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POETRY.

The following verses, composed by the Hon. James Brown, were repeated by him during his lecture in the Town Hall, on the 9th of February, on "Railway Extension." Several persons having expressed a wish to obtain a copy, we now publish them:—

Wild war and discord's noise combined,
And roll'd their deadly thunder;
And on this side the Atlantic main
Our Empire rent asunder:
I then forsook my native home,
Where long I'd been a lodger,
And in New Brunswick joined my fate
With many a toil-worn soldier.

And in the wide extending wood,
I fix'd my habitation;
Content to claim the British name,
Through life in every station,
I chose to rank myself among
The subjects of our nation;
And have each want connected with
Our forlorn situation.

Grim winter's fierce protracted reign
Most grievously oppress'd me,
Lank hunger rais'd his pinching hand,
And sorely me distress'd me;
My children cried aloud for bread,
Alas! I'd none to give them;
I rang'd the wood and swept the food
For something to relieve them.

Hard hearted want at length retired,
And smiling plenty hail'd me;
I till'd the ground which proved a source
Of wealth which never fail'd me;
Snug in my cot grim winter's reign
No longer now oppress'd me;
Lank hunger rais'd his arm in vain,
No longer he distress'd me.

I've lived to see New Brunswick boast
A hardy population,
Excel'd in no respect by those
Of any state or nation.
Her commerce circling far and wide,
Her wealth and power increasing,
Her soil supplying nature's wants,
A source of wealth increasing.

O Liberty! thou goddess bright!
By mortals loudly courted,
I let thy blazoned name behind,
Still by thyself supported,
Thou heaven, form in rustic garb,
I freely still embrace thee;
No slaves or tyrants here are found,
To banish or disgrace thee.

"Long live the QUEEN!" may peace and health
Through many years attend her!
From all the latter days of life,
May Heaven still defend her,
Success to him whose ancient name,
Renowned in Scottish story,
We at this time do justly claim,
New Brunswick's pride and glory.
—J. Brown.

The Professor on Phenology.

BY DR. HOLMES.

I shall begin, my friends, with the definition of a Pseudo-science. A Pseudo-science consists of a nomenclature, with a self-adjusting arrangement, by which all positive evidence, or such as favors its doctrines, is admitted; and all negative evidence, or such as is against it, is excluded. It is invariably connected with some lucrative practical application. The professors and practitioners are usually shrewd people; they are very serious with the public, but wink and laugh a good deal among themselves. The believing multitude consists of women of both sexes, feeble-minded inquirers, poetical optimists, people who always get cheated in buying lotteries, philanthropists who insist on hurrying up the millennium, and others of this class, with here and there a clergyman, less frequently a lawyer, very rarely a physician and almost never a horse-jockey or a member of the detective police. I did not say that Phenology was one of the Pseudo-sciences.

A Pseudo-science does not necessarily consist wholly of lies. It may contain many truths, and even valuable ones. The rottenest bank starts with a little specie. It puts out a thousand promises to pay on the strength of a single dollar, but the dollar is very commonly a good one. The practitioners of the Pseudo-sciences know that common minus, after they have been baited with a real fact or two, will jump at the merest rag of a lie, or even at the bare hook. When we have one fact found us, we are very apt to supply the rest out of our imagination. (How many persons can read Judges xv. 16, correctly, the first time?) The Pseudo-sciences take advantage of this. I did not say it was so with Phenology.

I have rarely met a sensible man who would not allow that there was something in Phenology. A broad, high forehead, it is commonly agreed, promises intellect; one that is "rilliantous" and has a huge hind head back of it is wont to mark an animal nature. I have as rarely met an unbiased and sensible man, who really believed in the bumps. It is obvious, however, that persons with who the Phenologists call "good heads" are more prone than others towards planetary belief in the doctrine.

It is so hard to prove a negative that, if a man should assert that the moon was in truth a green cheese, formed by the conglutination of the Milky Way, and challenged me to prove the contrary, I might be puzzled. But if he offer to sell me a ton of this lunar cheese, I call on him to prove the truth of the caseous nature of our satellite, before I purchase.

It is not necessary to prove the falsity of the phenological statement. It is only necessary to show that its truth is not proved, and it is not, by the common course of argument. The walls of the head are double, with a great air-chamber between them, over the smallest and most closely crowded "organs." Can you tell how much money there is in a safe, which also has thick double walls, by kneading its knobs with your fingers? So when a man fumbles about my forehead, and talks about the organs of *Individuality, Size, etc.*, I trust him as much as I should if he felt of the outside of my strong-box and told me that there was a five dollar bill or a ten-dollar bill under this or that particular rivet. Perhaps there is; *only he doesn't know anything about it.* But this is a point that I, the Professor, understand, my friends, or ought to, certainly, better than you do. The next argument you will all appreciate.

I proceed, therefore, to explain the self-adjusting mechanism of Phenology, which is very similar to that of the Pseudo-Sciences. An example will show it most conveniently.

A is a notorious thief. Messrs. Bumpus and Crane examine him and find a good sized organ of Acquisitiveness. Positive fact for Phenology. Casts and drawings of A are multiplied, and the bump does not lose in the act of copying. I did not say it gained. What do you look so for? (to the audience.)

Presently B. turns up, a bigger thief still. But B. has a bump at all over Acquisitiveness. Negative fact; goes against Phenology. Not a bit of it. Don't you see how small Conscientiousness is? *That's the reason B. stole.*

And then comes C. ten times as much a thief as either A. or B.—used to steal before he was weaned, and would pick one of his own pockets and put its contents in another, if he could find no other way of committing petty larceny. Unfortunately C. has a *hol-loe*, instead of a bump over Acquisitiveness. Ah, but just look and see what a bump of Alimentiveness! Did not C. buy nuts and gingerbread, when a boy, with the money he stole? Of course you see why he is a thief, and how his example confirms our science.

At last comes along a case which is apparently a *settler*, for there is a little brain with vast and varied powers,—a case like that of Byron, for instance. Then comes out the grand reserve reason which covers everything and renders it simply impossible ever to corner a Phenologist. "It is not the size alone, but the *quality* of an organ, which determines its degree of power."

Oh! oh! I see. The argument may be readily stated thus by the Phenologist:—"Heads I win, tails you lose." Well, that's convenient.

It must be confessed that Phenology has a certain resemblance to the Pseudo-sciences. I did not say it was a Pseudo-science.

I have often met persons who have been altogether struck up and amazed at the accuracy with which some wandering Professor of Phenology had read their characters written upon their skulls. Of course the Professor acquires his information solely through his cranial inspection and manipulations. What are you laughing at? (to the audience.) But let us suppose, for a moment, that a tolerably cunning fellow, who did not know or care anything about Phenology, should open a shop and undertake to read off people's characters at fifty cents a dollar apiece. Let us see how well he could get along without the "organs."

I will suppose myself to set up such a shop. I would invest one hundred dollars, more or less, in casts of brains, skulls, charts, and other matters that would make the most show for the money. That would do to begin with. I would then advertise myself as the celebrated Professor Hinesney, or whatever name I might choose, and wait for my first customer. My first customer is a middle-aged man. I look at him,—ask him a question of two so as to hear him talk. When I have got the hang of him, I ask him to sit down, and proceed to fumble his skull, dictating as follows:—

SCALE FROM 1 TO 10.
(Aside observations.)
Amativeness, 7. Most men love the conflicting sex, and all men love to be told they do.
Aimlessness, 8. Don't you see that he has burst off his lowest waistcoat button with feeding, hey?
Acquisitiveness, 8. Of course. A middle-aged Yankee.

Approbationness, 7. Hat well brushed. Hair ditto. Mark the effect of that plus sign.
Self-esteem, 6. His face shows that.
Benevolence, 9. That'll please him.
Conscientiousness, 8. That fraction looks first rate.
Mirthfulness, 7. Has laughed twice since he came in.
Facility, 9. That sounds well.
Form, Size, Weight, Color, Locality, Etc. Average every 4 to 6. thing that can eventually, etc., etc., etc., not be guessed. And so of the other faculties.

Of course you know, that isn't the way the Phenologists do. They only go by the bumps. What do you keep laughing so for? (to the audience.) I only said that is the way I should practice "Phenology" for a living.

Report of the Board of Agriculture.

The following extracts are taken from the "Fourth Annual Report of the Board," which contains a large amount of useful information to farmers; and is the best proof of the respected Secretary's qualification for the office which he so faithfully and ably fills, and for which he has received the thanks of the Board. The Report before us is a decided improvement upon its predecessors, and must have cost much labor and time to prepare. From the preface we learn that:

"The following report contains the transactions of the Provincial Board of Agriculture during the past year; and an Account of the expenditures made for the advancement of Agricultural interests; and a few hints on some of the more important subjects of interest to the farmer."

