

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1861.

Vol 28

No 13.

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1861.

Vol 28

Charlotte County Bye Roads.

SAINT STEPHEN.

226 John P. Grimmer, \$155 to pay balance due on bridge last year; the balance to open a road into the Hanson Settlement Road, running north, till it strikes the road leading to Potter's hill; \$50 to pay John M. Allen, for money advanced to pay for extra labour.

159 Joseph H. Maxwell, to build a bridge across Dennis Stream near Levi Maxwell's Farm.

170 Patrick Curran, from the Simonds Corner to the Little Ridge \$30; also \$70 to repair bridge and open a road to Spang's Falls past the Thompson farm; also \$30 from Milltown to the upper Mills.

100 Mr. King, for the new road from the upper Mills, to the road leading to Spang's Falls.

100 Five Road Commissioners, Saint Stephen, to be laid out where most required.

SAINT JAMES.

100 William McCann, \$30 from Canoe Bridge to Loun Bay; \$20 from Samuel Parker's to Canoe Bridge.

100 John Campbell, \$60 from John F. Grimmer's to Basswood Ridge up Canoe.

130 George Born, through the burnt land to the upper Mills, \$10 from the Kirk to Basswood Ridge; \$10 from the Church to the upper Mills.

40 James Mulligan, to cut down and repair John's hill on Landfield's road.

John M. Lead, from Nishers to the Grand Falls.

100 David M. Bouchard, from James Williams, to George Ewart's, to Dennis Stream.

100 To be expended on the roads and bridges, to be laid out where most required.

20 To be expended on the roads and bridges, to be laid out where most required.

100 To be expended by David H. Hings on the road leading from the via bridge near Maxwell's to Saint Stephen, to the main road of communication near M. Knight's in Saint David.

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THE WAR IN THE SOUTH.

Boston, April 22.

Telegraph communication south of Philadelphia cut off since Saturday, P. M.

Reports via Annapolis say that the capital was safe Saturday night.

Two Massachusetts Regiments have been landed at Fort Monroe, another Massachusetts regiment also in New York. The 7th regiment reached Annapolis on Sunday morning, and are probably now in Washington.

Five steamers left New York yesterday with 5,000 troops.

6,000 Virginia Rebels occupy Harper's Ferry.

Heavy cannonading heard in vicinity of Baltimore, yesterday. It is rumored that Fort Mifflin is being shelled.

There are now 10,000 Federal troops in Washington in batteries erecting on surrounding heights.

William B. Astor of New York gives the Government four millions, and loans it ten millions for war.

Special messenger from Washington, who passed through Baltimore, on Saturday night reports fearful excitement there; Union men were driven from the city, the streets were barricaded, and loop holes made in the buildings.

No attack on Fort Mifflin.

Washington, deemed perfectly safe against any force rebels can bring.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 19.—Lieut. Jones, late in command of Harper's Ferry, arrived with his command, 45 men, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Lieutenant having been advised that a force of 2,500 troops were ordered by the Governor to take possession of Harper's Ferry, and finding his position untenable, under the direction of the War Department, he destroyed all the munitions of war, the armory, arsenal and buildings. He withdrew his command under cover of night, and all most in the presence of 2,500 troops. He lost 2 men. Fifteen thousand stand of arms were destroyed. His command made a forced march of 30 miles last night, from Harper's Ferry to Hager's town, Mo. They look much worn and fatigued. They were enthusiastically received by the population of this place.

Boston, April 24, 12 Noon.

Nothing later from the South this morning.

Many exciting rumors abound—one that Jefferson Davis is coming North with sixty thousand rebels, and expects fifty thousand recruits in Virginia.

President Lincoln declares that he will lay Baltimore in ashes if further attacks are made on Federal troops.

Boston, April 24, 7.30 P. M.

Fort Mifflin, near Baltimore, has been reinforced by 600 men.

Two Massachusetts regiments and the 7th New York regiment have reached Washington.

The bridges destroyed between Baltimore and Washington are to be repaired by Maryland.

Telegraph communication still suspended. Nothing definite known about movements of Rebels.

WASHINGTON, April 22.

Fourteen thousand troops here, including five thousand regulars. All is quiet, and there is a confident feeling.

NEW YORK, April 23.

The State authorities have decided to muster for immediate service, the whole number of volunteers, 30,000 authorized by the Legislature.

The telegraph lines and railroad bridges are still incomplete, consequently the news from the South is meagre.

Two vessels from Boston, bound to Baltimore with provisions, have been seized and brought into port. The Baltimore "American" of yesterday states, that the ships of war belonging to the United States Navy, and lying at the Navy Yard in Norfolk, have been scuttled and sunk, and their guns destroyed by order of Captain Pendragast, the commanding officer, in order to prevent their falling into the hands of the Southern Confederacy. These vessels, etc., the "Pennsylvania,"

the "Delaware," the "Columbus," the "Merimac," and the "Harrigan."

HARRISBURG, April 23.

Caleb Cushing, formerly Attorney General of the United States, has just arrived from Washington, which he left on Sunday. He reports that General Lee, with five thousand troops, is occupying Arlington Heights, one mile and a half from Washington, on the Virginia side of the Potomac.

The Mayor of Baltimore has assured the President that he will use his best efforts to protect any troops which may pass at a distance from the city, by preventing citizens from leaving the city.

New York, April 23d.

Socks scarce and higher.

Boston, April 23d.—Stocks a little firmer here. Pork very firm; beef in good demand.

Latest, New York, 5 o'clock.—The steamer "Yankee" has arrived from Norfolk Navy Yard. She reports the total destruction of all the buildings, store houses, and Government property, included all Federal War vessels then, in port, to prevent capture by the Confederacy.

The movements at Norfolk were so hurried that two Naval Officers were left behind by the "Yankee."

