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## [From Chambers' Journal.] The Lawyer and the Love-Letters.

Without this last sentence, there would have been an immoderate avowal of unimpeachable honesty, the clamour of which would have overwhelmed my diplomacy. But the intention of the last sentence had the effect which I calculated. Arriett passed instantly from the prisoner at the bar to the leading witness for the prosecution; she left the twin to suck Mrs. Noah undisturbed, but put her fingers to her lips, shut the door and began in a severe whisper. She at once accused "that play-acting man up stairs" of the imaginary larceny. He had always a lot of jewelry and crinkum-crankums hung on to his watch-chain, and she dared say half was stolen. I did not contradict these rather-hasty inductions, but expressed unwillingness to make a public exposure, as I had only a few days to stay in the town; but at the same time bewailed my ring, hinting how high a value I set on it, and that I would gladly give double, even triple the value of the trinket to any one who would help restore it to me. The bait took immediately. "Arriett herself suggested that we should avail ourselves of the suspected man's absence that very evening to search diligently in his rooms. A short debate followed as to whether the misdoings should be apprised of what we were going to do; it was decided that she should be kept in ignorance.

That day I wrote to my chief in Chancery Lane that things were progressing favourably. All day I waited anxiously. At last twilight set in, and the sector went out. "Arriett and I had the house to ourselves. The lithographic artist and the corner were out, and my landlady was gone to bed with the spasms. Punctually as the clock struck seven, my ally tapped at my door, and in a voice compared with which that of the late Mrs. Siddons in the character of Lady Macbeth must have been hilarious, asked "if I was ready." During the long hours of the day, my mind had been busy making plans for a systematic search. It is easy for me to believe, that according to the best of my belief, not a point was missed. Many years subsequently, at the conclusion of a case where there had been a good deal of work of this kind, I described my examination of the two rooms to the celebrated detective officer, Sharps, and he confessed that two or three places were searched by the present writer which would not have entered his mind as places of concealment. My chief difficulty was to find an excuse for looking into parts of the room already searched by my companion; but this was absolutely necessary, for she of course was looking for a ring with hair and two emeralds, and a silver snuff box with horse's head, and the initials L. P.; while I was thinking of nothing but letters in narrow envelopes with the C. post mark, each eight sheets long, directed in a stinging, weak looking hand to "Captain Effingham St. Aubyn."

We looked, of course, in all the drawers, in all the desks and trunks, in the pockets of all the garments ordinary and fancy. We also took up the carpet and examined the pillow-cases and sofa-cushions. I opened and perused every letter, note, envelope, bill or scrap of manuscript lying on the table, or stuck in the looking-glass. The misdoings of boots and slippers did not escape me. I undressed and carefully searched the brown holland bags containing the bell-ropes tassels; I turned up all thickly folded corners of the yellow netting which protected the picture frames; with a cane I poked behind all drawers in the bed room and the book-case in the sitting-room. "Arriett brought me a pair of steps, and I mounted them and examined the top of the bed. Neither the watch-pockets nor the dust filled vases on the chimney-piece escaped; it did not seem possible either that a packet might be crammed into the inside of the little ornamental clock and I put up and shook an umbrella a sword stick. The search altogether took two hours and a half, and at the end I was no richer than when I began. Miss Waveney's injudicious manuscripts were nowhere to be found. There were a few rather old paid bills ostentatiously displayed on a file; it occurred to me that the letters might be hidden between these—but no. Neither were they put into the pages of his Bell's British Theatre, and Jacy's Acting Edition—his only books—or I opened each volume carefully, and no papers fell out from between the leaves. I satisfied myself that he had not hidden the precious documents in his tobacco box, or sewn them into the worsted-work mats on which the dishes were laid. In short, I went out completely convinced that the letters were not in either of the two rooms. As it had served its turn, I stepped to the morning room to turn about my own loss of a ring and snuff-box.

Of course I had no wish to bring a false charge against the man; I therefore, in the presence of Arriett made a sudden discovery of both in the pocket of one of my old coats; then having stopped by a judiciously applied five shilling, sundry vociferations about giving poor servants as was worked off their legs more work in turning other people's rooms, I concluded my first day's active duty by writing *re infecta* in my diary, and confessing myself vanquished.

The conclusion was obvious; he carried the letters about his person. This was at least one point gained. Directly I had settled it, my thoughts recurred to the stratagem of the highwayman. At all events, on some pretext or another his pocket must be rifled, his person examined. It occurred to me that he might be taken up on a false charge, and searched at a police station, but then there would be an insuperable difficulty. The officers might find the packet, which I saw before my mind's-eye night and day, but it could only pass again into the owner's hands; I should never get hold of it. The bare idea of seeing it given up, and then restored to him was too painful. I abandoned the plan at once.

Next morning very much at a loss, I strolled out. Englishmen generally, having nothing else to do take a walk and on this memorable morning I followed the example of my countrymen. It would have puzzled me to explain why, but after rambling about for several hours through various uninteresting streets, I found myself staring in at the office of a local paper. There was a bill in the window, containing a list of the principal topics reported in the weeks number—near the bottom of the catalogue of political and local events, my eye fell on something which interested me: Death of an Actor on the Stage. I instantly thought of Mr. Effingham St. Aubyn, and I am ashamed to say had an insane impulse to rush home and abstract the packet from his senseless corpse. Collecting myself, however, I purchased the paper and turned to the paragraph. My fellow-lodger's name was not in it. Mr. Plantagenet Fitzmaurice, whom I remember to have seen in the dreary part of Faikiani, was the unfortunate man. He had been, it seemed, always a sufferer from heart complaint, and the excitement of a theatrical success in some new melodrama had been the proximate cause of his death. I read the account with but little concern, I am afraid, and then a great idea suddenly dawned upon me. When first articulated in the green and early days of clerkhood, I had been rather addicted to private theatricals. I determined to fill Mr. Plantagenet Fitzmaurice's place.

Having previously reduced my costume to the requisite combination of slovenliness and rakishness, I presented myself to Mr. Massinger Rouge-mont—a stout man with a curly wig and Mosaic profile—manager of the theatre. I stated my wish to procure an engagement. A glance told me he was rather nonplussed by Mr. Fitzmaurice's death and would bite readily. He consulted his wife, the singing chambermaid of the company, also with a Mosaic profile, who deputed about my "inexperience," but ended with striking hands. Appearing in the character of a stage-struck amateur, it was natural to be easy about terms, also natural to make but one stipulation—viz: that I should be permitted to make my debut in a certain fiery melodrama of my own choosing. The request was granted, for the piece is one which is in the repertoire of every company however small, and which is very easily put on at short notice.

I worked desperately at my part in the first two acts in the interval before rehearsal, though far from perfect I was pronounced "competent," and the piece was advertised. I rushed home, told Arriett I might be obliged to go away suddenly that night, and therefore would pay my bill; did so, and sat down with the little straw-coloured play-book before me. How I scored and double scored my words with a pencil—how I repeated my sentences, and the last word of the previous speaker each twenty times—how I walked to and from practicing scowls *quæ afflictorum animæ denotant* before the cracked looking glass need not be written down here.

