

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

E. VARIIS SUMMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—CIC.

[12s. 6d. PER ANN. IN ADVANCE]

No. 51

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4 1863.

Vol 30.

FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, Jan. 24.
Advises from the Army of the Potomac, 23d say that there has been tempestuous weather since Tuesday, and the consequent impassable condition of the roads has rendered advance beyond Rappahannock an utter impossibility.

The same cause delayed transportation of provisions and heavy artillery to points designated. Storms cleared away yesterday.

New Albany, N. B. 19th predicts another great battle soon near Murfreesboro.

Confederates effectively reinforced and engaged in a battle.

Reports from Mexico say that the French are encamped at Puebla and preparing for attacking the place.

Secretary Stanton communicated to Senators the names of 51 Major Generals and 240 Brigadier Generals in service.

Confederate despatches state that steamer Columbia captured off Masonboro Sound was a gunboat captured formerly as blockade runner.

Jan 25th.
Burnside had an interview on Saturday with the President, Stanton, and Halleck.

Porter's fleet ascended White River three hundred miles capturing St. Charles, Durand, Bluff, and Des Arcs, two Columbiads, numerous small arms, and one hundred and fifty prisoners.

Reported that the Federal gunboat Winona sunk by Fort Hudson battery; also that Stonewall Jackson with forty thousand reinforced Vicksburg.

Hathorn Herald reports that the commander of the steamship Gallatin, has orders to capture Admiral Wilkes and convey him to Bermuda.

Report of that ship Vesuvius took a million and a half from Mobile for England.

Steamers Annie Childs and Ferris arrived at New York from England, probably to run the blockade.

Stonewall Douglas, Thistle, and Antonio sailed for Charleston.

Jan 26
Burnside has resigned; Hooker succeeds him.

Reported Sumner and Franklin are relieved of their commands, but their successors are not known.

The struggle for Speaker of New York Assembly resulted in the election of Calvoit Republican.

World's despatch contains a report that the army of the Potomac will be virtually reorganized, the greater part to go west to cooperate in the grand campaign there.

A small portion will remain to protect Washington.

Herald's despatch says the Republicans will urge a reconstruction of the Cabinet with such pertinacity that if not accomplished by March 4th, Congress will vote want of confidence in the present Cabinet.

Tribune's despatch says the action of the Republican Caucus will fully satisfy the most energetic war supporters. Its recommendations will be bold and sweeping.

Times' despatch says an essential change in the Administration's policy is determined on.

27th.
A steamer supposed to be the Alabama, sunk the transport Steamer Hatteras off Galveston, one of the vessels accompanying the Brooklyn. The Hatteras hailed the steamer, receiving for an answer "Her Majesty's Ship Spitfire," and a broadside.

The steamer escaped pursuit under cover of the night.

Confederate Cavalry constantly hovering on Rosecrank's flanks to cut off communication. Letter needs larger cavalry force.

Four French vessels bombarded Acapulco for three days silenced fort, spiked guns, and then sailed. Inhabitants abandoned the town.

Times' despatch says Gen. Couch succeeds Sumner, and W. F. Smith, Franklin.

Jan 28.
Hooker's salutatory general order goes for fighting the enemy whenever and wherever found.

Southern papers evidence that much consternation exists in the interior, owing to the concentration of Federal troops in North Carolina.

Reported that seventy-five thousand Confederates were sent from Rappahannock to North Carolina, in the belief that the Federal army of the Potomac is demoralized.

Reported that the Oriskany arrived at Havana with seventeen hundred bales of cotton.

All the New York markets have an upward tendency.

General Cameron tenders his service to the War Department to lead a brigade of colored Unionists into the heart of the rebellion.

The Herald's despatch says that eighty thousand men be dismissed for insur-

per language respecting their superiors in connection with McClellan's removal and Gen. Porter's sentence.

General Banks sends an order for a large supply of trenching tools.

The World's despatch reports that Governor Andrew has authority to raise negro regiments in Massachusetts.

Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, yesterday violated the rules of the Senate in denouncing the President, and was ordered into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. He drew a pistol. A resolution of expulsion was introduced to day.

Southern despatches report that a detachment of Morgan's cavalry dashed into Martinsburg capturing 200 prisoners.

The proprietor of the Philadelphia Evening Journal was arrested last night by order of the Government and taken to Washington.

[From the New York Tribune.]
"At last we have a very slight ripple caused by the Emancipation Proclamation, Lieut. Nichols of the 19th Maine Volunteers, tendered his resignation, alleging as a reason that the proclamation was 'unexpedient and unconstitutional.' Lieut. Col. Heath, his regimental commander, placed him under arrest for insubordination, and sent up his resignation indorsed 'disapproved.' Col. Moorhead, commanding the brigade, passed it forward with a similar indorsement.

Gen. Howard, who has the division, sent it on, with the recommendation that this officer, for condemning the policy of the government, with which he had nothing to do, should have his uniform stripped off and be placed outside the lines with a certificate of his dishonorable discharge in his pocket.

Gen. Couch, at the head of the corps, referred it to higher authority, asking whether Nichols could be tried on any charge except resigning in the face of the enemy.

Thus it reached the highest authority—Gen. Sumner—for Grand Division Commanders have final jurisdiction in furlough and resignations. Gen. Sumner returned the resignation with an order that "this man be brought to trial at the earliest possible moment. A court martial was immediately called, and Nichols is now before it on these charges:

1. Conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline. 2. Disloyalty to the Government. We shall probably have a decision to day, unless marching orders suspend the court."

