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No 18

Poetry.

Pushing On.

BY UNCLE JOHN.

When I was a boy of about your age,
My rose-checked John! my rose-checked John!
I took as my motto from some old page,
"Pushing on!"

I wrote it all over my books and slate,
All over them, John! over them, John
And thought of it ever, both early and late,
"Pushing on."

At work or at play, at home or at school,
Think of it, John! think of it, John!
At books or at playthings, 'twas ever the rule;
"Pushing on!"

I pushed out of boy, and I pushed into man,
That I did, John! that I did, John!
I pushed out of "can't," and I pushed into "can,"
"Pushing on!"

Whenever an obstacle in my path lay,
And many did, John! many did, John!
I pushed and I pushed, till I pushed it away,
"Pushing on."

I pushed through the world with an honest heart,
Honest, John! honest, John!
Than many a man with a fairer start:
"Pushing on!"

And now I've a good wife, children well taught,
Very well, John! very well, John!
A snug little fortune, all honestly got:
"Pushing on."

I've pushed a large place in the hearts of the poor,
That is good, John! very good, John!
For I never pushed away from my door:
"Pushing on."

I'm now an old man, my head white as snow,
Mother's too, John! mother's too, John!
And down the bright valley together we go,
"Pushing on."

I am still pushing on for a happier land,
Trustingly, John! trustingly, John!
Trustingly holding my Father's hand—
"Pushing on."

Miscellany.

CHASED BY WOLVES.

It was a wild scene in Bohemia, along the base of the Erzberg mountains and on the banks of the frozen Eger. It was mid-winter, and the snow lay deep upon the ground but so hardly concealed that the sharp iron shoes of our swift going beast did scarcely more than indent it, and flake it up with a crisp sound, and the polished steel runners left two narrow, burnished tracks behind us. The descending sun glinted askant, with a pale, cold look, and with no more steaming warmth in his rays than in those of the moon. "How far now to Carlsbad?" I said to the driver, with nearly my whole face ruffled up in frowns.

"A matter of four leagues it may be," he answered.

"At this rate then, how much longer on the road?"

"Two hours."

"The sun is about that high."

"We shall enter the town at early candle-light."

"Provided we meet with no accident, Jules!"

"Always so provided your honor."

On we went, up hill and down, the merry bells ringing clearly in the frosty air.

At length we reached and slowly ascended a long, steep elevation, whose descent by a narrow, winding road, or path, led down again to the banks of the frozen Eger, along here and there precipitous ledges, over which a chance slide might be fatal.

"Have a care, Jules, or we may never see Carlsbad!" I said warningly.

"Never fear, your honor! I've been over this route many a time without accident," was his confident reply.

He said "never fear"—but I did, and not without reason—for soon after his horse shied, slipped, and plunged madly down a dangerous declivity to the right, but fortunately not a precipice. A car, going with the velocity of its momentum down an inclined plane, would convey some idea of our speed. Jules exerted all his strength and skill to check the flying beast—but the horse could not have stopped himself before reaching the foot of the hill. As it was, he plunged on for a quarter of a mile further, and then slipped, fell, and broke his harness badly. We had received no injury, which was wonderful, considering the danger we had run of being upset, or dashed against some of the trees that we had passed so close as to graze the bark.

"Here's an unfortunate situation!" said Jules.

"Thank God that we have come to a halt, at least, with all our bones whole," said I.

"There was no use in considering, debating or complaining; we both saw exactly what we had to do, and who had to do it; and so we both went to work with a will.

When we at last reached the highway again, all safe and ready to resume our journey, the sun was down, and the gloom of twilight was upon us.

"How far now, Jules?"

"Two leagues, sir!"

"Which in our present condition is equal to what three would have been before the accident?"

"I think so, your honor."

I had just taken my seat in the vehicle, and Jules had gathered up the reins for a fresh start, when a solitary, distant, dismal howl was borne to our ears.

"Ha! do you hear that?" cried Jules.

"I do!" said I with a shudder.

"May God be merciful to us this night!" ejaculated the driver, as he started the horse forward, but with a caution that showed how much he feared a sudden strain upon the harness, on which it may be our very lives depended.

To understand our feelings, as we breathlessly listened for an answer to that solitary call, it must be known that the wolves of that region were large, strong, daring and ferocious, and at such a season of the year, with the ground covered with snow, were often sufficiently maddened with hunger to attack any living thing, either man or beast, more especially when collected together in formidable numbers. The single howl we had heard was the night-call of some lonely beast in his distant and scattered companions; and just in proportion to the number of these calls and replies, and the distance of the animals from us was the danger we had to fear.

For perhaps a minute after the first call we heard no answer; and we were just beginning to hope that none would be given when another dismal howl in a different direction fell upon our ears. This was quickly followed by another and another, and then by not less than a dozen, on all sides of us, some of them so near as to startle our horse, which raised his head with a terrified snort, looked timidly to the right and left, and then sprung forward at a gallop.

"Let him go. It may be our only chance!" I said to Jules, feeling my hair rise with horror.

"It won't save us!" returned the latter, despairingly. "If the beast were free from his traces he couldn't outrun these hungry devils, which are fast gathering upon us before and behind."

"But as yet they may know nothing of us," I said encouragingly, though very far from encouraging any such happy belief myself.

"Why then look here—and there!" cried Jules, pointing with his whip, first to the right and then to the left.

I did look, and a cold sweat seemed to start through every pore, as in either direction I perceived an undulating shadow moving rapidly over the now star-lighted snow, at an angle calculated to reach us at some unknown point ahead. Almost at the same moment too I heard some yelps behind; and looking back, I beheld another small body of the furious animals in the road, even nearer to us than the others, coming forward like a pack of hounds in full chase.

"Merciful God, are we doomed to die in this manner! Faster—Jules, faster! put the horse to his utmost, it is our only chance!" I cried.

"Don't you see that he is doing his best, your honor? and that he can't gain an inch on these devils?"

It was true; our gallant horse, as frightened as ourselves, was already on a dazed run bounding over the snow at a terrific and dangerous rate. And yet to what purpose?—Slowly, but steadily, the two undulating shadows, to the right and left, were closing in to the central line; and the yelping crew behind had gained on us a little, and might have come up to us at once, only that the natural cowardice of the brutes kept them at a respectful distance while their numbers were so comparatively few.

"How far now to Carlsbad, Jules?"

"More than a league, sir."

"Shall we ever reach it?"

"Heaven knows? If the horse can hold out, if the harness don't break, if the cutter don't upset, and if the brutes don't attack us, there's a chance."

"Is there no place on the way where we can stop? No dwelling, barn, stable, or hut, that we can take refuge in?"

"There is a hut about a mile ahead, but how can we get into it? The moment we stop, these wolves will be upon us, and thirty seconds would be long enough for them to tear us to pieces and devour us!"

"We must put our sole trust in God, then!" I groaned.