The Board of Agriculture has been in active operation for a period of nearly four years, and the interest at first manifested in the election of competent individuals by the various Agricultural Societies, to represent their respective districts, has not in the least abated.

Without giving way to extravagant hopes I may safely assert that public attention is now directed in a much greater degree than heretofore, to the importance of the intelligent practice of Agriculture in our Province.

Among candid farmers' confession is freely made of errors and defects, and of culpable negligence in following the business of farming in a way to ensure success; knowledge is sought for, and an awakening of thought is more apparent; all indicative of a new era of promise and improvement.

During the past year I devoted a portion of time to visiting some of the Farming Settlements in Charlotte, King's, Carleton, and York, and took occasion of addressing the farmers collectively on such subjects of practical importance as I thought would be most beneficial.

If the farmer is reasoned with, when pursuing a ruinous system of impoverishing his land, he is very apt to justify his doing so, on the plea of necessity, and to assert that he has not the manure requisite to keep up his land, and he must do as best he is able; but when we take issue on these and similar matters, and with the living voice strive to convince him that he has not taken advantage of the means within reach for increasing systematically following his business, he is generally brought to acknowledge he might do better, and to trace his dependant position to his own neglect.

An attempt has been made by the Board during the past year to induce the Agricultural Societies to alter the system of awarding premiums for single samples of any product, and to distribute their funds in a way which will better insure the advancement of Agriculture.

That the moneys of Societies might be better applied, must be admitted; and as the principles of improved Agriculture come to be better known and understood, we may expect in the place of ill conducted Exhibitions that the prizes will lead to the obtaining information as to results, and an intelligent examination of them.

Mr. Stevens, on moving the Resolution that a committee be appointed to consider the propriety of adopting a more uniform system as relates to Premiums at local Shows, and the principles upon which they are awarded, and to suggest Forms, &c., shortly stated the necessity and advantages of making some change over the old mode of awarding Premiums for single samples of products.

He had already alluded, in the Annual Report of the Board, to this subject, and had offered suggestions there as to this matter. The object of all competitors ought to be to convey information, and he thought the system should be adopted of making written statements whenever practicable, showing how excellence in article or stock has been obtained; and the information thus elicited might be made available for general benefit, by being condensed in the Reports of the Board. He did not intend to make the sys-

tem compulsory on Societies, but wished to prepare such Forms as would make it an easy matter to comply with the desired object, and enable Societies gradually to adopt an improvement in the system of awarding premiums."

MANURES.
When we behold the farms in our Province with wide, and it may be, well cleared fields, we imagine the products from such places must be great; but when at the time of taking off the crops we again look, and see the scanty returns, we know the land has been unproductive; and the cause is found not in the nature of the soil itself, but in the almost total neglect of the application of the necessary food for the plant; and wherever we see the ruinous system pursued of successive cropping without adequate returns to the land, there will we find Agriculture in a debased state; and never may we expect to see the farming of our Province assume its rightful position, until the making, preserving, and applying of manures, engages the steady and continuous attention of the farmer.

In Great Britain the barn yard cannot alone replenish the waste of vegetation, and special and artificial fertilizers have diligently to be sought for; but in our Province not only are such fertilizers unused to any extent, but the most culpable waste of the barn yard manure is permitted.

It is vain to talk of improved systems of husbandry, and the advantages obtained from the growth of green crops, until the farmers awake to the duty of making available the means within their reach for maintaining if not increasing the fertility of the land. The farmer must first practice the simplest rules of his art, and regard the fundamental maxims of the science of Agriculture, and in doing this he takes the first step to sure advancement. What he already knows he must put in practice, and the first step he takes to rise securely in his business, is by attention to the manure pile; he must make it a business paramount to all other departments, to save by every means every material which will help to increase his store in this respect."

"How shrilly the storm whistles around the corners of the streets, or howls down the chimney; and hark to the sleet patter-furiously against the casement! Oh! the poor—what sufferings must be theirs on such a night as this!"

The speaker was one in whom such language would have seemed, to common ears, strange. He was attired with great nicety, almost amounting to foppishness, and his broad forehead and handsome face betrayed none of the furrows of care. Rich, courteous, and as yet a stranger to sorrow, Judson Layton had still a heart open to the miseries of his less favored fellow beings, and now as he sat before the cheery fire in that luxurious parlor, his thoughts turned involuntarily to the homeless outcasts who might be wandering in the streets. His words were partly to a lady, who sat opposite to him on the sofa. She was dressed fashionably and with exquisite taste. Her face was lovely, surpassingly lovely, with regular features, and eyes, eye-brows and forehead of unrivaled beauty. It was evident from the look with which Layton turned toward her, that his heart had been touched, if not overcome, by her beauty. She returned his fond look and replied:

"Yes, poor wretches! I fear enough has not been done for them this winter. You don't know, Mr. Layton, how my heart has bled, during the explorations I have lately been making among the lanes and alleys of the suburbs. Such scenes of destitution and sickness! Oh! I shudder even to recollect them; and she covered her face with her hands, as if to shut out some disagreeable object. Layton's fine eyes expressed deeper admiration at this evidence of her sympathy; and had they been alone, perhaps his feelings would have hurried him into the declaration he had long been meditating. But there was a third person in the room, whom we have hitherto forgotten, though to be thus put away for her cousin was the usual fate of Ellen Clifford. And yet, when one came to look at her, the causes of this neglect seemed doubtful. True, she was not as splendidly beautiful as Lucy, but her soft, dove-like eyes shone with an expression which seemed more angelic than earthly; and her whole countenance impressed the beholder with feelings of purity and awe. She was sitting at a table a little apart, busily plying her needle, and seemed to take no part in the conversation, though when her cousin answered Layton, she started and looked up, first at her, then at him, and catching the expression on his face, she turned deadly pale. Bending over her work to hide her feelings, she remained silent, and almost unconscious of what was going on, until Layton rose to take his leave.

"You have been quite still to night, Ellen, but I attribute it all to that beautiful pair of slippers you are working. I never knew before that you loved embroidery."

"They are not for myself."

Layton colored, and it was evident from his manner, that what he heard, was from some cause, disagreeable to him. He looked inquiringly at Lucy, and then answered:—"Whoever the person is, Miss Ellen, has great reason to be proud, and would be even more so if he knew how devoted you have been to your work!" and without waiting for a reply, bowed to both ladies and left the room, without noticing the flash of triumph in Lucy's eyes.

The instant the door closed on him, Ellen sprang from her seat, and left the parlor by the opposite entrance, while Lucy flung herself again on the sofa, and following her cousin with her locks, burst, when she had departed, into a clear, ringing exultant laugh. Ellen, the instant she left the parlor, burst into tears, and hurrying up stairs, locked herself in her room. Then flinging herself passionately on her bed, she wept as if her heart would break.

"Oh! cruel, cruel," she added, "to tell me I am working the slippers for another, when only he is in my heart. He little knows that I am embroidering them to raise a few dollars to assist nurse in her poverty. And Lucy, heartless Lucy! to talk about her sympathy for the destitute, when she will do nothing for our almost second mother, who is now sick in poverty. Could Judson only know the truth!" and she wept afresh.

Ellen, unlike her cousin, was not an heiress; for the little pittance left her by her deceased parent barely sufficed for her most necessary wants; and had no other uncle offered her a home, her scanty annuity would have been insufficient even for these. Thus, though her heart was open as day to charity, she had no means of relieving the necessities unless by the manufacture and sale of such articles as the embroidered slippers, on which she had been working that evening.

These were intended, as her words implied, to relieve the wants of a sick, and perhaps dying old servant, who had formerly been a nurse in her father's family, and who was now in the lowest depths of poverty. She had applied to her friends for assistance, and Ellen was anxious to supply her with every comfort her limited means could purchase.

Our readers have already suspected the state of Ellen's heart. Her love for Layton had grown up insensibly to herself. He had long been in the habit of visiting at her uncle's, and for some time his attention had been equally divided between Lucy and herself; and his warm heart, high intellect, and extensive acquirements, rendered him just the person to win the heart of such a girl as Ellen. She would sit whole evenings listening to his eloquent conversation, never speaking unless spoken to, but busily plying her needle. Nor did she become aware of the nature of her feelings for Layton until the increased particularity of his attentions to Lucy awakened her to the fact that she loved him. Then she strove against her passion, but alas! it had become so interwoven with her gentle heart that only death could remove it.

