel cotton and wool.—John J. Bartlett 1st, John B. Hill 2nd.

- Cloth all wool.—Robert Cathcart 1st, John B. Hill 2nd. Cotton wool dyed cloth.—James Nixon 1st, Moses J. Greenlaw 2nd. Blankets.—Wm Hill 1st, John McFarlan 2nd. Socks.—James Russell 1st, John B. Hill 2nd. Mitts.—R. Eastman, 1st, John B. Hill 2nd. Gloves.—Moses J. Greenlaw 1st, John J. Bartlett 2nd. Undyed Yarn.—Robert Cathcart 1st, Jesse C. Bartlett 2nd. Sheep's grey Yarn.—Robert Cathcart 1st, John Currie, 2nd. Woolen drawers.—Luther Lawrence. Blood Beets.—James Russell. Apples.—A. D. Thompson. Fanning Mill.—William Hill. Grass Seed.—Mrs. Stephen McCurdy.

THE LONDON TIMES ON COLONIAL UNION. The Times has an article on the proposed Federation of the provinces, of which it speaks favorably, on the principle that they should do something for their own defence in case of a war with the United States, without which union, the Times says, plainly, England could not defend them from the encroachments of such a great military state as America had become. The hatred of the South towards Britain is described as being so great that, failing in accomplishing her own independence, she "consoles herself with the agreeable reflection that she could, in that case, at any rate, join the North in a crusade against England, whom she seems to hate worse for not coming to her assistance in a time of war which she chooses to enter into without consulting us, than the North." Admiral Hope is rather censured for holding out to Canada the assurance of British protection—which promise the Times says the Admiral does not but believe a word of, and advises people to look to it (the Times) for a true exposition of the case before all others' opinions. The writer thinks the greatest obstacles to the proposed union will arise from petty and irritating details, rather than great and comprehensive principles.—[Halifax Sun.

The Halifax Chronicle of Wednesday learns that on Monday evening a Cornish miner was shot in the face at Waverley under the following circumstances. It appears he was standing on a platform in the main street of the village when two of the military lookouts stationed at Sackville came along; both of whom, it is said were under the influence of strong drink. Upon nearing the miner one of the soldiers accosted him, and at the same time drew a loaded pistol and deliberately fired it at him. The contents took effect in his face, causing a very serious wound. It is alleged that the injured man would no provocation whatever. The perpetrator was brought to this city under arrest by yesterday morning's train, and confined to jail to await examination.

The following story is going the round of Paris:—A small German baron had occasion, as it seems, to see Baron Rothschild, of Frankfurt. The great financier was writing away for very life when Baron X. was announced. He did not even lift his eyes, but said, "Take a chair, sir." The baron, with true German touchiness about titles, said, "Sir, indeed! I think M. le Baron does not bear my name. I am a baron also—the Baron X." "Ah! a thousand pardons," said the banker, still writing, "You are a baron—take two chairs, then, if you will be so kind, and wait till I have finished this letter."

ITEMS.

—On Friday night last snow fell to the depth of some inches in Fredricton.

—SUICIDE.—Joseph Batchelor a man who had been at one time in the employ of the Board of Health, was found dead by his wife in his shop about 5 o'clock this morning, on the corner of Pitt and Duke streets, his throat cut, evidently with a razor or some sharp weapon. It is supposed to have been a suicide. An inquest is to be held this afternoon at 6 o'clock.

—The Halifax Recorder mentions another of those disgraceful rows lately so prevalent in that city. A number of boys were engaged in it, and "seldom was such ferocious conduct witnessed." The Recorder calls upon Mayor Richey to relieve that city from the impudience under which it is now resting.

—The Merchantile Marine Service Association of Liverpool proposes to establish a training ship in the Mersey for the Orphans of Sailors, and for other poor destitute boys.

—By improvement in the Neva, St. Petersburg is to be made a sea-port, and thus independent of Cronstadt, except for purpose of war.

—Mrs. Rose Greenhow's death is confirmed. She had been to Europe to publish a book giving some of her personal experience of the war, and was drowned on the coast while trying to run the blockade into Wilmington.

