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## POETRY.

[From Punch.]

### WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.

He was a cynic: By his life all wrought  
Of generous acts, mild words and gentle ways;  
His heart wide open to all kindly thought,  
His hand so quick to give, his tongue to praise.

He was a cynic: you might read it writ  
In that broad brow, crowned with its silver hair;  
In those blue eyes with child-like candour lit,  
In the sweet smile his lips were wont to wear.

He was a cynic: by the love that clung  
About him from his children, friends and kin;  
By the sharp palm, light pen, and gossip tongue  
Wrought in him, chafing the soft heart within.

He was a cynic: let his books confess  
His "Dobbin's" silent love; or yet more rare,  
His "Newcome's" chivalry and simplicity;  
His "Little Sisters" life of loving care.

And if acts, affections, works and ways  
Stamp not upon the man the cynic's sneer,  
From life to death, oh public, turn your gaze—  
The last scene of a cynical career!

The uninvited crowd, this hush that lies,  
Unbroken, till the solemn words of prayer  
From many hushed reverent voices rise  
Into the sunny stillness of the air.

These tears, in eyes but little used to tears,  
These sobs, from many lips, hard set and grim,  
Of friends, to whom his life lay bare for years,  
Of strangers, who knew but his book, not him.

A cynic? Yes—if 'tis but the cynic's part  
To track the serpent's trail, with saddened eye,  
To mark how good and ill divide the heart,  
How lives in chequered shade and sunshine lie;

How e'en the best unto the worst is knit  
By brotherhood of weakness, sin and care,  
How, even in the worst, sparks may be lit,  
To show all is not utter darkness there.

Through Vanity's bright-flaming fair he walked  
Marking the puppets dance, the jugglers play;  
Saw Virtue tripping, honest effort balked,  
And sharpened wit on roguery's downward way.

And told us what he saw: and if he smiled,  
His smile had more of sadness than of mirth—  
But more of love than either. Undefiled,  
Gentle, alike by accident of birth.

And gift of courtesy, and grace of love,  
Whom shall his friends find such another friend?  
For them, and for his children, God above,  
Has comfort. Let us bow: God knows the end.

From "Lights and Shadows of London Life."

### SKETCH OF AN EMPIRIC.

Hitherto I have spoken of quacks and quackery in reference to one particular line of empiricism. There are, however, many empirics who scorn the idea of confining their quackish exploits to any one branch of business. In some cases they try their hands at two or three empirical trades, in others at ten or a dozen. There is a noted empiric in town at the present moment whose quackish practices are so varied and multifarious, that it were no easy matter to name a line of business or profession, in which he has not at one time or other appeared in several departments of quackery, he is at the instant carrying on a thriving business. The history of this empiric is an extraordinary one. He was brought up to the business of a cobler, at which he worked to the satisfaction of those who intrusted him with the repairs of their damaged boots and shoes, until he attained the age of twenty-five. He then married; and his soul rising contemporaneously with that event above his leather and his last, he resolved on earning literary renown, and it possible bettering his pecuniary circumstances at the same time. But the question suggested itself, how was this to be done? How was the literary distinction to be achieved? The embryo empiric did not possess a particle of learning, unless the capability of reading ordinary English in an ordinary way, and writing a tolerable hand, ought to be dignified with the name. An ingenious idea struck him. He resolved on reading a number of works on popular science, and having by means of a pair of scissors and a quantity of paste dovetailed together the more interesting and more easily comprehensible portions of each book, then forming them into a whole. The work thus promptly manufactured was carefully transcribed by a young acquaintance who could write a superior hand. An attractive title was next invented, and more than fortified by his prefixing to his name as the author, the honorary term "Professor," and appending to it the initials "F. R. S. L. D." and several others of an equally imposing kind. The little work found a publisher, and the

publisher obtained for it a remunerating sale. The little reputation which the "Professor" thus acquired by stealing not only other people's ideas, but their words, did not however satisfy his aspirations for literary and scientific fame. Nor did the comparatively slow process of obtaining a name in the world by the publication of books, at all accord with his eager and impatient anxiety to be a man of literary note. What then was to be done to accelerate his progress to the distinction he coveted, and to his possession of the means which he concluded that distinction would place at his disposal for bettering his pecuniary condition?—a consummation of which, I ought to have already remarked, he never lost sight in his yearnings after literary and scientific celebrity. His ideas on this head proved him to be a genius of no ordinary kind. In the course of five minutes his fertile brain,—fertile, I mean in the way of inventing ways and means of bringing himself into notice,—not only formed a philosophic society which was called by the name of the greatest moral philosopher the world ever produced, but represented the society as being in active operation, and including in the list of its directors and members, a multitude of names, which, though altogether unknown to fame, could nevertheless boast of being members of all the learned and philosophical societies in Christendom. The number of initials which was appended to each name, was not only extraordinary, but reminded one of the tail of a comet. It was only surprising that the names of gentlemen who could rejoice in being members of such a host of learned bodies, should have been wholly unknown to an "intelligent and discerning public." Yet so it was; nobody had ever, not even by accident, encountered the name of any of these illustrious philosophers, but being unwilling to admit his ignorance of the existence of the attainments of such men, every person conceived his surprise in his own breast. The very first intimation which the public received of the existence of this imposing association of literati and philosophers, was conveyed to them in the shape of a report of their proceedings in a morning paper; the professor himself figuring as the president and principal speaker. With the assistance of a person of some education whose pecuniary circumstances, coupled with the utter absence of principle in such matters, rendered him the obedient servant and convenient tool of the empiric, the clap-net report was prepared and sent to the morning journal alluded to. But how, it will be asked, did it find its way into the columns of the paper? Why, the empiric's inventive powers hit upon a very ingenious scheme for the purpose. To the report was appended a resolution purporting to have been carried by deafening acclamation after most eulogistic speeches by the mover, and seconded, to the effect that Jacob Judkins, Esq., the editor of the Morning Intelligencer, had been unanimously appointed honorary member of the society. The distinguished gentleman paid to the editor, in advance, a ready passport to the entire report into the columns of the Intelligencer. Finding the thing so far eminently successful, "the professor," assigned weekly meetings to the non-existent society, at all of which, as a matter of course, he himself was the principal speaker; and on no occasion did he omit to pay some high-flown compliments to his friend the editor. Week after week did the reports of the proceedings of this distinguished philosophical society appear in the Morning Intelligencer; and the result was that though no one ever before heard the name of "the professor" or his associates, everybody concluded, that the former must be some great man, who, in verification of the remark of a Greek historian, that the greatest geniuses often lie concealed, had his talents remained unknown to the world, in consequence of one of those capricious freaks in which dome Nature,—alike regardless of the justice due to the illustrious parties themselves, and the honour and interests of mankind, occasionally delights to indulge. The empiric having thus procured a publicity for his name which most have satisfied the most voracious appetite for newspaper notoriety, next behought himself of the way in which he could convert his celebrity to the best pecuniary account. A bright thought flashed across his mind. It was that the "friends of philosophy and admirers of science" constituting the imaginary society of which the professor was the distinguished president, should be made to concur in proposing to present him with an enduring testimonial of their sense of the "important services he had rendered to literature, science, and philosophy." A resolution to this effect was accordingly reported to have been proposed and carried amid tremendous applause, without a dissentient voice, and this too, at one of the most numerous attended meetings of the society which had ever been held. It was further stated, that in order to

