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Vol 30

## THE LEGISLATURE.

### RAILWAY DEBATE.

Mr. Fisher commenced his speech by speaking of the astonishment he felt at the number from Westmorland opposing this Railway, when it must go through his own County, and there was great anxiety for the section of the country which he represented, receiving justice in whatever work might be undertaken. He also referred to the circum- stance of his having told the Secretary after three minutes consideration, on the day that he was told of the despatches that had been received containing the offer, that this was the best offer ever made and the best that ever would be made. The hon. member from Westmorland had condemned the Sec- retary's reference to the old records on the subject of this Railway, but he could not have taken a better course. Look at the men who advocated the undertaking in these days—Hugh Johnston, one of our oldest and most successful merchants, his heart was in the work; Alex. Rankin, than whom a better man never lived, looked to the future and saw the necessity of the work; Mr. Wilson, from Char- lotte, another of the same stamp, also favor- ed it. Could any better argument be put forth than the fact that such men moved in the matter? He then went back to a peri- od anterior to the lives of these good men, and reviewed the history of the trouble which took place in Canada, and the conces- sion of constitutional liberty to the Colonies. Then, coming to our own time, he referred to recent events, to the effect those events might have upon us; and our position was a dangerous one, without any connecting or strengthening link between the Colonies— Without something to bind them together, they must fall to pieces and crumble away. He speculated on the revolution that must attend this great work, which the iron road was pushed on to the Great West, through the Hudson's Bay territory, across the con- tinent, connecting the Pacific with the At- lantic, bring us in connection with the fer- tile islands of that ocean, and securing the carrying trade of China and Japan. With the British possessions in North America united, we had the certainty of this becom- ing a large and great country and here he referred to a remark of an hon. gentleman, who had at one time represented the County of York, now Judge Wilnot, whom he eu- phemized highly, that a "small country, makes small men." He maintained, too, that it would bring in connection and trade with thirty millions of people and induce a large amount of oceanic travel, as there are thou- sands in Canada and the United States who would be glad to avail themselves of the fa- cilities of coming to the seaboard for pleasure, &c. It had been said that we were a poor people, and the debt was more than we could bear, but he turned to the census to show that we were not a poor people, and while the debt might be large, we must not look at that but at our ability to pay it.— We are in a position to manufacture, which Canada was not; we have coal, iron, and copper; Canada had no coal that he could ever hear of. He showed that by our last census cleared lands were valued at £32,000,000, mill property £800,000; stock, at a low estimate, £1,320,000; crops, £2,000,000 and home manufactures £300,000.

We are in a better position to undertake this work now with all our present debt, than in 1841, without any debt. We were rapidly advancing in wealth; in 1801, our whole revenue was only £60,000. He then indulged in glowing language and with telling power, our Province of New Brunswick. There was not on the face of the globe a place more advanced in civilization than it is. Our school system was as good as any in the world, except that we have not direct taxation, and he showed from statistics what was our advancement in this respect since 1832. But he would now come down to the great point, how we are to pay for the Rail- road. In the first place, with proper man- agement, our timber lands would produce £20,000 a year. Our taxation would not increase in the smallest degree, it had been said by the hon. member from Westmorland that we were a most heavily taxed people.— He could show him and referred to the fig- ures to prove that our taxes in 1840 were the same as in 1862. Another argument of the Hon. Mr. Smith was that countries where railroads existed did not increase faster than we did. Massachusetts did not in- crease, in the same ratio as we did, but the people of Massachusetts and other New Eng- land States were those who peopled the West and the Savannahs, of the South, and who, by their industry and energy, have made that country what it is. Maine did not increase. No wonder. There was not a good piece of land there except that ob- tained from New Brunswick by the Ashbur- ton treaty, and it was a remarkable fact that those counties of Maine, which advanced more rapidly, are those which look to the

and fosters a frightful waste of that resource. And, thus protesting, I would call upon the Government and Legislature at once to do their duty in the matter and go to work seriously and promptly to devise, and give effect to, some radical change in the whole system of the management of the Crown Lands. Is the Province poor? Are her re- sources limited? Is it a fact that the Crown Lands of the Province are the only source to which we can look for returns by which to meet the incurring debt of the Province and a surt in her credit at home and abroad? Is it a fact that, of these lands, our expecta- tions of a revenue must be confined to the Timber lands? True our farming lands are valuable and present great attractions for the agriculturist; but we cannot expect that the direct returns from these can be more than sufficient to meet the necessary expenditures for roads, and such other charges as are called for in order to induce and facilitate settlement. Another fact we must bear in mind—while there are doubtless dis- tricts of the province in which the spruce lands are suitable for agricultural purposes, these are the exceptions and, as a rule, there is a strongly marked distinction between the farming and the lumbering lands; the latter, in a large proportion of their extent are un- fit, and will not, until the province becomes very thickly settled, be sought for agricul- tural purposes; indeed a great deal of these timber lands are of such a character as that they never can be made available for the use of the husbandman. The timber lands of the province are fast being stripped and des- poiled of that timber, between the ravages of fire, and the reckless speculations of the lumbermen; and still in view of all the facts mentioned—facts incontrovertible and self evident—the whole policy of our legisla- tion heretofore has been to encourage the wasteful destruction of that which should be a means of large revenue; to offer facili- ties for a reckless course of gambling in lum- bering, and an indiscriminate pursuit of the lumbering business, in a majority of cases benefi- cial to the province, as it is now pursued. Are we not justified, then, in condemning the present system, and in calling for a reform? But are proofs asked for to sustain the assertions made? So far as the ruinous character of the business to a large majority of those, especially small operators, about whose welfare such strong sympathy is ex- pressed by many Hon. gentlemen, is concern- ed, the proof is all around us and the Pro- vince is full instances of its effects as mani- fested in worn out mortgaged farms and dilapidated houses—in a living on their farms have been enticed by the facilities, so called, offered by Government, into the woods, with the hope of making a sudden fortune, and in a few years have sacrificed their all. It is said that the business will not bear any additional burdens. Let us look at this objection. In the County of Charlott there are two individuals, largely engaged in lumbering operations, who own one hundred thousand acres of timber land, and who do not cut a stick on their own lands, but purchase from others, paying \$1.50 per thousand, for spruce timber; holding their own land meantime, knowing full well that the time is coming when they will be amply remunerated by the increased value of their own timber lands. In the State of Maine the stumpage is from \$1.50 to \$2.00 for spruce, and from \$2.00 to \$5.00 for pine, while in this Province a more liberal value is placed upon the public tim- ber, amounting only on an average to about five cents.

Do we want additional proof that a larger revenue should and might be derived from our public domain. I find by reference to the Crown Land Report that the total revenue derived in 1862 from timber and lumber was \$13,045. In the County of Charlotte one gentleman on the St. Croix has for several years received in stumpage, from his own private lands, from \$10,000 to \$12,000 per annum or a sum nearly equal to the whole Crown Land revenues of the Province. And this is only one instance of very many which might be adduced to sus- tain the position. One more instance let me give of the value which business men at- tach to the timber lands and how they deem it advisable to take advantage of the Government system for the prosecution of their lumbering operations, holding their own lands, and carefully preserving and protecting their timber for the future. The case now related to is on the Nashuok, where a tract held by a private individual containing 20,000 acres, being lately examined, with a view of purchase, was found to contain thirty millions of feet of lumber, the present owners operating mean- while on Government Lands under Government restrictions. But it is argued that the Crown Lands should be open to the operations of the whole people, and a system of monopoly should not be encouraged. Now your honors will readily perceive, that the present system which favors monop-

ly to a great extent. In 1862 there were under license 2,570 square miles, and of these, 1,426 square miles, or one half of the whole, were held by twenty persons, and the whole territory was in the hands of 237 persons, while the average price paid was only \$4.50 per square mile. Now, your honors being fully aware of the evils of the present system, how are they to be remedied? The first suggestion which naturally presents itself, is that an increase of the mileage should be made, and that this would meet the complaints against the present system. But I am convinced, from my own experience, and observation, that the Government cannot manage the public lands as prudently or as profitably as could private individuals.— Under the present system the lumbering interest yields so much influence in the Legislature and the Country, that it becomes quite impossible for the Government, how- ever desirous they may be, to inaugurate and carry their measures of reform which they may be convinced are desirable, and despite the wish and will of the Government any reform or any legislation which does not suit the private interests of large opera- tors is quite impracticable. Again, the number of the Province has been subject to great devastation by fires, and the loss to the Country by such has been immense. By putting the land under private management, the Province would be relieved from such losses in the future. Again, it becomes an object to private speculators to encourage the opening up of settlements on their land, because by such their own operations are fa- cilitated, and as well, because by such their timber is protected from the ravages of fire in the prevention of which the settlers are of course, interested.