An arrival at Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, brings one day's late news from Washington, and reports that the Virginians were not on Arlington Heights.

The Washington dispatches to the N. Y. Herald contain the following:

"The government has no doubt that the report that Fort Pickens has been reinforced is true. It was the intention not only to put provisions into the place, but men, additional powerful guns and ammunition."

When the rebels attack Fort Pickens, they will find it a different affair from the bloodless act so recently played at Charleston. There is a report to-night that an attack has been made upon that fort, but it is not credited.

The government is about notifying the foreign powers of its intention to blockade the Southern ports. The exportation of cotton will not be obstructed.

The English, French and Russian Ministers are in constant communication with the Secretary of State, and manifest the greatest anxiety and solicitude respecting our political troubles. They dispatch special messengers from this city, with dispatches to their respective governments, at the departure of every foreign mail.

SOUTHERN PRIVATEERS.—The following advertisement, intended for Northern readers appears in the Charleston newspapers:

"Wanted—A first class strongly built clipper steamer. She must be fast, light draught, and capable of being fitted out as a privateer. Address 'Samter,' through the Post Office."

There is something peculiarly audacious in the last sentence, in which it is proposed to use the United States post office to obtain the means of waging a war against United States commerce.

The New York Commercial show the difficulties in the way of carrying out the privateering system, which the Secessionists are so eager to begin:

Northern commerce, we are aware, is threatened with privateers, to be fitted out at Northern ports, and made to prey upon California steamers and other vessels carrying valuable cargoes. Admitting that such a class of vessels could succeed in making a few prizes, where are those to be carried? They will hardly be allowed to enter either Northern or Southern ports, and they cannot by the law of nations enter those of powers with which we are at peace. The King of Dahomey might admit them, or possibly some pirate leader in the East Indian Islands, but the harbors of every civilized community will be shut against them. Besides, the Federal Government has a ten-fold greater power for retaliation for such proceedings, and inflicting damage.—[Boston Transcript]

THE CALIFORNIA STEAMERS.—The New York Herald says:—We are gratified to learn that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have acted in the most prompt and efficient manner to insure the protection of passengers and the security of freight and treasure on their steamers in the Pacific.

Besides supplying abundantly with small arms including revolvers, muskets and cutlasses and ammunition, each steamer will carry at least two heavy cannonades or twelve pound cannon; and instructions have gone out some time since to thoroughly shakedown each ship with iron, so as to enable them without any injury to themselves, to run down and sink any pirate or privateer which might attempt to capture.

As they are all fast vessels, they would prove most formidable in an encounter with the usually calm Pacific, where sailing vessels could not so well manage to escape.

The engines are provided with hot water

pipe and hose, which with the large number of well armed California and Oregon passengers always on board, would enable them to repel any hostile visitors.

The commanders, who are well known as true, intelligent and able men, have likewise been instructed not to permit the near approach of any suspicious vessel, and all their officers are well known to be staunch and true to their owners and to the American flag. Their crews and firemen are composed of men many of whom have fought for their country in the Mexican war, and consequently well versed in the use of arms.

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S CONGRESS.—The Charleston correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

"A gentleman who was at Montgomery during most of the late session of the Jeff. Davis Congress, informs me that most extraordinary scenes occurred in the famous secret sessions. The obligation of secrecy has never been removed. The debates never have been and never will be published. Should a faithful report be published, I am assured the whole concern would be blown up. The designs, the motives, the expectations, which would be laid bare, would, I am assured, arouse the people to immediate rebellion. In time these designs will come out. One of them is to take possession of the entire Gulf as they have obtained of the mouth of the Mississippi and the principal ports either by inducing the Federal Government to withdraw it from, or by recognition of the new Confederacy. Systematic protection to the introduction of the slave ships, and thereby the practical opening of the slave trade will follow. As the basis of operations on Cuba and Mexico, the possession of the Gulf becomes extremely desirable, and the getting of it, you may rely, is a grand feature in the plans of Davis & Co."

THE SLAVE TRADE.

JUSTICE requires the confession that the horrors of slave driving rarely meet the eye in East Africa. Some merchants chain of cord together their gangs for safer transport through regions where desertion is at a premium. Usually, however, they trust rather to soft words and kind treatment; the fatigues of the journey are often stretched at ease in the shade, whilst the master toils in the sun and wind. The property is well fed and little worked, whereas the porter belonging to none but himself is left without hesitation to starve upon the roadside. The relationship is rather that of a patron and client than of lord and bondsmen; the slave is addressed as Njugu-yango, 'my brother,' and he is seldom provoked by hard words or stripes.

In fact, the essence of slavery, compulsory unpaid labour, is perhaps more prevalent in independent India than in East Africa; moreover, there is no ascription of gloom, as in the horrid thralldom of Malabar.

To this general rule there are terrible exceptions, as might be expected amongst a people with scant regard for human life.

The Kirangozi or guide attached to the expedition on return from Ojji, had loitered behind for some days, because his slave girl was too fatigued to walk. When tired of waiting he cut off her head for fear, lest she should become gratis another man's property.—[Captain Burton's Central Africa.]

SERFITUDE.—A man belonging to the Royal Artillery committed suicide in the Park on Wednesday night last, by hanging himself with a strap. Various reasons are assigned for the act, but it was most likely caused by the effects of liquor.—[Hullfax Journal.]

TRADE IN BOSTON.—The Boston Journal in reviewing the market, thus notices trade in domestic goods:

"The trade still drags, and nothing better is now expected during the season. There may be a little increase in the demand after the canals open, but no considerable activity is expected, the constant excitement and irritation of the public mind being unfavorable to mercantile enterprise. The collections from this State and from Ohio have come forward more freely, but from the Far West and North-West the money comes slowly, and there is a corresponding stagnation at the West. The country and local trade is not as good as promised, and there is a falling off in the demand from New England. Especially from the districts dependent upon carriage and implement making, and other miscellaneous manufactures the business is very light. The cotton spinners have not been much affected, and few of the workers on plain fabrics have been altogether thrown out of employment."

