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Poetry.

WITHOUT THE CHILDREN.

O the weary, solemn silence
Of a house without the children,
O the strange oppressive stillness
Where the children come no more!
Ah! the longing of the sleepless
For the soft arms of the children,
Ah! the longing for the faces
Peeping through the opening door—
Faces gone for evermore!

Strange it is to wake at midnight
And not hear the children breathing;
Nothing but the old clock ticking,
Ticking, ticking by the door,
Strange to see the little dresses
Hanging up there all the morning;
And the gutters—oh! their patter,
We will hear it never more
On our mirth forsaken floor.

What is home without the children?
'Tis the earth without its verdure,
And the sky without its sunshine:
Life is withered to the core!
So we'll leave this dreary desert,
And we'll follow the Good Shepherd
To the greener pastures vernal,
Where the lambs have "gone before"
With the Shepherd evermore!

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Of a house without the children,
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Miscellany.

THE MIDNIGHT ARREST.

AN EXILE'S STORY.

BY EMERSON BENNETT.

I had spent some three months in the Austrian capital, dividing my time between the scientific lectures of one professor Coppitz, some curious experiments and inventions of my own, and the fair daughter of a colonel in my intended stay in Vienna, and the next day was to see me on my way to Paris and London, to be absent from my native country for an indefinite period. I had procured my passport, packed my trunks, settled my bills, and engaged my passage, and sitting up late, to finish a letter to Colonel Sabardine, to ask his consent to my subsequent marriage with his daughter, whose own conditional promise had already been obtained, when I was disagreeably interrupted by a loud knocking at the street door.—It was a period when crowned heads were filled with fearful suspicions of desperate plots for revolution and assassination, and innocent men were sometimes seized and hurried away in a mysterious manner, beyond the reach and knowledge of their friends, perhaps never to return to the world of life, and of course I felt anxious to know the meaning of this midnight call. In a few moments I heard voices, but could not distinguish words; then the door seemed to be opened, and there were sounds of armed men entering the dwelling, with a heavy measured tramp. There were several boarders in the house besides myself, and I remember wondering if either of these had been sent for by the authorities, and, if so, for what cause, and for what fate. I did not quit my room to exhibit my prying curiosity and court an arrest on suspicion, but, blowing out my light, so as not to attract attention, remained there very quietly, listening to every sound.

Presently I heard heavy steps coming up the stairs, and along the corridor that ran past my room; and then, greatly to my surprise and alarm, the voice of the landlord saying, as he appeared to stop in front of my door:

"It is here, sir; but I hope your honor don't think I know anything—"

"Silence, fool!" interrupted a gruff, stern voice; "and if you know when you're well off, keep your prating tongue between your teeth!"

Then came a heavy knock upon my door, as it struck angrily with the hilt of a sword.

I sprang up and opened it. As the door swung back, I saw a group of six persons—four soldiers with fixed bayonets, and their pieces at a charge, directly in front of me—the pale and trembling landlord, only half-dressed, with a light in his hand, standing a

little behind them—and an officer, with a drawn sword close by his side.

Gustavus Kohlen! said the officer, in the tone of a man calling a military roll.

Your servant, sir! returned I, bowing respectfully.

In the name of the Emperor, we arrest you! Seize him guards! and if he resists shoot him down!

He had not done speaking when two soldiers, grasped me roughly on either side.

I pray you gentlemen, not to use violence, said I; for I assure you I will not make the least resistance!

Take him back into this room, strip and search him! commanded the officer.

This order was readily obeyed—my coat and other garments being almost torn from my person. In one of my pockets was found a couple of letters, that I had just written and intended to post the next day; and, in another pistol, that I had prepared to take with me on my journey. These were immediately taken possession of by the officer, as also my watch, money and jewelry, including a seal-ring on one of my fingers—and in fact, everything about my person, my pockets being emptied for the purpose.

He then took up the unfinished letter to Colonel Sabardine, read a few lines, frowned darkly, put it carefully away in a side pocket, rummaged my escritoire, selected some important pen drawings of my inventions, together with other valuable papers and letters, looked at the desk and searched the room. He then ordered me to dress in haste, put two of his men in charge of the apartment, and hurried me down stairs, and out into the street, where some eight or ten soldiers were keeping guard upon the house in front, with as many more stationed in the rear.

I was now, I must confess, fearfully alarmed—for though I knew myself innocent of any crime, even so much as in thought, yet it did not follow that, in some unguarded manner, I might, either in speaking or writing, have made use of some expression that could be construed; and the fact that so many soldiers had been detailed to secure my arrest, seemed to prove that the government regarded me as a person of dangerous consequence.

A close carriage now drove up to the door, into which I was ordered, and in which the officers and two soldiers took their seats; when away we whirled, through long, silent streets, apparently deserted by all save the watchful sentries stationed and there, whose peremptory challenges every now and then brought us to a dead halt.

"Might I humbly enquire of what I am accused?" I at length ventured to say to the officer having me in charge.

"Silence!" he commanded in his most stern and unsmiling tone. (When you are wanted to speak, you will be told!)"

Not another word was spoken till the carriage had passed through a massive gateway, under a low, dark arch, and stopped in the court of a second Bastille. Here I was transferred to the charge of a low-browed, black-whiskered, stiff-looking fellow, who, after a few words said with the officer, took me roughly by the arm, and conducted me through a small side door, in a long, dark, narrow, gloomy passage, that ran past a number of cells, and was dimly lighted here and there by an iron lamp, depending from the ceiling. After advancing along this passage for perhaps a hundred feet, we came to an iron door, which the turkey unlocked, and then lighting another iron lamp, which stood in a niche to the right, he conducted me down a long flight of stone steps, into a still more dark and gloomy passage. Passing along this for some fifty feet, the man stopped at a dungeon cell, numbered ninety-five, and unlocking and throwing open its outer and inner door, motioned me to enter.

"May I be permitted to ask a single question?" I now ventured to say.

"No, I'm not here to be talked to by such as you!" was his gruff and surly reply. In with you! he added, with a threatening jerk of his arm. "I've no time to waste on jerks!"

I obeyed, with a mental groan, feeling as if I were being rebuffed alive.

When the heavy doors were closed and locked upon me, I found myself in total darkness; and after standing for a few minutes, almost paralyzed with fear and dread, I commenced feeling around the damp, slimy walls to ascertain the size of the apartment and what it contained. This did not take me long, for the cell was only ten feet by six, and had nothing in it but some old, moist, mouldy straw, which had probably served the preceding occupant for a bed, and perhaps several others before him. I was not yet sufficiently exhausted to think of laying down upon this mass of filth—as I knew it must be, both by the sense of touch and smell—and so I felt out a spot near the door, that seemed to be the least disagreeable of any, and casting myself down there, *a la Turque*, I gave myself up to gloomy reflections.

Here was I, in the very prime and vigor of life—who for years had been a close, hard student, always minding my own business, and never meddling with what did not concern me, and, least of all, with the political affairs of a jealous and suspicious government—suddenly immured in a damp, dark, noisome dungeon, hardly fit for the worst malefactor, and without being publicly accused of any crime, or even myself permitted to know the cause of my arrest. In those first lonely, solitary hours, I endeavored to recall every act, incident, and expression of my whole life, that might, by any possibility be construed into treason—but I could not think of one. I had been innocent, even in thought; and I was finally forced to the conclusion, that I was either the victim of a mistake, or of some secret enemy—most probably the former, as I could remember no one to whom I had given offence. And yet the result might be entirely independent of my innocence, and I was made to suffer, along with the guilty, for even the misfortune of being suspected—such being, at that time, the too general administration of Austrian justice.

I passed the night in the painful manner I have described, and only knew when another day had dawned by a sort of misty gray that stole into my wretched dungeon, and, as it were, made the darkness visible. Soon after, the wicket of my cell was opened just wide enough for a human hand to thrust inside a small loaf of black bread and a jar of water, and then it closed, and I was left to an awful solitude for twenty-four hours.