In answer to the objection urged against making up large blocks of land, I must say I think a policy a good one, because it equalizes the export and regulates the trade, spreading it over a series of years and stop- ping the immediate stripping of our lands of its timber.

Some gentlemen seem to entertain the opinion that there would be great difficulty ex- perience in collecting stumpage; but there need be no difficulty feared on this score.— The Americans experience no difficulty what- ever; they collect their stumpage at the port of shipment. By the American stumpage system the timber remains the property of the owner of the land until the stumpage is paid. Each proprietor has an officer corresponding with the deputies of the State land agent, whose duty it is to go round and visit the grounds of the several operators and take the marks and quantities of the timber; this memoranda is placed in the hands of the agent at the port of shipment, who upon these collects the stumpage as the lumber reaches port.

I have in my possession a proposition which, as part of my speech, I will read;

To His Excellency the Honorable ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c.

To the Hon. Legislative Council;

To the House of Assembly, &c. &c.

The undersigned residents of the County of Charlotte hereby respectfully make applica- tion to your honorable Body for the exclu- sive privilege of cutting and carrying away from all the Crown Lands of the Pro- vince, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Cedar, Hemlock, and all other kinds of timber and lumber for the term of ten years; for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars per annum, the Government reserving the right to make sales of land during the said term to actual settlers. Applicants to have the lumber to cut and carry away the timber and lumber from the lands thus sold. Applicants to have the rights, powers and privileges of Government to protect themselves against trespassers and aid them in collecting the stumpage.

Dated Feb. 23, 1863.

This is, your Honors, a genuine docu- ment, and the proposition will be made in good faith. It is signed by gentlemen of undoubted standing, who represent prop- erty to the value of one million of dollars; it is a proposition which shows how intelli- gent business men estimate the value of the Crown Timber Lands of the Province; it causes a large annual revenue to the Pro- vince from a source which is now wastefully frittered away, and it is, I contend, worthy of most respectful consideration and cannot be passed by with indifference by those who really have at heart the interests of the Province.

Your Honors, we now understand this question in all its bearings. We know the evils of the system which now prevails; we know that the returns from the Crown Lands are inadequate to their value; we know that the business of lumbering should be restrained; we know what reforms are necessary, and we are offered a way by which we may escape the evils and place the Crown domain in a position by which it

may be better managed and made a source of revenue. We last year gave a distinct opinion on this subject; another opportunity is now offered, and I hope your Honors will avail yourselves of it to reverse that opinion, place on record your changed views, and assist by your influence in inducing a change in the present system of Crown Land man- agement. Action should be prompt. The Pine forests have been ravaged, and the timber is gone from us, and unless immedia- te steps are taken to prevent it the Spruce, like the Pine, will soon be among the things that were, and the country have to mourn over the short sightedness of its rulers and legislators in pursuing a ruinous policy.

Fredericton, April 1.  
Dow introduced Bill to impose Tax for expenses of a recent public celebration.

Cadrip resolution for Committee of en- quiry into affairs of Charlotte Co. Bank re- gative.

House remainder of morning in Commit- tee reconsidering Bill taxing citizens of Fredericton for certain expenses of Prince of Wales' Celebration.

Smith, Johnson, Allen, Fisher, and Gil- mor opposed repeal of sections of the Law, Hatheway and Steadman in favor. Bill passed with an amendment reducing amount from \$2000 to \$1400.

Arguments were that Committee incurring expenses exceeded authority, and that ex- penditure in many instances was for individ- ual benefit.

Anglin introduced Bill to incorporate Pleasure Ground Association.

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## THE RAILWAY DEBATE.

Mr. Stevens said: It has been observed by the hon. member for York, Mr. Fisher, that it is well known that in small matters such as heretofore have chiefly en- gaged our attention, tends to contract the mind, and causes to look at the great mea- sure now before us with a limited vision and narrow mind; and to measure the probability of the beneficial results to arise from the vast undertaking now within our grasp, by those tests and with that capacity which we bring to bear upon our local matters. Like Diogenes in his tub, we are taken up with our own limited concerns, and are apt to see nothing beyond the little circle in which we move. The question now be- fore the House is one of such magnitude, that it ought to call forth the exercise of the most enlarged views; for it is one which embraces the value of our North An- tarian Colonies, and the principles and prac- tical relations which should govern them as dependencies of the British empire. The future of our Province for good or for evil is in it, our action at this time will remain as a record to future generations, and our judgment in this matter will reflect either credit or disgrace upon us as a Legislature and as descendants of the noble Anglo Sax- on race. Opinions are now divided upon a subject earnestly sought and eagerly desired by Legislature for twenty years in suc- cession, composed of men who, by their intel- lect, their eloquence, their statesmanlike views and their patriotic feeling, have reflect- ed credit on any Parliament, many of whom have passed from this shifting scene and mingled with their kindred dust. We have taken their places, to us is now com- mitted the fulfillment of their hopes and as- pirations, and just in proportion as we act well our part in this momentous trust will our names be revered or condemned. There is now called into reality that which was so long contended for, and which, had the boon been granted before, would have been hailed with acclamations of delight, and re- newed expressions of devotedness to our pre- sent and. But what now is the position we are in? We start back at the offered consummation of former hopes, and as in the legend of old, tremble before the spirit of our own raising. The originators and promoters of the Inter Colonial Railway scheme argued that, by its adoption, inter- nal prosperity, increasing trade, settlement of our boundless lands, flow of population and firmer connection and more indissoluble bonds of union would link our Provinces with each other and cause them to grow from small communities into one great mer- cantile nation. On the other hand, it is ar- gued that taxation, absorption of our resources, and declination of our country would ensue. Now, men of critical—men who are most to be affected by the scheme—are divided in their opinions, hold adverse views, and pictured by the one, increasing activity in commercial business and pursuits, and a fresh impetus in every department in trade untroubled by others. It is not then to be wondered at if we should hesitate, and cast around for these evidences and circumstances which may tend to help us an arriving at a correct judgment. It is, however, time our minds were made up. There ought to be no

## Legislative Council.

[From the Morning Telegraph.]

A Bill to amend further facilities to cut and carry away Timber from Crown Lands, being committed.

Hon. Mr. Fisher, your honors, not simply for the purpose of opposing the passage of this bill, I regard it as a matter of but small importance whether, under the existing system, it becomes law or not; but I do, consider it as of the first importance that we occupying the position we do, of conserva- tors of the interests of the whole Pro- vince, should express a decided opinion when matters are introduced bearing in any degree upon these interests or any one of them.— My opinions, with reference to the disposal of the Crown domains, are very well known, as I have on several occasions, particularly at the last Session of the Legislature, expressed them very freely and plainly; and I feel, as I have felt, that no apology is necessary from me for a candid expression of my views; as well because it is my duty as a member of this Legislature to make such, as because, from my business associations for the greater part of my life, I may claim to have a better acquaintance with the subject in ques- tion than many of your honors can reasonably be supposed to have. My views, as for- mally announced, are unchanged; but my convictions are strengthened the more I see and think of the matter, and I take the opportunity now offered, while, as I have stat- ed, I regard the fate of this bill as quite un- important, of again entering my protest against any Legislation which is not in advance of the present system as one which, so far from protecting and guarding the great pub- lic domain, and making it as it should be a source of wealth to the Province, induces

trimming of our sails to suit the ever shifting and popular feeling our individuality should stand forth, and having, as it were, imperative duty, maturely considered the momentous matter, give to our constituents the impression that we are earnest in our views, and that that earnestness arises from conviction forced upon our minds as to the correctness of the course we advocate; our true duty as representatives will then be to lead those who may not be expected to have given the subject the same careful thought as we have done, and in a manly manner be prepared to take the consequences of our action. The hon. ex-Attorney General, Mr. Smith, occupies an independent and a proud position in this matter; he is the keystone to the scheme; his arguments are entitled to consideration, and he has given one of the most convincing, and his sincerity and conviction on his mind, by sacrificing at the shrine of his conscience, not only the emoluments of a lucrative office, but also that which would be by him more esteemed—the honors of the same. And however much his constituency might dissent from his views, they would still continue to appreciate the worth of a man who had acted in so constitutional and self-sacrificing a manner to give effect to his opinions. All party feelings, all personal motives should give place to the question, what is for our country's good?