An Irish Reformer Tricked.—The Governor, Dr. J. H. Smith, who called the once adopted citizens on Tuesday evening, Captain A. Mahoney, and James Sullivan, of the Irish Reformer, had an encounter with Gov. Andrew this morning. The Doctor, at the request of several influential adopted citizens, attended to the Governor the

and services of an Irish regiment to the

number of 1000 able-bodied men. The Governor has accepted the proposition.—[Boston Journal.]

A STORM BREWING.—A New York correspondent writing to the Boston Journal, under date 17th, says:

"The authorities are alarmed for the safety of the city. The 'Kerrigan party' are said to be ready to attack all the Republican headquarters. This is a secret Southern armed force. The danger of a breach of the peace is imminent; and you need not be surprised to hear that a riot rages in some quarter of New York in 24 hours. The military men are in consultation."

The Law of storms.

A grand age, a Titan age—the nineteenth century, has been the first to venture to look the storm in the face, calmly to watch the details of its fury, and to note them down, so to speak at its dictation. In this age all the perishing signs, the characteristics, and the results of storms have now been registered, explained, and generalized. The result has been the development of a system; and to this system has been given a daring title, which in former ages would have seemed an impious one, "The Law of Tempests." What had been ever regarded as a wild accident, has now been brought within the limits of a law, and all its terrible incidents, classed under certain regular forms. I have lost to a great extent, their power of exciting our terror or surprise. Calm and strong, we can now consider in their midst whether we cannot oppose to them means of defence no less regular than themselves. In short, since a storm has arisen from the bosom of the storm, we may ask ourselves whether it be not possible to create an art of safety; an art which will teach us not only how to baffle the terrors of the hurricane, but even how to turn them to our advantage. Science could not of course, arise, so long as men were resolved to see in the tempest nothing but a "caprice of the winds." Careful observation taught them at length that the winds have no caprice—that they are the accident, and sometimes the agents, of the tempest, but that the latter itself is in general an electric phenomenon, and frequently exists unconnected with them. The ground work of this science was laid by the brother of the conventional Romme (principal author of the Calendar). English navigators had remarked that in tempests in the Indian Ocean, they frequently sailed long distances without making much advance, and sometimes found themselves at the conclusion of a storm in nearly the same place in which they had first encountered it. Romme analysed all the observations which had been made on this subject, showed that the same phenomenon was observable in the storms of China, Africa, and the Sea of the Antilles, and pointed out that wind in a storm seldom flows in a direct line, but in general has a circular character, and is, in fact, a whirlwind. The whirlwind in the United States, in 1815, and 1821, (the year of the great eruption of Hecla), when the wind blew from all points of the compass towards a centre, aroused the attention both of America and Europe; and Brande, in Germany, and Redfield, in New York, simultaneously made the first advances in the subject after Romme established the law, that the tempest is generally a progressive whirlwind, which advances by revolving on its own axis. In 1831, the English Engineer, Reid, sent to Barbadoes after the celebrated hurricane there, which destroyed 1,500 persons, established the fact of the double rotary movement of storms. But his grand discovery is contained in the formula, that in our Northern Hemisphere the storm turns from right to left, that is to say, setting out from the East, advances northwards and turning first westward, and then southwards, returns to the east; while in the Southern Hemisphere the storm turns from left to right.—[From a Mer. By J. Michélet.]

Assessors Notice.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that the under-mentioned Assessors of Rates and Taxes for the year 1861, in the County of Lincoln, will receive, until the 25th day of May next, statements of writing, from all who are liable to be assessed for the current year in the Parish of St. Andrew, of the real and personal property and income they possess.

HENRY HITCHINGS, A. T. PAUL, B. R. STEVENSON, Assessors.

Dated St. Andrews, April 23, 1861.

TO LET

AND possession given immediately, the commodious Dwelling House and Store 1, Vener Street, adjoining 4, Victoria Street. The premises will be let on a long lease, or on a short lease, at the request of several influential adopted citizens, attended to the Governor the

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH

Philadelphia, April 24th.
General Beauregard has transmitted a note from Richmond to President Lincoln, recommending him to send the women and children out of Washington before Saturday.

The State of Indiana has fifty thousand men ready for service, on which side is not stated.

General Wood telegraphs, that the President of the Southern Confederacy had obtained 70,000 stand arms, by the capture of the United States Arsenal at Fayetteville.

Harrisburg, Penn., April 25th.
Two citizens of Massachusetts, who were compelled to fly from North Carolina, have arrived here. They report that Southern troops were getting into the cars along the whole route. The Southern Government has ordered that the Southern army should be sent to Washington.

The route is in order, and in operation, from Washington to Baltimore, and from Baltimore to Philadelphia. The line is held by Federal troops.

The priority and best part of Federal troops were at Annapolis last evening.

New York, April 25.
The ships of war at the Norfolk Navy Yard were only partially destroyed. The "Plymouth" is the only vessel, however, left in a serviceable condition, but cannot pass Fort Monroe.

The Cunard freight steamer "Kedar," and other steamers are chartered by the Government to day.

Boston, April 25th.
Twelve officers of the U. S. Steam Frigate "Niagara" just arrived from Japan, have today refused to render it in oath of allegiance to the Federal Government.

The Chief Officer has been arrested by order of the Mayor, and is held in custody to await instructions from Washington.

Philadelphia, April 25.
The Baltimore American states, that Federalists are rapidly reinforcing Washington.

Eight thousand troops landed at Annapolis, on Wednesday, from different steamers, the greater part of whom proceeded at once to Washington.

New York, April 26.
The Times states, that Ex-President Buchanan has fled to Canada, on account of the threats uttered against him by Ohio troops.