Throughout that long, wretched day, I passed the time pacing my cell, in agony of mind impossible to portray; but when total darkness again shut in the scene, I threw myself down upon the damp filthy flags, in a state of complete exhaustion, and fell into a troubled sleep, which lasted through the night, when my allowance of bread and water was again handed in, in the same manner as at first.

I need not dwell upon the days of my imprisonment, which were all so much alike that a description of one will serve for all.

For weeks and months there was no change except in myself. I gradually became weak and emaciated, my hair and beard grew long and matted, my boots wore out, my garments got reduced to tatters, and my whole person became so covered with filth and vermin, that even the vilest tenants of a leazar-house might justifiably have shrunk from me in disgust. And what was worse still, I felt that my mind was progressively giving way under my cruel treatment, and I groaned and shuddered at the horrible thought of soon becoming a hopeless maniac. I tried to bear up like a man—tried to hope for the best—but the present was a disgusting mystery, and the future a wall of blackness, with no ray of light, no salient point, upon which to fix the mind; and so I found that, from every effort to rise from the Slough of Despond, I only sunk back deeper in the mire.

As the weather had been comparatively warm since my incarceration I had not suffered from the cold, only from the dampness and filth; but this, I believe, would in time breed some disease, and I ardently prayed that some fatal malady might seize me and send my spirit into a better world.

At last, one day, as I sat brooding over self-destruction, half tempted to put an end to my misery, either by opening an artery with my teeth, beating my brains out against the wall, or declining to take any more food, I heard the rattling of bolts and bars, saw the doors of my dungeon swing wide open, and heard a gruff voice say:

"Prisoner, come forth!"

I hastened to obey the welcome order, my poor heart taking a great bound with the hope of liberty.

The turkey shrunk back from me with a shudder of disgust, and ordered me to follow him. He led me first to a bath and bade me cleanse myself. It took me two hours to make myself passably human.

Then some coarse but clean garments were given me; and when I had put them on, I felt, in the wondrous change, as if I had been transformed from a beggar to a prince.

Two officers, in undress uniforms, with side-arms, now appeared and took charge of me. They conducted me up to the world of light, which at first so dazzled my eyes that I was obliged to shade them with my hand.

Through long passages and corridors, up a second flight of stairs, and through different apartments, with heavy doors opening with a rattle and a creak and flanging heavily behind us, they escorted me, without a word being spoken; till at last we entered a small room, divided by a high, carved railing, behind which sat three austere-looking men, in powdered wigs and black gowns.

"Gustavus Kohlen," said the presiding judge, in a slow, measured tone, "taking up a sealed document, 'you are here to listen to your sentence.'"

"By order of his Imperial Majesty," he proceeded, "you are now and forever banished

from this realm, and all your property made confiscate to the Crown! If again found within the Imperial dominions, the penalty is death! Officers restore your prisoner, and see him safely escorted beyond the frontier!"

I humbly bowed to the tyrannical sentence, feeling more joy in my heart at the thought of regaining my freedom, even with the loss of my property, than words can ever make known.

In less than an hour I was leaving Vienna by government express; and day and night was I whirled onward, till I found myself a glorious freeman on the welcome soil of Bavaria, which for a time became my home.

Of what I was accused I never knew, nor by what right, except that of night, my property was taken from me. Fortunately, I had no family to regret my loss; and though placed in a strange land, without money or friends, I had that within which assured me the future would not be one of gloom and despair. I wrote several letters to the fair girl to whom I had offered my hand, but never received any answer, nor do I know whether she is living or dead.

From Bavaria I went to France; and in Paris I perfected my invention, for which I realized a large sum. With this I removed to the United States, of which glorious country I am proud to say I am now a citizen. I am surrounded by a happy family; and while the starry banner floats above me, I have the assurance, thank God! that no tyrant's nod can consign me or mine to a living tomb!

One Criminal Clears Another.

A highwayman that some years ago robbed three gentlemen, who were travelling together in a stage coach, was, soon after, upon strong evidence, arrested as the person who had committed the robbery, and sent to jail, where, dreading his approaching fate, he grew very pensive. A fellow prisoner noticing his extreme dejection, said to him:

How now, friend, why do you continually wear that cloud upon your brow? To which the poor fellow replied, "that expectation of the gallows was enough to make any man look sorrowful!" "Sho!" said the other, "if that is all, cheer up, man; if you will pay me handsomely, I will get you off." "I thank you, friend," he replied, "but that is impossible; the proof is too strong against me; nor do I think I can have impudence enough even to deny the facts," (for he was not a hardened villain, this being his first crime.) "Well," replied the other, "if you have not the courage to deny it, I have nothing more to say to you." He then requested to know by what means he hoped to save his life. "No, no," returned the other, "my secret I will not divulge; but no care no pay. If you will agree to reward me I will engage to get you off; and if my scheme should miscarry, you can but be hanged at last, you know." "I have two hundred pounds," said the robber, "one hundred of which, if you save my life shall be yours."

"Agreed," said the other, "and now all you have to do is, to tell me every particular word, &c., that passed at the time you committed the robbery; and when you are brought to the bar, plead not guilty, and leave the rest to me." Then the highwayman related every word and circumstance that he could recollect as having passed between the gentleman and himself.

At the assizes, when the robber was brought to trial, he pleaded not guilty.—Just at this time there was heard a great bustle among the prisoners, which being loud enough to disturb the court, the jail-keeper was called upon to explain the disturbance; who reported that one of the prisoners said he had something of the utmost importance to say to the judge, who immediately ordered him to the bar, and asked him why he disturbed the court. He then assumed a piteous countenance, told his lordship that, though he had been a wicked fellow, his conscience would not permit him to let an innocent man suffer for a crime that he himself had committed. Upon which the gentleman who were the prosecutors seemed greatly disconcerted. He then addressed himself to them and repeated every word that had passed between them at the time he had robbed them; and had the impudence to exhort them to care for the future, how they swore away an innocent man's life. The gentlemen stood reproved. On his avowal of his crime, the real culprit was acquitted, and the other remanded back to prison till a bill of indictment was found against him. The real criminal was punctual to his promise to his preserver, and then made off with full speed.

When the supposed culprit's trial came on, and he was at the bar, to the astonishment of the whole Court, he pleaded—Not guilty! for which he was severely reproved by the judge, who asked how he dare have the effrontery to deny a fact to which he pleaded guilty at the bar. To which he, with great composure, replied, that he had

not only denied the fact, but could immovably prove his innocence, not only to the satisfaction of his lordship, but of the whole court; adding that he could prove an *alibi* at the time of the robbery. "How will you prove this?" said the judge. Your honor shall prove it for me—if your lordship will be pleased to order him to look over his list of prisoners, he will find that I was in prison at the time of the robbery was committed."

On the greaser's examining his books, he found to his small satisfaction, that this fellow was brought into prison the day before the robbery was committed. For his neglect in not examining his books he was very near losing his position.

Siege of Richmond.

The Richmond Examiner of a recent date, his off the comments of the Federal press in the following ironical manner:

The citizens did not believe a word of it. They doubt even the existence of Grant's army. Let Grant prove it. Here is Richmond waiting to be taken; built evidently to be taken; predestined to be taken, rebuffed, and burned, according to very high authorities. And it is clear also, that the whole heart of the great and mighty nation, of all the mighty nations the mightiest, and the best, has been set upon this achievement, as its highest business, and holiest mission upon earth. And there are not wanting eager, eloquent, valuable writers, for the noble press of that same people, most enlightened press of all creation, protesting, affirming, and almost swearing, that large and numerous bodies of persons in uniform, wearing buttons, carrying weapons, in fact, what Yankees call armies, were most certainly coming this way on the errand aforesaid; and that Richmond was to consider herself besieged, or for that matter, as good as taken. There is a very general incredulity about this whole matter. Perhaps it is because we are now so used to Yankee lying as to set down any thing false because they say it, or perhaps it is that our citizens have heretofore read in books about besieged cities, and the impression that in such cases people could not go in or out, meat or vegetables could not come to market from the country, and no matter how tempting the summer weather, family parties could not make pic-nics to the rural districts. And finding none of these conditions in the present situation, they say that there is no siege.

