

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.

EX VARIIS SUMENDUX EST OPTIMUM.—Cic.

[\$2.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.]

No. 8.

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24. 1864.

Vol 31

POETRY.

MOTHER, HOME AND HEAVEN.

The words of sweetest meaning
To erring mortals given—
Of purest, deepest feeling,
Are Mother, Home and Heaven!
The magic name of mother
Reveals in every heart
The feeling first awakened
On that dear parent's part:
And could must be the bosom,
Devoid of love and soul,
That is not moved to goodness
By mother's mild control.

With home we all remember
Some vision of the past—
A May-day in the morning,
Too beautiful to last!
When flowers of lowly beauty
Beguiled our youth of tares,
Concealing 'mid the roses
The thorns of riper years!
Yet, when the past is challenged,
"Where is it, home of our fond youth?"
The word that is most eloquent
Is that dear one—"home!"

The Christian to the future
His earnest gaze extends,
While in the brightening distance
The bow of promise bends:
His weary feet have trodden
The devious paths below;
But now the glorious heaven
With light is all aglow:
His cares are nearly over,
His troubles soon will cease;
For smiles of resignation
Assure us of his peace.

Of these three words of beauty,
I know not which is best;
They speak of love and happiness
And one of future rest,
I feel that Heaven is dearest,
And yet I cannot tell,
For Mother fills the heart with love,
And Home has charms as well.
Then let the three united be,
Nor let the tie be riven;
For words of thrilling melody
Are Mother, Home, and Heaven.

COUSIN JACK'S COURTSHIP; OR THE LOST WAGER.

The trunks were all packed and corded,
and the carpet bags were piled up in the corner of the capacious old-fashioned hall.
How melancholy they looked, those emblems of parting and adieu. Not even the merry laughter of the two or three young girls who were gathered around a stalwart, handsome fellow of about thirty could entirely banish an impalpable something of sadness from the scene. Cousin Jack was going away, the general mischief-maker, tormentor and tease of the whole family, and old Mr. Chester, sitting by the distant window, wiped his spectacles every five minutes and declared, pettishly, that the type of the evening paper was a terrible trial to old eyes.

"Aye, you may laugh, girls," said Jack, applying himself vigorously to the refractory lock of a portmanteau. "Perhaps you may one day discover it isn't such a laughing matter. Think of the loss the family is going to sustain in my excellency!"
"But you'll come back soon, Jack, dear?" coaxed Minnie Chester, the prettiest and most roguish of all his cousins, and the one who kept up a perfect fire of practical jokes and girlish tricks at his expense.

There she sat, on the biggest trunk of the collection, her brown curls hanging about her round face, and her eyes sparkling with a curious mixture of fun and tears.
"I'm not at all certain of that, Miss Minnie," said Jack, decisively. "If I succeed in finding a location to suit me, I shall probably decide to settle permanently at Thornville and turn landed proprietor on my own account."

"Only imagine our Jack a gentleman of property!" laughed Minnie, appealing to her sisters.

"I don't see anything so ridiculous in the idea," remarked the young man, rather piqued at the amusement of his fair relatives. "At all events, there's one incalculable advantage that will result from my departure."

"And what is that, Mr. Oracle?"

"The fact that you've played your last freak on me you're tormenting little minx!"

"Don't be so certain of that, cousin Jack!" said Minnie, shaking her long curls. "What will you venture I don't bestow a parting trick on you yet? Ah! I haven't settled with you for several little pieces of impertinence; but pray don't imagine they are forgotten, sir!"

"My diamond sleeve-buttons to your coral necklace that you don't impose on me with in the next three months, Minnie," said Jack, gaily.

"Done!" said Minnie. "Girls, you all hear the wager, don't you? I always coveted Jack's diamonds!"
"But you won't have them, mademoiselle! How dark it is getting in this cavernous old hall. Shall I ring for lights, Uncle Chester?" and, by the way, have you written that letter of introduction to Mr. Thorne?"

"All in good time, my boy—all in good time," said the old gentleman, depositing his huge silver-bound spectacles in their case. "You young people are all in such a desperate hurry. Tell Betsey to carry a lamp into the library, girls. And Minnie, where is my old pea? I won't be very long about it, and then we will have a nice long evening to gossip about Jack's prospects."