—A sharper took passage on an emigrant ship that recently sailed from Bremen, and arrived in port at Baltimore a few days since; he persuaded the emigrants that gold was not current in the United States, and succeeded in buying with green backs nearly all the gold in the possession of the passengers at a discount of thirty per cent. The sharper cleared upwards of \$3,000 by his shrewd rascality.

General Tomb Thum has taken state-rooms for his family and suite on board the Steamer City of Washington, which leaves New York for Liverpool on Saturday, Oct. 29, and is going abroad on private tour of pleasure.

NOTICE

THE Annual General Meeting of the County Agricultural Society will be held at the Agricultural Hall, Post Office on the Bay Side, in the City of St. Andrews, on TUESDAY, the 21st inst. at 2 o'clock P. M., for the Officers and the transaction of such business as may be presented. A full attendance is requested. By order, ALEX. T. St. Andrews, Oct. 31, 1864.

DRY GOODS

H. W. GODDARD & Co. Have now on sale a lot of W DRY GOODS. Special attention invited to their stock of Tweeds, &c. &c. The noted Siberia Overcoat with heavy cloth for cold was American Manufacture.

London Paint & Glass

To arrive per the "Eleanora" 8 HHDs. Belled and Rair Hines 2 Tons "Bramham Bros." I Paint. J. W. STREI Oct. 26, 1864.

CARD.

To the Ladies of St. Andrews and Charlotte.

MRS. MAGEE begs to inform Friends and Patrons, that she has for inspection her Fall and Winter Flowers, Ribbons, Hats, and Millinery of the newest styles. Having received from Paris Fashion Books, she makes them up to order in the latest Mantles made to order, Fitting executed with dispatch and neatness. Orders respectfully solicited. A. Water-Street, f Oct. 19.

Fall and Winter

Just opened at the Albion House, St. Andrews. A well selected stock of Stag Goods, to which attention and inspection invited. JOHN

Furs, Furs,

New and Fashionable at Albion House JOHN

Fancy Dress G

In all the new varieties at the ALBION

WARPS, WARPS,

St. John manufacture—bined—prime and reliable article at the ALBION

RIBBONS, RIBBONS,

In all the new plaids at the ALBION

Flowers and Millin

the most fashionable. Bonnet Caps made to order at the ALBION

Mantles & Mantles

Shawls and Scarfs at the ALBION

Berlin G

In Breakfast Jackets, Tea Scarfs, Hood and Shawls at the ALBION

Boots, Shoes & I

of the best qualities at the ALBION

HOSIERY—HABERI

Balmoral shirting, Prints, Burgs in Black and Colors at the ALBION

GREY AND WHITE

and Shirting Cottons, Crimsons and Welsh do., also 1/2 will E and Blue flannels in twilled at the ALBION

TWEEDS, TROU

and Sealains at the ALBION

LETTER

REMAINING IN THE ALBION, 16th Oct

- Archibald A. L. Mel Miller Edw. M. Copners Julia. Mel Cronen Mary. Mel Crowden Mary. Nes Essery Henry 4. Nic Fenon Thomas. No Gupill Stillman. Po Githel Joseph. Paj Holmes John. Pa Jack Edward. Pe Kirk Francis. Re Listel Thady. Re Loughton John. Se Leard Thomas. St Livingston Daniel. St Myers D. P. Si Miller Thomas M. St McCarroll Thomas. S McCleskey Robert. W Persons calling for any. G. F. CA p. 1, St. Andrews, O

ool—Robert Cathcart 1st, John
dyed cloth—James Nixon 1st
vln 2nd
Wm Hill 1st, John McFarlan
mes Russell 1st, John B Hill
Eastman, 1st, John B Hill 2nd
loses J Greenlaw 1st, John J.
rn—Robert Cathcart 1st, Jesse
nd.
ey Yarn—Robert Cathcart 1st,
2nd.
sawers—Luther Lawrence,
es—James Russell,
A. D. Thonpson,
Mill—William Hill,
d—Mrs. Stephen McCurdy.