Wherefore, then, has arisen this diversified feeling? It is answered, they have had experience in railroads and they have failed our hopes, and the Shediac line is pointed to. Again the effect of railroads in other countries is appealed to, and that effect asserted to be beneficial. Now, as to the Shediac line, that ought and can form no test of benefit, as that is a line built only within our Province, not stretching forth into those ports from which we may reasonably expect trade and commerce to be attracted; it is but part of a scheme yet to be perfected and which until its completion as the portion of the North American road, will fail to form any certain criterion. As to the influence of railroads in other countries it has already been shown by a former speaker that those places great now in mercantile estate have become so by the effects of railroads in their midst. Those who have travelled in the United States and in Canada, see on all sides along the line of railroads busy settlements, on one side large factories, on the other water privileges turned to good account, employment being thus afforded to thousands, who, had it not been for those roads, would have had to seek the reward of their labors in other lands? May we not, he asked, reasonably anticipate like results? We may expect objections always to be raised against every undertaking so vast in character as the one we now consider, but the reasonableness of these objections is another question. When the advisability or the expediency of building a telegraph line to Ceylon was considered first, it was gravely urged against its practicability of the scheme, that as in that land monkeys were numerous, they would be suspending themselves by their tails on the wires, and thus divert the fluid—so also had objections raised in the first suggestion of railroads, the world would have had to abandon their introduction entirely. Now what gauge shall we apply to ascertain with absolute certainty that the adoption of this scheme will be detrimental to our country? Are not the probabilities such as to cause us to hope the best? Have we not resources unbounded, and as yet undeveloped? Have we not our coals, our iron, our fisheries, our timber? May we not look for a diversion of trade from Portland to Halifax, where a continued open port may be found, and a continuous line of transit to Canada? May we not look for postal subsidies for passenger traffic, for military transit and the magic influences which follow in the track of every railroad over a fresh and vigorous country with such resources as ours, only wanting to be developed. We may lay it down as an incontrovertible proposition that there must be a certain risk incurred in every undertaking, and we must be willing to incur it. The nature of that risk is another question; there is the risk of the gambler, who, in an hour by the throw of the dice, may recklessly lose his all; but there is the healthy speculation of the enterprising merchant, who, having counted his chances, makes his venture. Without this principle where would our commercial business be? Again, we may assert safely that it is expedient, may be necessary, to incur debt, and it is prudent to do so when, from a wise consideration, it may be evident that the returns will be paying. It has been argued that we may build railroads as the circumstances of the country require them, but the proportion of a country to attract business by being in a position to do so by means of its railroads, bears some proportion to the money expended in educating the man, who, by a previous expenditure of money to give him a steers for his business, is ready to embrace opportunities for his advancement—the question of cause and effect here arises.

At half past two o'clock the Railway Bill was again taken up and Mr. STEVENS resumed his speech, epitomizing what he had said yesterday and proceeding to observe that he did not wish to discuss the question of route; he believed that that was a question which would come up when the offer had been accepted and the bill now before the House had been passed. He would first view the question in a great national aspect. He believed that it was the duty of a Province, when it arrived at a certain age, to take care of itself, and share in the expenses of its own defence. He dwelt lengthily on this

point, urging eloquently the importance of connection with the Mother Country, and censuring these Colonies in one bond of union. He then spoke of the favorable character of the offer and went into an elaborate calculation to show that by an increase in population, and the consequent increase of revenue, at the end of the terms at which the payments would have to be made, the amounts could be easily met and taxation need not be feared. He concluded by urging the importance of passing the bill and accepting the offer of the British Government. Mr. GRIMMER was the next speaker. He commenced by eulogizing Mr. STEVENS' speech and stating that it was all well enough to talk of, allegiance to the Mother Country, but it was of the first importance to consider well before placing in the hands of the Government an immense sum of money without knowing how it was to be expended. The advocates of this bill had surrounded the subject with an hallucination by which the members should not be misled. He urged that there was no tangible scheme before the House. He referred to the history and paying qualities of similar Railways and urged that there were no grounds upon which to make the calculation put forth by Secretary as a means to meet the expenses of the contemplated road. He read a lengthy account, written by a Presbyterian clergyman, of snow storms in Canada, and a Railway train being "snowed in" and from the "Canada News and New Brunswick Herald" of March 6th, Grand Trunk Railway stock quoted at from 20 1/2 to 21 1/2 per cent., and other stocks equally low, and he contended that these facts should deter us from entering into such a speculation as the one proposed. He thought that there was some truth in the argument of the Secretary that we would get a large number of miles of Railway for a small sum of money, but if we look at the character of the road, and the fact that three fourths of the whole amount of the taxes would come out of the poor people of the Province, this consideration was not of much importance. He spoke some 15 or 20 minutes to demonstrate the blighting effects which Railways have had on the Province, in opposition to what he dominated the fancy pictures of the advocates of the bill. He referred to the predictions of the Hon. Mr. Fisher in 1856, urging that they had not nearly been realized, and that his predictions now should be received with many grains of allowance. The principal part of Mr. GRIMMER'S speech was taken up with sarcastic references to the speeches of previous speakers, and of course I cannot fill my letter with these. He avowed himself in favor of postponing the bill for a length of time. He thought our legislation was premature. His principal objection to it was that the route was not defined. If the route was stated in the bill he did not know but his vote would be different, and therefore with no route defined, no limit set to the liability, &c., he did not feel himself justified in voting for the bill. He concluded with a fervent prayer for the happiness of Her Majesty the Queen.

Mr. BOYD opened the debate by observing that it was a question of greater magnitude than had ever come under his notice, and taking all things into consideration he had concluded to oppose the present bill. He was in favor of internal improvements, would like to see Railways everywhere, but thought that in this Province we had no little enough money for local appropriations, and we would have very much less if the present liability were incurred. He considered that in the bill the route was left to the Imperial Government, and we all know the predictions of that Government for a military road, and from all the forests low lying, he was satisfied the road was to go by the North Shore Route. He was not one of those who thought the Province could not bear the burden but he thought the people ought to be satisfied how the money was spent, but he contradicted this statement immediately after by putting all the taxes per family on the people of this Province at about \$40, and if that was not a burden he would like to know what was. He did not believe that we ought to enter into an engagement for which our posterity would curse us. He thought that the ex-Attorney General had taken the correct view of the case. The Delegates were lame in not limiting the liability, for he contended that this was the case. He did not think this Province, as the smallest, and having the least influence, should legislate in the matter before Nova Scotia and Canada, as they could not be satisfied as to the route. The gallant Colonel took other points, but no new ones, in opposition to the bill, interspersing his remarks with anecdotes bearing up on the points raised.

**FROM THE STATES.**  
**FORT SUMNER BOMBARDED:**  
**FEDERAL REPULSE.**  
—Baton Rouge, April 10.  
Attack on Charleston commenced on Tuesday, 7th inst.  
Four iron clads were engaged in the morning. The "Ironides" was ashore but got off.  
Nine Monitors and the "Ironides" were engaged in the afternoon. Incessant firing from two until five p. m., concentrated on Fort Sumter. The "Ironides" and "Keokuk" were withdrawn at four p. m.  
Intense excitement at Charleston. The rebel iron clads and the "Ironides" were inside of her on the 8th.  
The "Keokuk" was reported sunk.  
The conflict was not renewed on the 8th.

**FORTRESS MUNKEE, 10th.**—The Richmond Whig of yesterday has the following exciting intelligence:—  
**CHARLESTON, 7th.**—The attack on Charleston commenced to-day. Four iron clads out of seven of the Yankee fleet are engaged.  
The firing from the fleet and from Forts Sumter and Moultrie and Morris Island was very heavy.  
The "Ironides" was hit and she was ashore, but subsequently got off and was taken out of range.  
At two p. m. the nine Monitors and the "Ironides" opened a fire at a distance of 3,000 yards.  
At 2:30 p. m. the firing on both sides became incessant and was kept up until 5 o'clock, when it gradually diminished.  
The fire of the fleet was concentrated on Fort Sumter. The "Ironides" and "Keokuk" withdrew from the engagement at 4 o'clock.  
Intense excitement prevails in this City. Our Monitors have just gone out to take part in the fight.  
Our casualties are one boy killed and five men badly wounded in Fort Sumter. The reports from other batteries have not come to hand.

**Arrival of the "Africa."**  
Boston, April 11, 1863.  
Africa arrived.  
Rumors prevail in London that the United States Government contemplated an embargo on British ships and property, without declaration of war, in retaliation for private Alabama.  
The Oxford Club won the great boat race against Cambridge Club by 12 lengths.  
Polish insurrection has been mostly put down.  
General news quite devoid of interest.  
Consols 92 1/2 a 92 3/4.  
Breakstuffs and provision markets heavy with downward prices.  
Sales of Cotton during week 36,000 closing firm, but with little change.