allow other "friends of philosophy" and admirers of science, who were not members of the society, but might be desirous of being allowed to express their sense of the professor's services to science, by recording their names on the subscription list; it was, I repeat, accordingly agreed by the society, that such persons should have an opportunity of gratifying their feelings by contributing to the testimonial fund. And in order that a good example might be set to all such persons, the members of the society,—not one of whom, he it remembered, but the professor himself, had his existence,—appended very handsome subscriptions to their respective names. A treasurer was duly appointed to receive the money, and to retain it until the society should determine on the nature of the testimonial to be presented to the professor. This treasurer was none other than the quack himself, though of course under a fictitious name. The appointment of a secretary (also the quack himself) followed, and the meeting agreed that a lithographed copy of the resolution should be forwarded by the secretary to "every known friend of science and philosophy in England," with a request that he would show his sense of the professor's services to science by subscribing to the fund. Many of the persons to whom the circulars were sent, knowing nothing more of science than of "the professor," but by name, and yet proud of the compliment paid to them by the assumption that they were the friends of philosophy and admirers of science, were prompt in forwarding their subscriptions in aid of the fund for a testimonial to Professor —. The subscriptions being directed to be sent to his lodgings, addressed to his imaginary treasurer, whom he christened Henry Blunt, Esq., of course, whatever "blunt" (a fish term for money) was enclosed for Mr. Blunt,—and the total amount was very considerable, found its way at once into the pockets of the professor. The ingenious device having succeeded to admiration in its most essential parts, the next point for consideration related to the best way of satisfying the subscribers, that their contributions were really applied to their legitimate purpose. How did the quack manage this? When I answer the question, the reader cannot fail to admire the amplitude of his mental resources, as much as he is surprised at the boundless impudence of the empiric. He got the plaintiff person already referred to, to draw up a report of the alleged proceedings at a pretended dinner, given by the subscribers to the professor for the purpose of presenting him with a splendid piece of plate, that having been deemed by the committee appointed to manage the matter, the most appropriate mode of perpetuating the deep sense they entertained of the eminent services he had rendered to literature, science, and philosophy. The attendance on the occasion was represented as being numerous and respectable; and the professor was made to appear surrounded by persons of marvellous scientific and philosophic attainments; while a gentleman with a host of honorary initials appended to his name, so numerous indeed, as nearly to exhaust the alphabet, was voted to the chair amid deafening and universal acclamations. Dinner was of course served up in first rate style; and the "usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been disposed of," the chairman intimated that it now fell to be his delightful duty, placed as he was in the honourable position of chairman of the meeting, to proceed to the great business of the evening, namely, the presentation of the piece of plate lying on the table, to their distinguished guest, Professor —. Of course the professor stood up and hung his head with becoming humility, while the "friends of science and philosophy" were about to confer upon him so valuable a mark of their approbation and esteem. And to render the whole pretended affair still more dramatic, the professor's son, a boy twelve years of age, was represented as standing by the side of his scientific sire. The chairman, after some introductory flourishes, proceeded as follows: "Gentlemen, I now proceed, without any further preface, to the discharge of the duty which you have done me the honor to delegate to me. And sure I am you will concur in all I say, in the truth and justice of what I say, when I mention that never did a son of science better merit a testimonial from her admirers than does our esteemed and distinguished guest that which we are about to present to him (loud cheers). Science and philosophy are under obligations to him which they never will be able to discharge (hear, hear). It has been reserved for him, by his profound researches and transcendent talents, not only to give the cause of science and philosophy a mighty impetus on its onward march, but to shed a brilliant lustre round those departments of intellectual investigation which have been heretofore the most obscure and least attractive. His name, gentlemen, will live as long as English literature itself; his is an imperishable renown; and the lapse of

ages, so far from diminishing his celebrity, will increase and extend it (tremendous applause). It has already reached the utmost extremities of the civilized world, and will continue to spread as science and philosophy extend their empire over the face of the earth (renewed cheers). But, gentlemen, remembering as I do that I speak in our friend's presence, I feel that the dictates of delicacy demand that I should restrain myself. Of his private virtues, I will say nothing more than that in all the relations of life, as a husband, father, friend and member of the great immortal family of man, he is most exemplary. I am sure, sir, that this splendid, though not more splendid than merited, testimonial of your fellow countrymen's approbation and esteem (here the chairman addressed himself to the professor, and fixed his eye on the imaginary service of plate lying on the table) cannot fail to stimulate you to acquire, by fresh application to your soul ennobling studies, still further distinction in the regions of literature, science, and philosophy (hear, hear). "And you, my dear boy"—here the chairman laid his hand on the head of the empiric's son, and touchingly patted it—"and you, my dear boy, will I trust, whenever your eyes shall look on this handsome testimonial to your dear father, feel with your youthful bosom the workings of an honorable emulation—the operations of a commendable ambition to tread in your parent's footsteps, and—"

Here the excess of the chairman's emotion obtained a temporary mastery over his power of utterance, contemporaneously with the circumstance of the professor himself burying his face in his handkerchief; tears rolling rapidly down the boy's cheeks, and every eye in the place was more or less moistened. The chairman, after the lapse of some seconds, triumphantly overcame the unmanly ebullition, and resumed his address. "You will, I was about to say, my darling boy, feel, every time you look on this plate, the promptings of an earnest desire to acquire for yourself, by following in the same paths as your distinguished parent, and devoting your days and nights to the same elevated pursuits which have raised him to the proud position which he occupies in the estimation of the civilized world, secure a reputation as great as his. With these very imperfect observations, allow me, sir, (turning to the professor,) to present you—which I do with infinite pleasure—with this proof of the esteem entertained for you personally by your fellow-subjects, and of the deep sense they cherish of the eminent services which you have rendered to the sister handmaids, Science and Philosophy."

