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No 16

## Poetry.

### A CONNUBIAL ECLOGUE.

BY JOHN G. SAGE.

—Arcades ambo,  
Et cantare parat et respondere parati.—VIRG.

Much lately have I thought, my darling wife,  
Some simple rules might make our wedded life  
As pleasant always as a morn in May;  
I meanly name it—what does Molly say?

Agreed; your plan I heartily approve;  
Rules would be nice—let who shall make them,  
Love?

Nay, do not speak—let this the bargain be,  
One shall be made by you, and one by me,  
Till all are done—

—Your plan is surely fair,  
In such a work 'tis fitting we should share;  
And now—although it matters not a pin—  
If you have no objection, I'll begin.

—Proceed! In making laws I'm little versed  
And as to words, I do not mind the first;  
I only claim—and hold the truce fast—  
My sex's sacred privilege, the last!

With all my heart. Well—dearest—to begin—  
When by our cheerful hearts our friends drop in,  
And I am talking in my brilliant style,  
(The rest with rapture listening to the while)  
About the war—or anything in short,  
That you're aware is my especial forte—  
Pray, don't get up a circle of your own  
And talk of bonnets in an under tone!

That's Number One: I'll mind it well, if you  
Will do as much, my dear, by Number Two:  
When we attend a party or a ball,  
Don't leave your Molly standing by the wall,  
The helpless victim of the dearest bore  
That ever walked upon a parlor floor,  
While you—oblivious of your spouse's doom—  
Flirt with the girls—the gayest in the room!

When I (although the busiest man alive)  
Have snatched an hour to take a pleasant drive,  
And say, "Remember, at precisely four  
You'll find the carriage ready at the door,"  
Don't keep me waiting half an hour or so,  
And then declare, "The clock must be too slow!"

When you (such things have happened now and then)  
Go to the Club with, "I'll be back at ten"—  
And stay till two o'clock—you needn't say,  
"I really was the first to come away;"  
'Tis very strange how swift the time has passed;  
I'm sure, my dear, the clock must be too fast!

There—that will do; what else remains to say  
We may consider at a future day;  
I'm getting sleepy—and if you have done—  
SHE.

Not I!—this making rules is precious fun;  
Now here's another—When you paint to me  
"That charming woman" you are sure to see,  
Don't—when you praise the virtues she has got—  
Name only those you think your wife has not!  
And here's a rule I hope you won't forget,  
The most important I have mentioned yet,  
Pray mind it well—Whenever you incline  
To bring your queer companions home to dine,  
Supper, my dear—Good Gracious! he's asleep.  
Ah! well—'tis lucky good advice will keep.  
And he shall have it, or, upon my life,  
I've not the proper spirit of a wife!

## Miscellany.

### THE CONFESSIONS OF AN ATTORNEY.

BESIDES being the confidential advisers, attorneys are the "confessors" of modern England; and the revelations—delicate, serious, not unfrequently involving life as well as fortune and character—confided to the purchased fidelity and honour of men whose manners of all ages have stereotyped as the ghouls and vampires of civilised society, are, it is impossible to deny, as rarely divulged as those which the penitents of the Greek and Latin churches impart to their spiritual guides; and this possibly for the somewhat vulgar, but sufficient reason that "a breach of confidence" would as certainly involve the professional ruin of an attorney as the commission of a felony. An able but eccentric jurist, Mr. Jeremiah Bentham, was desirous that attorneys should be obliged to disclose on oath whatever guilty secrets might be confided to them by their clients; the only objection to which ingenious device for the conviction of rogues being, that if such a power existed, there would be no more secrets to disclose; and as a necessary consequence that the imperfectly informed attorney would not be able to render his client the justice to which every person however criminal, is clearly entitled—that of having his or her case presented before the court appointed to decide upon it in the best and most advantageous manner possible. Let it not be forgotten either that the attorney is the only real, practical defender of the humble and needy against the illegal oppressions of the rich and powerful—the shield, indomitable agent who gives prosaic reality to

the figurative eloquence of old Chancellor Fortescue, when he says "the lightning may flash thro' the thunder shake, the tempest beat upon the English peasant's hut, but the King of England, with all his army, cannot lift the latch to enter in." The change of course meant that in this country overbearing violence cannot defy, or put itself in the face of the law. This is quite true; and why? Chiefly because the attorney is ready in all cases of *provable* illegality, with his potent strip of parchment summoning the great man before "our Sovereign Lady the Queen" there to answer for his acts; and the richer offender, the more keen and eager Mr. Attorney to prosecute the suit, however needy his own client; for he is then sure of his costs, if he succeed! Again, I cheerfully admit the extreme vulgarity of the motive; but its effects in protecting the legal rights of the humble is not, I contend, lessened because the reward of exertion and success is noted out in good honest sovereigns or notes of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

Thus much by way of conciliatory prologue to the narrative of a few incidents revealed to the attorney's privileged confession; throughout which I have, of course, in order to avoid any possible recognition of those events or incidents, changed the name of every person concerned.

Our old city firm, then, which I am happy to say still flourishes under the able direction of our active successors, I will call, adopting the nomenclature appropriated to us by imaginative ladies and gentlemen who favor the world with fancy pen-and-ink portraits of the lawyer tribe—that of Flint and Sharp; Sharp being myself, and Flint the silver-haired old bachelor we buried a few weeks since in Kensal Green Cemetery.

"Mr. Andrews," said a clerk as he threw open the door of the inner office one afternoon. "Mr. Jesse Andrews."

"Good-day, Mr. Andrews," was my prompt and civil greeting; "I have good news for you. Take a chair."

The good-humoured, rather intelligent, and somewhat clouded countenance of the new comer brightened up at these words. "News from my Cousin Archibald?" he asked as he seated himself.

"Yes," he lamented your late failure, and commiserates the changed position and prospects of your wife and boy, little Archibald, his godson. You have not much compensation for, inasmuch as he attributes your misfortunes entirely to mismanagement and the want of common prudence."

"Candid, certainly," grumbled out Mr. Jesse Andrews; but an odd sort of good news!"

"His deeds are kinder than his words. He will allow, till Archibald attains his majority—Let me see; how old is that boy of yours now?"

"Ten. He was two years old when his godfather went to India."

"Well, then, you will receive two hundred pounds per annum, payable half-yearly, in advance for the next ten years—that is of course if your son lives—in order to enable you to bring him up and educate him properly. After that period has elapsed, your cousin intimates that he will place the young man advantageously; and I do not doubt will do something for you, should you not by that time have contrived a position for yourself."

"Is that all?" said Mr. Andrews.

"All! Why, what did you expect?"

"Two or three thousand pounds to set me afloat again. I know of a safe speculation, that with say three thousand pounds capital, would realize a handsome fortune in no time."

Mr. Jesse Andrews, I may observe, was one of that numerous class of persons who are always on the threshold of realising millions—the only and constant obstacle being the want of a "capital."

I condescended with him upon his disappointment: but as words, however civil, avail little in the way of "capital," Mr. Jesse Andrews, having pocketed the first half yearly instalment of the annuity, made his exit in by no means a gracious or grateful frame of mind.

Two other half yearly payments were duly paid him. When he handed me the receipt on the last occasion, he said, in a sort of off-hand, careless way, "I suppose if Archibald were to die, these payments would cease?"

"Perhaps not," I replied unthinkingly. "At all events, not I should say, till you and your wife were in some way provided for. But your son is not ill?" I added.

"No; not at present," replied Andrews, colouring, and with a confusion of manner which surprised me not a little. It flashed across my mind that the boy was dead, and that Andrews, in order not to risk the withdrawal or suspension of the annuity, had concealed the fact from us.

"Let me see," I resumed, we have your present address—Norton Folgate, I think?"

"Yes, certainly you have."

"I shall very likely call in a day or two to see Mrs. Andrews and your son."

The man smiled in a re-assured, half-sardonic manner. "Do," he answered, "Archibald is alive, and very well, thank God!"

This confidence dispelled the suspicion I had momentarily entertained, and five or six weeks passed away, during which Andrews and his affairs were almost as entirely absent from my thoughts as if no such man existed.

About the expiration of that time, Mr. Jesse Andrews unexpectedly revisited the office, and as soon as I was disengaged, was ushered into my private room. He was habited in the deepest mourning, and it naturally occurred to me that either his wife or son was dead—an impression, however, which a closer examination of his countenance, did not confirm, knowing as I did how affectionate a husband and father, he was with all his faults and follies reputed to be. He looked flurried, nervous certainly; but there was no sorrow, no grief in the restless, disturbed glances which he directed to the floor, the ceiling, the window, the fireplace, the chairs, the table—everywhere in fact, except towards my face.

"What is the matter Mr. Andrews?" I gravely inquired, seeing that he did not appear disposed to open the conversation.

"A great calamity, sir—a great calamity!" he hurriedly and confusedly answered, his face still persistently averted from me—"has happened. Archibald is dead!"

"Dead! God bless me when did this happen?" I exclaimed considerably shocked.

"Three weeks ago. He died of cholera," was the reply.

"Of cholera?" This occurred I should state in 1830.

"Yes; he was very assiduously attended throughout his sufferings, which were protracted and severe, by the eminent Dr. Parkinson, a highly respectable and skilled practitioner as you doubtless, sir, are aware."

I could not comprehend the man. This dry, uncommunicative, business sort of gable was not the language of a suddenly bereaved parent, and one too who had lost a considerable annuity by his son's death. What could it mean? I was in truth fairly puzzled.