Lucy had long desired to become the wife of Judson Layton, for his standing in society was high, and his fortune that of a millionaire. She had early seen that he had favored between her cousin and herself, and all her arts had been exerted to win the prize. She, therefore, assumed feelings she did not entertain, as in the conversation we have just recorded; and at length, by such duplicity, united to her extraordinary beauty, she succeeded so far as to regard her uplifted triumph certain. The consciousness of this caused the exulting laugh with which she saw Ellen depart from the parlor.

The next day, Mr. Layton called and invited the cousins to go with him to a beneficial concert that evening. Ellen would have declined, but had not sufficient plea; besides, her uncle, who was present, insisted on it. After the concert there was an address for the poor, to be followed by a collection. The speaker was one of the most eloquent men in the city, and on this occasion he surpassed himself. The enthusiasm he awoke was perceptible when the plates were passed through the assembly. Many who had left their purses at home, took off their rings and threw them down for ams. Among these persons was Lucy, who drew a valuable diamond from her finger, and thus gave it away. Layton saw the action, and mentally resolved to wait on the committee in the morning and redeem the ring, and with this determination, glanced at Ellen to see what would be her offering. Ignorant of her pecuniary situation, he saw with disgust that she merely bowed and suffered the plate to pass on, though a deep blush mantled her cheek.

"How mean!" was the inward ejaculation of Layton. "Vill! I have chosen between the two; but, selfish as she is, she has yet
* (Continued on Fourth Page)

Arrival of the "Hibernian." PORTLAND, Feb. 25. Hibernian arrived at 5 o'clock this morning. In Parliament, Derby attacked Government policy in regard to the Hibernian. He intimated that the latter were seized under American names, and moved for papers. Russell defended Government, and declined to produce papers pending legal inquiries. Morning Post says England has proposed armistice, the basis to be evacuation of Schleswig, with the exception of the island of Alsens, as a preliminary to conference, and she is supported by France, Russia and Sweden. In Poland an order has been issued that all insurgents now surrendering shall be transported until order is restored. Danes evacuated works at Høppel, and embarked their war material at Alsens. Gen. Cameron had annihilated tribe of Nayakewa, the most powerful in New Zealand, killing 100 and capturing 200. British loss 35 killed and 83 wounded. Cotton middling, 27. Wheat declined. Flour drooping. Corn nominal. Consols 91 a 91 1/2. It is fully confirmed that the Danes retreated from Schleswig, evacuated the "Denneverke," and blew up the works of the Missunde. Germans followed them to Flensburg, whence they also retreated towards Høppel. There had been several engagements and losses on both sides. The Germans secured great booty, a large number of guns and prisoners. According to some authorities the Danish possession of Schleswig is probably ended, and army will retreat to Jutland. Other authorities assert that a formidable stand will be made at Høppel, where the Danes are supported by a fleet, and may assume a strong position. Active naval preparations were making at Copenhagen. The English journals continue very anti-German in tone. The conservatives held Lord Russell responsible for the Danish reverses. Frederick had been proclaimed at various places in Schleswig. It was reported that the Russian Government had discovered the archives of the national government at Warsaw. Earl Russell stated in the House of Lords that Mr. Adams thought it prudent to withhold Mr. Seward's offensive despatch, at which Lord Derby was indignant, and it had never been presented. Mr. Layard said America had made no demand, written or verbal, for the Alabama's doings.

THE VANDERBILT AND SAXON.—Several of the relatives of Mr. Gray here wrote on the 25th to Colonel Sykes, M. P., asking that the matter should be brought under the attention of her Majesty's government. On the 30th Colonel Sykes wrote, enclosing an official reply from the Foreign Office as follows:—I am directed by Earl Russell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, enclosing a letter from the relatives of James Gray, lately chief officer of the bark Saxon, who was shot on board his ship off Agua Pequena, by Lieut. Donoghue, an officer of the United States steamer Vanderbilt. I am to state to you, in reply, that the matter was already under consideration, and that the opinions of the law officers having been taken, instructions have been sent to Lord Lyons to state to Mr. Seward that if the despatches made by the second mate of the Saxon be true, Lieut. Donoghue ought to be instantly tried for wilful murder. [Aberdeen Journal, Feb. 8.]

REMARKABLE INCIDENT.—A few days ago a lady dressed in the height of fashion, and attired in the most expensive materials, entered one of the most extensive jeweller's shops in the Rue de la Paix, Paris. She looked over article after article and found nothing to suit her, so she left the shop without purchasing anything. She had not been gone long when the jeweller missed a valuable brooch. Nobody had entered the shop but this fine lady, and she was certainly the thief. In a moment the shop-keeper was in full chase of her. He soon overtook her, and rudely enough told what had occurred—adding that she must go with him to the police station. The lady trembled violently in every limb, became as pale as death, and stood silent, and white and motionless as a marble statue. The shopman became ruder. A gentleman of the lady's acquaintance passed by; seeing the distress she was in, he inquired what the matter was. He angrily turned to the shopman with a "Do you know who this lady is?"—but before he could add another word, the shopman joyfully exclaimed, "There it is! there it is!" and he proceeded to disentangle from the meshes of lace with which the lady's talma was trimmed the valuable brooch. "Do you know who this lady is?" angrily repeated the gentleman. "She is the Baroness de Rothschild."

THE SUFFERERS OF THE BOHEMIAN.—There was a meeting at the Merchants' Exchange at 3 o'clock this p. m., which was called to order by the Chairman of the Committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the Bohemian sufferers. The committee report that nearly all of those rescued are entirely destitute, having lost all of their baggage, and having no clothing except that in which they stand. The British Consul declares that he has no duties with regard to them further than to look after the necessities of the steamer's crew. The Mayor has made provision for the immediate wants of the sufferers as fast as they are brought in, and Messrs. H. & A. Allen, the agents of the company to which the Bohemian belonged, had made arrangements to have the

majority of them cared for at the Sailors' Home.—[Portland Courier.]

FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, Feb. 27th. Memphis Bulletin says that confirmatory reports have been received of Sherman's capture of Selma after a severe fight. Understood that next point of attack would be Montgomery. Escaped prisoners from Alabama who arrived at New Orleans report the woods full of refugees from conscription. Patrols with bloodhounds on all principal roads. Florida expedition had severe fight at Olmstead; captured and destroyed a million and a half worth of property, and returned to Jacksonville. Propeller Torpedo Davis destroyed the United States Corvette Housatonic in Charleston Harbour. Steam transport Gen. Barnside and steamer H. A. Webb grounded and lost in the St. John's Fla. River. There are indications that Confederates intend making desperate efforts to recover Eastern North Carolina. Several iron clads ready to co-operate. Number of North Carolina Union soldiers reported hung. Gold 157 1/2.

BANGOR, Feb. 28. News received of severe reverse to Seymour's expedition in Florida; Seymour met enemy 15,000 strong 50 miles beyond Jacksonville. Three hours battle ensued, and Federals were overpowered by numbers and compelled to fall back, losing from 500 to 1,000, and 5 pieces of artillery. Reported that Farragut was to engage Fort Gaines, Mobile. 45 Confederate Kingleaders munitioned at Fort Morgan, and were under death sentence. Their execution would injure Confederates in Mobile. Federal advance to Dalton a reconnaissance discovering Johnson in large force. Federals fell back to Tunnel Hill. Longstreet reported falling back to Atlanta; his force reported destitute of shoes and clothing. Gold 157 1/2. Flour declining.

Feb. 29. Further particulars of Federal disaster in Florida says Seymour advanced carelessly and was outwitted by superior force. Reported force was sent from Charleston, and that Beauregard commanded. Federal loss from twelve to fifteen hundred. The man suffered severely from sharpshooters. Seymour placed under arrest. Last accounts say that Longstreet was still retreating and Schofield pursuing, but no engagement expected south of Virginia line. Deserters say that Longstreet was retreating to Richmond. Stragglers report Confederates Forrest, Lee, Adams, and Rhoady concentrated and force Gen. Smith's Cavalry Expedition back with considerable loss. Report not generally credited.

The Boston Journal says: "The pirate Alabama, we hope, is finally caged. Amoy is neither a British nor French port, and the sympathies of the authorities are not likely to be enlisted to favor her escape. Amoy is a Chinese port, and the Chinese authorities have no interest in the destruction of our commerce and no sympathy with pirates. The United States Gunboat Wyoming is watching the pirate, and it is not probable that she will be kept from following her, should she attempt to escape, by any twenty-four hour rule. Indeed strong hopes are entertained by our merchants that the Alabama will be delivered up by the Chinese government, upon the demand of our Minister, Mr. Burlingame. We may assume with some confidence that the piratical career of the Alabama has ended."

