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Vol 31

POETRY.

SONG OF THE NEW-YEAR.

I am born a Baby thing,
While the merry bells do ring,
And the wassail bowl do cup;
To the brim are sparkling up;
'Tis the hour of birth and death,
Signalled by the holly wreath;
And the funeral feast so rare,
Welcome to the new-born heir!
So when from life I'm free,
They'll bury me like "Sixty-Three."
How my epitaph will be,
Gentle, some of you may see.
(What are history's crowded pages
But the epitaphs of ages?)
Youth is delicate you know;
If you wish me fair to grow,
Feed me on some kindly words,
Sow in early time those seeds,
Leave them to the wind and shower,
They will bear a pleasant flower;
And if such you're ly scatter,
Fate your peace can scarcely shatter;
For round the heart they grow a fence,
And stifle sorrow's shadow thence.
Let the grave of "Sixty-Three"
Open yet a minute be—
Selfish thought first throw in it,
And vanities for folly fit;
And the memory of feuds
That score in angry moods;
And a score of leoprous things,
That each round the spirit clings;
Then the season would be merry,
While the worn out year you bury.
If to this you could incline,
What a radiant path would mine!
What unclouded joy would break,
While my even course I take!
And when "Sixty-Four" lies dead,
What an epitaph he reads!

BANK-NOTE FORGERIES.

BY THOMAS WATERS.

Forgery differs from other crimes not less in the magnitude of the spoil it may obtain and of the injury it inflicts, than in the facilities attending its accomplishment. The common thief finds a limit to his depredations in the bulkiness of his booty, which is generally confined to such property as he can carry about his person; the swindler raises insuperable and defeating obstacles to his frauds if the amount he seeks to obtain is so considerable as to awaken close vigilance or inquiry. To carry their projects to any very profitable extent, these criminals are reduced to the hazardous necessity of acting in concert, and thus infinitely increasing the risks of detection. But the forger needs have no accomplice—he is burdened with no bulky and suspicious property—he needs no receiver to assist his contrivances. The skill of his own individual right hand can command thousands—often with the certainty of not being detected, and often with such rapidity as to enable him to baffle the pursuit of justice.

In 1758, an ingenious alteration, for fraudulent purposes, of Bank of England notes was made thus. One of the northern mails was stopped and robbed by a highwayman; several Bank notes were comprised in the spoil, and the robber setting up with these as a gentleman, went boldly to the Hatfield Post office, ordered a chaise-and-four, rattled away down the road, and changed a note at every change of horses. The robbery was of course soon made known, and the numbers and dates of the stolen notes were advertised as having been stopped at the Bank. To the genius of a highwayman this offered but a small obstacle, and the gentleman-thief changed all the figures "4" he could find into "5." These notes passed currently enough; but on reaching the Bank, the alteration was detected and the last holder was refused payment. As that person had given a valuable consideration for the note, he brought an action for the recovery of the amount; and at the trial it was ruled by the Lord Chief Justice, that "any person paying a valuable consideration for a Bank note, payable to bearer, in a fair course of business, has an understood right to receive the money of the Bank."

It took a quarter of a century to bring the art of forging Bank notes to perfection. In 1779, this was nearly attained by an ingenious gentleman named Mathison, a watchmaker, from the matrimonial village of Greta Green. Having learnt the arts of engraving and of simulating signatures, he tried his hand at the notes of the Darlington Bank; but, with the confidence of a villain, he was not cautious enough in passing them, was suspected and apprehended to Edinburgh. Scorning to let his talent be wasted, he favored the Scottish public with many spurious Royal Bank of England notes, and regularly forged his way by their aid to London. At the end

of February he took handsome lodgings in the Strand, opposite Arundel street. His industry was remarkable: for by the 12th of March, he had planned and polished rough pieces of copper, engraved them, forged the water-mark, printed, and negotiated several impressions. His plan was to travel and to purchase articles in shops. He bought a pair of shoe-buckles at Coventry with a forged note, which was eventually detected at the Bank of England. He had got so bold that he paid such frequent visits in Thread-needle Street that the Bank clerks became familiar with his person. He was continually changing notes of one for another denomination. These were his originals, which he procured to make spurious copies of. One day seven thousand pounds came in from the Stamp office. There was a dispute about one of the notes. Mathison, who was present, though at some distance, declared orally that the note was a good one. How could he know so well? A dawn of suspicion arose in the minds of the clerks; "he" had led into another, and Mathison was finally apprehended. So well were his notes forged, that, on the trial, an experienced Bank clerk declared he could not tell whether the note handed to him to examine, was forged or not. Mathison offered to reveal his secret of forging the water-mark, if mercy were shown to him; this was refused, and he suffered the penalty of his crime.

Mathison was a genius in his criminal way, but a greater than he appeared in 1786. In that year perfection seems to have been reached. So considerable was the circulation of spurious paper money that it appeared as if some unknown power had set up a bank of its own. Notes were issued from it, and readily passed current in hundreds and thousands. They were not to be distinguished from the genuine paper of Threadneedle Street. Indeed, when one was presented there, in due course, so complete were all its parts, so masterly the engraving, so correct the signatures, so skilful the water-mark, that it was promptly paid, and only discovered to be a forgery when it reached a particular department. From that period forged paper continued to be presented, especially at the time of lottery drawing. Consultations were held with the police. Plans were laid to help detection. Every effort was made to trace the forger. Clarke, the best detective of his day went, like a sluth-hound, on the track; for in those days the expressive word "blood-money" was known. Up to a certain point there was little difficulty; but, beyond that, consummate art defied the ingenuity of the officer. In whatever way the notes came, the train of discovery always passed at the lottery office. Advertisements offering large rewards were circulated; but the unknown forger baffled detection.

While this base paper was in full currency, there appeared an advertisement in the Daily Advertiser for a servant. The successful applicant was a young man in the employ of a musical instrument maker, who, some time after, was called upon by a coachman and informed that the advertiser was waiting in a coach to see him. The young man was desired to enter the conveyance, where he beheld a person with something of the appearance of a foreigner, sixty or seventy years old, apparently troubled with gout. A camel-suit was buttoned round his mouth, a large patch was placed over his left eye, and nearly every part of his face was concealed. He affected much infirmity. He had a faint hectic cough; and invariably presented the patched side to the view of the servant. After some conversation, in the course of which he represented himself as guardian to a young nobleman of great fortune—the interview concluded with the engagement of the applicant, and the new servant was directed to call on Mr. Brank, at 29, Titchfield Street, Oxford Street. At this interview Brank inveighed against his whimsical word for his love of speculating in lottery tickets, and told the servant that his principal duty would be to purchase them. After one or two meetings, at each of which Brank kept his face muffled, he handed a forty and twenty pound bank note, told the servant to be very careful not to lose them, and directed him to buy lottery tickets at separate offices. The young man fulfilled his instructions, and at the moment he was returning, was suddenly called by his employer from the other side of the street, congratulated on his rapidity, and then told to go to various other offices in the neighborhood of the Royal Exchange, and to purchase more shares. Four hundred pounds in Bank of England notes were handed him, and the wishes of the mysterious Mr. Brank were satisfactorily effected. These scenes were continually enacted. Notes to a large amount were thus circulated, lottery tickets purchased, and Mr. Brank—always in a cough, with his face suspiciously concealed—was ever on the spot ready to receive them. The surprise of the servant was somewhat

excited; but had he known that from the period he left his master to purchase the tickets, one female figure accompanied all his movements, that when he entered the office, it waited at the door, peered cautiously in at the window, hovered round him like a second shadow, watched him carefully, and never left him until once more he was in the company of his employer—that surprise would have been greatly increased. Again and again were these extraordinary scenes rehearsed. At last the Bank obtained a clue and the servant was taken into custody. The directors imagined that they had secured the actor of so many parts, that the flood of forged notes which had inundated that establishment would at length be dammed up at its source. Their hopes proved fallacious, and it was found that "Old Patch" (as the mysterious forger was, from the servant's description nick-named), had been sufficiently clever to baffle the Bank directors. The house in Titchfield street was searched, but Mr. Brank had deserted it, and not a trace of a single implement of forgery was to be seen.