The curtain rose. The first scene passed without anything remarkable occurring. The close of the second act was the point which I anxiously expected; at last it came. Mr. Effingham St. Aubyn, perhaps the greatest of the numerous blood-stained villains included in the cast, had obtained possession of the heroine, and was bearing her to that vague but terrible locality his forte—*les bords du Rhin*. An attached domestic defended his mistress, but is overpowered, and falls mortally wounded (R). Wicked Count utters a flourish, that is, tripartite turned; then the tables are suddenly turned; two doors at the back fly open; there is a prodigious bang on the drum; wicked count is startled, and lets go his hold (I beg the reader's pardon relaxed his grasp of the heroine who seizes the opportunity to escape (L); I enter at the head of our supers in buff-brown

hastily (C). In the original drama here follows a terrific combat, but as I cannot fence, the wicked count is immediately disarmed. I generously fling away my rapier and a struggle ensues. A close observer might have detected that during the course of it my hands tore open rather heedlessly my antagonist's cotton-velvet doublet—also that it lasted rather longer than most stage-struggles; but in the end the count is vanquished. He continues for some moments dead, while other business goes on. The moment he falls however, I rush out histrionically to assure mine Ermingarde that she shall have henceforward no fetters but the arms of Rupert—practically to slip through the green-room, out at the stage door, into a cab which I have arranged to have waiting for me.

How that melodrama ended I never knew; the next morning found me in Chancery Lane. Without speaking I placed Miss Waveney's letters in my chief's hands. Mr. Effingham St. Aubyn continues, I believe, to adorn the company of Mr. Massinger Rouge-mont. He put in one appearance at the office of Deedes, Fley, Bond and Deedes, but was rather speedily shown the door. Made-life Waxen married Captain Lasslet, and before the end of the year I obtained a junior partnership.

## The Cruise of the Polly Ann.

BY ARTEMUS WARD.

In overhauling one of my old trunks the other day, I found the following journal of a voyage on the staunch canvas boat, Polly Ann, which happened to the subscriber when I was a young man (in the bright Lexington of youth, when that ain't no such word as fate) on the Wabash Canoe.

(Monday, 2 P. M.) Got under way—Houses not remarkable frisky at first. Had to bill fires under 'em before they'd start. Started at last very sudden, can't the boat for to lurch, violently, and knock me off my pins. (Saler frase.) Several passengers on board. Farst threu delightful scenery. Honist farmers was to work sowing corn & other projuce in the fields. Sub-scenery. Large red headed gal reclining on the banks of the Canawl, bathin her feet.

Turned in at 15 minute rest elvings. Toosday. Rix at 5 an went up on the poop deck. Took a grown person's dose of flicker with a member of the Injanny leg-later, which he urbonely insisted on allowing me to pay for. Bote tearing thru the briny waters at the rate of 2 Notes a hour, when the boy on the leadin boss shoottid.

"Sale hoe!" "Whar away?" hollered the captain, clear, in his glass (a empty black bottle, with the bottom knocked out) and bringing it to his Eagle eye.

"Bout four rods to the starboard," screamed the boy.

"Jes so," screeched the captin. "What wessels that air?"

"The Kichin Warriar of Terry Hawt, and be dammed to you!"

"I I Six!" hollered our captain. "Reef your aftt boss, spice your main jib-boom, and hail your chambermaid! What's up in Terry Hawt?"

"You know Bill Spikes?" and the captain of the Warriar.

"Wall I reckon. He kin eat more fried pork nor any man of his heft on the Wabash. He's ornament to his sex!"

"Wall," continued the captain of the Kichin Warriar, "Wilyim got a little owly the other day, and he got prancin around town on that white mare of hisin and being in a playful mood, he rid up in front of the Court us whar old Judge Perkins was a holdin his Court, and let drive his rifle at him—"

The bullet didn't hit the Judge at all; it only jizzed past his left ear, lodgin in the wall behind him; but what d'y suppose the old despot did? Why, he actonly fined Bill ten dollars for contempt of Court! What do you think of that?" asked the captin of the Warriar, as he parst a long black bottle over to our captin.

"The country is indeed in danger!" said our captin, raising the bottle to his lips. The wessels parted.

Wednesday. Rix airly. Wind blowing N. E. W. Heavy sea on and ship rolling wildly in konsents of pepper corns having been fastened to the foretrod boss' tale.

"Heave two!" rored the captin to the man at the rudder, as the Polly gave a frifflit toss. I was sick and sorry I'd cum. "Heave two!" repeated the captin. I went below.

"Heave two!" I hear him holler again, and sticking my head out of the cabin window, I heve.

The bosses becum dosile eventually, an I felt better. The sun bust out in all its splendor, disregardless of expense, and lift Naier put on her best looks. We parst the beautiful village of Lamy, which looked sweet indeed, with its nea white cottages, institutions of learning, and other evjences of civilization.

incloolin a party of bald headed culled men who was playing 2 card monty on the stoop of the Red Eagle tavern. All, all was food for my 2 poetic sole. I went below to break fast, but vittle had lost their charms. "Take sum of this," said the captin, shoving a bottle tords my plate. "It's whiskey. A few quarts allers sets me right when my stummick gits out of order. It an excellent Tonic!" I declined the seductive flood.

Tausday. Didn't rest well last night on account of an ap-prore made by the captin, who stoop the Bote to go ashore and smigh in the windows of a grocery. He was bbot back in an hgr, with his hed dun up in a red hankercher, his eyes being swelled up orful, and his nose very much out of jint. He was bbot aboard on a shutter by his crew, and deposited on the cabin floor, the passengers all risin from their birth, pushing the red curtains aside & lookin out to see what the matter was. "Why do you allow your pashuns to run away with you in this unseemly style, my misgided friend?" said a sollum lookin man in a red flannel nite cap. "Why do you sink yourself to the Beasts of the field?"

"Wal, the fact is," sed the captin, risin himself on the shutter, "I've been a agin that grocery for time. Byt I made it lively for the boys. Deacon Bot yer life?" He lashed a short, wild lart and called for his jug. Sipping a few pints, he smiled gently upon the passengers, sed, "Bless you! bless you! and fall asleep.

Eventually we reached our journey's end. This was in the days of Old Long Sign, but the iron horse was foaled. This was before steamboats was goin round bustin their bilers & wax figgers & living beests wasn't scoffed at.

O dase of my boyhood, I'm dreamin on ye now! (Poeckry) A. W.

## FROM THE STATES.

Boston, Aug. 12

By order of the Secretary of War all slaves voluntarily entering the lines of Federal army are to be employed and taken care of; Loyal masters to be re-mursed hereafter in such a way as Congress may decide.

It is announced on what is considered good authority that Garibaldi has volunteered his services to the President through the American Consul at Genoa, in to receive the rank of Major General. He is shortly expected to arrive.

A decisive battle is daily expected in Missouri.

The rebels under Beauregard are represented as almost mutinous in their clamours for an advance on Washington.

Prince Napoleon left Washington yesterday for New York.

Hiliana has raised 87,000 men for the army under Fremont.

No quotable change in Broadstuffs.

GOLD DIGGINGS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—The Halifax Chronicle of the 6th contains the following account of newly discovered Gold Diggings:—

"Great excitement has prevailed in the neighborhood of 'The Ovens,' Lunenburg, of late. A discovery that the sands of the beach were richly impregnated with gold, brought together a number of persons, and news reached the city on Friday that serious difficulties had occurred, or were apprehended; and that certain persons had forcibly expelled others claiming priority of possession, &c. The Government adopted the promptest measures to rectify all disputes occurring, by obtaining from Admiral Milne the use of the steamer Nimble, which, with his usual civility, was immediately placed by his Excellency at the disposal of the Executive Council. The Hon Mr. Howe, the Attorney General the Receiver General, and the Hon. Mr. Locke, with the Commissioner of Crown Lands, left by this steamer early on Saturday morning for Lunenburg, and returned on Sunday evening. The difficulties had been greatly magnified, and were prepared and issued, and all parties were left harmoniously engaged in their new occupation.