A SUSPECTED NEW PRIVATEER.—The Yankee papers are excited by reports of a vessel called the Princess Royal that lately left Halifax, for a Confederate port, with a valuable cargo of arms and ammunition, and which they fear will be transformed into a privateer after running the blockade. A letter from Halifax gives the following particulars of the suspected cruiser:

—The vessel is built of iron and schooner rigged. She propelled by a screw on an average about 12 knots. After coal she ran out into the stream, and for the first two or three days painters have transferring her hull, spars and funnel from black to lead color. The captain professes to belong to New York, but it is certain that it is his real intention to run the blockade if he can. Being short of one or two hands, he engaged two young men at Halifax to whom he promised a handsome bounty if he should succeed in getting into Charleston.

The Princess Royal has ten large guns in her hold. She has no guns on deck and her cargo is represented as most valuable. She was built at Greenock, Scotland, in 1861, and is a beautiful model. The Princess Royal sailed from Halifax January 12th.

During the Dorr war in Rhode Island, a bill was brought in to "organize the army." This aroused from sleep an old man in one corner, who represented a town in the west part of the state.

"Mr. Speaker, says he, 'I tell you I am decidedly opposed to organizing the army, as you call it. Our forefathers lit through the revolution with nothing but a drum and life and came off first best, too! I go again, organs. They'll be dreadful onhandy things in battle, now I tell you!'"

This was irresistible, and old "Aunt Rhode's army" remained unorganized to this day.

THE MATCH BETWEEN THE SHATER, Mr. Belyea of Long Beach, and the trotting horse "Wolf," came off on the Kennebecasis, near Austin's yesterday afternoon. For the first half Belyea held his own, but beyond that distance it was no match, the horse coming in at a gentle trot. Several other skating matches completed the afternoon's sport.

There were about 500 persons present. The ice was not in very good condition for skating.

A frightful railroad accident has occurred in Portugal, by which one hundred persons were killed.

TERRIBLE EPIDEMIC AT PLYMOUTH

A terrible epidemic has broken out in Plymouth, Ind., completely baffling all efforts of the local physicians, and carrying off every patient in a few hours. There are no symptoms indicating its approach. The patient is attacked with a chill, and as soon as the chill is over the patient sinks into a stupor, from which he rarely revives. The muscles are rigid; the pupil of the eye is insensible either to light or touch; the surface of the body is extremely tender and sensitive; the head is drawn back, the jaws are fixed, and the breath is drawn, forcibly, with a hissing sound, as if by great effort, through the closed teeth, the patient is blind and deaf.

In children the stupor is very liable to be broken by frequent convulsions. During the stupor large black spots, many of them raised up like blisters, appear on the surface of the body and limbs; the patient usually dying from two to four hours. In some cases the patient lingers along for days, in a species of low typhoid fever, accompanied by blindness, deafness, paralysis of the extremities, &c. In some cases the patient revives from the stupor feeling so well as to believe himself convalescent. But, in the course of an hour or two, is seized with a terrible delirium terminating in coma (a stupor) and death.

The local physicians finding all their efforts to check the epidemic unavailing, Dr. J. Adams Allen, of the Rush Medical College of Chicago, was called, who recognized the disease as cerebro spinal meningitis, a disease which appeared first in New York and New England during the war of 1812-14, carrying off many of the American soldiers; and in Virginia, in the most fearful form, in 1822. This disease appeared in Michigan during the winter of 1848-49, and was known as the spotted fever or spotted death.

It commenced in Kalamazoo where it was the most severe, but ravaged terribly in Lansing, Coldwater and other portions of the State. As the results of his observations, at that time, Dr. Adams recommended stimulants to the surface; tincture of Murfieri and tincture of Cantharides internally; and concentrated nitrated such as essence of beef and egg nogg all the patient will take. This treatment is working well at Plymouth now.

The disease leaves the patient in a typhoid fever, and very low, and liable to loss of sight or hearing, and to paralysis, upon recovery.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITY EXPENSES.—The following comparative estimates of university expenses, taken from Mr. Lathom for Cambridge, and from Professor Rogers for Oxford, are interesting. The caution money fee of ordinary students is, at Cambridge £15 at Oxford £30. The average annual cost of obtaining a degree, including fees and outfit, but independent of annual expenditure, is about the same at both universities, and may be stated at between £45 and £50. The average annual amount of college bills is £100 at Oxford, £90 at Cambridge. An under-graduate's annual expenses neither stinted nor extravagant, but some margin being allowed, will be at Oxford £200; at Cambridge £180.

THE ENORMOUS WEALTH OF ENGLAND.—The London correspondent of the Halifax Colonist writes as follows:—

The financial resources of England are something wonderful. In the course of 1862 no less than 150 industrial companies have sprung into existence and absorbed a capital of 45 millions sterling. 24 Joint Stock Banks have been established, with a capital amounting to as many millions. But these 69 millions have not absorbed all the capital of the country, for we have likewise lent money to foreign governments in want of funds. Nine foreign loans have been successively emitted on the London Stock Exchanges viz: Morocco Loan, £500,000; Italian, £1,750,000; Turin, £8,000,000; Egyptian, £2,200,000; Russian £15,000,000; Portuguese, £5,000,000; Venezuelan, £1,000,000; Peruvian, £3,500,000; Egyptian (2nd) £1,000,000. Thus England with her debt of 800 millions an equum employed in railways, canals, mines, &c., still finds means to lend nearly 40 millions to foreign governments, and supply 69 millions to her own industrial enterprises.