All that could be obtained was some little knowledge of "Old Patch's" proceedings. It appeared that he carried on his paper-coining entirely by himself. His only confidant was his mistress. He was his own engraver. He even made his own ink. He manufactured his own paper. With a private press he worked his own notes, and counterfeited the signatures of the cashiers, completely. But these discoveries had no effect, for it became evident that Mr. Patch had set up a press elsewhere. Although his secret continued as impenetrable, his notes became as plentiful as ever. Five years of unbounded success ought to have satisfied him—he did it did not. Success seemed to pall on him. His genius was of that insatiable order which demands new excitements, and a constant succession of new flights. The following paragraph from a newspaper of 1786, relates to the same individual:—

"On the 17th of December, ten pounds was paid into the Bank, for which the clerk, as usual, gave a ticket to receive a Bank note of equal value. This ticket ought to have been carried immediately to the cashier, instead of which the bearer took it home, and curiously added an 0 to the original sum, and returning, presented it so altered to the cashier, for which he received a note of one hundred pounds. In the evening, the clerks found a deficiency in the accounts, and in examining the tickets of the day, not only that but two others were discovered to have been obtained in the same manner. In one, the figure 1 was altered to 4, and in another to 5, by which the artist received upon the whole, nearly one thousand pounds."

To that princely felony, Old Patch, as will be seen in the sequel, added smaller misdemeanors which one would think were beneath his notice, except to convince himself and his mistress of the unbounded facility of his genius for fraud.

At that period the affluent public were saddled with a tax on plate, and many experiments were made to evade it. Among others one was invented by a Mr. Charles Price, a stock jobber and lottery office keeper, which, for a time, puzzled the tax-gatherer. Mr. Charles Price lived in great style, gave splendid dinners, and did everything on the grand scale. Yet Mr. Price had no plate! The authorities could not find so much as a silver tooth-pick on his magnificent premises. In truth, what he was too cunning to possess, he borrowed. For one of his sumptuous entertainments, he hired the plate of a silversmith in Cornhill, and left the value in bank notes as security for its safe return. One of these notes having proved a forgery, was traced to Mr. Price, but he was not to be found at that particular juncture. Although this excited no surprise—for he was often an absentee from his office for short periods—yet, in due course and as a formal matter of business, an officer was sent to find him, and to ask his explanation regarding the false notes. After tracing a man whom he had a strong notion was Mr. Charles Price, though countless lodgings and innumerable disguises, the officer (to use his own expression) "nabbed" Mr. Charles Price. But, as Mr. Clark observed, his prisoner and his prisoner's lady were even then "too many" for him; for although he lost not a moment in trying to secure the forging implements, as he had discovered that Mr. Charles Price, and Mr. Brank, and Old Patch were all concentrated in the person of his prisoner, he found the lady had destroyed every trace of evidence. Not a vestige of the forging factory was left; not the point of a graver, nor a single spot of ink, nor a shred of silver paper, nor a scrap of anybody's handwriting was to be met with. Despite, however, this paucity of evidence to convict him, Mr. Charles Price had not the courage to face a jury, and eventually he saved the judicature and the Tyburn.

Francis's History of the Bank of England.

executive much trouble and expense, by hanging himself in Bridewell.

The success of Mr. Charles Price has never been surpassed, and even after the darkest era in the history of Bank forgeries—which dates from the suspension of cash payments, in February, 1797, "Old Patch" was still remembered as the Cesar of Forgers.

A Night in a Vault.

It was in the dark of a winter's day that Sam Studley, a detective in Australia, made his way cautiously to an old, yellow, two-story house in the suburbs of an Australian mining town, in pursuit of a nest of burglars.

He had been active all day, and by means of artful disguises in two or three sorts of dress had tracked a gang of thieves—desperate fellows—and mingled freely with them, and had found reason to suspect that the old yellow house above mentioned was used as their headquarters.

All the shutters were closed as he approached, for the house had the name of being uninhabited, and no marks were visible about it save tracks of horned cattle, goats and ducks. Sam had visited the house by daylight, however, and discovered traces of human feet near one of the windows. There was little reason, he supposed, to expect the burglars till toward midnight, when they would probably come together to divide what plunder they might have received, and he had come to watch their motions and get evidence against them. He was to give a signal to five assistants, who were to be at the house at a quarter before twelve.

After trying cautiously to effect an entrance for some minutes without success, he managed to raise one of the windows a little and squeeze himself into his perilous hiding-place. He had barely time to get upon his feet and took about him when he caught the glimpse of a man a few feet from him, and the next instant he was felled heavily to the floor stunned by a blow from a thick stick.

When Studley came to his senses he found himself in a dark place, having a damp, mouldy smell, and covered at the bottom with water and stones. His first thought was that he had been thrown into an old well but on exploring the sides, and finding how large the cavity was, and stumbling in his search over bits of iron and wood, he concluded that he was in some vault under the house, and without doubt fastened there to be starved to death.

Sam had a stout heart, but it made his flesh creep to think of the fate that probably awaited him. Nevertheless, instead of giving himself up to despair, he determined to try his chance of escape, even against all ordinary hope. The wall around the cellar was so roughly stoned that he could climb it by grasping the projections, and his first effort was to ascertain the depth of his dungeon. He raised himself about twice his length, as near as he could judge, till his head touched a floor which appeared to be laid on heavy beams.

Sam now stopped awhile to reflect. There must be a trap or hatchway somewhere in this floor, but how to get at it! He revolved the question for a few minutes and then set about searching for it! This was difficult work. He must cling to the wall with one of his hands, and the utmost he could do with the other was to feel out two or three feet along the flooring over him; and, supposing the trap to be in the middle, this would not bring him up to the touching distance of it on any side. On feeling the beams carefully, however, Studley found that they were but partially hewn, and therefore rounded inwards to where the planks rested on them above.

No sooner did he discover this holding place than he began to swing himself out from the wall, till touching the stones with his feet, he could stretch his body horizontally to its full length, and even then examine the floor an arm's length beyond him.

It seemed an hour before he had finished this laborious search, and as yet he had discovered no signs of a door. He was about to cease his efforts in despair, when suddenly his hand felt a seam running crosswise in the planks, and after exploring awhile he found a hinge which he knew must belong to a trap-door.

Exhausted with the toil he now dropped to the bottom of the cellar and sat wondering what his next move would be. With all his courage he felt that his prospects of escaping from his living burial were gloomy enough, for though he had found the door yet it was impossible for him to reach it. He almost resolved to attempt escape by digging through the stone wall, but a second thought satisfied him of the folly of such an undertaking. Putting out his hand while in the midst of these reflections he struck a bone, and on examining it more fully, to his horror he thought he detected the arm and

hand of a human skeleton. The design of thrusting him into the cellar was now certain. The cold sweat stood on him, and his head, which had pained him severely since the first return of consciousness, in consequence of the burglar's blow, now seemed ready to burst. But the love of life was strong, and forced him to struggle for deliverance, even in the utmost faintness of his desolation.

He began to pile up the rubbish that lay scattered about, and after much exertion made a heap which enabled him when standing on it to reach the planks of the door with his hands. He felt the door and ascertained its size, and speculated on the strength of its fastenings. It was necessary to raise his pile higher, and he wrenched stones from the wall of the cellar to swell the heap till he had built it so near the door that he could stand and press his bended back against it. He then gathered all his strength and heaved against it by straining the muscles of his knees. It remained firm as ever!

The blood of poor Sam Studley rolled back to his heart, and he was nearly hopeless. He tried again. It was the mighty effort of despair, and as, with a swift, involuntary prayer, he pressed his brawny shoulders under the trap and lifted like a giant for his life, the staple that held it gave way, and the prisoner was free!

It was the grey of morning, and the burglars had evidently surmised that other officers were on their scent and there was nothing to be seen or heard of them.

Studley was soon sitting by a warm fire in the police office relating his adventures, and rejoicing to hear that one of the rogues he had been pursuing had been caught that night and was safe in limbo.

Relics of Robinson Crusoe.

