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Vol 31

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1864.

No 12

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 crowds, 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-flashing fire 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. Undeified,
Gentle, alike by accident of birth.

And gift of courtesy, and grace of love,
When 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 this instant carrying on a thriving business. The history of this empiric is an extraordinary one. He was brought up to the business of a cobbler, 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 circumstances suggested itself, how was this to be done? How was the literary distinction, and an improved state of his finances 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 hypocritical 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 consulted 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 Intelligence, had been unanimously appointed honorary member of the society. The distinguished gentleman paid to the editor, insured a ready passport to the entire report into the columns of the Intelligence. 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 Intelligence; 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 hitherto 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 must have satisfied the most voracious appetite for newspaper notoriety, next beroughed 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 and last tremendous applause, without a dissentient voice, and 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 ad-

mirers 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 an 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 subscribers being directed to be sent to his lodgings, addressed to his imaginary treasurer, whom he christened Henry Blunt, Esq., of course, whatever "blunt" (a flash 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 owe me all concern 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 impulse 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 Intelligence.

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 practising 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 salutary 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 the contrary, 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 practise 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 Independents, 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 his 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 placarded through a great part of the metropolis as 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 his capacity of a reverend gentleman, and therefore, in nine or ten weeks, he abandoned his ministerial functions, farseek 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 favor of coming forward in the capacity of a physician. Dabbling himself, M. D., as well as professor, he appeared in a twinkling in his medical character; and to give greater effect to this empiricism, represented himself as the physician to an 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, at most eulogistic recommendation of his pills, for the purpose of being inserted in all the newspapers with his name as an 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 observe his name figuring in the papers as the "Professor."

The last part he played which has come under my notice, was that of a beguiling writer. The Mediety Society have in their possession a good number of hospital writings in this character. Some of these have come under my observation, and are every curious in their way. I shall withhold some interest the future movements of this singular and Protean empiric.

Extraordinary Story of a Devonshire Heiress.

The "Western Morning News" touches for the truth of the following story:—"The young, good-looking, and accomplished" 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 friends 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 deceived, the girl

[Conclusion on Fourth Page.]

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abandoned, the crew taking to the boats—the captain and thirteen being in one, and the chief officer with sixteen men in the other. The course was given so as to fetch, if possible, the Orkneys, which, however, was not reached. The mate and his charge landed in Shetland on the 23rd, after dreadful suffering from exposure and want of water and provisions, two having died, and three of the men being in a state of insanity. By the Shetland mail, which reached us upon Friday last, we received the sad intelligence of the arrival of the boat which was under the charge of the captain. It seems that on Monday week the boat had got into Quendale Bay, but fearful to relate, only two of the unfortunate men survived—the one an Englishman, and the other a Frenchman—the captain and 11 of the boat's crew having died. Six of the bodies had been thrown overboard before reaching land, the remainder being still in the boat. The body of the captain was still warm when the boat landed, so recently had his life ebbed away. From what we can learn the Frenchman seems to have taken a great charge, and been chiefly instrumental in getting on shore. (Scotch Paper.

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; denounced the one-day drill system; men should be drilled twenty days in a year and paid for their time. Would not oppose grant but hoped measures would be adopted to make service more efficient.
Mr. Tilley said the Act expired next year. He thought system could be improved.
Mr. Gray thought the grant of \$10,000 a discredit to the Province. It should be \$20,000. The vote passed for \$10,000.
Education Deaf and Dumb \$300; Geological Survey \$500; Emigration \$600; unforeseen expenses \$7000—passed.
FREDERICTON, March 22.
W. J. Gilbert and Grimmer referred to statements of yesterday's Globe, declaring inference about them false. Former would have voted with minority, the latter with majority.
Bill to repeal incorporation of Fredericton got three months' postponement. No one supported it.
Several notices of motion given, and some resolutions for addresses moved.
Ryan submitted petition of 73 inhabitants of Kings County for Railway extension via Douglas Valley.
Progress reported on Bill relating to Corporations, and referred to Select Committee.
House in Committee on claim of R. Douglas.

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—physically, intellectually and socially, shewing that he was a creature of "wants" from the cradle to the grave. The audience was large. The lecturer's views on marriage, education, legislation, and clearing up land for settlement, were frequently applauded. Mr. Rossier is to lecture on Wednesday evening next, as announced in another column.

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

Latest American News.

