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Vol 29

A FIGHT IN THE DARK.

By the Author of "Colin Clark," "Texans," etc., etc.

Frankly admitting that duels of every common kind, and some of a very uncommon description also, have been written upon until the very name, when seen in print, bears very much the unsavoury character of a literary nuisance, I yet venture to add another to the number, since it may deservedly be considered the crowning fight, both for its singularity and its barbarity, of all hitherto placed on record. Savage and deadly as is the general character of duelling in the Southern States of America—epidemic as it is decidedly stated to be in some places (Orleans for instance) increasing materially in the heats of summer, and declining as the weather cools—and in the face of all we have heard concerning Kentucky "gouging," and biting off of ears and noses, this "Fight in the Dark," which took place, in Florida, stands preeminent, alone. Germany cannot match it, and by its side an English duel is a mere child's play! That poor humanity should ever become excited to such an act will appear marvellous—but it is no less true. At least it is no fiction of mine—and a very sad kind of imagination must any novelist possess who could have purely invented it.

The parties in this affair were Colonel and a young man, I believe a surgeon whom he chanced accidentally to meet, one evening at a liquor-store. Whether the colonel was of the "regular army," as Webb of New York designates himself, or only one of those very numerous colonels in America who never either handled a sword or rode in the field, even at a review, my informant did not state; though from his insolent and quarrelsome disposition, I should, as an Englishman, naturally conclude he was no soldier. This, however, at least he was—one of those not uncommon characters to be met with in the South—a man who had acquired for himself a "first-rate" reputation as not only a dead shot with either pistol or rifle, but also as being equally a fast and formidable in the use of the bowie knife—whichever he might fight with was a matter of perfect indifference to him—as in any one of the three cases, his antagonist generally enjoyed some three or four chances, to the colonel's one, of losing his life. Hence, few cared to receive an insult from him, or under almost any circumstances, to offer him one. He became in his neighborhood (and as far as a man can become such, in that part of the world,) an object of once fearful, detestable, and arrogant in the extreme. Few men but wished him killed off-hand, or hoped, that at the earliest convenient opportunity he might find his match.

The young man, who, on the occasion, I am about to relate, eventually entered the field with this uninvited fellow, happened, neither by reputation nor in fact, to possess the horrible accomplishments of the colonel. He was a quiet, unassuming citizen, with no further title to the character of a duellist than may attach to the majority of his fellow men in those fighting regions.

The inn, or liquor store, in which the scene took place stood by the forest although an extensive patch of roughly cleared ground surrounded it, and the night of its occurrence having suddenly proved very rainy and dark many of those who had previously assembled there were detained beyond their time while occasional wayfarers, to avoid the storm at last, to their numbers. Among these latter were two individuals, one of whom before his entrance, was overheard, by some in the entrance, to say to his companion, with a fearful oath peculiar to certain people in the South:—

"By—major, I'll raise a fight to-night before I go!"

"No, no, colonel!" replied the other—"stop a moment. Is there any man here you have a difficulty with?"

"No—not that I know of; but what does that matter?"

"When you go into a bar for the sake of picking a quarrel with a stranger, either to kill, or be killed?"

"Kill me! ha! ha! major, don't grind coffee on my nose! you couldn't do it yourself! Let any man try, and the way I'll see him up shall be a caution, mind I tell you!"

And so saying, the colonel strode in, and made his way toward the bar, where he ordered brandy, and while drinking it, cast his eyes around upon a respectable body of men there assembled—a body commonly called, according to this kind of classical American, "a tallish kind of a crowd."

His general insolence of demeanor soon attracted attention, but for a while he failed to fix upon any particular individual as his intended victim.

Meanwhile, his friend the major—probably another such major as he himself a colonel—was observed to address him earnestly, but in a low tone of voice, though seemingly

with the intention of keeping him quiet. These efforts failed—and with more brandy came more determination. Eventually, his eye fell upon two persons, one the young man who was to be slaughtered, to whom allusion he already been made, and the other an aged one—perhaps his father. They were engaged in close private conversation the younger of the two being then speaker. The colonel seemed to listen attentively, and having drawn somewhat nearer, very soon exclaimed aloud:—

"It is not the case!"

Many turned their heads toward the speaker, with a slight expression of surprise, and being unconscious who he was addressing; his friend who now stood aloof, but kept his eyes upon him, beckoned him back, but in vain, while the individual really most interested in this commencement of the attack was so absorbed in his own discourse to hear, or to remark the exclamation at all.