CAIRO, ILL., Feb. 25.—The steamer Peerless, from Memphis has arrived with 520 bales of cotton for St. Louis. Much dissatisfaction exists among the rebel Mississippi troops, who were rapidly deserting, caused by the speculation in cotton by the rebel Generals Forrest, Chalmers, Ferguson, Richardson and others. The rebel soldiers state that the cotton is taken from their wives by scouts detailed for the purpose, who running the blockade at Memphis, bring back greenbacks, and divide the profits with the Generals.

THE CHESAPEAKE DECISION. The recent decision of the Police Magistrate in this case was not such as was generally anticipated by the public at large and while there are a few who endorse it, the great majority condemn not only the decision on the ground of his worship having assumed unlimited authority, but the unnecessary use of harsh, unmanly and abusive epithets toward the prisoners at the bar. If his object was to have the matter transferred to another court, he certainly might have adopted a more sensible course.—While we do not question the sincerity of Mr. Gilbert, we claim the right to differ with him on all the most material points.—After summing up the evidence, he said: "1st. It discloses the fact that the prisoners and a number of persons met together in Lower Cove, in the City of Saint John, without authority from this or any other Government, and came to the conclusion to proceed to New York and take a steamer, the design being that they were to take passage on board of the steamer and capture her on her voyage—the work, I say, of a coward and a villain, which ought to be considered against all law, human or divine.—

This was accomplished and the vessel seized as appears by the evidence." His Worship was not justified in the declaration that the parties conducting the expedition had no authority from any government for the proceedings they took. We grant that a gross violation of our neutrality was committed, and that the parties had not got the authority of this Government. The decision appears to be based, in a measure, on this point, and here injustice is done.—For the acts of Braine or Parker, others should not suffer. They, and they alone, are amenable. If private citizens enlist in a foreign service they forfeit their right to British protection, but are not liable to punishment for so doing.—[Morning Post.]

Legislative Summary.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 25. Mr. Munroe's Lumber Privilege Bill was taken up in Committee. Dr. Dow in the chair. The Bill was fully discussed last session. The postponement of the Bill for six months was then moved and carried by the same vote. Hon. Mr. Tilley stated in answer to a question of Col. Boyd yesterday, that the Committee on the railway claims had awarded Mr. Crosby \$72, Mr. Myers \$629.26, Mr. King \$68, and Mr. Brookfield nothing. He stated Mr. Myers had received his award, but the others had not called to lift the sums allowed them.

February 26. A despatch from Nova Scotia, relative to Union of Colonies, was submitted. Mr. Gagner introduced a Bill to establish an Alms House at St. George. Mr. Gimmer gave notice for correspondence with J. A. Poor or others, in respect to Railway Extension. The Attorney General submitted a motion for a Committee to prepare an Address on the occasion of the birth of the young Prince which was at once agreed to. Mr. Stevens's Bill to provide for payment of Reporter of Decisions of Supreme Court was committed, and a lengthy discussion ensued. The object of the bill was to give the Law Reporter an increase of salary. The Prov. Sec. then brought in his financial statement. He stated that the surplus for the past year is not so large as some imagined, being only \$15,000. The total financial operations for the past year have been:—

Net income, exclusive of special funds,	\$647,289.23
Expenditure, exclusive of special funds,	637,066.61
Balance,	\$10,222.62
Excess of receipts over expenditure, Special funds,	5,155.45
Net gain for the year,	\$15,378.07

The expenditure of the year was, he was glad to say, within the estimate, by \$1,828.93. The total revenue of the year, from all sources, was \$892,792.41. The estimated income for 1864, exclusive of special funds, is:—

Imports,	\$690,000
Exports,	62,000
Casual and Territorial Revenue and surplus Civil List,	23,000
Supreme and Equity Court Fees, Auction Duty, Provision share of Seizures,	4,000
	690,500
Less drawbacks,	28,000
	\$662,500

The estimated expenditure, for 1864, exclusive of special funds, is \$661,515. The estimated Railway receipts, for 1863, were \$125,000. The actual receipts were \$129,272.52. The estimated expenses were \$89,000, the actual expenses, \$88,534.29; the net revenue, therefore, was \$40,738.23. The estimated receipts for 1864 are \$144,000; the estimated expenditure \$95,000. On the 27th, a Bill to enable the Trustees of a School in Chatham to dispose of certain lands passed.

Progress reported on Boyd's Bill relating to certain exemptions from duty at port of St. Stephen. This bill provides for payment of Pilot dues. Lindsay introduced a Bill to increase representation in Carleton County. Mr. Munroe tried to get in a petition from Carleton County for Bridge, but could not. On the 29th progress was made in Mr. Young's Bill for the amendment of Revised Statutes of Error, Expenses and Punishment. It provides power to the Magistrate to draw on County Treasurer for officers' fees. A Bill to establish an Alms House at St. George agreed to. Mr. Gimmer moved an address for Western Extension correspondence. Mr. Tilley said it would be laid before the House.

Mr. W. J. Gilbert moved for detailed item of Railway accounts, and information about Shediac Adams House mortgaged to Government. Mr. Munroe's unimproved land tax bill under consideration. Said to be twenty-five applicants for office of Sheriff of York County, denied last night. A fire occurred in Woodstock, on the 26th destroying Mr. Brown's brick building and two smaller ones. The Electric Telegraph office was burned out.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—Several persons were baptised at Tuttle Cove, on Sunday last, by the Rev. J. C. Steadman, who is holding a series of revival meetings at that place.—[Eastern Advocate.]

At Springfield, Ohio, lives J. Leffel, the smallest business man in the world, being only forty-four inches in height, and weighing but fifty-five pounds! He is 32 years old, witty, able-bodied, handsome, and sports a moustache; has filled the office of Supervisor in Springfield; is regarded as one of the most public spirited citizens of that place, and is about to marry Sarah B. Halton, formerly Dolly Lutton's maid of honor.

It is reported that a Boston boat passed the steamer Bohemian some fifteen minutes before she struck, and observed the rockets and signal lights they threw up to attract the attention of a pilot.

Some people are constantly finding fault with everything other people do and say. Such people, if they would make a memorandum of all their own sayings and doings during the week and criticise it every Saturday night, would probably find enough to do without meddling with the affairs of others.

A floral curiosity may be produced by taking a stick of elder, boring out the pith, filling the cavity with good earth, and sowing in it the seeds of several flowers that bloom at the same time. The seeds will soon germinate and the plants grow up together, with their stems, branches and leaves so intermingled that to a common observer they will appear to grow from the same root.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, MARCH 2, 1864.

The Financial Statement.

In the summary of Legislative news, we have seen a brief extract from the Prov. Secretary's financial statement. From the correspondence in St. John papers we learn that the hon. Mr. Tilley was, as usual, master of the subject he had undertaken to lay before the House, and showed that the expenditures had been less than the estimates. His estimate for the current year's revenue is \$662,500; this is exclusive of special funds. The Legislative expenses of last year were very heavy, \$44,826.05, owing to the lengthy debate on the Intercolonial Railway. The total debt of the Province on the 31st Oct. was \$6,669,718.42; the interest on which had been paid; in addition, the Province had in the Treasury and Commercial Bank, \$100,000. It appears that the total cost of the Railway from St. John to Shediac was \$4,696,288.51; the amount invested in the Railway from St. Andrews to Woodstock was \$240,000. The Secretary also stated that the duties in this Province are lighter than in Nova Scotia. The excess of Revenue after deducting \$10,000 for drawbacks, was \$16,000. The Hon. Secretary concluded his lengthy, full and able exposition, by expressing his satisfaction in the general condition of the Province.

LECTURES.—On Wednesday evening last, the Rev. Rev. F. W. Moore delivered a well-written lecture, in the Town Hall, the subject of which was "A Chapter from the Mission History of the Canibal Islands." The Rev. lecturer gave a pleasing description of the physical features of the Fiji Islands, showing how abundantly nature had favored them, and then passed to their inhabitants, of whose physique as well as their social and political condition he gave a vivid portraiture; depicting, in all its revolting horrors, their national characteristic—cannibalism. He then gave an account of the efforts to spread christianity among the Fijians, and of the results of these efforts when successful, as shown in the ameliorated condition of the natives; portraying the dangers to which the missionaries exposed themselves and families, and the unwavering spirit of self-sacrifice exhibited by these faithful servants. The audience was large and respectable, and the lecture was a good one, but too lengthy, perhaps, for popular taste; or, in popular expression, "very nice, but rather too long." After the lecture was over a vote of thanks was passed to the Rev. gentleman.