The most tremendous plaudits which followed as if they would never have an end, sealed the conclusion of the chairman's speech, and the presentation of the piece of plate. The professor was represented as rising to return thanks, but was so overpowered by his feelings, that he was unable to do any thing, but energetically press his hand to his heart, and to enunciate, amid rivers of tears, a few broken sentences expressive of gratitude. The meeting eventually broke up, after an evening remarkable for the "feast of reason and the flow of feeling" which characterized it. Such was the tenor of the report which appeared next morning in the Morning Intelligencer. Each subscriber fancied that he was the only person absent; and the only drawback to the gratification with which he read the account of the way in which the affair passed off, was, that he had not been apprised of the dinner, so that he might have had the pleasure of being present. But what of the professor now? Since practicing the above ingenious and successful piece of empiricism, he has appeared before the public in every conceivable variety of character. Two or three years ago he became an apostle of Teetotalism, and visited different parts of the country for the purpose of lecturing in favor of an entire abstinence from spirituous liquors, and on the singularly salubrious qualities of cold water in its "aboriginal" state. This, of course, was at the expense of the Abstinence Societies; and the supplies having somehow or other stopped, after several weeks' advocacy of the cause, he suddenly ceased to waste his eloquence on the merits of that cause. Any thing he cared to do, the Teetotalism, the moment it failed to afford him pecuniary advantage, may have gone, if so inclined, to the dogs—or to any other quarter it pleased. The next evolution of the professor, in his character of a quack, was in the capacity of a preacher of the Gospel. My readers may startle at this. It is nevertheless a melancholy though it be, a sober fact. And there is not the slightest intimation of fancy in the statement I am about to make, namely, that when he had made up his mind to try what could be done in the assumed character of a

reverend gentleman, he felt at a loss to decide as to what denomination would be best for him, in a pecuniary point of view, to profess to belong. He actually had the cool effrontery, and the fearful mental profligacy, to ask a friend of mine, when making known his ministerial intentions, what he deemed the section of Christians whom it would be most advisable to connect himself with. Curious to learn to what awful lengths the empiric was prepared to go, he then asked him what he thought of appearing as a preacher among the Wesleyan Methodists? He objected to any connection with that body, because he could not practice the imposture without detection for many weeks. "The Baptists, then," suggested the other. The professor had a high respect for the Baptists; there were many men of great moral worth, and undoubted talent, among them; but the prejudices in favor of infant baptism and sprinkling were too general and strong to admit of their principles or themselves becoming extensively popular. The Independent, then. The professor replied to the latter suggestion by saying, he certainly thought that body preferable to either of the other two which had been named; and accordingly made his election in their favor. In accordance with this choice, he actually forthwith proceeded to engage a chapel, and without any change in his name beyond the prefix of Rev., caused him to be placed through a great part of the metropolis at the Rev. A. B., minister of the Independent Chapel in — Street. In this locality, and this character, he continued for only a limited time. He soon made the discovery that there was little chance of his acquiring either money or reputation in the capacity of a reverend gentleman, and therefore, in nine or ten weeks, he abdicated his ministerial functions, farsook the Independent Chapel in — Street, and appeared in the newspapers as before, as a person of high sounding scientific and philosophic attainments.

Abstract science and philosophy having, however beautiful to his poetic mind, somehow or other again lost all their more practical attractions,—in other words, they could not be made pecuniarily productive,—it consequently became necessary to have recourse to some other expedient. But what was that to be? After due consideration he decided in favour of coming forward in the capacity of a physician. Dabbling himself, M. D., as well as professor, he appeared in twinkling in his medical character; and to give greater effect to this empiricism, represented himself as the physician to a hospital which never existed. No sooner had he thus appeared before the public in the capacity of a full-fledged physician, than he offered to a brother empiric, who confessed himself to the sale of quack medicines, a most eulogistic recommendation of his pills, for the purpose of being inserted in all the newspapers with his name as a M. D., and physician to — Hospital, appended; of course stipulating for due consideration. The proposal was accepted; the consideration, or at least a consideration, was given, and forthwith all the papers teemed with "powerful" recommendations of R.—'s pills by the professor, who declared in the advertisement that he had administered the pills to his patients, and in every instance with complete success, though the rogue never had a patient in his life.

But what is he doing at the present moment? I cannot answer the question, though I still cherish his name figuring in the papers as the "professor." The last part he played which has come under my notice, was that of a begging-letter writer. The Mediety Society have in their possession a good number of his platonic written in this character. Some of these have come under my observation, and are very curious in their way. I shall wretch with some interest the future movements of this singular and Protean empiric.

### Extraordinary Story of a Devonshire Heiress.

The "Western Morning News" concludes for the truth of the following story:—"The daughter of a Devonshire rector fell violently in love some time ago with a stonemason who was employed in repairing her father's church. The lady, who is mercifully protected under the disguised name of "Miss Nemo," was sent away from home when her curious choice of a lover became known, but after some time she eloped with the stonemason, and she remained with his stepson until the marriage preliminaries could be arranged. On the morning fixed for the wedding, the bridegroom not being forthcoming at the appointed time, the lady went after him, when, to her astonishment, he informed her that he was in no particular hurry, and should not marry yet. On finding herself thus deserted, she did not think herself obliged to [Conclusion on Fourth Page.]

FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, March 19. Congressional House Committee have agreed on report, requiring President to give British Government notice of intention to abrogate reciprocity...

President is also authorized to appoint Commissioners to act with British Commissioners whenever British Government shall desire to negotiate a new treaty...

Reported sending away of Longstreet's army incorrect. He is in Richmond and Breckenridge in command.

Burnside's corps concentrated at Annapolis. He evidently goes to North Carolina. Gold—162 1/2.

EXTRADITION IN CALIFORNIA.—The following remarkable editorial article is extracted from the San Francisco Daily Call of the 6th ult.:

"But few of our readers are aware of the fact that the Chinese of this city have Courts of their own, and have certain laws which they rigidly enforce, very frequently imposing the death penalty. When the latter is the case the prisoner is sent back to China, with a record of the trial and finding of the Court. These are given to the Chinese authorities, who forthwith proceed to execute the decree of the Court. One of the greatest terrors of the Chinese thieves is to be tried by their own courts, for their Judges seem to know by intuition when an attempt is made to cheat them by the introduction of a false witness, and although the Chinese have no hesitation in perjuring themselves in an American Court of Justice, they are remarkably careful not to do anything of the kind when before their courts. Each Commercial Company has a court of its own, and a representative of each compose a sort of Supreme Court. Several days since, a Chinese thief was brought before Judge Shephard, upon a charge of grand larceny, but the evidence would not warrant his conviction. He was, however, immediately arrested by the Chinese, and has been convicted and will be returned to China to suffer the penalty imposed by the Court."