By and by, the colonel a second time spoke but in a louder voice:—

"I say it's false!"

On this occasion, the young man almost involuntarily looked up, and his eyes met those of the colonel, for toward him were many eyes directed. But he seemed not yet to comprehend that his private conversation with his aged friend was alluded to. It was therefore immediately continued.

By this time, scarcely another voice in the room was heard—suspense as to the result, and curiosity concerning this unreasonable conduct, having produced considerable silence.

For the third time the colonel exclaimed:—

"I say it's a lie!" and at the same instant fixing his eyes, with an expression of perfect ferocity, on his predetermined antagonist. Many others also looked in the same direction. The young man could no longer be deceived. He mildly but determinedly asked:—

"Is that addressed to me?"

"It is!" roared the colonel. "I say again it's all a lie!"

A steady look of utter contempt was the only answer he received; and the last gave it resumed his discourse as before.

Several now shrunk back, confident that a fight would ensue, and anxious to keep out of the way. Some minutes elapsed ere the intended murderer opened his lips for the fourth time, and then it was to denounce his victim as "himself a coward and a liar!"

The latter, thereupon, deliberately rose from his seat, and advancing, with the utmost apparent composure, toward his antagonist (who probably, had no idea of such a salutation from such a man,) struck him boldly in the face with his fist, and instantly fell back, to stand upon his defence with his knife.

The colonel rushed forward, like a tiger, but his friend the major, seized him, and all interposed to prevent the immediate effusion of blood. This being effected, a challenge was immediately given by the colonel and accepted, and the morning was proposed as the period for the meeting. To the surprise, however, of some of the bystanders, the challenged party insisted on an immediate decision and that the combat should terminate only with life. "To kill or be killed," said he "is now my only alternative, and the sooner one or the other is done the better."

On hearing this the colonel furiously demanded, as instantaneous settlement of the affair, said his friends had no right to prevent it, and swore that if he did not conclude the business at the first shot, he would consent to stand as a target only the following two times. Both parties were, of course, by this period, highly excited. Different propositions were loudly vociferated by as many different parties present, until more than one case of "difficulty" of this kind appeared likely to be brought to its "sum total" before the morning sun. It was suggested that they should go out on the clearing, having two blazing fires made at a proper distance, the combatants being placed between them, so that they could see each other against the light behind—or that they should fight by the blaze of pitch-pine splinter—or decide the question at once across a table.

In the midst of all this uproar, the young man challenged was questioned, by several of the more temperate persons present, as to his knowledge of the character and of reputation enjoyed by his antagonist, the colonel.

He replied, that he knew nothing whatever concerning him, and had never even seen him before—two facts which, in his opinion, highly aggravated the repeated and intentional insults he had received. They accordingly advised him on the subject of the colonel's prowess, and urged him to recommend him to adopt the following two courses—to select no other weapon than the rifle, and to defer the decision until daylight. By no other arrangement could he possibly have a chance.

All was in vain, as he firmly adhered to his previously expressed determination; and

equally vain were the painful and ever pathetic remonstrances of his aged friend.

Reconciliation, even during the space of a few hours, being thus rendered impossible, and all the already proposed modes of fighting being rejected or unattended to, a new proposition was made. It was distinctly—that in order to disarm one of the parties of a decided general advantage as a duelist—to prevent the other, as far as possible from being butted as well as wantonly insulted—and in short to place both upon as perfect an equality as possible, the following articles ought to be agreed to:—

That the landlord should give up the use of a large empty room, that extended over the whole top of his house, and allow every window to be closely blocked up with shutters or boards. That when this should be done, the duellist should be divested of every particle of clothing armed each with a brace of pistols and a bowie knife,* and then be let into the room—three minutes being given after the closing of the door, before hostilities commenced, the expiration of the time being announced to them by three rapid knocks upon the door.

Will it be believed that this arrangement was instantly agreed to? But so was. And a tolerable party immediately proceeded upstairs, some to make the needful arrangements, and others to listen to this unseen fight and wait its exciting result.

Savage as men's spirits may be, such a sense of preparation as this was enough to silence, if not to awe them. While it was passing no man spoke, but all looked curiously upon the fine muscular persons that were soon, in all probability, about to cut up each other alive.

All things being ready, the door, which had cautiously been kept closed, to prevent the interior of the place from being seen by the duellists, was opened, and they entered the room of death together. The old man, whose friend one of them was, wept in silent bitterness, but by an involuntary action, as the young man passed out of his sight, evidently brought heaven to assist the insulted and the innocent. The door was closed.