ON TIMES ON COLONIAL UNION.
as an article on the proposed
of the provinces, of which it
ably, on the principle that they
meshing for their own defence
war with the United States,
ch union, the Times says plainly,
did not defend them from the
of such a great military state
had become. The hatred of the
de Britain is described as being
t, failing in, accomplishing her
sistence, she "consoles herself
reable reflection that she could,
at any rate, join the North in a
east England, whom she seems
se for not coming to her assist-
ment of war which she chooses to
without consulting us, than the
admiral Hope is rather, censured
to Canada the assurance of
tection—which promise the Times
familiar does not believe a word
these people to look to it (the
a true exposition of the case be-
comes. The writer thinks
obstacles to the proposed union
from petty and irritating details,
a great and comprehensive prin-
ciple of a

slifix Chronicle of Wednesday
on Monday evening a Cornish
shot in the face at Waverley un-
der circumstances. It appears he
ng on a platform in the main
e village when two of the military
tationed at Sackville came along ;
om, it is said were under the in-
strong drink. Upon hearing the
of the soldiers accosted him, and
e time drew a loaded pistol and
y fired it at him. The contents
in his face, causing a very serious
It is alleged that the injured man
rovocation whatever. The perpe-
brought to this city under arrest
lay morning's train, and confined
await examination.

lowing story is going the round of
a small German baron had occasion,
ne, to see Baron Rothschild, of
The great financier was writing
very life when Baron X. was as-
He did not even lift his eyes, but
ake a chair, sir." The baron, with
man touchiness about titles, said,
eg! I think M. le Baron did not
name. I am a baron also—the
"Ah! a thousand pardons,"
banker still writing, "you are a
take two chairs, then, if you will
and wait till I have finished this let-

ITEMS.
Friday night last snow fell to the
f some inches in Fredrickton.
DEATH.—Joseph Bateche a man who
at one time in the employ of the
of Health, was found dead by his
his shop about 5 o'clock this morning.
corner of Pitt and Duke streets, his
out, evidently with a razor or some
eapon. It is supposed to have been
D. An inquest is to be held this
on Globe.

ie Halifax Recorder mentions another
a disgraceful row lately so prevalent
city. A number of boys were en-
in it, and "seldom was such ferro-
duct witnessed." The Rector calls
fayor Richey to relieve that city from
pustation under which it is now reau-

ie Merchant Marine Service Associa-
f Liverpool purposes to establish
a ship in the Mercy for the Orphan
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y improvements in the Navy. St.—
burg is to be made a sea-port, and thus
ndent of Cronstadt, except for purpose
of the Baltic.

ira Rose Greenhow's death is confirm-
he had been to Europe to publish a
giving some of her personal experience
war, and was drowned on the coast
trying to run the blockade into Wil-
on.
A sharper took passage on an emigrant
hat recently sailed from Bremen, and
d in port at Baltimore a few days since ;
resented the emigrants that gold was
eased in the United States, and suc-
d in buying with green backs nearly all
old in the possession of the passengers
discount of thirty per cent. The sharp-
deared upwards of \$3,000 by his shrewd
ity.
meral Tomb Thumb has taken state-
a for his family and suite on board the
mer City of Washington, which leaves
York for Liverpool on Saturday, Oct.
nd is going abroad on private tour of

NOTICE.
THE Annual General Meeting of the Charlotte
County Agricultural Society,
will be held at the Agricultural Hall, near the
Post Office on the Bay Side, in the Parish of St.
Andrews, on **TUESDAY, the 9th November**
next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of
Officers and the transaction of such business as
may be presented.
A full attendance is requested.
By order, **ALEX. T. PAUL,**
St. Andrews, Oct. 31, 1864. Secy.

DRY GOODS.
H. W. GODDARD & CO.
Have now on sale a lot of Winter
DRY GOODS.
Special attention invited to their stock of Cloths,
Tweeds, &c. &c.
The noted **Siberian Overcoating**, a capital
heavy cloth for cold weather.
American Fundstaken.
London Paint & Oil.
To arrive per the "Eleanor"

8 H HDS. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil,
2 Tons "Brampton Bros." London white
Paint. **J. W. STREET & SON.**
Oct. 26, 1864.