They surmise that the whole story of the vast hosts, and this investment of a city, and bloody arbitrament of the great world conflict of the age, must have been got up to amuse or delude a Convention now said to be assembled at Baltimore. And they begin generously to doubt whether it be indeed true, or was true a few days ago, that some of the largest armies ever embattled upon earth were advancing with a celerity never before known to decide the destinies of a continent in our streets, and seal the grand charter of her man-freedom in flame and blood, amid the conflagration of our crashing dwellings, and the murderous shrieks of a hundred thousand souls. They say "Booh."

say there has been no such battle in hand at all. Let Grant prove it. If he has any army let him produce it; let him prove his own existence to begin with. Richmond is open to correction, and is tired of waiting to be taken. It is rather a drowsy affair, this life in a besieged city. Richmond is in danger of falling asleep upon her seven hills, in this still and sultry atmosphere. We can conceive of a certain lazy somnolence which seems cruel in our people."

The Nassau correspondent of the London Index states that out 425 attempts to ruin the blockade from that port alone, 383 have been successful.

A man named Simeon Curtis, of East Bridgewater, Mass., weighing three hundred and fifty pounds, broke through the floor of his house recently, and died two days afterwards.

A new species of silk worm, living on the oak, has just been introduced into France. It is the *Bombyx Kayles*, and is a native of the table islands on the Himalays, on the frontiers of Cashmere.

A frightful accident happened at a mill in Gomersel, Eng., not long since, from the prevailing rage of crinoline. The skirts of a poor mill girl were caught by a revolving shaft, and in an instant she was hurled round, and was picked up a mangled corpse.

In spite of the strenuous opposition on the part of clergy to M. Renna and all his works, it is said that he is about to resume his chair in the College of France on condition of confining his lectures to the Psalms, Ecclesiastes, Job, Esther, and other typical secondary historical books of the Old Testament. Sixty thousand copies of the cheap edition of his "Life of Jesus" have been sold, and the demand for it is as rampant as ever.

FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, June 25th.
Head Quarters Army of Potomac. The 2d Corps, under the command of General Weldon, moved towards Weldon Railroad and were taking up track.

2d and 6th Corps moved towards same railroad.
Lee anticipated movement by Federal left flank, or else designed to turn Federal right, since 2d Corps were confronted by Hill's Corps near Jerusalem plank road. Smart engagement ensued. Federal supporting it, and infantry supporting it were surprised, retiring, leaving four guns in enemy's hands.

Two divisions of 5th Corps within supporting distance on right, and 6th Corps in readiness on left.

Enemy made several charges suffering severely at each attempt.

Maryland Constitutional Convention passed article abolishing slavery 2 to 1.

An unofficial report says the Yankees under Hunter were overtaken at Liberty, and a large number captured.

Gold, 216.

June 27.
The only fighting that occurred on Thursday was an attack on Burnside, opening with heavy fire of artillery, which was returned and assaults driven from the ground, leaving one hundred prisoners.

Same time enemy opened in front hospital of 5th Corps, but was silenced before damage resulted.

Picket firing kept up along entire line.

Changes in skirmish lines have to be made at night, owing to enemy's sharpshooters.

Hunter having destroyed railroad in vicinity of Staunton and Gordonsville, and Lynchburg railroad, and northern James River Canal, is pressing forward to important points in Western Virginia.

Reported that Polk's late command from Johnston's army arrived at Petersburg on the 18th.

Enemy also swelled in numbers by other reinforcements.

Steamer Fox run into Charleston 7th and out 11th.

Gold—220.

The New York Express describes the effect of the rise in gold in that city, and the operation of the gold bill, as follows:—

The excitement in the gold market yesterday culminated at the evening exchange, when the price was run up to the long talked figure of 200. There was a great curiosity among all classes this morning, to see what action the speculators would take in regard to the gold bill.

The Gold exchange was therefore crowded at an early hour, and all those that expected to see the sales of gold go on as usual were doomed to disappointment. The operators showed the greatest respect for the law, and no public sales were made. In place of the precious metal, there were free sales of "candles," "monkeys," "bananas," "oranges," &c., while some industrious brokers were offering to "black your boots." The exchange was turned into a complete bazaar for the time.

They then took to the street, and the exchange place resembled a lunatic asylum let loose. They finally got tired of their tomfoolery, and the crowd thinned out.

This bill will eventually make monopoly of the gold business, and confine it to a few large houses on Wall street, who will not sell unless at a much larger advance than the crowd of small operators were willing to take under the old system which frequently tended to check the upward movement of prices.

A Lilliputian Ocean Trip.

Within a few days a craft has taken its departure from this port for a voyage across the Atlantic, smaller than any which has ever before been deliberately navigated for so large a distance. It contains two men and a dog, and provisions for a voyage of about six weeks, during which the men will subsist upon half a pound of meat—which will be preserved in cans—three quarters of a pound of bread and three pints of water each day. Out this allowance the dog is presumed to select his ration. The object of the enterprise is more one of novelty than otherwise. Mr. John C. Donovan, the principal owner, is now fifty-four years of age, and has been at sea since he was fifteen, while his companion, Mr. Wm. Spencer, has had large experience as a seaman. Mr. Donovan conceived the idea of building the boat according to his own plans, and attempting to navigate her across the ocean to astonish the Johnny Bulls and, in the height of the excitement attending such a singular adventure, to sell his vessel, probably to advantage.

The little craft is fourteen feet four inches in length, four feet ten inches in breadth, and two feet nine inches in depth, custom-house measurement. She is very strongly and carefully constructed with iron rivet fastenings, and covered over two thirds of her length. She is rigged after the manner of a hermaphrodite brig, her mainmast is situated feet long from the stern, and her foremast about four feet six inches from the deck. She is not too lightly sparred and will carry about fifty yards of canvas. By the application of an invention of Mr. Donovan's the sails will all be managed—raised and lowered from the cockpit, by means of lines and levers. Such is the simplicity of the rigging that there will be no occasion to go forward for any purpose connected with the management of the vessel. The singularity of her rig was intentionally adopted by Mr. Donovan, who thought that the merit of crossing the ocean in a big rigged craft would be greater than if she was a simple

sloop or schooner rigged sail boat. She will carry six tanks of fresh water, holding five gallons each, and eighteen kegs one and a half gallons each. These will serve as ballast, and as fast as they are emptied will be filled with salt water. The craft loaded draws about two feet of water, and will rely upon her peculiar construction for buoyancy. The space devoted as a sleeping apartment is about two feet wide, six feet long, and sixteen inches in depth. She is named, "The Vision," but it is hoped that she will not prove a visionary scheme on part of the gentlemen undertaking it. Sufficient coffee will be taken to last the voyage, and the culinary operations will be conducted by the aid of a spirit lamp.

A few years ago a very small craft called the "Charley," of about eight tons burden, and sloop rigged, succeeded in crossing the Atlantic. But this craft is decidedly the smallest ever constructed for a similar purpose.—N. Y. World.

ECOLOGIA UNIVERSITY, N. B.

Yesterday, June 23d, being the day appointed for the Ecologia, the elite of the city attended in the spacious Hall of the University, to witness the proceedings. The exercises were commenced by Prof. Bailey, with an eloquent and impressive address, which, though of more than the ordinary length of such orations, was listened to with marked attention.