The time-keeper drew out his watch, and kept his eye steadily fixed upon it. The assembled party employed that brief period in offering and accepting (in whispers) bet of from one to five hundred and more dollars, as to the result. According to sporting phrase, "the colonel was the favorite," though the backers of neither one nor the other appeared inclined to offer very long odds.

The time-keeper closed his watch, and gave the signal, at the same moment all the lights on the landing and staircase were extinguished, in order that no ray might pass through the least crevice into the inside of the room.

Everybody expected, upon the giving of the signal, to hear the commencement of the strife; but they listened in dead silence to no purpose, not the remotest sound, even of a footstep, could be heard. And thus they waited five minutes, and ten, and twenty, and yet the combatants gave no sign. After the lapse, as near as might be conjectured, of half-an-hour or thereabouts, one pistol was discharged; and although the listeners had been in the continued expectation of it so long, yet when it did come, a sudden start of surprise ran through them, as though each man had instantly felt that he might have received the contents himself. And then followed a hasty step across the floor—a pistol report—the clashing of knives, and a brief but seemingly desperate attempt to wrestle, which quickly terminated and all again was quiet.

"It's all up!" whispered one—"I'll bet drinks for the crowd!"

"Taken!" said another—"I begin to want a julep!"

"Fifty-to-forty the colonel has killed him!" remarked a third; "he was a very nice young man, but he can't come in this time!"

And thus would they have gone on, had not the third report been just then heard, followed by a prolonged conflict hand to hand, and knife to knife, in the course of which the fourth pistol was exploded. The strokes of the knives began to grow less frequent, and more faint in sound; but ere they had entirely ceased, a heavy body dropped with a dead sound upon the floor of the room. Another instant, and there followed another fall.

Some individuals present were for opening the door immediately; but this proposition occurred on the ground that if the light were not yet over, the most able might take advantage of the appearance of the light to kill the other, even lying on the boards.

About half-an-hour was, if I recollect aright, allowed to pass in close and attentive listening to catch the most distant sound from within. None was heard; and in the expiration of that period, amid a crowd of

"The knife would, in a probability, be held between the teeth."

the most horrible and anxious faces, the door was opened and the whole party rushed in.

Toward the remotest end, and not far from the wall, lay a heap like red cloth. It was composed of the gashed and bloody bodies of the duellists! One lay across the other. They were taken up, and something like a distant murmur of applause followed—when it was discovered that the colonel was dead!

But many who best knew him spoke outright their glances, upon an examination proved that he was quite dead. Both bodies were so mangled, that it was next to an impossibility to handle them without touching the wounds.

The best of it was, however, that the conqueror of this fearful white savage was found to be still alive. He was taken down stairs instantly, stimulants were given, and he began to revive. His body was then conveyed away to the nearest surgeon's room time after midnight.

The room exhibited a spectacle not to be described. The young man eventually recovered entirely of his wounds, and was often congratulated on having rid the country of a monster whom few dared to attack.

This was not all. During his convalescence, inquiries were frequently made of him as to the mode in which the fight was managed; and he accordingly gave the following curious account, as nearly as the writer can remember:—

"When the door was closed," said he, "we were surrounded by the most profound darkness. It seemed for some moments to confound the senses, and be closed to my eyes. During the three minutes allowed before the battle might begin, my principal aim was to get away from my antagonist into another part of the room, without his knowledge, and to stand there by the wall until perhaps, he should make some movement, by the sound of which I could be directed in my attack. The crowd outside was as still as death. I held my breath, and treading so lightly that I could not hear my own footsteps, I stole toward that side of the room on which I entered. Whether he had calculated that I should naturally do so, and had therefore taken the same direction, nobody can now tell; but no sooner had I stood still to listen for him, than I found he was somewhere about me—I could hear his breathing. With the greatest caution and silence, I hastened to another part, expecting every moment either that he would run against me, or I against him. And in this kind of manoeuvring, sometimes to get away, and sometimes to approach, as I fancied, though why I know not, that an advantage might be gained, the greatest part of the silent half hour you speak of was spent.

"At length, having safely reached the opposite side, I stood still, resolved not to move again until he either approached, having perhaps found me out, or by some means or other I could discover his position in the room. Having now got beyond his reach, I felt that to be motionless on my part was the wisest step; and calculated that his passion and fury would soon lead him on to the exhibition of less caution. Nothing of the kind occurred, and yet the first ball discharged was mine. A mouse could have been heard to stir; but we were perfectly lost to each other.