"The beach washings are yielding very abundantly. One man, by the latest machinery, washed an ounce of gold a day, out of the sand on the sea side."

"Lots are laid off 33 x 80 feet. Mr. Cunard, we understand, took up 80 lots, mostly in the rock, paying at the rate of £5 for each as a yearly rental. He returned home with the party on Sunday evening, bringing some beautiful specimens, about the size of what is commonly called duck shot—only flatted, and all kinds of shapes, more resembling slugs than shot."

"Last evening Mr. Cunard left again with one of his own steamers, fully equipped for operations. A picked set of men, a drugging machine, and every imaginable appliance, all on board left yesterday, the 14th, for the washings. Mr. Cunard personally in charge."

About 150 men are busy at these diggings and washings, and 200 lots have been already disposed of. From the last of the land, it is supposed that these rich washings and deposits extend for fully a couple of miles along the coast.

"There seems to be no longer room for doubt of the value and richness of the gold deposits in Nova Scotia. The miners at Tangier, which is, perhaps, sixty or eighty miles distant from 'The Ovens,' are said to be doing well."

NON-SUITS A CREDITOR.—There was a certain lawyer on the Cape a long time ago, a man to do in the world, and what was somewhat surprising in a limb of the law, adverse to encouraging litigation.

One day a client came to him in a violent rage.

"Look a here, squire," said he "what are blasted shoemaker down to Prigden Cove has gone and sued me for money I owed him."

"Did the boots suit you?"

"Oh! yes—I've got 'em on frustrate boots."

"Fair price?"

"Oh yes."

"Then you owe him the money honestly?"

"Course."

"Well, why don't you pay him?"

"Why, 'cause the blasted snob went and sued me, and I want to keep him out of the money if I can."

"It will cost you something."

"I don't keer a cuss for that! How much money do you want to begin with?"

"Oh, ten dollars will do."

"Is that all?" "Well, here's X, so go ahead!" said the client; that's the pay in the beginning."

Our lawyer next called on the shoemaker and asked him what he meant by commencing legal proceedings against M.

"Why," said he, "I kept on, sending to him till I got tired. I know'd he was able to pay—and I was 'termed to make him—That's the long and short of it."

"There's a trifle to pay on account of your proceedings—but I think you'd better take this five dollars, and call it square."

"Certain, Square, if you say so, and darned glad to get it," was the answer.

So the lawyer gave him one V, and kept the other. In a few days client came along and asked him how he got on with the case.

"Rapidly," cried the lawyer; "we've nonsuited him, he'll never trouble you again."

"Jerusalem!" that's great!" cried the client—"I'd rather a gin fifty dollars than have him got the money for them boots!"

APPEAL.—The Boston Courier, a paper of long standing and conduct with great ability, makes an appeal to its friends for some "extraordinary aid" to save it for such public services as it may be able to render in future. The necessity for this appeal is caused by the consequent diminution of advertising business.

REDUCING THE RENTS.—The New York World says that landlords in that city are very readily granting a heavy reduction of rents. The seven thousand dollar stores are now quoted at five and six hundred. In very many instances landlords, have come forward voluntarily, where they have good tenants, and taken off twenty five per cent. of their legal dues until the repair of better times.

SAN OCCURRENCE.—An accident occurred in Chatham on the morning of Monday last, by which a young lad of about nine years of age, a son of Mr. Tracy, residing in Chatham, lost his life. He was crossing some logs in one of the booms, when he slipped into the water and was drowned.—Chatham Times.

FUN.—Fun is the most conservative element of society, and ought to be cherished and encouraged by every lawful means.—People never put mischief when they are merry. Laughter is an enemy to malice, a foe to scandal, and a friend to every virtue. It promotes good temper, enlivens the heart, and brightens the intellect. Let us laugh when we can.

A BOLD PLUNDER.—Mr. Baldwin, the celebrated African traveller and sportsman, recently ran a terrible risk. He reached a river after a long and hot journey; it had been a sultry day and he could not resist the temptation of a cool drink. He got out a glass, fortunately without accident, his was not a case where the river was swarming with alligators, and the natives considered it dangerous to put their hands into the water. A few days after Mr. Baldwin saw a Kafir in the act of taking water out of the river, which one of his monsters sprang on him, swam about five yards with the poor fellow, and sunk to devour him!



FROM THE STATES.  
The Battle in Missouri.  
Account of an Eye-Witness.

ROLLA, MO., Aug. 13.—The following additional account of the battle at Springfield is furnished by an eye-witness, who left Springfield on Sunday morning and came here on horseback:

"Our army marched out from Springfield on Friday evening with only 5500 men, the 11th Me. Cavalry remaining in Springfield. Our forces slept on the prairie a portion of the night, and about sunrise Saturday morning drove in the outposts of the enemy, and soon after the attack began general.

The attack was made by two columns by Gen. Lyon and Sturges, Gen. Sigel having a flanking force of about 1000 men and four guns on the south of the enemy's camp. The fight raged from sunrise till 1 or 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The Confederates in an overwhelming force charged on Captain Totten's battery three distinct times, but were repulsed with great slaughter.

Gen. Lyon fell early in the day. He had been previously wounded in the leg, and had a horse shot from under him. The Col. of one of the Kansas regiments having become disabled the boys cried out, General, you come and lead us on. He did so, and at once putting himself in front, and while cheering the men on to the charge received a bullet in his left breast and fell from his horse. He was asked if he was hurt, and replied, "No, not much," but in five minutes expired without a struggle.

General Sigel had a very severe struggle and lost three of his four guns. His artillery horses were shot in their harness and the pieces disabled. He endeavored to haul them off with a number of prisoners he had taken, but was finally compelled to abandon them first to wheel, spike the guns and disabling the carriages. About one o'clock the enemy seemed to be in great disorder and retreating, setting fire to the train of baggage wagons. Our forces were too much fatigued and cut up to pursue, so the battle may be considered a drawn one.

Gen. Price was not killed. There were rumors on the field that Ben Colquhoun was killed, but the Confederates denied it.

On Saturday night Dr. Mencher and others of our army went back with ambulances to the battlefield from Springfield, to see about the killed and wounded. They found the enemy on the field and were considerably treated. Gen. Lyon's body had been treated with great respect and was brought back with some of the wounded to Springfield.

Major Sturges took command on the battlefield after the death of General Lyon. Gen. Sigel took command after the battle. Our loss is variously estimated from 150 to 300 killed and several hundred wounded.

The enemy's loss is placed at 2000 killed and wounded.

Our boys captured about one hundred horses of the enemy.

The enemy carried two flags, the Confederate and the stars and stripes.

General Sigel marched back to Springfield in good order, after perfecting his arrangements, gathering baggage, blowing up what powder he could not carry and destroying the property which he did not wish to fall into the hands of the enemy. He left Springfield, and on Sunday night encamped thirty miles east of that place. The enemy did not pursue. The hostility observed during the day was firing muskets at the rear guard.