The President of the University then called on Mr. Phinney to read his essay, for which he obtained the prize, on the "Rise, Progress and Decline of the Moslem power in Europe, Asia and Africa," on the conclusion of the essay, the Hon. Col. Cole made some appropriate remarks in presenting the medal to Mr. Phinney. The President of the Alumni Association next called on Mr. Tilley to read his prize Latin translation of the 15th Letter of Junius, after the conclusion of which the same gentlemen, Mr. Scoville, presented the Medal on behalf of the Association. The Microscope, which had been placed at the disposal of the President of the University, by his Excellency the Hon. A. H. Gaydon, Lieut. Governor, to be given to the student who could show the greatest proficiency in the Natural Sciences, was then presented to the winner, Mr. Brookfield, by His Honor the Administrator of the Government.

The President of the University next announced the winners of Scholarships in the Senior Class, Mr. Tilley, in the Junior Class, Mr. Collier, in the Freshman Class, Mr. Mitchell. Of the Senior Class, the following gentlemen received honor certificates: in Classics, Mr. Paisley; in Mathematics, Mr. Tilley; in Natural Sciences, Messrs. Brookfield and Phinney; and in French Language and Literature, Mr. Paisley. Of the Junior Class: in Classics, Messrs. Sivewright, Neales, and Collier; in Mathematics and Natural Science, Mr. Hannington. Of the Freshman Class: in Classics, Mr. McCurdy, Cadwallader and Harrison; in Natural Sciences, Messrs. McCurdy and Cadwallader; in French, Mr. Collier; in Mathematics, Mr. A. M., followed with the report of the examiners for Degrees; after which Messrs. Mathew and O'Connor were admitted to the degree of M. A., and Messrs. Millidge, Tilley, Phinney, Brookfield and Paisley, that of A. B.

His Honor the Administrator of the Government then announced the following as the subject of the next essay for the Douglas Gold Medal—"Railways, in their moral, social and financial aspects," and offered sovereignty to be given to the author of 2d best essay on the above subject.

Mr. Scoville, as President of Alumni Association, announced that the next Alumni Gold Medal would be given to the author of the best Latin Essay on the Life and Oration of Cicero. The President of the University then thanked the audience for their attendance, and requested the students to attend punctually to the opening of the term in September. The Alumni, who were largely represented on this occasion, held a meeting at the conclusion of the Ecologia, when Messrs. Tilley and Paisley were admitted members of the Association.—Frederick Reporter.

NOVA SCOTIA.—On the arrival of the Africa at Halifax on Wednesday last, Sir Richard Graves Macdonnell was received by Major General Doyle, attended by a Guard of Honor, the Mayor and Corporation of the City, and a large number of private citizens. At half past four o'clock the Lieut. Governor proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, where, after due formalities, he assumed the Government of the Province. Halifax papers describe his appearance as highly prepossessing, with a cool and collected manner, a clear and silvery voice, and from the style in which he expressed himself on assuming office, concludes that he has a happy command of language, and is an effective speaker. On ascending the throne, Sir Richard said:

"General Doyle, Ladies, and Gentlemen: Seeing so many of you present upon the occasion of my assumption of the Government of this Province, I may take this opportunity to say, that whatever success attended my administration of public affairs when honored with a similar appointment by my Sovereign in South Australia, I felt it to be due to the loyalty of the inhabitants and the zeal manifested by them in the promotion of the public good; and having had the pleasure of seeing something of this Province several years ago I feel confident that I can safely rely upon the same cordial co-operation of the people here in endeavoring to advance the best interests of this Colony. I have now only to direct that due proclamation be made of my

having assumed the Government of this Province."

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Standard.

SIR.—The tenacity with which some Parish Officers seek re-election, and cling to office, is suggestive of interested motives on their part; as no men in consideration of avoiding a small tax, or from mere love of office, would consent year after year to be elected to offices, from which there is no acknowledged remuneration, and the holding of which really costs more than trouble their tax.

Many of us rate payers believe there is a golden consideration which wells them so closely to office. A few years ago, I was elected to an office and served a year, to the best of my ability; a large amount of money passed through my hands; I declined being re-elected, not only because I am an advocate of rotation in office, but also from the fact that in addition to my services, I had paid out £4 more than I received—which has not been refunded to me. Strange to say, however, the person who has filled the same office for the last three years, is still anxious to hold it; reminding some of us that there are a few people in our midst, who must get a living out of the public somehow. I have been informed that some vouchers attached to certain accounts were unpaid! The truth is, the rate-payers should make a change of officers annually, and the publication of the Parish accounts, made up in the same manner as the County accounts, would enable the taxpayers to see how the money was expended; they would then know—"that's the way the money goes!"

Yours for the people, &c.

Pop goes the Weasel.

There is a family by the name of Bond living in Charlestown, Mass., which has two of its members in the reserve corps stationed at some hospital in the vicinity of Washington. These men have been in the habit of purloining Government property for a long time, and forwarding it to their relations in Charlestown, and upon searching their house last week, an immense quantity of goods was found, consisting of soldiers' overcoats, dress coats, pants, cavalry coats, invalid corps coats, shelter tent blouses, india rubber and oil cloth blankets, caps, stockings, shirts, drawers, a quantity of articles belonging to the army department, army blankets, and a splendid new saddle with complete equipments.

The New York Post says that the bonding system now in practice in that port to prevent the shipment of contraband goods to the West Indies, operates greatly to the disadvantage of the merchants there, and by driving trade to Boston, Philadelphia, and other ports where bonds are not required from shippers, has excited general complaint.

The necessity of making a change is now being considered, and the Post intimates that these restrictions will be removed or modified, so that the shipment of goods from New York to all ports outside the actual limits of the rebellion will be practically free.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, JUNE 20, 1864.

The news from the States, is given in the latest telegrams, and represents a very unsatisfactory state of things for the North—Gold only 230! Gen Grant's army unable to take either Petersburg or Richmond. It may well be asked—"when will this cruel war be over?"

After some weeks of dry and hot weather, from which the crops were suffering, a light shower of rain fell early on Sunday, and on Monday morning about two o'clock, the rain came down in torrents, accompanied with loud peals of thunder and lightning. The ground was saturated to the depth of several inches, and the crops which began to look yellow and wilted now present a promising appearance. The fires which had been raging in the woods in this County, and also in the State of Maine, destroying large tracts of valuable timber, and filling the atmosphere with smoke, were effectually checked. The heat on Saturday last was intense, and the atmosphere very close, the smoke about five o'clock was so dense, that for several minutes it was so dark that one could barely see to read: a most unusual cloud was imparted to the foliage upon the wind clearing away the smoke; the sun's rays gave the trees and shrubs an odd tint—a kind of yellowish green, which gradually changed into a dark green. On Monday there were light showers with a cold easterly wind, making it more like the first week in April than the last in June.

Railway Meetings—St. Stephen.

Our St. Stephen friends have held meetings with reference to the furtherance of their Branch Railway—and exhibit an amount of zeal and indomitable perseverance which will be crowned with success. At their first meeting the Act of Incorporation was formally accepted, and a code of By-laws adopted for building the Line.

Messrs. F. H. Todd, A. H. Thompson, Wm. Todd, Z. Chipman, and S. T. King

were elected Directors. Wm. Todd was elected President, and S. T. King, Secretary.

The lower district of St. Stephen has with praiseworthy zeal, agreed to loan its credit for \$100,000 by issuing Bonds to meet any deficiency that might arise in filling up the Stock list. In the meantime the location is being made by Mr. Buck, and every thing looks like an early "breaking ground."

THE ELECTION.

We are informed by the High Sheriff, that he has this day received the Writ for the Election of a member to serve in the place of George S. Gimmer,—returnable on the 8th August, and that he will in our next issue, announce the Nomination day, &c. In another column, the election card of JOHN McADAM, Esq., will be seen.