"Eventually, whether my eyes had become more accommodated to the darkness, or from whatever cause, but true enough, it I perceived a pair of eyes on the opposite side nearly opposite me. They shone like those of a hyena in the night. I fired instantly, and rushed forward. The flash showed me the colonel crouched down against the wall, and most equally have directed him to me. He fired as he advanced, but missed. We were almost close together. The empty pistols were thrown down, and the knives used. He rushed on with great ferocity, and tried to grapple with me, but I slipped out of his arms; and for an instant, being quite separated, both stood still, listening for the place of the other. I think he must have heard me, for he fired a second time with such effect as you all have seen. Nothing but his knife now remained; I had a knife and pistol. We were so close together, that he was upon me almost as soon as his pistol-bell. The latter staggered me a little at the moment, but I met him with the knife, and from that time we never separated again.

"My object was to keep him from closing upon me, until I could be as certain as darkness would permit of using my last bait to advantage. In consequence of that, I retreated in various ways both still fighting, sometimes on the floor, and sometimes knocking ourselves with violence against the wall.

"I was growing faint. I found my strength failing, and then I fired my second pistol. The light instantaneous noise, showed both men redder than the Indian in the field of battle. I heard that he staggered, and rushed with all my strength upon him. He still fought a little, but suddenly dropped be-

fore me, and more than that I do not know."

Such is the tale, as nearly as the writer can remember, that was related to him. Should it be said that he met with a romantic, in that case, his only hope is that he may meet with another such every day of his life; though his firm and well-founded belief is that all the details are perfectly true.

Provincial Parliament.

HALLOWEEN, March 25.

Skinner introduced a Bill to alter the local government of the Parish of Portland.

Cudlip's Bill relating to Water Supplies and Sewage of St. John, agreed to.

Gilmor's Bill to exempt lumber cut on Digdigash river from the payment of Export duty, got a three months' postponement.

Papers relating to the claim of Alexander Fraser, respecting the Bridge near Chatham, referred to a Select Committee.

Watters' Bill to abolish Fisheries draft in Carleton agreed to.

Gilbert moved his resolution for address for a copy of the Contract covering Shediac Wharf.

March 26.

Watters presented a petition from 138 inhabitants of Carleton against the passage of a bill to extend King Street.

S. H. Gilbert presented a petition against a change in the time of holding Circuit Court in Queen's County.

Watters introduced a bill to incorporate the Union Iron Works Company.

Tilley desired to go into Committee on the Revenue Bill, is now speaking, urging reasons why they should and why Fisher's proposed resolution to defer the Revenue bill—

Days should not pass. Tilley proposed to change the bill by reducing Mohawks two cents, and adding half per cent, to Railway Import.

Immediately after Tilley finished, Fisher moved his amendment—he proposes 1 cent on Tobacco, or two if it will not promote smuggling; 5 per cent, on Silks, Satins, Velvets, Jewellery, &c.; 2 1/2 on Coal, Limes, Twines and Steel; 1 1/2 on Cordage, Iron and other Ship materials. If these are not practicable, he proposes to extend Secretary's proposition and add 1 per cent to Import Duty instead of half. Either method he contends will yield more than enough.

Ryan seconded the amendment. Smith spoke against the amendment. Boyd suggested certain reductions in Members' pay, Officials' salaries, &c. Did not commit himself to Bill or Amendment.

Discussion adjourned.

Skinner's bill relating to Carleton Water Commissioners passed.

March 27.

Bill to authorise sale of certain Trinity Church Lands postponed three months.

McPhelim introduced a petition respecting Germantown Lake; Bill in which progress was made.

McPhelim moved for an Address for correspondence, &c., respecting reimbursement of money to E. Clark, lost in letter in 1856.

Stevens' Bill to incorporate the Congregational Union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, agreed to.

Lindsay's Bill to amend Revised Statutes of Municipalities as relates to the Council and its officers, agreed to.

FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, March 27.

Nearly the whole of the valley of the Mississippi is overflowed near Island No. 10, delaying operations.

Vera Cruz dates are to the 14th. English troops had left. Arrived at Havana and sailed for Bermuda.

Mexican barracks near Orizaba accidentally, blew up; 1,300 bodies taken from the ruins.

French Division left Orizaba for Tehuacan.

It is rumored that a considerable portion of Yorktown is burnt; large fire visible in that direction on Sunday night.