The cup and chest of Alexander Selkirk, the world-famed Robinson Crusoe of Defoe, has now become the property of Mr. James Hutchinson, of the Scotch Warehouse, 49 Warwick-st, London. The interesting relics have up to this time remained in the possession of Selkirk's descendants, in Targro, Fifeshire, where he was born. The cup was put upon a stalk and mounted with silver, by Sir Walter Scott. It is made out of a coconut and rudely carved. The chest is very heavy, and is very curiously dovetailed.—It is Mr. Hutchinson's intention to exhibit the articles in London.—[Scotchman.]

The Chamber of Death.

Perhaps no public man has had the courage to send to the Chamber of Death, as it is called at the London Times Office and ask the Editor to let him have a look at his "Life." Sometimes, however, these "Lives" appear before the breath is out of the body, as recently occurred in the case of Lord Clyde. The Times takes great care about these matters. Some years ago a report was brought to the office at eleven o'clock at night, that Lord John Russell was dead. Mr. Walter, who goes to the office much more frequently than is supposed, happened to be there. A consultation immediately took place with writers and editors, and a gentleman of tact and experience was sent off in the middle of the night to Lord John's residence, Chesham-place, to inquire into the truth or falseness of the report. He soon discovered that it arose out of exaggerated reports of a slight indisposition, which had been magnified into the death of the noble lord; but, short as was his absence from the office, in the interim ample means had been taken to meet the emergency—the fatal casket had been opened, the record of a life which would form in itself no unimportant chapter in the history of the country, was displayed, and an army of biographers, editors, and printers were prepared to raise the ghost of the departed nobleman, and to fix the picture in its frame before the morning light had dawned upon the sleepers of London. When the messenger returned, and it was found that the intelligence was false, the memoir was reconsigned to its resting place in the casket, the Chamber of Death closed, the rejected column was replaced, and the world was informed that the Times was rejoiced to be able to state that the rumour of the illness of so distinguished a nobleman was wholly without foundation.—Had this timely investigation not been made, Lord Russell would have enjoyed the rare satisfaction of reading his own biography, and of knowing the comments of the world upon his life and actions.

"Pray, Miss Sophia, what are you making?" said Dr. —, to a young lady who was at work upon a garment of a certain description.

"A *Sophy* covering, Doctor," was the reply.

African Bushmen are very fond of roasted spiders. They also eat all the caterpillars they can find.

What is the best thing to prevent a girl from despairing? Fainting.

ISTANCE.
CAN REMEDY



DY RELIEF.

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MEDICINE
CUTTING PAIN
NUTS.

BE PATIENT.

DY RELIEF

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FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, Jan. 1.
Washington despatch says statement that United States had intimated to France that a monarchy in Mexico would not be tolerated is incorrect. The true position of the question will be learned from the diplomatic correspondence; meantime safe to say the question has not reached the stage reported.

Governor Seymour has removed the New York Metropolitan Police Commissioners. He complains that their official report of the July riots was partisan and unfair.

The North Carolina Times heartily endorses President Lincoln's Amnesty Proclamation, and advises people to accept it.

The Raleigh Standard and Raleigh Progress severely criticize Lavis's Message and favorably regard Lincoln's.

The British sch. *Bisdon*, endeavoring to run out from near Wilmington, was captured and destroyed.

BANGOR, Jan. 2.

There are indications that Gen. Early contemplates a movement or raid towards Winchester, and perhaps beyond.

Colored inhabitants of Norfolk and vicinity, celebrated yesterday as the first anniversary of their freedom, under the President's Emancipation Proclamation.

Four regiments of colored troops took part in the exercises. Gen. Butler and staff were present. A flag was presented to the 24 N Carolina colored regiment.

Among those presenting themselves to the President at his New Year's Levee were several colored gentlemen. A few years ago, had colored persons attempted such a thing they would probably have been roughly handled.

Weather bitterly cold. At Philadelphia, four persons were frozen to death.

Archbishop Hughes is very low. Police Commissioners of New York refuse to be removed.

January 4.

Confederates driven in Union pickets at Winchester. Supposed enemy's movement only a scout, though several regiments were concerned.

Archbishop Hughes died at New York last evening.

Tremendous Snow Storm at West, St. Louis, Chicago, and Buffalo, on Thursday and Friday, accompanied by intense cold, blocking railroad trains and suspending business.

Mercury 28 degrees below zero at Chicago on Saturday morning.

New Orleans advises report Union forces making steady progress in Texas, occupying place after place without opposition.

Gen. Magruder issued proclamation declaring defence of Western Texas will not be abandoned.

British sch. *Sallie*, from Nassau, with cargo of salt, captured off Wilmington. Prize sch. *Ella*, cargo salt, captured off Wilmington, arrived at Washington.

Gen. Burnside has been ordered to report at Washington.

Col. Sewall with 2nd Mass. Cavalry on a scout came upon guerilla encampment near Haymarket; killing and wounding many, taking thirty five prisoners.

Moseby's videttes were dressed in Federal uniforms.

Chattanooga advises represent ten thousand Confederates near Dalton.

Confederates are fortifying Rome, Resaca and Atlanta.

Union troops are in winter quarters at Chattanooga, Huntsville, Lookout Valley and along Nashville Railroad.

A battery at Stono Inlet opened on gunboat *Marblehead*, on Christmas morning, killing three. The battery was silenced and two of its guns brought off. The *Marblehead* was struck twenty times.

Thursday night four Confederate prisoners froze to death on the cars at Jeffersonville, Ohio.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.—The N. Y. Herald is in full blast, discussing the pros and cons of the Presidential Campaign, which may now be said to have commenced. It says:—"It is evident, in the first place, that our next President must be a military man of tried experience and acknowledged capacity. This war will not be ended during Mr. Lincoln's term; even if it were, we should be obliged at once to prepare for other wars with England and France, in order to induce or to compel the former Power to make reparation for injuries inflicted, and the latter Power to withdraw from Mexico. Under these circumstances, we need a military President. We have had quite enough of a civilian commander-in-chief during the past four years." General Grant is its favorite candidate.

A young man named Wilson, a Southerner, very rich, located himself in Toronto, was good looking, had an agreeable address, and formed the acquaintance of people of respectability, among them a young Englishman whom the F. F. V. invited to take a trip to England at his expense. There in London he was the guest of the Englishman's father. Mutual attachment sprang up between the representative of Southern chivalry and the daughter of his host. They were married, and returned to Toronto in Canada, intending to settle there among the young lady's friends, to one of whom, a merchant of that city, the young "Southerner" showed certificates of bank deposits, with drafts on New York to the amount of \$44,000, all of which he declared his intention of investing for his young wife's benefit. On the strength of this and other shallow manifestations of wealth, a broker advanced him \$3,000, and with this amount he fled

for unknown parts. The certificates and deposits turn out to be forgeries. The young lady, however, has friends able and willing to take care of her.

Why Mr. Richardson was Killed.