As the Circuit Court will sit on the 2nd August, we presume, the successful Candidate will be proclaimed about the 30th or 31st July.

From Boston papers of Monday and Portland same evening, we have culled the latest intelligence from the seat of War. The Boston Advertiser speaking of the military situation at various points, observes:—"It is evident enough that although the direct attack on Petersburg was abandoned, on Tuesday night and Wednesday, and headquarters was removed to City Point, yet the change of base did not imply precisely the consequences many were led to infer from it. Such a separation of the army as is indicated has an ominous aspect. So far, it is manifest, that in the operations of that part of it which proceeded south of Petersburg, the Confederates have had the advantage, and our loss has been severe, without any apparent gain secured."

The same paper contains a statement from the Right Rev Bishop Johns, Episcopal Bishop in Virginia, which flatly contradicts the stories of the cruel treatment of the Federal prisoners at Richmond. The uniform reply of the prisoners to him was—"that they had no inhumanity to complain of, and our loss except the want of out-door exercise, they wanted nothing but to go home." Letters from some of the soldiers themselves to their relatives at the North, also deny their being ill treated.

THE ELECTION in Carleton, resulted in the triumphant return of Mr. Connell, by a majority of 884 votes over his opponent Mr. Raymond. In Queen's County, Mr. Perkins was returned by a majority of 85 votes over Mr. Hobbs, who was next on the poll.

LATEST NEWS.

BANGOR, June 25th.
Advices from Army of the Potomac to 26th report no heavy fighting for past few days, but skirmishing kept up along lines with some cannonading.

Heavy firing heard on Saturday five miles beyond Petersburg, where Butler is entrenched.

Enemy attacked but were driven off, without effecting anything.

On Saturday enemy attacked Sheridan's cavalry in rear at Wilcox's Landing. Brigade of infantry kept enemy back and Sheridan crossed James River with his entire train.

Railroad has advanced 5 miles from City Point towards Petersburg.

Heavy rain fell 18 gun battery on heights beyond Petersburg, very troublesome and heavier than any artillery brought against it. Gold, closed 230.

New York, June 27.—The Herald has a dispatch from the front which states that the rebels in strong force attacked Gen. Sheridan at Wilcox Landing on the James River Saturday. Reinforcements of infantry were promptly sent to him by Grant. Result of the affair unknown.

Richmond Enquirer claims a glorious victory on Wednesday. It says they drove our men from two lines of breast-works and captured nearly 2000 prisoners and 4 pieces of artillery and 8 stand of colors.

The Enquirer says nothing is known of Gen. Hunter's whereabouts. The damage he has done is very extensive. Many of the farmers have been plundered of all their grain, cattle, and other stock. Every establishment of public utility was destroyed along his route.

The Herald's correspondent says the casualties in Wednesday's fight, in killed, wounded and missing, approximates 3,000. He learns from a rebel officer that our prisoners were sent south.

The World's dispatch says our forces now permanently hold the Petersburg & Weldon railroad south. This was accomplished by the 6th Corps driving Hill's Corps back several miles. Other important movements are in progress.

Arrival of the City of Cork.

New York, June 26.—The steamship City of Cork from Liverpool 11th, via Queenstown 18th, arrived this evening.—The latest papers have the following:—

Monday, June 11.—In today's sitting of Congress, Senator Nevada said the diffusion of

democratic ideas must be prevented by all means. The sole mention of the world democracy in newspapers ought to make them liable to punishment.

TUESDAY, June 11.—The *Stampa* of this evening says the statement made by the *Gazette de Cologne*, that negotiations had recently taken place between France and Italy was partly inaccurate and partly false.

THE letter of "Tax Payer" is received and held over for further information.

ITEMS.

—A Fire took place in Halifax last week, which destroyed some old buildings on the south side of Fairbank's wharf. A large number of families were rendered homeless by the conflagration.

—A Fire at St. Stephen on Friday last, destroyed the residence of Wm. Thompson, his barn, horse, waggon, and most of his furniture. Loss \$3,000, covered by insurance of \$1,500 in an American office. Several other buildings were in danger of being destroyed.

—T. B. Robinson, & E. L. Weimore, Esq's B. A's, Attorneys at Law, were admitted, sworn, and enrolled Barristers, and H. L. Sturges, Esq. M. A., was admitted, sworn, and enrolled, an Attorney in the Supreme Court, at Fredericton, on the 24th inst.

—H. M. S. Duncan, bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Sir James Hope, K. C. B., is daily expected to arrive at Halifax from Bermuda.

—A barn at Golden Grove, owned by Mr. Whitten burned with its contents last week. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

—The steamer *Progress* was burned at Dead Man's Bend, on the Mississippi River, on the 9th inst., by which 20 lives were lost and the greater part of 1,350 bales of cotton destroyed.

—Richmond papers contain reports of the defeat of General Hooker by the Confederate General Cleburne, near Marietta, Va., on the 15th inst.

—A vessel is said from Boston soon with contributions of provisions, for the Cape Verde Islands.

—"Stand Waite," Chief of the Cherokee nation, has recently been commissioned as brigadier general in the Confederate army. He is the first Indian who ever attained that rank.

—A despatch from headquarters, army of the Potomac, 18th, says:—"Our losses during the past two days will reach eight thousand in killed and wounded."

—The Guerrillas are threatening the navigation of the Missouri River, between Rockport and Independence. They fire on every upward-bound steamer, especially those they know are loaded with provisions and ordnance stores for Fort Leavenworth.

—The new Empress of Mexico is an author. Two books of travel and some small tales are attributed to her.

—There are said to be twenty thousand Southern women in the boarding houses in New York City.

—Mr. Joel Reading, formerly of this place and lately of St. John, died at Fredericton, yesterday, 28th inst.

R. R. R.

NO quicker is the lightning's flash to the eye, than is the marvellous action of Radway's Ready Relief in relieving the sufferer of pain. The moment it is applied to external injuries, painful parts, Swollen Joints, Inflammation or Congestion, the patient derives ease and comfort. In cases where pain is experienced in the stomach or bowels, one teaspoonful in a wine glass of water, taken internally, will afford relief. Every parent should keep this remedy in the house. If suddenly seized with Croup, Diphtheria, Influenza, Cramps, Spasms, Burns, Scalds, Falls, Bruises, Strains, Sprains, Tooth-ache, Head-ache, Bilious Cholera, or any other pain, the use of Radway's Ready Relief will in a few minutes afford ease and comfort, and break up the disease. Keep this remedy and use it: your doctor's bill will be light. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers.

THE Steamer Queen, Capt. W. Todd, arrived here this morning, with a large excursion party, from St. Stephen and Calais for Maguadavic. The number was considerably augmented by residents of this place. A more delightful excursion, pleasant day, or more popular captain could not be chosen, and the courtesy and hospitality of our St. George friends, are—praiseworthy. The trip will be an agreeable one.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS ARRIVED.

June 23—Sloop Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, gen cargo, 1 Kennedy, Canterbury.

24—schr. Harriet, Brit, Boston, Flour, &c. Master and others.

27—Only Son, Mowat, Calais, bricks, Kelly, Martha Ann Stewart, St. John, gen cargo Hanson Brothers, Richmond.

28—Charlie, Bradford, Boston, ballast, Ross.

28—Harrie, Hunt, Boston, gen cargo, J. G. N. McCurdy.

Fanny, Maloney, Bangor, ballast.

June 22—schr. Albert, Cogswell, Mystic, lumber, by R. Ross.

24—Jane, Clark, Portland, Sleepers, R. Ross.

25—Adeline, Sprague, Dennyville, Sleepers C. M. Gore.

Boston, June 25—schr. Julia, Anderson, St. George.

To the Electors.

GENTLEMEN. At the solicitation from different parts of the county, to be sent to become a Candid Election, for the vacant seat Yours truly,

Glebe Land.