"Yes, your honor, that is all we can do,"

Suddenly Jules, who had been sitting in silence, holding the reins of the running horse with the same apparent firmness as if driving on a race course, partly turned his head, and exclaimed:

"Quick, your honor,—have you a strong, sharp knife?"

"Quick then, in Heaven's name!—quick, give it to me,—another minute will be too late!"

I tore off my glove, whirled back the knife, furs and outer garments, thrust my hand into my pocket, and brought forth a long, Spanish clasp knife, which opened with a spring.

"Here, Jules—here."

He took it with a deliberation his excited words had not led me to expect; and then, turning his eyes toward Heaven, said, solemnly:

"May God smile upon the design! it seems our only hope."

"Jules, surely you are not meditating self-destruction?" I cried, with a shudder seizing him by the arm.

"No, no, your honor, but a plan to save us both, with God's help. Here—quick! take the reins—take the reins!"

I did so mechanically, but amazed and mystified. Instantly Jules leaned forward over the front of the sleigh, and for a few moments seemed hard at work. Then starting up suddenly, he cut the reins with a single stroke of his knife, and at the same time struck the flying horse a smart blow with his whip. Before I had time to ask what all this meant, I comprehended what had been done. He had cut the traces, the horse was leaving us and we were running by our own momentum.

"It was our only chance," said Jules, pointing to the hut before us, about opposite which I judged the still fast moving sleigh would stop. "Had we passed that, I fear there wouldn't have been any hope."

"And what hope now?" I cried in despair as I heard the angry, wailing all around us, and saw their fiery eyes in every direction.

Jules replied with a wild, hysterical laugh, "You see, don't you? They're passing us to the right and left, in full chase of the flying horse, which they'll catch and destroy before they'll come back for us."

It was true, and God be praised that it was true! They were passing us to the right and left; and in less than half a minute the hindmost was ahead of us, and the whole yelling pack was in eager chase of the noble beast that had done his best to save us.

"Quick, your honor!" he exclaimed; "now's our only chance; they'll soon be back here; we must get shelter in this hut while we can."

Waiting only to be certain that no prowler was near us, we gathered up all our loose coverings, and ran for our lives to the shanty. It was old and untenanted, and the front door was fast. This was a terrible shock to our hopes. We ran to the rear door. Gracious Heaven! that was fast also.

"We must get in!" I fairly screamed.

"That window! If I could only reach it," said Jules hurriedly.

"Here! mount upon my shoulders."

He did so; and the next moment sent it in with a crash, and threw his body into the aperture. As he disappeared inside, leaving me standing without, my ears were assailed with a wild, shrieking yell that made my blood curdle. I knew what it was, our poor horse was already in the clutches of its rapacious foes.

"Quick, Jules! for the love of God!" I cried.

He extended his hands, I seized them and in a few seconds more I was safe inside. I knelt down and thanked God for our deliverance from almost certain death, and wept for joy.

Ten minutes later the still hungry beasts were howling all around us—but we were not destined to be their victims.

The next day we related our wonderful adventure to astonished groups in Carlsbad.

Having a Purpose.

Youngster—school-boy, clerk or apprentice—a word in your ear. If you desire success in any matter pertaining to this life of striving, you must have a purpose—a determination that, God helping, you will achieve success. You may be poor, friendless, unknown,—your clothing scant, your stomach half filled,—your place may be at the foot of the ladder; no matter. Whatever your position may be, do your duty in it stoutly and perseveringly, with your eye fixed far ahead and upward.

Keeping the purpose before you that you will rise, be obedient to your employer, attentive to your business, obliging to your shopmate, and courteous to strangers; and seize every opportunity to improve your heart, your mind, and your workmanship.—Do everything well—no slighting, no hiding defects, aiming always at perfection. Watch those who are skillful, and strive to equal and excel them. Secure the friendship of all by

deserving it. Allow no opportunity of rendering a service to pass without improving it, even if it cost some labor and self-denial. Be of use to others, even in a small way, for a time may come when they may be of service to you. A selfish man may go ahead faster than you; but selfishness is contemptible—and you need not envy his success; when you achieve your object nobly, you will enjoy it and be respected.

Always bear in mind that character is capital. To gain this, you must be so scrupulously honest, that you would be as willing to put live coals in your pocket as a penny that is not your own. Never run into debt; do without what you cannot at once pay for, even though you should suffer somewhat.—No matter what the amount of your earnings may be, save a portion every week, and invest it in a savings' bank of good standing; it will grow, and will stand you in good stead some day. Better temporary abstinence, and constant plenty afterward, than unearned present comfort and future perpetual want. Never lie openly or covertly; by word or action. A liar may deceive his fellows—God and himself never. Conscious of falsity, a liar can have no self-respect; without self-respect reputation cannot be achieved.

With a noble purpose as the end of all your actions, and with action becoming your purpose, your success is merely a question of time—always provided you have some brains and abundant common sense.

ANECDOTE OF NAPOLEON.

The story runs that as his majesty walking in the great Paris park, and about to turn a corner, a little child who was rolling a hoop rushed against him. When she stumbled against the modern Caesar the modern Caesar raised her in the kindest manner, and even condescended to kiss her, remarking as he did so, "What a nice little child! There now, you can tell your papa that you have been kissed by the Emperor."

To this, the other poutingly replied, "Indeed I'll do no such thing for papa says the emperor's a cannibal."

An aid-de-camp here interfered, and looking as severe as his master looked amused, exclaimed, "You little mix! how dare you talk such nonsense! Who is that papa of yours, and what does he do with himself?"

"My papa does nothing, because he's a senator," returned the child with equal truth and naivete.

"Sir, this is serious, we should make further inquiries into this matter," remarked the officious servant.

"No, no," replied the emperor, "you must do nothing of the kind, la recherche de la paternite est interdite,"—an allusion to one of the articles of the code Napoleon, of which few Frenchmen are sufficiently ignorant not to see the point of the emperor's malicious good nature.

Rosa Bonheur and her Pictures.

Many of you have probably seen the engraving of the picture called "The Horse Fair," painted by a French lady, Rosa Bonheur. Her history is interesting, as showing what industry and plucky determination will do. Her father was a poor drawing-master in Paris, and apprenticed Rosa at the age of twelve to learn dress-making; but her health failed, and she left a business she did not like. She commenced to take models of animals, and copy her father's paintings, hoping one day to be able to support herself. She worked hard, day after day, until her father noticed her wonderful progress, and gave her a course of instruction. He then sent her to the Louvre, the finest gallery in Paris to copy from the best paintings. Here she used to work from morning until night. Soon her pictures began to sell for a small sum, which increased her diligence. She was then but sixteen years old. Having resolved to devote herself to painting animals, and being too poor to buy models she used to take a bit of bread in her pocket, walk out into the country, and copy from nature. She would also visit the cattle pens in the city where animals were kept previous to being slaughtered. This was not a pleasant place for a young lady, but she was too much in earnest to be stopped by trifles. Her reward soon came. When nineteen years old, she received several prizes for her pictures exhibited in Paris, and at last took the gold medal for the best painting. At thirty-two she painted the "Horse Fair," which brought her \$8,000, and from that time her fortune was made. She is now very wealthy and the best animal painter in Europe. Remember the secret of her success: *She loved her work and stuck to it.*

DIAMONDS.