### The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, APRIL 15, 1863.

**RAILWAY DEBATE.**—Considerable space is taken up with the speeches on the Intercolonial Railway Bill. We have published a synopsis of Messrs. Stevens, Grimmer, and Boyd's speeches, and of space prevents Mr. Gilmer's speech appearing this week, but it will be published in our edition on Wednesday. Mr. STEVENS' speech which is given in our columns, is justly termed "one of the most eloquent and brilliant speeches" delivered on the question. His constituents, are much pleased with the course he has taken and his views meet with a hearty response. His colleagues, equally independent have chosen to take different views, and oppose the Bill. On a great public question, representatives will differ; and as an act of justice, we intend publishing the full reports of these speeches. The question of route seems to be the disputed point. The British Government will not guarantee more than three millions and his plan that that amount will be barely sufficient to build the road through New Brunswick by the shortest route. We reiterate our wish expressed a few weeks ago, while reviewing the Railway correspondence that the Bill may pass, we now feel confident that it will. We are more and more convinced that the Legislature would act unwisely to refuse to entertain the proposition, and when its opponents, (honest though they may be) understand it right, they will be of the same opinion. There is no fear of a route being selected that will be injurious to our Province; and it is vain to oppose the consideration of the Bill because the exact route is not defined, it could not be, for the members would not agree. That route will be selected which is cheapest and most for the benefit of the Province, commercially, whereas if the Legislature should refuse to concede the Bill now, the country will lose all chance of having an Intercolonial Line during the present generation.  
Since the above was written the debate has been closed, and the vote taken on reading of the bill stood:  
Yeas.—Tilley, Johnson, Watters, McMillan, Steadman, Hatheway, Perley, Kerr, Williamson, Meehan, Costigan, Landry, Young, McClellan, Skinner, McPhelim, Crocker, Stevens, Beveridge, Glasier, Lind, Gray, Munro, Dow, W. J. Gilbert, Fisher, Gray—26.  
Nays.—DasBrizay, Grimmer, Speaker, Vail, Smith, Stiles, Scovil, Ferris, Anglin, Cudlipp, Gilmer, Boyd—12.  
Mr. Stevens' School Bill has passed; his bill relieving the people of St. Stephen from paying export dues, has also passed the Council, with a slight amendment; all that is now required is the Royal assent when the measure will become law.  
The Steamer "Queen" Capt. Todd, made her first trip for the season, on Saturday last Mr. Spring, the clerk is at his post. The wharf presented a lively appearance on the arrival of the Steamer.

**HON. MR. TODD'S SPEECH.**—On the outside page, we have copied the hon. Mr. Todd's speech, on the management, rather the mismanagement of the Crown Lands, and the consequent loss to the Province. The speech abounds with facts which will lead the Government to adopt a system which will secure returns. The fact of some capitalists guaranteeing to the province \$100,000 per annum for the timber lands, where only \$13,000 are now realised, proves that the wealth of the country is wasted, and calls loudly for a change in the management of the Public domain. Mr. Todd's speech is the most important one in the Council this Session.  
**St. Andrews Railway.—Large Train.**  
One of the largest trains that has as yet passed over the road this season, arrived yesterday evening, consisting of 31 cars heavily freighted with tanarac ship-frames, knees, futtocks, shingles and sleepers, also several head of cattle from the Aroostook for St. Stephen. The passenger car seemed to be well-filled and in this respect we take pleasure in recording the great increase of passenger travel.  
**NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.**—From advertisement in our columns it will be seen that Lightning Line of Steamers will commence to ply between Boston and St. John on the 13th inst.—They are reported to be swift and good sea boats.

The Bill introduced by Mr. Boyd, to take the government of Pilotage out of the hands of the General Sessions, and place it in the hands of the Council, has been passed by the Council. This Bill will relieve the Justices of no small amount of trouble, save much time and expense, as well as relieve the Pilotage from constant change of regulations, arising from a difference of opinion among themselves.  
**ALL SAINTS CHURCH.**—On Easter Monday, the following gentlemen were elected Church Wardens and Vestrymen for the ensuing year:—  
J. H. Whinnock, G. D. Street, Church Wardens.  
Vestrymen—Thos. Jones, J. W. Street, H. H. Hatch, W. Whinnock, R. D. J. J. Stacey, R. P. Cassan, N. T. Wainwright, Dr. Gove, Jas. Sisson, M. J. C. Andrews, S. Millings.

It is some time since so many vessels were in our harbor, and yet the demand for more tonnage is increasing daily.  
From the "Globe" we learn that a debate took place on the 10th inst. on the first section of the Railway Bill. Several members tried hard to bind the Government down to a particular route—one proposed the North Shore, another the Central and a third the Southern route; all of which amendments we are happy to say, were lost. The principle of the bill being sustained, the effort to define the route was nothing less than an attempt to defeat the bill.

**THE TEA MEETING** held in the Town Hall, on Thursday evening last, in aid of the Baptist Church, reflected much credit on the ladies who managed it. The room was tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens—the tables supplied with an abundance of cake, pies, and tarts, in great variety, and were handsomely decorated with miniature arches of artificial flowers and shrubs. The Hall was crowded and many had to stand.—A blessing having been invoked, the ladies were kept busy pouring out tea and coffee, so great was the throng, that the tables were twice filled. A most attractive feature was the table containing a variety of fancy and useful articles for which the fair sellers obtained remunerative prices. Before closing a number of articles were disposed of at auction—the bidding was spirited and afforded much amusement. The clergyman present were Rev. A. D. Thompson, Rev. Thos. Crawley, M. A., and Rev. Wm. Johnson. The company separated at 10 o'clock, much pleased with the evenings entertainment.

The election for Parish Officers took place on the 7th inst., a large number of the Rate Payers were present from the Town and Parish. A list of the Officers is given in another place. There appeared to be a disposition to do away with these elections and place the appointment again in the hands of the Justices. It was even stated that a petition to the Legislature to that effect, would be drawn up. The selection of officers we believe is a good one.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed at the discontinuance of the Way Office at Dyers, St. Patrick. That populous district is now subjected to the inconvenience of having no Post office nearer than St. George.—The matter has been referred to the P. M. General, but for the last two months no letters or papers have been received in that district.  
The Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, was opened here on Tuesday, His Worship Justice Hatheway presiding—who addressed the Grand Jury at considerable length. Only two causes were entered for trial. The Sessions business was at once entered upon.

The Hon. Judge Wilnot has been appointed Corresponding Member for New Brunswick of the Royal Horticultural Society of England.

Geo. A. Boardman of Milltown has been elected Corresponding member of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick.

The inhabitants of St. Andrews congratulate the Attorney General on his safe delivery, after visiting the place and people during the Railway debate. In a most extraordinary manner he travelled "out of the record" to have ailing at our town, and we can assure him his observations were as well called for and ungentlemanly as they were incorrect and unfounded. The people are surprised that some of their Members did not administer a withering rebuke and refuse to the gross calumny. Mr. Johnston once paid St. Andrews a flying visit while Postmaster Genl., where he was treated with marked courtesy, and his remarks are a breach of hospitality. He may rely upon the fact that there is not a town of the same size in the Province where more beef, pork, lamb and mutton, are used than St. Andrews, and instead of a decrease of population according to the last census has increased. His remarks have called forth the following *jeu d'esprit*:—  
Clam Cove, St. Andrews, Co. Charlott., To the Hon. the Attorney General, John M. Johnston, Esq.  
We the undersigned professors of Clam digging, having read your late able and luminous speech, on the Intercolonial Railway Bill as reported in the St. John "Evening Globe," were filled with admiration at the high tone of eloquence pervading it; and as a mark of our appreciation of the brilliant wit that invented the passage alluding in such flattering terms to our ancient and honorable seaport town, and so complimentary to our fellow townsmen, would beg your acceptance of the accompanying testimonial.  
"A Box of Clam Shells."  
(We would send you a little Bark, only we believe that commodity is more abundant with you than we) would beg to intimate that one of these shells pulverized and mixed with an equal quantity of bark is an admirable tonic for any person who takes a little drop too much over night.—Furthermore we promise to treat you to the best Clam Chowder McMichael can get up on the completion of the I. R. R. provided you can prevail on \* \* \* \* \* to join you in a bottle of Scotch whiskey. And as the I. R. R. will probably be sited in a section of the Province where white "bark" predominates, we hope to supply it with a quantity of the Birch and Clams which no doubt you will be able to recommend.  
Begging your acceptance of this trifling memorial to forensic wit,  
We remain yours,  
with profound respect,  
JACK OF THE BIRD and others.