Gen. Sigel is confident he could have held Springfield against the force they had engaged, but he was fearful of reinforcements to the enemy from the southwest, and that his line of communication to Rolla would be cut off.

General Lyon began the attack on the receipt of intelligence that the enemy expected reinforcements from Hardee's column, which was approaching from the southeast. A portion of the artillery of the enemy was admirably served.

Their infantry and artillery fire were also very severe.

The Springfield Home Guards were not in the fight. They with a large number of citizens are in Sigel's camp. It is thought that he fell back no further than Lebanon, where reinforcements will reach him.

Boston, Aug. 16.  
The amount of subscription to the Government loan by the banks is \$150,000,000, not fifty as reported yesterday.

Nothing is made public concerning the numbers or movements of the Federal troops.

Col. Bottler, late member of Congress for Virginia, has died from wounds received at Ball's Run.

Mr. Faulkner, late United States Minister to France, is still in close confinement at Washington. The evidence of his active sympathy and aid to the rebellion is very strong.

The rebels are constructing defensive works at New Orleans.

The rebel pickets are gradually advancing towards the Federal lines on the Potomac.

All evens of war news are wisely controlled by the Government.

Superfine State Flour \$4 50 a 5 60.  
Extra \$4 80 a \$4 90.

THE REBELS VICTORIOUS AT ALL POINTS.

Boston, Aug. 17th, 1861.

Dispatches from Washington indicate the purpose of Rebels to initiate offensive movements. Their pickets are being thrown forward in the whole line of the Potomac.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation declaring non-intercourse with the Rebel States, and confiscating all vessels and merchandise owned by the Rebel inhabitants of said States, that may be seized in transit by the Federal officers.

Doubtful reports are that Col. Sigel and command have been captured in Missouri by the Rebels, that 17,000 Federal troops have been routed at Leishburg; 3,000 killed and 1400 prisoners; also that the Federalists had met with a severe reverse at Fort Fillmore in Texas. These reports require confirmation.

Bradstreet's firm—quotations unchanged.

Railway Connection with the Provinces.

We have received the following communication from an intelligent gentleman in New Brunswick—(Bangor Whig & Courier, N. B. Editor):—The European and North American Railway of New Brunswick, connecting St. John on the Bay of Fundy, with Shediac, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, challenges the admiration of all who pass over its account of its superior construction, having more than realized the most sanguine hopes of its projectors. It is quite in keeping with the enterprising spirit of your Provincial neighbors, that they should turn their attention westward with a view to a connection with the United States. As an indication of this spirit it will be pre-empted that the Provincial press, without distinction of party, are discussing this important international question. If the E. & N. A. Railroad, now isolated as it is, pays so well, what doubt can there be of success when connected with the many thousand miles in the United States and with Canada via the St. Andrews Road to Quebec?

It is generally conceded that the proper route for the road is the one that shall be the most direct to the American frontier, passing through the most thickly settled and wealthy portion of the Provinces, a due regard being had to cost of construction.

By the report of A. C. Morton, Esq., Civil Engineer, it appears that the entire distance between Bangor and St. John, on a southern route, passing through Calais, is fifteen miles less than by any other, but whatever route may be adopted, the large amount of timber along the St. Andrews road, which will find its way to the American frontier whenever a suitable outlet is afforded, together with other trade and travel tending in that direction, will render a branch line from the St. Andrews road to Calais a *sine qua non*.

Accordingly a route has recently been surveyed and located, destined to form a part of the E. & N. A. Road should the Provincial Government adopt S. Stephen as the western terminus. Meanwhile the St. Andrews road is being prosecuted vigorously with a view to reaching the nearest point towards Woodville during the present year. A connection with Houlton from thence will not be at all unlikely. It remains for the people living between Bangor and Calais to say whether they prefer going by rail direct, to tedious stage travel, or being obliged to travel about ninety miles by railway in British territory in order to attain a much less distance in their own State. This can be avoided by building a railway both to Houlton and Calais.

An indication of the feeling of the people in Maine might induce their Provincial neighbors to "take lesson from the West," although it is usually take from the "East."

THE GOLD EXCITEMENT.—We take the following letter from a late Halifax paper:—"I have observed so many exaggerated accounts in the Halifax papers respecting the gold fields at Lunenburg, and some of which my name has been mentioned, that I think it but right to correct the reports. I do this more particularly, as I have been informed that numbers of Farmers and others have deserted their Farms and daily occupations in order to go to the Ovens and fill their pockets. I spent two days there with eight or ten men working what is considered the best washing claim on the shore. I brought the result of the two days' labor to Halifax, and should think when the gold is cleared away from the face sand that I have an ounce, and a half. This was the result of a day and a half or two days work for say eight men. Any one wishing to see the gold can do so by calling at my office. When I was at the 'Ovens' I could have hired any number of men for I should say 4s. or 5s. per day, and should think from the number of persons I hear have gone there, that they would be glad to get work at 2s. or 3s. per day. When the claim was first discovered on the shore, I believe some parties may have washed an ounce per man per day, but I think even these accounts have been much exaggerated. The washing hitherto has been confined to a small part of the shore, say one or two hundred feet; persons washing on other parts of the shore are doing little or nothing."

W. CUNARD.

RELIGION AND HAPPINESS.—Religion commands men to be happy, and only forbids them to be miserable; it leads us by degrees to that from choice, which its laws require of us, till we find our truest liberty in its apparent restraints. But in its highest phase, religion.

A flag of truce arrived at Fortress Monroe, from Norfolk, on the 8th inst., with Miss May, niece of Genl. Scott, on her way from Richmond to New York.

The office of the Bangor Democrat, a secession paper, was recently destroyed by a large number of people. During a storm of fire a crowd entered the office, covered

it, and burnt the contents in the street. Mr. Emery, the editor, escaped unharm.

Telegraphic advices from Washington state that the alleged semi-official announcement in the Richmond papers, that Admiral Dundas intends to take his fleet into Charleston regardless of the blockade has no significance, even if the statement is true, as war vessels of any nation at peace with the United States have a right to enter the ports, notwithstanding the blockade, which is intended to operate against the rebel commerce.

Lator from Europe.

Boston, Aug. 19th.

The steamer Bismarck arrived at Farther Point last night.

Parliament was prorogued on the 6th inst.

The Queen's speech was read my commission.

It trusts in continued friendly relations with Foreign Powers, and regards the consummation of the Kingdom of Italy, as a happy result.

Her Majesty deprecates the American war and announces the intention in connection with other Powers to preserve a strict neutrality.

The Times is very sarcastic over the Bull's Run battle.

Little change in breadstuffs.

Four 25s a 23.

Provision steady.

Consols 90 1/2 90 1/2.

ST. ANDREWS, AUG. 21, 1861.

RAILWAY CONNECTION.

In our present number we have copied from the Bangor Whig, the article alluded to in last week's issue; and trust the idea of identifying the E. & N. A. Railway with the International by making the present New Brunswick & Canada Railway serve the purpose of the latter, so ably advanced in that article, will meet with the approval of the Railway gentlemen from England about to visit this part of the country, with reference to that subject.