After a considerable interval of silence which Mr. Andrews, whose eyes continued to wander in every direction except that of mine, showed no inclination to break, I said—"It will be necessary for me to write immediately to your cousin, Mr. Archibald Andrews. I trust for your sake, the annuity will be continued, but of course till I hear from him the half yearly payments must be suspended."

"Certainly, certainly; I naturally expected that would be the case," said Andrews, still in the same quick, hurried tone.

"You have nothing further to say, I suppose?" I remarked after another dead pause, during which it was very apparent that he was labouring with something to which he nervously hesitated to give utterance.

"No—yes—that is, I wished to consult you upon a matter of business—connected with a life assurance office."

"A life assurance office?"

"Yes." The man's pale face flushed crimson, and his speech became more and more hurried as he went on. "Yes; tearing Mr. Sharp that should Archibald, we might be left without resource, I resolved, after mature deliberation, to effect an insurance on his life for four thousand pounds."

"Four thousand pounds?"

"Yes. All necessary preliminaries were gone through; the medical gentleman—since dead of the cholera by the way—examined the boy of course and the insurance was legally effected for four thousand pounds, payable at his death."

I did not speak, a suspicion too horrible to be hinted at held me dumb.

"Unfortunately," Andrews continued, "this insurance was only effected about a fortnight before poor Archibald's death, and the office refuses payment, although, as I have told you, the lad was attended to the very hour of his death by Dr. Parkinson, a highly respectable, most unexceptionable gentleman. Very much so, indeed."

"I quite agree in that," I answered after a while. "Dr. Parkinson is a highly respectable and eminent man. What reason do the company assign for non-payment?"

"The very recent completion of the policy."

"Nonsense! How can that fact standing alone affect your claim?"

"I do not know, but they do refuse; and I am anxious that your firm should take the matter in hand and sue them for the amount."

Andrews replied; and all this time I had not been able to look fairly in his face.

"I must first see Dr. Parkinson, and convince myself that there is no *legitimate* reason for repudiating the policy," I answered.

"Certainly, certainly," he replied.

"I will write to you to-morrow," I said, rising to terminate the conference, "after I have seen Dr. Parkinson, and state whether we will or not take legal proceedings against

the insurance company on your behalf."

He thanked me and hurried off.

Dr. Parkinson confirmed Mr. Jesse Andrews in every particular. He had attended the boy, a fine, light-haired lad of eleven or twelve years of age, and from not long after his seizure till his death. He suffered dreadfully and died unmistakably of Asiatic cholera, and of nothing else; of which same disease a servant and a female lodger in the same house had died just previously. "It is of course as unfortunate for the company as it is strangely lucky for Andrews; but there is no valid reason for refusing payment," Dr. Parkinson remarked in conclusion.

Upon this representation we wrote next day to the assurance people, threatening proceedings on behalf of Mr. Jesse Andrews.

Early on the morrow one of the managing directors called on us, to state the reasons which induced the company to hesitate at recognising the plaintiff's claim. In addition to the doubts suggested by the brief time which had elapsed from the date of the policy to the death of the child, there were several other slight circumstances of corroborative suspicion. The chief of these was that a neighbor had heard the father indulging in obstreperous mirth in a room adjoining that in which the corpse lay only about two hours after his son had expired. This unseemly, scandalous hilarity of the husband the wife seemed to faintly remonstrate against. The directors had consequently resolved *non obstante* Dr. Parkinson's declaration, which might they added have been deceived, to have the body exhumed in order to a post mortem examination as to the true cause of death. If the parents voluntarily agreed to this course, a judicial application to enforce it would be unnecessary, and all doubts on the matter could be quietly set at rest. I thought the proposal under the circumstances reasonable, and called on Mr. and Mrs. Andrews to obtain their concurrence. Mrs. Andrews was, I found, absent in the country, but her husband was at home; and he, on hearing the proposal was I thought a good deal startled—shocked—rather a natural emotion perhaps.

"Who—who is to conduct this painful, revolting inquiry?" he said after a few moments' silent reflection.

"Dr. Parkinson will be present, with Mr. Humphrey the surgeon, and Dr. Curtis, the newly appointed physician to the assurance office, in place of Dr. Morgan, who died as you are aware a short time since of cholera."

"True. As well then, be it as they wish, Dr. Parkinson will see fair play," he answered almost with alacrity.

The examination was effected, and the result was a confirmation beyond doubt or quibble, that death, as Dr. Parkinson had declared, had been solely occasioned by cholera. The assurance company still hesitated; but as this could only be looked upon as perverse obstinacy, we served them with a writ at once.

(Conclusion next week.)

(From "More Anon" in the Eastport Sentinel.)

DIPHTHERIA.

The medical history of the present century is remarkable for the reappearance, in this country and Europe, of two very definite forms of epidemic disease described by the physicians of former centuries, but unknown to our immediate predecessors, viz: *Asiatic Cholera* and *Diphtheria*.

The kind of epidemic sore throat, now called diphtheria, which has prevailed so extensively during the last few years, though unknown to the last two or three generations of physicians, was familiar to the medical practitioners of Europe and America about the middle of the 18th century under the name of *malignant sore throat*, *epidemic croup*, &c.

Isolated cases of both cholera and diphtheria have been observed from time to time, but in an epidemic form they had been long unknown when they reappeared in our own time.

The terms cholera and diphtheria, are, generally speaking, only applied to the malignant forms of the epidemic diseases to the exclusion of the milder and commonly more numerous cases of illness induced by the epidemic influence. These milder cases lack the more striking features of cholera and diphtheria. The mucus or lining membrane of the stomach and intestines is alike the seat of the principal phenomena, both in cholera and the diarrhoea which commonly prevails so extensively during a visitation of cholera. The mucus or lining membrane of the throat, especially of the tonsils, is not only the seat of the simple form of sore throat which has prevailed so extensively during the last few years, but is likewise the situation in which the first symptoms of the more severe cases, properly termed diphtheria, manifest themselves.

The diarrhoea of cholera times does not present the excessive prostration, the blue color, clammy surface, pulseless extremities, and whispering voice, &c., of fully developed cholera. And the simple sore throats which

have prevailed simultaneously with diphtheria have been unattended by the characteristic formation of false membrane or by the prostration of strength and its sequel, a paralysis of the muscles of deglutition and locomotion, impairment of vision, &c., but the diarrhoea and sore throat are respectively of the same nature of cholera and diphtheria, from which they differ less in character than degree.

The cause of diphtheria is an interesting theme for speculation, into which it is not my province to enter. There need not be a material agency, a specific poison in the atmosphere, as is generally thought, which, received into the blood, acts like a ferment, and thus contaminates the whole system. A faulty state of the atmosphere would scarcely be felt by the strong and robust, but would tell with the greatest effect on the debilitated and those of little vital power.

The subjects of diphtheria are almost universally children, and when it attacks adults, those of little stamina are singled out. Children inheriting a scrofulous constitution, or any other vicious state of the system, are the ones, as a rule, that are seized. The child has not only to maintain the body in *statu quo* like the adult, by a constant renewal of the worn out materials, but also to provide for its growth.

We have no evidence that diphtheria is contagious or that an attack affords any immunity from the disease in future. Tho' more than one of a family may be attacked at the same time, or within a few days of each other, the disease is not communicated to visitors. It might be expected that of a number of children, of like constitutional habits, breathing the same air and eating the same table, and having identical surroundings, more than one would be attacked at or about the same time.

The following description will be found sufficiently comprehensive to include every variety of the disease, from that of mild epidemic sore throat, to the severest form of malignant diphtheria.

Diphtheria is sometimes preceded, and usually accompanied by fever which, in certain epidemics and in severe cases, is only transient, speedily giving place to depression and prostration of the system. There is often a stiffness of the neck at the commencement of an attack, and usually more or less swelling at the angles of the lower jaw. The tonsils are usually swollen, and together with the neighboring parts of the mucus or lining membrane, more or less inflamed. Sometimes the swelling and inflammation subside without further local mischief, at others, the inflamed surface presents, from an early stage of the disease whitish specks, or patches, or a continuous covering in the form of a membrane which may appear as a thin, almost transparent web, but usually soon becomes opaque, and in some cases assumes the appearance of wet parchment, or chamois leather. This membrane varies in color, from being slightly opaque to a white, ash color, buff or brownish, and in rare instances to a black tint. This false membrane is thrown out upon and coagulated on the mucus or lining surface of the throat, from which it can be readily separated, leaving the surface beneath moist, unbroken, or merely excoriated, though reddened, tender, and dotted with small bloody specks, but sometimes ulcerated, and more rarely in a sloughing condition. When this membrane is artificially removed by a swab or other means it is apt to be renewed, and when not meddled with to become thicker. The severity of the disease is commonly in proportion to the continuity and density of this membrane, but sometimes cases occur in which this membrane is slight and yet the symptoms are of a very alarming kind. If the patches of membrane are small and remain distinct, the case ordinary runs a favorable course, but if they rapidly spread and run together, and if it becomes thicker, and especially if it assumes a dark color, danger is imminent.

The disease commonly confines itself to the throat, but the inflammation is apt to spread downwards into the trachea and bronchial tubes, or upwards into the nares and even the eyes, or forwards upon the cheeks, gums, and lips. Wounds upon the skin in persons suffering from Diphtheria of the throat, are liable to take on the same false membrane, similar to that upon the tonsils.