**TOWN AND PARISH OFFICERS FOR 1863.**  
Overseers of Poor.  
T. T. Odell, John Lechary, John Curry,  
Commissioner of Highway  
John Bradford, No. 2 James Gailshier No. 3 Jesse C. Bartlett.  
Collector of Rates.  
James Stevenson.  
Assessors of Rates.  
John Lechary B. R. Fitzgerald James McFarlan.  
Revisors of Votes.  
S. H. Whitlock A. T. Paul J. H. Meers,  
Commissioners Expanding Ryer Road money.  
John Bradford No. 2 Robert Townshend No. 3 J. C. Bartlett.  
Trustees of Schools  
A. T. Paul James R. Bradford Jas. Russell Jr.  
Town Clerk & Clerk of Market.  
T. Algar.  
Surveyors of Highways.  
James Ryan No. 2 Hugh Thompson,  
John Dolby Robert Townshend,  
Patrick McGrath Robert D. namore,  
Andrew Boyd E. DeWolfe,  
William Murphy Joseph Craig,  
Maxwell Murray Wm. Greenlaw,  
Archibald McFarlan Isaac Budd,  
No. 3 John G. Greenlaw Isaac Budd,  
Samuel Deuby George McRoberts,  
Elica Greenlaw John Shannon,  
O. B. Rideout John McGoome.  
Constables.  
C. Morrison A. Elliot,  
Richardson Haddock Alex. Campbell,  
Thos. Algar J. Gallaher,  
Hugh Thomson A. Markie,  
Jas. Summers Henry Carlow,  
Isaac Carlow Samuel McDoull,  
Pound Keepers.  
John Dolby Wm. Ferris  
Robert Eastman John Curry  
John Goudy  
Fence Viewers.  
Richardson Haddock Leonard Chase  
John Craig Wm. Craig  
Luther Lawrence E. DeWolfe  
Patrick McCarty Alex. Gilman  
Hogreeves.  
Hugh Wiley, and all Constables  
Surveyor of Wood & Bark. Thos. Algar  
Inspector of Butter.  
Donald Clark John Lechary.

At St. John, suddenly on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Wm. W. Analey, in the 38th year of his age leaving a wife and four children to mourn their sad bereavement.  
At St. John, on Tuesday aged 77 years, Mary Kenah, widow of the late Captain Kenah, of the 104th Regiment, and daughter of the late Hon. Isaac Allen, one of the first Justices of the Supreme Court of the Province.

**DENTAL NOTICE**  
DR. MACKAY has arrived and is practicing his profession in all its branches at the Pleasant Hotel where his professional services will please give freely call.  
J. L.

**THE FARM**  
PROVIDED a sufficient number is obtained, the under-ground month of June next, issue a Weekly voted chiefly to Agriculture, to be "The Farmer" a specimen number of which before the Public.  
Subscription price \$1 per annum. Subscribers will depend on individual support; it is hoped all intellectual progress will immediately be the columns of "The Farmer" will be by the contributions of some of the writers in the Province.  
PUBLISHED BY  
CHAS. S. J. L.  
Fredericton, April 1, 1863.

**Iron Steam S**  
**Admiral Du**  
WILL leave Boston Monday A. M. for St. John touching and E. stop, leave St. John Thurs at 8 a. m. touching at East port a Boston.

**STEAMER QUI**  
Will connect at Eastport for freight, all particulars of WARREN H. Eastport, April 6th, 1863.

**Ambrotypes**  
THE Subscriber would respectfully citizens of St. Andrews and has opened a room in PAUL'S HA prepared to take Pictures in most improved style.  
Ambrotypes and Melanotypes, from Daguerotypes, Melanotypes, Types, Also Pictures taken of persons, and Landscapes residing in the Province.  
Pictures taken in close vicinity well as in fine. The pictures are viewed to call and examine specimens in town but a few days. Pe warren edin all cases.  
L. W. CUTI

**Valuable F**  
FOR sale by the Subscriber his 37 acres under tillage, with and Barn on the premises. The tract, with pasture and woods, and contains a suitable place. The premises are situated on the thin a mile and a half of St. Andrews, &c., apply to St. Andrews, April 14, 1863.

**APRIL, 1863**  
**Spring Cam**  
**FIRST NEW G**  
this Season.  
NEW HATS,  
NEW BONNETS,  
NEW  
**AT THE ALBION**  
JOHN

**Surrogate Court, County**  
In the matter of the Estate of late of the parish of St. Andrew of Charlotte, deceased.  
WHEREAS James Russell Jr. is of St. Andrew, in the said, a creditor of the said decedent that letters of Administration of may be granted to him.  
Notice therefore is hereby given that the said decedent hereby cited to appear before Mr. Prater to be held at the office of Probates, in Saint Andrews, on Tuesday the 15th inst. at the hour of eleven o'clock, to take out Letters of Administration of Estate or show cause why he should be granted to the said James Russell Jr. such other person as the said Court shall appoint.  
Given under my hand and seal of the said Court this 15th day of April, 1863.  
JAMES W. GEO. D. STREET, Register of Probates, B. H. STEVENSON.

**APRIL SESSION!**  
Orders, and applications and Tavern Licences shall be previous to Friday, a 9 o'clock of the Court week. Such applicants of the applicants, the place, and of the building in to sell, and the applicant shall information which the Court Clerk shall publish the no per of this County.  
W  
April, 1863.

**Valuable Property**  
**draws for \$**  
THE large and comfortable HOUSE on the MONTAGUE street of St. Andrews, a had Garden attached, formerly owned by Rev. Dr. Alley. Also a eligible situation, suitable for a comfortable residence. The above Properties will be sold on above-mentioned terms.  
J. W. GEO. D. STREET, Executors of the Estate of the late St. Andrews, March 26th 1863.

**DENTAL NOTICE!**  
DR. MACKAY has arrived and taken rooms at the Phoenix Hotel where he is prepared to practice his profession in all its branches. His stay will be limited and those requiring his professional services will please give him an early call.  
J. L. MACKAY.

**"THE FARMER."**  
PROVIDED a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained, the undersigned will, in the month of June next, issue a Weekly Paper, devoted chiefly to Agriculture, to be called "The Farmer." A specimen number of which is already before the Public.  
Subscription price \$1 per annum, in advance. As "The Farmer" will depend solely upon individual support, it is hoped all interested in Agricultural progress will immediately subscribe. The contents of "The Farmer" will be enriched by the contributions of some of the most talented writers in the Province.  
CHAS. S. LUGRIN, Publisher and Proprietor.  
Fredericton, April 1, 1863.

**Iron Steam Ship**  
**Admiral Dupont.**  
WILL leave Boston Monday April 13th at 8 A. M. for St. John touching at Portland and E. port, leave St. John Thursday April 16th at 8 A. M. touching at Eastport and Portland for Boston.  
**STEAMER QUEEN**  
Will connect at Eastport for freight and passengers, all particulars of  
WARREN HATHWAY, Agent.  
Eastport, April 6th, 1863.

**Ambrotypes!**  
THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of St. Andrews and vicinity, that he has opened a room in PAUL'S HALL where he is prepared to take Pictures in the latest and most improved style.  
Ambrotypes and Melanotypes, Pictures copied from Daguerre types, Melanotypes and Ambrotypes. Also Pictures taken of sick and deceased persons, and Landscapes, residences and Paintings.  
Pictures taken in cloudy weather equally as well as in fair. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens, as he will remain in town but a few days. Perfect satisfaction warranted in all cases.  
L. W. OUTLER, ARTIST.

**Valuable Farm.**  
FOR sale by the Subscriber his farm containing 37 acres under tillage, with a good house and Barn on the premises. The place is well watered, with pasturage and good beach privilege, and contains a suitable place for a ship yard. The premises are situated on the Bay Shore within a mile and a half of St. Andrews. For terms, &c., apply to  
St. Andrews, April 14, 1863 M. HICKEY.

**APRIL, 1863.**  
**Spring Campaign.**  
**FIRST NEW GOODS**  
this Season.  
NEW HATS,  
NEW BONNETS,  
NEW TRIMMINGS  
**AT THE ALBION HOUSE.**  
JOHN S. HAGEE.

**Surrogate Court, County of Charlotte**  
In the matter of the Estate of John Cumming, late of the parish of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, deceased.  
WHEREAS James Russell Junior, of the Parish of St. Andrews, in the County aforesaid, a creditor of the said deceased, has prayed that letters of Administration of the said Estate may be granted to him.  
Notice thereof 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 Registrar of Probate, in Saint Andrews, in the said County of Charlotte, on Tuesday the fifth day of May next, at the hour of eleven in the forenoon, to take out Letters of Administration on the said Estate or show cause why the same should not be granted to the said James Russell, Junior, or such other person as the said Surrogate may see fit to appoint.  
Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court this tenth day of April, 1863.  
JAMES W. CHANDLER, Judge of Probate.  
GEO. D. STREET, Registrar.  
B. R. STEVENSON, Proctor.

**APRIL SESSIONS, 1863.**  
Orders, that Applications for Wholesale and Tavern Licenses shall be made to the Clerk previous to Friday, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of the Court week. Such application shall state the name of the applicant, the description, the place, and of the building in which it is intended to sell, and the applicant shall furnish any other information which the Court may require, and the Clerk shall publish the notice in a Newspaper of this County.  
W. HATCH, Clerk.  
April, 1863.