While Mr. Chester sat in his cosy, red-curtained library, revising the letter, which he had been writing to his old college friend Jabez Thorne, of Thornville, to the effect that his nephew, John Lacy, was in search of an eligible niece, and wished to settle down as a planter in that vicinity, and requesting Mr. Thorne's aid and cooperation in the selection of the same, Minnie opened the door.

"Papa, there is some one down stairs who wishes to see you immediately for one minute."

"Very annoying!" said the old gentleman. "Just as I was finishing up this letter of Jack's! However, I can seal it up afterward. Minnie, suppose you glance over it, and dot the i's and cross the t's; I'm not so much of a penman as I used to be."

And old Mr. Chester pushed back his seat and rose from the antique oak table to attend to the claims of his urgent guest.
Olive Chester was brushing out the heavy braids of her luxuriant black hair before the dressing-mirror of her own apartment, two hours later, when Minnie ran in, with a countenance comically divided between dismay and delight.

"My dear Minnie, what has happened?" exclaimed the elder sister, dropping her hairbrush and letting all the raven tresses ripple down unheeded over her shoulders.

"I've won the diamond sleeve-buttons, Olive! But oh! I didn't mean to. What would papa say if he only knew it—and cousin Jack, too?"

"Sit down, you wild little elf!" said Olive, gently forcing her sister into a chair, "and explain this mysterious riddle!"
"Well, you know papa left me to look over his letter to Mr. Thorne—and he was detained longer than he expected—almost an hour in fact, and I couldn't help amusing myself by writing a parody on the letter!"

"A parody?"
"Yes—you remember somebody was telling us what a beautiful daughter Mr. Thorne had—so I wrote that Jack was in search of a wife, and had heard of Miss Thorne, and wanted to settle in life, and all that sort of thing. In short, wherever papa had written land or estate, I wrote wife! Wasn't it fun?" ejaculated the little maiden, her eyes dancing with diablerie. "But you know I never once thought of sending the letter; I only wanted to read it to Jack when I went down stairs. Well, I signed it with a great flourish of trumpets, and just then, who should come in but papa and the stranger. Of course I fled—and when I came back the letter was sealed, and safe in Jack's pocket-book, and Olive, it was the wrong letter!"

"The wrong letter?"

"It was rather a dim light—and papa's eyes are not as keen as they were wont to be—and the impertinent missive was gone! While the real bona fide letter lay there amongst a heap of discarded papers. And I hadn't courage to confess my misdemeanor, papa is so opposed to my innocent little jokes—and Jack is off with that indescribable letter! I shall certainly win the sleeve-buttons, Olive, but what a tornado there will be when my mischief leaks out!"

And Minnie looked so bewitchingly lovely in her alternate paroxysms of terror and laughter that Olive, grave elder sister though she was, had not the heart to lecture her as roundly as she deserved!

The crimson sunset of the very next evening shone radiantly into the special sanctum of the worthy old Jabez Thorne, of Thornville, Justice of the Peace, and chairman of all the agricultural meetings for ten miles around. It was no scholarly-looking library, like that of his ancient comrade Chester, but a square light room, with four uncurtained windows, and ornamented with numerous black-framed engravings of prize cattle and giant turkeys. He was seated in a leather cushioned armchair, looking over the files of an agricultural journal to find some coveted information on the subject of phosphates and super-phosphates, when a servant brought him a card and a letter.

"The gentleman is in the parlor, sir!"

Jabez Thorne laid aside his newspaper,

and glanced at the card, which bore the simple inscription, "John Lacy"—then at the letter which purported to be introductory to that individual.

"Hum, ha! from my old college chum, Chester, as I live. Re-markable change in his handwriting, but time alters us all—Haven't heard from him in twenty years—and—hallo! what's this? A pretty cool request, upon my word—nephew wants a wife, and has heard that I possess a daughter—has lots of money—wants me to aid him with my well-known experience in such matters. What does the old rascal mean?" ejaculated Jabez, the fringe of gray hair that surrounded his bald head standing absolutely erect with indignation, "I'll send Jeffers to kick the impudent young scamp out of the house!"

But with a moment's reflection came calmness.