One cannot but regret, when such valuable lives as those of Capt. Josling and Wilmot, with 11 British seamen, have been sacrificed; also 180,000 harmless people turned out of house and home in Kagosima; that the cause should have originated in the arrogance and disregard for national customs of a party of our countrymen, who we may say deliberately rushed on their own destruction. The Japanese authorities intimated that it was desirable that foreigners should not be riding on the Tokaido or great public road, on the 15th of September last because it was probable that Daimios with their hosts of feudal retainers unaccustomed to the sight of foreigners, would be travelling on it. This was notified to the community. On the evening of the 14th, Mr. Richardson, a young man proceeding home from China with a fortune, was visiting Japan on his way. That same evening he had intended returning to Shanghai by her Majesty's despatch boat *Renard*. At the request of Mrs. Borradale, a Hong Kong merchant's wife, also a visitor to Japan, he prolonged his stay, and accompanied her, Mrs. Marshall and Clarke, on their injudicious ride to the Tokaido that evening. They met for a considerable extent of the road Daimios' retainers, and common sense ought to have dictated to them to return as they knew perfectly that they must shortly come in contact with a Daimio himself, which they did, namely, Shimadzu Saburo, the father of the Prince of Satsuma, and which, unfortunately occurred at a point of the Tokaido where it is suddenly narrow; here the mounted party came in direct collision with the Daimio himself, and in the place of getting off the road, which they could have done with the greatest ease, they remained upon it, drawing to one side only. They were then attacked when they immediately got off the road, but by this time the fatal blows had been received by Richardson. That any blows were aimed at Mrs. Borradale the Japanese deny; they never strike at women with cutting instruments and facts tend to support their statements, inasmuch as Mrs. Borradale's hat, as stated, was not cut in two, but picked up entire, having been lost by her in her flight. The story about her riding into the sea, preferring drowning to murder, is in advance of the fact; her pony took her through a swamp on his way to regain the road. [London and China Telegraph]

Our readers will probably remember the marriage at St. John's church, Chatham, a short time since, of the young African Princess, Miss Bonetta Forbes, the *protegee* of the Queen, who was brought to this country by Captain Forbes, in her Majesty's ship *Bonetta*, from the coast of Africa, and educated by the Rev. J. Schon, chaplain of Melville Hospital, Chatham, at the expense of her Majesty, who always took the most lively interest in her welfare, and occasionally had her at court. On the occasion of the marriage of the young princess to J. Davis, Esq., a coloured West India merchant, who has since settled on the Gold Coast, the Queen took the most lively interest in the event, and made Miss Forbes several handsome wedding presents, all of which were fully described at the time. Intelligence has now been received of a further mark of favor conferred on Mrs. Davis, who has just given birth to a daughter, to whom her Majesty stood godmother by proxy. At the same time the Queen has presented to her godchild a beautiful gold cup, with a silver, knife, fork and spoon, of the same metal, as a baptismal present. The cup and silver bear the following inscription:—"To Victoria Davis, from her godmother, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, 1863."—*Dublin Freeman*.

THE LAWS OF POPULATION.—The population of Scotland, especially in the manufacturing or mining regions, is fast being changed in its character—the Irish Catholic element being steadily and greatly on the increase. The Scotch are generally imbued with provident maxims which make them defer marriage till they see some way of supporting a family in comfort, while the Irish marry leaving the consequences to take care of themselves; and one consequence is they are rid of the land, and compelling the provident Scotchmen, who have no families to provide for the families of these incomers, whenever a season of dull trade or dearth occurs.

The same remarkable change is going on in the manufacturing towns of New England, where the Irish population is steadily edging out the native Americans. The reason in both cases is obvious; the Irish can live upon less, are able to work cheaper. They, therefore, obtain abundant work, and multiply fast.

In Lower Canada, the operation of the law, to which we have alluded, is most obvious. The French Canadian can live in what he esteems comfort on a farm, where an Englishman or an American would almost starve, and the consequence is the poorer farms throughout the townships are fast passing into the hands of French Canadians.

There would be a great change in this respect, were it generally felt that young men and young women of good social position, who should marry, and commence life with a few of the simplest articles of a house-keeping, and without a servant, would be deserving of the highest respect, instead of the derision that would at present fall to their lot. [Montreal Witness,

A man named McChisack, or McIsaac, who wore the Federal uniform, and represented himself to be a soldier discharged from one of the Maine regiments, was brought up before the Mayor, last Saturday, charged with enticing two soldiers to desert. He was convicted on the evidence brought forward and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary for each offence, or twelve months in all. Since the trial, owing to some feeling in favor of the prisoner, the Mayor has decided that the execution of this sentence shall be delayed until further corroborative evidence is heard. [H. Quarters.

The Reporter says that the man has been discharged.

The *United Service Gazette* says that three of the oldest Admirals in the British service died during the month of December. Admiral of the White, Sir John Gordon Sinclair, Bart., Admiral of the Blue, Sir James H. Plumridge, K. C. B., and Admiral of the Red, J. Ayscough. Considerable promotion has in consequence taken place in the active list of admirals; and three Captains—C. H. M. Buckle, Hon. Thomas Baillie, and Geo. Giffard, C. B., having attained Flag rank. The good service pension relinquished by the former on his promotion has been conferred on Commodore Thomas Harvey, the senior officer on the southern division of the Pacific station. The next vacancy among the active list of flag officers will lead to the promotion of Sir Frederick Nicholson, Captain superintendent of Woolwich dockyard.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, JAN. 6, 1864.

Notwithstanding the braggadocio and jocular tone of the Northern press, there will occasionally leak out an unguarded paragraph giving the true state of affairs. Not long since an influential commercial paper spoke out in plain terms, stating that unless there was a change in the financial policy of the Cabinet at Washington, the country would be in a state of confusion and bankruptcy, "which it would take a century to recover from even though the Union army was, as it undoubtedly would be, victorious." That defeats were rather more frequent than reported, and that the telegrams from the war were under the inspection of the Cabinet before being transmitted for the public eye, and that the true state of the victories and losses were rarely given. Recently there has also been an unpleasant feeling at the North, from the fact of a large peace party growing up, and an undercurrent of sympathetic feeling for the Confederates. In a strong Union paper whose motto is "war to the knife," and annihilation of the Southerners, fears are expressed of a "raid" upon the frontier adjoining the Provinces. It says among other things, the Confederates are swarming into the Provinces, and inducing British subjects to commit acts of conspiracy against the States; and adds, "well, these Southern gentlemen, no doubt, will find sympathisers in our midst should they invade the border, and a home insurrection may yet be the result of the war." The consequence is, "that the excitement in the State of Maine is beginning to be intense."

PUBLIC LECTURES.—We have much pleasure in announcing that some gentlemen have signified their willingness to deliver a course of Lectures, in the School Room adjoining All Saints' Church, during the present season. The opening lecture will be given on Tuesday Evening next, by James G. Stevens, Esq., M. P. P., when no doubt the room will be filled with an attentive and appreciative audience. The lectures which are to follow will be announced in due time. Those gentlemen who have interested themselves in the laudable undertaking, merit the thanks of the community. The Admission is to be free.

THE TEA MEETING of the Baptist Society in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening last was, we learn, a decided success. The Hall was tastefully decorated, and the tea tables filled with an abundance of "good things," to which ample justice was done. The choir, ably aided by a superior melodeon, discoursed sweet music, and the evening passed off agreeably and to the satisfaction of the large number present; the only drawback was the want of room. For this the people have themselves to blame, for we have repeatedly advocated the building of a suitable Hall for public meetings and entertainments, and also pointed out "ways and means" for accomplishing so desirable an object. "Where there's a will, there's a way," is a trite saying—all that is required is the WILL. No doubt were the Ladies to take the matter in hand, the Hall would be erected; but before calling upon them for their assistance, the sterner sex should put their shoulders to the wheel, and then call upon the gentler sex for their valuable co-operation.

It appears that the "Chesapeake" affair has not yet subsided; the Federal press is down upon Gt. Britain and the Colonies in no measured terms; there appears to be an intense hatred to everything British; the vilest and most bitter invective is hurled by the American press without exception on poor John Bull, for what? Because England, in her strength and greatness, has acknowledged the South as a belligerent, and strictly adhered to neutrality. In addition to Lieut. Collins and private McKenney, two of the crew of the *Chesapeake*, who were arrested and lodged in Jail, another, named Seely, was captured, and is in Jail. Efforts are on foot to take Lieut. Braine, but he has eluded the efforts of the police. We notice that some of the leading men of the law in

Nova Scotia are of the opinion that the capture of the *Chesapeake* was a legal act of war; it is also asserted that a Confederate agent is expected from the Government at Richmond "to demand on the part of the Confederacy, the release of their lawful prize, the steamer *Chesapeake*,"—and perhaps the demand will be complied with.