The Government has seized 35,000 barrels of flour at Georgetown, and is selling it to the poor of Washington, at 87 per barrel, while the street price was \$15 per barrel.

There was a large meeting last night of the British residents of this City, to take measures for forming a regiment from such residents.

Accounts from Maryland and Virginia, represent that the people are divided in sentiment as to secession.

Governor Hicks is at the head of a Maryland regiment, assisting Northern troops to open the way from Annapolis to Washington.

Boston, April 29.
Virginia Ordinance of Secession is published, and is to be voted on by the people on the 29th of May.

Governor Letcher gives assurance that he intends neutrality, and will not march troops on Washington.

The Governor of Missouri expresses advice for peace. Governor of Maryland in his message to the Legislature non-committal, but evidently quite alarmed.

Pennsylvania is sending forward troops to the line of West Virginia, to protect the strong Union sentiment there.

15,000 troops are in Washington, and as many more between there and Philadelphia.

President Lincoln has proclaimed blockade of ports in Virginia and North Carolina.

Reports continue that large force of Rebels are on route for the City of Richmond, including 30,000 from North Carolina.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTHERN ARMY. A gentleman who has had abundant means to obtain information, left Charleston last week. He says that the Southern army there is, in no condition to take open field for a campaign. It has no commissariat—no tents—no means of transporting subsistence. He says also that the traitors confess that they do not want to hold Washington, but to destroy it. (Boston Atlas.)

SOUTHERN CHIVALRY. On the occasion of the presentation, on Friday last, of a sword to Major Anderson, by the citizens of Taunton, Mass., he spoke of the conduct of the civil war at the bombardment of Fort Sumter in the following terms:

"It is one of the most painful recollections of that event, that when our batteries were on fire, and the men were compelled to cover their faces with wet handkerchiefs, and lie with their faces upon the ground to avoid suffocation, instead of sending a white flag, with assistance to extinguish the flames, then threatening us with destruction, they rapidly increased their fire upon us from every battery, in total disregard of every feeling of humanity."

It is stated in a telegraph to one of our exchanges, that at Richmond on the 21st inst., the Secessionists celebrated the act of Secession passed by Convention by placing a negro astride the statue of Washington.

The Canadian Ministry are in a somewhat divided state on the question of Representation by Population. The Toronto Globe says it is rumored that the Governor General has been taking the Ministers to task for their divided state on this and other questions.

New York, April 25th.
The Royal Mail Steamer "Asia," of the Cunard line, which left Liverpool on Saturday 13th, and Queenstown, on Sunday 14th, has arrived.

The Cotton market was quiet. The Bank of England had reduced the rate of discount to 5 per cent.

It was rumored, that there had been a sharp diplomatic correspondence between England and France, respecting the continued occupation of Syria by France. This correspondence had caused great uneasiness.

Mary warlike rumors were about on the Continent. Letters from Paris stated that war was inevitable.

Warsaw still tranquil, but appearance very trying.

Arrival of the Jura off Father Point.

Father Point, April 23.
The steamship Jura from Liverpool, 11th, and Londonderry 12th, arrived off this point this forenoon. Her arrivals are three days later than those by the Kedar.

GREAT BRITAIN.
In the House of Commons on the 10th, Mr. Parnell's motion, extending the address in remembrance of the late Mr. Gladstone, was defeated by a vote of 245 to 190, amid great cheering from the Conservatives.

The "Gestation," an old Bank, owned by Peddie & Co., has suspended. Liabilities not under half a million sterling, but a large dividend is expected.

The Farrington and Montague Bank, owned by Barnes, Medley & Co., has also suspended. Liabilities supposed small.

FRANCE.
It is rumored that the National Guard is to be reconstituted on a grand scale, and that the Paris gives a rumor that England intends an expeditionary corps to Syria, and will occupy the point of territory between Upper Syria and Egypt.

The House on the 10th opened but closed. (Times quoted at 67.60c.)

ITALY.
In reply to the interpolation in the Chamber on the Roman question, Cavour said his government would only employ moral means, and cannot against Rome as a conqueror. He admitted that the solution of the Neapolitan question was bound up in the Roman question, and hoped the antagonism of the Church and State would soon cease. He said the government would energetically suppress any disturbances in Naples, but the most efficacious means would be the solution of the Roman question.

The Chamber finally adopted the following resolution almost unanimously:—The Chamber has confidence in the government and acknowledges the necessity for the union of Rome to Italy, in accomplishing which, however, the grandeur and independence of the Church and Pope will be guaranteed.

Cavour, in reply to the question, denied the rumors of an intended session of the Island of Sardinia to France.

Arrests continue to be made in Naples of the parties implicated in the recently discovered conspiracy. A searching investigation is progressing.

Reactionary attempts have been suppressed at numerous places.

Portugal acknowledges the New Italian Kingdom.

The health of the Pope is unsatisfactory. There are rumors of an Italian loan of eight millions sterling.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

FORT KEARNEY, April 23.—The Pony Express with San Francisco dates of the 10th has arrived.

The ship Golconda was chartered for England, and the Eagle for New York.

Theo. Paine, a prominent citizen of San Francisco, died of Panama fever.

There is great excitement in Santa Clara county, in consequence of an attempt of the Sheriff to enforce a decree of the Court ejecting settlers from a tract of land held under a Mexican title. The settlers were armed in large numbers, and had four small cannon. Nobody appeared willing to assist the Sheriff. What the State authorities will do to enforce the laws is yet uncertain. Popular sympathy is evidently with the settlers.

Trade is almost totally interrupted by the condition of the roads and a threatened overflow of country. Money comes in scantily. Coffee is the only article in demand and that is a scarce commodity, holders are about to establish an advance.

Steamer St. Louis sails to-morrow for Panama.

Lady Franklin sails for Honolulu, thence to Australia, India, and home.