**Valuable Property in St. Andrews for Sale.**  
THE large and commodious BRICK HOUSE on the corner of Frederick and Montague Streets, in the Town of St. Andrews, with Out-Buildings and Garden attached, formerly occupied by the Rev. Dr. Alley. Also several Town Lots in eligible situations, suitable for Building Lots. The above Properties will be sold reasonably and on accommodating terms. Apply to  
J. W. STREET, GEO. D. STREET, Executors of the Estate of the Rev. Dr. Alley, St. Andrews, March 26th 1863.

**NOTICE.**  
To be sold at Public Auction, at the weigh Scales in front of the New County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, Province of New Brunswick, on Friday the 1st day of May next, at noon:—  
ALL that valuable Property situate partly in the County of Carleton and partly in the County of York, known as  
THE BEL RIVER, or RANKIN'S MILLS.  
It comprises a mill-dam water power, the dam including the whole of the Bel River; there is a station of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway where that Railway crosses the river, about one quarter below the Mill; so that very great facilities exist for the transportation of lumber.  
The country about is well wooded, both PINE and SPRUCE being abundant, and easily run to the Mill.  
Interested parties have endeavored to decrier this property; but the subscriber would ask one desirous of running a Water Power Mill, either for the cutting of Deals, or the manufacture of Lumber for the British or American market, to visit it and judge for themselves as to its advantages.  
TERMS—Fifty per cent. down, the balance in one and two years, with interest, to be secured. A Warranty Deed will be given.  
The present occupant is to deliver up possession on the 1st May next.  
For further particulars apply to JOHN JAMES FRASER, Barrister at Law, Fredericton, or to the subscriber at the City of St. John.  
ALEXANDER RANKIN.  
March 18, 1863—6m

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons having any legal claim against the Estate of John McGowan, late of the Parish of Dumbarton, in the County of Charlotte deceased, are hereby required to render their accounts for the same, duly attested within three months from date, and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to  
SAMUEL McFARLAN, Executor.  
Dumbarton, 4th March, 1863.

**NOTICE.**  
TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, on Saturday the six day of June next, at Chubb's Corner, in the City of Saint John, under the direction and with the approbation of the undersigned pursuant to a decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Tuesday the sixth day of January last, in a certain cause wherein Francis Ferguson is plaintiff, and Alexander C. O. Trentowsky and William Babcock are defendants, the several lots, pieces or parcels of land, hereinafter mentioned and described, or so many of them as may be found necessary to satisfy the Plaintiff the amount of a certain Mortgage, with interest, and the costs of foreclosure, as in the said Decretal Order directed, that is to say:—  
1.—All that certain tract, piece or parcel of Land situate lying and being at the Parish of PINE HILLS, in the County of Charlotte, and Province of New Brunswick, and bounded as follows: Beginning on the Eastern side of the road from Beaver Harbour to True's and in the northwestern angle of Lot Number eight granted to widow and heirs of John Carroll, in the first tier of Excess survey made in the year One Thousand eight hundred and thirty, thence running by the Magnet south seventy five degrees and thirty minutes east, sixty seven chains of four poles each, to the north western boundary line of a lot surveyed by John E. Missett, thence north fourteen degrees and thirty minutes east fifteen chains to a marked spruce tree standing on the northern boundary line of the said lot, thence south seventy five degrees and thirty minutes east fifteen chains along the same to another marked spruce tree standing on the north eastern angle of the said lot, surveyed by John E. Missett, thence south fourteen degrees and thirty minutes west fifteen chains, thence south seventy five degrees and thirty minutes east thirty minutes east fifteen chains, thence north fourteen degrees and thirty minutes east thirty minutes east eight chains, thence north fourteen degrees and thirty minutes East thirty chains, thence North seventy five degrees and thirty minutes west one hundred and forty chains, to a marked cedar, standing on the eastern side of the road from Beaver Harbor to True's as above mentioned, thence south fourteen degrees and thirty minutes west fifteen chains along the said road to a marked spruce tree standing in the north western angle of lot number Ten (10) located to James Fraser, Junior, thence south seventy five degrees and thirty minutes east sixty seven chains, thence south fourteen degrees and thirty minutes west fifteen chains to a marked spruce tree, thence North seventy five degrees and thirty minutes west sixty seven chains to a marked stake placed on the eastern side of the road from Beaver Harbor to True's aforesaid, thence south fourteen degrees and thirty minutes west fifteen chains along the said road to a marked spruce tree standing on the Northern side of the R. A. leading from St. John to St. Andrews, a South westerly angle of lot A in Deputy West's survey of that district, thence running by the Magnet North one hundred and twenty two degrees and thirty minutes along the Eastern boundary line of said lot, thence South fifty six degrees East thirty six chains to the north western angle of the lot number 31 (thirty one) of the said general survey; thence South one hundred and eighteen chains along the western boundary line of the same to a marked spruce tree standing on the said side of said Road and thence following the several courses of the same north westerly to the place of beginning.  
Together with all singular the said lots, erections and improvements on the said several lots and the rights, numbers, priorities, pre-empting and being, and the rights, numbers, priorities, pre-empting and being, of the parcels designated by the foregoing numbers prefixed to the descriptions.  
Terms and further particulars made known at the time of sale or on application to the Plaintiff's Solicitor.  
Dated the twenty fifth day of February, A. D. 1863.  
G. SIDNEY SMITH, Barrister, &c.  
CHARLES DUFF, Plaintiff's Solicitor.

**NOTICE.**  
TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, on Saturday the six day of June next, at Chubb's Corner, in the City of Saint John, under the direction and with the approbation of the undersigned pursuant to a decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Tuesday the sixth day of January last, in a certain cause wherein Francis Ferguson is plaintiff, and Alexander C. O. Trentowsky and William Babcock are defendants, the several lots, pieces or parcels of land, hereinafter mentioned and described, or so many of them as may be found necessary to satisfy the Plaintiff the amount of a certain Mortgage, with interest, and the costs of foreclosure, as in the said Decretal Order directed, that is to say:—  
1.—All that certain tract, piece or parcel of Land situate lying and being at the Parish of PINE HILLS, in the County of Charlotte, and Province of New Brunswick, and bounded as follows: Beginning on the Eastern side of the road from Beaver Harbour to True's and in the northwestern angle of Lot Number eight granted to widow and heirs of John Carroll, in the first tier of Excess survey made in the year One Thousand eight hundred and thirty, thence running by the Magnet south seventy five degrees and thirty minutes east, sixty seven chains of four poles each, to the north western boundary line of a lot surveyed by John E. Missett, thence north fourteen degrees and thirty minutes east fifteen chains to a marked spruce tree standing on the northern boundary line of the said lot, thence south seventy five degrees and thirty minutes east fifteen chains along the same to another marked spruce tree standing on the north eastern angle of the said lot, surveyed by John E. Missett, thence south fourteen degrees and thirty minutes west fifteen chains, thence south seventy five degrees and thirty minutes east thirty minutes east fifteen chains, thence north fourteen degrees and thirty minutes east thirty minutes east eight chains, thence north fourteen degrees and thirty minutes East thirty chains, thence North seventy five degrees and thirty minutes west one hundred and forty chains, to a marked cedar, standing on the eastern side of the road from Beaver Harbor to True's as above mentioned, thence south fourteen degrees and thirty minutes west fifteen chains along the said road to a marked spruce tree standing in the north western angle of lot number Ten (10) located to James Fraser, Junior, thence south seventy five degrees and thirty minutes east sixty seven chains, thence south fourteen degrees and thirty minutes west fifteen chains to a marked spruce tree, thence North seventy five degrees and thirty minutes west sixty seven chains to a marked stake placed on the eastern side of the road from Beaver Harbor to True's aforesaid, thence south fourteen degrees and thirty minutes west fifteen chains along the said road to a marked spruce tree standing on the Northern side of the R. A. leading from St. John to St. Andrews, a South westerly angle of lot A in Deputy West's survey of that district, thence running by the Magnet North one hundred and twenty two degrees and thirty minutes along the Eastern boundary line of said lot, thence South fifty six degrees East thirty six chains to the north western angle of the lot number 31 (thirty one) of the said general survey; thence South one hundred and eighteen chains along the western boundary line of the same to a marked spruce tree standing on the said side of said Road and thence following the several courses of the same north westerly to the place of beginning.  
Together with all singular the said lots, erections and improvements on the said several lots and the rights, numbers, priorities, pre-empting and being, and the rights, numbers, priorities, pre-empting and being, of the parcels designated by the foregoing numbers prefixed to the descriptions.  
Terms and further particulars made known at the time of sale or on application to the Plaintiff's Solicitor.  
Dated the twenty fifth day of February, A. D. 1863.  
G. SIDNEY SMITH, Barrister, &c.  
CHARLES DUFF, Plaintiff's Solicitor.