Stuart, the New York sugar refiner, has a peculiar passion for boots. In one room of his house, he keeps within a fraction of four hundred pairs, of all thickness and styles. The whole four hundred are kept scrupulously polished and ready for occupation. Each morning the proprietor passes up to this chamber of boots, selects the pair which seems to his educated eye the most appropriate for the occasion, and marches off in triumph.

—The latest style of hoop skirt is the self-adjusting, double back action, bustle truss-can, face expansion, Picoconomi attachment, gossamer, indestructible polioctomomom.

It is said to be a very charming thing.



## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

**Arrival of the "Asia."**  
The "Asia" left Liverpool 3 p. m. 24; arrived at Halifax 10 a. m. 14th. Has 7 passengers for Halifax and 41 for Boston. The "Nava Scotia" was off Londonderry on the 1st; "Bavaria" at Southampton on the same evening, and "Australasian" at Queens-town at 4 a. m. on the 2nd.

Latest advices from "City of New York" say, she has sustained slight injury; continues firm and upright on Daunt's Rock, and is expected to float soon.

The British revenue for the year ending March 31st, was £70,208,300 sterling, or within £400,000 of preceding year, notwithstanding that more than three millions was taken off in taxation. Monthly export returns continue to show a great increase.

Adjourned meeting Atlantic Telegraph Co. took place 31st. Contract with Glass, Elliot & Co. to manufacture and lay cable was approved of unanimously. The chairman predicted that within 18 months the great work will be in successful operation.

It is stated that the party attack on Mr. Stanfield is to be resumed.

The United States Gazette says the Channel Squadron is under orders to prepare for sea.

The "Chesapeake" correspondence was published in England. The substance of it has already been made known in America.

Human line reinforced by purchase of a new steamer to be called City of Dublin—She is 2000 tons and will immediately be put on line.

The Paris correspondent of the London Globe says the rebel cruiser Georgia was refitting in the Garonne, not being allowed to anchor in front of Bordeaux because port regulations excluded ships with powder on board.

It was reported that the Georgia had burnt ship William Clampton of New York recently from Bordeaux, but the crew of Georgia give no information on the subject.

Morning Post city article says, a private meeting had been held between gentlemen connected with the cotton trade and Confederate loan, for the purpose of furthering arrangements in progress, for the import of cotton from America, by means of purchase and withdrawal from circulation of loan bonds, through the instrumentality of a company connected with Paris, London and Liverpool. Arrangements virtually completed, but certain formalities remain to be gone through.

London Times recommends the publication of letters from its secession correspondent S. of Liverpool, who paints in as strong colours as ever, the prospects of the rebels. He thinks it really decisive struggle has come now; it is beyond the reach of gunboats.

DANISH WAR.—The Prussians on night 29th succeeded in opening the first parallel before Duppel without molestation from Danes.

It is officially announced that the Danes occupied Horsens on 28th.

Trieste telegram asserts that the Austrian iron-clad Don Juan will join the fleet in the North Sea in a week. Fifth part of correspondence relative to Denmark published by British Government brings matters down to present time.

It appears from this correspondence that proposal for a Conference has been accepted by all parties, and will probably, says the Times lead to settlement of disputes, unless warlike passions are too much excited by events taking place before Duppel.

Daily News says correspondence sufficiently shows no preparation whatever has been made for Conference and if Emperor Napoleon has only half the sagacity for which he gets credit, he will be able easily to transform it into the Congress which he proposed last November with the additional gratification of seeing it convened by the very Statesman who defeated it before.

London Times gives partial credit to report of extensive attempt at revolt among Hungarian troops in Denmark. Austrian army broke up from before Fredericia in an unaccountable manner and disaffection among the troops may be the cause. Times trusts report of wholesale execution is not true.

Norwegian Storthing closed. King in speech said that Sweden jointly with other Powers would endeavour to obtain peace, but at same time be prepared to render assistance to Denmark against overpowering force.

Invalide Russe accuses Wallachian minister of openly sympathizing with and tolerating revolutionary Poles.

HUNGARY.—Stated military organization of Hungary by revolutionary party was progressing on basis of former regimental list of National Guards. Prince Couza under Austrian menace is said to have consented to take measures against Hungarian and Polish refugees in Principalities.

Several French Journals assert that difficulties relative to the departure of Maximilian for Mexico will shortly be arranged. Oesterliche Zeitung of Vienna says negotiations between Maximilian and Emperor Austria were brought to a favorable issue on the 31st and Archduke's formal acceptance of Mexican crown may be expected shortly. It is stated that Napoleon sent General Forester to Vienna to smooth down the difficulties between Maximilian and Emperor Austria.

Brazilian Government accepted mediation of Portugal in dispute with England.

Consols, Saturday, 2d April, 91½

The Danish war is giving us some practical information about the value of different kinds of artillery. The Prussian guns ap-

pear to fulfil all the expectations that were formed of them. Their range and accuracy seem to have told with considerable effect upon the Danish defences at Fredericia, and to have left the Danes little or no opportunity of replying. The expense, however, is enormous. Every shot of the filled artillery system costs at least £1 sterling. The works of Duppel are being armed with 120 heavy guns; about 300 will be required to undertake the attack, each of which is expected to fire from 700 to 1,000 shots. At the lowest estimate then, the cost of the bombardment must be set down at £210,000. In this, however, is not included the cost of the timber, the gabions, shovels, brushwood, nor the carriage of the guns and ammunition from Prussia to Denmark. The special correspondent of the "Times" with the allied armies mentions, among one of the new features of Prussian artillery, a method of igniting the shell after it has penetrated, by means of a needle, one end of which projects from the apex of the conical ball, while the other, when the shell strikes, is fired into the powder and ignites the shell. The Prussian rifles are nearly all breech-loaders, and are said to answer well, since they enable their owners to fire six or seven times in a minute.

## FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, April 15.

Forrest's forces attacked Fort Pillow last Tuesday, compelling a surrender. A massacre of white and black troops in the fort then ensued, the wounded were bayoneted, and dead and wounded negroes were piled in heaps and burned. Out of a garrison of 600, but 200 remained alive. It is supposed Forrest intended to evacuate the place and move on towards Memphis.

Little Rock advices report Gen. Steele's expedition making progress.

Generals Shelby and Marmaduke attacking Steele's rearward, were repulsed.

Reported Paducah was attacked a second time, and the town full of the enemy.

Times' Paris letter reports that the French Government inclosed the Rappahannock in dock at Calais, placing a man-of-war in front.

Gold 72½.

April 18.

Latest from Pillow no appearance of enemy. Nothing remains of Fort but ruins.

Memphis despatch says there is general gritting of teeth among officers when Fort Pillow massacre is mentioned.

There is a strong feeling of revenge upon Forrest's men.

Large mass meeting held at Knoxville favoring emancipation, and recommending Convention at earliest possible period.

Gov. Johnston made speech rebuking Copperheads in recent Convention.

Nassau papers says Ports of Charleston, Mobile, Savannah, and Wilmington less rigidly blockaded than ever, and fast steamers successful running blockade.

Blockade running steamer "Alliance," ran ashore and destroyed near Savannah.

Gold 72½.

A correspondent of the N. Y. World, thus speaks of the progress of manufacturing at the South:—

It will be many years before the progress of manufacturing at the South will be such as to warrant any diminution of their present imports of foreign goods; but already some important steps in that direction have been taken. During the last year, four new paper-mills have been established in various parts of Georgia, which, in addition to the other paper-mills in the South, turn out large quantities of excellent paper, both for writing and printing purposes. In the same state, and also in some parts of Alabama, Mississippi, and North Carolina, the manufacture of cloth for army wear has been attempted, and the attempt has met with a good measure of success. These cloth mills are now in full operation. There are now four manufacturing of woolen cloth in operation at Manchester, opposite Richmond, where there were only two a year ago. At the same place there are also three manufacturing of cotton cloth in successful operation. Manufacturing of woolen cloth have also been established at Lynchburg, Mobile, Raleigh, in North Carolina, and at Atlanta, Rome, and Charleston. They are all in active operation. The most important and intricate portion of the machinery of these mills, as also of the machinery of the mills for making cotton cloth, was brought over from Europe in vessels that ran the blockade. But the larger and more cumbersome machinery, and even many of the smaller wooden cog-wheels, are of native manufacture, and, after one and two years of constant use, exhibit no more than the usual wear and tear.

What the rebels do for money, in the absence of a circulating medium of any value, is a puzzling question to us here at the North, all the more so when we read of people in the South paying \$75 for a barrel of flour, \$35 for a pair boots, and other prices in proportion. But the difficulty is more imaginary than real. It is true that the rebel paper currency is depreciated to that extent that it is nearly worthless. But it is also true that the rebel currency is not much used as a circulating medium when it can be avoided. The farmer or planter who wishes to buy dry goods or groceries has something which the dealer in those articles values far more than rebel currency. He has cotton, raw sugar, rice, wheat, corn, potatoes, cattle, hogs, horses, sheep, cheese, butter, and milk. Dry goods and groceries command enormous prices; but so also does every one of the commodities that I have named. In order to promote mutual convenience, therefore a well regulated system of barter or exchange

has been established all over the South; and the rebel government, although they are annoyed at seeing their paper money shunned whenever practicable, have had good sense enough not only to permit the practice, but even to encourage it; and they are now reaping the good effects of that policy.

Thus it is that the southern people supply their necessities; the dealers in blockade goods are encouraged to purchase largely of foreign goods; the planters and farmers are encouraged to bring in their cotton, to cultivate grain, to raise horses and cattle, and to make butter and cheese; and thus it is that the credit of the South is established in Europe.