Gen. Johnson would have joined Gen. Jackson in Winchester battle, but not being able till Monday, Jackson thinking Federal force much reduced hazarded fatal advance alone.

Federal pickets six miles beyond Strasburg.

It is reported that Porter's mortar fleet had entered South West Pass.

Beaufort and Fort Macon still in Confederate hands.

Deeds have been sold at auction in Liverpool last month, at from £7 17 6 to £8 4s 6d per standard.

Blackwood's Magazine
AND THE
British Reviews.

SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:
I.—THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
II.—THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Whig).
III.—THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
IV.—THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
V.—BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).
The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and the ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals, read, not only for the only really intelligent and reliable history of current events, and as such in addition to their well-established literary, scientific, and moral character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

EARLY COPIES.
The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about a month before the original edition.

TERMS.
For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00
For any two of the four Reviews, \$5.00
For any three of the four Reviews, \$7.00
For all four of the Reviews, \$9.00
For Blackwood's Magazine, \$5.00
For Blackwood and one Review, \$5.00
For Blackwood and two Reviews, \$7.00
For Blackwood and three Reviews, \$9.00
For Blackwood and four Reviews, \$10.00
Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

N.B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is \$31 per annum, February, 1862—5m.

NOTICE.

THE Rate Payers of School District No. 7, and 10, in the Parish of St. Andrews, are hereby notified to attend a Public Meeting to be held at the Parish Church, on Thursday, the 28th day of April next, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of determining upon the propriety of raising the necessary amount of money required for school purposes, and of fixing the site for building a school house, for the above mentioned Districts.

ALEX. T. PAUL, School Agent.
JAS. RUSSELL, Jr., School Trustees.
St. Andrews, March 13th, 1862.

PACKETS TO ST. JOHN.

THE S.S. "Spartan," Captain Jackson, master, has commenced running regularly between St. John, St. Andrews, and St. Stephens. On the arrival of either vessel at St. John, the other will immediately depart for St. Andrews, and St. Stephens to answer the calls of passengers. Every attention will be paid to freight shipped in these vessels, and the public may rely upon the promptness of the service. Passengers will be taken at usual rates.

Geo. JACKSON, Captain.
JAS. McLEOD, Agent.
St. Andrews, March 19, 1862.

GROWN LAND OFFICE, March 4, 1862.
THE following Lots of Crown Land I will be offered for sale on the first Tuesday in April next, commencing at noon. Conditions will be published before sale.

CHARLOTTE.
By Deputy Clerk, at Saint Stephen.
100 acres, lot 109, block 1, St. James, Eighteen miles from St. John, N. B. of Indian Pond, St. James, James Evans, approved by applicant.

By Deputy Clerk, at Saint George.
40 acres, lot 12, block 15, Kelson, Edward Gill, approved by applicant.

JOHN M. MULLAN, Sur. Gen.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the FARM on which he now resides, containing two Hundred and thirty acres, of which are improved, the remainder being well wooded with hard wood and spruce on the farm is a good dwelling house, two barns, one outbuilding and blacksmith shop. The Farm is composed of house and clay with abundance of meadow, for cattle, and a good well watered.

The stock, farming utensils, hay, grain, potatoes, &c., will be sold with the farm, also a lot containing 50 acres, near L'Eglise river, the above property if not previously disposed of will be sold at public auction, on the 15th of April next—Terms of sale made easy. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

Geo. V. KNIGHT.
Penfield, 6th March 1862—m.

NOTICE.

THE Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas, for the County of Charlotte, will sit at the House of St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 8th day of April next, at 12 o'clock.

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 4, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber gives notice that he is authorized to collect and receive all debts due and demands owing to the late firm of Shanon & Rainsford, (dealers in St. Andrews). And immediate payment is requested of all unsettled accounts, to the undersigned.

J. W. SLASON.
St. Andrews, Nov. 13th 1861.
Woodstock Journal—3m.

MARCH 1st, 1862.

W. WHITLOCK.

Has just received by Steamer "Holland" from Boston:
A New Assortment of Her s. ac.
Fruit and Oil Cans.
1 Oak small sized smoked Hams,
6 Dozen Cans of Hops,
44 do Whips.
1 Box Cloth Pins,
2 Bble Baking Powder, 1 lb. each,
Boxes Sausages, Ground Coffee, Rice,
Refined White Oil, Starch, Polished
Crane Tarts, Preserved Herring Nails,
10 Collapsible small size Manilla Ropes,
Carpet Tacks, small size shovels,
—ALSO ON HAND—
10 Bble Clear Peas,
10 Bble Mass do.