One item in regard to travel between Bangor and Calais appears to us rather obscure the idea we presume the author meant to convey was this; either that the public must continue to endure the miseries of traveling by stage between the two places, or else, by the N. B. & C. Railway extended to Houlton, and the branch lately surveyed to be built to St. Stephen; the other horn of the dilemma would be to travel between Bangor and Calais by the round-about way just described. This dilemma could be avoided by constructing a Railway from Bangor both to Houlton and Calais. We should certainly have no objection to our Republican neighbors patronizing our Railway, which is bound to be continued to Houlton, by travelling so far out of a direct line if they choose to do so; but such conduct would form a strange exception to their general character for shrewdness and enterprise.

THE STEAMER NEW YORK.

This splendid steamer is fast becoming a favorite with the public, if we may judge from the large number of passengers who patronize her and the lots of freight she brings each trip. Her running time between St. John and Boston, including stoppages at Eastport and Portland, is 24 hours. It has been stated in some of the St. John papers that the "New Brunswick and New York" have been racing; this must be a mistake, as we were assured by the owners of the New York, that on no consideration would they permit their steamer to race and endanger the lives of passengers. The fact is, her speed on Lake Ontario was rated at 20 miles an hour—and being the fastest boat ever on route between St. John and Boston, it is supposed because the New Brunswick starts the same day, the New York is driven; not so; her time of making the trip is the same when no other steamer runs on the same day.

It is not surprising then, that with great speed, superior accommodations, her commander a gentleman deservedly popular; her clerk, most obliging and agreeable; her Engineer men who understand and perform their duty, her steward and waiters polite and attentive; and all on board good fellows, we assert it is not surprising that the New York is a favorite with travellers. "Facts are stubborn things," and we only reiterate the expressed opinions of her passengers when publishing these observations.

We regret to record that the Army Worm is making sad ravages with the grain crops in this section; magnificent fields of wheat, and oats have been destroyed—in fact every green thing except clover and potato tops, is devoured by these voracious insects.

STURDIVANT HOUSE, Boston.—Travellers visiting Boston, will find the Sturdivant House, on Maverick Square, one of the most agreeable and most pleasant hotels. The host, Mr. Drew (of the N. Hant house) is obliging and attentive, sparing neither time nor expense to make his hotel just what travellers desire—a home. The hostess is a very agreeable person and a favorite with the ladies. The charges are moderate, the house clean, neat, spacious and well ventilated—the parlors are large, and dormitories airy. The horse-railroad cars pass by the house every few minutes, and it is within ten minutes walk of the Steamers Wharf. We recommend travellers to patronize this hotel, and they will find it all we have represented.

The Reviews.

We have received from Messrs. L. Scott & Co., the LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW for July, Comments:—

Thomas de Quincy, Montaigne on Western Monachism, The English Translators of Virgil, Maine's Ancient Law, Scottish Character, Russia on the Amour, Yavour, Democracy on its Trial.

To the same Publishers, we are indebted for the EDINBURGH REVIEW for July. The articles in this number are:—

Popular Education in England, Literary Remains of Albert Durer, Castles, The Novels of Fernan Caballero, Watson's Life of Person, The Congress of Albany, the last Stuart, and Alfieri, Burke's Civilization in Spain and Scotland, Du Chailly's Adventures in Equatorial Africa, Church Reformation in Italy, Count Cavour.

New Volumes of the Four Reviews and Blackwood commenced in July, and the present is a favourable time to begin new Subscriptions.

For any one of the four Reviews \$3, per annum. For all four of the Reviews, \$8.

For Blackwood's Magazine, \$3.

For Blackwood and the Four Reviews, \$10.

Remittances should always be addressed to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 45 Gold Street, New York.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC.—On Thursday last the All Saints Church Sunday School scholars, accompanied by the Rev. W. K. Ketchum, Rector, Rev. R. E. Smith, the Teachers, parents and friends, proceeded to Chatham by the Railway cars. The day was fine, and on landing they marched to the Park of T. B. Wilson, Esq., where they were hospitably entertained, by the Teachers, who provided a sumptuous repast for them. Tea finished, they amused themselves by various plays, swings, &c. The happy scene was enlivened by good music. The Rector delivered a most affectionate address after which the children sang the evening hymn, and having got into the cars returned to town, where they arrived as the shades of evening were closing in, much delighted with the day's amusement. The kindness of Mrs. and Mr. Wilson will long be gratefully remembered by all parties.

BAZAAR.—The ladies connected with the Baptist Church at St. George, intend holding a Bazaar at that place, on Wednesday, the 28th inst. It is expected that a Steamer will be in readiness to carry passengers from this place to St. George in the morning and back in the evening.

ACCIDENT.—We learn that a little boy youngest son of C. F. Clinch Esq., Saint George, had one of his legs broken by falling from a horse, a few days ago. We understand the little sufferer is doing nicely.

The hon. Mr. Hatheway, Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, was triumphantly re-elected, by a vote of 1647, over C. McPherson, Esq., who polled only 807 votes.

THE GOLD EXCITEMENT here has been increased by the discovery of rich Quartz rock in the vicinity of Macadavie. The exaggerated accounts from Lunenburg, have been contradicted, as may be seen by reference to the letter of Mr. Cunard, which is copied in another column. People should not rush away from their homes upon hearing the flaming reports of these gold discoveries.

The following is an extract from Mr. Russell's letter to the London Times, on his return to Washington from the South:—There never was a people which rushed so rapidly to the conclusion that the argument of force was the great solvent and

ter of disputes as our American brethren. See New York now—just recollect what it was towards the close of last March. Summer cannot have made all these banners filled all these streets with soldiers, turned the Landicans into phrenzied Unionists, and shut the mouths of the disaffected. People who argued philosophically about the right of secession and the impotency of the Federal Government to restrain states from exercising that right, have, all of a sudden begun to find out "We must maintain our glorious Union! We must have a country!" and then they go off into sophistical arguments on the other side about the Mississippi and unity of peoples and political necessities.

A Steam Tug has been purchased by Mr. Bradbury, at St. George, for conveyance of freight between St. George, St. Andrews, and Calais.

The Court closed its labors on Monday forenoon.

Boston Aug. 19.

The immediate call for additional troops at Washington is a precautionary measure. The Capital is deemed impregnable to the Confederates.

Gen. Wool has assumed the command at Fortress Monroe.

The reports in circulation that Gen. Sigel's command had been captured in Missouri are false; also that the Federalists had been defeated at Leishberg.

Reports of captures by Confederate Privateers are daily received.

Superfine State Flour \$4 50 a 4 55.

Extra \$1 85 a 1 90.

A VESSEL SEIZED AT NEWPORT.—The schooner Adeline, of St. John, N. B., and bound from Wilmington, N. C., to Halifax, with a cargo of naval stores, put into Newport yesterday in stress of weather, and was seized by the revenue officers for having run the blockade. The cutter Hermitia anchored alongside, and placed a part of her crew aboard the Adeline. It said the British schooner Beverly came out of Wilmington at the same time. The brig Sarah Starr, which has been seized, left on the same day. Providence Journal.

The New York Observer has a letter from a clergyman in Louisiana, who says:—"I am one of five ministers, of three different denominations, in a single company, armed for the defense of our rights and liberties, three of whom are between fifty and sixty years old. And I tell you in candor, and in the fear of God, that if you or any of the brethren who have urged on this diabolical war come on with the invading army, I would slay you with as hearty a good will, and with as clear a conscience, as I would the mightiest assassin." The Observer hopes the person may pay the \$25 he owes them before his bloodthirsty scheme is carried out.