H. R. H.—The reception of the Prince of Wales, at Charlottetown, P. E. I., cost £14 14s. 9d., as set forth in the city accounts.

WORTH HER WEIGHT IN GOLD.—In Boston last week, a gentleman gave his daughter two dollars to buy a silk dress. She took two dollars of it and bought a calico dress for herself, and the balance of eighteen dollars she expended for material for clothing for soldiers, and went to work making it up. That girl is worth knowing. (Boston.)

There was great danger of overflow at Sacramento, the river having risen twenty-two feet above low water mark. The levee in the lower part of the city was beginning to break away. The breach, after great exertion, was stopped up. The river was falling at last accounts, and the danger less imminent.

The Legislature has passed an act prohibiting lotteries and gift enterprises.

A meeting was recently held in Woodstock to consider the desirability of erecting a building for the purpose of a Town Hall and Mechanics' Institute, at which resolutions in full accordance of that object were adopted.

ROWING IN THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.—We learn from the Toronto Globe, that on Friday the 19th ult., an extraordinary scene took place in the Canadian House of Assembly. In the course of a discussion on the question of Representation by Population, high words passed and the Speaker left the Chair, whereupon Mr. McDonald, the Attorney General, and leader of the Upper Canadian portion of the Government, stepped across the floor and flourishing his fist in Mr. McWatt's face, said, "You damned pig, I will slap your chops." The New Brunswick Legislature does not seem to be alone in exhibitions of ungovernable conduct.

New York, April 29.—A Washington dispatch to the Herald says that General Long, guardian of the Navy Yard against assigned incendiary officers, and more serious sounding expeditions into Virginia, forcing one of which he captured a secession flag.

GORDON'S NOVA SCOTIA.—With reference to the discovery of gold in Tangier, to the eastward of Halifax, the Morning Journal says:—"Wonderful reports reach us from the gold diggings, which if true, establish the fact of a Nova Scotian 'Ophir.' The master of a little schooner, lately arrived from Tangier, reports that he washed from a single pan of dirt a quantity of gold, equal to six dollars in value. With all these rumors, we would say, 'wait a little longer.'"

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, MAY 1, 1861.

The War news from the Southern States is not so exciting now as it was a few days ago. The enthusiasm in the Federal States is of the most intense description, the war fever is rapidly spreading. Enlistment rolls for Volunteers, to serve during the Campaign are filled up almost as soon as issued. War sermons are preached in many of the Churches. But as we said before the War news from the south is less exciting. It appears to us that the telegrams received from the West are cooked to suit the taste of the North. When the affair is brought to an end, it is hinted that the Democrats will be in position to demand a "reckoning" of their opponents for the lamentable strife and bloodshed which has taken place, and which it is to be hoped will soon be terminated.

REMOVALS have been more numerous on the 1st of May this year, than heretofore. Among them we may mention the Standard Office, to the building on Water street, known as the late Dr. McStays Dispensary—where orders for printing will be executed as formerly.

VOLUNTEER COMPANY.—Now that there are wars, and "rumors of wars"—in every direction, it is necessary for people to prepare to protect their families and families. Almost every town of any importance in the Prov. has its "Volunteer Rifle Company," why should St. Andrews remain inert? We do not know of any good reason why. A friend at our side, suggests that a meeting of the young men be called for the purpose of forming a Company and electing officers, he says there is a sufficient number of the right stamp, in town, to form a good Company, and that the Government will afford the same aid as they have done to other "Volunteers." Keep the ball moving, and there is no doubt that St. Andrews will soon have a strong "Volunteer Rifle Company."

THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL is the title of a well conducted and useful family newspaper, published in New York by Messrs. A. Hartill & Co. It is in truth a "Household Journal," calculated to instruct and amuse.

The original essays, are from the pens of some of the leading professional men—in fact each department, historical, scientific, biographical, literary, and musical contains an amount of information, made up in a manner to interest and instruct youth. Wherever there is a family of children the "Household Journal" should be taken in. It is published in monthly parts for \$2 per annum, and can be had in weekly numbers at the same rate. As an inducement to subscribers the choice of one of the following engravings offered as a premium "Webster in the Senate" or the City of New York.

John Ingram is agent for this Town.

We have received a copy of the "Report of the Select Committee on Subject of Crown Land Department, with evidence and documents connected therewith," from Mr. John Richards, the Secretary to the Committee, for which we tender our thanks.

The "Colonist Enquirer" reports, gave the evidence in advance, with the exception of one error which has been explained, they correspond with the copy before us.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE FOR APRIL, has been received from L. Scott & Co., New York. In these momentous times, when the minds of men are almost wholly engrossed by the events of the day, the ordinary light literature of the time is hardly sufficient for their intervals of rest and relaxation. But old Blackwood is not unlike to maintain his acknowledged position of pre-eminence, from the earnest, hearty fashion with which he deals with whatever he takes up. When he condescends to be amusing, he does not descend to trifling; when he sets out to instruct, he goes to work in such a way that we feel he writes from the fulness of well digested knowledge, and not from the crude repetition of a year's for the special occasion. The number before us is a very fair specimen of the present character of the Magazine. It commences with a paper on "Spontaneous Combustion." Then follows Italy by Marc Monnier, a work which deals with the intellectual rather than with the military or political condition of that country. A review of Bartlett's Dictionary of Americanisms follows; and then we have a paper on Life in Central Africa. Next we have the World of Weimar. The serial tale of Norman Sinclair, "General Patrick Gordon, the Russian Scout," furnishes another of these autobiographies, which let us into the private life of Scottish worthies of by-gone times. The number closes with "The Punjab in 1857."

Leonard Scott & Co. also republish the London, Westminster, Edinburgh, and North British Reviews.

Price of each Review, 8s. 3d. year. Price of the four Reviews, 8s. 3d. year. Price of the four Reviews, 8s. 3d. year.