CARD.
To the Ladies of St. Andrews and the County
of Charlotte.
MRS. MAGEE begs to inform her Lady
Friends and Patrons, that she has now ready
for inspection her fall and Winter stock of
Flowers, Ribbons, Hats, and Millinery goods,
all of the newest styles. Having received late London
and Paris Fashion Books, she is prepared to
make them up to order in the latest mode.
Mantles made to order, Pinking and stitching
executed with dispatch and neatness.
Orders respectfully solicited. Address
Albion House,
Water-street, St. Andrews.
Oct. 19.

Fall and Winter 1864.
Just opened at the Albion House, Water St.,
St. Andrews.
A well selected stock of Staple and Fancy
Goods, to which attention and inspection is invi-
tation.
JOHN S. MAGEE.

Furs, Furs, Furs!
New and Fashionable at the
Albion House,
JOHN S. MAGEE.

Fancy Dress Goods
In all the new varieties at the
ALBION HOUSE.

WARPS, WARPS, WARPS.
St. John's manufacture—Shirts and Dresses,
a prime and reliable article at the
ALBION HOUSE.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS.
In all the new plaids at the
ALBION HOUSE.

Flowers and Millinery Goods
The most fashionable, Bonnets trimmed and
Caps made to order at the
ALBION HOUSE.

Mantles & Mantle Cloths,
Shawls and Scarfs at the
ALBION HOUSE.

Berlin Goods.
In Breakfast Shawls, Tea Scarfs, Garibaldi Clouds,
Hood and Jackets at
ALBION HOUSE.

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers.
Of the best qualities at
ALBION HOUSE.

HOSIERY—HABERDASHERY.
Balmoral shirting, Prints, Delaines and Co-
lours in Black and Colors at the
ALBION HOUSE.

Executor's Notice.
ALL Persons having claims against the estate
of the late Mrs. Sarah Lyons, deceased, are
requested to render their accounts, duly attested,
within three months from the date hereof, to the
undersigned; and those indebted to the said es-
tate, are requested to make immediate payment
to the undersigned.
HENRY O'NEIL, Executor.
RICHARD VEREKER, Executor.
St. Andrews, Sept. 29, 1864.

TEA, CRUSHED SUGAR,
GENEVA & Co.
To arrive by the "Eleanor," from London via
St. John.
40 CHESTS London Congou Tea.
30 Hds Red Crushed Sugar.
5 do Granulated Sugar.
35 Hds Best pale Geneva.
40 Hds London Porter and Pale Ale, &c.
J. W. STREET & SON.
St. Andrews, Sept. 28, 1864.

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

C. E. POTTER,
Carver, Gilder, Looking glass & Picture frame
MANUFACTURER.
85, Prince William Street,
St. John, N. B.
Importers of Looking Glass Plates, English and
Foreign Plate and Sheet Glass, &c.

H. W. GODDARD & CO.,
Have now on hand a good stock of
Overcoatings and Tweeds, Hats, Caps, Flannel
Shirts and Drawers, Knit made Caps,
Pants and Vests, Gloves, Ties, Collars, Woolen
Scarfs, &c. Cottons, Prints, &c. &c.
Cotton Wares, Tea, Tobacco, &c. &c.
Wholesale and Retail. Terms Cash.

A BOOK
EVERY ONE SHOULD READ.
WILDERNESS JOURNIES
IN
NEW BRUNSWICK
BY THE
Hon. J. H. GORDON,
Lieutenant-Governor, &c. &c.
Price 25 cents at H. W. Goddard & Co.

New Brunswick & Canada Railway.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
A Passenger and Freight Train
will leave St. Andrews for Woodstock Station every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 a.m.,
and Woodstock Station for St. Andrews
every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 a.m.
Also an Express Train will leave Woodstock
Railroad Station every Monday at 3 a.m., in time
for Boat same day for Boston, and will leave St.
Andrews Station every Saturday on arrival of
Boat from Boston.

THROUGH TICKETS
From Woodstock to Boston, \$5.00
do do "Portland, 4.25
do do "St. John, 3.00
Agent St. John—J. D. SEMY, Water St.
Woodstock—G. W. VANVAAT.
HENRY OSBURN,
MANAGER.
St. Andrews, Oct. 31, 1864.