Some facts about diamonds are not generally known, much as has been written about them. The common idea that the diamond is transparent or nearly so, is a mistake. Diamonds are known which are blue, green, yellow and black. The latter species is much the more difficult to cut.

The blue is, perhaps, the most rare. It is generally found in the sands of the rivers and deserts or in the conglomerates of stone which are made up of quartz and sandstone. The natives of South America, and also of India, believe that diamonds grow, and that the supply is always reproduced. But the mines of Golconda are abandoned, as well as others, and the theory fails. In fact the present supply of the diamond market is kept up from the old family jewels of Europe, not from the discovery of new specimens in the mines, the product of the latter being very small. When the New York lady wears her jewelry, therefore, she may safely indulge in imaginations of the far past, fancying as gay scenes as she pleases on which their lustre has flashed in Europe, in the last century, and in the centuries before that. It would be a curious history, that of a diamond ornamenting the dress of a New York lady, if to-day it could be written out, and the faces reproduced on which it has gleamed, or the lips be re-opened which have praised its lustre in former times.—(Buffalo Courier.)

In some of its phases, Mohammedan morality exceeds in its scrupulousness that of any other people, whatever their religious creed or character. A mercantile firm in Solonica had bills to a large amount on the principal inhabitants and merchants of the place, which, with their books and papers were destroyed by fire. On the day following, a prominent Turk who was largely in their debt, went in person and told them that, having heard their papers had been destroyed, he had brought a copy of his account with them and fresh bills for the amount which was their due. This example was followed by all the Turkish debtors to them. It does not appear to be intimated that this course was one that they had ever learned from the Christian traders in their country.

PHOTOGRAPHS

are now taken very successfully by the aid of the magnesium light. Fifteen grains in the form of fine wire will burn a minute, and not cost more than a few cents. At the distance of eight feet from the sitter the light produces a negative equal to any obtained from sunlight under the most favorable circumstances; and by moving the light the harshness of the shadows and a distribution of light and shade are completely at the control of the operator. This opens a new page in photography.

The Emperor and Empress of France and many other distinguished personages of Europe have become Spiritualists. The World's Crisis, a paper advocating the doctrines of Second Adventism, says "that on this side of the Atlantic the Spiritualists now number in their ranks many of the noted statesmen, lawyers, doctors, and professional men, as well as a large number of clergymen," and adds, "it is said that about half of our Congressmen are Spiritualists."

A Hindoo chess player at present in London plays three games blindfolded, and wins a game of cards and wins; and during the play a bell is touched every one or two seconds, and he gives the number of times it has been touched. A man stands behind him and throws little pebbles one by one against his back, these too he counts; and after the games are told he recites a poem in perfect rhyme which he has composed during the sitting.

The United Service Magazine remarks:—The constant reader of Shakespeare finds occasionally some capital advice which the great dramatist did not design for these times, except that he spoke "for all time." Thus, when King Richard says to Stanley: "Look to your wife; if she convey Letters to Richmond, you shall answer it," he puts a word in the mouth of authority at this day.

DOUBLE FIVE.

—Dominoes is not, if played properly, so simple and childish a game as many imagine. The best system is that of "fives," or "cribbage dominoes." For your information we will improvise a game. Let us say the players are A, B, C. They have drawn for first play, and A, having picked up the dominoes with fewest "peeps" on it, is entitled to first play. She is fortunate enough to have the 9 6, which she plays, scoring three, because the two ends make a number exactly divisible by 5 and 3 respectively. B follows, playing the double nine, placing it crossways, to show that it counts double—that is, the two ends represent 18 6 or 24, which is not divisible by 5, and consequently, B scores nothing at all. C follows with 6-2 and scores four, because the ends now represent 20, and so on, till all the dominoes are played, and those which remain will not "go." Arriving at this stage, either the players in turn borrow one from the surplus left after each took the original nine, or the "peeps" are counted, and the one who has the lowest scores five, or one, as may be agreed upon, to the game. A player who plays all her dominoes out has this right.—So there is a double object to serve in making fives and playing all the pieces. It is a rather lively game, and admits of considerable ingenuity and calculation.

Somebody who has been in Constantinople says of the Turks and their pipes; A mouthpiece worth ten or twenty thousand dollars may be frequently seen, while the bowl of the pipe is worth but the tenth of a cent.

FROM THE STATES.

WASHINGTON, April 29. The Washington dispatch says President...

Gen Steele out-generalled Price and took possession of Camden, Ark. Steele flanked...

IMPORTANT AND SIGNIFICANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—The Washington Star of the 27th has the following:—

As the time is approaching when some of the regiments belonging to the Army of the Potomac are to be discharged from the military service of the United States...

FEDERAL ENVOYS IN HALIFAX.—It is pretty well understood that there are at present in our city, and in other parts of the Province, numerous agents of the Federal Government engaged in endeavouring to decoy young men to the United States...

THE SUGAR REFINERY which has been in course of erection and fitting up for the last six months, is now completed and ready to commence operations.

gree, he resembles a buxom young person of the opposite sex. His face, his luxuriant curls, and his gait, his manner and form, exactly counteract those of some riant damsel who has bunglingly attempted an illegal disguise.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the "Europa." HALIFAX April 30. Europa, Heckley, left Liverpool at 3 p.m. 10th, Queenstown 17th, arrived at Halifax 3 a.m. 30th, 58 Halifax and 88 Boston passengers.

LIVERPOOL, Morning 16th.—Rumored negotiations going on for sale of Great Eastern to French Government. Antwerp despatch, 14th, says rebel steamer Florida, recently from Brazil, put into Bermuda where she was well received by English authorities.

Morning Herald says game was altogether in hands of Conservatives, they were at majority but it is a state of things upon highest grounds of political faith and disinterested forbore and Ministers were rescued.

GARIBALDI'S RECEPTION IN LONDON.—The General had a magnificent reception in the Crystal Palace yesterday from 25 to 30,000 persons were present, including a large number of the Aristocracy and Members of both Houses of Parliament and of the legal, scientific and literary professions.

TREATMENT OF WOMEN IN AUSTRIAN POLAND.—A letter from Lemberg (Galicia), in the Presse of Vienna, says:—Since the beginning of the month the military tribunals in this province have been actively occupied. They try on an average four cases a day.

MASTER DAY AGAIN IN TROUBLE.—We find the following paragraph in yesterday's Buffalo "Courier":—On Saturday, a youth of fifteen summers, named James T. Day, arrived here from Canada under circumstances which, to say the least, are embarrassing in the extreme.

The P. E. Island House of Assembly has appointed Delegates to confer with those of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia upon the question of Colonial Union.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, MAY 4, 1864.

Orders of Sessions.

(Continued from last week.)

APRIL GEN. SESSIONS, 1864.