SAD SKATING ACCIDENT.—At Wilmington, Mass., Tuesday afternoon, Mr. George Gowing and wife went upon the Brown mill pond, so called, in the north part of the town, for a little recreation. The wife skated through the ice, and Mr. Gowing, in attempting to rescue her, also fell in, and both were drowned. They leave four small children, the eldest nine years, the youngest 22 months old. —Boston Journal.

IMPORTANT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.

The following, which we find in the London Lancet of the 1st Nov., from the pen of Dr. B. Mallam, (an extensive practitioner) is well worthy of consideration.

"In Dr. Cotton's paper on the above subject reported in the Lancet of last week he states that of all the remedies tried in patients suffering from phthisis pulmonalis, he found the tincture of sesquichloride of iron the most efficacious. For the last eight years I have been in the habit of prescribing for my patients from phthisis pulmonalis a combination of the tincture of sesquichloride of iron, chlorate of potash, and tincture of opium, —a dose three times a day, and cod liver oil twice a day in a little rum. This treatment has been unusually successful, and, more especially as I have had in some instances to contend with those rooms and inferior diet for patients. I believe that the sesquichloride of iron gives a tone and braces up the relaxed tissues. It also greatly diminishes the nightly perspirations. The chlorate of potash seems to give oxygen to the blood, relieving the diseased lungs from increased exertion; and the tincture of opium allays the irritability of the mucous membranes. The cod liver oil with the foregoing medicine is able to be taken for a longer time, and seems to me to be productive of much benefit."

THE CHINESE SQUADRON.—The majority of the gun vessels which will comprise Captain Osborne's squadron, for service under the Emperor of China are now fully equipped and will shortly leave England. The squadron will consist of the Thames, which will be well armed and manned by efficient crews. "The two regiments of Bombay Beloches," says a Calcutta letter, "have arrived, and everything is ready for Captain Osborne and Mr. Lay to commence operations here."

A SAD STORY.—A very sad story has just been brought before the notice of the public by Sir Bernard Burke. It has been the lot of Sir Bernard Burke to chronicle many a sad story in his "vicissitudes of Noble Families," but never a sadder one than this. In a wretched garret in Cook street, on a bed of sickness, perhaps of death, lay the son of Sir Francis O'Neill, the 6th baronet of his family, the undoubted descendant of a hundred kings, and a cousin of the duke and of three peers of the realm. Paralyzed, speechless, unable to move, the son of the great house of O'Neill has lain in Cook street, in a garret for four weary months. A daughter-in-law indeed tended him, the mother of 6 children, but the means of support for the whole family was a pension of 24. 2. a day. When discovered by a benevolent gentleman, Mr. Farmworth, six months rent was over due, and nothing remained but the street. —Dublin Ev. Mail.

COAL IN MICHIGAN.—Professor Winchell, State Geologist of Michigan reports that the whole area of that State, embracing one hundred and eighty-seven townships, or six thousand seven hundred square miles, is underlain by coal-seams, ranging in thickness from three to five feet. Mines have been opened at several places, three at Jackson and one at Corunna, which last year yielded over twenty-five thousand tons.

Mr. Troan, fell into the flume of H. Sears' bark mill at Shediac a few days ago. He had just shut down the saw and assistance was at hand instantaneously, otherwise it must have terminated fatally. We are glad to learn that Mr. T. is doing well and will, probably, soon be able to attend to his business. —[Backville Borderer.]

Some novel target experiments were tried at Sheshburgess on the 29th, in which a plate of iron was found to resist effectively very heavy ordnance. The target was a series of plates, very strongly fastened together, and forming a body at least five inches thick in every part. It was indeed a test of the use of iron in fortifications. It appears that the Whitworth 120 and the Armstrong 110 pounder had little effect on this enormous mass, and what is singular, the old service smooth-bore 65 pounder did more damage than either.

WOMEN AND PICTURES.—If, indeed, woman was more outside, form and face, only, and if mind made no part of her composition, it would follow that a ball room was quite as appropriate a place for choosing a wife, as an exhibition room for choosing a picture. But, inasmuch as we women are not mere portraits, their value not being determinable by a glance of the eye, it follows that a different mode of appreciating their value, and a different place for viewing them antecedent to their being individually selected, is desirable. The two cases differ, also, in this, that if a man select a picture for himself from among all its exhibited com-

petitors, and bring it to his own house, the picture being passive, he is able, to fix it there; while the wife, picked up at a public place and accustomed to incessant display, will not, it is probable, when brought home, stick so quietly to the spot where he fixes her, but will escape to the exhibition room again, and continue to be displayed at every public exhibition, if she were not become private property, and had never been definitely disposed of. —[Hannah More.]

Strong ladies often cross the water under the special care of the captain of the ship; and if a love affair occurs among the passengers, the captain is usually the confidant of one or both parties. A very fascinating young lady was placed under Morgan's care, and three young gentlemen fell desperately in love with her. They were all equally agreeable, and the young lady was puzzled which to encourage. She asked the advice.

"Come on deck," he said, "the first day when it is perfectly calm; the gentlemen will, of course, all be near you. I will have a boat quietly lowered down; then do you jump overboard, and see which of the gentlemen will be the first to jump after you. I will take care of you."