The Rev. Wm. Wilson, of Woodstock, will lecture this evening on "Selenography, Ellipses, and Tides," illustrated by large diagrams.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN ALMANAC FOR 1864, John Lovell, Montreal.—This is a neatly bound work of 968 pages, edited by Jas. Kirby, M. A., and is a Hand Book of statistical and general information. The information it contains has been compiled from official sources, and can be relied upon in fact, no other published work on the British North American Colonies exhibits "other present condition, Government, finances, commerce, systems of education, &c." equal to this Almanac. Some of the leading men in the colonies assisted the compilers, and the astronomical tables were prepared by a gentleman formerly of the Nautical Almanac office, London, England.—Every public office, merchant's counting room, and school room should be supplied with a copy of this valuable work, the price of which is only \$1. Mr. Lovell also publishes a series of School Books, which are better adapted for the colonial youth than any other now in use; and which will ere long take the place of the United States books which are unfortunately in such common use.—We believe Mr. Lovell's publications are for sale at the book establishments in St. John.

FIRST LESSONS IN SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE FOR SCHOOLS AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A small, neatly printed work bearing this title has also been received from J. Lovell, Esq., forming one of his excellent Educational books. Professor Dawson, of McGill College, is the editor, and has made the book one of the best for the pur-

pose now in use. It is intended as a text book for Teachers, but would be of much service to Farmers, themselves.

We are in receipt of the "Chief Superintendent's Report of Schools for 1863," from which we learn that in the first, or winter term, of the past year, there were in operation 720 schools, and in the second, or summer term, the number was 784.—The amount drawn for the support of common schools in 1863 was \$78,971.52, showing a saving of \$3,299.21 over the previous year. It also gives the reports of the District Inspectors, the Master of the Training School, a Tabular Report of the Grammar Schools, and other matter of moment to those interested in the education of our youth. It is plain, that if the Board of Education do not limit the number of schools in districts, their office, as well as that of Inspectors, had better be abolished. The people are "paying too dear for the whistle."

I T E M S.

—Jeff Davis's coachman delivered a lecture in Portland, in which he described the Southern President's household, and said many hard things of Mrs. Davis, such as her "wearing the breeches," &c. He also spoke flatteringly of "Honest Abe"; all which was intended for Yankee ears. Suppose the coachman, after accomplishing his mission, should like to return to his master—what then?

—A brigantine is being built on the river near Woodstock of 80 feet keel and 200 tons burthen.

—Solomon Poole, Calais, caught smuggling, was fined \$300, and goods confiscated.

—A Turk and his Harem and their Sable Guardian, all in full Turkish costume, with music and dancing, are exhibiting at Augusta.

—The Resolve appropriating \$20,000 to aid in the construction of a turnpike road from Millford to Princeton, was indefinitely postponed in the Senate of Maine.

—William M. Stone, the new Governor of Iowa, was once a canal driver between Roscor and Cleveland, Ohio, at three dollars a month.

—Mr. Burpee's Provincial Railway scheme embraces a branch to Woodstock, to diverge from the St. Andrews line about five miles below the Richmond station. Mr. Osburn, of the St. Andrews line, says you can get in to Woodstock with a down hill grade, but you can't get back.—[Houlton Times.]

—A Chicago girl thus speaks over her own name, in the "wants" column of the Chicago Tribune:—"This is leap year. I'll wait no longer. So here I am, twenty-one years, healthy, possessing, medium size, full chest, educated, prudent, large sparkling eyes, long black flowing hair, and as full of fun as a chestnut is full of meat, born to make some man happy, and want a home—Does any one want me?"

—There is a society in Iowa County, Iowa, called the "Amasa Society," numbering 800 members, and owning 20,000 acres of land, 700 head of cattle, and 12,000 sheep. They have 2200 acres of land under cultivation, own saw and flour mills and factories, make woolen goods, and will use this season 5000 or 6000 bales of wool.

—A tax has been imposed on gentlemen keeping Horses in Halifax, according to the following scale:—For the first horse, \$3; second \$2; third \$1. Such horses not to be taken into account by the assessors when making up the estimate of the personal property of the owner.

—A drove of live stock, entering Canada at Niagara Bridge, has been seized by the U. S. Treasury department on the Executive order prohibiting the exportation of munitions of war.

—George Thompson, the great public speaker is now in the States, and lectured in Boston, on which occasion he buttered the Yankees in true Yorkshire style.

—The early train on the York and Campbell Road had a "squash up" last week; one of the cars went over an embankment, nobody hurt.

—One hundred thousand pounds sterling have already been subscribed in London to establish a newspaper in opposition to the Times. Advertisements are to be inserted at one half the rate charged by the Times, and the paper is to be distributed gratuitously.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—On Saturday morning a workman named Owen Quigg, employed on a new ship in McDonald's Yard, Courtney Bay, while assisting to carry a piece of Timber along the upper staging, tripped and fell to the ground, a distance of nearly 30 feet. He was instantly killed.—[Post.]

Mrs. Kate B. Taylor of Sidney, some 12 or 14 years since, when quite a child, swallowed a pin, since which time she has been troubled with a pain in the left lobe of the lung, and has been troubled more or less with a cough. A short time since, during a severe coughing spell, she brought up into her mouth an old fashioned ounce pin, which was corroded to the size of a very fine wire, except the head, which was large and perfect.

Boston, Feb. 23.—The bark John Gilpin, at this port, brings dates from Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, to December 31.

She reports that the rebel pirate Tuscaloosa had been seized by the British authorities at the Cape for violation of the neutrality laws, in landing a portion of a captured cargo on that coast.

The Tuscaloosa put into Simon's Bay, Dec. 26, to obtain supplies and repairs.—Shortly after dropping her anchor the Ad-

miral Sir Baldwin Walker, boarded party, who seized the authority of the British government. The Tuscaloosa was in command.

After the seizure of the vessel Lowe lodged a formal protest proceeding and proceeded to consular legal advisers.

Mr. Graham, United States Consul, also lodged a claim against the half of her former owners, and that the question raised as to her condemnation by Captain S. claims from the rebel government, he argued before and decided by Hodges in the Admiralty Court.

—The Globe says that the ex-Sheriff of York is imminently the candidate of the candidates of nine of the candidates of Sunday night; he was 55. His widow and five children.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.—It now seems assumed that no Railway bill, will be brought forward, in our last issue. See telegraph.

LATEST NEWS.

BANGOR. Smith's cavalry expedition is reported. Arrived at Memphis were skirmishing on the route make junction with Sherman's army of delay of Pennsylvania and cavalry. Result of the expedition million bushels of corn, many in this and Ohio Railroad track, and brought off 2000 negroes.

President's amnesty proclamation sively circulated. Bangor.

Confederate dispatches reported on 21st at Pontotoc, Miss., and capturing 100 Federals, killed. Col. Barksdale and badly wounded.

Federal Cavalry charge was reported. Also that Longstreet had forces to point not prudent to march towards Chattanooga, pursue Wheeler's cavalry.

FREDERICTON. Mr. Munroe's Bill, relative to an unimproved granted land amended by Select Committee, subject of the Bill is to more extensively provisions of the present Act. The Attorney General introduced a Bill to amend the Act relating to Steam Navigation, which amounts to an extension of two years last past.

The Bill to assess York County for purposes passed in Committee, plates raising funds to assist with building, provides for the issue of licenses, whose amounts not to exceed pounds, and empowers assessors and a portion of principal amount. The Attorney General introduced a Bill to amend the Act relating to land tax purposes.

The Railway Correspondence will be tomorrow.

FREDERICTON. Mr. Tilley laid on table the responses.

Mr. Sibbald asked if Government to submit any Railway Bill Session. Mr. Tilley said no.

The intention of the Government any measure for Railway extension. In view of the present dis Canadian Government and present Law or substitute other would be unwise and in violation of law.

In reply to Mr. McPhelim, M. E. he did not intend to build a Suctouche river this year.

Mr. Hatheway submitted Boston Annual Report.