Ordered.—That Justices Jas. Marchie, J. H. Maxwell, and G. B. Alward, be a committee to receive and endorse the amount assessed for the erection of an Almshouse in the Parish of St. Stephen, they being the building committee appointed to superintend the same.

Ordered.—That the Parish of St. George be assessed forty dollars to build a Pound in said Parish, and that Timothy Riordan, Robert Thomson and Claudius Messerett, Esqrs., to have the said pound built.

Ordered.—That the petition of the petition of Thos. Alexander just read be complied with.

Ordered.—That the rent of land occupied by John Short of Chamcook be reduced to \$4, in accordance with his memorial.

Ordered.—That the rents of Hugh Craig and John Craig, be reduced to twenty cents per acre to each of them.

Ordered.—That the petition of James Kelly at the suit of the Justices, for rent of School land, for ten dollars; and whereas it appears to the Justices, that James Kelly's lease has expired, and for other reasons, James Kelly has no right to pay the said sum of ten dollars.—Ordered, that James Kelly be discharged in the said suit.

Ordered.—That all river pilots whose names appear in the St. George Parish list, be erased therefrom.

Ordered.—That the Rules of Order be suspended to admit of application for Wholesale Licence from Robert Burns.

Ordered.—That said Robert Burns receive such license for Indian Island in this county.

Ordered.—That Andrew Elliott, constable in the suit of the Justices on the lease with James Kelly, be paid his costs out of the funds of the town of St. Andrews.

Ordered.—That the Report of Harbour Master of St. Andrews be accepted, and put on file.

Ordered.—That the town of St. Andrews be assessed in the sum of \$300 for the purposes of the Fire Department of said town.

Ordered.—That Justices J. W. Street, A. W. Smith, and B. R. Fitzgerald, be the Gaol committee for the ensuing year.

Ordered.—That Justices A. W. Smith, B. R. Fitzgerald and Wm. Whitlock, be a committee to manage the property of the town of St. Andrews, the ensuing year.

Ordered.—That James Moran, overseer of the town of St. Andrews, be removed from office, and replaced by Claudius Messerett, Esq., ten dollars and fifty cents.

Ordered.—That the Market Wharf in the town of St. Andrews, including the burnt distilleries, be let at Auction, on Tuesday next, to the highest bidder, at the hour of 11 A. M., for the term of 12 months, from the end of the present lease thereof.

Ordered.—That the several Parishes of the County be assessed in the following sums for the support of the Poor this year:—

Table with 3 columns: Assessor, Collectors, Amount. Grand Manan, 24, 10, \$250.00; St. James, 2, 8, 300.00; Dumbarton, 3, 7, 140.00; Dampo Bello, 3, 9, 120.00; St. David's, 23, 10, 200.00; St. Peter's, 23, 10, 200.00; West Isles, 24, 7, 400.00; St. Andrew's, 24, 7, 400.00; Lepreux, 24, 7, 200.00; St. Stephen's, 2, 8, 1,000.00; Pennfield, 3, 8, 250.00; St. George, 2, 6, 1,000.00.

Ordered.—That W. J. Magee and Neil McNeill be surveyors of lumber for the Parish of St. George.

Ordered.—That no vessel pay river pilotage for the Port of St. George, unless a river pilot is employed by the master, who must pay him according to the present rates.

house for the Parish of St. Andrews do furnish at the April Sessions in each and every year, 1st—a statement as detailed as practicable of the stock and other property on the farm attached to the Poorhouse, and the value of the same as near as may be ascertained, a statement of the quantity and value of the farm produce during the preceding year and how disposed of, 3d, a statement showing the amount expended in repairs and improvements upon the farmhouse and buildings and fences, 4th, a statement of the amount expended for outdoor relief; also the cost of each pauper per week.

Ordered.—That an order made and passed at the present Session, fixing the percentage for collecting the Dog taxes at 12 1/2 per cent be rescinded, and further Ordered.—That 20 per cent be paid the Collector of Dog taxes, on all sums collected and paid in by him.

Ordered.—That the Clerk of the Peace be authorized to collect all sums arising from the property of the town of St. Andrews, and further ordered that he submit a detailed account of the receipts and disbursements of the said moneys to the Grand Jury and the Justices, at the April Sessions in each and every year, receiving therefor the usual commission received by the late Clerk.

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received from some of the leading men in various parts of the county, warrant us in announcing that JOHN MCADAM, Esq., will be a candidate. The Advocate states that Mr. Joseph Donald holds himself ready to contest the seat with any opponent but Mr. McAdam. Mr. Claudius Messerett, as already stated, will also offer—so that there will be four persons on the election course this summer—three of whom will positively be distanced without doubt. Bating will not be very great, as the odds are so apparent as to leave no margin for doubt.

LAUNCHED from the building yard of Mr. Alex. Anderson at Indian Point on Friday morning last, a well finished vessel of 600 tons. She was taken to St. John on Saturday by a steam tug.

A newspaper discussion has taken place with reference to an appropriation voted last Session, of \$500 for a geological survey.—The whole affair, it appears, will be arranged without counsel, advice, comments or threats. "Throwing a sprat to catch a mackerel" may have more to do with the appropriation than at first appears; and there are "wheels within wheels" in the political machine, which our contemporaries must be cognizant of. No doubt both Professors Hind and Bailey will be paid for their services, and an object attained.

C. C. Grammar School.

According to the "Rules and Regulations" of the Board of Education, the Semi-annual Examination of the Grammar School was held in the presence of the President and Directors, on the 24th inst., being the first Monday in May.

The subjects submitted for examination comprised Latin, Greek, French, English and Roman History, Algebra, English Grammar, Geography, &c.

The Board unanimously agreed that the Examination was very satisfactory.

The President commended the pupils for the good examination which they had passed, and the decided improvement manifested since Christmas: He told them to use their influence with their parents, to allow them to partake of all the benefits of the Grammar School, by studying the higher branches such as Greek, Latin, French, Mathematics, &c.

That it matters not for what business or profession they were intended, the study of these subjects was very beneficial; the very act of studying them improved and strengthened the mind. He also praised their writing, as being generally very good indeed.

The proceedings were closed by prayer. The holidays will take place, as usual, in Midsummer.—Com.

ITEMS.

The wharfage of the Market Wharf was let for one year to Capt. Balson, for \$195. The old Market House, &c. to E. Simson for \$45.

The Circulating Library is opened at E. Law's store, every Saturday; those fond of reading should avail themselves of so great an advantage as the library affords; the fee is but five cents per week.

The Steamer Queen arrived here on Saturday morning last from St. John, where she received a thorough overhauling; she commenced her regular trips on Monday morning last.

The St. John river is now clear of ice, and the steamers are again running between St. John and Fredericton; the freight was sufficiently high to permit of driving the logs in the streams.

A very destructive fire occurred in Demarara on the 3rd inst. which consumed many buildings and much valuable property. Owing to a scarcity of water, they were obliged to blow up many houses with gunpowder in order to stop the conflagration. The losses estimated at two and a half millions of dollars.