DEATHS.—Two of the members of the New York 32d Regiment were reported for endeavoring to desert. A large number of desertions have taken place from the Federal army.

SMALL POX IN HALIFAX.—The Halifax (N. S.) City Medical Officer, in his report given in to the Board of Health a few days since, states that the small Pox has very nearly disappeared. Since the commencement of the disease in Halifax, there have been 316 cases treated in the Hospital of which 130 cases were confluent, there were also 10 cases of black small pox. There have been 40 deaths from the disease.

DARING BANK ROBBERY AT YARMOUTH N. S.—The Yarmouth Tribune of the 15th inst. says:—

The Branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia in this town was entered by means of a false key (during a brief absence of the Clerk) between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday last, and £1500 in bills chiefly of the Bank of Nova Scotia stolen. A reward of \$400 is offered in war advertising columns for the discovery of the robber and recovery of the stolen money.

MRS. WINSLOW'S CRYING CHILDREN. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Office 13 Cedar street New York. Sold everywhere.

DIED.

On the 14th inst. Mr. F. S. Devitt, teacher of R. C. School, aged 37,—a native of the Co. Fermanagh, Ireland.

On the 16th July, of consumption, in the City of Los Angeles, California, James Kempt, eldest son of James Boyd, Esq., aged 39 years.

July 2, 1861.

Anthracite Coal.

34 Tons Red and White Ash, Anthracite Coal, egg size.

For Sale by J. W. STREET & SON,

90 Queen street, N. B.

Returning, will leave Port 7.30 A. M. The steamers and freight to and from New the Grand Trunk Railway, hereafter.

The officers of these steam large experience in their se will do all in their power to pleasantly to Passengers & Stevedores will be unremitted to the Ladies.

N. B.—The steamer Queen seangers and freight between Andrews, also to St. John and particulars apply to

W. W. St. Andrews, Aug. 6, 1861.

Cognac B.

Extra "Navy" from Bord 10 in stock. Best Cognac in Canada. 1859.

20 Cases old.

J. W. ST.

NOT

ALL Persons having against the Estate of ALLEY, late of St. Andrews, to render the same due, within three months, all those indebted to the same, to make immediate payment.

JAS. W. GEO. D. St. Andrews, Aug. 19.

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New York, Ho to Woodstock, Hot and the Ar

INSTRUMENTAL STUD NEW BRUNSWICK AN

ON and after Monday, 1

ties wishing to go Ansonbrook, can leave 1 every Monday and We

Return trains leave Wood day, and Friday, at 5.50

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Eastport Portland and B

FARES—THROU

FOLLO

Boston to Canterbury... Portland to Canterbury... Canterbury to Woodstock

Express Parcels or Freight, and promptly

N. B. Good accommodations, Canterbury.

Superintendent.

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Will leave St. J.

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The "New York" was

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practices and all the travel

Her clerk a gentleman for

her steward is a host of his

experience on Lake Ontario

the Steamer Queen

New York at 1 o'clock. 45

Fickets and further info

on application to

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St. Andrews, Aug. 7, 1

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STEAMSHIP

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For Portland, B

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In order to accommodate T

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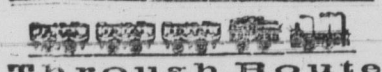
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## NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the Reverend Jerome Alley, late of St. Andrews, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested to the undersigned, within three months from this date; and all those indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to  
**JAS. W. STREET, Executors.**  
GEO. D. STREET,  
St. Andrews, Aug. 19, 1861.



## Through Route

TO AND FROM  
**New York, Boston, Portland**  
to Woodstock, Houlton, Presque Isle  
and the Aroostook, via  
INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY AND  
NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA RAILWAY.  
ON and after Monday, the 20th July, 1861, parties wishing to go to Woodstock or the Aroostook, can leave Lincolnton, via St. Andrews, every Monday and Wednesday at 7.30 A. M. and Portland same days at 5 P. M. by Steamer for St. Andrews via Eastport; thence on the arrival of the steamer at St. Andrews by Train at 2.30 P. M. to Canterbury, where conveyances meet each train for Woodstock and Houlton. Return trains leave Canterbury every Wednesday and Friday at 5.50 A. M., arriving at St. Andrews at 4.55 P. M. Passengers can leave St. Andrews same days at 11 A. M. by Steamer for Eastport and Portland and  
**FARES—THROUGH TICKETS AS FOLLOWS:—**  
Boston to Canterbury.....\$6.25.  
Portland to Canterbury.....\$5.25.  
Canterbury to Woodstock.....\$1.50.  
Express Parcels or Freight will be carefully attended to, and promptly forwarded by this route.  
N. B. Good accommodations at Russell's Hotel, Canterbury.  
**JOHN JONES, Superintendent.**  
**HENRY ORBURN, General Manager.**

## EXPRESS LINE.

## The Grand Consolidated ROUTE.

THE SPLENDID SEA GOING STEAMER



## NEW YORK

Will leave St. John, N. B., for  
**Eastport, Portland and Boston,**  
On Monday, 5th August,  
At 8 A. M. Returning will leave  
BOSTON THURSDAY Aug. 8th at 10 o'clock  
Port to Boston or Portland \$2.50 and back the same, from St. Andrews to St. John \$1.50.  
The "New York" was built expressly for this route, or some other, but being better adapted for this route than any other boat ever put upon it, we have concluded to make this her name. She is built of white oak, copper fastened, 1000 tons burthen and staunch in every particular, her commander, Engineer and pilot are of large experience and all the travelling public can ask for. Her clerks, a gentleman for whom we can all her steward is a host of himself having had long experience on Lake Ontario.  
The steamer Queen will connect with the New York at Eastport.  
Tickets and further information made known on application to  
**C. E. O. HATHWAY, AGENT.**  
St. Andrews, Aug. 7, 1861.

## INTERNATIONAL



## STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## Summer Arrangement.

## Tri-Weekly Line.

For Portland, Boston and St. John, N. B.  
In order to accommodate Travellers at this Pleasant season of the year, the sea-going STEAMERS.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

Capt. E. B. Winchester, and  
**EASTERN CITY,**  
Capt. Ende Field, will (until further notice) run as follows:  
Will leave St. John on and after Wednesday, July 31, every

## Monday Wednesday and Friday Mornings,

at 5 o'clock, A. M. and Eastport at 1 o'clock, P. M., for  
**Portland and Boston.**

Returning, will leave Boston the same days at 7.30 A. M. The steamers connect for Passengers and freight to and from New York, all stations on the Grand Trunk Railway, and other places as heretofore.

The officers of these steamers are all men of large experience in their several vocations, and will do all in their power to make the time pass pleasantly to Passengers while on board. The Stewards will be unflinchingly in her attention to the Ladies.

N. B.—The steamer Queen connects for Passengers and freight between Eastport and Saint Andrews, also to St. John and Calais. For further particulars apply to  
**W. WHITLOCK, Agent.**  
St. Andrews, Aug. 6, 1861.