A calm day soon came: the captain's suggestions were followed, and two of the lovers jumped after the lady at the same instant. But between these two the lady could not decide—so exactly equally had been their devotion. She again consulted the captain.

"Take the man that didn't jump," he's the most sensible fellow, and will make the best husband."

NIGHT SCENES IN SAN FRANCISCO.—Our steady going, quiet citizens, who "sleep off" nights, know little of what is going on around them, in the streets perhaps at their very doors, in the late hours of the night, when all but policemen and reporters should be tucked quietly away in their virtuous beds. Last Friday night, or rather at 2 o'clock last Saturday morning, we stepped out of a basement tenement—in the blood stained floor of which lay the fearfully mutilated body of a schoolboy, on which the consumptive mother of two orphaned children was gazing in mute, helpless, hopeless distraction—in as fair a moonlight as ever beautified and glorified the earth. Not fifty yards from the room in which the suicide had just taken place, a house of the better class was brilliantly illuminated for a wedding party, and on the sidewalk in front, a fine brass band was melodiously serenading the happy pair, whose destinies had a few hours before been made one for life. Passing out into another street, we met a crowd of half tipsy revellers, walking arm-in-arm, and making night hideous with the loud and entirely unnecessary repetition of the well established fact that "his soul is marching on"; while, only a few steps further on, we were passed by two policemen running to answer the cries of "help" and "murder," which came with startling distinctness from a side street, in which some drunken blackguards were pouncing one of their own party over the head with a club. Such are some of the scenes which a wayfarer may often behold in a walk of a half-dozen blocks at night in a great city. —[Daily Call.]

A FASHIONABLE PORTRAIT-PAINTER, whose name it would not be fair to his many rivals to mention, when asked what were his terms, invariably answers, "I have no scale of prices. In fact, I generally leave it to the liberality of my patrons. I have but one rule to guide me in taking pictures; and that, to be candid, is, '—I handsome is who handsome does.'"

Dr. Franklin was dining with a tory preacher, just before the Revolution, who gave as a toast, "The King." The doctor, and other of his way of thinking drank it. By and by his turn came, and he gave "The Devil." This created some confusion; but the clergyman's lady, understanding the drift, said, "Gentlemen, drink the toast Dr. Franklin has drunk to our friend, let us drink to our friend, let us drink to his."

A master bled his servant go and see what time the sundial indicated. "Why, Sir," expostulated the servant, "it is night."

"What does that matter?" Can you not take a candle?"

BANGOR, Jan. 29.
The Memphis Bulletin says that Gen. Joe Johnston commands the whole Western Department of the Confederate army and is marching with an immense force to Vicksburg.

They are determined to stake everything to hold Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

Fortifications at the latter place complete. Latest advices say Gen. McClellan and Commodore Porter's squadron reached twenty miles above Vicksburg.

Fortifications at the latter place complete. Latest advices say Gen. McClellan and Commodore Porter's squadron reached twenty miles above Vicksburg.

Fortifications at the latter place complete. Latest advices say Gen. McClellan and Commodore Porter's squadron reached twenty miles above Vicksburg.

Fortifications at the latter place complete. Latest advices say Gen. McClellan and Commodore Porter's squadron reached twenty miles above Vicksburg.

Fortifications at the latter place complete. Latest advices say Gen. McClellan and Commodore Porter's squadron reached twenty miles above Vicksburg.

Fortifications at the latter place complete. Latest advices say Gen. McClellan and Commodore Porter's squadron reached twenty miles above Vicksburg.

Fortifications at the latter place complete. Latest advices say Gen. McClellan and Commodore Porter's squadron reached twenty miles above Vicksburg.

Fortifications at the latter place complete. Latest advices say Gen. McClellan and Commodore Porter's squadron reached twenty miles above Vicksburg.

Fortifications at the latter place complete. Latest advices say Gen. McClellan and Commodore Porter's squadron reached twenty miles above Vicksburg.

Fortifications at the latter place complete. Latest advices say Gen. McClellan and Commodore Porter's squadron reached twenty miles above Vicksburg.

Fortifications at the latter place complete. Latest advices say Gen. McClellan and Commodore Porter's squadron reached twenty miles above Vicksburg.

Fortifications at the latter place complete. Latest advices say Gen. McClellan and Commodore Porter's squadron reached twenty miles above Vicksburg.

Fortifications at the latter place complete. Latest advices say Gen. McClellan and Commodore Porter's squadron reached twenty miles above Vicksburg.

Fortifications at the latter place complete. Latest advices say Gen. McClellan and Commodore Porter's squadron reached twenty miles above Vicksburg.

Fortifications at the latter place complete. Latest advices say Gen. McClellan and Commodore Porter's squadron reached twenty miles above Vicksburg.

Fortifications at the latter place complete. Latest advices say Gen. McClellan and Commodore Porter's squadron reached twenty miles above Vicksburg.

Fortifications at the latter place complete. Latest advices say Gen. McClellan and Commodore Porter's squadron reached twenty miles above Vicksburg.

Fortifications at the latter place complete. Latest advices say Gen. McClellan and Commodore Porter's squadron reached twenty miles above Vicksburg.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND

Some small arrivals of gold are reported at Victoria from British Columbia, and some new diggings are "reported" to have been struck, but it is plain that, at the last date, the mining was over for the season; and many of the miners were trapping "marten," which seems to be as lucrative as gold digging. The first birth occurred at Cariboo on the 25th October, and although the mother died, the arrival of the "little stranger" occasioned great joy in the community, and called forth much rejoicing.