MURDER IN AROOSTOOK.—Bangor, March 17.—Deputy Sheriff Thomas Smith, of Oldtown, was killed near Presque Isle, a day or two since, by a desperado named John C. Gore, whom he was trying to arrest, and who has been an outlaw in that region for a year or more. Gore was shot, but not killed, by Mr. Smith's assistants. He was then captured.

A REBEL SPY.—A person calling himself Johnson, "by any other name" came to this city a few days ago and enlisted. He was from St. Andrews recently, and is believed to be one of the men that came through from Canada with Marshal Kane and other noted confederates. He has with him letters for parties in Richmond, and intends to go thro' the rebel lines at the first opportunity. The acting Provost Marshal here deferred arresting him, but as the man has been forwarded to Augusta, he will no doubt be taken care of there.—Calais Herald.

TRouble AMONG THE INDIANS, Diner City, March 16.—From Gov. Evans we learn of an Indian fight near Arkansas between the Arapahos, Cheyennes and Utes.—The latter were victorious.

We also learn that the Sioux have threatened war on the whites in the spring. The military will take precautionary measures.

A bill was to be introduced into the Maine Senate on Friday last to deprive all deserters who may have escaped into the British Provinces, of all privileges of future citizenship, unless they immediately give themselves up for military duty.

NEGROES IN ENGLAND.—The London correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says that the negro William Crafts—who, with his wife Ellen, is so well remembered in Boston—lives in that city, has attained a high scientific position, has made his fortune by an invention which has been patented, and appears with his wife in the best society.—The correspondent also mentions the case of a certain Dr. Johnson, a colored man, a slave in Kentucky a little more than twelve years ago, who escaped to Cincinnati, and afterwards to Canada. Thence he came to England and went, after some hard study, to the University of Edinburgh, where, a year or two ago, he took a degree. He then resolved to study medicine, and a month ago passed an admirable examination before the Medical College, and became M. D.

R. R. R. ONE 25 CENT BOTTLE WILL CURE. Chills and Fever or Neuralgia, Diarrhoea, Dysentery or Bilious Cholera, Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Pain in the Kidneys or Bladder, Spine, Back or Head, Burns, Scalds or Poisonous Bites, Strains, Sprains or Bruises, Sore Throat, Influenza or Diphtheria, Swollen Joints, Lameness or Cramp. All of these complaints one bottle will cure. It will afford relief by a single application. Let every family keep it in their house, and use it when pain is experienced. A few minutes after its application the most severe pains will cease; it matters not what may be the cause of pain, relief will follow its use.—Price 25 cts. per bottle. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

TELEGRAPH BETWEEN EUROPE AND AMERICA.—We understand that Her Majesty's Government have granted the right of way through British Columbia for an electric telegraph to connect the existing United States lines with those to be extended from Russia across Behring's Straits, a commission for the latter portion of this world-girdle telegraph having previously been given by the Russian Government to Mr. Collins, an American citizen. By the completion of these lines, communication between this country and America will be established, without encountering the risks of a submarine cable across the Atlantic.—Railway News.

THE WAR IN DENMARK.—Paris, March 13.—The remonstrance of the French Government addressed to Berlin against the advance of Prussian troops into Jutland is said to be far less forcible in terms than the corresponding note from Downing street; but the studied reserve and guarded tone of the French document had produced a conviction that the Emperor Napoleon fully means what he intimates. Military operations appear quite suspended in Schleswig. The Swedish Government has granted permission to the officers of the Swedish army to take service with the Danes during the war.

BUSINESS IN ENGLAND.—Messrs. Gibbs, Beight & Co's Circular, dated 5th March, report the sale of the cargo of the W. E. Dinsmore from St. John, at an average of £7 13s. The particulars are:—16 feet and upwards 3x11 and 3x9, £7 17s 6d each; 3x7 £7 15s; 2x7, 2x8; 12 to 15 feet, 3x11 and 3x9, £7 15s; 3x7, £7 5s; 2x7, £7 17s 6d; Pine Deals, £7 14s 6d. Scantlings, £7 10s; Deal Ends, £6. Palsings, 60s. The cargo of the Royal Standard, St. John, spruce deals average at auction, £1 17s 6d. Birch Timber by the Travancore, 14 1/2 inch average, realized 48 1/2 p. per foot. The Bank of England reduced the rate of discount on the 25th ult., to six per cent. Trade generally is very dull. Our grain and cotton markets are declining, and in Manchester there is little business doing.

SHIPS.—The market is without alteration. Satellite, 522 tons O. M., 478 register, built at St. John in 1863, classed at French Lloyd's 3-3rds., 4 years, and coppered, £4,240; Chattanooga, 1301 tons O. M., 1323 register, built at Quebec in 1863, classed at Lloyd's A 7 years, £13,000; Pomona, 1504 tons O. M., 1265 register, built at St. John in 1856, £4,400. There was a report that Government had resolved next summer to make Falmouth the Packet station for all foreign mails instead of Southampton.

An appeal to the House of Lords in the Alexandra case had been entered for hearing; will probably therefore be taken up before Easter vacation.

Times in editorial on taxation to which America must be subjected says: Inevitable truths of finance are at length dawning on American mind, and says Americans can and must make up minds to bear wide spread and equitable taxation.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, MARCH 23, 1864.

The Western Extension Railway debate in the House of Assembly was concluded on Saturday last, and resulted in such a manner as to convince St. John, where the movement originated, that with all its influence and aid from the other counties, it has failed in its attempt to rush a bill thro' the Legislature. Mr. Fisher's amendment to Mr. Cudlip's resolution was carried. The following is the vote:—

YEAS.—Tilley, Johnston, Waters, McMillan, Steadman, Hatheway, Perley, Meahan, Stevens, McClellan, Young, Beveridge, Fisher, Ferris, Lindsay, Munro, Montgomery, Dow, Glendon and Ryan, 20.—NAYS.—Kerr, Williston, Vail, Landry, Gray, Skinner, Smith, McPhelin, Stiles, Desbrisay, Anglin, Cudlip, Gilmour and Boyd, 14.