## Cognac Brandy.

Extra "Raven" from Bordeaux via Halifax  
10 Hds. Best Cognac Brandy, vintage 1839 and 1860.  
20 Cases old ditto Pale and dark.  
**J. W. STREET & SON.**

## EMPLOYMENT: \$40 A MONTH.

**AGENTS WANTED!!**  
WE want an active Agent in every County in the United States and Canada to sell the **Franklin Sewing Machine.** This limited number of Trunk Agents is offered at a special price of **\$40 per Month and all Expenses.** To induce agents, a commission of 30 per cent on sales. Every machine is warranted to give universal satisfaction, and kept in repair free of charge. Report improvements render this machine the cheapest and most popular in the market. For full particulars and a permanent business, address, with a view to return letter,  
**HARRIS BROTHERS,**  
SOLE AGENTS FRANKLIN SEWING MACHINE,  
Box 133 Boston, Ma.

## TURNER'S Tri-Weekly Express.

To and from Boston.  
Via steamers New York, New Brunswick, and Eastern City.  
Messengers—Geo. Seely and D. W. Turner. In connection with the American and European Expresses for all parts of the world.  
**Principal Offices:**  
Wm. Gibbs, Jr. 6 Court square, Boston.  
Prescott & Sabine, Eastport.  
B. R. Campbell, St. Andrews.  
Horton Brothers, Calais.  
James D. Turner, 39 Ferry Landing, St. John.  
G. S. Pope, Miramichi.  
E. G. Fuller, Halifax.  
L. A. Barnaby, Windsor.  
R. Stubs, Annapolis.  
R. Stubs, Amherst.  
This Express is the only one on the line which has a through connection, having prompt and responsible agents for forwarding and Bonding Goods at the different Ports of Entry. Having been in the business for the past six years, he trusts by strict and prompt attention to meet with the share of the public patronage.  
**JAMES D. TURNER, Proprietor.**  
B. Campbell, General Agent, for St. Andrews.

## Valuable Property for Sale.

TO be sold on SATURDAY 28th day of Sept. next at PUBLIC AUCTION, the House and premises known as the "WESTERN INN" formerly occupied by Chas. McGee, on Water Street in the Town of St. Andrews.  
For Terms apply to  
**J. W. STREET & SON.**  
The above has a good Barn attached and is well adapted for a Public House.  
St. Andrews, July 22, 1861.

## CLOTHS & CLOTHING.

**BRADFORD & CO.,**  
Eastport, Maine.  
MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN  
CLOTHS & READY MADE CLOTHING  
TAILORS TRIMMINGS.  
SEAMEN'S OUTFITS.  
BOYS' CLOTHING, THUNKS, VALISES &c., &c.  
**WHOLESALE & RETAIL.**  
CUSTOM WORK EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.  
July 8-17  
**Muscovado Monasses.**  
12 Hhds Bright Muscovado Molasses. A Prime article, for sale by  
**W. WHITLOCK.**  
St. Andrews July 8th, 1861.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs the Public that he has taken the Building formerly occupied by the late Henry Seely, and having had it neatly fitted up, is now prepared to accommodate permanent and transient boarders; the terms of this establishment will be found moderate.  
Good stabling is attached to the premises.  
**JUSTUS WEITMORE.**  
St. George, 1st July, 1861.

## LETTER

REMAINING in the Post Office, St. Andrews, July 1, 1861.  
Barton Alonzo D  
Campbell John  
Doherty Michael  
Dunlop Wm  
Gallagher Francis  
Graham Robert  
Gibson Charles  
Haley Timothy  
Hutchinson John  
Hoop Ann  
Kidd Isaac S  
Lynds Catharine  
Lawson Hiram  
McFarlan Mrs. And.  
McCanna Robert  
McGrath Patrick  
McGormick Joseph  
McCarthy Daniel  
Mitchell Kate  
Moore Mrs S. B.  
Nickerdon E. S. F.  
Pearce Edward  
Rack Thomas  
Saaman M.  
Thorn Israel  
Wakenham Nicolo las  
Vall G.  
Wright Rebecca  
Vaughan George  
For Railroad  
Connor Thomas  
Coakly Timothy  
Gow James  
Ship Letters  
A Campbell 3  
John Smith  
Morning Star Ephram Perry  
John Erick Colson  
J. Cruigs  
Persons calling for any of the above will please say "advertised".  
**G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.**

## Valuable Building lots for sale at Public Auction:

There will be offered for sale, on Monday the 1st of July next, at 11 o'clock:  
That piece of Land at the North West end of the Town Plot, being a part of the Land formerly owned by the late Hon. Harri Hatch—(about 7 acres) it will be laid out in building lots. Queen street will be continued through the same and a street from the Jones Point Road to intersect Queen Street. Lots will be laid out on each side from said streets, about the same size as Town Lots. A plan of the same may be seen on application to the subscriber. TERMS of sale liberal.  
**J. H. WHITLOCK, Attorney.**  
St. Andrews June 18th, 1861.  
The above sale is postponed until Saturday the 3rd August next.  
**J. H. WHITLOCK.**  
July 6, 1861.

## EMPLOYMENT.

THE undersigned are desirous of securing the services of a few Young Men to engage in a Travelling Agency, upon a salary of  
**FORTY DOLLARS PER MONTH,**  
and all expenses paid. This is an opportunity seldom offered, and those who merit the appointment of the undersigned, by a strict attention to business, can rely upon constant employment as a term of years. For further particulars address post paid  
**CONANT & DRAKE,**  
31 Main St., Atkinson Depot, New Hampshire  
July 3.

## 21st MAY, 1861.

## W. WHITLOCK.

HAS just received from New York and Saint John:  
100 Bla. extra State, and family flour.  
6 Do. Far and Pitch, 1 lb. dried Apples.  
**6 TONS PERUVIAN "GUANA"**  
1 Crat. Ert on Ware.  
22 Kegs nails as ordered.  
3 Bbls. Aluterie Oil.  
1 Cask Whiting—1 do. yellow Ochre.  
10 doz. Brooms, 6 doz. Bed Cords.  
8 Rooms Wrapping papers.  
London White Lead—Linsend Oil.  
Whitney Glass and Putty.  
Molasses, Crushed & Brown Sugar.  
Fresh Garden Seeds.  
Purple oil Sweden Turnip Seed.  
White glue do. do.  
24 Sacks Salt, And a variety of other articles.  
**W. W.**

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

THE Subscriber having removed to his new building opposite the premises of D. Bradley, Esq., is now opening his supply of Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, Electro Plated and Britannia Metal Ware, Paper Machinery, Wedgwood, Porcelain and Fancy Goods, China Vases, Writing Desks and Work Boxes.  
Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Hair Oil and Pomade from the celebrated London houses of Fiesco and Lubin and F. S. Cleaver.  
Cutlery from Joseph Rogers & Son of Sheffield. Hardware, Saws, Tools, Files & Stubs, Butchers & Bammalls manufactures, Bakers, Bunches, Stationery, Guns, Pistols, Caps, shot belts, Powder Flasks, Powder & Shot, Albertine Lamps, Glasses, Shades, Wicks & Sconers, Aluterie and Kerosene Oils of the best quality.  
With a great variety of other articles too numerous to particularize. Clocks, Watches and Jewellery Repaired and cleaned. Commissions repaired and touched.  
**G. E. STICKNEY.**  
St. Andrews, May 22, 1861.