The Editor of the News has been presented with a very fine specimen of gold-bearing quartz, said to have been obtained in the neighbourhood of the Mount, about 21 miles up the St. John River. It can be seen at his apartment and is worth examination, as it appears to be a rich specimen.

The Bill for the appointment of an Equity Judge, which passed the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, has been defeated in the Legislative Council.

Latest advices from the West Indies report an increased yield of sugar in Jamaica, but the report says Barbadoes, Antigua, and Grenada were not so promising.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says that the President thinks of sending Gen. Sickles to take the place of General Banks in New Orleans—particularly since the recent Red river scrap.

General Sickles is now at St. Louis, on his way to New Orleans.

PUNISHMENT IN THE FEDERAL ARMY.—There is resorted to the punishment called "strapping up." It is a summer torture, not a winter one, and is productive of most misery when the thermometer is, say, eighty-two in the shade. You take your culprit and strip him to the middle or not, according to the gravity of his offence; but in all cases you are very careful to leave him bare-headed.

Next you stretch his arms and legs out at opposite angles to the utmost limits of muscular tension, and you tie his extremities to any projections that may come handy, the spokes of a cart-wheel, for instance. Then you leave him in the sun, without any water, and he takes his chance. An officer in the Army of the Potomac told me that he had seen as many as a dozen men tied up in lines and undergoing this infernal torture.

* Close to General Meade's headquarters I saw up to five or six in the after-

noon, numbers of prisoners to the Federal army, and degrading tasks. A terrible object, dirty, bare-eyed—a week's mud, a month's beard on his head with a foul cloud in bandages, and his head blue-grey overcoats, but and strained—who was he with fixed bayonets, cut. There is a little dry ground of the general-in-chief has been laid over the m. pants to the main gun with the clout round his hands of the former who had been working early that morning. The liver had been over there had been no forced him, to make from his own broom, bind the shape and fit a stick to the gently pricked him on the neck—sometimes perhaps the while he swept.—G.

N. B. & C. E.

In former issues of this paper comparative monthly statements of the Railway, from which was a gradual increase of traffic is gratifying to announce the want of sufficient rolling stock. The Manager, Mr. Osborn, to supply. It should be to the Manager has to traffic for the payment of salaries, wages, &c., and economy and no small amount required to work the line. Every encouragement to the line, which has been to the people of the Anroostok County. The General has not ordered the Anroostok and contiguous County over the road, we trust that the subject will win in such a light that the Office at the most, in sixteen St. Andrews and recent mail communication and St. Andrews.

At several places along are springing up. At Clichich has a large and which has been at work Deer Lake an American a large tract of land an erect a steam mill. Ca a village of no small pwise at Deir River, where Offices at the most, in sixteen St. Andrews and recent mail communication and St. Andrews.

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noon, numbers of prisoners, men belonging to the Federal army, engaged in loathsome and degrading tasks. I saw one miserable object, dirty, haggard, and bloodshot-eyed—a week's mud, a fortnight's dirt, and a month's beard on him; his kept tied over his head with a foul clot, his feet swathed in bandages, and his body robed in the usual blue-grey overcoats, but inconceivably ragged and strained—who was kept by two soldiers, with fixed bayonets, continually sweeping. There is a little dry ground about the quarters of the general-in-chief, and a plank road has been laid over the mud from the principal tents to the main guardhouse. The man with the clot round his head had been in the hands of the tormentors—so a friend who had been watching him told me—since early that morning. The sentries had relieved each other and over again, but for him there had been no success. First, they forced him, to make from tangled brushwood his own broom, bind the twigs together, and shape and fit a stick to them; and then they gently pricked him onwards with their bayonets—sometimes perhaps not very gently—the while he swept.—G. A. Sala.

N. B. & C. Railway.
In former issues of this paper we have published comparative monthly statements of the traffic on the Railway, from which it appeared that there was a gradual increase of traffic and passengers. It is gratifying to announce that the business on the line is still improving; the only drawback is the want of sufficient rolling stock, which we learn the Manager, Mr. Osborn, is using every effort to supply. It should be borne in mind, however, that the Manager has to rely alone upon the traffic for the payment of repairs on the line, salaries, wages, &c., and that the strictest economy and no small share of knowledge is required to work the Railway, which has been kept constantly and regularly running. Every encouragement should be extended to the line, which has proved not only a great benefit to the town, but also an accommodation to the people of the Upper St. John and Aroostook County. Why the Postmaster General has not ordered a mail for Carleton County and contiguous places to be conveyed over the road, we cannot conceive, but trust that the subject will be presented to him in such a light that he will appoint Way Offices at the most important stations between St. Andrews and Richmond, and direct mail communication between Woodstock and St. Andrews.

At several places along the line villages are springing up. At Barber Dam, Mr. Cinch has a large and superior steam mill, which has been at work since last fall. At Deer Lake an American firm have purchased a large tract of land and are preparing to erect a steam mill. Canterbury has become a village of no small pretensions—so likewise at Eel River, where a saw mill and other factories have been built. At Richmond also the present terminus of the road, several new dwellings and stores have been finished. Indeed everything betokens prosperity, and we trust that ere long, there will be business and rolling stock for two trains per day.

LATEST NEWS.
Bangor, May 3d.
Latest advices from Red River are that General Banks' army has fallen back to Alexandria without fighting.
Gunboat fleet is at same place.
Papers are not allowed to publish more news except official despatches in which Banks claims victory.
Steele has opened communication with Banks.
Guerrillas are becoming more troublesome on Mississippi, committing atrocities on both sides of river.
Colored soldiers threaten retaliation.
Wirt Adams with ten thousand threatening Natchez.
Reported that Confederates evacuated Plymouth and fell eastern of North Carolina to swell Lee's ranks.
Captured soldiers on Morris Island confirm reports of Richmond being strengthened at expense of More Southern points.
Madison Court House Town was destroyed in consequence of Confederates firing upon Federals from house windows.

TEARS OF SYMPATHY.
If there are a class of persons desiring the sympathy and pity of the sound in health, it is the poor disabled victim of Scrofulous Ulcers, Chronic Sores, whose bodies are so disfigured by eruptive diseases as to forbid their seeking the society of their friends. To all such a cure is provided in Dr. Radway's Cleansing Syrup, called RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.—One to six bottles of this Marvellous Remedy will cure the worst cases. Let those afflicted with Chronic Sores, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Sore Head, Sore Legs, scrofula, and all Skin Diseases, use this remedy. In a few weeks they will be enabled to mingle in society, cured. Price one dollar per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

MARITIME.—At Matanzas, April 8.—Bgo. Hesperus, R. Waycott, from St. John.
New York, April 9.—Sailed Brig Bachelor, Millar, for Jamaica.
Old April 29.—Schr. Emma Pemberton, J. Britt, Boston, lumber, R. Ross.