NOTICE.
TO be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY
the 28th day of November next,
at Eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Market
Square, in Saint Andrews, under and by virtue of
a Decree in the Supreme Court in Equity, in a
case wherein Robert Glass is Plaintiff, and John
Glass, is Defendant.—All the Lands and Premises
mentioned in a certain Deed or Instrument of
Mortgage, bearing date the tenth day of January
in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight
Hundred and Fifty-three, made between the said
John Glass of the one part, and the said Robert
Glass of the other part, and described thus:—
"Beginning on the East side of the Bocabec
stream, at a stake and pile of stones on the South
West corner of a lot of Land (owned) by the
Reverend Samuel Thomson, and now under
lease to McMillan, thence East by the South line
of the said Thomson lot Forty one rods to the
South-east corner, thence South by the Magnetic
Meridian of the original survey, about Three hun-
dred and Forty-eight rods to the shore of Saint
Andrews Bay, and thence by the several courses
of the shore up the said Bocabec stream to the
place of beginning, containing by estimate, One
Hundred Acres more or less, with the privilege of
Beach and shore in front of the lands.
For terms and further particulars, enquire of
the Plaintiff's Solicitor.
Dated at Saint Andrews the 19th day of Au-
gust, 1864.
JAMES W. CHANDLER,
Barrister.

BENJAMIN R. STEVENSON,
Phys. Solr. aug 27.

PICKED UP.
On the 12th inst., off Machias Seal Islands a
BOAT, 20 foot keel, 5 knot beam, painted red
about the tillage, with a dip net. Any person
proving property and paying expenses, can ob-
tain the same on application to
OBADIAH CLARK
St. Andrews, Sept. 21, 1864.

TO LET.
ONE half the House corner of King and Parr
Streets recently occupied by Mrs. Hannah.
Possession given immediately.
Apply at this Office.

COAL.
To arrive per "Cities" from Sydney, C. B.
100 CHAL. best ydney House Coal.

WM. H. WILLIAMSON,
Druggist,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants
of St. Andrews and vicinity, that he has re-
sumed his former business of a Druggist, in the
shop formerly known as Dr. Gove's Medical Hall,
adjoining the Union store, Water Street, where
he is prepared to make up Physicians' prescrip-
tions, and medicines for cattle &c.
He has also for sale Drugs, Chemicals, Family
and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet ar-
ticles, paints, oils, Varnish, Glass, putty, &c.
Every shade of paint prepared for use.
The whole will be sold low for cash. American
money taken at a discount. aug 24

JOHN BALSON,
Shipbroker and Commission Agent,
195,
South Side Market Square.
Respectfully solicits a share of business which
an extensive experience, enables him to conduct
with care and for a constant supply of Flour,
Provisions, Dried and Pickled Fish, Salt; also
the celebrated Albany Oil, wholesale and retail,
with Lamps, Chimneys, and Burners; all of which
will be sold at the lowest possible rates.
Also, 20 Barrels Choice Apples.
Exporters of Lumber can be accommodated
with wharfage to any extent, at the most central
wharf in the Port, at moderate charges. Particu-
lar attention will be given to shipping business
entrusted to his care.
Masters of Vessels will find it to their interest
to give him a call.
St. Andrews, May 11, 1864.

SKETCHES
OF
"STONEWALL JACKSON"
giving the leading events of his Life and Military
Career, his dying moments and the obituary at
Richmond and Lexington. For sale at this
Office.

Valuable Properties for Sale.
The Subscriber offers for sale the following prop-
erties situated in the Parish of St. George.
A LOT of Land containing 400 acres in Block
No. 2 in the grant to Philip Bailey, formerly
owned by John Oliver, on the western side of the
Magnetic Meridian.
A tract of land containing 200 acres, adjoining
the above lot on the northern side. Also another
lot containing 150 acres adjoining lots formerly
owned by Dr. Thompson and John McElroy.
Also another lot containing about 100 acres,
commencing at the Kelly road, and running west-
erly, adjoining the same properties. The above
land is in one block, and on it are a good dwell-
ing House and large Barn, it has also a healthy
growth of hard and soft wood; with about 200
acres under pasture and grass.
These properties will be sold in lots or in one
block to suit purchasers. One half down, the other
half to be secured by Bond and Mortgage.
LEWIS N. HANSON,
Nashua, opposite Fredericton.