Eight Chinamen at Lillooet were drowned by the upsetting of an overloaded canoe. They were reported to have had \$10,000 to \$12,000 dollars between them.

The J. was in Victoria are about to erect a synagogue.

Small pox still rages in Vancouver Island. One of its latest victims was a Mr. D. Chester, a Canadian. He arrived from Canada last Spring. At home he was a Magistrate, and a Major of Militia. He went to the mines, lost all he had, and was endeavoring to raise funds to take him home when the disease seized him, and having no friends, he died in the public hospital.

The Episcopal Church at Yale, a new building, was recently blown down.

The British ship Rosedale, worth about \$61,000, went ashore at Ross Bay. It was on her first voyage from Liverpool, and had about 50 passengers.

About one-third of the Indians at Bentick Arm, numbering in all 800 to 1,000, were dead of small pox. At this place also had died Angus McLeod, a Nova Scotian.

A New Brunswick Doctor Abroad.—

Among the 25 military hospitals in the Quaker City is the "National Guards Hospital," containing about four hundred sick and wounded soldiers, under the charge of Doctor David Burpee formerly of Sheffield, New Brunswick. He was appointed to the charge of the hospital shortly after the battle of Antietam, and although he found only the bare walls of the building, no beds, no hospital supplies of any kind, he entered upon his duties with such promptness and vigor that in six hours from the time of his assuming charge, it was fitted up and actually received nearly four hundred patients. Dr. Burpee is spoken of in very high terms by the Philadelphia Mercury as a skillful surgeon, an admirable physician, a humane and amiable man, who does all in his power to promote the comfort as well as the recovery of the men under his care. Such an instance of energy and fidelity is refreshing in connection with the shocking mismanagement and neglect which characterizes so many of the doings of officers, whose birth and boasted patriotism would lead their country to expect better service at their hands.—Rel. Intel.

Br. Brig Adams Pettengrove, went ashore on Bean's Island on the 24th ult. She was lumber laden and bound for Barbadoes. A survey was called and the vessel condemned. The vessel was owned by Chipman & Bolton of St. Stephen, and was insured.

MELANCHOLY.—On Wednesday the 14th inst., the ice and weather being favorable, a party of four citizens started on a pleasure trip up the East River towards Mount Stewart Bridge. In the evening, while on their way back the boat belonging to Mr. G. Miller having been disabled was taken in tow by the other boat steered by a young Mr. Martin, both boats plunged in an air-hole, and sank to the bottom. A young man named James Chandler, who was lying flat upon the forward part of the boat was driven under the ice and drowned. All the others of the party managed to escape. The accident occurred about nine miles from the city, opposite McNally's Island. The deceased was 22 years of age. He had been for some time in the employ of Mr. Miller as a tinsmith. All with whom he was intimately acquainted speak highly of him as a young man of excellent character. His body was recovered the evening following his death.

At the Inquest held before John McNeill, Esq., one of the County Coroners a verdict of "accidental death by drowning" was returned; and the jury suggested that some regulations should be adopted for the management of the boats on the rivers and harbour for the future.—[P. E. I. Paper.]

Daring Outrage.—Yesterday afternoon we were informed of an outrage committed by a ruffian unknown in the residence of one of our citizens, of such a glaring nature that we could hardly give credence to it. Being determined, however, to ascertain to a certainty what truth there was in the report, we called upon the parties and learned the following facts:

On Tuesday evening the 20th ult., the wife of Mr. Peterson, Cabinet Maker, was sitting in her own room in her house on King Street, near the Black House Hill. Her husband was in the wood house, considerably in the rear of the dwelling, cutting wood, and she was quite alone. A knock came to the door, and a man, whom she describes as short and heavily built, entered with a mask on his face. She says she thought it was one of the boys about the place trying to frighten her, and she told him she was not frightened, when he drew from the breast of his coat a shining hatchet and told her he would murder her if she did not give him what money was in the house. It was useless for the woman to protest; her husband

was beyond her hearing, and the ruffian enforced his demands with the handle of the hatchet, with which he struck the poor woman on the head and back. He forced her to search all the drawers in the house, and took away with him all the money that could be found, which was \$4.25 in a small pocket book. He then demanded her husband's watch, and seemed to know where it was kept as he took her direct to the nail on which it usually hung. Fortunately the woman had given it to one of the children in bed to pacify him before going to sleep, and thus it was kept from the hands of the robber, who, finding that he could get nothing more, left, but before doing so struck Mrs. Peterson on the head with the hatchet leaving her on the floor senseless, in which state her husband found her on entering the house shortly afterwards. Mrs. Peterson informs us that the miscreant threatened her life five times, putting the hatchet close to her head. She says that two of the Police Force came up when sent for, the same night, but she did not suspect who the person was, and has not heard that any steps have been taken for his discovery.

The commission of such an attack upon a defenceless woman is sufficient to brand the perpetrator as one of the most cowardly ruffians unhung, and no stone should be left unturned to ferret him out and bring him to justice.

BANGOR, Jan. 30th.

British steamer Kismet Dawn, from Nassau, captured attempting to run the blockade.

Schooner Hitman, with cotton, captured running out of Charleston.

Steamer Tropic formerly Huntress, destroyed by fire attempting to run blockade.

British steamer Pearl, captured off Bahamas, arrived at Key West.

McClelland's force reported landed on the Louisiana side in view of Vicksburg.