WESLEYAN BAZAAR.
THE Ladies of the Saint Andrews Wesleyan Church Aid Society intend holding a Bazaar in behalf of the New Wesleyan Church in this town, in September next.
Contributions will be thankfully received, and may be forwarded to any of the following ladies:
MRS. T. I. ODELL, MISS P. PORTER,
MRS. MOORE, MISS E. THOMPSON,
ELISBETH THOMPSON, SECRETARY.

A CARD.
TO THE LADIES.
Millinery and Mantle Making.
I FEEL great pleasure in informing my friends and customers that on and after Friday, the 6th inst., I shall be prepared to receive and execute orders in Millinery and Mantle Making—which I feel assured shall be performed in a satisfactory manner. Having secured the services of a first rate Artist, I feel confident in soliciting the patronage of all my old friends, and a trial from everybody requiring work done in a fashionable and artistic manner.
Mrs. JOHN S. MAGEE.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS,
Spring, 1864.
John S. Magee
EGS respectfully to announce that he has per- recent arrivals by steamers and sailing vessels received a supply of new and fashionable goods consisting in part of
Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Ribbon Borders, Ribbons, Blonds, Bonnet Crapes, in Black and Col'd, Bonnet Silks.
A few pieces of
Black Dress Silks
choice qualities and low prices, to which attention is directed. Dress goods in
Bareges, De Laines, Arabian Glaices, Grenadines, Muslins, Lustras, &c.
COTTON GOODS, White, Striped, Printed, &c.
COTTON FLANNELS.
Trousersings in COTTONADES, TWEEDS, and SATINETTS.
Mantle Cloths in Black and Coloured.
Hosiery Ladies' and Children's.
BABIES HOODS AND TURBANS
A nice lot of French Kid Gloves.
SKELTON SKIRTS, VERY CHEAP.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Boots and Shoes, MEN'S AND BOYS' Caps and Hats,
and a variety of other goods which in consequence of the crowded state of the columns of the Standard cannot this week be enumerated.
Intending to act on the principle LIVE AND LET LIVE, goods shall be sold on terms favorable alike to purchaser and vender. Inspection solicited.—A second price cannot be made under any circumstances.
JOHN S. MAGEE, Albion House.

Horses to Pasture.
BY the season, \$8.00.
By the month, 2.75.
By the week, .75.
Yearlings half price.
R. D. JAMES, High Hill Farm, St. Andrews, May 3, 1864.—npd

MORE NEW GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED and now open for sale at the very lowest prices:
Hats, Bonnets, and Ribbons.
SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, and Fancy Dress Goods.
Grey and White Cottons, Shirting, Stripes, and Regattas, Prints, Silicias, and CORSET CLOTHS.
Ladies' White & Colored Stays, Black Silk Laces and Netts, New Trimmings and Fancy Buttons, Cotton Drills and Crashes; Toweling & Table Linens, Shirt-fronts, Collars, and Fancy Neck Ties, Hosiery, Gloves, and Worked Collars, Rubbers, Boots and Shoes.

Balance of Summer Stock daily expected per Steamer "Europa" and when received will be sold at a very small advance on cost.
BRITISH HOUSE.
D. BRADLEY, Saint Andrews, N. B. May 3, 1864.

CHARLES P. BUTLER & CO.,
Shipping & Commission Merchants,
No. 115 Wall Street, New York.

Public Notice
Is hereby given, that a SPECIAL SESSIONS of the Justices of the Peace of the County of Charlotte, will be held at the Subscribers Office, in St. Stephen, on Friday the 13th day of May, inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M. for the following purposes:
1st.—To examine the account of sales of Lands belonging to the said Parish of St. Stephen, and arrange for the investment of the proceeds according to law.
2d.—To make better provision for the payment of some demands, against the said Parish, and certain districts therein, payment whereof has already been ordered by the General Sessions.
G. S. GIMMER, Clerk of the Peace.

SEEDS.
Just Received:
20 BUSH Harry Settlement Heads Grass, 20 bushels Canada do
250 lb. Northern Red Clover.
A few samples Southern Tobacco Seed.
All new and good, and for sale by
J. J. CHAMBERLAIN & SON,
St. Andrews, April 27, 1864.—4i.

Carriage for Sale.
A Carriage with double or single rigging is offered for sale. In good repair.
Apply to
ALEX. DONALD,
April 27, 1864.—4i

PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale his farm containing between 60 and 70 acres, within three miles of St. Andrews, on the corner of the St. John and St. Andrews Roads. Upwards of thirty acres are under good cultivation, with 150 loads of compost for manuring the land. On the premises are good dwellings, 36x28, thoroughly finished with a large new barn.
The above farm bounds on the St. Croix River, and is a most desirable situation. For terms apply to B. M. Stevenson, Esq., or to the subscriber on the premises. If not previously sold, it will be disposed of on the 14th of May next, at Public Auction.
ALEX. McCURDY,
April 30, 1864.

SECOND PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, 1864.
THE Second Provincial Exhibition of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, will be held in FREDERICTON, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, October 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, 1864, when will be offered \$3000 in premiums for LIVE STOCK, AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MANUFACTURES, FINE ARTS, LADIES' WORK, &c.
All Entries for Exhibition must be made on printed forms, which together with the premium list may be obtained of the Secretary of the Board, the Directors of Agricultural Societies, County Local Committees, Secretary of St. John Mechanics Institute, and of Joseph W. Lawrence, Esq., St. John, and of John H. Reed, Esq., Fredericton, (free of charge), to whom they will soon be forwarded.
These forms are to be filled up as directed in the forms, and forwarded to the secretary, JAS. G. STEVENS, Esq., ST. STEPHEN, at the time as in premium list named.
Special attention of Exhibitors is requested to the Directions contained in Form of Entry, and to the Regulations in Prize List.
JAMES G. STEVENS, Sec. Prov. Board Agriculture, St. Stephen, April 23, 1864.

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 26th day of May next, statements in writing, from all liable to be assessed for the current year in the Parish of St. Andrews of the real and personal properties and income they possess.
J. LOCHARY, B. R. FITZGERALD, Assessors, JOS. H. MEARS,
Dated St. Andrews, April 27, 1864.

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE AT AUCTION.
THE North half of Lot No. 8, granted to Adam Dickey, fronting on the Digdequash River, and situated within forty rods of the Lawrence Station, on the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, containing 100 acres. Also Lot No. 6, granted to John Keltie, fronting as aforesaid, and situated within a mile and a quarter of the same Station, containing 200 acres. The Great Road from St. Stephen to Dead Water Brook passes at the Station, and a good Bye Road from the Station passes through the 200 acre lot.—The Branch Railroad connecting with St. Stephen will, it is supposed, pass through this lot. The lands are covered with thrifty growing soft and hard woods, are wholly unimproved, and the SOIL IS GOOD. These lands are valuable for the timber and cordwood, and are peculiarly fitted for farming purposes.
The above described property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers on **Thursday, 19th May**, in front of the Post Office, ST. ANDREWS, at 12 M. Terms liberal and made known on day of sale.
G. F. CAMPBELL, Auctioneer, April 27, 1864.