ADVICE TO THE MISED. Those who are afflicted with Fever Sores, Skin Eruption, Sore Head, Sore Legs, Sore Glands, Venereal Sores, Pimples, Tetter, Chronic diseases, Hair kinds, and have spent large sum for medical attendance and advice, and are still un cured, we advise them to try our Sanguiferous and Resolvent. On this extraordinary medicine, which is so long known to cure you. If six bottles remedy fail to furnish satisfaction of cure, aton it; spend no more. Railway's Renovating Remedy cured the worst cases of Chronic Sores by a single bottle. I give it a trial. Sold by Druggists.

At Port Huron, Michigan, on Jan'y. Sarah, wife of the late Hitches, of Oak Bay, aged 65. On the 21st ult., at Patrick Alexander Macdonald, Ross Lock R. N., aged 85 years. Mr. Loch R. N., of Nova Scotia, and son of Martin Grant, Bay Side, St. Andrew.

PORT OF ST. ANDREW ARRIVED.

Feb. 27.—Sloop Matilda, Stinson's. Sch. Graefin, Hunt, Calais, J. Sch. Linda Wentworth, East Sch. Linda Wentworth, East Sloop Emma, Brown, St. Stephen, &c. B. F. Kelly.

miral, Sir Baldwin Walker, despatched a boarding party, who seized the vessel, under authority of the British government.

The Tuscaloosa was in command of Lieut. Lowe. After the seizure of the vessel Lieutenant Lowe lodged a formal protest against the proceeding and proceeded to Cape Town to consult with legal advisers.

Mr. Graham, United States Consul, had also lodged a claim against the vessel in behalf of her former owners, and it was thought that the question raised as to the legality of her condemnation by Captain Semmes, who claims to constitute a prize court, will have to be argued before and decided by Sir William Hodges in the Admiralty Court.

The Globe says that the canvassing for the Stievely of York is immense; it gives the names of nine of the candidates. Sheriff McLean died suddenly, of apoplexy, on Sunday night; he was 55. He has left a widow and five children.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.—Our readers will now be assumed that no Railway Extension bill, will be brought forward, as intimated in our last issue. See telegraph report.

LATEST NEWS.

BANGOR, Feb. 29. Smith's cavalry expedition not cut off as reported. Arrived at Memphis, having severe skirmishing on the route; failed to make junction with Sherman's force because of delay of Pennsylvania and New Jersey cavalry. Result of the expedition destroyed million bushels of corn, many miles of Memphis and Ohio Railroad, tracks, bridges, &c., and brought off 2000 negroes.

President's amnesty proclamation extensively circulated.

BANGOR, March 1. Confederate detachments report heavy fighting on 21st at Pontotoc, Miss., killing forty and capturing 100 Federals. Col. Forrest killed. Gen. Barksdale and McCullch badly wounded.

Federal Cavalry charge was repulsed. Also that Longstreet had withdrawn his forces to point not prudent to mention.

Federals disappeared from front, retreating towards Chattanooga, pursued by Gen. Wheeler's cavalry.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 29. Mr. Munroe's Bill, relative to appropriation of Taxes on unimproved granted lands, having been amended by Select Committee, passed. The object of the Bill is to more effectually carry out the provisions of the present Act.

The Attorney General introduced a Bill in addition to the Act relating to Steam Navigation.

Dr. Vall gave notice of a Bill for the amendment of all laws imposed and collected by the Police Magistrate on the E. & N. A. Railway during two years last past.

The Bill to assess York County for Agricultural purposes passed in Committee. It contemplates raising funds to assist with the Exhibition Buildings, provides for the issue of ten years' Debentures, whose amounts not to exceed five hundred pounds, and empowers assessment for interest and a portion of principal annually.

The Attorney General introduced a Bill to explain the Act relating to land taken for Railway purposes.

The Railway Correspondence will be submitted to-morrow.

FREDERICTON, March 1. Mr. Tilley laid on table the Railway correspondence.

Mr. Stevens asked if Government intended to submit any Railway measure this Session Mr. Tilley said no. It was not the intention of the Government to submit any measure for Railway extension this winter.

In view of the present disposition of Canadian Government and people to repeal present Law or substitute other measures, it would be unwise and in violation of good faith.

In reply to Mr. McPhelin, Mr. Hatheway said he did not intend to build a bridge over Huctouche river this year.

Mr. Hatheway submitted Board of Works Annual Report.

ADVICE TO THE MISERABLES.

Those who are afflicted with Scrofula, Fevers Sores, Skin Eruption, Salt Rheum, Sore Head, Sore Legs, Swelling of the Glands, Venereal Sores, Pimples, Blisters, Tetters, Chronic Diseases, Humors of all kinds, and have spent large sums of money for medical attendance and advertised remedies, are still uncured, we say use Dr. Radway's Cleansing Syrup, called RENOVATING RESOLVENT. One to six bottles of this extraordinary medicine is warranted to cure you. If six bottles of any remedy fail to furnish satisfactory evidence of cure, stop it; spend no more money on it. Radway's Renovating Resolvent has cured the worst cases of Chronic and Scrofulous Sores by a single bottle. Let the wise give it a trial. Sold by Druggists.

DEATH.

At Port Huron, Michigan, on the 24th Jan'y, Sarah, wife of the late Mr. James Hinchings, of Oak Bay, aged 65 years.

On the 21st ult., at Patrick Hall, Cork, Alexander Macdonald Ross Lockhart, Esq., R. N., aged 85 years. Mr. Lockhart was a native of Nova Scotia, and uncle to Mrs. Martin Grant, Bay Side, St. Andrews.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS

ARRIVED: Feb. 27.—Sloop Matilda, Stinson, Calais, sundries.

Schr. Orpican, Hunt, Calais, Ballast.

Schr. Linda Wentworth, Eastport, flour, &c.

Sloop Emma, Brown, St. Stephen, flour, pork, &c. B. F. Kelly.

Schr. Camilla, Appleby, Eastport, flour, meal, etc., to H. Hatch and others.

Feb. 29th.—Schr. Ulrica, Maloney, meal, etc. master.

Schr. Tyro, Ross, Calais, ballast, R. St. Schr. Emma, Pemberton, J. Britz, St. John Flour.

Schr. Harriet, P. Rutt, Boston, merchant, for Houlton.

CLEARED: Feb. 27.—Schr. Linda, Wentworth, Calais, tea.

Schr. Oliver, Maloney, Boston, cordwood and bark.

Schr. Camilla, Appleby, Eastport, Hacmack knees, by R. Ross.

British barque Eva, Goudey, 55 days from Newport, England, at Portland, reports:—On the 21st ult. fell in with the British barque Urania, Bradford, of St. Andrews, from St. George, N. B., for Barbadoes, waterlogged and disabled on the 18th, took off the crew and brought them to this port.

Rub. Rubber, Rubbers.

AT THE Albion House.

JOHN S. MAGEE, Has received an assortment of

Childrens, Misses, Ladies, Gents, Rubber Overshoes.

Also, Ladies Rubber Balmoral Boots, a nice article for the present season, which with a lot of Childrens and Ladies Boots, SKELETON SKIRTS, and the balance of stock of WINTER DRY GOODS,

He will sell CHEAP for Current Money. American Bills taken at the usual discount.

Bottles! Bottles!! WANTED immediately—ALE & PORTER Bottles. E. A. JULIAN.

Patent Steam Brewery, St. Andrews, March 2, 1864.

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

A Bill for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the County of Charlotte.

WHEREAS officers against the Peace, as well as injuries to property have become frequent in the Parish of St. Stephen, it is expedient to establish an effective system of Police in the following district, to-wit:—Beginning at the dwelling house of Joel Hill, near Milltown, and extending to Port's Millbridge, so called, and back from the River St. Croix, one mile.

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Lieutenant Governor, the Legislative Council and Assembly, as follows:—

1.—The Justices of the Peace for the said County shall and may at any general Sessions or at any special Sessions to be for that purpose called, appoint a sufficient number of fit and able men not exceeding to be, and act as a police force, within the before mentioned district, who shall be severally sworn in by any magistrate of the said County, to act as constables for preserving the Peace, and preventing all felonies, and apprehending offenders against the peace, the men so sworn in, shall within the district have all such powers, privileges, and advantages, as may be liable to all duties, and responsibilities as any constable appointed by law, now has or may hereafter have, or is, or may be liable to within his constabulary, by virtue of the common law or act of Assembly made or to be made, and shall they all such lawful commands as they or any of them may receive from time to time from any Justice of the Peace within said district, for conducting themselves in the execution of their office.

2.—The Justices of the Peace at any General Sessions or at any Special Sessions for that purpose called, shall have power, by regulations to be made by them, to fix the salaries and allowances of the persons to be employed under this act, and to define the powers and duties of the said Police-men or Constables.