GENERAL BUTLER STARTS A NEWSPAPER.—The Norfolk correspondent of the New York "World," writing from that city on the 31st ult., says:—

A new test of loyalty for business men has been instituted here. General Butler has started a paper called the "New Regime." The paper is printed on the old "Day Book" type, and is edited by Captain Clark, of Gen. Butler's staff. The test of loyalty is for the merchants to advertise in this sheet, and it is more or less made the condition for business permits to use the "Regime" as a vehicle for advertising. This new plan of running a paper ought to be patented. The journal is an excessively stupid one, as might be supposed, conducted as it is to today such a man as Butler. It wants all the requisite of a newspaper—energy, ability and independence. Butler will never be President with such an organ, or without, as he hoped; and yet the one is exactly adapted to the capacity of the other. Capt. Clark was formerly employed on the Boston "Courier" in some capacity. It he ever knew anything about conducting a newspaper, he has evidently forgotten it. The type and press upon which the paper is printed were seized by General Butler some months ago.

Last Day of the Session.

FREDERICTON, April 13.

This day at eleven o'clock His Honor Colonel John Ambler Cole, Administrator of the Government came to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, who being come, His Honor was pleased to close the Session with the following speech:—

"Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having proceeded to England on leave of absence from Her Majesty, the duty has devolved upon me of meeting you at the close of this Session as Administrator of the Government."

"I have great pleasure in relieving you from further attendance to your Legislative labours; and in returning to your homes, I assure you that you will carry with you my best wishes for your individual prosperity and happiness."

The following are the Acts passed by the Legislature which have a local bearing in this County:

To provide for more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges and Side-walks in the Lower Highway District in the Parish of St. Stephen.

To provide for the erection and maintenance of a Poor House and Alms House in the Parish of St. George in the County of Charlotte.

To incorporate the Little Digdegash Driving Company.

To incorporate the Bay Side Cemetery Company.

For establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Parish of St. Stephen, in the County of Charlotte.

An Act to incorporate the E. & N. A. Railway Company for extension westward.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—George S. Grimmer, Esq., to be Clerk of the Peace and of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, &c., for the County of Charlotte, in the room of Wellington Hatch, Esq., deceased.

Augustus Bancroft to be Commissioner for the Parish of Grand Manan, Charlotte, under Chapters 8 and 9 Revised Statutes.

THE CANADIAN STEAMSHIP LINE.—The Montreal Witness learns that the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company have purchased a first-class steamship, the "Hammock," from the Hamburg line, which is hereafter to be called the "Belgian." She is a more powerful vessel than any yet on the line, and has, it is said, accommodation for 600 steerage passengers, with proportionate cabin room. The new steamer "Peruvian" is at present on the ocean, and is the next of the Montreal line due at Portland.

The following extraordinary announcement is on the Board at the News Room:—

"Letters for New York via Nassau will be opened by the United States before forwarding."

What this means nobody has been able to tell us; the inference from it is that the United States Government gives notice that letters will be opened in this way. Persons here had better not send letters to Nassau through New York.—Globe.

The New York "World" says that recently "a man presented himself at the White House, evaded the vigilance of the door-keeper, and marched into the presence of the President, when he began making a speech, asserting that he (the intruder) was elected President in 1856." He was cap-

tured by one of the guards and sent to the Provost Marshal's office, where he gave his name as Francis Xavier."

## The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, APRIL 20, 1864.

There is an end to everything—and the lengthy Legislative Session was brought to a termination on Wednesday last. Towards its close, several bills were hurried through at railway speed. Some of the acts which have passed into law, are important—none of them more so than the Railway Acts which were so loudly demanded by the people. What progress will be made during the summer with the surveys can only be estimated at the close of the present season. The Canadian preliminary survey for the Intercolonial line is proceeding under Mr. Fleming, who has employed Mr. Burpee as one of his assistants—and it is rumoured that there is a strong probability that a considerable portion of the N. B. & C. Railway will form a large section of the railway between Canada and Nova Scotia.

With reference to the branches, it is also reported that the surveys are to be conducted by our townsmen, Mr. Buck, C. E., whose knowledge as an engineer, combined with his theoretical and practical acquirements in England, on some of the leading railways, and his experience while Chief Engineer of the Railway from St. Andrews to Woodstock admirably fit him for the duty. It is hardly necessary to say the appointment would be popular, and one which Mr. Buck's talents and acquirements entitle him to.

THE SESSIONS.—During the past week, although the travelling was so bad, many of the Magistrates from the various Parishes of the County were present, and applied themselves with a determination to the business of the County. We purposed to give a resume of the proceedings this week, but must defer it to-day. It may be proper to mention, however, that several important orders were passed—the County and Parish accounts minutely examined—the lists of Parish Officers confirmed—J. H. Whitlock, Esq., appointed County Treasurer—County and Parish Assessments ordered, Licenses granted, and other business gone through with. Egey new commissioners for the management of the Alms House in this Parish, and two new Port Wardens were appointed. The appointment of B. R. Stevenson, Esq., as Deputy Clerk of the Peace, during Mr. Grimmer's temporary absence, was confirmed by the Bench of Magistrates. Their worshipships are to meet on Thursday, to close the business of the Sessions.

LOOK OUT.—There are counterfeits of 5 and 10 cent pieces in circulation; they are poorly executed, and composed chiefly of lead; counterfeit Federal greenbacks are also making their way into the Province.

The Butter Speculators in the States, are likely to "reap a loss," as several leading families will not purchase a pound while butter is held at such prices. Although butter enters largely into family consumption, it is more an article of luxury than of necessity.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A young man named Joseph Hardy, aged 21 years, was killed on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at Cranberry Brook while loading ship timber, on the Railway Cars. It is reported that one of the sticks fell off the cars, killing him instantly. His remains were brought to St. Andrews, where his friends resided, and interred on Friday last. He was a sober, industrious young man, and respected by all who knew him.

NEW COLONIZATION SCHEME IN NEW ZEALAND.—By the last advices from New Zealand, we learn that the land belonging to the insurgent natives is to be confiscated, and that about eight million acres are already considered to have been forfeited. The Government proposes to turn this land to advantage by establishing upon it 20,000 military settlers. Every native, moreover, who comes in of his own accord, and loyally submits to the Queen's authority, is to have a crown grant of 100 acres of good land. The military settlers will each receive 50 acres of good land and an allotment of one acre in the nearest Government township. The rest of the land will be sold to defray the cost of the war. By these means it is hoped that the country will become gradually absorbed into the political system of the colony. Agents of good position are to be appointed to promote the scheme in England. The New Zealand Parliament has already passed the necessary measures for carrying out this important project. One of those measures empowers the Government to borrow £3,000,000 on the security of the general revenue of the country. Of this £1,000,000 is to be expended in suppressing the rebellion. The remainder is to cover the half million loan of 1852, and to be spent also in the establishment of the military settlements, in surveys, the construction of roads and bridges, and other permanent works, and in the introduction of 15,000 military settlers with their wives and families. An electric telegraph is also to be laid down at the cost of £150,000, from Dunedin, Otago, through the Middle Island, and

under Cook's Straits. These undertakings are to be charged against the forfeited land, except the first and last named. The act of confiscation has been passed by the New Zealand Legislature, and now awaits the sanction of the Imperial authorities.—[Edinburgh Witness.]

Grand Jury Report.

The Grand Jury beg to report that they have visited the Gaol and find it in a cleanly state, and with a few exceptions in good condition; that the stove now in use in the Debtor's room be removed and sold, and that a good coal stove be substituted. They would also suggest that the wood house and kitchen connected with the Gaol be painted forthwith.

The Grand Jury find the accounts generally correct, and take this opportunity of suggesting that each Parish appoint a committee of competent and respectable persons to examine and report upon the accounts at each Parish meeting, and that all accounts be handed in one week before such meeting.

That the bill of twenty-two dollars charged by Mark Hall, for conveying John Barry to the Lunatic Asylum, be reduced to fourteen dollars. They would also suggest that the Clerk of the Peace see that the accounts be arranged and filed with more regularity, and that the papers connected with each Parish be kept by themselves. That the office of the Clerk of the Peace be furnished with suitable furniture.

It has been represented to us, and we have ascertained that the Revisors of the Parish of St. Andrews have neglected for the last two or three years to send to the Clerk of the Peace, lists of Electors of their Parish, as by Law directed; we therefore beg your worshipships to take such measures as are necessary in the matter.

The Grand Jury recommend that the Court House be painted, and that on the North West side and North East Venetian blinds be placed.

That the well near the old Carriek house be covered up, as the public safety is endangered in its present state.

We cannot conclude, without expressing the grief we feel in common with your worshipships, at the great loss the County has experienced by the death of Mr. JACK, the late County Treasurer, and Mr. HATCH, the late Clerk of the Peace—two gentlemen who performed the duties of their respective offices with integrity and ability and to the perfect satisfaction of the community. Their memories will long be affectionately cherished by their fellow citizens.