The Prov. Secretary, immediately after the vote was taken, laid before the House a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle, denying the correctness of the report that Her Majesty's Government had refused assent to the Intercolonial Railway Act, passed last Session.

Mr. Stevens brought in a Bill to incorporate the St. Stephen Branch Railway Company. This will secure to the energetic and enterprising people of that growing town, an extension of the St. Andrews Railway to St. Stephen—a connection they should have had long ere now.

Diagnosephar.

The morals and propensities of those whose social position in a large city such as Brooklyn, are little than to respect, may well be doubted, when they are guilty of sanctioning and aiding in bringing things sacred into contempt. A Fair for the purpose of raising funds to assist the Military Sanitary Commission was held at Brooklyn. Among the other novelties produced by "professors of religion" were pictures of New England life and manners in early times—dancing and similar amusements were prohibited, but in their lieu a semi-religious performance was instituted in the shape of a "pious comedy." The holy and sacred institution of marriage, which nearly seven-eighths of christendom holds as one of the Holy Sacraments was travestied, and the mock rites performed by a Protestant clergyman of that city, (Brooklyn.) The clergyman was dressed in the ridiculous costume of the period. The minister with mock solemnity addressing the young couple

in the usual terms,—they replying in a similarly profane manner, and all this takes place with in a few miles of the largest city in the States, (New York), and was patronized by men and women calling themselves christians. "Tell it not in Gath." Surely the American Republic, mourning the loss of thousands of its soldiers, the bitter fruits of the war, with multitudes of families "widowed, fatherless, or childless," can devise other means to raise money, and not permit such disgraceful and impious means to be adopted to relieve the distressed soldiers and their families.—They will reap the fruits of such proceedings—"when this cruel war is over."

THE UNION PRAYER MEETING, commenced on the 1st January, has been regularly continued every Thursday evening, in the Scotch Church here. These meetings increase in interest and numbers, and we have pleasure in stating, are attended by members of various denominations, who take a deep interest in them.

The new Baptist Church presents a very neat appearance since the spires have been erected.—The outside we understand will be finished in a few days; and the inside is to be completed before the Conference Meeting takes place here during the summer, when the Church is to be dedicated. Our Baptist friends are entitled to much credit for their energy and perseverance.

AWFUL.—The St. Croix Herald is in high dudgeon over Judge Ritchie's decision in the Chesapeake case, and warns Great Britain and the people of New Brunswick in particular what may be done AFTER the war is over. Such threats do no harm, and may go down with "the most infatuated nation," but Bluenose laughs at them and their fulminator.

BOARD OF WORKS.—A copy of the Ninth Annual Report of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works has been received. It is a pamphlet of 90 pages, and has a large map of the Province showing the great roads and railways. The total amount expended last year on roads and bridges was \$82,474.68. We observe that balances remain in the hands of Supervisors, year after year. The Board has properly reserved some charges made by Supervisors for horse and waggon hire, for their decision.

Legislative Summary.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON, March 16th. Progress made in a Bill amending an Act on consolidation of Highways; in Bill to enable Catholic church, Richibucto, to sell a certain piece of Land, and on Tiger Cat Bill.

Woodstock and Houlton Railroad Bill again committed; spoken against by Smith and Anglin. In favor by Lindsay, Fisher, Cudlip, Boyd, and Steadman.

Railway delegation held convention to-day. Up to 5 o'clock the Woodstock and Houlton Railroad bill was under discussion. Strongly opposed by Smith and Anglin as carrying out the views of the American Government for a road for military purposes to the Province, and as injurious to Saint John.

Tilley asked that the consideration be delayed until further information obtained about general Western Scheme.

Munroe, Lindsay, and Johnson spoke in favor of the bill; latter ridiculed objections of the opponents, and argued it a bill which could not be rejected on any fair or reasonable grounds.

Mr. Cudlip's resolution will be debated and probably lost. Government promise to bring in an Act giving \$10,000 per mile as a gift to any Company to build a road from Saint John to the American boundary; E. and N. A. Railway to Nova Scotia boundary; and E. and N. A. Railway to Albert Mines; E. and N. A. Railway to Chatham; St. Andrews road to St. Stephens, Fredericton, and Woodstock, and \$80,000 per year to Company to build a road from Woodstock to Canadian boundary.

The St. Stephen Gas Lamp Bill postponed three months.

Mr. Tilley introduced a Bill to vest the right of patronage in the respective vestries of Trinity, St. James and St. John churches, also a bill to extend Saint John Street.

In reply to Grimmer, Tilley could not say yet whether facilities would be allowed for the commencement of branches anterior to that of the Extension.

Smith and Anglin urged propriety of repeal of the present law. Ryan and Munroe took opposite view.

Tilley in reply to Cudlip said, the total expense to New Brunswick of the London Exhibition was \$6,000, and that correspondence was proceeding in reference to the Bonds required from British Shippers in American ports. Adjourned at 5.

At 11 o'clock the Railway discussion was resumed; Mr. Munroe, taking the floor, argued that Western Extension would be ultimately Inter-colonial route, and that this would reconcile all sectional wants. Expressed a hope that Nova Scotia would not repeal Inter-colonial Act. Adherence to same by her and New Brunswick would have powerful effect on Canada, and induce her to come in within a year.

Mr. McPhelin joined the issue. New Brunswick was in position between unfaithfulness of East and West without any defined policy, turning to suit the circumstances.

No North Shore representative believed in the sincerity of the Government's new proposition of the Branch to Miramichi. It was

too ridiculous for belief. Bait would not take. Mr. Fisher moved an amendment modifying his resolution to suit the policy of the Government.

Mr. Gray followed—dwelt upon the one point of violation of agreement by Canada. He was satisfied from expressed opinion of the members of the Cabinet, of the Governor General and Duke of Newcastle, we were free to follow the most advantageous course to ourselves. Still, he would not by any act now trammel revival of the Inter-colonial road, a project to which he had no doubt that Canada would ere long gladly return, on more favorable terms. Still he was heartily in favor of the Western Extension.

The people of St. John are in favor of Inter-colonial Road over Western Extension. They were misled, supposing Canada has not or would not have desire for connection with the United States. The abolition of the Reciprocity Treaty and transverse system would drive Canada to seek an outlet through us. The action of Nova Scotia is a boon, leaving us free to make terms with Canada, irrespective of Nova Scotia. He could consistently go for the propositions suggested by Government, and against Cudlip's resolution.