3.—That it shall be lawful for any constable belonging to the said Police force, during the time of his being on duty to take into his custody, without warrant, any loose die, or disorderly persons which he shall find disturbing the public peace, or whom he shall have just cause to suspect having committed, or being about to commit any felony or misdemeanor, or breach of the Peace, and all persons whom he shall find during the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September and October, between the hours of seven o'clock, P. M. and six o'clock, A. M., or during the months of November, December, January and February, between the hours of seven o'clock, P. M. and six o'clock, A. M., lying or lurking in any highway, yard, or other place, and not giving a satisfactory account of himself or themselves and also to take into custody without warrant as aforesaid, any person who shall within the limits of the said district be charged by any other person with committing any aggravated assault, in every case in which the said constable shall have good reason to believe that such assault has been committed, although not in view of the said constable; and that by reason of the recent commission of the offence a warrant could not have been obtained for the apprehension of the offender in order that such person may be secured till he can be brought before a Justice of the Peace within the said district to be dealt with according to law.

4.—The Justices of the Peace residing within the said district shall in addition to the powers they now possess, be invested with, and shall exercise and execute all other duties and powers as shall be in this act specified, or in any regulations now or hereafter to be made by the General Sessions as provided for in this act.

5.—The Justices of the Peace for the said County at their General Sessions in April in each and every year hereafter are hereby authorized to make a rate and assessment for a sum not exceeding the sum of Dollars for any one year to defray the expenses of supporting and maintaining said Police establishment, such assessment to be levied and collected on the Inhabitants and property residing and being within the limits of said district; such sum shall be assessed, levied and paid agreeable to any act now, or which may be in force for assessing, levying and collecting county rates; and when recovered or collected shall be paid over to the County Treasurer of said County to be held and applied under the direction of the Justices of the Peace for the said County for the purposes of this act.

6.—The sums of money recovered or received for fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred and paid under or by virtue of any of the provisions of this act, committed within the limits of the said district of the Parish of St. Stephen, shall be paid on the first Monday of each month to the County Treasurer.

7.—The County Treasurer shall receive all sums of money received by assessment and all fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred and paid from every collector, magistrate, constable or other person paying the same for the purposes of this act, and he shall keep and hold the same as a separate fund for the purposes of this act, to be paid over by him from time to time under the order of the General Sessions of the Peace for the said County.

8.—All fees recovered by any of the police for performing the duties of constables shall be paid over as received to the magistrate by whose directions he has performed the duty to be paid to the County Treasurer in the same manner as fines and forfeitures are directed to be paid over.

9.—The Justices of the Peace for the said County, at any General Sessions or at any Special Sessions for that purpose called, shall have power to appoint two or more persons residing in the before mentioned district, to be a committee to agree with some person or persons to erect said Gas Lamps at Lamp Posts, and keeping the same in repair and for lighting the said lamps with gas; and that an account of the expense of the same be laid before the Justices of the Peace of the said County, at the April General Sessions of each and every year.

10.—The Justices of the Peace of the said County, are hereby authorized at any General Sessions to make a rate and assessment of a sum not exceeding Dollars, for any one year, for defraying the expenses incurred by the said committee for the purposes aforesaid; such assessment to be levied and collected on the Inhabitants and property residing and being within the limits of the before mentioned district, being the owners or occupiers of any house, or houses, and all the real property within such limits aforesaid, shall be assessed, levied and paid, agreeable to any act now or which may hereafter be in force, for assessing, levying, and collecting County rates; and when collected or recovered, shall be paid over under the directions, of the Justices of the Peace for said County, for the purposes of this act.

A BILL To authorize the erection of Gas Lamps and Lamp Posts, in the Public Streets in the Parish of St. Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, within the district between Hatching's corner, on the mid landing and Porter's Mill bridge, so called, and extending back one mile from the River, St. Croix, and to provide for the expense of the same.

1.—The Justices of the Peace for the said County of Charlotte, at any General Sessions or at any Special Sessions for that purpose called, shall have power to appoint two or more persons residing in the before mentioned district, to be a committee to agree with some person or persons to erect said Gas Lamps at Lamp Posts, and keeping the same in repair and for lighting the said lamps with gas; and that an account of the expense of the same be laid before the Justices of the Peace of the said County, at the April General Sessions of each and every year.

2.—The Justices of the Peace of the said County, are hereby authorized at any General Sessions to make a rate and assessment of a sum not exceeding Dollars, for any one year, for defraying the expenses incurred by the said committee for the purposes aforesaid; such assessment to be levied and collected on the Inhabitants and property residing and being within the limits of the before mentioned district, being the owners or occupiers of any house, or houses, and all the real property within such limits aforesaid, shall be assessed, levied and paid, agreeable to any act now or which may hereafter be in force, for assessing, levying, and collecting County rates; and when collected or recovered, shall be paid over under the directions, of the Justices of the Peace for said County, for the purposes of this act.

Property for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale the house opposite Odell & Turner's Store, at present occupied by himself; attached to the premises there is a barn. The house occupies a good business stand.

PATRICK QUINN. St. Andrews, Feb. 10, 1864.—tm.

TEA, RAISINS, TOBACCO, & C.

20 HALF chests Souchong Tea. 10 do Oolong do. 50 Boxes and half Boxes Raisins. 5 Kegs Tobacco &c.

FLLOUR, MEAL, SUGAR, & MOLASSES. EASTHORN WARE, PARAFFINE Glass, Putty, Nails, and Salt.

With a general assortment of groceries, cheap or cash. C. E. O. HATHEWAY. Dec. 2, 1863. 3m

TO LET, And Possession given 1st March.

The store and premises lately in the possession of Newton & Kelly. Also, the small store now in the occupation of Capt. John Balson; possession given on the 1st March.

JAMES BOYD. 27th January, 1864.—3i

N. B.—Any persons having claims against the Subscriber will please present them for payment, and all persons indebted to him will please call and settle the same or take legal consequences.

JAMES BOYD.

New Brunswick & Canada Railway.

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

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

BRADFORD & CO., Eastport, Maine.

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN CLOTHS & READY MADE CLOTHING FALLOWS TRIMMING.

SEAMENS OUTFITS. BOYS CLOTHING, TRUNKS, VALISES &c. &c.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. CUSTOM WORK EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH. July 31, 1863

SHERIFF'S SALES

Sheriff's Sales to take place at the Court House, St. Andrews.

John Billings, Lond April 12. Angus Holmes, jr. do April 20. N. B. & C. Railway do June 9.

To be sold at Public Auction at the Court House, in St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of June, 1864:—

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand, whatsoever, of the NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY COMPANY, in and to all the following lands, described as follows:—

First, all that certain tract of land, (excepting some of the same, as lies and is situated in the County of York)