BANOR, March 22.
Some guerrillas raided into Bath, West Virginia capturing a Senator and a Representative of the West Virginia Legislature. World's dispatch says it is authoritative that Gen. Grant will command in person the Army of the Potomac. He is expected to review the Army soon, and great preparations are being made.
Capt. Ferguson has been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in frauds at Alexandria and has already refunded \$70,000.
Secretary of the Interior in a recent official communication says little disposition has been manifested by Freedmen to leave the land of their nativity.
Eight or ten regiments re-enlisted veterans from Missouri and other Northern States, passed through St. Louis last week. Gold 162½.

—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. (N. Y. Herald.

—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. Gen. Grant is in command of forces which occupy a front of nearly four hundred miles.

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. The frauds are said to be of enormous dimensions, but no arrests have yet been made. The names are given, but the correspondents are requested not to give them at present.

THE Chesapeake left Halifax on Friday last, conveyed by the Miami.

Deaths.

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.
On the 17th instant, of cancer, Eliza M. Chase, wife of Mr. Alexander McCurdy, aged 46 years. (Seckville paper copy.

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. Such applications shall state the name of the applicants, the description, the place, and of the building in which it is intended to sell; and the applicant shall furnish any other information which the Court may require; and the Clerk shall publish the notice in a Newspaper of this County.

PER ORDER.

March 23, 1864.

NOTICE.

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.

PER ORDER.

March 23, 1864.

TO BE SOLD, A Bargain, if applied for immediately. If not disposed of by the 15th of April, the place will be let and possession given on 1st May.

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.

ALSO, 3 Corner Town Lots, in good situations for building purposes. Apply to Subscriber. Terms of payment liberal. mar 23.

D. GREEN.

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.

Apply to ALICE K. McSTAY.

March 16, 1864.

TO LET.

And Possession given 1st May. THAT large and well finished Store and dwelling, situated on the Water street, the Store will be fitted by the subscriber for a dwelling and store if required, by applying immediately.

D. BRADLEY.

March 16, 1864.

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.

mar 16

D. BRADLEY.

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.

At which time and place all Magistrates, Coroners, and Constables of said County and all persons required to be at these Courts are hereby publicly notified to give their attendance.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, March 8, 1864.

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. Apply to

CHAS. GILLILAND.

March 9, 1864.

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. Fences built with cedar, and in good repair. Water in abundance from never failing springs.

Half the purchase money will be required on the delivery of the deeds, the remaining half may remain in the hands of the purchaser for three or four years secured by mortgage on the premises.

JOHN McLAUGHLAN.

mar 9—1f

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 Bathing 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.

American Bills taken at the usual discount.

Bottles! Bottles!!

WANTED immediately—ALE & PORTER Bottles.

E. A. JULIAN.

Patent Steam Brewery, St. Andrews, March 2, 1864.

4

CHARLES P. BUTLER & CO.,

Shipping & Commission Merchants,

No. 115 Wall Street, New York.

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 Millidge, so called, and back from the River St. Croix the mile.

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Lieutenant Governor, the Legislative Council and Assembly, as follows:—

1.—The Justices of the Peace for the said County shall and may at any general sessions, or at any special sessions to be for that purpose called, appoint a sufficient number of fit and able men not exceeding to be, and act as a police force, within the before mentioned district, who shall be severally sworn in by any magistrate of the said County, to act as constables for preserving the Peace, and preventing all felonies, and apprehending offenders against the peace, the men so sworn in, shall within the district have all such powers, privileges, and advantages, as so be liable to all duties and responsibilities as any constable appointed by law, now has or may hereafter have, or is, or may be liable to within his constabulary; by virtue of the common law or act of Assembly made or to be made, and shall obey all such lawful commands as they or any of them may receive from time to time from any Justice of the Peace within said district, for conducting themselves in the execution of their office.

2.—The Justices of the Peace at any General Sessions or at any Special Sessions for that purpose called, shall have power, by regulations to be made, to fix the salaries and allowances of the persons to be employed under this act, and to define the powers and duties of the said Policemen or Constables.