Anglin examined the action of the Canadian Ministry from the beginning, until it became purged of every member favorable to Inter-colonial scheme—in its opposition to which the people had sustained them. From an investigation of the correspondence he argued that Canada had unequivocally abrogated the terms entered into at Quebec.

Johnson was opposed to the repeal of the Bill, because he would maintain till the last moment faith of the Province, no matter what Nova Scotia or Canada might do. The fact that Imperial consent had not yet been given to the Act was no proof that the Imperial authorities were opposed to it.

Fisher now asked to be allowed to amend his amendment by striking out last part. Kerr wished question taken on resolutions as now before the House.

Fisher, if not allowed to amend, would press question on reporting progress indefinitely.

Cudlip, Smith, Anglin and Gray spoke against this as unfair.

Tilley explained that such would be really a vote on the repeal of the Act.

Desbrisay said he would vote for any honest scheme by Government for Western Extension.

Fisher said he was willing to withdraw his whole proposition.

March 19. Progress made in Bill relating to constables.

At 11.30 Railway debate resumed. Mr. Fisher moved resolution to report progress. Mr. Cudlip thought there would be no objection to Mr. Fisher withdrawing amendment, but if he persisted his dogging man question by reporting progress, must take responsibility.

Mr. McPhelin made a speech charging Northern members with direction and inactivity. Mr. Boyd would sweep away Act of 1862. Can't undertake any other scheme while pledged and mortgaged under that. Mr. Ryan thought inconsistent, for those who professed to believe scheme of 1862 dead, and mortgage invalid to insist its existence on books and to other arrangements.

Mr. Lindsay believed the matter dead but still would not press repeal. Being first to legislate should be last to repeal. Nova Scotia, as yet had only repealed by implication.

Messrs. Anglin, Smith and Gray spoke on general question.

Mr. Smith deprecating Mr. Fisher's motion as a parliament trick.

Mr. Tilley did not announce to House that policy of Government would be to build road as Government work if offers a subsidy failed to induce a company to do so.

Mr. Fisher has moved amendment on Inter-colonial resolution to report progress without asking leave to sit again, equivalent to dodging question without voting on its merits. Smith, Cudlip and Anglin opposing.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FREDERICTON, March 19. The hon. Mr. Stevens, a member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House a message, being a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle, dated March 6, 1864, in acknowledgment of receipt of one from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of 13th February. His Grace says:—"I have learnt with much surprise that an impression prevails in New Brunswick that this act has been disallowed, or at least disapproved by Her Majesty's Government. The act has not received the express sanction of Her Majesty because it was evidently useless to bring it under formal consideration of the Government until a similar law had been passed by Canada. In fact so far from having been disallowed it is still actually in force in the Province; and I shall have been greatly misunderstood if, by refusing to submit it prematurely to my colleagues I am supposed to indicate any disapproval of its provisions or any lukewarmness with regard to the important object which it is intended to effect. Such a misunderstanding would cause no ordinary regret, because I am particularly sensible of the honorable warmth, promptitude and straightforwardness with which this matter has been dealt with in New Brunswick."

March 21st. Mr. S. H. Gilbert had his name added to nays on Railway vote.

Dr. Dow introduced a Bill to amend law relating to coast and river fisheries.

Mr. Cudlip introduced a Bill to provide for

drainage of several marsh lands, St. John. Bill relating to Constables agreed to.—Also, Bill to enable Roman Catholic Bishop of Chatham to sell certain lands in Kent.

Fisher introduced Bill relating to London, West Indian, Nova Scotian and New Brunswick Bank.

Johnson introduced Bill for winding up Joint Stock Companies.

Bill resting right of patronage in Trinity and St. Mark's Church, in Vestry, agreed to.

Bill relating to Deep Water Terminus under discussion.

LECTURE.—Mr. J. B. Rosser, will lecture on Wednesday evening next, subject—King Cotton, his palaces, aristocracy, and subjects. Mr. Rosser is a fluent speaker, and at times poetical and eloquent. We trust the Hall will be filled.

ITEMS.—The Queen has planted an oak at Frogmore to commemorate the birth of the young Prince.

A new remedy for hydrophobia has been announced—nitrate of silver, to be filtered in the fresh wound.

Corn Starch is said to be an excellent substitute for eggs, in culinary operations, one spoonful of starch being equal to an egg.

At the Armory in Springfield, Mass., 27,700 muskets were made in January—the largest number ever manufactured in a single month.

The London Grocer, which ought to know, says that the consumption of coffee in England, is at the rate of one pound and sixteen hundredths per head, while in Switzerland it amounts to twelve pounds per head.

Mr. Isidore G. Ascher, a young Canadian poet, has been well received by the literary of England. He has been the guest of Mr. Tom Taylor, and was invited to spend the holidays with Martin F. Tupper, author of "Proserpine Philosophy."

Two volumes of Napoleon III's "Life of Caesar" are ready; but they are, according to the Memorial Diplomatique, not to appear as yet, since His Majesty is going to revise them, for the sixth or seventh time, from documents furnished by a learned captain of the Genie corps.

George Thompson, ex M. P., of England, was mobbed and pelted with eggs in Boston some years ago, for lecturing against slavery; now he is delivering anti-slavery lectures in that city to delighted audiences.

The Yarmouth Herald says that G. C. Jones, Esq., of Weymouth, while attending the marriage of his daughter lately, was seized with a fit of apoplexy before leaving the church, and survived about three hours, during which he remained unconscious. He was in his 70th year.

The Hon. Hiram Chapman, Land Agent of the State of Maine, died at two o'clock on the morning of the 18th inst.

From the divers who have examined the state of the Bohemian as she lies on the rocks we learn that the goods in her lower hold are unbroken in the cases and can be hoisted out in a comparatively whole condition.

Geo. H. Moore, Esq., Editor in Chief of the Portland Advertiser, died in his chair at his lodgings at the Commercial House, Portland, on the 18th inst.

The President has approved and signed the gold bill, and it is therefore now a law.

The Portland Advertiser tells of four soldiers and a civilian who, arriving in the vicinity of a ram shop, stepped aside while the civilian went in and smiled. Presently he returned, exchanged coat and cap with soldier No. 4, who went and took a drink, and so on until all had "wet their whistles," when they went on their way chuckling to think how neatly they had deluded Gen. Rowley's order No. 25.

Arrangements are being made to put the American section of the Grand Trunk road in good condition, by laying new rails much heavier than the old ones. The road is to be supplied with several new engines and a large number of freight and passenger cars, rendered necessary by its constantly increasing business.