The Grand Jury recommend that the following sums be assessed for the following purposes:—

Painting Kitchen and Wood house, Gaol, \$48 00  
Do Front Porch of Gaol, 6 00  
Stove for do 12 00  
Painting Court House, two coats, 120 00  
Venetian Blinds, sides and ends, 60 00  
Office Furniture, Clerk of Peace, 60 00  
Covering Well at Carriek house, 12 00

Estimate of County Assessment for 1864, submitted to the Grand Jury by the Court, and approved by the Grand Jury:—

Clerk of the Peace, \$300 00  
Gaoler and Clerk, 420 00  
Sheriff, 200 00  
Treasurer, 80 00

Revisors, Appraisers, and Clerk, 300 00  
Coroners, 120 00  
Broad for Prisoners, 100 00  
Printing, 80 00  
Constables, 200 00  
Fuel for Court House and Gaol, 120 00  
Contingencies, 100 00

The Jury also recommend that the Painting be let by contract to be tendered for. And that this Report be published in the "Standard."

All of which is respectfully submitted  
JOHN AYMAR, FOREMAN.

THE MADRAS TIMES gives the following curious information concerning Sir John Dean Paul, the fraudulent London Banker:—

Immediately after he was sentenced to penal servitude, Lady Paul realized all the property settled upon her, and proceeded without delay to Sydney, where she purchased a beautiful seat in the suburbs. Her husband having arrived at Australia as one of a gang of convicts from a penal settlement in another part, the wife of the convict baronet applied to the Government for his services, and was permitted to employ him as her "assigned servant." We need scarcely add that having thus released him from his unpleasant restraint, she placed all the newly purchased property in his hand, and has since led a very quiet life in his company.

TORONTO SKATING RINK.—The skating carnival at the Toronto Rink last evening was a great success. The ice in the covered rink was in fine order, and was crowded almost to inconvenience. The Band of the 10th Loyals was present, and furnished music for dancing. Everything passed off pleasantly.—[Toronto Globe, April 6.]

First last Irish bull we read of is the case of an Irish gentleman who, in order to raise the wind whereby to relieve himself from pecuniary embarrassment, got his life insured for a large amount and then drowned himself.

The tons of sugar plums thrown about Naples during the carnival cost ten thousand dollars.

A man may be known by three things; by his conduct in money matters; by his behaviour at table; by his demeanor when angry.

A Paris surgeon has made a new tongue to replace one lost by cancer. The man who uses it talks, tastes and swallows perfectly. What next?

New Zealand papers announce the opening of the first railway in that Colony between Christchurch and Heathcote, in the settlement of Canterbury.

The Montreal Witness of the 6th inst., says that a letter was recently received from Dr. Livingstone by his brother John Livingstone, Esq., of Listowel, County Perth, from which it appears that all was well, and that the indefatigable explorer was neither murdered nor badly wounded, as was reported some time since.

## LATEST NEWS

New York Post says House pass Senate gold bill by small margin. Great Sanitary Fair opened Institute, Baltimore, last night.

President Lincoln was present referring to great change in Baltimore, then Union a shot in streets. Now a large honor d'ém. The war is settling very question and giving course of freedom.

Allying to Fort Pillow massed colored Government's determined troops and visit re a barbarous enemy. Great sympathy. Gold, 170.

MR. CLAUDIUS MESSENGER has stated that he will be a candidate for seat in the Legislature, at the approaching election.

RAILWAY SURVEYS.—This morning the Government have appointed to survey the Western Extension Douglas Valley; Mr. Buck to survey to St. Stephen from the N. B. & C. Boyd, at present Engineer of the to survey the Branch to Fredericton to the Nova Scotia Border.

In our columns this morning we state that the County has experienced of two of its officers. Mr. JACK years the County Treasurer, during which period he discharged his duty and satisfaction to the community. The late important office of Clerk since the retirement of his father Hatch, which office brought him close connection with the people; found able and willing to assist in all legal advice, and to aid in the business of the County. We are who had business with him, and will long remember his kind and wants his courtesy and genial record this tribute to the memory friends, in the sure belief that he have expressed, will find a ready breath of every inhabitant of this County.

THE LONDON TIMES PAYS A correspondent of the *Evening* a visit to Printing House Square, thro' the various offices of Times, excepting the "Lion" no one is permitted to enter, communication with unless by the office of the Editor-writer says:—

"At the right hand of the office for advertisements, too and crowded post-office—the the Times is immense. The 'Times office is done'—the system and economy—there everything, and everything is There is a perfect division of place for each division. Ye room on the first floor where ready for stereotyping; for portion of a single page, left open moment for the latest insertion of the paper is stere goes to press. A part of this as one of the same size above the compositors; these are day and night, having two in another room are two tell cases—one constantly in a Reuter, the king of telegraph with both Houses of Par comes from Louis Napoleon's brain, is here almost as soon The department of proof-press is complete. Every undergoes the utmost scrutiny to me the point interest. To set up a single Times takes six men eight or sixteen pages. From 'form' is finished twenty stereotype is exactly twenty away it is whirled to the press, quickly follows. In a use paper is laid on the type pasteboard; the whole is at pressure—the impression is enclosed in a mould, the me it, and the work is done. paper are consumed each Times office, 130,000 sheets daily. I have not time to enu the multitude of things cut that were shown to me. when the gentlemanly cond me through the establishment me as Jupiter, the head answered solemnly. He is to be communicated with o

—The revenue of the En amounts annually to about of which \$63,000,000 are on spirits, \$30,000,000 on and \$28,000,000 on taxes on

I AM CURE "I have taken six doses of three pills each, in six days; of Constipation, indigestion have taken B—, W. A.—, pills for years, and could only relief. If I stopped the use of week my old complaint would of Radway's Pills cured me.

"I have suffered with Dy Complaint for seven years—h pills—they would give me ten was compelled to take them; used one box of Dr. Radway's have not taken a particle months. C. M. CHILDS

Dr. Radway's Pills always tenacious, false calls to the their use—they purge freely! Sold by Druggists.



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### LATEST NEWS.

**BANGOR, April 10.**  
New York Post says House will probably pass Senate gold bill by small majority.  
Great Sanitary Fair opened at Maryland Institute, Baltimore, last night.  
President Lincoln was present and spoke, referring to great change in Baltimore in three years. Then Union soldiers were shot in streets. Now a large assemblage to honor them. The war is settling the slavery question and giving correct definition of freedom.  
Alluding to Fort Pillow massacre he declared Government's determination to protect coloured troops and visit retribution on a barbarous enemy. Great applause greeted this. Gold, 170.

MR. CLAUDIUS MESSEKETT has requested us to state that he will be a candidate for the vacant seat in the Legislature, at the approaching election in this county.

**RAILWAY SURVEYS.**—This morning we learn that the Government have appointed Mr. Burpee to survey the Western Extension Route via the Douglas Valley; Mr. Buck to survey the Branch to St. Stephen from the N.B. & C.R. and Mr. Boyd, at present Engineer of the E. & N.A.R., to survey the Branch to Fredericton, and the line to the Nova Scotia Border.

In our columns this morning we publish by order of the Sessions, a Resolution of condolence on the loss the County has experienced by the death of two of its officers. Mr. JACK was for many years the County Treasurer, during the whole of which period he discharged his duties with fidelity and satisfaction to the community. Mr. HATCH held the important office of Clerk of the Peace, since the retirement of his father, the hon. Col. Hatch, which office brought him necessarily in close connection with the people; he was always found able and willing to assist by his knowledge and legal advice, and to aid in carrying out the business of the County. We are sure that all who had business with him, and they were many, will long remember his kind attention to their wants, his courtesy and genial disposition. We record this tribute to the memory of our departed friends, in the sure belief that the sentiments we have expressed, will find a ready response in the breasts of every inhabitant of Charlotte County.

**THE LONDON TIMES PRINTING OFFICE.**  
A correspondent of the *Exchange* has paid a visit to Printing House Square, and passed through the various offices of the London Times, excepting the "Lion's den," which no one is permitted to enter, or have communication with unless by writing. This is the office of the Editor-in-Chief. The writer says:—

"At the right hand of the square is the office for advertisements, looking like a busy and crowded post office—the advertising of the Times is immense. Everything about the Times office is done with the utmost system and economy—there is a place for everything, and everything is in its place. There is a perfect division of labour, and a place for each division. You enter a long room on the first floor where the form is got ready for stereotyping; for with the exception of a single page, left open till the last moment for the latest intelligence, every particle of the paper is stereotyped before it goes to press. A part of this room, as well as one of the same size above it, is used by the compositors; these are always at work, day and night, having types of hands. In another room are two telegraphic apparatuses—one communicating with the office of Reuters, the king of telegraphists, the other with both Houses of Parliament. What comes from Louis Napoleon or Palmerston's brain, is here almost as soon as it is there. The department of proof-readers is prominent and complete. Every word and point undergoes the utmost scrutiny. The stereotyping was to me the point of culminating interest. To set up a single page of the Times takes six men eight hours, and there are sixteen pages. From the moment the 'form' is finished until it is reproduced in stereotype is exactly twenty-five minutes. Away it is whirled to the press, and another page quickly follows. In the next printing, the paper is laid on the types and over that is pasted; the whole is subjected to heavy pressure—the impression thus obtained is enclosed in a mould, the metal is poured on it, and the work is done. Sixteen tons of paper are consumed each day. From the Times office, 130,000 sheets are sent forth daily. I have not time to speak of the luxury of the reporters' room, of the library or the multitude of things curious and useful, that were shown to me. 'And now,' said I, when the gentlemanly conductor had taken me through the establishment, 'can you let me see Jupiter, the head thunderer?' He answered solemnly, 'He is invisible. He is to be communicated with only by writing.'"