THE EASTERN ADVOCATE, which, by the way, comes irregularly, (no fault of the publishers) has been much improved. The farmers and others of Al'ert County should by all means give the "county paper" a generous support. People now-a-days are measured by the appearance and tone of their local journals. A miserly support of a local paper, begets an indifference on the part of a publisher, whereas, a hearty support in advertising, subscriptions, &c., and furnishing local news—is an incentive to publishers to advocate the interests of their patrons, get up a smart paper, and also to improve its appearance and size. The people of Albert County understand this, and are supporting their paper. It has often been said, and we believe it, that "the best way to commence the business of the new year, is to encourage the local papers by sending them a year's subscription in advance." We will be most happy to receive five hundred subscriptions both old and new. Such a proceeding would have a beneficial effect on the donor and recipient. There is no one so poor as not to be able to take "the paper." As an instance, we may mention that on our list there is a laborer who has a family to support, and yet he can take the paper and pay punctually for it; further, he subscribed without solicitation.

We regret to state that diphtheria still lingers in the town, and carries off its victims with unsparing hand.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Revenue collected at the Port of St. Andrews for the month of November 1862, and November 1863:—

	1862.	1863.
Imports, including R. Import,	\$412.82	\$1651.70
Exports,	20.40	215.50
Light House Duties,	12.35	87.46
Sick and Dis. Seaman's duties,	8.55	32.29
Buoys and Beacons do	7.07	25.55
	\$861.19	\$2022.44
Increase for Nov. 1863,	\$1161.25.	

UNION PRAYER MEETINGS.—In compliance with the invitation of the Evangelical Alliance, we are happy to announce that Union Prayer Meetings for the first week in January, were commenced on Monday evening last in the Church of Scotland in this town, to be held each evening alternately in the Scotch Church and Wesleyan Chapel. The Rev. John Ross, the Rev. T. W. Crawley, and the Rev. F. W. Moore will lend their assistance in the good work. The programme is as follows:—

Sunday, Jan. 3.—SERMONS: Subject—The work of the Holy Spirit, and our Lord's Words on Agreement in Prayer.

Monday, Jan. 4.—PENITENTIAL CONFESSIONS OF SIN, and the Acknowledgment of Personal, Social, and National Blessings with Supplication for Divine Mercy through our Saviour Jesus Christ.

Tuesday Jan. 5.—FOR THE CONVERSION OF THE UNGOODY. For the success of Missions among Jews and Gentiles; and for a Divine Blessing to accompany the efforts made to Evangelise the Unconverted of all Ranks and classes round us.

Wednesday, Jan. 6.—FOR THE CHURCH AND MINISTRY: For Sunday-school and all other Christian Agencies, and for the Increase of Spiritual Life, and Activity, and Holiness in all Believers.

Thursday, Jan. 7.—FOR THE AFFLICTED AND OPPRESSED: That Slavery may be Abolished, that Persecution may Cease, and that Christian Love may Expand to the Comfort and Relief of the Destitute in all Lands.

Friday, Jan. 8.—FOR NATIONS: For Kings, and all who are in Authority—For the Cessation of War—For the Prevalence of Peace, and for the Holy Observance of the Sabbath.

Saturday, Jan. 9.—Generally for the Large Out pouring of the Holy Spirit, and the Revival and Extension of Pure Christianity throughout the World.

Sunday, Jan. 10.—SERMONS: Subject—The Christian Church: its Unity, and the Duty and Desirableness of Manifesting it.

MASONIC.—The Festival of St John the Evangelist falling on Sunday was celebrated on Monday last by the Masonic Fraternity in this City. The Provincial Grand Lodge, E. R., presided over by Alex. Balloch, Esq., assembled in Judge Ritchie's building at 11 o'clock, a. m. The attendance was large. The following officers were appointed and installed for the ensuing year:—

R. W. Robert E. Clinch, Dep. Prov. G. Master.
" B. Lester Peters, Senior Grand Warden.
" Edwin J. Wetmore, Jr. Grand Warden.
V. W. Rev. Charles P. Bliss, Grand Chaplain.
" Douglas B. Stevens, Grand Treasurer.
" William F. Bunting, Grand Secretary.
" John V. Ellis, Senior Grand Deacon.
" George F. Hooke, Jr. Grand Deacon.
" E. J. Everett, Gd. Director Ceremonies.
" John R. Smith, Grand Sword Bearer.
" John McAllister, Grand Pursuivant.
" John Byer, Grand Tyler.

GRAND STEWARDS.—Thomas M. Reed, Chas. H. Tucker, Joseph S. Clarke, Henry Littlehale, James Nevins and Chas. U. Manford.

The Brethren presented the P. G. Master with a pair of Gold Spectacles, after the transaction of routine business. In the evening a considerable number of the Brethren partook of an excellent dinner provided in Stubbs' Hotel by its proprietor, Mr John C. McIntosh. The usual toasts were drunk and a number of speeches were made. [M. News, D. C. 30.

I T E M S.

—The examination of the "Chesapeake" men was commenced in St. John on Monday. The evidence of Capt. Willetts was taken; he acknowledges now that there were only three shots, not eleven fired at him. Wetmore and Luck appeared on behalf of the Federal authorities; Gray and Weldon on behalf of the Confederates.

—The *London Times* says that the North-erners are so much in love with the war that they would not part with it for the world.

—The national debt of the Federal States is already £400,000,000.

—The *Courier* says that an unprecedented amount was deposited in the Savings Bank, St. John, Tuesday week. The sum was \$11,000.

—A Federal soldier escaped from Richmond by feigning death, and breaking out of the dead house at night.

—Six thousand coffee plants are growing near Sacramento. They stand the California winter well. The State gives \$1000 for the first 150 pounds of coffee raised in California.

—The Match Factory at Presque Isle owned by Mr. Freeman Hayden, was burned on Sunday. We learn from the *Sunrise* that the fire is supposed to have originated by the dog's being left in the room, and he in some way ignited the matches. [Ar. Times.

—Intemperance is we learn very prevalent with the soldiers at Augusta, and in order to mitigate the evil every dealer in the city has been notified not to sell to the soldiers after 6 o'clock. But to evade the soldiers buy their nightly supply previous to that time; and drinking goes on as before, as we learn by an exchange.

—The doctors are recommending whiskey both as a cure and preventive of diphtheria. "What immense strides medical science" is making in the art of preserving life! exclaims Mr. Blykins.

—Matrimonial photographs. Marriage notices for the printer are now accompanied by *Cards de Visite* of the parties, as we learn by the editor of the *Hallowell Gazette*, who has been favored in this way. We like the new custom, nothing could be more appropriate.

—The Rev. George A. McNutt, curate of Trinity Church in this city, was admitted to the Holy Order of the Priesthood at Christ Church Cathedral on Sunday, the 20th inst., by the Lord Bishop of Fredericton.

—Capt. Nagle and Capt. Cope, 15th regt., have arrived from England for duty in this province; the former at St. John, the latter at Fredericton.

—Kingston (Jamaica) papers of Dec. 5th, say there had been very heavy rains over the island. Trade had revived, and sugar advanced in consequence of the rise in England; corn meal was scarce and the price had gone up. Sickness was general throughout the island, and a very severe shock of earthquake had greatly alarmed the inhabitants.

—Major-General Thomas has issued general orders dishonouring dismissing from the army, one colonel, two majors, fifteen captains, twenty-six lieutenants, and one surgeon for various offences, such as drunkenness, cowardice, misbehaviour, gross disobedience, and conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen.

—Commodore Vanderbilt's golden wedding was celebrated at his house in New York on Saturday. Thirty-two great grand children were present—and in all four generations were present. The Commodore's gift to his bride was a miniature propeller of pure gold, fashioned after the *Rosamoke*, and manufactured in Europe expressly for this occasion. It is twenty inches long and five wide, with exquisitely wrought revolving towers, which filled the room with fairy music whenever the delicate machinery was set in motion. Near this grand centre gift was a superb dressing case, mounted with gold and lined with purple. All its contents were of pure gold engraved with the family cypher. This present was the gift of Wm. H. Vanderbilt, the eldest son, of his parents.

—The rebels are making every exertion to complete the Piedmont railroad, which will establish a communication with the Gulf States and enable them to obtain supplies without aiding the Weldon or Goldsboro' route or even the East Tennessee road. They hope to have it done by the 1st of July 1864.