Gen. Besuregard's wife died on 2d inst and her funeral on the 4th was the largest ever seen in New Orleans.

The tax on manufactured tobacco is to be increased 50 per cent.

The St. John Telegraph says that "Mrs. Tom Thumb has not become a mother yet.—The 'day of small things' will not arrive until the month of July next.

Artemus Ward, having recovered, has been dancing with the sisters of the Saints in Salt Lake City.

The following is the "Gold bill, so called passed by the Federal Government:—Resolved, &c. That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt by a period not exceeding one year from time to time either with or without re-date of interest upon the coupons, as to him may seem expedient; and he is hereby authorized to dispose of gold in the treasury of the United States, not necessary for the payment of interest on the public debt.

LOSS OF THE ROYAL VICTORIA.—Fearful sufferings and death of fourteen of the crew. The iron ship Royal Victoria, Capt. Thomas Deslee, from Sunderland for Calcutta with a cargo of coals, was on the 19th ult., and her cargo being thus thrown to leeward, she was

abandoned, the crew taking to the boats, the captain and thirteen of the chief officers with sixteen. The course was given so a sible, the Orkneys, which reached. The mate and his crew in Shetland on the 23rd, at fering from exposure and provisions, two having died men being in a state of i Shetland mail, which reach last, we received the sad arrival of the boat which was of the captain. It seems week the boat had got into but fearful to relate, only tonate men survived.—The man, and the other a. Frer tain and 11 of the boat's crew of the bodies had been before reaching land, the still in the boat. The bod was still warm when the b cently had his life ebbd a we can learn the Frenchmen taken a great charge, and mental in getting on shore

Latest Legislation FROM M Supply was resumed. I ered the present militia costly toy and a week of the one day drill system drilled twenty days in a year their time. Would not hoped measures would be service more efficient.

Mr. Tilley said the Act. He thought system could l Mr. Gray thought the g discredit to the Provin \$20,000. The vote pass Education Desaf and D logical Survey \$500; Emi foreseen expenses \$7000

W. J. Gilbert and Gri statements of yesterday's inference about them false have voted with minority, majority.

Bill to repeal incorpora ton got three months' p one supported it.

Several notices of motio resolutions for addresses n Ryan submitted petition of Kings County for Rail Douglas Vail.

Progress reported on B porations, and referred to House in Committee on las.

LECTURE.—The ninth lect delivered last evening by Mr and his wants." The lec hours, giving a history of m—physically, intellectually a that he was a creature of w to the grave. The audience turer's views on marriage, e and clearing up land for settle ly applauded. Mr. Rosser i neady ev'g next, as usual

The Canadian Ministe may possibly affect the Inter

Latest America: BA Some guerrillas raided Virginia capturing a Sen sentative of the West Vi World's despatch says stated that Gen. Grant w son the Army of the Pot peeted to review the Arc preparations are being m Gen. Ferguson has been dion of being implicated i dria and has already refu Secretary of the Inter communication says Iri land of their nativity.

Eight or ten regiments from Missouri and othe States, passed through S Gold 162 1/2

Nearly two hund grants have arrived in t the past year, mostly a least one hundred and f joined the army.—[N. Y

Gen. Beauregard be the command of the dep sissippi.

Gen. Kilpatrick whi capture Richmond," who of the negro guide him.

The celebrated fugi tions in Tennessee and the respective angles of Dalton and Cleveland s such an extent that an ordinary rapidity would i march around it. Gen. mand of forces which oc ly four hundred miles.

DISHONEST NAVY A March 14.—The Comm dispatch says it is unde partment has its eye on two or three northern ed to be making a big t out of their official, po are said to be of enorm no arrests have yet been no given, but the corr quested not to give the

The Chesapeake left conveyed by the Miami

St. John, agreed to... the Bishop... London, New Brun-

will lecture... subject—King... We trust

an excellent... operations... ed in a single

young Canada... the lit... ed to spend

III's "Life... not to... learned cap-

P. of Eng... ing against... audiences,

Land A... at two... 8th inst.

or in Chief... n his chair... House, Port-

and signed... now a law... sells of four

side to put... the Trunk... rails reach

covered, has... of the Sains

d bill, so call... vement:—... ary of the

RIA—Fearful... of the Crew... Capt. Thomas

issues in... Poor Condition... Best copy available

abandoned, the crew taking to the boats... the captain and thirteen being in one...

Latest Legislative News. From, March 21, P. M. Supply was resumed. Mr. Boyd considered the present militia arrangements a costly toy and a waste of money...

LECTURE.—The ninth lecture of the course was delivered last evening by Mr. A. Elliott, on "Man and his wants." The lecturer spoke for two hours, giving a history of man from the creation...

THE Canadian Ministry has resigned; this may possibly affect the Intercolonial Railway.

Latest American News. BANGOR, March 22. Some guerrillas raided into Bath, West Virginia capturing a Senator and a Representative of the West Virginia Legislature.

Eight or ten regiments re-enlisted veterans from Missouri and other North Western States, passed through St. Louis last week.

Nearly two hundred thousand emigrants have arrived in this country during the past year, mostly at New York. At least one hundred and fifty thousand have joined the army.

Gen. Beauregard has been ordered to the command of the department of the Mississippi.

Gen. Kilpatrick attributes his failure to capture Richmond, wholly to the treachery of the negro guide hung by Dahlgren.

The celebrated triangular field of operations in Tennessee and Northern Georgia, at the respective angles of which Chattanooga, Dalton and Cleveland are situated, is of such an extent that an army moving with ordinary rapidity would require a week to march around it.

DISHONEST NAVY AGENTS.—New York, March 14.—The Commercial's Washington dispatch says it is understood that the department has its eye on the navy agents in two or three northern cities, who are reported to be making a big thing, in a side way, out of their official positions.

At Chatham, C. W., on the 2d inst., Isabella Jessie, the beloved wife of Mr. D. W. Mowatt, and daughter of the late Colin Campbell, Esq., of this town, aged 34 years.

April Sessions, 1863.

ORDERED, That Applications for Wholesale and Tavern Licenses, shall be made to the Clerk previous to Friday, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of the Court week.

PERSONS having accounts against the County most present them at the office of the Clerk of the Peace, by 10 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday, the 12th day of April next.

TO BE SOLD, A Bargain, if applied for immediately.

THAT desirable situated House for business next to the Record Office; has been newly shingled and is in good repair; contains 9 rooms and shop attached.