JUST Received Ex Steamer "America" from Liverpool via Halifax,
30 Cases Fine Congo Tea.
J. W. STREET & SON,
Feb. 23rd 1862.

DR. LAMBERT.

ON SELF-PRESERVATION.

Price, with Engravings and Cases, 25 cents; by post, thirty cents.

SELF-PRESERVATION is a popular Essay on Nervous and Physical Debility, resulting from injurious habits contracted in youth, or excesses in maturity, which, by prematurely exhausting the energies of Manhood, destroy the happiness of Married Life, or prevent the fulfilment of an engagement that constitute the most cherished objects of existence.

By WILLIAM LAMBERT, 37 Bedford square, London, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, &c.

The above work contains most useful and interesting information on the physiological changes which occur in the Reproductive System during the periods of youth, maturity, and manhood; and on the due maintenance of that degree of fund and vigor upon which the hopes of posterity depend. It also points out how all the attributes of Manhood can be preserved to advanced period of life, how they are lost, and how they can be recovered. It is free from the gross exaggerations, alarming descriptions, and dangerous remedies so generally resorted to by persons who, pretending with false medical qualifications, and at most serious injuries, and render judicious treatment frequently abortive.

The Author is the only legally-qualified practitioner whose name stands on the Medical Register of the United Kingdom, and who has been exclusively engaged for a series of years in the treatment of the various functional disorders of the nervous and reproductive system, which, owing to the great discoveries of modern science, are rendered subject to a rational, simple, and easy mode of treatment.

At home for consultation daily from ten till two, and from six till eight, either personally or by letter, at 37 Bedford Square, London, England.

Patients residing in the colonies can be successfully treated by correspondence, and remedies can be forwarded by express and safe for a moderate charge.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Messrs. Young and Bannister, Agents.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Messrs. H. Chubb and Co., Courier Office.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—Mr. J. Loge, Islander Office.

TOLET.

FOR one or more years, the House occupied by Mr. Williamson, as a Geotel. Boarding House, Apply to Edw. STENTFORD, St. Andrews, Jan. 22, 1862.

PATENT STEAM BREWERY, St. Andrews, N. B.

THE Subscribers have now on hand a quantity of ALE of a very superior quality, BARELY wanted immediately in any quantities, CAMBELL & JULLAN, Dec. 3, 1861—m.

NOTICE.

I hereby forbid all parties from Trespassing in any way upon a certain tract of Land, in the Parish of Saint George, known as the "Baldwin Farm," or any part thereof, Parties found trespassing will be prosecuted forthwith.

JOSEPH G. SHAW, M.D.
St. George, Dec. 23, 1861.

EXPRESS LINE.

Between Fredericton, Saint Stephen and Calais.

THE Subscribers return their thanks to the public for the liberal share of patronage they have received on this line, and beg leave to state that they still continue to run

A STAGE TWICE A WEEK, as follows:
Leave St. Stephen and Calais every TUESDAY & FRIDAY at 6 A.M.

Returning, leave Fredericton every WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 7 A.M.

Every attention paid to the comfort of those who travel on this line.

Stage Book will be found at Commercial Hotel and Barker House, Fredericton; at the Proprietors Stage Office, St. Stephen; and at the Calais House and Frontier House, Calais.

HARDY & BRIDGES, Proprietors.
St. Stephen, Jan. 9, 1862.

REMOVAL.

The proprietors have removed their office to the rear of Hiram Thompson's and W. W. Gummer's Stores, where they are willing to accommodate all who may favor them with a call.

H. & B.

Ex the "Levant" from Liverpool via St. John.

2 Hbds. } Sherry, Wines
2 Qr. Cases }
2 Hbds. old Port
WIDOW GLASS—30 Boxes single
10 do Woodstock pipes
5 cwt 15 & 14lb Bladders.
J. W. STREET & SON.

LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office, St. Andrews, Jan. 20, 1861.

Boxes, Adeline J. McDonald Mrs Sarah
Fanny John (Indian) McCarick John
Flon Patrick McCarick John
Gilchrist R. McCarick John
Greenlaw Adelaide
McLeod Rebecca
McLeod Rebecca
Cunningham Patrick
Devine William
Hennessey Patrick
Hawkins William
Hughes Mrs
King William
For the R. Road.
McGillivray William
Norton James
Nathaniel Owen
Power Anthony
Ving George
Persons calling for any of the above will please say "advertised."