Two brigades were opening the cut-off, the river being full.

Gen. Weitzel captured and blew up Confederate gunboat Cotton, in Bayou Leche.

Arrest of a newspaper proprietor in Philadelphia caused much excitement in city and Pennsylvania Legislature.

Goldboro despatch reports ninety-two sail, including several iron-clads, in Beaufort harbor.

French division of fourteen thousand near Puebla retreated to Orizaba.

It is a fact that ought to be generally known, namely that the coarser descriptions of boots and shoes, instead of being imported into this province from the States, are now all manufactured in our own country.—The civil war in America is, if Nova Scotians is as they ought, destined to make an entire revolution in the industrial resources of this country, of which the boot and shoe business in doubtless destined to be an important branch.—[Express.]

SPURIOUS 20 CENT PICES.—The public will be on their guard against spurious twenty-cent pieces, (new Provincial currency,) now in circulation. The weight and colour are quite like the genuine; but the workmanship is bad: one side of the circle, or the margin, is carried in too far, giving it a "lob-sided" appearance.—[News.]

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—Alluding to the statements of those opposed to the Intercolonial Line, that it has fallen through, the Telegraph says:—

"We know to the contrary. Papers in St. John and Fredericton who are opposed to it in the spirit of faction may quote as lengthily as they please from Canadian papers to prove that the Road is 'abandoned' by the Government of that Province, but in doing so they pay a sorry compliment to their Canadian fellow-colonists. How can the scheme be abandoned on account of the difficulties said to have been raised by Canada respecting the Sinking Fund, when the Canadian Government have not yet received an answer from Gladstone's memorandum sent him by their Delegates. In this memorandum, as we understand it, the Delegates asked, on the part of Canada, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would modify his decision respecting the Sinking Fund. The reply of the Chancellor may be favorable or it may be otherwise; but to pronounce the scheme 'abandoned' before that reply has been received shows not only indecent haste but down right dishonesty."

Several of the Canadian papers having stated that one of the conditions agreed to at the Quebec Conference was, that the proposition of a Sinking Fund should not, if required by the Imperial Government, be agreed to by the delegates—we are authorized, upon the very best authority, to state that no such understanding existed. Indeed if ever such a thing was named, the liberal concession afterwards made by Mr. Gladstone, that it should be placed upon the respective Colonial revenues, must have removed the most distant apprehension of impending danger.—Reporter.

We saw on Wednesday last some beautiful specimens of Calf Skins and Upper Leather, manufactured by Mr. McCausland into what is called the "Patent" or "Morocco" pattern. Mr. McCausland has gone to a large expense in providing all the apparatus and machinery necessary for producing the article referred to; but as we have heard that his Tanning establishment is the only place in the Provinces where this particular trade is given, and that he is supplying the Trade largely, both here and in St. John we hope his investment will prove a good one.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

HEAD QUARTERS, Fredericton, 27th Jan., 1863.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to permit the undermentioned Officers to retire, retaining their present rank:

Second Battalion Charlotte County Militia—Captain Samuel McParlan.
Third Battalion King's County Militia—Captain James W. Upham.

By Command.
THOMAS M. CROWDER,
Lt. Col. Adj. Gen.

With one exception the Birkenhead rioters have been found guilty, and have received the sentences from Baron Bramwell. Lemon, their leader, was sentenced to a penal servitude of 15 years, and nine others were sentenced to two years imprisonment, with hard labor. Of the three female rioters on the occasion, one received a sentence of twelve and the other two of six months with hard labour.

Twenty-one wealthy citizens of Montreal, C. E. have subscribed \$30,000 for the erection of a House of Industry in that City. Nine of them subscribed \$2000 each, the remainder \$100 each. The sum necessary to commence with is \$100,000.

On Monday last a Shooting Match between six men of the Queen's Own Volunteer Rifles, and six Sergeants of H. M. 15th Regiment of Foot, took place at the Sand Cove Range. The total number of points made at the 200, 300, and 400 yards ranges were: Rifles, 59, 15th Regt 74.—[Courier.]

LAW SOCIETY LECTURE.—We understand that a very able and interesting paper was read by His Honor Mr. Justice Parker last evening before the Law Society, recently formed in this city, at their rooms in Ritchie's building, on the Discovery, Early History and Settlement of the Province, a subject with which few are thoroughly acquainted. The learned Judge has promised to continue the subject on a future occasion, and we are glad to learn that it is the intention of the Society to publish the valuable information thus afforded, otherwise we should have given a more extended notice.—[ib.]

WHAT NEXT?—A very remarkable talking automaton is exciting the curiosity of the Parisians. It has been constructed by M. Faber, late Professor of Mathematics at a German University and it is stated by the "Cosmos" to be by far the most successful effort that has been made to imitate the human voice. The figure is that of a woman.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, FEB. 4, 1863.

THE INTERCOLONIAL.

It is evident from Canadian papers that there is a determination on the part of the Government of that Province, to withhold its assent to the proposition of a "sinking fund" as a condition before consenting to the construction of the Intercolonial Railway. They even go further, and urge that their advance to the Intercolonial should be accepted as a contribution to the Provincial defence—and that the assistance which Canada might render to it, should be met by Imperial aid to promote the opening of the territory between Lake Superior and British Columbia. It is not surprising that these propositions, (if made), should have been rejected by the Colonial Secretary. Such proceedings bear the stamp of the Government's determination to secure the failure of the negotiations. Surely the Imperial Government is entitled to some guarantee for advancing the Colonies such a large sum of money—and they could not reasonably be expected to receive Canada's contribution to the Railway, as a consideration for relinquishing the enrolment of the militia if required for the defence of the Province. If this is the intention of the Canadian Government, it is useless for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to legislate on the subject.