THE Corporation of St. P. Manan, will offer for sale at the School House, Gram the 20th day of September hours of two and four o'clock Hundred Acres of Glebe Land in said Parish, and occupied by Walter B. McI. TERMS—Cash down at the GEORGE T. COCHRAN PHILIP D. Grand Manan, 29th June

Executors.

ALL persons having claim of the late ALEXANDER GEORGE, are requested to be duly attested, within three months hereof, to the undersigned, the said Estate, are request payment to the undersigned GEO. D. STRUT, C. W. WARD, St. Andrews, 22d June 18

PROBATE COURT.

In the matter of the Estate of the late of St. John, deceased, WILLIAM HENRY HILL, Executors of the last Will of the said deceased, last with the said Estate, and all claims and debts of the said deceased, to attend the passing and account.

Notice thereof is hereby given to the creditors and next of kin and to all persons interested, and they are hereby cited to a Court of Probate, to be held at the Court of Probates in the County of Charlotte, on the TWENTY-NINTH day of JULY, in the forenoon, to attend to the account of the said Estate, and to the said GEORGE D. STRUT, J. Registrar of Probates.

BUTTER PATRI For Children.

The undersigned respectfully has received and for sale which can be used with them are for all sizes at years—

Over Garments for Boys Jackets, & Waists, &c.

Each pattern can be used June 23. JA

ALCO.

Ex "Harriet" 10 Puncheons pure Ale June 8. J. V

BRAN.

To arrive per "Swi" 14 Hhds. Mart 22 R. Casks Bran vin 40 Cases do d June 8. J.

London Porter, Geney.

Ex "Eleanor" from 65 CASKS London Porter 4 Hhds superior pal 1 do. old 23 Hhds. & Gr. casks 25 Cases do d 6 Hhds. bottled and June 8. J.

House at Sale at.

Will be sold at Auction June, instant, at "HALL" Lot of land, and of Water Street Andrews, and the building occupied by William Hall June 1, 1864. J.

CHARLES P. I Shipping & Comm.

No. 115 W New

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FROM THE STATES.

New York, July 1.
William Pitt Fessenden, of Maine, has been nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, Secretary of the Treasury.

Senate to-day repealed the Gold Bill, causing a sudden fall in Gold from 265 to 235.

"Arabia," with dates to 19th, has arrived from Liverpool.

Reported the "Alabama" left Cherbourg morning of 18th, and engaged the Federal gunboat "Kearsage." Heavy firing was heard, but the result was unknown.

Smith O'Brien died on the 17th.

The reason why the expected great battle between the Federal and Confederate troops in the James River near Richmond, did not come off was because the Yankees dared not risk a battle. By Gen. Grant's order, vessels were sunk in the river to prevent the Confederate rams from coming out. While confident of being able to whip the latter, he feared the possibility of a defeat, which happening, would give the Confederates full sweep of the James, place City Point and Grant's base of supplies at their mercy, expose thousands of unarmed transports on the river, to their havoc, render Grant's position untenable, and secure for them free outlet to the Chesapeake and the Atlantic. Under these circumstances Grant concluded that discretion was the better part of valor, and shut up the channel in such a way that neither fleet could get at the other.

WASHINGTON.—President Lincoln to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of David Tod for Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Mr. Chase resigned.

Senate immediately went into Executive session; the resignation of Chase was accepted.

Mr. Tod was formerly Governor of Ohio. Congress has adopted a joint resolution requesting the President to appoint a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer for the suppression of the rebellion.

Holders of gold demand 250; offered 245. Little sold.

MONTREAL.—Eighty-eight dead bodies have been taken from the ruins of the railroad train on Grand Trunk road near St. Hilaire, and over eighty survivors are badly injured.

The cars are in a pile of fragments, the locomotive submerged out of sight.

The engineer, Wm. Birney, has been arrested and sent to jail.

It is impossible to identify the dead. They came by the ship "Victor" from Bremen, and appear to be Poles, Danes, Swedes, Russians, Austrians, and some Italians. They were going to Wisconsin.

New York, July 1.

In accordance with Governor Seymour's letter, District Attorney Hall has been for several days taking testimony before Judge Russell in regard to the matter of suppressing the Journal of Commerce and the World.

After examining witnesses Judge Russell placed warrants in the hands of the sheriff who arrested Major Gen. Dix, Major-General Canby, Major Powers, and other officers who were on guard at the newspaper office named. The parties appeared before Judge Russell with counsel, and were released on their own recognizance for further examination.

Gen. Wilson's cavalry raid destroyed twenty miles of Danville and Richmond Railroad, but on return met heavy force of enemy sent against him. Wilson could not push through and must fight until relieved.

An officer got through to Meade's headquarters and 6th corps and portion of 2nd corps was despatched to divert enemy's attention.

Ewell is reported to have relieved Johnston, latter going to Richmond.

Fessenden's appointment well received in commercial circles New York. Friends think his health will permit acceptance.

Million dollars property burnt at Louisville yesterday. Government loses half.

Gen. Smith for three days has been annoying Petersburg with shells every fifteen minutes.

Confederates closely watching Gen. Foster; conflict may be brought on any time.

A despatch says the armies are taking repose before girding up for battle. Artillery has been placed to bombard Petersburg.

Flour 50 a 75 cts. lower.

Gold 235 forenoon.

Gold Bill repealed. Gold reached 282 yesterday and closed at 225.

Boston, July 4.

New York, July 4.—Gen. Wilson had reached Grant's headquarters with his main force, after a severe fight, in which he lost twelve guns and a portion of his wagon train.

He fully succeeded in destroying rebel railroads as telegraphed on Saturday.

At daylight on Sunday morning a rebel force in three columns was discovered marching on Martinsburg and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Harper's Ferry.

Gen. Sigel gave them battle with small force under his command after five hours fighting he was compelled to fall back.

Sigel holds Maryland and Heights and Harper's Ferry.

There is great excitement at Hagerstown and Harper's Ferry. It is thought the strength of the enemy is greatly exaggerated.

A Washington despatch says the President will call out half million more men immediately after adjournment of Congress.

Mr. Fessenden accepts Treasury Portfolio. Portion of United States army in Springfield, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss fifty thousand dollars.

The New York Tribune reviews the military operations of the few days preceding the 25th of June:—

"Gen. Grant undertook to seize and destroy the Weldon Railroad a little south of Petersburg. The Rebels discovered the movement in time to attack our advancing columns in flank. By the glaring fault of somebody, the division of the 2nd Corps became disoriented, and the rebels struck in between on Wednesday afternoon. Barlow's division lost 1,000 prisoners. McKnight's battery of four guns was captured. Gibbon's division seems to have been rolled up very suddenly, the rebels appearing in its rear, surrounding and capturing whole regiments before a shot had been fired on our side. Nearly a whole brigade went this way. Altogether, we lost about 2,000 prisoners from the two divisions, Barlow's and Gibbon's—pretty heavily also in killed and wounded. Thursday morning the 6th and 2d corps again went forward. The 6th reached the Weldon Railroad and went to work destroying it, but before much had been done, was attacked and driven back. The advance to the railroad, therefore, amounted to nothing, very little damage having been done to the track, and the position gained having been abandoned almost as soon as it was taken. If you please, it is a check to the progress of the campaign, but it does not suggest for a moment anything like a serious interruption to offensive operations."

The New York Post's special Washington correspondent says they talk in Congressional circles of making an income tax of 10 per cent. Congress will be urged to continue the session to pass additional war taxes.