G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

NEW GROCERY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity, that in the building formerly known as Dr. Mostar's Dispensary, where he has opened an assortment, consisting of—

GENERAL GROCERY STORE.

FLOUR, PORK, MEAL,

TEA—Oolong and Souchong,
Crushed and Brown SUGAR,
COFFEE,
Molasses, Soap, Candles, Salt,
Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar,
Tobacco,

Saleratus, with numerous other articles usually sold in a Grocery.

A choice lot of Fruit and Spices, such as Apples, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Nuts, Cloves, cinnamon, Ginger, Almonds, &c.

He trusts by keeping good articles at the lowest rates to receive a share of patronage.

Dec. 18 ALEX. COOKSON.

Sleigh & Buffalo Robes for sale

1 Single Sleigh,
1 Wolf Skin Robe,
2 Buffalo do.
Decr. 30th 1861. J. W. STREET & SON.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of George Trank, late of the Parish of St. George, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months; and all those indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to

CLAUDUS MESSENETTE,
Attorney for James Trank, Administrator.
St. George, Nov. 12, 1861.

NOTICE.

London Exhibition for 1862.

THE Executive Committee of the Board of Agriculture having been appointed Commissioners to receive and arrange articles for the London Exhibition, requires all parties intending to exhibit, to communicate with them in order of their priority.

The articles which ready will be deposited in the Custom House, St. John, and must be there for transmission to England by the 31st January next.

JAS. G. STEVENS,
St. Stephens, Oct. 17—3. Sully P. B. A

MRS. WINSLOW.

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEething.

which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gum, reducing all inflammation, will allay all pain and spasmodic action and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Deposited upon it, mothers, it will give rest to themselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO THEIR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years and can say, in confidence and truth, of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed on a single instance to effect a cure when timely used. Never did we know of an instance of dissatisfaction in anyone who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its singularly effective medicinal virtues. We speak in this manner, what we do know, after ten years experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we have said.

In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most ENLIGHTENED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with never failing success, in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS and WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily relieved, end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of dysentery and diarrhoea in children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause. We would say to a mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the Proprietors of Colic, stand between you and a suffering child; and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the face of the Curtis & Perkins, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.
Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.

For sale by Donald Park St. Andrews.

CLOTHS & CLOTHING.

BRADFORD & CO.,
Eastport, Maine

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN
CLOTHS & READY MADE CLOTHING

TAILORS TRIMMINGS,
SEAMEN'S OUTFITS,
BOYS CLOTHING, TRUNKS, VALISES,
&c. &c.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
CUSTOM WORK EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS
AND DISPATCH.

July 3—1
NEW EXPRESS ROUTE.

TOBIN'S
EXPRESS

Boston, New Brunswick & Amoscook

WILL LEAVE Houlton and Woodstock for St. Andrews, Eastport, Portland and Boston, via New Brunswick & Canada Railway, every Sunday.

Comprising with all
Eastern and Western Expresses.

Return
WILL leave Boston, for Houlton, New Brunswick, every Thursday morning at 7 1/2 o'clock, connecting with stages at Woodstock and Houlton, for all parts of Amoscook and upper New Brunswick.

OFFICE—No. 5 Congress Square, Boston

AGENTS:
David Webster, Houlton.
Hugh Montgomery, Richmond, Corner
Vauvart & Stevenson, B. F. TOBIN
G. Houlton, Agent St. Andrews,
Saint Andrews, Sept 24th—2 m

Brandy, Whiskey, Wine &c.

Ex the "Volunteer" from Liverpool.

8 Hbds. & qr. casks "Hennessy's" pale and Colored Brandy,
6 Qr. casks "Mehan's" best Irish malt Whiskey
10 Cases "Hennessy's" fine old brandy & Colored Brandy,
10 Do fine old Cambleton Whiskey,
10 Do old Tom,
1 Hhd fine old Port Wine,
10 Cases old Jamaica Rum—&c. &c.
Decr. 26th, 1861. J. W. STREET & SON

River Herrings, Codfish &c

52 Hbds. } River Herring,
10 Hbds. }
2 Qr. Codfish, 40 sacks Liverpool Salt.
For sale by
Dec. 2. J. W. STREET & SON

Packet to St John

THE S.S. "RACHEL," Capt. McLeod, will ply regularly between St. Andrews, and St. John during the season. Freight taken on reasonably terms.

Agent at St. Andrews, J. R. Bradford,
JAS. McLEOD

April 24, 1861.