**TOILET.**  
Possession given 1st May.  
THAT House and Shop in Water Street known as the late Dr. MacNay's Dispensary. The shop will be let separate if required. For terms apply to  
ALICE K. McTAY.  
Feb 18, 1863.

**In the Supreme Court.**  
EQUITY SIDE,  
Between THOMAS A. WALKER, DAVID JOHNSTON and CHARLES WALKER, Plaintiffs,  
and  
The New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company, (limited), Defendants.  
And to the New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company, (limited), the above named defendants, and to Henry Osburn, and all other the workmen, laborers, servants and agents of the said defendants.  
YOU and each of you are hereby strictly enjoined and commanded under the penalty of one thousand pounds, to be levied on your lands, Goods, and Chattels and also imprisonment, to desist henceforth, altogether and absolutely from, removing, interfering with, or selling and disposing of all or any of the Iron Rails, Iron Frogs or Railway Crossings, Lumber and other materials, the property of the said defendants, or in or to which the defendants are in any wise interested, until order shall be made to the contrary.  
Given under my hand at Fredericton, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1863.  
(signed) L. A. WILLIAMS,  
Judge of the Supreme Court.  
WETMORE & PETERS, Plaintiffs Solicitors.

**PIANO FORTE.**  
For Sale or to Let.  
SECOND hand Piano For te.  
Apply to  
J. W. STREET & SON.

**MEETING OF COURTS.**  
The Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, will be held at the Court House on Tuesday the 14th of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. At which time and place all Magistrates, Coroners, and Constables of said County and all persons required to be at these Courts and hereby publicly notified to give their attendance.  
THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.  
St. Andrews, March 28, 1863.

**DRY HARDWOOD**  
FOR sale at the Rolling Dam Station, a quantity of Dry Hardwood, price \$3 per car, loaded.  
Rolling Dam Apply to  
S. McFARLAN,  
March 25, 1863.

**Oolong Tea & Kerosine Oil.**  
Ex "Harriet" from Boston and "Flora" from St. John.  
5 HALF Chests Oolong Tea,  
2 Cases Kerosine Oil,  
For sale by  
Feb. 6 1863. J. W. STREET & SON

**EDWARD F. LAW,**  
Watch and Clockmaker,  
RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public, that he has commenced business in the shop adjoining Mr. Whitakers opposite Bradford's Hotel Water Street; and, trusts by attention and promptness to receive a share of patronage. Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry neatly repaired.  
St. Andrews Dec. 10, 1862

**A CARD.**  
MISS Whitlock, purposing opening a School on Thursday, the second day of April next, in the room formerly occupied by Miss Campbell in the House on the corner of William and Queen Streets; and intends Teaching the usual Branches French and Drawing.  
St. Andrews, March 21, 1863.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
To be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Store of the undersigned, in Milltown, St. Stephens, on the sixth day of April next, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, by virtue of a license for that purpose granted by the Surrogate Court of the County of Charlotte, for deficiency of personal Estate, and to pay the debts of Charles Ash, late of the parish of St. Stephen, in said County, deceased.  
ALL the right, title and interest of the said Charles Ash, in and to one undivided half of all that certain lot piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being in the said parish of St. Stephen, known as Lot Number Ten (10) hereinafter shown as Lot Number Ten (10) hereinafter conveyed to A. H. McARTHUR by various Acts and the said Charles Ash, which said lot contains twenty acres more or less.  
Dated this seventeenth day of February, 1863.  
JOHN McADAM, Administrator of the Estate and effects of Charles Ash, deceased.  
B. R. STEVENSON, Proctor.

**Public Sale.**  
To be sold by Public Auction in St. Andrews at the store of C. E. O. Hatheway, on the 9th of the County of York, granted to the late subscribers, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, the first day of April next.  
ALL the right, title, claim and demand of James A. Mahood, an ascending debtor, in and to three tracts of land, namely—lot number 9 in the County of York, granted to the late William Mahood, containing 150 acres more or less, bounded southerly by lower trout brook in said County, northerly by the grant in Artesian Brookway, Easterly by the Maguadavie River, and westerly by the great Road from St. Andrews to Fredericton.  
Also lot number 3, on the Plume Ridge, in the County of Charlotte, granted to said William Mahood, containing 150 acres more or less, more particularly described in the Grant thereof. Also a lot of land at the Indian rips in the parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, granted to said William Mahood containing fifty acres more or less.  
Terms of payment made known at time of sale St. Andrews Feb. 19, 1863  
C. E. O. HATHWAY, Trustees for the JOHN BRADFORD, Estate of the said JAMES STEVENSON, James Mahood

**TOILET.**  
Possession given 1st May.  
THAT House and Shop in Water Street known as the late Dr. MacNay's Dispensary. The shop will be let separate if required. For terms apply to  
ALICE K. McTAY.  
Feb 18, 1863.

**In the Supreme Court.**  
EQUITY SIDE,  
Between THOMAS A. WALKER, DAVID JOHNSTON and CHARLES WALKER, Plaintiffs,  
and  
The New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company, (limited), Defendants.  
And to the New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company, (limited), the above named defendants, and to Henry Osburn, and all other the workmen, laborers, servants and agents of the said defendants.  
YOU and each of you are hereby strictly enjoined and commanded under the penalty of one thousand pounds, to be levied on your lands, Goods, and Chattels and also imprisonment, to desist henceforth, altogether and absolutely from, removing, interfering with, or selling and disposing of all or any of the Iron Rails, Iron Frogs or Railway Crossings, Lumber and other materials, the property of the said defendants, or in or to which the defendants are in any wise interested, until order shall be made to the contrary.  
Given under my hand at Fredericton, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1863.  
(signed) L. A. WILLIAMS,  
Judge of the Supreme Court.  
WETMORE & PETERS, Plaintiffs Solicitors.

**PIANO FORTE.**  
For Sale or to Let.  
SECOND hand Piano For te.  
Apply to  
J. W. STREET & SON.

**MEETING OF COURTS.**  
The Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, will be held at the Court House on Tuesday the 14th of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. At which time and place all Magistrates, Coroners, and Constables of said County and all persons required to be at these Courts and hereby publicly notified to give their attendance.  
THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.  
St. Andrews, March 28, 1863.

**DRY HARDWOOD**  
FOR sale at the Rolling Dam Station, a quantity of Dry Hardwood, price \$3 per car, loaded.  
Rolling Dam Apply to  
S. McFARLAN,  
March 25, 1863.

**Oolong Tea & Kerosine Oil.**  
Ex "Harriet" from Boston and "Flora" from St. John.  
5 HALF Chests Oolong Tea,  
2 Cases Kerosine Oil,  
For sale by  
Feb. 6 1863. J. W. STREET & SON

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Watch and Clockmaker,  
RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public, that he has commenced business in the shop adjoining Mr. Whitakers opposite Bradford's Hotel Water Street; and, trusts by attention and promptness to receive a share of patronage. Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry neatly repaired.  
St. Andrews Dec. 10, 1862

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St. Andrews, March 21, 1863.

**Sheriff's Sales.**  
To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 20th day of June next at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in Saint Andrews:—  
ALL the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of John Robertson, of in and to all that certain Lot or piece of land, situated in the Parish of St. David, containing 20 Acres more or less, mortgaged by him to James G. Stevens, Esq., on the 30th of June, 1855, and described as part of tract G.  
The same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an execution, issued out of the Supreme Court, in favor of James G. Stevens, Esq., endorsed to levy £33 12 2, with interest thereon, &c., &c.  
THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.  
Sheriff's Office St. Andrews, }  
Dec. 13, 1862 }

To be sold at public auction, on Saturday, the 25th April next at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House in S. Andrews:—  
ALL the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of James Butler, of in and to, all that certain Lot of Land, situate on the corner of Water and Augustus streets, in the Town of Saint Andrews, being the North East half of Water Lot Number Eight, in Block letter F. Morris' Division, with the Buildings thereon.  
The same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an execution, issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of Luther Dana, Abijah W. Farrar, and George Hyde, endorsed to levy £61 4s, with interest on £55 13s, from 27th February, 1862, and \$6.61 for memorial, together with Sheriff's fees and incidental expenses.  
THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.  
Sheriff's Office St. Andrews, }  
Oct. 21, 1862 }