A Surveying Party of the Royal Engineers is now engaged in making a topographical survey of the country lying within a circle of ten miles of Quebec. From Point Levi, the city of Quebec is at present exposed to the fire of an enemy who might take possession of the right bank of the St. Lawrence. A century ago, batteries were thrown up by French, after they had surrendered the city, for the purpose of assaulting the place they had been obliged to abandon. The vast improvement which has since taken place in artillery renders Quebec much more liable to injury from the opposite side of the river than it was a hundred years ago. And at present Point Levi is entirely unprotected. There is nothing to prevent an enemy taking possession of it and erecting batteries there. We hear that a fort is to be built on the side of the river, about three miles from the bank. While it would command Point Levi and prevent an enemy erecting any batteries sufficient to render the river to be dangerous to Quebec, it could not be turned against the city, in case it should fall into the hands of an enemy. The work will be prosecuted with all speed, though we have no definite information on the subject. —Toronto Leader.

MAN MISSING.—About the first of June a respectable looking man, well dressed, apparently about fifty years of age, and of dark complexion, arrived in Fredericton by the steamer from Woodstock, called at the City Hotel and requested lodgings. His valise and other luggage were conveyed to a room, the key of which he took after locking the door, and immediately left the house. Since that time no tidings have been heard of him at the hotel, where his luggage still remains. It is supposed he belongs somewhere up the St. John river, but no definite knowledge of his name or residence has been obtained. —Religious Int.

Fires are now prevailing to an alarming extent in the woods in Canada. The Montreal Witness says that on Friday afternoon week the heavens presented a remarkable appearance, being wholly filled with smoke, and the sun seen as if through a smoky glass. The strange yellow light, diffused equally on all sides, gave objects a very singular appearance. The smoke was seen rising rapidly across the sun's disc in a westerly direction, indicating, probably, some recent fire in the woods to the Northwest. According to the Halifax papers, the atmosphere about that city on Sunday evening was similar to that seen here, on the same day. —Globe.

Accounts from Buenos Ayres represent affairs there in a very bad condition. Men are murdered for money, and for very small sums; from revenge, from jealousy, and from the passion of a moment. In open day, in the early evening, in the public thoroughfares, in the thronged streets, and in the parks, murders have averaged for a long time more than one a day. The police are sadly deficient in preserving order, and there is the most alarming state of things. It is asserted that nine-tenths of the people go armed constantly.

In the Cricket Match at Windsor on Friday, the Windsor boys made 91 in the first innings, and St. John 43. In the second St. John scored 101 and Windsor 36, up to 4 o'clock, but the game was not finished, as the Windsor Club had to proceed to Halifax. —Globe.

MILITIA ORDER.

His Honor the Commander in Chief has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by the following Officer: Fourth Battalion Charlotte County Militia: Captain Jacob Reid.

By Command.

CHARLES C. PYE, Major.

Dep'ty Adj. Gen.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Persons whose accounts have been rendered will please call at this office, and pay them without delay.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, JULY 6, 1864.

THE RAILWAY.

We have just heard that Henry Osborn, Esq., the Manager of our Railway, intends running a train next week in connection with the steamers to and from St. John. Trains will leave St. Andrews every Monday on the arrival of the steamers from St. John, and Woodstock station every Wednesday at ten a.m. for the steamer next morning to Saint John. As the River is too low for the steamers to get beyond Fredericton, it is to be hoped that this route will be largely patronized. The fare from Woodstock by rail and steamer to St. John is only three dollars.

We are happy to notice so many of our Carleton friends have taken advantage of the cheap excursion trips to visit our town, and enjoy one of the finest sea views in New Brunswick. It is due to the Manager to state, that he is desirous to afford every accommodation in his power to those doing business on the railway, by reducing the freight and putting on extra trains; and to passengers, by running excursion trains at low fares. It has had the effect of increasing the business and making the line popular.

The Election.—From the Sheriff's Proclamation in this day's issue, it will be seen that the Nomination of Candidates is to take place on the 21st instant—the Voting on the 25th—and the Declaration on the 30th instant. There is no excitement, indeed it is unlikely there will be any, as it is understood the minds of the majority are made up with reference to their choice.

The only cards we have received, are Mr. Messinett's and Mr. McAdam's—it is also known that Mr. Brown, ex-Sur. Gen. is in the field. It is also asserted that Dr. Thomson will not come forward to contest the seat. There is no question as to the Dr. having a host of friends, but it is said he declines being a candidate at present. As "partisanship" is said in this County there can be no hope of raising a party cry, in favor of any candidate.

The County requires an honest, independent man, of good common sense—a man of deeds and few words, who will legislate for the interest of his constituents and the Province generally. The people of St. Stephen are naturally anxious to select a man from their own Parish to fill the seat vacated by one of their members, Mr. Giguere, and we learn that the choice has fallen upon Jean McAdam, Esq., indeed many of the electors in the other parishes are equally anxious that he should be elected, and it is generally believed he will. There has been no attempt at dictation, it would not be tolerated as the freeholders are quite capable of choosing for themselves. Had Mr. McAdam desired it, he might have held a lucrative office—but he is no office seeker, nor are either of our representatives; had they been, Charlotte County would not now be without a voice in the Executive, as one we know was offered a high office with a seat in the council, but declined—so that no injustice has been done to this County. It seems to be a hobby with some people to be constantly finding fault with the Government which but a short time ago they assisted into power, and for which they received an equivalent, while others who opposed them had the little patronage they enjoyed taken away. This was fair enough—but it is ungrateful now to join in abusing them, because it has been supposed they will be defeated, owing to the election of two new men, who it is believed will join the opposition. Are the Government less honest or progressive than when they were last elected? If not why advocate a change. We mistake the signs of the times, if things are not working in their favor; until the general election we do not suppose there will be any change in the composition of the government.

The Ladies Sewing Circle for finishing the Baptist Church, in this town, intend having a Fair and Pic Nic, on Wednesday next, at Chase's Grove, Hill Side. They will have lots of ornamental and useful articles for sale, and also Refreshments. Archery prizes will be awarded; no pains will be spared to render the fair attractive. The steamer Queen will make excursion trips from Calais and St. George at low fares.

The First Battalion C. C. Militia assembled at the Western Block House on Saturday last, for enrollment and inspection; the turn out did not appear so large as last year.

The letter of "Pop goes the Weasel" received too late for insertion. The following extract will suffice for the present:—

"I noticed a few errors in my letter last week, which I suppose arose from not writing legibly. Upon reference to the manuscript you will see that instead of 'served a year' I said 'several years.' In place of '£4' I wrote, not in figures, 'a few pounds.' I regret also that a worthy town officer who gives us such excellent streets should have been mistaken for the officer alluded to; his efficiency and straightforward conduct should be sufficient to absolve him from any reference to dereliction of duty. I mentioned no names nor did I designate any particular officer."

The frame of the new Methodist Church, has been raised and is being boarded in within a few days. When finished it will add to the appearance of the street.

The frame of Mr. Gove's house, has also been raised and boarded in, and from its elevated position will be an ornament to the eastern end of the town. There are several other buildings in course of erection, some of which will be finished in a few weeks.

We were visited with a heavy thunder shower on Monday afternoon; the rain came down in torrents for nearly half an hour—and was of great service to the crops.

ITEMS.

A French Pope is talked of to succeed the present one. There is a Bonaparte among the Cardinals. He is young but even now he is above thirty.

After nearly two years experiments, military ballooning has been declared a failure in the States, and all the apparatus has been sold at auction this season.

The Duke of Sutherland is gazetted a Knight of the Garter.

The Rothschilds are about to open a bank in Mexico on a capital of \$60,000,000.

The aggregate length of the various submarine cables now at work in Europe is upwards of 5,000.

The public debt of the United States was officially stated, on the 14th May, to be upwards of \$1,715,000,000.

The Toronto Leader says that nearly fifty thousand herds in Canada have been sworn with this season.

Lord Palmerston has been fifty years in office and will complete his 80th year on the 20th of next October.

There are now in the United States sixty officers of European navies who are especially detached, to watch and report upon American progress in ship building.