We are in a position to state, that a cargo of rails has been shipped from England for the New Brunswick & Canada Railway.

The Commissioner requests us to state that the Block on the "Foul Ground," Western Bar was carried away during the winter of which mariners will take due notice.

During the last Session of the Legislature 24 Acts were passed, in addition to those there were 29 of a private or local nature. A vast amount of time is occupied with these local acts which should be devoted to the public business, showing the necessity for County Incorporations. We will refer to this subject in future numbers.

A new steam tug named the "Waipara," Herring, master arrived here this afternoon.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S EXPEDITION.—The Cape Mail of February 21st has intelligence from the Zambesi, that Dr. Livingstone had penetrated to latitude 14° 10' south and discovered Lake Shirwee, ninety miles long and another lake, which, from description, must be more than three hundred miles long in the neighborhood is a table mountain twenty miles. The surrounding country is most salubrious and good for cattle, sheep, &c. A great quantity of cotton is grown by the natives, and a war, coffee, and in fact all tropical productions thrive there, and a finer field of colonization is not to be found in the world.

Two men named James Smith (a private of 63rd Regt.) and John Smith recently made their escape from the Halifax City Prison, but were captured by the Police at a place called Hammonds Plains the same afternoon.

The Officers of the Garrison at Halifax are about to erect a beautiful wrought tablet in Italian statuary marble, to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. Parnell, who for a long time occupied the position of Garrison Chaplain at that place.

"I wish you would pay a little attention to me, wife." "Well, I am paying as little as I can."

MARRIED.
In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 18 at Clinton-st. Congregational Church, by Dr. W. J. Huntington, Robert Walton, to Jennie M. Burhill, daughter of the late Capt. Anthony Maxwell, U. S. A.

DIED.
On the 21st inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Geo. Coles, in the 79th year of her age, Margaret Irvine, formerly of Manor Hamilton County of Lettism, Ireland, and relict of the late Mr. William Irvine, of the same place.

In Fredericton, on Friday, the 19th inst., Elizabeth, wife of G. M. Ouel, Esq., M. D., in the 36th year of her age.

WANTED.
A WOMAN, aged 40 and 50, Apply to CAPT. JAMES. St. Andrews, April 30, 1861.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

GENTLEMEN:—I am requested by many respectable and influential persons in the several Parishes of the County, to offer myself as a Candidate at the approaching election. Encouraged and influenced by these requisitions, I now offer myself for your suffrage, and in doing so, I owe it to you Gentlemen, and to myself, briefly to state the principles by which I shall be governed, in the event of your selecting me as one of your Representatives.

I shall endeavor to bring the management of the Crown Land Department under such control, as will in future prevent all speculation in the public domain. Our present School Law imperatively requires reformation; I shall therefore consider it my duty to have it so reformed that the amount now contributed by the inhabitants for the support of schools, together with the Provincial grants, shall be most beneficially appropriated.

To the Great and Bve Roads, the Agricultural, Lumbering, and Fishing interests of our Province, I shall pay the strictest attention.

If then, gentlemen, you select me as one of your Representatives, I can assure you of every exertion in my power shall be used for the furtherance of the Province in general, and of this County in particular.

I am, Gentlemen, Your humble servant, R. R. FITZGERALD.

St. Andrews, May 1, 1861.

Sheriff's Sales.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Sunday the 21st day of November next, at 12 o'clock at the Court House, in St. Andrews.

All the right title, in acres and parts, of James McDougal to sell and assign the following premises situate in the Parish of St. Andrews:—

All that certain lot numbered Three containing about eight acres, a joining lands with the lands of James Macdonald, Esq., and Dr. Samuel I. Fry, and conveyed by the late John Wilson Esq., to the said James McDougal.

And also—the Northern half of lot numbered five, situate in the Chalmers Lake settlement, as called, containing six and a half acres more or less.

The same having been seized and kept by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of George G. Graham, and sold to levy \$14.16 2 1/2 cents S. R. Jones, &c.

Sheriff's office, THOS. JONES, St. Andrews, Sheriff of Charlotte Co., April 26th, 1861.

Packet to St. John.

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

Agent at St. Andrews, J. R. Bradford. JAS. McLEOD, April 24, 1861.

Rates of Wharfage.

For the MARKET WHARF, St. Andrews. Passed April Sessions, 1861.

FOR every Decked Vessel or Wood-boat of the burthen of 40 tons and under is 6d per diem, and 1s 9d for every additional 50 tons.

40 tons and under 50 1s 9d
50 tons and under 60 2s
60 tons and under 70 2s 6d
70 tons and under 80 2s 6d
80 tons and under 90 2s 9d
90 tons and under 100 3s
100 tons and under 120 3s 6d
120 tons and under 150 4s
150 tons and under 180 4s 6d
180 tons and under 200 5s
200 tons and under 220 5s 6d
220 tons and under 240 6s
240 tons and under 260 6s 6d
260 tons and under 280 7s
280 tons and under 300 7s 6d
300 tons and under 320 8s
320 tons and under 340 8s 6d
340 tons and under 360 9s
360 tons and under 380 9s 6d
380 tons and under 400 10s
400 tons and under 450 11s 3d
450 tons and under 500 12s 6d
and the sum of 1s 3d for every additional 50 tons.

Rates of Wharfage.

that shall be charged on the following goods landed on the Market Wharf, or Market Square, for the first twelve hours:—

For every cord of wood or bark 4d.
Thousand superficial feet boards, deal, plank, scantling 6d.
or ranging timber, 6d.
Ton of square or sided Timber 6d.
Thousand shingles, or laths, 2d.
Cord of Wood not otherwise described, 4d.
Thousand of Bricks 9d.

and for every succeeding 24 hours, three-fourths of the above Rates.