What then, is the next best move to be made by New Brunswick? All things considered, the only method of obtaining a connection with Canada by Rail, is the Government offering a bonus of say £1,500 a mile, to any English Company who would undertake to build a line from the terminus of the St. Andrews Railway to the Canadian frontier, as there is no doubt of the Canadians being ready to meet this Province at that point; of course the Company would receive grants of land as fast as the work progressed, but these grants should be in consecutive blocks, reserving every second block of say 2 or three thousand acres for settlement and thereby secure the opening of the wilderness. The Government might, if they choose, purchase the St. Andrews line—and also secure a connection with the States.—All this could be accomplished without running the Province in debt, and secure the consummation devoutly to be wished—of

possessing a great Intercolonial Line and a connection with "our neighbors over the border." The ideas may be crude, but can be worked up and worked out, to the advantage of the Province, without any fear of sectional feelings or local jealousies. At all events, if the Intercolonial scheme is abandoned, New Brunswick has in her power without incurring any great liability to have an iron band stretching from her commercial metropolis to the Canadian Gibraltar, and thereby secure that which she desires the Canadian trade.

LIEUT. STROOP.—We have read a letter from our young townsman Mr. Stoop, dated at Richmond, in August last, from which we learn that he has been promoted to First Lieut. of Artillery in the Confederate Army. Our young friend possessed a rare share of talent, had a decided military turn, and will give account of himself in the cause he espoused; of this his friends may rest assured he will do his duty and face the enemy, as he is of the right stuff to make a good soldier. We regret that it is not in our power, to give an extract from his graphic account of the fight before Richmond. He says it is sheer nonsense to talk of conquering the South. It is reported that he has since been promoted for his military talents and bravery.

The election in Prince Edwards Island, has resulted in a victory in favor of the Government or Conservatives. The members in the Assembly now stand Conservatives 18, Liberals 12.

A man named Cook, of Yarmouth, who is mate of a vessel, murdered a seaman named Little; he was arrested in New York and given up under the extradition Treaty, and has arrived at Halifax. He bore a good character heretofore.

The mail from St. John since there has been sleighing arrives with regularity and very early—frequently at half past five o'clock in the evening. The mail arrived yesterday at the Post Office, before 8 P. M.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Pro bono Publico." Not having furnished us with his name, cannot expect us to depart from our rule, besides his letter had reference to a matter which is beyond his control, and in which the public has no direct interest. Should he choose to furnish us with his name, the letter will be published.

A case came up in Boston, a few days since, in which a man claimed to sell liquor, under his Government license, in violation of State laws. It was decided that the license did not shield him.—Great Country truly: the highest authority is set at naught by a state law, is it any wonder that such a constitution is crumbling to pieces. It won't work except by coercion—and resembles an autocracy much more than a democracy.

The Woodstock Journal says that town is very dull, business is slack. There is little doing either in the way of trade or in the way of diversion.

Skating on the ponds is again excellent, and with some little labor might be made good on the Lake.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.—The Steamships Edinburgh and Australian have arrived at New York, with dates to the 17th; the news is not important.

We regret to say that the office of Messrs. Scott & Co., New York, with all the back numbers of the reviews, Blackwood etc., was lately destroyed by fire.

A change of some interest to the military world is understood to be on the eve of announcement in the form of a new issue of the dress regulations.

Late advices from St. Petersburg state that this is the severest winter experienced in Russia for many years. The rivers and the sea were frozen, but no snow had fallen.

New York, Jan. 24.—Arrived.—Rgo. Tomas Terry, Snellgrove, Dublin chartered for Metamora.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev T. W. Crawley, M. A., Mr. Henry J. Carlow to Miss Jane Wiley, all of this parish.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev R. Vereker, Mr. Patrick Connolly to Miss Margaret Driscoll, both of this town.

On the 21st ult., at St. Stephen, by the Rev. William Elder, Mr. Joseph K. Laughlin, to Miss Sarah McWilliams, both of St. Stephen.

At the Cathedral, on Monday, by the Right Rev. the bishop of St. John, Hugh Cullen, Esq., of St. Stephens, to Maria, second daughter of Alexander McTavish, Esq., of St. John.

At the Wesleyan Church, Chatham, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. W. W. Perkins, Mr. James J. Pierce, junior Editor of the Gleaner, to Harriet, daughter of Mr. Valentine Harding, of St. John.

DEATH.—Humphreys's Ridge, St. David's, on the 5th ult., Sarah, widow of the late Mr. John Hunter, aged 83 years.

At St. Stephen, on the 19th ult., Hester Bayard, youngest daughter of Zachariah Cipman, Esq., aged 2 years and 11 months.

VICTORINE LOST.

On the evening of the 15th Jan., between Mr. Glen's School House and the corner of Queen and Frederick Streets, a Fifth Victorine. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at the Standard Office.

Feb. 3, 1863.

In the Supreme Court.

EQUITY SIDE.

Between THOMAS A. WALKER, DAVID JOHNSTON and CHARLES WALKER, Plaintiffs,

The New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company, (limited), Defendants.

To the New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company, (limited), the above named defendants, and to Henry Osburn, and all others the workmen, laborers, servants and agents of the said defendants.