A child nine years of age died in Suffolk Eng., from the effects of arsenic absorbed into the system. The arsenic had been applied to a ringworm on the head, and caused death.

The English papers are complaining because Queen Victoria still accepts the sum of \$2,000,000 allowed her every year for her "reception entertainments," although she has given none for three years.

A curious feature of the war is the fact that a Confederate merchant ship has taken a freight at a high rate from an East Indian port to England, while Federal merchantmen can get no freights for fear of capture.

A discussion is now going on among English Physicians as to the effect of alcoholic stimulants in cases of fever. Some of the best educated and most successful of them contend that a large percentage of the sick treated with Alcoholic stimulants, die of the treatment.

The latest development of cheap telegraphy is the announcement of a new company, which, by means of improved machinery, will transmit telegraphic messages throughout the United Kingdom at the uniform rate of three pence.

A case of scandal has come to light in the War Office. Gambling by dice for large sums of money was discovered to be a common practice during office hours; and two persons occupying high positions in the office have been summarily dismissed by Lord Grey, while sundry junior clerks had a mild reprimand meted out to them.

England has now seventeen iron-clad frigates; of these 10 are first-rates of the Monitor class, 2 second rates, 3 third rates, and 2 little iron clads. There are ten more building, of which 6 are first-rates.

A new pass in the Rocky mountains has been discovered which will shorten the route to California by 250 miles.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

THE ONLY PURE PURGATIVES.

THE ONLY PURE PURGATIVES.

THE ONLY PURE PURGATIVES.

Purgation in all cases of Indigestion, Constipation, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Liver, Spleen and Kidney Complaints, in Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Bilious Fever, and other malignant Fevers, is the only sure means of cure. But to accomplish this end it is necessary that purgatives that will expel the morbid and diseased humors from the system, without producing weakness, irritation, staining, tenesmus, or piles, be used. All others are hurtful and will never cure. The patient, Dr. Radway's Pills are the only pure purgative pills in use. One to six boxes will perfect a cure—not only relieve, but cure. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

On Sunday, the 3d inst., Helen Harriot, third daughter of James W. Street, Esq., aged 25 years.

LATEST NEWS.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Alexander of Turner's Express, for late Boston papers.

There are no favorable symptoms for the Federals; notwithstanding the telegraphic reports of successes, they are no nearer Petersburg or Richmond, and their losses are severe.

The Army and Navy Journal, in its weekly discussion of the military situation, on Saturday last, remarks:—

"Incomplete as the Virginia campaign is, it has already developed sufficiently vast proportions to reveal to the nation the magnitude of the task before it. To declare that the present is to be the last and the most rapid campaign of the war is more than any one cares to assume—except it be those rash fomenters of public exaltation, who have never ceased to pronounce each immediate success of our arms from Dinwiddieville to Spottsylvania, 'the beginning of the end.'"

No, if indeed an auspicious end is nigh, there is still a bloody interval, which must be expended in stern and incessant labor, before an enemy like that we now contend with, can be beaten into subjection. Instead of every day casting the horoscope of the country for an impending dissolution of the Rebellion, and announcing that its fall 'becomes on a question of time,' it would be at least as well to remember, that it is a question of endurance and of reinforcement. The crucial phrase, 'time,' has become ambiguous from the very lapse of time itself. Without constant and patriotic effort there would indeed be a question of time, but a question too quickly and fatally solved."

The Albany Argus, commenting upon Grant's campaign, says, forcibly:—

"Every step of Grant's march has illustrated the fatal policy of the Administration—a policy, which by its proclamations, confederation, and treats of subjugation, has deprived the Southern people of all hope of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, under a return to the Federal Union, and inspired them with the energy of despair, in maintaining their independence, as the only alternative to utter misery."

The Argus adds, what every sensible man in the world unbiassed by passion, must know that:—

"A people believing and feeling thus, fight, in their own estimation, for their liberties, their domestic altars, and their lives, and all history shows us that they can never be fully conquered. They may be overthrown on this or that battle-field—they may for a time seem to be utterly crushed out—but the spirit of resistance remains, and breaks out into action at every fresh opportunity."

The Boston Journal lately said:—

"A wounded soldier lately said, 'General Grant is the best fighter and general the Army of the Potomac has ever seen. He will fight the rebels until he hasn't a man left, if necessary, and then take off his coat and whip them all himself.'"

Query.—What will be the price of gold, when, having come to the point indicated, General Grant 'takes off his coat?' Will not cotton be then too valuable for our General thus to expose his shirt-sleeves to casualty? —[Boston Courier.

WASHINGTON, July 4.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned sine die to-day.

Rumors are circulating that a force of rebels are crossing the Potomac at Falling Waters.

The weather is delightful.

There is a general observance of the 4th in all Loyal States.

New York, July 5.

Steamer City of Baltimore below.

Despatch from Sandy Hook announces that she brings news of the sinking of pirate Alabama, by Kearsage, after engagement lasting one hour and forty minutes.

It occurred on the 19th ult., ten miles off Cherbourg. The pirate had nine killed and twenty wounded.

Semmes and survivors were picked up by English yacht Deerhound; the Kearsage landed some wounded men at Cherbourg and left, not making known her destination.

Another report says the Kearsage had only three wounded and none killed.

It appears several of Alabama's crew were picked up by French Pilot boat and others by British ship Acton.

Parliamentary proceedings of no special interest.

Dano-German question unchanged.

Breadstuffs firmer, with slight advance.—Provisions steady.

Consols closed 23d, 89½ a 89½.

Nothing later from Grant or Sherman.

No war news this morning.

Gold 236.

The plain of Sharon in Palestine, between Mount Carmel and Gaza, is about to be occupied by a colony of 6000 Circassians.

Congress has made an appropriation of \$25,000 for suitably marking the approaches to Portland harbor, and \$20,000 more for suitably marking Bulwark and Alden's rock.

Hon. Gen. Brown has been gazetted President of the Executive Council of Canada.

The Gleaner speaks encouragingly of the crop prospects in the vicinity of Chatham.

A list of the killed, wounded and missing in Sherman's army, during May and June, fills nine and a half columns of the Cincinnati Gazette.

27 Yankee prisoners lately took the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy at Charleston, and were released.

N. B. A. C. RAILWAY.

the traffic receipts for the month last year:

Passengers, \$ 439.4

Freight, 3467.2

Totals, \$3906.72

Increase 1864 \$550.75

THE Annual Meeting

of the Campobello M

will be held at Woodport, Can

day, the 13th July inst. at,

July 6, 1864.

C. A. F.

MRS. MAGEE begs to c

friends and customers

Caps, and is prepared to r

Style required, particular a

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purpose. Mantles made to

Machine Sticking and

usual.

Just Rec

20 BARRELS Fresh

13 Down Mineral W

Aerated Soda Water, L

Concentrated Champa

cooling and refreshing b

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July 6.

ELECT

CHARLOTTE, to wit

I THOMAS JONES, Es

the County of Charl

Her Majesty's writ for t

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in obedience thereto, he

give Public Notice, he

held by me at the County

Town of St. Andrews, on t

day of July, instant, at

for the purposes of the s

persons will take notice a

accordingly.

And in case a Poll shall

be held at 1 o'clock here

Public Notice, that Po

opened on Monday, th

instant, at 8 o'clock /

open until 4 o'clock /

at the following places, fo

For the Parish of St. A

Court House.

For the Parish of St. Dav

Bay.

For the Parish of St. Steph

the head of Tide Wat

For the Parish of St. Jame

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For the Parish of St. J

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For the Parish of Dumb

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For the Parish of St. Geo

and at the Upper Mill

For the Parish of Penfith

near the Episcopal Ch

For the Parish of Lepreux

McLennan's, New Riv

For the Parish of West Is

House, in Chocolate C

For the Parish of Camp

School House in West

For the Parish of Grand M

and at or near the

al issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available