**The British North American Association.**  
COUNCIL,  
R. W. CRAWFORD, Esq., M. P.  
Hon. F. M. Vankoughnet, of Canada, }  
Hon. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia, } Ex Officio  
Hon. S. L. Tilley, of New Brunswick, }  
Lord Alfred Paget, M. P. }  
Hon. Sir James Ferguson, Bart, M. P. }  
Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M. P. }  
Hon. J. A. Roback, Esq., M. P. }  
The Hon. Robert Bourke Edward Wheeler }  
Mills, Esq., Hon. Justice Halliorton, M. P. }  
Hon. Robert Grimison, Hugh Childers, Esq., M. P. }  
Hon. William Blake, Esq., Robert Benson, Esq., Hon. }  
Ernest Carter, Esq., Robert Gillespie, Esq., H. }  
Montgomery, Esq., Thomas Baring, Esq., M. P., }  
George Carr Glyn, Esq., M. P., Sir Minto Ferguson, }  
Earl, M. P., Sir Francis Head, Bart., Hon. }  
Steuart Hamilton, M. P., Capt. W. J. }  
Murray, Esq., M. P., Henry Paul, Esq., M. P., }  
Charles Franks, Esq., P. Rose, Esq., Wm. }  
Chapman, Esq., Edward Walton, Esq., Charles }  
Hinchey, Esq., John M. Grant, Esq., }  
Trustees—Right Hon. E. P. Bouvier, M. P. }  
G. J. Grenfell Glyn, Esq., M. P. }  
Bankers—Messrs. Ramsom, Bouvier & Co, and }  
Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co.  
The Council beg to announce that this Association has been formed to promote Colonial Union and Correspondence, to collect and circulate official information regarding the material resources of the Provinces, and as an established centre of communication to enable the Imperial and Colonial interests on both sides of the Atlantic to confer from time to time on all topics of mutual interest. Membership Annual subscription, £2 2s. Donations and Annual subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M. P., and at the Banks of Messrs. Ramsom, Bouvier & Co., Pall Mall, and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, & Co. Lombard Street, London; at the Branches of the Banks of British North America, and Montreal.  
The Rules of the Association will be forwarded on application to the undersigned at the Temporary Office of the Association, 185, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E. C. London.  
By order, JOSEPH NELSON, Secretary, pro. tem.

**BRADFORD & CO.,**  
Eastport, Maine  
MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN CLOTHS & READY MADE CLOTHING  
TAILORS TRIMMINGS, SEAMEN'S OUTFITS, BOYS' CLOTHING, TRUNKS, VALISES &c. &c.  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.  
CUSTOM WORK EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.  
July 31, 1862—1

**DR. J. E. GRANT,**  
Dental Surgeon,  
and manufacturer of Artificial Teeth.  
Rooms over J. C. Perkins Store Maine St., Calais, Me.  
**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber whose accounts have been standing over one year if not settled on or before the first of May, 1863 will require to be handed over for collection.  
April 1st, 1863. CHARLES STEVENSON.

**NOTICE.**  
Dr. Parker, being about to leave St. Andrews for a short period, requests all persons indebted to him to settle their accounts on, or before Saturday the 25th inst.  
St. Andrews March 18, 1863.

**Moham's Whiskey.**  
To arrive ex "Shooting Star" from Liverpool, via St. John.  
10 Q. R. casks "Moham's" best malt Whiskey.  
J. W. STREET & SON,  
March 17th, 1863.

**Blackwood's Magazine AND THE British Reviews.**  
L. SCOTT & CO. NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:—  
I.—THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).  
II.—THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).  
III.—THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Liberal).  
IV.—THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).  
V.—BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).  
The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and the ponderous Tomes of the Latin Journal, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals readers must look for the really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific, and local character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.  
EARLY CLIPPING.  
The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these reviews inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original edition.  
TERMS Per ann.  
For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00  
For any two of the four Reviews, 5.00  
For any three of the four Reviews, 7.00  
For all four of the Reviews, 8.00  
For Blackwood's Magazine, 2.00  
For Blackwood and one Review, 3.00  
For Blackwood and two Reviews, 4.00  
For Blackwood and three Reviews, 5.00  
For Blackwood and four Reviews, 6.00  
Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

**Public Notice.**  
To be sold at Public Auction, near the upper Toll Bridge, in Milltown, in the Parish of Saint Stephen, on Monday the first day of June next at 10 o'clock a. m., by virtue of the Act of Assembly 25th Victoria Chapter 44, the lands therein mentioned and particularly described, to-wit:—  
ONE acre three rods and sixteen poles, near the said Toll Bridge at Milltown in the Parish aforesaid, also at 3 o'clock, P. M. same day at the Public Landing at St. Stephens Lot No. 36 on the old Ridge Road containing 47 acres more or less now leased to one Reuben Turndotte (7 years of lease to run at \$15 12 1/2 cts per annum re 1) also lot number 74 or 124 in the Baswood Ridge Road, being school lot under lease to James Smith ( 7 years of lease unexpired at a rent of dollars per annum).  
Terms of sale, 25 per cent down in cash, 50 per cent of the balance in three years from sale, and the remainder in six years, to be secured by mortgage upon real estate with interest payable annually in advance, purchaser to pay for writing and recording the mortgage.  
Date 1st. Stephen, February 11, 1863.  
PATRICK CURRAN, } Committee  
GEO. BALWARD, }  
G. S. GRIMMER, } Justices

**DR. LAMBERT'S**  
ON SELF-PRESERVATION.  
Price, with Engravings and Cases, 25 cents; by post thirty cents.  
SELF-PRESERVATION, a popular Essay on Nervous and Physical Debility, resulting from injurious habits contracted in youth, or excess in maturity, which, by prematurely exhausting the functions of Manhood, destroy the happiness of Married Life, or prevent the fulfilment of engagement that constitute the most cherished objects of existence.  
By Dr. LAMBERT, 37 Bedford square, London, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh;  
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, &c.  
The above work contains most useful and interesting information on the physiological changes which occur in the Reproductive System during the periods of youth, puberty, and manhood; and on the due attainment of that degree of function, vigor upon which the hopes of posterity depend. It also points out how all the attributes of Manhood can be preserved to advance period of life—how they are lost, and how they can be recovered. It is free from the gross exaggerations, alarming descriptions, and dangerous remedies so generally resorted to by persons, who, pretending with false medical qualifications, inflict most serious injuries, and render judicious treatment frequently abortive.  
The Author is the only legally qualified practitioner whose name stands on the "Medical Register" (the sole test of medical qualification), who has been exclusively engaged for a series of years in the treatment of the various functional disorders of the nervous and reproductive system, which, owing to the great discovery of modern science, are rendered subservient to a rational simple, and easy mode of treatment.  
At home for consultation daily from ten till two, and from six till eight, either personally or by letter.—37 Bedford square, London, England.  
Patients residing in the colonies can be successfully treated by correspondence, and remedies can be forwarded in secrecy and safety to any address.  
"SELF-PRESERVATION" may be had of the undersigned Agent, price 25 cents, free by post, 30 cents.  
HALIFAX, N. S.—Mr. E. G. Fuller, Express Agent.  
YARMOUTH, N. S.—Messrs. Young and Baker, Booksellers.  
SYDNEY, G. B.—Mr. J. F. Ward, News Office.  
ST. JOHN, N. B.—Messrs. M. Chubb and Co. Courier Office.  
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—Mr. J. J. Gosnell, Stationer's Office.

**NEW BRUNSWICK HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**  
THE following was adopted as one of the Standing Rules of the House in the Session of 1862:—  
"20th.—That no Bill of a private nature shall be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of the Session, both inclusive, and that the Clerk of this House do, one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature cause fifty copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the House in several Counties, for distribution, and caused the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two newspapers in such County where Newpapers are published."  
dec 31. CHAS. F. WETMORE, Clerk.

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**BOSTON WHOLESALE HOUSES.**

As a consequence of the late war, the city of Boston is...  
Agricultural Goods, Seeds, Trees, &c.  
PAKER, WHITE & GANNETT, Agricultural Ware...  
BLACK, EAGLE & CO., Eastern Mill Agricultural...  
DR. GOSWORTHY & CO., Grocers and Ladies' Wear...

**MARSHALL HOUSE**

(ON THE MARSHALL PLAN.)  
No. 10 Marshall Street,  
BOSTON.  
Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber having removed to his new building opposite the premises of D. Bradley, Esq., is now receiving his supply of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Hair Oil and Pomade from the celebrated London houses of Piesse & Lubin & F. S. Cleaver.

St. Andrews, May 22, 1862.

W. D. STICKNEY.

St. Andrews, May 22, 1862.

**DR. PARKER.**

Has removed to the Cottage in Queen street...  
St. Andrews, Nov. 19, 1861.

**B. H. STEVENSON.**

Attorney at Law and Solicitor...  
St. Andrews, July 13, 1862.

**LONDON AGENCY OFFICE.**

135 Prince William Street, St. John.

Received of George A. Roberts from London...

St. Andrews, May 22, 1862.

**AYER'S Sarsaparilla**

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.  
And for curing the following complaints: Scrofula and Hereditary Taint, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Itch, Ringworm, and all Skin Diseases, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

St. Andrews, May 22, 1862.



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