The part of the Square allowed to be occupied for Wharfage, to be thirty feet broad from the iron-rail, (less 8 feet to be kept clear from the track), and a penalty of five shillings for each and every offence.

By order of the Sessions, W. HATCH, Clerk of the Peace.

Notice.

THE Subscribers announce to the Inhabitants of St. Andrews and the County generally that they have commenced business as FURNISHING & LUMBER MERCHANTS.

GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS. Hoping to attract attention to business, and low prices to receive a share of public patronage. Store recently occupied by 17 Braley, Water street, near the extension of the Railway. SLASON & RAINSFORD.

ASSASSINATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that the Assessors of Rates and Taxes of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, until the 25th day of May, in writing, from all who are liable for the current year in the Parish of the real and personal property they possess.

HENRY HITCHINGS, A. T. PAUL, B. R. STEVENSON, Dated St. Andrews, April 28.

TO LET.

AND possession given, in commodious Dwelling House, Water Street, adjoining J. Ingra will be rented separately if required. ALICE.

NEW PAPER HANI.

Ex Steamer New Brunswick. 800 PIECES Handsome Papers. To Arrive—80 Bags Real Per 20 Bushels Herbs Grass Seed 4 Bbls. Nottingham Red Cloth A good assortment Garden &c. April 16.

Tea, Sugar, Molasses.

Just Received.

23 Pans, Bright Moscovado M 3 Hbds. 1 Do. Do. Sug 6 Bbls. Do. Crushed Sugar 5 Chests Extra fine Souchon 20 Half Extra fine Souchon 29 Boxes 12lb. each English 3 Bbls. extra Clear and heavy 3 Kegs G. Soda, &c. A. J. W. STR.

FLOUR & N.

Just received from New York. 150 B BARKLEY FLOUR, 60 Bags M. DON.

LETTER REMAINING in the P. A. draws, April 15.

Dunham Laura S. McKen French, John 3. Powell Galecher, John 2. Platt M. Gaudet Mrs. R. Beau 3 Hally, Timothy Simpson Johnston Mrs. Ann. Stinson Toing Edward P. Stafford McFarlan William Valanti McFarlan Catherine White

For Railroad Loushers William Camer Edwin, George Joyod O'Connell, F. J. Granth Pearce, Edward 2 Robins Wills, George Comin Farragher, Patrick Cronan Sullivan John Goram

Persons calling for any will please say advertised. G. F. CAMP.

For Sale or.

That desirable stand for business Wharf containing two stores dwellings attached to each. The ed for the Grocery, Provision, &c. If not sold by 1st May, then apply to JOI.

April 9, 1861—4w.

STOLE.

FROM the Subscriber, or Tuesday morning 1st inst. a high made Silver A with a small sum of money, hending the thief and bringing he suitably rewarded.

April 16, 1861.

New Brunswick Canada Re (limited).

Spring Arrang.

Alterations of Trains unit MIXED Passenger and F leave St. Andrews every excepted at 8.45 A. M., arrive 1.45 P. M.

And leave Canterbury every excepted at 9 A. M., arrive 2.10 P. M. HE

St. Andrews, April 3, 186

To Let.

ON 1st May next that comm rear of the Court House, by Mr. Garden, with a good well in the garden. App March 26.

Houses to FROM 1ST MA.

The Cottage on the Hill at W. J. McLean. ALSO—The House in Wa by Wm. McLean. Apply to J. W. St. Andrews, Feb. 10, 186

ANTHRACIT.

—Now Land 25 Tons Prime Egg Coal. J. W.

Original issues in Poor Condition Best copy available

ST. ANDREW'S HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased and fitted the large and commodious house at WATER and FREDERICK STREETS, AS A HOTEL.

and trusts by attention and efforts to please, to receive a share of patronage. The House will be opened for the reception of transient and permanent boarders on the 1st inst., and neither trouble or expense will be spared to render the establishment second to none in the city.

Meals furnished at one hour, and every attention paid to travellers.

The House is a short distance from the Steamboat Landing, and within a few minutes walk of the Railway Station.

A. KENNEDY, Proprietor.

St. Andrew, Feb. 25, 1860.

Just Received.

75 BARRIETS Extra Family Flour, 40 Bag. Extra Flour, 40 Bag. Extra Flour, 40 Bag. Extra Flour.

For sale by J. W. STREET & SON, 100 CORDS Hemlock Bark.

KEROSENE OIL.

FOR sale at the Union Store. This splendid oil, gives a more brilliant light than any other, and is cheaper.

J. R. BRADFORD, Proprietor.

Goods in Store.

10 Bbls. Clear and Extra Moss Pork, 40 Bag. Extra Flour, 40 Bag. Extra Flour, 40 Bag. Extra Flour.

For sale by J. W. STREET & SON, 100 CORDS Hemlock Bark.

In Bond.

20 Bbls. "Martell & Co." Best Pale & Co. Cognac, 40 Bag. Extra Flour, 40 Bag. Extra Flour, 40 Bag. Extra Flour.

For sale by J. W. STREET & SON, 100 CORDS Hemlock Bark.

To let.

A SMALL Dwelling House and Barn with Four Town Lots, apply to J. W. STREET & SON.

MOLASSES.

45 Hhds. bright Molasses, Messrs. J. W. STREET & SON.

THE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

A Capital, £250,000 Sterling.

THE Directors of this Company are men of the first standing, and many of them of great wealth. It has agencies in Great Britain, and Ireland, France, Holland, Germany, Prussia, Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

Claims paid promptly, without any deduction whatever. Claims paid without reference to London.

W. WHITLOCK, Agent for St. Andrew.

BLACK SMITH WORK.

THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business in the Blacksmithing in the shop at the head of L. & E. Wilson's Wharf, where he will attend to all orders in his line, such as Sowing, Mill, and Agricultural Work, together with Horse-shoeing and general jobbing, and hopes by attention to receive a share of patronage.