Beginning at a birch tree standing on the westerly side of the railway and in the northwesterly angle of block number six, granted to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company, in the Parish of Saint James, thence running by the magnet of the year 1858 south seventy-three degrees west, fifty chains to a spruce tree standing along the northerly line of said grant, crossing the road from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock and the south branch of Canoe river, or to the northerly line of lot number four, surveyed for Hugh Pinkerton; thence along the same, north eighty degrees west, fifty chains to a stake standing on the westerly line of a grant to the Trustees of Greenock Church, in the Parish of Saint Andrews, in connection with the Established Church of Scotland; thence along the same, north three degrees and thirty minutes east, eleven chains and fifty links (crossing Canoe River) to a stake standing in the northwesterly angle thereof, thence along the northerly line of the same, north eighty six degrees and thirty minutes west, three chains and fifty-seven links to a hemlock tree; thence north seventeen degrees west, two hundred and thirteen chains, or to a cedar tree, thence north seventy-three degrees west, thirty chains and fifty links to a spruce tree standing on the easterly line of a grant to Freeman J. 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(Continued from first page)
I really believe, the feeling of shame.
Ellen caught his look, and understood it;
and when she returned home she spent the
night in tears.
The next morning Ellen entered the par-
lor with a note in her hand.
"It is from nurse," said she; "she has
written the poor woman who waits on her to
write it. She is failing fast, and wishes,
dear Lucy, to see you, for she has not for-
gotten the time when we both were in her
arms together."
"I cannot go," said Lucy, "previously;
"the carriage is in use this morning, and the
snow is a foot deep on the ground. I would
not walk out in the suburbs, to the ditty den
where she lives, for anything. Besides, how
unreasonable she is! Did I not send her
five dollars when she was first taken sick?"
"But that was a month ago."
"And what if it was?" said Lucy sharply;
"one isn't made of money."
"But for our old nurse," said she mimicking
Ellen; "why, I can't see what claim she has
on me. I shan't go to see her, that's cer-
tain; and as for giving her any more money,
I can't afford it. I gave away a ring last
night worth a hundred dollars, and shan't
give a cent again for years. The county
takes care of the poor, and we all pay taxes
for them. Let aunt Betty go to the poor-
house."
Ellen sighed, but said nothing. She took
up from the table the embroidered slippers,
and wrapping them in paper, was about to
leave the room; but, with her hand on the
door, she turned and said hesitatingly,
"Aunt Betty doesn't ask you, dear Lucy,
for money—she only asks to see you; it
would be such a comfort to her, she says, to
see you."
Lucy turned around, for she was looking
at the fire with an angry face answered:
"Do shut the door—the chill air of the en-
try makes me shiver. If you are fool enough
to go out on such a bitter day as this, go;
but assuredly I shan't go with you."
With a sad heart Ellen departed, and ar-
ranging herself wistfully and in a partial dis-
guise, left the house. She first went to the
rooms of the society which purchased fancy
articles from indigent females, and resided
there to those wealthy persons who preferred
patronizing a benevolent institution to
buying elsewhere. This society was the one
whose concert she and Lucy had attended
the night before, and when she entered the
sale room, Layton was, by chance, in an
inner apartment, where he had been shown
while the ring which he came to buy was
sent to be valued by a jeweler. He was
listlessly reading a newspaper, when his at-
tention was arrested by a voice in the outer
shop.
"Can you buy these slippers?" said the
voice to the shop-woman. A pause ensued,
as if the woman was examining them, and
then came the reply:
"Why, Miss, they are not finished."
"I know that, I know that," quickly said
the other, in emotion; "but I am in want of
money for the purpose of charity. The com-
fort, perhaps the life of an aged person is
at stake. If you will advance me the
money now, I will finish the slippers."
"This is a strange request," said the mat-
ron, "but as you seem honest, and wish the
money for charity, I will accede to you terms
if you give me your name as a residence."
There was a pause, as if a struggle were
going on in the other's breast; then she said
for a piece of paper to write her address.
"Ellen Clifford," said the matron in
some surprise; "I have often heard of her,
though I do not know her personally. Sure-
ly, Miss, there is some mistake here. That
lady is, if I mistake not, the niece of Mr.
Fletcher."
But Layton had risen from his seat, for
now recognizing the voice of Ellen, he was
about to enter the shop. He checked him-
self, however, but the matron, hearing him
rise, fortunately left the shop to see if he
wished her. In a few hurried words he told
her to buy the slippers, placing his purse in
her hand. He then waited until Ellen had
left the shop, when he followed her at a safe
distance, until she entered a narrow lane,
and passed into a dirty, rickety house. He
could not resist the going in after her, and
cautiously opening the door, saw her ap-
proach the bedside of an invalid old woman.
"God bless you, Miss Ellen," she fondly
said; "you visits are the only comfort I now
have. But where is Miss Lucy? won't she
come once to see her old nurse? I thought
I heard a second step on the stairs."
"No, it was only the echo of mine Lucy
can't come to day, but I have brought you
my little purse to buy a few comforts for you.
You know it is a scanty one, but all I have
you are welcome to."
"I know it, I know it. God bless you,
for an angel as you are. And so Lucy is
not well, she surely she would have come to
see me, after my dying request."
Ellen avoided an answer, which Layton
noticed, though the invalid did not. He
had seen enough, and he was withdrawing
from the door, as soon in the street.
"How have I misjudged this angel! And
Lucy—Oh! how I loath her hypocrisy! I
cannot believe she is sick, but will go at
once and see."
Layton found Lucy at home, and to an in-
quiry about her health, she replied she had
not been better in her life. Convinced of
her duplicity he departed, grateful for his
escape, resolving to give his hand to Ellen.
"How I wronged you, dearest," said Lay-
ton, to his bride, a day or two after their
marriage, "at that concert, when you gave
nothing while Lucy threw in her ring. I
little thought what sacrifices you were mak-
ing at that very moment."

Ladies Seminary.

ST. ANDREWS, N.B.

MRS. KENDALL will receive a limited number of young ladies as boarders, in addition to her daily pupils.
The course of instruction comprises the English, French, and Italian Languages.
Writing and Arithmetic, Geography, including the use of the Globes; Astronomy, History, Music and Singing, plain & ornamental Needle Work.
The French, Italian, Music, and Singing classes, are open to ladies who desire to pursue any of these branches of study exclusively.
The greatest attention is paid to the comfort, morals, manners, religious instruction and personal neatness of the pupils.
Board and Tuition, including all the branches except Italian, £50 per annum.
DAY PUPILS.
English, £5 0 0 per ann
French, including French, £8 0 0
Music, 8 0 0
Fuel for season, 0 5 0
REFERENCES.
Rev. G. Perry, D.D., Quebec; J. Thompson Esq., D. Wilkie, Esq., high school, Wm. Andrews, M.A., Professor McGill College, Montreal.
Rev. S. Baron, S. Benson, M.D., Henry Cunard Esq., Charham.
Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, J.W. Street and Geo. D. Street, Esqrs., St. Andrews.

E. F. LAW,

Watch and Clockmaker,
Shop adjoining H. Whitakers opposite Brad-
ford's Hotel Water Street.
Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery neatly repaired.
St. Andrews Aug. 12, 1863.

BRADFORD & CO.,

Bastport, Maine
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CLOTHS & READY MADE CLOTHING
TAILORS TRIMMINGS.

SEAMEN'S OUTFITS,

BOYS' CLOTHING, TRUNKS, VALISES
&c. &c.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
CUSTOMER EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS
AND DISPATCH.
July 31, 1863.

ALBION HOUSE.

Water Street, Saint Andrews, N.B.
Dress Goods, in Fares,
Printed Cashmeres
Delaines,
Challies, Alpaccas,
Lama Cloths and Plain Bareges
Cheap Cottons,
Table Linens, Towels,
Napkins,
Sheatings,
JOHN S. MAGEE

MADE FROM The Pure Balsams of Vermont

N. H. DOWNS'S
VEGETABLE
BALSAMIC ELIXIR.
This honest, standard old COUGH REMEDY,
has been used with entire success for thirty-five
years. It is warranted as usual for
COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP,
ASTHMA, AND ALL LIKES OF
THE THROAT, CHEST, AND LUNGS,
AND ALL DISEASES TENDING TO
CONSUMPTION.

We have testimonials from many of the best
physicians and gentlemen of standing, among
whom we mention the Hon. Paul Billingham,
Lieut. Governor of Vermont; Hon. Bates Turner,
late Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont; Dr.
J. B. Woodward, Brigade Surgeon U. S. Army.
JOHN F. HENRY & CO., Proprietors,
(Successors to N. H. DOWNS'S.)
303, St. Paul Street, Montreal, C. E.
Sold by M. S. BURR & Co., 26 Tremont Street,
and GEO. C. GOODWIN & Co., 38 Hanover Street,
Boston.

Also sold Wholesale & Retail by Odell &
Turner; St. Andrews, N. B.
Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per Bottle.
Sept. 9, 1863.

ATKINSON HOUSE,

Between the Steamboat landing and Rail-
way Station, and within three minutes
walk of either.
The Subscriber returns thanks for the patronage
extended to him, and begs to announce that
he has leased the large and commodious House ad-
joining Capt. Meloney's, west side of Water-st.,
which has been fitted up for the accommodation
of transient and permanent boarders, and trusts
by attention to business and endeavoring to give
satisfaction, to merit a continuance of patronage.
Charges moderate.
Aug. 6. J. S. ATKINSON.

COTTON BATTINGS.

Batts. Batts.
Candle Wick. Candle Wick.
Warps. Warps. Warps.
White and Blue Cotton Warps
Ladies and Childrens Boots,
Sketon Skirts.
just received and for sale at the
ALBION HOUSE.

H. R. STEVENSON.

Attorney at Law and Solicitor.
Office—Treat's building, opposite Post Office
St. Andrews, July 13, 1863.

A NEW ENGLAND SETTLEMENT IN NEW JERSEY.

THE HAMMONTON TRACT OF
LAND IN NEW JERSEY
Has become the central point of an extensive emigration from
the New England States, and is now being settled by
thousands of emigrants, who are attracted to it by the
advantages it offers. The tract is situated in the
county of Camden, and is bounded on the north by the
city of Philadelphia, on the east by the Delaware River,
on the south by the city of Philadelphia, and on the west
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