The revenue of the English Government amounts annually to about \$365,000,000; of which \$63,000,000 are derived from taxes on spirits, \$30,000,000 from taxes on beer, and \$28,000,000 from taxes on tobacco.

**I AM CURED.**  
"I have taken six doses of Radway's Pills, or three pills each, in six days; and they cured me of Constipation, Indigestion and Dyspepsia. I have taken B—'s, A—'s, and many other pills for years, and could only obtain temporary relief. If I stopped the use of these pills for a week my old complaint would appear. Six doses of Radway's Pills cured me."

**STEPHEN BENNETT, U.S.C.S.**  
"I have suffered with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for seven years—have used all sorts of pills—they would give me temporary comfort, but was compelled to take them all the time. I have used one box of Dr. Radway's Pills, I am cured, I have not taken a particle of medicine in six months."  
C. M. CHILDS, Roxbury, Mass.

Dr. Radway's Pills always cure, no straining, tenacious, false calls to the water closet, follow their use—they purge freely and cure rapidly.  
Sold by Druggists.

On the 7th inst., Mary McQuoid, aged 88 years, a native of County Down, Ireland.

### NEW GOODS.

**THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED**

**PER STEAMERS 'CANADA' & 'ARABIA' VIA BOSTON**  
Part of our "Spring Goods" being carefully selected from Manufacturing Houses of the "Pier Class" in "Great Britain." And will be disposed of at a very "small advance on cost and charges."

The balance of "our stock" will arrive per steamers "Europa" and "Asia" when a full description of goods and prices will be given.

**Remember our "Motto" will be SMALL PROFITS TO MEET THE TIMES.**

**BRITISH HOUSE.**  
St. Andrews.  
AND  
**VICTORIA HOUSE.**  
St. Stephen.  
**D. BRADLEY.**

**ALBION HOUSE,**  
WATER STREET.  
St. Andrews.  
**JOHN S. MAGEE**

begs to inform his friends and customers that in a few days he will be prepared to show his stock of  
**New and Fashionable Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers,**  
and general stock of  
**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
arriving per steamers  
*Caledonia, Redcar, and Hibernia.*

**Charlotte General Sessions,**  
APRIL, 1864.

**Extract from the Report of the Grand Jury.**  
"We cannot conclude without expressing the grief we feel in common with your worship, at the great loss the County has experienced by the death of Mr. Jack, the late County Treasurer, and Mr. Hatch, the late Clerk of the Peace; two gentlemen who performed the duties of their respective offices with integrity and ability, and to the perfect satisfaction of the community. Their memories will long be affectionately cherished by their fellow citizens."

**Sessions Room, April 13, 1864.**  
Upon motion of Robert Watson Esquire, recommended by James W. Street, Esquire, and passed unanimously.

Whereas in the inscrutable ways of Almighty God, two of the leading officers of this County, David W. Jack, and Wellington Hatch, Esquires, have been removed by death since the last session of this court, and whereas this court desires to express and record its confidence in the integrity and worth, and its appreciation of the long and faithful services and urban deportment of the said officers respectively, therefore  
Resolved, That this court deeply regrets the melancholy dispensation which has deprived it and the county of their valuable and efficient services, the community of useful members, and the several families of the deceased of affectionate protectors.

Ordered, That the above resolution be entered upon the minutes of the General Sessions—a copy thereof published in the Saint Andrews "Standard" for two weeks,—and copies thereof transmitted to the families of the said David W. Jack, and Wellington Hatch.  
A true copy from the Records.  
G. S. GRIMMER, CLERK.

### Crushed Sugar, H. G. S.

**10 Bbls. letter A Crushed Sugar.**  
**12 Bush. Harde Grass Seed.**  
**10 Bbls. Mess Pork.**  
J. W. STREET & SON.  
April 19, 1864.

**Alcohol.**  
Ex "Emma Pemberton" from Boston.  
10 Pipes Alcohol 90° U. S. P.  
J. W. STREET & SON.  
April 19, 1864.

**LIVERY STABLE.**  
**FRANK ALGAR**  
Informs the public that he is prepared to furnish on short notice good horses and comfortable waggons at reasonable rates.  
Stables—William Henry Street.  
St. Andrews, March 30th, 1864.

### Administration Notice.

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

### TO LET,

And Possession given immediately.  
**ONE HALF** the dwelling occupied by Mr. Wm. McLellan, corner of King and Parr streets. Apply at the STANDARD OFFICE.  
March 30, 1864.

### LETTERS

**REMAINING** in the Post Office, St. Andrews, 20th of March, 1864:

Berry, William  
Bowen, James  
Bowie, Charles  
Butler, James  
Clark, Joseph 2  
Clark, Robert  
Connell, Kate  
Domovian, Mrs. Mary Ann  
Dunsmuir, Capt. Robert  
Finley, Joseph 3  
Grant, F.  
Gordon, S.  
Kidd, Wm.  
McDole, James  
McDowell, Robert  
Murphy, Mr.  
McIntosh, Mrs.  
Domovian, Mrs. Mary Ann  
Dunsmuir, Capt. Robert  
Finley, Joseph 3  
Grant, F.  
Robertson, Capt. L.  
Shillay, Michael

Persons calling for any of the above will please say "Advertised."  
G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.  
P. O., St. Andrews, March 29, 1864.—2i

### TO BE SOLD,

a Bargain, if applied for immediately.  
If not disposed of by the 15th of April, the place will be let and possession given on 1st May next

**THAT** desirably situated House for business next to the Record Office, has been newly shingled and is in good repair; contains 9 rooms and shop attached.  
A L S O.—  
3 Corner Town Lots, in good situations for building purposes. Apply to Subscriber.  
Terms of payment, liberal.  
mar23 D. GREEN.

### TO LET,

And Possession given 1st May.  
**THAT** eligible House and Store known as the late Dr. McStay's Dispensary, with the lot attached on Water street.  
Apply to  
ALICE K. McSTAY.  
March 16, 1864.

### TO LET,

And Possession given 1st May.  
**THAT** large and well finished Store adjoining Mr. Hatheway's, Water street. The store will be fitted by the subscriber for a dwelling and store if required, by applying immediately.  
J. D. BRADLEY.  
March 16, 1864.

### TO LET,

From the 1st of May next.  
**THAT** neat Cottage with a garden attached, in rear of the Court House. The premises are in good order. Apply to  
CHAS. GILLILAND.  
March 9, 1864.

### FOR SALE.

**THAT** farm owned by the Subscriber at fifty acres under cultivation, and fifty acres about equally divided into pasture and woodland. Fences built with cedar, and in good repair. Water in abundance from a never failing spring. Half the purchase money will be required on the delivery of the deeds, the remaining half may remain in the hands of the purchaser for three or four years secured by mortgage on the premises.  
JOHN McLAUGHLAN.  
mar 9—tf

### Rub. Rubber.

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

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

### NEW CROP MOLASSES.

**JUST** received 25 Hds. Cienfuegos Molasses. J. W. STREET & SON.  
March 30, 1864.

### New Brunswick & Canada Railway.

**WINTER ARRANGEMENT.**  
A Passenger and Freight Train will leave St. Andrews for Woodstock Station every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 a.m. and Woodstock Station for St. Andrews every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 a.m., until further notice.  
HENRY OSBURN, MANAGER.  
St. Andrews, Jan. 1st, 1864.

### CHARLES P. BUTLER & CO.

Shipping & Commission Merchants.  
No. 115 Wall Street,  
New York.

### 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 20.  
N. B. & C. Railway do June 4.

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

**ALL** the right, title, interest, claim and demand, whatsoever, of the NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY, Limited, of, to and on all the following lands, described as follows:—

First, all that certain tract of land, (or so much of the same, as lies and is situate within the County of York.)

Beginning at a birch tree standing on the westerly side of the railway and in the north-westerly 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, 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 Canoeose river, or to the northerly line of lot number four, surveyed for Hugh Pinkerton; thence along the same, north eighty-six degrees and thirty minutes west, three chains and fifty links to a hemlock tree standing in the north-westerly angle of the last mentioned surveyed lot; thence along the westerly line thereof, south two degrees west, thirty-one chains, to a cedar tree; thence north seventeen degrees west, forty-two chains or to a hemlock tree standing on the easterly line of a grant to the Trustees of Greenock Church, in the parish of Saint Andrews, in connection with the Established Church of Scotland; thence along the same, north three degrees and thirty minutes east, eleven chains and fifty links (crossing Canoeose River) to a stake standing in the north-easterly angle thereof; thence along the northern 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 south seventy-three degrees west, three chains and forty-five links to a spruce tree standing on the easterly line of a grant to Freeman H. Todd, thence along the same, north seventeen degrees west, one hundred and forty-four chains and fifty links, (crossing Mud Lake road and the line dividing the counties of York and Charlotte) or to a hemlock tree standing on the northern angle thereof; thence north two degrees east, one hundred and thirty-seven 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, Ed. Foster's Brook) or to a dry birch tree; thence north, seven degrees east, forty chains, or to a post standing on the southerly bank or shore of the Chipmunk-creek Outlet; thence north seventy-three degrees east, one hundred and twenty-eight chains, (crossing a brook running into said outlet, and crossing the road from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock) or to a post standing on the southerly line of lot number two, granted to John McAllister; thence along the same, south 88 degrees east, twenty-eight chains and fifty links, or to a beech tree standing in the southerly angle thereof; thence along the easterly line of the same, north two degrees east, nine chains and twenty-five links to a beech tree; thence north seventy-three degrees east, one hundred and ninety-four chains, (crossing a brook and the second Digdegash Lake) or to a maple tree standing on the westerly line of lot A, granted to John Porter; thence along the same, south two degrees west, six chains and seventy-four links to an ash tree standing on the north-easterly bank or shore of the second Digdegash Lake above mentioned; thence following the various courses of the same in a southerly direction (crossing a brook at its mouth) to a cedar tree standing at a point where the southerly line of said last mentioned grant strikes the said bank or shore of said Lake; thence along said line, south eighty-eight degrees east, eleven chains to a spruce tree standing in the southerly angle of said last mentioned grant; thence along the easterly line thereof, north two degrees east, twenty-eight chains, (crossing the line of the second Digdegash Lake) or to a beech tree; thence north three degrees east, five hundred and twenty-seven chains, (crossing the railway above mentioned, White Beaver Brook, Thompson's road, the outlet of Foster's Lake, the Magaguashic Highway, crossing a brook and the second Digdegash Lake) or to a pine tree; thence south twenty-four degrees and thirty minutes west, one hundred and eighty chains, (crossing Mink Lake) or to a post standing in the north-easterly angle of block number eight, granted to the New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company; thence along the northerly line thereof and its prolongation, south seventy-three degrees west, four hundred and two chains, (re-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 birch 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 north-westerly angle thereof; thence along the westerly line of the same, south two degrees west, sixty-seven chains and fifty links, or to a stake standing in the southerly angle thereof; thence along the southerly line thereof, south eighty-eight degrees east, fifty-on chains, or the westerly side of the railway above mentioned; thence following the various courses of the same in a southerly direction three hundred and thirty-eight chains, (crossing a branch of 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 Walton; thence along the same and its prolongation 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