JOHN STORIE, St. Andrew, Jan. 25, 1860.

Campo Hella Mining Company.

MEETING of the Stockholders, this day, at 10 o'clock, at the office of George D. Street, St. Andrew, on Wednesday the 1st day of November next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of organizing the Company, and making by laws for its management and regulation.

J. JOHNSON, Secretary, GEORGE D. STREET, President.

St. Andrew, 20th October 1860.

House for sale.

THAT commodious House and Premises, at present occupied by William Smith, Esq., corner of King and Barr Streets, Possession given at once. For terms, see, apply at the Standard Office.

E. WILLARD, Sep. 7, 1860.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Conscience is the voice of God. It is the voice of the soul, and it is the voice of the body. It is the voice of the mind, and it is the voice of the heart. It is the voice of the spirit, and it is the voice of the flesh. It is the voice of the soul, and it is the voice of the body. It is the voice of the mind, and it is the voice of the heart. It is the voice of the spirit, and it is the voice of the flesh.

DR. PARKER.

Has removed his residence, to Mr. Williamson's house, at the corner of Queen and Edward streets, near the Bank.

Office, in the same place. Jan. 17.

Ketties' Ale.

On consignment.

20 casks "Ketties" Ale, 10 and 20 gallon casks. Nov. 12.

J. W. STREET & SON.

TO LET.

THAT superior stand for business situated on the South Side of the Market Square within ten feet from the Railway, and now occupied by Mr. George McCulloch. Possession given on the 1st day of May; for further particulars enquire of the owner, JAMES BOY.

St. Andrew, March 20, 1860.

Public Notice.

78 hereby given, that the following Non-Resident Property, in the Parish of Dunbarton, has been assessed as under, for the year 1860, and unless the amount together with the cost of advertising, be paid within three months from this date, the same will be sold according to law.

State of Alex. Thompson, 8s. 12d.

Do Wm. Mahood, 6s. 7d.

James Steen, 1s. 8d.

Joseph New, 3s. 6d.

Robert McElroy, 3s. 6d.

John McLean, 3s. 6d.

John Kerr, Esq., 9s. 2d.

Hanson Brothers, 1s. 8d.

A. R. Gilman, sen., 1s. 8d.

M. R. Fischer, Esq., 11s. 6d.

Henry Fyfe, Esq., 3s. 6d.

R. Cranbush, Jr., Esq., 9s. 2d.

W. Wedderburn, Esq., 3s. 6d.

JOHN PRYOR, Collector of Rates.

Dunbarton, Dec. 27, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between Constant W. Dimes and John D. Wilson, under the style and name of Dimes & Wilson, is dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to the said John D. Wilson.

C. W. DICKOCK, JOHN D. WILSON.

St. Andrew, November 19, 1860.

HOUSE TO LET.

THE House Barn, Sec. in Queen Street, is now present occupied by Mr. Wm. Mahood.

Apply to J. W. STREET & SON, March 7, 1860.

100 CORDS Hemlock Bark.

are wanted by the subscriber, payable in Waggon and Drags.

St. Andrew, Jan. 10, 1860.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Restored to health by a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years from this disease, which they will find cured by this simple remedy.

THE only object of the advertiser, in publishing this prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and to hope every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. For this wishing the prescription will please address to REV. L. W. ALDRED, WILSON, King's Co., N. Y.

Wm. CLINE, CHAS. CLINE & CO., 300 First Street, Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

PHOS. & PILOTS.

NOTICE is hereby given to Merchants, Ship Masters, and all interested, that the Pilot Boat "TORMENTOR" will cruise on the regular Pilot ground from this date, under the Regulations. Dated 2nd March, 1860.

WM. CLINE, CHAS. CLINE & CO., 300 First Street, Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

LONDON PAINT & OIL.

March 1860.

8 Hhds. Brandin Bros, best double Boiled and raw Linseed Oil.

For best White Paint, see J. W. STREET.

Just Received.

A Fresh supply of superior Groceries, also an assorted stock of Hardware which will be sold at low prices.

SEASON RAINFORD, St. Andrew, Dec. 10.

AMOS P. TAPLEY.

HAS REMOVED TO 34 MILK STREET, (opposite Pearl Street), where he will keep a full assortment of Groceries.

B. R. STEVENSON.

Attorney at Law and Solicitor. Office—Barracks building, opposite Post Office, St. Andrew, July 13, 1860.

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Has removed his residence, to Mr. Williamson's house, at the corner of Queen and Edward streets, near the Bank.

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John McLean, 3s. 6d.

John Kerr, Esq., 9s. 2d.

Hanson Brothers, 1s. 8d.

A. R. Gilman, sen., 1s. 8d.

M. R. Fischer, Esq., 11s. 6d.

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HAS REMOVED TO 34 MILK STREET, (opposite Pearl Street), where he will keep a full assortment of Groceries.



ST. JOHN STONE WORK.

South side King Square, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE Proprietor of the above Establishment, gives notice to the Public, that he has entered into Partnership with J. R. MILLIGAN, and they have added largely to their stock of

STONE AND MARBLE, and they are prepared to supply short notice of

Monuments, Headstones, Tablets, and all kinds of

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BOSTON WHOLESALE HOUSES.

AGRICULTURAL GOODS, SEEDS, TREES, &c. PARKER, WHITE & CANNETT, Agricultural Warehouse, 100 North Street, Boston, Mass. BARKER, BARKER & CO., Fruit and Vegetable Warehouse, 100 North Street, Boston, Mass.

DRUGS, OILS, AND LAMPS, &c. J. B. BARKER & CO., Importers of Foreign Goods, 100 North Street, Boston, Mass.

HAIR OILS, AND LAMPS, &c. J. B. BARKER & CO., Importers of Foreign Goods, 100 North Street, Boston, Mass.

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