FIRE.—On Sunday morning, about 6 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Grist Mill occupied by Messrs. McLauchlan & Noble, situated on King Street, Carleton, which with its contents was totally destroyed; it spread to the dwelling houses of John Christopher, and Mr. Jacob Christopher, which were destroyed. Several out-houses occupied by those gentlemen as fish stores, &c., in the rear, in which were a large quantity of netts, &c., were consumed with most of their contents.

The Mill was owned by Messrs. W. & R. Wright, of this city, and had a small amount insured on it. The fire is supposed to have caught from the drying kiln, as it had been found on fire a few days ago. Messrs. McLauchlan and Noble had in the mill, at the time, about 200 barrels of flour, 80 barrels of corn meal, and a large quantity of wheat. They were not insured.


Mr. John Christopher had \$1000 insured on his property; he saved a small portion of his netts, &c. Mr. Jacob Christopher lost all of his fishing gear; he was not insured.

—*Post, Jan. 4.*
Another Federal agent has been caught in Canada. On the 18th, the police arrested at the Blanchard Hotel, Quebec, a young man of somewhat prepossessing appearance, who was occupying himself in enlisting recruits for Uncle Sam. The prisoner had offered a

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hundred dollars bounty to his intended vic-
time, but finding the game an unsafe one in
this locality, he had already sent his luggage
across the river, preparatory to a more ex-
tensive tour. He is said to be known as a
German named Verbois, a butcher by trade,
who made himself notorious not many months
since by decamping across the lines with the
lawful and beloved wife of a fellow citizen.
He was lodged in jail without ceremony—
Canada Paper.
Disaster.—The brig, George Washing-
ton, Capt Wolf, from the B. W. Indies,
while entering this harbor on Saturday morn-
ing in a gale, went ashore on Black Point,
and became a total wreck. She had on board
a quantity of sugar and molasses, which was
also lost. G. W. was owned by Messrs. L.
A. Spoonage and James Ford. We under-
stand that there was no insurance on either
the vessel or cargo.—(Liverpool Transcript.)
—Four soldiers, bandmen, ran away from
Fredericton and arrived safely at Calais, on
Sunday. They took with them a span of
horses and sleigh from the livery stable of
Mr. Harvey Strickland.
—Archbishop Hughes was born in the
State of New Jersey, of Irish parents.
—It is a singular fact that the statue of
Freedom which now surmounts the Capitol
at Washington was cast by slaves. The
work was done by the slaves of Clark Mills,
the artist, before they were emancipated by
the act of Congress removing slavery from
the district of Columbia.
LATEST AMERICAN NEWS.
BANGOR, Jan. 5.
Confederate designs in Shennandoah great-
ly exaggerated.
Fitz Hugh Lee's cavalry, one thousand,
and other commands numbering six or seven
thousand are near Woodstock and Mt. Jack-
son, occasionally dashing as far as Winches-
ter.
Military Commission is at work among
contractors at Norfolk.
In the case of Hunt, late superintendent
of vessels at Fort Monroe, it appeared he
paid Senator Hale three thousand dollars to
obtain release from old capital prison.
Steamboat mer had made fast jobs, one
boat worth sixty five thousand dollars had
earned one hundred and seventy-three thou-
sand.
Col. Phillips defeated Quantrell near Fort
Gibson.
THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.
Dr. Radway may truly be called the poor
man's friend. His medicines secure to the
poor health without loss of time, or any lia-
bility to the expense of a doctor. Let every
man keep a bottle of Radway's Ready Re-
lief in the house, and on the first experience
of pain use it. Pain is a premonitory sym-
ptom of disease, and if the Relief is used
promptly it will in a few moments stop the
pain, and break up the disease. There is
no occasion for a man, however exposed to
sickness, to suffer one day if the Ready Re-
lief is used when pain is first experienced.
Sold by D. ugists.
Married.
On Monday, the 4th inst., by the Rev.
John Ross, at the residence of Mr. Charles
Gilliland, St. Andrews, Mr. WM. MAIN, to
MARGARET, daughter of the late John Ad-
dery.
Boston, U. S. papers please copy.
[Accompanying this notice was a very generous
slice of the "bridal loaf" for which the happy pair
will accept our grateful acknowledgments.]
Died.
On the morning of the 1st of January, of
diphtheria, David, eldest son of Mr. Henry
Stinson, aged 6 years and 2 months.
On the 26th ult., Mrs. Edwards, wife of
the late James Edwards. Thus within one
week were the heads of a large family con-
signed to the tomb.
At New York, on the 21 inst., in the 35th
year of his age Alexander M. Inches, a na-
tive of Perthshire, Scotland, and late of St.
John.
GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
REV. IRANALD E. SMITH, A. B.,
MASTER.
This School will be re-opened on
Monday next, Jan. 11.

New Brunswick & Canada Railway
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
A Passenger and Freight Train
will leave St. Andrews for Woodstock Station every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 a. m.,
and Woodstock Station for St. Andrews every
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 a. m., un-
til further notice.
HENRY OSBURN,
MANAGER.
St. Andrews, Jan. 1st, 1864.
NEW BRUNSWICK.
House of Assembly.
THE following was adopted as one of the Stand-
ing Rules of the House in the Session of
1862:—"That no Bill of a private nature shall be
introduced by the House after the 14th day from
the opening of the Session, both inclusive; and
that the Clerk of this House, do, one month pre-
vious to the meeting of the Legislature, cause
fifty copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the
Clerks of the House in the several Counties, for
distribution, and cause the same to be inserted
in the Royal Gazette, and two Newspapers, in
each county where Newpapers are published."
CHAS. P. WETMORE, CLERK.

WARPS.
Just Received—
ONE Bale English Blue and White Warps.
J. LOCHARY & SON.
Also—Received a good supply of Fencing,
which, with the usual assortment of School Books,
&c., will be sold low.
J. L. & S.
St. Andrews, Dec. 22, 1863.—mm
TEA, RAISINS, TOBACCO, &C.
20 HALF chests Souchong Tea
10 do Oolong do
50 Boxes and half Boxes Raisins
5 Kegs Tobacco 10s.
A variety of Fancy Brands do.
FLOUR, MEAL, SUGAR, & MOLASSES.
EASTERN WARE, PAINTS, &c.
Glass, Putty, Nails, and Salt.
With a general assortment of groceries, cheap
for cash.
C. E. O. BATHURST.
Dec. 2, 1863. 3m
Clocks. Clocks.
RECEIVED on Consignment two Cases Clocks,
to be sold low for cash.
J. LOCHARY & SON.
St. Andrews, Dec. 2, 1863. 1m
FURS. FURS.
Have still on hand a few of those celebrated
Furs, in Beas, Muffs, and Cuffs,
from the
Celebrated Provincial Manufacturer,
A. MAGEE,
all of which have been made up this season from
newly-dressed skins—arrived free from moths.
No old shopkeepers amongst them, but all new
and fresh, and will be sold at a small advance on
cost, as I am determined to do this season as I did
last—sell them all out—thereby making a saving
in price.
Call and examine and purchase the best
and cheapest furs in the country.
JOHN S. MAGEE.
Albion House.
Fresh Oysters! Fresh Oysters!
Fresh Shadroe Oysters
received twice a week. They will be served in
the shell, stewed, roasted, or fried.
"Of all the fish old ocean yields
The oyster is most delicious."
W. O. McMICHAEL, AGENT.
Oct. 28, 1863.
ALBION HOUSE.
We have just opened
Fifty Packages Bales and Cases of
DRY GOODS, and are now prepared to
show our friends and customers, a well assorted
stock of staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
Particular attention is given to the Order,
Manile and Millinery dep'tments. Give us a
call.
JOHN S. MAGEE.
COTTON BATTINGS.
Batts. Batts.
Candle Wick. Candle Wick.
Warps. Warps. Warps.
White and Blue Cotton Warps
just received and for sale at the
ALBION HOUSE.
JOHN S. MAGEE.
ARRIVAL OF DR. LA-MERT
IN ST. JOHN, N. B.
To the Nervous & Debilitated.
DR. L. LA-MERT, of 37 Bedford Square, Lon-
don, Member of the Royal College of Sur-
geons of England; Licentiate of the Royal Col-
lege of Physicians of Edinburgh; M. D. of the
University of Erlangen, &c., begs to inform his
patients and others seeking confidential Medical
advice, that he has arrived in St. John on his se-
cond Professional visit, and may be consulted
personally or by letter on all cases of Nervous
and Physical Debility, and on the various dis-
orders, resulting from sedentary habits, excess, ac-
cident or chronic, daily, from 10 till 1, and from 3
till 9, until the 30th of JANUARY, 1864, at Mrs.
Phillips's corner of King and Carman streets,
opposite the Presbyterian Church, when his visit
will positively terminate.
Where a secret infirmity exists, involving the
happiness of a life, and that of others, reason, and
morality dictate the necessity of its removal, for
it is a fact that premature decline of the vigour
of manhood, matrimonial unhappiness, compul-
sion, single life, local and physical debility, etc., have
their source in cause, the germ of which is plant-
ed in early life, and the bitter fruit tasted long af-
terwards.
The numerous cures effected by Dr. La-Mert
during his previous sojourn in St. John—some in
cases which have been pronounced hopeless—
have led to many inquiries as to the probability of
his making a second professional visit to the Pro-
vince, and it is in consequence of those inquiries
that the above announcement is made.
The great experience derived by Dr. La-Mert,
both while assisting his father, Dr. Samuel La-
Mert, of London, in his extensive practice, and in
the various hospitals of Continental Europe, af-
fords an ample guarantee to those seeking advice,
of being under the care of a legally-qualified
Practitioner. Dr. La-Mert's name is to be
found in the "Medical Register," published under
authority of the Medical Council of G. Britain, and
is, consequently, not to be classed with the names
—in many cases assumed—of a horde of adven-
turers, who, through the public press, seek to im-
pose upon the credulous and unwary, by the pub-
lication of pretended qualifications and the ad-
vance of specific that are never beneficial, and in
most cases positively injurious.
Dr. La-Mert's Work on "Self Preservation,"
with Engravings and Cases, revised by Dr. La-
Mert, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons
of England, &c., describes how all the attributes
of Manhood are lost or suspended, how they can
be re-invigorated and restored to an advanced pe-
riod of life, and is intended to enlighten thou-
sands on important subjects, regarding to which
they are entirely ignorant. The Work may be
had in St. John, price 25 cents, or free by post for
50 cents of Messrs. Chubb & Co., Booksellers, or
from Dr. La-Mert at the corner of King and Car-
man streets, until January 30th, 1864.
N. B.—This is Dr. La-Mert's last visit to these
Provinces.