Co-partnership Notice.

WE, the Undersigned, have this day dissolved Co-partnership by mutual consent.

J. W. SLASON,
GEO. M. RAINSFORD,
St. Andrews, Oct 5th, 1861.

Sheriff's Sales.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of St. Andrews, on Saturday the 20th of March next, at 12 o'clock:—

All the right, title, interest, property claim and demand, of George Greenlaw, of it, and to a certain lot of Land and premises situate on the Bay Shore, in the Parish of Saint Andrews, described as follows, viz:—

Beginning at a stake place on William Greenlaw's Lot on the main or Great Road leading from Saint Stephen to Saint Andrews, thence north sixteen rods to Benjamin Johnston's South line, thence East to the Old Ash Tree or oak mountain line, thence South until it meets said William Greenlaw's line, thence West to the place of beginning, together with the privileges thereto belonging, being the same premises conveyed to the said George Greenlaw by Alice Wilson by deed bearing date the Eleventh day of January, A. D. 1856.

To satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court in favor of Thos. Turner Oullett and Eliza Turner, endorsed to Jevy £18.19.1, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte

Sheriff's office, St. Andrew
Aug. 27, 1861.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 14th June at the same place and hour.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

B. R. STEVENSON.

Attorney at Law and Solicitor
Office—Green's building, opposite Post Office
St. Andrews, July 13, 1859

JOHN F. STEVENSON, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.
Office, next door to Union Store in the same building.

Residence at Bradford's Hotel, St. Andrews, May 29, 1861.

BARLEY WANTED.

For which CASH will be paid at the St. Andrews Brewery by,
Jan. 1, 1862. CAMPBELL & JULLAN

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late Samuel Thompson, late of the Parish of Saint George, (formerly Hector thereof) deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested, within three months from date, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ROBERT THOMSON, Administrator.
St. George, Dec. 6th, 1861.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

NOTICE is hereby given to Merchants, Ship Masters, and all interested, that the PHOTOGRAPH "STORMONT" will cruise on the regular line from this date, under the Regulations. Date 12th March, 1860.

WM. CLINE, JOS. POYD, DRUM
ED. CLINE, CHAS. CLINE, PILO

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA

Liver Complaint,
Liver Complaint,
Bilious Complaints, Sick Headache,
Bilious Complaints, Sick Headache,
Acidity,
Acidity,
FLATULENCY, LOSS OF APPETITE,
FLATULENCY, LOSS OF APPETITE,
Debility of the System,
Debility of the System,

HEARTBURN, WATER BRASH,
HEARTBURN, WATER BRASH,
FEVER AND AGUE,
FEVER AND AGUE,
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS,
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS,

This remedy is just what it purports to be, a "cure for Dyspepsia." Though containing no alcohol, yet it will remove all morbid humors from the system. It is highly refreshing, and a powerful tonic. A single dose often relieves the distress, and a permanent cure speedily follows.

From a highly respected Physician in England.

SOUTH PARK, N. H., Dec. 18, 1858.
Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & Co., Gentlemen: For several years past I have had a knowledge of the operation of the OXYGENATED BITTERS in some cases of Dyspepsia and General Debility. They have generally given satisfaction, and sometimes have effected a permanent cure. Other remedies have been used without benefit. I do not hesitate to recommend them.

Respectfully yours
WILLIAM ALBERT, M.D.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS,
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS,

Prepared by S. W. FOWLE & CO.,
23 Tremont Street, Boston.

Sold by Druggists, Dealers, and Merchants in every town and city in New England and elsewhere.

GRIN & Co. St. Andrews

LONDON PAINT & OIL.

March 1862.

8 Hbds. Bradford's Brand, best double Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil,
Ton best White Paint &c.
J. W. STREET.

AMC & TAPLEY

HAS REMOVED TO
84 MILL STREET,
(opposite Pearl Street) where he will keep a

assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITHERS,
at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit. In particular, made solely and expressly for

ESTES' TRUCK BOOTS, fully warranted; double and Tap Sole; 11 to 15 inch long.

FRENCH'S wide and full Custom-made Calf, Kid, and Grain Boots.

FRENCH'S heavy Grain Fishermen's Boots

Notice.

The subscriber has removed his office to Halc Wharf, Fry's formerly, where he will be happy to attend to the Commission and Auction business and solicits a share of patronage.

W. McLEAN.
St. Andrews, 15th June, 1861.

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L. D. JAMES.