## CALL AT HATHWAY'S VARIETY STORE.

## For your Family Groceries.

The best articles of Sugars, Teas, cooking and eating, Molasses, Pork, beans, rice, Flour, Meal, Fish, Oatmeal, Barley, Pilot & Soda Bread, Cakes, Potatoes, Vinegar, pickles, salt, soap & candles, oil, oats, farina, broom, Chocolate, cocoa Baking, brooms and brushes.  
Apples, dates, figs, nuts, raisins, currants, spices, mace, citron, Essences.  
Stationery: Putty, Glass, Earthen & Glassware. A large assortment of choice chewing & smoking Tobacco. Cigars, a superior article; Pipes in every variety. Stoves and Nails.  
For sale, Lot No. 7, block letter S, Parr's Division of the Town Plot of St. Andrews.  
nov. 21. **C. E. O. HATHWAY.**

## TO LET

AND possession given immediately the shop and lower rooms of the building known as Dr. Macdougall's dispensary, on Water-street. The shop will be rented separately if required.  
May 14 **ALICE K. MCFAY.**

## Port and Sherry Wines.

Nov. 24, 1860.  
JUST RECEIVED.  
140 R. Casks "Golden" and "Brown" Sherry Wines.  
5 Cases "Creme de Bourg" Champagne  
**J. W. STREET & SON.**

## GENEVA, BRANDY, WHISKY, Tea, Starch &c.,

May 20th, 1861.

Ex the "Parkfield" from London and "Eleonor" from Liverpool:  
30 Hhds. best Geneva, 20 cases do.  
20 cases old Port,  
10 cases "Colman's" Starch,  
20 chest & half chest congo tea,  
12 Hhds & qt. casks "Hennessey's" best cognac Brandy—Vintage 1859 & 1860.  
20 cases do do do old.  
8 Hhds. Elderkin's "Allsopp's" best pale ale.  
10 cases Extra Dublin stout.  
4 Pichons fine malt Whiskey  
6 Hhds & qt. casks "Mehan's" fine malt Irish Whiskey.  
05 casks best London porter & pale ale qt & pints.  
1 Ton "Brandron Bros" best London lead.  
5 Hhds do best Balled & Raw Linseed Oil, &c.  
**J. W. STREET & SON.**

## Old Jamaica Rum, Irish Malt Whiskey, Old Tom, &c. &c.

Nov. 21, 1860.

Ex "Mansanto" from Liverpool, and "Parkfield" from London:  
2 Puns, Old Jamaica Rum,  
2 Pipes "Old Irish Malt Whiskey,"  
12 Hhds do do do old.  
12 cases Old Tom, 1 dozen each.  
12 "Rum."  
12 best Malt Whiskey  
20 Hhds "DeKuyper's" Geneva, &c. &c.  
**J. W. STREET & SON.**

## Sheriff's Sales.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 29th of December next at 12 o'clock at the Court House, in St. Andrews:  
All the right, title, interest and claim, of John Eske to the certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the Parish of St. Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, bounded on the East by the Diddogush grange, on the North by the Pond-ton Lot, on the West by the Banger Lake, and on the South by a lot of land formerly owned by John Eske, Cressy, being the lot lately owned by David Stuart, and conveyed by Dr. Robt. Thomson to the said John Eske in January 1855—containing 200 acres more or less.

The same having been seized in default of a sale by an execution in favor of John Eske, Messrs. and Hugh Ludgate, Esq., Executors of Simon McClellan of St. George, a duly deceased.  
**THOS. JONES**  
June 3 h 1861. Sheriff of Charlotte.

## For Sale or to Let:

That desirable stand for business on the Market Wharf containing two stores, with comfortable dwellings attached to each. The shops are adapted for the Grocery, Provision, or other trade. Truss sold by 1st May—they will be let.  
Apply to  
**JOHN FORTUNE.**  
April 9, 1861—in

## Assessors Notice.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that the undersigned Assessors of Rates and Taxes for the Parish of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, will receive, until the 29th day of May next, statements in writing, from all who are liable to be assessed for the current year in the Parish of St. Andrews of the real and personal properties and income they possess.  
**HENRY HITCHINGS,** Assessors.  
**A. T. PAUL,**  
**B. R. STEVENSON**  
Dated St. Andrews, April 23, 1861.

## 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.



## MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.  
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action and is  
**SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.**  
Dead upon it, mothers, it will give rest to themselves and  
**RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.**  
We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence, as a matter of fact, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—Never has it failed to give relief. Never did we know an instance of a child suffering from teething, who used it. Ours is a country, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effect and medicinal virtues. We speak in this matter with a WEDGWOOD reputation.  
ALSO FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF  
EXP. T. W. H. R. E. D. L. E. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in five to twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.  
This valuable preparation is the prescription for the most EXHAUSTED and SKINNED INFANTS in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS upon  
**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 removed, end in death. We believe it the most and surest REMEDY in the WORLD, in all cases of dysentery and DIARRHOEA in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudice, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your 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 fac-simile of Curtis & Perkins, New York, is on the outside wrapper.  
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.  
Printed Office 12 Cold Street, N. Y.  
Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.  
For sale by Donald Clark St. Andrews.

## LIGHT.

HE Subscriber has just received a good assortment of Albertine, fluid, and oil lamps.  
Gas chimneys, and lamp wicks.  
5 Hhds. deodorized Albertine-oil.  
ALSO—25 Doz. glass Tumblers.  
Jan. 16. **W. WHITLOCK.**

## Valuable Wharf Property for sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, the undivided half of that Wharf and Buildings thereon, known as the "Frye Wharf," foot of King Street, Nov. 10, 1860.—  
**W. H. HATCH.**

## LUNG DISEASES.

Coughs, Coughs, Coughs, Coughs,  
Colds, Colds, Colds, Colds, Colds,  
**ASTHMA,**  
Whooping Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough,  
Whooping Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough.

## QUINSEY,

Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Bronchitis,  
Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Bronchitis,  
**CONSUMPTION.**

In fact every form of Pulmonary disease or affection of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs, have an unfailing antidote in  
**Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.**  
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

It is general the use of this remedy is known, and so popular is it everywhere, that it is unnecessary to repeat its virtues. Its works speak for it, and find attestation in the abundant and voluntary testimony of the many who, formerly suffering and settled disease have by its use been restored to perfect vigor and health.

## Reliable Testimony.

**NORTH WYKE, Aug. 16, 1860.**  
Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & Co., Gentlemen: Being desirous to make known the worth of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM, I am happy to certify that it cured me a few years since of a severe attack of the lungs, which had no alarmed my friends that double had been extracted of my recovery. I do not hesitate to recommend this medicine as the most valuable preparation known for all diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS.  
(Signed) **G. L. SMITH.**

**Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.**  
**Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.**

From a well known Druggist.  
**LEWISTON, ME., May 24, 1860.**  
Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, Gentlemen: Please send me five dozen of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM of Wild Cherry immediately, as I am nearly out. I find that the Balsam is fast growing in popularity, and is approved of by those who have used it as the most wonderful preparation for Coughs and all Pulmonary Complaints. Yours respectfully,  
**JOHN G. COOK.**

**Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.**  
**Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.**

Letter from NATHAN PLUMMER, M. D., a regular practitioner of forty years standing, and well known in the region.  
**AUSTIN, N. H., Nov. 17, 1860.**  
Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, Gentlemen: Although averse to countenancing Patent Medicines, I cheerfully make an exception of your very excellent lung preparation, Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. This preparation I have used in my practice for more than ten years past, and have always found it to be of more effectual service than anything with my knowledge. I recommend it with the greatest confidence to those subject to Coughs and Pulmonary Complaints. Yours, respectfully,  
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