south seventeen degrees one hundred and twelve chains, re-crossing the County line above mentioned to the place of beginning. Containing twenty nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-two acres more or less, distinguished as Block number nine.

The second Tract being situated in said Parish of St. James, in the said County of Charlotte, said beginning at the north-westerly angle of Lot number three west of the south branch of Canoeose river, surveyed for Robert Pinkerton; thence running by the magnet south two degrees west, ten chains to a southern line of Block number six, granted to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company; thence along the same south, seventy-three degrees west, thirteen chains to a cedar tree; thence north seventeen degrees west, fifty-two chains and twenty-nine links, to a post; and thence south, eighty-eight degrees east, eighty-two 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 easterly and westerly sides of the above mentioned road from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock, viz. Lot number fourteen surveyed for Joseph Dixon, lot number seven granted to George Mingo, lot number eight granted to Peter J. Cooke, lot number nine granted to Jonathan Godfrey, lot number ten granted to George Boyd, lot number eleven granted to David Manser, lot number twelve granted to Robert Shaw, lot number thirteen granted to David Lion, lot number seventeen granted to David Mulkon, 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 six granted to John McQuibby, 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, lot number twenty-four surveyed for Gen. Fales, lot number twenty-five surveyed for John Mitchell, lot number twenty-two surveyed for James Clark, lot number fifteen granted to John Nicholson, and lot number fifteen surveyed for John Reid and the partners, line of a lot surveyed for Wm Johnston, north eighty-eight degrees west, fifty chains to a spruce tree standing in the north-westerly angle of the last mentioned surveyed lot; thence along the westerly line thereof, south two degrees west, thirty-one chains, to a cedar tree; thence north seventeen degrees west, forty-two chains or to a hemlock tree standing on the easterly line of a grant to the Trustees of Greenock Church, in the parish of Saint Andrews, in connection with the Established Church of Scotland; thence along the same, north three degrees and thirty minutes east, eleven chains and fifty links (crossing Canoeose River) to a stake standing in the north-easterly angle thereof; thence along the northern 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 south seventy-three degrees west, three chains and forty-five links to a spruce tree standing on the easterly line of a grant to Freeman H. Todd, thence along the same, north seventeen degrees west, one hundred and forty-four chains and fifty links, (crossing Mud Lake road and the line dividing the counties of York and Charlotte) or to a hemlock tree standing on the northern angle thereof; thence north two degrees east, one hundred and thirty-seven 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, Ed. Foster's Brook) or to a dry birch tree; thence north, seven degrees east, forty chains, or to a post standing on the southerly bank or shore of the Chipmunk-creek Outlet; thence north seventy-three degrees east, one hundred and twenty-eight chains, (crossing a brook running into said outlet, and crossing the road from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock) or to a post standing on the southerly line of lot number two, granted to John McAllister; thence along the same, south 88 degrees east, twenty-eight chains and fifty links, or to a beech tree standing in the southerly angle thereof; thence along the easterly line of the same, north two degrees east, nine chains and twenty-five links to a beech tree; thence north seventy-three degrees east, one hundred and ninety-four chains, (crossing a brook and the second Digdegash Lake) or to a maple tree standing on the westerly line of lot A, granted to John Porter; thence along the same, south two degrees west, six chains and seventy-four links to an ash tree standing on the north-easterly bank or shore of the second Digdegash Lake above mentioned; thence following the various courses of the same in a southerly direction (crossing a brook at its mouth) to a cedar tree standing at a point where the southerly line of said last mentioned grant strikes the said bank or shore of said Lake; thence along said line, south eighty-eight degrees east, eleven chains to a spruce tree standing in the southerly angle of said last mentioned grant; thence along the easterly line thereof, north two degrees east, twenty-eight chains, (crossing the line of the second Digdegash Lake) or to a beech tree; thence north three degrees east, five hundred and twenty-seven chains, (crossing the railway above mentioned, White Beaver Brook, Thompson's road, the outlet of Foster's Lake, the Magaguashic Highway, crossing a brook and the second Digdegash Lake) or to a pine tree; thence south twenty-four degrees and thirty minutes west, one hundred and eighty chains, (crossing Mink Lake) or to a post standing in the north-easterly angle of block number eight, granted to the New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company; thence along the northerly line thereof and its prolongation, south seventy-three degrees west, four hundred and two chains, (re-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 birch 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 north-westerly angle thereof; thence along the westerly line of the same, south two degrees west, sixty-seven chains and fifty links, or to a stake standing in the southerly angle thereof; thence along the southerly line thereof, south eighty-eight degrees east, fifty-on chains, or the westerly side of the railway above mentioned; 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

A plan of the lands may be seen at the office of James G. Stevens, M. P. P., Saint Stephen, at the Crown Lands Office, Fredericton, and at my Office.

The same having been seized under, and taken by virtue of the following executions, issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, to wit:—first at the suit of the Hon. John J. Robinson, endorsed to levy £2229 12—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 £9110 3 5, altogether £12,422 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 Saturday the 30th April next:

**ALL** the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Angus Holmes, senior, of, in and to all that piece or parcel of land, situate in the Parish of Pennfield, in the County of Charlotte, contained in the Grant to David Matheson, bearing date 15th April, 1850, and bounded Northerly by Little Sturgeon Cove, Southerly by Black's Harbour, Westerly by lots Nos. 8 and 2, and Easterly by lands recovered in an action of Ejectment from the said Angus Holmes, junior, by deed bearing date 17th July 1851, with the buildings thereon, and containing twenty acres more or less.

The same having been seized under, and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of John Doe, endorsed to levy £19 9s., besides Sheriff's fees  
THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Oct. 25, 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 demand of John Billings, of, in and to all that certain lot or piece of land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Pennfield, in the said County of Charlotte, bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning at the north corner of a lot of land conveyed by Angus Holmes, senior, to Angus Holmes, by deed dated the 16th July 1851; thence along the boundary line of the said lot to Black's harbour, thence south-westerly following the several courses of the said Black's harbour, to a gulch or gulch distant about twenty yards to the eastward 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 north-east corner of the said lot, number Two, across the shore of Little Sturgeon Cove on LeTang River, to the point of intersection between lots number 9 and 10; thence along the said last mentioned 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 Sturgeon cove to the place of beginning; containing sixty acres or thereabouts, and being the same premises lately recovered by the said John Billings in an action of ejectment against Angus Holmes, junior, together with the houses and erections thereon.

The same having been seized under, and by virtue of three executions issued out of the Supreme Court at the suits of Edmund P. Knight, Isaac W. Bradbury, and Richard M. Andrews, respectively, against the said John Billings.  
THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews 6th Oct. 1863.

### Property for sale.

**THE** Subscriber offers for sale the house opposite site 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.—rm



**What-Not.**  
I would not have thee young again.  
I would not have thee young again,  
Since I myself am old;  
Not that thy youth was ever vain,  
Or that thy age is cold;  
But when upon thy gentle face  
I see the shades of time,  
A thousand memories replace  
The beauties of thy prime.  
Though from thy eyes of softest blue,  
Some light hath passed away,  
Love looketh forth as warm and true  
As on our bridal day.  
Thy hair, thy song, and thought in art  
Thy fainter in its tone,  
I heed it not, for still thy heart  
Seems singing to my own.