SHERIFF'S SALES
Sheriff's Sales to take place at the Court House, St. Andrews, April 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, May 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, July 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, August 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, September 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, October 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, November 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, December 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1864.

To be sold at Public Auction at the Court House, in St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of June, 1864.—
ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand, whatsoever, of the NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY, Limited, of and to all the following lands, described as follows:—
First, a certain tract of land (excepting so much of the same, as lies to the south of the County of York)
Beginning at a birch tree standing on the westerly side of the railway and in the northeasterly angle of block number six, granted to the Saint Andrew and Quebec Railway Company, in the parish of Saint James, thence running by the magnet of the year 1858 south seventy-three degrees west, three hundred and fifty-six chains along the northerly line of said grant, (crossing the road from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock and the house of George H. Boyd) to a stake standing in the lot of number four, surveyed for Hugh Pinkerton; thence along the same, north eighty degrees west, seven chains, or to the southeasterly line of a lot of land surveyed for John Reid; thence along the easterly line thereof, north two degrees west, fifty chains to a spruce tree standing in the northerly angle of the same; thence along the northern line of a lot surveyed for Win Johnston, north eighty-eight degrees west, fifty chains to a spruce tree standing in the northerly angle of the last mentioned surveyed lot; thence along the westerly line thereof, south two degrees west, thirty-one chains, or to a cedar tree; thence north seventeen degrees west, two hundred and thirty-one chains, or to a hemlock tree standing on the easterly line of a grant to the Trustees of Greenock Church, in the parish of Saint Andrews, in connection with the Established Church of Scotland; thence along the same, north three degrees and thirty minutes east, eleven chains and fifty links (crossing Canose River) to a stake standing on the northerly line of the same, north eighty six degrees and thirty minutes west, three chains and fifty-seven links to a hemlock tree; thence, north seventeen degrees west, two hundred and thirty-one chains, or to a cedar tree; thence south seventy-three degrees west, three chains and forty-five links to a spruce tree standing on the easterly line of a grant to Freeman H. Todd; thence along the same, north seventeen degrees west, one hundred and forty-four chains and fifty links, (crossing Mad Lake and the house dividing the counties of York and Charlotte) or to a hemlock tree standing on the northern line thereof; thence north two degrees east, one hundred and thirty-seven chains, (crossing Trout Brook) or to a cedar tree; thence north sixteen degrees east, one hundred and twenty-six chains and fifty links, (crossing City Camp road, Eel Works Brook) or to a dry birch tree; thence north seven degrees east, forty chains, or to a post standing on the southerly bank or shore of the Chiputnetcook Outlet; thence north seventy-three degrees east, one hundred and twenty-eight chains, (crossing a brook running into said outlet, and recrossing the road from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock) or to a post standing on the southerly line of lot number two, granted to John McAllister; thence along the same, south 88 degrees east, twenty-eight chains and fifty links, or to a beech tree standing in the southeasterly angle thereof; thence along the easterly line of the same, north two degrees east, nine chains and twenty-five links to a beech tree; thence north seventy-three degrees east, one hundred and ninety-four chains, (crossing a brook and the second Digdequash Lake) or to a maple tree standing on the westerly line of lot A, granted to John Porter; thence along the same, south two degrees west, six chains and seventy-four links to an ash tree standing on the northeasterly bank or shore of the second Digdequash Lake above mentioned; thence following the various courses of the same in a southeasterly direction (crossing a brook at its mouth) to a cedar tree standing at a point where the southerly line of said last mentioned grant, divides the said bank or shore of said Lake; thence along said line, south eighty-eight degrees east, eleven chains to a spruce tree standing in the southeasterly angle of said last mentioned grant; thence along the easterly line thereof, north two degrees east, one hundred and twenty-eight chains, (crossing a brook to a firmlock tree; thence north seventy-three degrees east five hundred and twenty-seven chains, (crossing the railway above mentioned, White Beaver Brook, Thompson's road, the outlet of Foster's Lake, the Digdequash River, Hay road, and the south branch of Cranberry Brook) or to a pine tree; thence south twenty-four degrees and thirty minutes west one hundred and eighty chains, (crossing Mink Lake) or to a post standing in the northeasterly angle of block number eight, granted to the New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company; thence along the northerly line thereof and its prolongation, south seventy-three degrees west, four hundred and two chains, (recrossing White Beaver Brook, crossing another brook passing an ash tree and crossing the railway above mentioned) or to the westerly side of said railway; thence along the same in a southerly direction, thirty seven chains, or to a birch tree standing on the northerly line of a grant to Thomas W. Newcomb; thence along the same, south eighty-eight degrees west, fifty-one chains, or to the northeasterly angle thereof; thence along the westerly line of the same south two degrees west, sixty-seven chains and fifty links, or to a stake standing in the southeasterly angle thereof; thence along the southerly line thereof, south eighty-eight degrees east, fifty-one chains, or the westerly side of the railway above mentioned; thence following the various courses of the same in a southerly direction, three hundred and thirty-eight chains, (crossing a branch of Digdequash river and a brook running into said river, or to a spruce tree standing on the northerly westerly line of lot number one granted to Joseph Walton; thence along the same and its prolongation south forty eight degrees, west, twenty three chains crossing Digdequash river, or to westerly bank or shore of the same; thence following the various courses thereof down stream in a southerly direction to the westerly side of the Railway above mentioned, and thence along the same

south seventeen degrees one hundred and twelve chains, recrossing the County line above mentioned to the place of beginning. Containing twenty nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-two acres more or less, distinguished as Block number nine.
The second tract being situated in said Parish of St. James, in the said County of Charlotte, and beginning at the northwesterly angle of Lot number three west of the south branch of a brook surveyed for Robert Pinkerton, thence running by the magnet south two degrees west ten chains to a northern line of block number six, granted to the Saint Andrew and Quebec Railway Company; thence along the same south seventy-three degrees west, thirty chains to a cedar tree; thence north seventeen degrees west, fifteen chains and twenty-nine links to a post; and thence south eighty-eight degrees east, eighty ten chains to the place of beginning. Containing eighteen acres more or less.
The said two tracts containing together, Thirty Thousand Acres more or less, subject nevertheless to the following list of land situated on the easterly and westerly sides of the above mentioned road from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock, viz: Lot number fourteen surveyed for Joseph Dixon, lot number seven granted to George Mingo, lot number eight granted to Peter J. Corio, lot number nine granted to Jonathan Godfrey, lot number ten granted to George Boyd, lot number eleven granted to David Mosser, lot number twelve granted to Robert Shaw, lot number thirteen granted to David Lion, lot number fourteen surveyed for Robert Mulson, lot number fifteen surveyed for James Coulter, lot number sixteen surveyed for Sidney Mitchell, lot number seventeen surveyed for Alexander Grant, lot number eighteen surveyed for Solomon Simpson, lot number nineteen granted to John McCoubrey, lot number twenty granted to William Magford, lot number twenty one granted to George J. Thomson, lot number twenty two granted to Hugh Boyd, lot number twenty three granted to Samuel Elliott, lot number twenty four granted to William Mugford, lot number twenty five granted to John Mitchell, lot number twenty six surveyed for Asa Mitchell, lot number twenty seven granted to James Clark, lot number twenty eight granted to John Nicholson, and lot number twenty nine surveyed for Thomas Maiton.
A plan of the lands may be seen at the office of James G. Stevens, P. P. Saint Stephen, at the Crown Lands Office, Fredericton, and at my Office.