3 Corner Town Lots, in good situations for building purposes. Apply to Subscriber. Terms of payment liberal.

TO LET, And Possession given 1st May.

THAT eligible House and Store known as the late Dr. McStay's Dispensary, with the lot attached on Water street.

TO LET, And Possession given 1st May.

THAT large and well finished Store adjoining Mr. Hutheway's, Water street. The store will be fitted by the subscriber for a dwelling and store if required, by applying immediately.

NEW GOODS.

THE Undersigned expects his Spring Supply of Goods immediately. The present stock on hand will be disposed of at cost, to suit the times.

MEETING OF COURTS.

The Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, will be held at the Court House on Tuesday the 12th of April next.

TO LET, From the 1st of May next.

THAT neat Cottage with a garden attached, in rear of the Court House. The premises are in good order.

FOR SALE.

THAT farm owned by the Subscriber at BAY SIDE, containing One Hundred Acres, fifty acres under cultivation, and fifty acres about equally divided into pasture and woodland.

Rub. Rubber, Rubbers.

AT THE Albion House. JOHN S. MAGEE, Has received an assortment of Childrens, Misses, Ladies, Gent's, Rubber Overshoes.

Also—Ladies Rubber Balmer Boots, a nice article for the present season, which with a lot of Childrens and Ladies Boots, SKELETON SKIRTS, and the balance of stock of WINTER DRY GOODS, He will sell CHEAP for Current Money.

Bottles! Bottles!! WANTED immediately—ALE & PORTER Bottles. Patent Steam Brewery, St. A. Street, March 2, 1864.

CHARLES P. BUTLER & CO., Shipping & Commission Merchants.

A Bill for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Parish of St. Stephen, in the County of Charlotte.

WHEREAS offences against the Peace, as well as injuries to property have become frequent in the Parish of St. Stephen, it is expedient to establish an effective system of Police in the following district, to-wit:—Beginning at the dwelling house of Joel Hill, near Milltown, and extending to Porter's Mill, near the bridge, and between the river and the said bridge.

TO LET, And Possession given 1st May.

THAT large and well finished Store adjoining Mr. Hutheway's, Water street. The store will be fitted by the subscriber for a dwelling and store if required, by applying immediately.

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SHERIFF'S SALES

Sheriff's Sales to take place at the Court House, St. Andrews, April 12, 1863. To be sold at Public Auction at the Court House, in the County of Charlotte, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of June, 1864.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever of the NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY, Limited, of, in and to all the following lands, described as follows:—

First, all that certain tract of land, (excepting some of the same, as lies and is situated in the County of York) Beginning at a birch tree standing on the westerly side of the railway and in the northerly angle of block number six, granted to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway Company, in the parish of Saint James, thence running by the magnet of the year 1858 south as follows:—

Second, all that certain tract of land, (excepting some of the same, as lies and is situated in the County of York) Beginning at a birch tree standing on the westerly side of the railway and in the northerly angle of block number six, granted to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway Company, in the parish of Saint James, thence running by the magnet of the year 1858 south as follows:—

Third, all that certain tract of land, (excepting some of the same, as lies and is situated in the County of York) Beginning at a birch tree standing on the westerly side of the railway and in the northerly angle of block number six, granted to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway Company, in the parish of Saint James, thence running by the magnet of the year 1858 south as follows:—

Fourth, all that certain tract of land, (excepting some of the same, as lies and is situated in the County of York) Beginning at a birch tree standing on the westerly side of the railway and in the northerly angle of block number six, granted to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway Company, in the parish of Saint James, thence running by the magnet of the year 1858 south as follows:—

Fifth, all that certain tract of land, (excepting some of the same, as lies and is situated in the County of York) Beginning at a birch tree standing on the westerly side of the railway and in the northerly angle of block number six, granted to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway Company, in the parish of Saint James, thence running by the magnet of the year 1858 south as follows:—

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Dec. 1, 1863.

south seventeen degrees one hundred and twelve chains, recrossing the County line above mentioned to the place of beginning. Containing twenty nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-two acres more or less, distinguished as Block number nine.

The second Tract being situated in said Parish of St. James, in the said County of Charlotte, and beginning at the northwesterly angle of Lot number three, west of the branch of the Anson river, surveyed for Robert Pinkerton; thence running by the magnet south two degrees west ten chains to a northern line of Block number six, granted to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway Company; thence along the same south twenty-three degrees west, fifteen 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 eighteen chains to the place of beginning. Containing eighteen acres more or less.

The said two tracts containing together Thirty Thousand Acres more or less, subject nevertheless to the following lots of land situated on the easterly and westerly sides of the above mentioned road from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock, viz. Lot number fourteen, surveyed for Joseph Dixon, lot number seven granted to George Mings, lot number eight granted to Peter J. Corke, lot number nine granted to Jonathan Godfrey, lot number ten granted to George Boyd, lot number eleven granted to David Manser, lot number twelve granted to Robert Shaw, lot number thirteen granted to David Lion, lot number fourteen granted to Robert Mulson, lot number fifteen granted to James Coulter, lot number sixteen granted to Sidney Mitchell, lot number seventeen granted to Alexander Grant, lot number eighteen granted to Solomon Simpson, lot number nineteen granted to John McCoubrey, lot number twenty granted to William Muford, lot number twenty-one granted to George J. Thomson, lot number twenty-two granted to Hugh Boyd, lot number twenty-three granted to Samuel Elliott, lot number twenty-four granted to William Muford, lot number twenty-five granted to John M. Gales, lot number twenty-six granted to John Mitchell, lot number twenty-seven granted to James Clark, lot number twenty-eight granted to John Nicholson, and lot number twenty-nine granted to Thomas Malton.

A plan of the lands may be seen at the office of James G. Stevens, M. P. P., Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, Frederick, and at my 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. Holmston, endorsed to levy £3229 12 7—second, at the suit of Francis H. Johnson, endorsed to levy \$331 30, and third at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Saint Stephens Bank, in the County of Charlotte, endorsed to levy £2110 3 5, altogether £12,422 12 6, with interest, together with Sheriff's fees and incidental expenses.

The same having been seized under, and taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of John Doe, endorsed to levy £19 9s., besides Sheriff's fees.

The same having been seized under, and taken by virtue of three executions issued out of the Supreme Court at the suits of Edmund P. Knight, Isaac W. Bradbury, and Richard M. Andrews, respectively, against the said John Billings.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 6th Oct. 1863.

Property for Sale. THE Subscriber offers for sale the house occupied by himself, situated at the present time in a barn. The house occupies a good position.