Lord Byron, as is well known, was much galled by some severe strictures made by Southey on his character and writings, and announced his intention of demanding "the satisfaction due to a gentleman."  
For some reason the challenge was never sent, but, in anticipation of it, the Laureate prepared the following reply, which was found among his papers.  
"Sir, I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter, and do myself the pleasure of replying to it without delay.  
"In affairs of this kind, the parties ought to meet upon equal terms. But to establish the equality between you and me, there are three things which ought to be done; and then a fourth also becomes necessary, before I can meet you on the field.  
"First—You must marry, and have four children; please to be particular in having them all girls.  
"Secondly—You must prove that the great or part of the provision which you make for your depends upon your life; and you must be under a bond of £4000 not to be hanged, not to commit suicide, and not to be killed in a duel—which are the conditions upon which I have effected an assurance of my own life for the benefit of my wife and daughters.  
"Thirdly—I must tell three direct falsehoods concerning you, upon the hustings, or in some other not less public assembly; and I shall neither be able to do this, nor to meet you afterward in the manner you propose, unless you can perform the fourth thing—which is—  
"That you must convert me from the Christian religion.  
"Till all this is accomplished, our dispute must be carried on without the use of any more iron than is necessary for blackening our ink and mending our pens; or any more lead than enters into the composition of the *Edinburgh Review*. I have the honor to subscribe myself,  
"Sir, yours, with all proper consideration,  
"ROBERT SOUTHY."

"One of our Maine young fellows, thus describes his battle, and final victory, in a fair fight for a kiss of his sweetheart:  
"Ah, now, Sarah dear! I give me a kiss—just one—and be done with it."  
"I won't! so, there now."  
"Then I'll have to take it, whether or no."  
"Take it if you dare!"  
"So at it we went, rough and tumble—An awful destruction of starch now commenced. The bow of my cravat was squashed in half of no time. And the next bout, smash went shirt-collar, and at the same time some of the head-fastenings gave way, and down came Sally's hair like a flood in a mill-dam broke loose, carrying away half a dozen combs. One plunge of Sally's elbow, and my blooming bosom-ruffles wilted to the consistency and form of an after-dinner napkin. But she had no time to boast—Soon her neck-tackling began to shiver, parted at the throat, and away went a string of white beads, scattering and running the races every way you could think of about the floor. She fought fair, however, I must admit; and when she could fight no longer, for the want of breath, she yielded handsomely; her arms fell down by her side—those long, round, rosy arms—her hair hung back over the chair, her eyes were half shut, as if she were not able to hold them open a minute longer, and there lay a little plump mouth all in the air! My goodness! Did you ever see a hawk pounce on a robin? or a bee on a clover-top? Even so I settled; and when she came to, and threw up those arms and seized me around the neck, and declared she would choke me if I ever did so again, and had a great mind to do it now, I just ran the risk over again, and the more she choked me the more I liked it; and now she puts her arms around my neck, and calls me her John, and don't seem to make any fuss about it at all. That was a very sensible girl, and she makes a good wife too, as I am not ashamed to say anywhere."

**BITTER AND SWEET.**—Lady Wootton Montague, the famous wit and beauty, made the most sarcastic observation that was ever published about her own sex. "It goes far," she said, "to reconcile me to being a woman, when I reflect that I am thus in no danger of ever marrying one!"  
"What if she had said that? But as an object we give the remark of Lola Montez, one of her lectures she said:  
"I never beheld a beautiful woman, but I fall in love with her myself, and wish I were a man that I might marry her."

—It is a penal offence to give an exhibition of ventriloquism or sleight of hand in Vermont.

## 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.

**TERMS:**  
Board and Tuition, including all the branches except Italian, £30 per annum.  
DAY PUPILS.  
English, £5 0 0 per ann.  
Latin, including French, 8 0 0  
Music, 8 0 0  
Pupil for season 0 5 0

Rev. G. Percy, D.D., Quebec; J. Thompson Esq., D. Wilkie Esq., high school, Wm. Andrews, M.A., Professor McGill College, Montreal.  
Rev. S. Bacon, S. Benson, M.D., Henry Cunard Esq., Chatham.  
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 Brindley's Hotel Water Street.  
Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery neatly repaired.  
St. Andrews Aug. 12, 1863.

**BRADFORD & CO.,**  
Eastport, Maine.  
MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN  
CLOTHS & READY MADE CLOTHING  
TAILORS TRIMMINGS.

**SEAMENS OUTFITS,**  
BOYS' CLOTHING, TRUNKS, VALISES  
etc., etc.

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

**ALBION HOUSE,**  
Water Street, Saint Andrews, N.B.

Dress Goods, in Bareges,  
Printed Cashmeres  
Delaines,  
Challies, Alpaccas,  
Lama Cloths and Plain Bareges  
Cheap Cottons,  
Table Linens, Towels,  
Napkins, Sheetings,  
JOHN S. MAGEE

**MADE FROM**  
**The Pure Balsams of Vermont**

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

We have testimonials from many of the best physicians and gentlemen of standing, among whom we mention the Hon. Paul Dillingham, 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.)  
303, St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E.  
Sold by M. S. Beun & Co., 26 Front Street, Boston, 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. 2, 1863.

**ATKINSON HOUSE,**

Between the Steamboat landing and Railway 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 adjoining Capt. Melony's west side of Water-street, which has been fitted up for the accommodation of transient and permanent boarders, and trusts by attention to business and endeavours to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of patronage.  
Charges moderate.  
Aug. 5, 1863. J. S. ATKINSON.

**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, PARAFFINE,  
Glass, Putty, Nails, and Salt.

With a general assortment of groceries, cheap on cash.  
C. E. O. HATHWAY, Esq.  
Dec. 2, 1863. 3m

**B. R. STEVENSON.**  
Attorney at Law and Solicitor  
Office—Breen's building, opposite Post Office  
St. Andrews, July 13, 1863.

**DR. PARKER.**  
Has removed to the Cottage in Queen street adjoining the office of the Commercial Bank, and nearly opposite to the Sheriff's.  
St. Andrews, Nov. 19, 1861.

**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 the British Provinces, with large numbers from the West Indies, and other parts of the world. During the year 1862 over 1000 persons were purchased, and 120 houses built and occupied in the settlement.

The second and last division of this tract, consisting of about 1000 acres of land, is now offered for sale, and is situated in the most fertile and healthy part of the tract, and is well adapted for the cultivation of sugar cane, and other tropical crops.

**TERMS OF SALE.**  
The land is offered for sale in lots of 100 acres, and 50 acres, and 25 acres, and 10 acres, and 5 acres, and 1 acre, and 1/2 acre, and 1/4 acre, and 1/8 acre, and 1/16 acre, and 1/32 acre, and 1/64 acre, and 1/128 acre, and 1/256 acre, and 1/512 acre, and 1/1024 acre, and 1/2048 acre, and 1/4096 acre, and 1/8192 acre, and 1/16384 acre, and 1/32768 acre, and 1/65536 acre, and 1/131072 acre, and 1/262144 acre, and 1/524288 acre, and 1/1048576 acre, and 1/2097152 acre, and 1/4194304 acre, and 1/8388608 acre, and 1/16777216 acre, and 1/33554432 acre, and 1/67108864 acre, and 1/134217728 acre, and 1/268435456 acre, and 1/536870912 acre, and 1/1073741824 acre, and 1/2147483648 acre, and 1/4294967296 acre, and 1/8589934592 acre, and 1/17179869184 acre, and 1/34359738368 acre, and 1/68719476736 acre, and 1/137438953472 acre, and 1/274877906944 acre, and 1/549755813888 acre, and 1/1099511627776 acre, and 1/2199023255552 acre, and 1/4398046511104 acre, and 1/8796093022208 acre, and 1/17592186044416 acre, and 1/35184372088832 acre, and 1/70368744177664 acre, and 1/140737488355328 acre, and 1/281474976710656 acre, and 1/562949953421312 acre, and 1/1125899906842624 acre, and 1/2251799813685248 acre, and 1/4503599627370496 acre, and 1/9007199254740992 acre, and 1/18014398509481984 acre, and 1/36028797018963968 acre, and 1/72057594037927936 acre, and 1/144115188075855872 acre, and 1/288230376151711744 acre, and 1/576460752303423488 acre, and 1/1152921504606846976 acre, and 1/2305843009213693952 acre, and 1/4611686018427387904 acre, and 1/9223372036854775808 acre, and 1/18446744073709551616 acre, and 1/36893488147419103232 acre, and 1/73786976294838206464 acre, and 1/147573952589676412928 acre, and 1/295147905179352825856 acre, and 1/590295810358705651712 acre, and 1/1180591620717411303424 acre, and 1/2361183241434822606848 acre, and 1/4722366482869645213696 acre, and 1/9444732965739290427392 acre, and 1/18889465931478580854784 acre, and 1/37778931862957161709568 acre, and 1/75557863725914323419136 acre, and 1/151115727451828646838272 acre, and 1/302231454903657293676544 acre, and 1/604462909807314587353088 acre, and 1/1208925819614629174706176 acre, and 1/2417851639229258349412352 acre, and 1/4835703278458516698824704 acre, and 1/9671406556917033397649408 acre, and 1/19342813113834066795298816 acre, and 1/38685626227668133590597632 acre, and 1/77371252455336267181195264 acre, and 1/154742504910672534362390528 acre, and 1/309485009821345068724781056 acre, and 1/618970019642690137449562112 acre, and 1/1237940039285380274899124224 acre, and 1/2475880078570760549798248448 acre, and 1/4951760157141521099596496896 acre, and 1/9903520314283042199192993792 acre, and 1/19807040628566084398385987584 acre, and 1/39614081257132168796771975168 acre, and 1/79228162514264337593543950336 acre, and 1/158456325028528675187087900672 acre, and 1/316912650057057350374175801344 acre, and 1/633825300114114700748351602688 acre, and 1/1267650600228229401496703205376 acre, 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