The same having been seized under, and taken by virtue of the following executions, issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, to wit: first at the suit of the Hon. J. H. Robinson, endorsed to levy \$3229 12 7/2—second, at the suit of Francis H. Johnson, endorsed to levy \$331 3/4, and third at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Saint Stephens Bank, in the County of Charlotte, endorsed to levy \$2110 3/4, altogether \$3871 12 6, with interest, together with Sheriff's fees and incidental expenses.
THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

New Brunswick; Charlotte, ss:
To the Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, or any Constable within the said County, greeting:—
WHEREAS MARGARET McCURDY, Administratrix of and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of John Alfred McCurdy, late of the parish of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, hath prayed that License may be granted to her to sell the Real Estate of the said deceased for payment of debts, you are therefore required to cite the heirs and next of kin of the said deceased, and all others interested, to appear before me at a court of Probate, to be held at Saint Andrews, on **Monday, twenty-third day of May** next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why the said License should not be granted.
Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this twenty-second day of April, A. D. 1864.
JAMES W. CHANDLER, Judge of Probate for the County of Charlotte.
B. R. STEVENSON, Proctor.

Probate Court, County of Charlotte.
In the matter of the Estate of JOHN RYAN late of Bangor, in the State of Maine, deceased:—
WHEREAS PATRICK HEPFERN, of the parish of Saint Patrick in the County of Charlotte, a brother-in-law of the said deceased, hath prayed that Letters of Administration of the said estate within this province may be granted to him,—Notice is therefore hereby given to the next of kin of the said deceased, and they are hereby cited to appear before me at a Court of Probate, to be held at the office of the Register of Probate, in Saint Andrews, on **Monday, the twenty-third day of May** next, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to take out Letters of Administration in the said estate, or show cause why the same should not be granted, to the said Patrick Heffern, or such other persons as the Judge of Probate may see fit to appoint.
Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this twenty-second day of April, A. D. 1864.
JAMES W. CHANDLER, Judge of Probate for the County of Charlotte.
B. R. STEVENSON, Proctor.

Administration Notice.
ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late WELLINGTON HATCH, Esquire, deceased, are requested to render their accounts duly attested, within three months from the date hereof, to Benj. R. Stevenson, Esquire; and those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the said Benj. R. Stevenson, who is hereby authorized and empowered to give receipts and discharges for the same.
ALICE HATCH, Administratrix.
St. Andrews, 29th March 1864.—zm

Property for Sale.
THE Subscriber offers for sale the house appertaining to Odell & Turner's Store, at present occupied by himself; situated on the premises there is a barn. The house occupies a good business stand.
PATRICK QUINN,
St. Andrews, Feb. 10, 1864.—zm

What-Not.

A Married Man's Embarrassment.

BY THOMAS HOOD. A pretty task, Miss S—, to ask A Benedicite pen, That cannot quit its freedom write Like those of other men.

his neighbor, he helped himself to a large portion of it. Keeping his eyes fixed on the dish, while eating, he perceived his right hand neighbor attempting to withdraw the fish from him.

The ship is on her beams? What next? The unsuspicious tars suddenly rose, and exclaimed, "Take in the long boat!"

SUMMARY OF WEDDED BLISS.—An exchange paper thus does it up in rhyme: God bless the wives! They fill our lives, With little bees and honey!

A WESTERN wag remarks that he has seen a couple of sisters who had to be told everything together, for they were so much alike that they couldn't be told apart.

Alcohol.

By "Emma Penberton" from Boston. To Pipes Alcohol 90 x J. P. J. W. STREET & SON. April 19, 1861.

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

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

A L S O.—3 Corner Town Lots, in good situations for building purposes. Apply to Subscriber. Terms of payment liberal. mar23 D. GREEN.

New Brunswick & Canada Railway.

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

HENRY OSBURN, MANAGER. St. Andrews, Jan. 1st, 1864.

Ladies Seminary, ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

MRS. KENDALL will receive a limited number of young Ladies as boarders, in addition to her daily pupils.

The course of instruction comprises the English, French, and Italian Languages; Writing and Arithmetic, Geography, including the use of the Globes; Astronomy, History, Music and Singing, plain & ornamental Needle Work.

The French, Italian, Music, and Singing classes, are open to ladies who desire to pursue any of these branches of study exclusively.

The greatest attention is paid to the comfort, morals, manners, religious instruction, and personal neatness of the pupils.

Board and Tuition, including all the branches except Italian, £50 per annum. DAN PUPILS. English, £5 0 0 per ann. Music, 8 0 0 Fuel for season, 0 5 0

REFERENCES. Rev G. Percy, D. D., Quebec; J. Thompson Esq., D. Wilkie, Esq., high school, Wm Andrews, M. A., Professor McGill College, Montreal. Rev S. Benson, S. Benson, M. D., Henry Cunard Esq., Chatham. Rev W. Q. Ketchum, J. W. Street and Geo D Street, Esqs., St. Andrews.

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

Also, Ladies Rubber Balmoral Boots, a nice article for the present season, which with a lot of Childrens and Ladies Boots, SKELETON SKIRTS, and the balance of stock of WINTER DRY GOODS, He will sell CHEAP for Current Money American Bills taken at the usual discount.

Crushed Sugar, H. G. S. 10 Bbls. Herds Grass Sugar. 12 Bush. Herds Grass Seed. 10 Bbls. Mess Pork. J. W. STREET & SON. April 19, 1864.

TO LET, THAT large and well finished Store adjoining Mr. Hatheway's, Water street. The store will be fitted by the subscriber for a dwelling and store if required, by applying immediately. D. BRADLEY. March 10, 1864.

B. R. STEVENSON. Attorney at Law and Solicitor Office, Freeman's building, opposite Post Office St. Andrews, July 13, 1849

DR. PARKER. Has removed to the Cottage in Queen street adjoining the Agency of the Commercial Bank, and nearly opposite to the Star Office. St. Andrews, Nov. 19, 1861.

A NEW ENGLAND SETTLEMENT IN NEW JERSEY. THE HAMMONTON TRACT OF LAND IN NEW JERSEY.

THE HAMMONTON TRACT OF LAND IN NEW JERSEY. This tract is the most fertile of an extensive acquisition from the New England States, and the British Provinces, with large quantities of timber, and other valuable property.

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MEDICAL ASSISTANCE. THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

ADWAY'S READY RELIEF. THE GREAT EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL REMEDY. STOPS THE MOST EXHAUSTING PAIN IN A FEW MINUTES.

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