Valuable Property for Sale.
THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable
Property on Water Street, known as the
"Johnson Property," opposite Mrs. Kerr's, being
Lot No. 2; on the upper half is a large dwelling
containing 8 rooms and a store, with a barn and
garden; on the lower half is a neat one story
dwelling with a store, barn, and small garden.
The above property is well known, and is a most
desirable stand for business.
Terms and other information given on applica-
tion at the Standard Office.
THOS. JOHNSON,
St. Andrews, Oct. 19, 1864.

Just Received,
20 BARRELS Fresh baked Pilot Bread,
10 Dozen Mineral Waters, consisting of
Aromatic Soda Water, Lemonade, Gingerade,
Concentrated Champagne Cider, and Sarsaparilla,
cooling and refreshing beverages. A constant
supply will be kept up during the warm weather.
July 6.

London Porter, Pale Ale, Wines
Geneva, &c.
Ex "Eleanor" from London via St. John
65 CHAL London Porter and Pale Ale,
quarts and pints.
4 Hds. superior pale Sherry,
do do old Port,
25 Hds. & Qr. Cases F. DeKuyper & Sons best
do do Geneva,
6 Hds. boiled and raw Linseed Oil, &c. &c.
June 8. **J. W. STREET & SON.**

Alcohol
Ex "Emma Pemberton" from Boston.
10 Puncheons pure Molasses Alcohol.
J. W. STREET & SON.
Sept. 19, 1864.

BRANDIES.
To arrive per "Swift" from Charente,
14 Hds. Martell & Co's best Cognac
22 Rr. Cases Brandy, Pale & Coloured,
vintage 1862 and 1863,
40 Cases do do vintage 1860
June 8. **J. W. STREET & SON.**

T. M'VAY,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant
Business in the above line attended to on
the most reasonable terms.
ST. ANDREWS.

CHARLES P. BUTLER & CO.,
Shipping & Commission Merchants,
No. 115 Wall Street,
New York.

SHERIFF'S SALES
Sheriff's Sales to take place at the
Court House, St. Andrews.
N. B. & C. Railway do June 8.