Y OU and each of you are hereby strictly enjoined and commanded under the penalty of one thousand pounds, to be levied on your lands, goods, and chattels and also of imprisonment, to desist henceforth, altogether and absolutely from removing, interfering with, or selling and disposing of all or any of the Iron Rails, Iron Plates, Railway Crossings, Lumber and other materials the property of the said defendants, or in respect to which the defendants are in any wise interested, until order shall be made to the contrary.

Given under my hand at Fredericton, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1863.

(signed) L. A. WILLIAMS,

Judge of the Supreme Court.

WEYMORE & PETERS, Plaintiffs Solicitors.

PIANO FORTE.

For Sale or to Let.

SECOND HAND PIANO FORTE.

Apply to J. W. STREET & SON.

New Brunswick, Charlotte St.

To the Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, or any Constable within the said County, Greeting:

WHEREAS John McAdam, administrator of the estate of Charles Ash, late of the parish of St. Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, hath prayed that license may be granted to him to sell the Real Estate of the said deceased for payment of debts.

You are therefore, required, to cite the heirs and next of kin of the said deceased, and all others interested, to appear before me at a Court of Probate, to be held at St. Andrews, on Tuesday the seventeenth day of February next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why the said license should not be granted.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court, this twenty third day of January, A. D. 1863.

JAMES W. CHANDLER,

Judge of Probate.

GEO. D. STREET,

Register of Probate.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late Patrick McCourt of Milltown, St. Stephen, County of Charlotte, deceased, will render them forthwith to the undersigned for payment; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JAMES BARRETT, Executor.

PATRICK CURRAN, Executor.

St. Stephen, Jan. 6, 1863.

Tenders for STEAMERS IN THE GULF.

PROPOSALS addressed to the Chief Commissioner will be received at the Department of Public Works, Fredericton, until noon of FEBRUARY the 20th FEBRUARY next, for the following services during a period of four years:—

To run a good and well appointed sea-going Steamer, adapted both for the carrying trade and the conveyance of passengers, of such power, size, speed and capacity, as may be fully adequate to the required duty, once a week each way, between Shediac and Cap Breton, touching at the intermediate Ports of Richibucto, Chatham, Newcastle, Bathurst, and La Grande, during the open season.

Also to be received like proposal for a Steamer also to perform an additional trip per week each way, between Shediac, Richibucto, Chatham and Newcastle, during the same period.

The proposals are to specify the sum required for each service; the size, capacity, age and character of the vessel or vessels, proposed to be used, with the kind and condition of the boiler and machinery; and to include a tariff of the proposed rates or freight and passage between the several Ports above named.

The required steamer or steamers are intended to run in connection with the Railway terminating at Shediac, to carry mails if so directed, and to be under such rules and regulations as to hours of departure, tariff, and other particulars, as the Department may from time to time prescribe.

GEO. L. HATHENAY,

Department Public Works, Chief Commissioner.

Fredericton, January 9th, 1863.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Rev Samuel Thomson, or to the Subscribers by Bond or Mortgage, will be required to pay the same, on or before the 15th day of July next; and all notes and outstanding debts are requested to be settled without delay or they will be handed to an Attorney for collection.

The Subscribers offers for sale several Farms in this County, and a number of Islands, among others big Le Tete Island; also sundry building lots and houses in the Town of St. George. If not previously sold at private sale, they will be disposed of at Public Auction, on Saturday the 6th day of June next.

St. George, Jan. 10, 1863.

ROBERT THOMSON, Administrator.

NEW BRUNSWICK HOUSE OF ASSE

THE following was adopted as the Rules of the House in 1831:—

"26th.—That no Bill of a private nature be received by the House after the opening of the Session, and that the Clerk of the House be empowered to receive and file all Bills of a public nature, and to cause fifty copies of each of the Bills of the Peace, and of the Bills of the Peace, to be printed, and to cause them to be distributed, and to cause them to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and to cause them to be published."

CHAS. P. WEAVER.

FLOUR.

arrive per Schr. "Franklin" 130 BLS. S. fine and E. 50 BLS Extra No. 10 Bld double

Jan. 19th 1863. J. W. S.

Tobacco, Tobacco,

Landing Ex "Utic" 14 1/2 prime Masco

12 1/2 20 Chests, choice

Brown, Rouses

Brown Tobacco

Punch 10 Alcohol 95 O.

Pipes 10 JAMES W. S.

Jan 13 1863.

GOVERNMENT

ALL persons who intend to

labor for Grant of

requested to transmit

to the Office of the

or before the second of

Secretary's Office, 31st D

EDWARD F. WATCH AND CH

REPAIRS FULLY ANNOU

that he has commenced

at 114 Water Street; and

and promptly to receive

Watches, Clocks and Jew

St. Andrews Dec. 16, 18

DECEMBER 1

STOVES. S

Received per "Adla"

24 P. A. L. O. R. Office

and neat pattern

MOLAS

(on consi

ST. John's Ex "Flying

12 Hds Barbadoes M

Dec. 2, 1862 J. W

PUBLIC

PO to be sold at Public A

James G. Stevens, Es

Stephen in the County of

to thirty first day of Janu

evening of each A. D. by

granted by the County of

County of Charlotte, for d

and to pay the debts

and all the right title,

William Porter, late of t

the said County, Esqui

following lands and p

County of York, in the

County, viz., those certai

which are particularly se

tainly granted by the

County of York, in the

County, viz., those certai