3.—That it shall be lawful for any constable belonging to the said Police force, during the time of his duty to take into his custody, without warrant, any loose die, or disorderly persons which he shall find disturbing the public peace, or whom he shall have just cause to suspect having committed, or being about to commit any felony or misdemeanor, or breach of the Peace, and all persons whom he shall find during the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September and October, between the hours of seven o'clock, P. M., and six o'clock, A. M., or during the months of November, December, January and February, between the hours of seven o'clock, P. M., and six o'clock, A. M., lying or lurking in any highway, yard, or other place, and not giving a satisfactory account of himself or themselves and also to take into custody without warrant any person who shall within the limits of the said district be charged by any other person with committing any aggravated assault, in every case in which the said constable shall have good reason to believe that such assault has been committed, although not in view of the said district, and that by reason of the recent commission of the offence a warrant could not have been obtained for the apprehension of the offender in order that such person may be secured till he can be brought before a Justice of the Peace within the said district to be dealt with according to law.

4.—The Justices of the Peace residing within the said district shall in addition to the powers they now possess, be invested with, and shall exercise and execute all other duties and powers as shall be at this time specified, or in any regulations now or hereafter be made by the General Sessions as provided for in this act.

5.—The Justices of the Peace for the said County at their General Sessions in April in each and every year hereafter are hereby authorized to make a rule and assessment for a sum not exceeding the sum of Dollars for any one year to defray the expenses of supporting and maintaining said Police establishment, such assessment to be levied and collected on the inhabitants and property, residing and being within the limits of the said district, such sum shall be assessed, levied and paid agreeable to any act now, or which may be in force for assessing, levying and collecting county rates; and when recovered or collected shall be paid over to the County Treasurer of the said County, and he shall be bound to pay the same to the Justices of the Peace for the said County for the purposes of this act.

6.—The sums of money recovered or received for fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred and paid under or by virtue of any of the provisions of this act, shall be assessed to the said district of the parish of St. Stephen, shall be paid on the first Monday of each month to the County Treasurer.

7.—The County Treasurer shall receive all sums of money received by assessment and all fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred and paid from every collector, magistrate, constable or other person paying the same for the purposes of this act, and he shall keep and hold the same as a separate fund for the purposes of this act, to be paid over by him from time to time under the order of the General Sessions of the Peace for the said County.

8.—All fees recovered by any of the police for performing the duties of constables shall be paid over as received to the magistrate by whose directions he has performed the duty, and he shall pay the County Treasurer in the same manner as fines and forfeitures are directed to be paid over.

NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

will leave St. Andrews for Woodstock Station every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 a. m., and Woodstock Station for St. Andrews every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 a. m., until further notice.

HENRY OSBURN, MANAGER.

St. Andrews, Jan. 1st, 1864.

Kerosine Oil.

6 Bbls Illuminating Rock Oil.

Feb. 3, 1864. J. W. STREET & SON.



SHERIFF'S SALES.

Sheriff's Sales to take place at the Court House, St. Andrews.

John Billings, Land April 12, 1864.
Angus Holmes, Jr. do April 24, 1864.
N. B. & C. Railway do June 9, 1864.

To be sold at Public Auction at the Court House, in St. Andrews, 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, 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, thirty degrees west, thence hundred and fifty six chains along the northerly line of said grant, (crossing the road from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock and the south branch of Canoeose river), or to the northerly line of lot number four, surveyed for Hugh Pinkens, thence along the said northerly line, eighty degrees west, seven chains, or to the northerly line of a lot of land surveyed for John Reid, thence along the easterly line thereof, north two degrees east, fifty chains to the northerly angle of the same; thence along the northerly line thereof, north eighty-eight degrees east, eleven chains and fifty links (crossing Canoeose River) to a stake standing in the northerly angle thereof; thence along the northerly line of the same, north eighty degrees west, thirty-one chains, or to a cedar tree; thence north seventeen degrees east, five chains and fifty links to a hemlock tree standing on the easterly line of a grant to the Trustees of Greenock Church, in the parish of Saint Andrews, in connection with the Established Church of Scotland; thence along the same, north thirty degrees and thirty minutes east, eleven chains and fifty links (crossing Canoeose River) to a stake standing in the northerly angle thereof; thence along the northerly line of the same, north eighty degrees west, thirty-one chains, or to a cedar tree; thence north seventeen degrees east, five chains and fifty links to a hemlock tree standing on the easterly line of a grant to the Trustees of Greenock Church, in the parish of Saint Andrews, in connection with the Established Church of Scotland; thence along the same, north thirty degrees and thirty minutes east, eleven chains and fifty links (crossing Canoeose River) to a stake standing in the northerly angle thereof; 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