To be sold at Public Auction at the Court
House, in St. Andrews, in the County of
Charlotte, at 12 o'clock, noon, on **WEDNES-
DAY, the eighth day of June, 1864:**—
First, all that certain tract of land, (excepting
so much of the same, as lies and is situated in
the County of York)
Beginning at a birch tree standing on the west-
erly side of the railway and in the northern cur-
ved line of lot of land surveyed for John Red-
mond and Quebec Vairoud Company, in the parish
of Saint James, thence running by the mag-
net of Saint James, thence running by the
magnet of the year 1858 south seventy-three de-
grees west, three hundred and fifty-six chains
along the northern line of a grant (crossing
the line of lot of land surveyed for John Red-
mond from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock, and
the south branch of Canoeuse river), or to the nor-
therly line of lot number four, surveyed for Hu-
sh Pinkerton; thence along the same, north eighty
degrees west, seven chains, or to the southeasterly
line of lot of land surveyed for John Redmond,
thence along the easterly line thereof, north two
degrees east, fifty chains to the northeasterly
angle of the same; thence along the northern line
thereof, and the northern line of another lot, sur-
veyed for John Redmond, north eighty-eight
degrees west, fifty chains to a spruce tree stand-
ing in the northwesterly angle of the last men-
tioned surveyed lot; thence along the westerly line
thereof, south two degrees west, thirty-one chains,
or to a cedar tree; thence north seventeen de-
grees west, forty-two chains, or to a hemlock tree
standing on the easterly line of a grant to the Trustees
of Greenock Church, in the parish of Saint An-
drews, in connection with the Established Church
of Scotland; thence north, the same, north three
degrees and thirty minutes east, eleven chains and
fifty links to the northeasterly angle thereof;
thence along the northern line of the same north
eighty six degrees and thirty minutes west, three
degrees and fifty-seven links to a hemlock tree;
thence north seventeen degrees west, two hun-
dred and thirteen chains, or to a cedar tree; thence
south seventy-three degrees west, three chains and
fifty links to a spruce tree standing on the
easterly line of a grant to Freeman H. Todd,
thence along the same, north seventeen degrees
west, one hundred and forty-four chains and fifty
links, (crossing Mud Lake road and the line di-
viding the counties of York and Charlotte) or to a
cedar tree; thence north, the same, north three
degrees and thirty minutes east, eleven chains and
fifty links to the northeasterly angle thereof;
thence north two degrees east, nine chains and
thirty-seven links, (crossing Trout Brook) or to a
cedar tree; thence north seventeen degrees
west, one hundred and twenty-six chains and
fifty links, (crossing City Camp road, Ed. Works
Brook) or to a birch tree; thence north seven
degrees east, forty chains, or to a post standing
on the southerly bank or shore of the Chipmunk-
creek Outlet; thence north seventy-three degrees
east, one hundred and twenty-eight chains, (cross-
ing a brook) running into said outlet, and recross-
ing the road from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock)
or to a post standing on the southerly line of lot
number two, granted to John McAllister; thence
east, thirty-eight degrees east, fifty links, or to a
beech tree standing in the southeasterly angle thereof;
thence along the easterly line of the same, norths
two degrees east, nine chains and twenty-five links
to a beech tree; thence north seventeen de-
grees west, one hundred and thirty-four chains,
(crossing a brook and Charlotte) or to a
cedar tree standing at a point in the south-
easterly direction (crossing a brook at its mouth)
thence north, the same, north three degrees
and thirty minutes east, eleven chains and fifty
links, (crossing City Camp road, Ed. Works
Brook) or to a birch tree standing on the westerly
angle of said last mentioned grant; thence
east, thirty-eight degrees east, fifty links, or to a
beech tree standing on the southeasterly angle
of said last mentioned grant; thence north se-
venty-three degrees east, five hundred and twenty-
seven chains, (crossing the railway above men-
tioned, White Beaver Brook, the Magogadivic Hay
road, and the south branch of (Crabtree Brook)
or to a pine tree; thence south twenty-two de-
grees and thirty minutes west, one hundred and
eighty chains, (crossing Mink Lake) or to a post
standing in the northwesterly angle of block num-
ber eight, granted to the New Brunswick and Cana-
dian Railway and Land Company; thence along
the northerly line thereof, and its prolongation,
south seventy-three degrees west, four hundred
and two chains, (crossing White Beaver Brook,
crossing another brook passing under Lower Hook,
and crossing the railway above mentioned) or to the
westerly side of said railway; thence along the
same in a southeasterly direction, thirty seven chains,
or to a birch tree standing on the northerly line
of a grant to Thomas W. Nesbitt; thence north
eighty degrees east, fifty links, or to the north-
westerly angle thereof; thence along the south-
west two degrees west, sixty-seven chains and
fifty links, or to a stake standing in the south-
westerly angle thereof; thence along the south-
erly line thereof, south eighty-eight degrees east,
fifty chains, or to the westerly side of the railway
above mentioned; thence following the various
courses of the same in a southerly direction, three
hundred and thirty-eight chains, (crossing a branch
of light green river and a brook running into said
river, or to a spruce tree standing on the north-
westerly line of lot number one granted to Joseph
Walton; thence along the same and its prolonga-
tion, south forty eight degrees west, twenty three
chains, crossing Digugan river), or to westerly
bank or shore of the same; thence following the
various courses thereof down stream in a south-
erly direction to the westerly side of the Railway
above mentioned, and thence along the same
north seventeen degrees one hundred and two
chains, recrossing the County line above men-