SHERIFF'S SALES
Sheriff's Sales to take place at the
Court House, St. Andrews.
John Billings Land April 12,
Angus Holmes, jr. do April 30,
N. B. & C. Railway do June 8,
To be sold at Public Auction at the Court
House, in St. Andrews, in the County of
Charlotte, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNES-
DAY, the eighth day of June, 1864:—
ALL the right, title, interest, claim and de-
mand, whatsoever, of the NEW BRUNSWICK
WICK AND CANADA RAILWAY AND
LAND COMPANY, LIMITED, of, in and to all the
following lands, described as follows:—
First, all that certain tract of land, (excepting
enough of the same, as lies and is situated in the
County of York.)
Beginning at a birch tree standing on the west-
ern side of the railway and in the northerly
angle of block number six, granted to the Saint
Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company, in the
parish of Saint James, thence running by the
margin of the year 1808 south, seventy-three de-
grees west, three hundred and fifty-six chains
along the northerly line of said grant, (crossing
the road from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock and
the south branch of Chocouche river,) or to the north-
ern line of lot number four, surveyed for Hugh
Pinkerton; thence along the same, north, eighty
degrees west, seven chains, or to the southerly
line of a lot of land surveyed for John Reid;
thence along the easterly line thereof, north two
degrees east, fifty chains to the northerly angle
of the same; thence along the northern line
thereof, and the southerly line of another lot sur-
veyed for John Reid and the northern line of a
lot surveyed for Wm Johnston, north eighty-eight
degrees west, fifty chains to a spruce tree stand-
ing in the northerly angle of the last mentioned
surveyed lot; thence along the westerly line there-
of, south two degrees west, thirty-one chains, or
to a cedar tree; thence, north, seventeen de-
grees west, forty-two chains to a hemlock tree stand-
ing on the easterly line of a grant to the Trustees
of the Church, in the parish of Saint An-
drews, in connection with the Established Church
of Scotland; thence along the same, north three
degrees east, thirty minutes east, eleven chains and
fifty links (crossing Chocouche River) to a stake
standing in the northerly angle thereof; thence
along the northern line of the same, north eighty-
six degrees and thirty minutes west, three
hundred and fifty-seven links to a hemlock tree
thence, north seventeen degrees west, two hun-
dred and thirteen chains, or to a cedar tree; thence
south seventy-three degrees west three chains and
forty-five links to a spruce tree standing on the
easterly line of a grant to Freeman H. Todd;
thence along the same, north, seventeen de-
grees east, one hundred and forty-four chains and
fifty links, (crossing Mud Lake road and the line di-
viding the counties of York and Charlotte) or to a
hemlock tree standing on the northern angle there-
of, thence along the easterly line of the same, north
thirty-three degrees east, four hundred and thirty-
three chains, (crossing Trout Brook) or to a cedar
tree; thence north seventeen degrees west one
hundred and twenty-six chains and fifty links,
(crossing City Camp road, Eel Works Brook) or to a
spruce tree standing on the southerly line of a
grant to John Reid; thence along the same, north
two degrees east, nine chains and twenty-five links
to a beech tree; thence north seventy-three de-
grees east, one hundred and ninety-four chains,
(crossing a brook and the second Digdegash Lake)
or to a maple tree standing on the westerly line
of a grant to John Porter; thence along the same,
south two degrees west, six chains and seventy-
four links to an ash tree standing on the northerly
bank or shore of the second Digdegash Lake above
mentioned; thence following the various courses
of the same, in the thirty-one chains, north
thirty-three degrees east, six hundred and twenty-
three chains, (crossing the railway above mention-
ed, White Beaver Brook, Thompson's road, the
outlet of Foster's Lake, the Magaguadavic river,
road, and the south branch of Cranberry Brook)
or to a pine tree; thence south twenty-four de-
grees and thirty minutes west, one hundred and
eighty chains, (crossing Mink Lake) or to a post
standing in the northerly angle of block num-
ber eight, granted to the New Brunswick and Can-
ada Railway and Land Company; thence along the
northerly line thereof, and its prolongation,
south seventy-three degrees west, four hundred
and two chains, (crossing White Beaver Brook,
crossing another brook passing an ash tree and
crossing the railway above mentioned,) or to the
westerly side of said railway; thence along the
same in a southerly direction, thirty seven chains,
or to a spruce tree standing on the northerly line
of a grant to Thomas W. Newcomen; thence
along the same, north eighty degrees west, fifty
one chains, or to the northerly angle thereof; thence
along the westerly line of the same, south two de-
grees west, sixty-seven chains and fifty links,
or to a stake standing in the southerly
westerly angle thereof; thence along the south-
ern line thereof, south eighty-eight degrees east,
fifty-one chains, or to the westerly side of the railway
above mentioned; thence following the various
courses of the same, in the thirty-one chains, north
thirty-three degrees east, six hundred and twenty-
three chains, (crossing a branch of Digdegash river
and a brook running into said river, or to a spruce tree standing on the north-
westerly line of lot number one granted to Joseph
Valton; thence along the same and its prolonga-
tion south forty-eight degrees west, twenty three
chains, crossing Digdegash river, or to westerly
bank or shore of the same; thence following the
various courses thereof, down stream in a southerly
direction to the westerly side of the Railway
above mentioned, and thence along the same