tioned to the place of beginning. Contain ng twent
nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-two ac-
res more or less, distinguished as Block num-
ber nine.
The second Tract being situated in said Parish
of St. James, in the said County of Charlotte,
beginning at the northwesterly angle of a
number three west of the south branch of Canoe-
use river, surveyed for Robert Pinkerton; thence
running by the magnet south two degrees west
ten chains to a north line of Block number six
granted to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Ra-
ilroad Company; thence along the same south
twenty-three degrees west, thirteen chains to a
cedar tree; thence north seventeen degrees west
fifteen chains and twenty-nine links to a post
and thence south eighty-eight degrees east, 42
ten chains to the place of beginning. Contain-
ing eighteen acres more or less.
The said two tracts containing together Thir-
ty Thousand Acres more or less, subject nevertheless
to the following list of land situated on the
easterly and westerly sides of the above men-
tioned road from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock, viz:
number four hundred surveyed for Joseph Dixon,
number seven granted to George Mingo, num-
ber eight granted to Peter J. Corke, lot num-
ber nine granted to Jonathan Godfrey, lot num-
ber ten granted to George Boyd, lot number
eleven granted to David Mawer, lot number
twelve granted to Robert Shaw, lot number
thirteen granted to David Lyon, lot number
fourteen granted to Robert Maitson, lot number
fifteen surveyed for James Conler, lot number
sixteen surveyed for Sidney Mitchell, lot num-
ber seventeen surveyed for Alexander Grant, lot
number eighteen surveyed for Solomon Simpson,
lot number nineteen granted to John McElroy,
lot number twenty granted to William Magford,
lot number twenty-one granted to George J. Thom-
son, lot number twenty-two granted to Hugh Boyd,
lot number twenty-three granted to Samuel Elliott,
lot number twenty-four granted to William Magford,
lot number twenty-five granted to John McElroy,
lot number twenty-six granted to John McElroy,
lot number twenty-seven granted to Thomas Molton.
A plan of the lands may be seen at the
office of James O. Stevens, M. P., St. Stephen, in
the Crown Lands Office, Fredericton, and at the
Office.

The same having been seized under, and taken
by virtue of the following executions, issued out
of the Supreme Court of this Province, to wit:
first at the suit of the Hon. John J. Robinson,
dores to levy £3229 12 7 second, at the
of Francis H. Johnson, endorsed to levy \$331 50
and third at the suit of the President, Direct
and Company of the Saint Stephens Bank, in
County of Charlotte, endorsed to levy \$2010 00
together £12,422 12 6, with interest, together
with Sheriff's fees and incidental ex-penses.
THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

The sale of the above properties is post-
poned by order of Judge Wilmet, until the
first Tuesday in November next, or until
otherwise ordered.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

European and North American
RAILWAY.

Running of Trains.
1864 Summer Arrangement 1864.

On and after Monday, 14th instant, Trains
will run as follows:—
Leave St. John at 6 A. M. and 2 and 5.30 P. M.
Shediac at 8 A. M. and 12.34 P. M.
Sussex for St. John at 6.30 A. M.
The afternoon trains from St. John and Shediac
and the 6.30 A. M. train from Sussex will carry
freight. The others, Passengers, Mail, and Ex-
press only.

The morning trains on Wednesdays, Thursdays
and Saturdays, from St. John, will reach Shediac
in time to connect with the steamer for Prince
Edward Island and Pictou.
The stages to and from Buctouche, Richibouctou,
Miramichi, Bathurst and the North, connect daily
at Shediac with the morning trains to and from
from Saint John, as do also the stages at Mon-
ton to and from Dorchester, Sackville, Amherst,
Parroboro, Joggins, Pugwash, Wallace, Tatamagouche,
River John, Pictou, Louisa, and Halifax.
and Nova Scotia Railway, thence to Halifax.

The stages to and from Hillsborough, Hope-
well, and the Albert Ansons, connect at Sackville
with the morning trains to and from St. John, and
at Shediac to and from Bay Verte and
Cape Tormentine.

R. JARDINE, Chairman.
Railway Commissioners Office,
St. John, N. B., 6th May, 1864.

MORE NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED and now open for sale
at the very lowest prices:
Hats, Bonnets,
Feathers, and Ribbons,
SHAWLS, MANTILLAS,
and Fancy Dress Goods.

Grey and White Cottons,
Shirting, Stripes, and Regatta
Prints, Silicings,
and COBRET CLOTHS.
Crashes; Towel-
ling & Table Li-
nings, Shirt-fronts,
Collars, and Fan-
cy Neck Ties,
Mrs. R. B. B. F.
Boots and Shoes.

Balance of Summer Stock daily expected
per Steamer "Europa" and when received
will be sold at a very small advance on cost.
BRITISH HOUSE.
D. BRAHLEY
Saint Andrews, N. B., May 3, 1864.