north seventeen degrees one hundred and twelve
chains, recrossing the County line above mention-
ed to the place of beginning. Containing twenty
nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-two acres,
more or less, distinguished as Block number
nine.
The second Tract being situated in said Parish
of St. James, in the said County of Charlotte, and
beginning at the northwesterly angle of Lot
number three west of the south branch of Chocouche
river, surveyed for Robert Pinkerton; thence
running by the margin south two degrees west
ten chains to a northern line of Block number six,
granted to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail-
road Company; thence along the same south, se-
venty-three degrees west, thirteen chains to a ce-
dar tree; thence north seventeen degrees east
fifty chains and twenty-nine links to a post;
and thence south eighty-eight degrees east eight-
een chains to the place of beginning. Containing
eighteen acres more or less.
The said two tracts containing together Thirty-
Thousand Acres more or less, subject nevertheless
to the following lots of land situated on the east-
ern and westerly sides of the above mentioned
road from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock, viz Lot
number fourteen surveyed for Joseph Dixon, lot
number seven granted to George Mings, lot
number eight granted to Peter J. Corke, lot fifth
granted to Jonathan Godfrey, lot number ten
granted to George Boyd, lot number eleven
granted to David Manser, lot number twelve
granted to John Nicholson, and lot number thirteen
granted to David Lion, lot number fifteen sur-
veyed for Robert Mullock, lot number eighteen
surveyed for James Coulter, lot number nineteen
surveyed for Sidney Mitchell, lot number twenty
surveyed for Alexander Grant, lot number twenty-
one surveyed for Solomon Simpson, lot number
twenty-two granted to George Mings, lot number
six granted to John McCord, lot number five
granted to William Muford, lot number four
granted to George J. Thomson, lot number three
granted to Hugh Boyd, lot number two granted
to Samuel Elliott, lot number one granted to
William Muford, and lot number thirty-one
granted to Geo. Eales, lot number twenty-five
surveyed for John Mitchell, lot number sixteen
surveyed for James Clark, lot number fifteen
granted to John Nicholson, and lot number twenty-
three surveyed for Thomas Molton.
A plan of the lands may be seen at the office
of James G. Stevens, M. P., Saint Stephen, at
the Crown Lands Office, Fredericton, and at my
Office.
The same having been seized under, and taken
by virtue of the following executions, issued out
of the Supreme Court of this Province, to wit:—
First at the suit of the Hon. John J. Robinson, en-
dorsed to levy \$3229 12 7—second, at the suit
of Francis H. Johnson, endorsed to levy \$331 30,
and third at the suit of the President, Directors
and Company of the Saint Stephens Bank, in the
County of Charlotte, endorsed to levy \$2110 3 5,
altogether \$12,122 12 6, with interest, together
with Sheriff's fees and incidental expenses.
THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,
Dec. 1, 1863.
To be sold by Public Auction, at the Court
House in St. Andrews, in the County of
Charlotte, at 12 o'clock, noon, on SATUR-
DAY the 30th April next:
ALL the right, title, interest, claim and de-
mand of Angus Holmes, junior, of
and to all that piece or parcel of Land,
situate in the Parish of Penfield, in the
County of Charlotte, contained in the Grant
to Dugald Matheson, bearing date 18th
April, 1836, and bounded Northerly by Little
Sturgeon Cove, Southerly by Black's Har-
bour, Westerly by lots Nos. 8 and 9, and
Easterly by lands recovered in an action of
Ejectment from the said Angus Holmes, ju-
nior, by one John Billings in August last,
and being part of the lot of land conveyed
by Angus Holmes, senior to Angus Holmes,
junior, by deed bearing date 17th July 1861,
with the buildings thereon, and containing
twenty acres more or less.
The same having been seized under, and ap-
propriated by an execution issued out of the
Supreme Court, at the suit of John Doe, en-
dorsed to levy \$49 9s., besides Sheriff's fees
THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, Oct. 28, 1863.
To be sold by Public Auction at the Court
House in St. Andrews, in the County of
Charlotte, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday
the 12th day of April next:
ALL the right, title, interest, claim and de-
mand of John Billings, of, in and to all that certain
lot or piece of land, situate, lying and being in the
Parish of Penfield, in the said county of Char-
lotte, and being part of a lot of land con-
veyed by Angus Holmes, senior, to Nelson
Holmes, by deed dated the 16th July 1861; thence
along the boundary line of the said lot to Black's
harbour, thence south-westerly following the seve-
ral courses of the said Black's harbour to a gulch
or gully distant about twenty yards to the east-
ward of the south-westerly corner of lot number
Two; thence north twenty degrees west parallel
with the line of the said lot number Two, twenty-
seven chains and fifty links or thereabouts, till it
intersects a line running north-easterly from the
cross the shore of Little Sturgeon Cove on LeTaup
River, to the point of intersection between lots
number 9 and 10; thence along the said last men-
tioned corner of the said lot number Two ac-
tioned line to the said point of intersection; thence
north seventy degrees east to a marked spruce
tree on Big Sturgeon Cove; thence north-easterly
following the several courses of the said Big Stur-
geon Cove to the place of beginning; containing
sixty acres or thereabouts, and being the same
premises lately recovered by the said John Bil-
lings in an action of Ejectment against Angus
Holmes, junior, together with the houses and erec-
tions thereon.
The same having been seized under, and by vir-
tue of three executions issued out of the Supreme
Court at the suits of Edmund P. Knight, Isaac
W. Brembury, and Richard M. Andrews, respec-
tively, against the said John Billings.
THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, 8th Oct. 1863.
NOTICE.
FROM and after Monday, the 21 November
MONEY ORDERS will be issued and paid
at this Office in accordance with the notice of the
Postmaster General, between the hours of 9 a. m.
and 3 p. m.
G. F. CAMPBELL.

THE
Weekly Telegraph
FOR 1864
WILL BE
The most interesting Newspaper
Published in the Lower Provinces,
as well as
The Cheapest.
TERMS.
ONE DOLLAR
PER ANNUM
TO SINGLE SUBSCRIBERS,
Invariably in advance.
Any person who wishes to arrange about
originating CLUBS can communicate with
this office.
We give Premiums ranging from \$1 to
\$10, according to the number of Subscri-
bers sent.
All who wish to read a good paper;
All who wish their friends to read a good
paper;
All who desire to further the circulation of
a first class Weekly paper for its own
merits;
All who feel it their duty to assist in re-
warding enterprise—
Ought to sustain
THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.
It has at present the
Most Intelligent and Influential class
of readers
of any journal published in New Brunswick.
It is the
POPULAR FAVORITE,
both in City and Country.
It gives full summaries of
Local and Foreign News
It pays special attention to the prices of
Country Produce, and in this way is
THE FARMER'S BEST FRIEND.
It is thoroughly
Independent in Politics,
knowing no master.
It strives to advance the material interests
of the Merchant, the Farmer, the Mechanic,
the Laborer of whatever occupation.
Its circulation is being added to daily,
and present indications are that in three
months hence the
Morning Telegraph
AND
Weekly Telegraph
will stand at the head of the New Brunswick
Press in Circulation and Influence.
We hope that every one of the present
subscribers to the WEEKLY will make
point to send us the names of one or two
others; and that all our Agents will kindly
use their most strenuous efforts to obtain
large Clubs.
WE WILL GIVE A
PREMIUM OF \$15
in money, to any party who sends us the
LARGEST CLUB,
(not to be less than 100 subscribers) before
the 1st of February, 1864.
And to the next in number a copy of the
Illustrated London News,
For 1864
Dating from the first of January.
Any one who sends a
Club of Ten, with \$10,
Will receive an extra copy for himself.
Any one sending a
Club of Twenty, and \$20,
Will receive a copy of GODEY'S LADY'S
BOOK, or PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, or any oth-
er Magazine of similar value for one year.
Any person sending a
Club of Thirty, and \$30,
Will receive a copy of either Harper's Il-
lustrated, Frank Leslie's Week y, the New
York Ledger, or the New York Mercury—
for one year.
In any case, persons who prefer the
money value of these publications can be
satisfied on communicating with the Editor.
Persons who desire to get up Clubs
are requested to communicate immediately
with
JOHN LIVINGSTON,
Editor and Proprietor of St. John "Morn-
ing Telegraph" and "Weekly Telegraph."
St. John, Dec. 22.