"Why after all, I don't see what there is in the matter to make me so foolishly angry. Guess I'll see what Mary says. An excellent family those Chesters, and this letter is just like Zebedee Chester—he was always singular in his notions. Rather unlike the ordinary method of coming to an understanding on such matters, but there's nothing like a dash of originality in this world, and if the boy is rich, and Mary don't object—At all events I'll see him on the subject."

And Jabez Thorne thrust the letter into his pocket and strode determinedly into the parlor where young Lacy was quietly awaiting his appearance. The old gentleman's face was scarlet with embarrassment; he was half-disposed to be angry at his guest's cool self-possession.

After the ceremonies of greeting had been exchanged Jack said, "I had thought of settling in this vicinity, Mr. Thorne, and understood from my uncle that you had a desirable piece of property you might be disposed to part with."

"Piece of property?" thought the old gentleman, beginning to fire up again; but he controlled his emotions, and only answered: "Really, sir, this is a very strange request. One can hardly be expected to answer definitively upon so very short notice."

"Certainly not, Mr. Thorne. I have no wish to hurry you," said Jack, politely; "but I am rather anxious to see for myself, and if you would favor me with a brief description of the prominent features of—"

But Mr. Thorne was fidgeting uneasily on his chair.

"What do you mean, sir?" he exclaimed wrathfully.

Jack was rather perplexed at this cavalier reception, but he answered, as courteously as possible:

"Why, sir, of course it is not best to be precipitate on a matter of such importance."

If this is a fair specimen of the rising generation, thought the indignant Jabez, they are about as impudent a set of jackanapes as I want to see. But I owe something to my long friendship with old Zebedee Chester—I won't turn the puppy out of doors yet.

"I suppose it is healthy?" asked Lacy, blandly.

"What is healthy?"

"Your property. Sometimes in these low grounds diseases are apt to prevail, and—"

"Does he expect my Mary has the fever and ague?" thought old Thorne, leaping briskly out of his chair as if an insect had stung him. "I'll send my daughter to you, young man—that will settle the business at once."

And before Lacy could express his surprise his choleric host banged the door behind him and disappeared.

Mary Thorne's astonishment was even greater than her father's had been. She was attired in white muslin, with a bouquet of crimson moss rosebuds in her bosom, and a sprig of the same exquisite flowers in her hair, for some rural party or picnic, and at first absolutely refused to enter the parlor.

"What an idea!" she exclaimed, blushing to the tips of those tiny, shell-like ears. "To be put on exhibition like one of your prize cattle! No, indeed! Let the young man go back where he came from! A pretty impression he must have of the ladies in this quarter of the globe!"

"But my love, Zebedee Chester is one of my oldest friends, and the young man is really a very fine-looking fellow, and rich into the bargain. Go in and talk to him a while, there's a good girl. I can't stand it a minute longer."

And old Jabez wiped his forehead, on which the perspiration was standing in big beads. Mary burst into an uncontrollable fit of laughter.

"This whole affair is so ridiculous!" she exclaimed.

But she adjusted the moss-roses, nevertheless, and tripped demurely in the parlor.

Now if there was a determined point in Jack Lacy's character it was his aversion to women in general, and if there was any one thing on which he prided himself it was his decided old bachelorism. Imagine his vexa-

tion and dismay, therefore, when, after a formal introduction, old Mr. Thorne withdrew, leaving him *à-tête-à-tête* with the pretty creature in white muslin and roses. It was embarrassing enough, particularly as Mary blushed every time he looked at her, and evinced an exceeding great disposition to laugh.

"Well," thought Jack, "the manners and customs of this locality are rather odd, to say the least of it. I come to consult an old gentleman about purchasing land of him, and he bounces out of the room, and sends in his daughter. What on earth am I to say to her, I'd like to know?"

And Mary, glancing shyly in the direction of her companion, came to the conclusion that he had "beautiful Spanish eyes," and a moustache decidedly superior in style to the hirsute adornments of the young gentlemen of Thornville.

Mr. Lacy looked up at the ceiling and down at the carpet, and wondered what the consequences would be were he to escape incontinently through the open French window. That would not be a very dignified proceeding, however, so he resigned himself to destiny by making some original remark on the weather. It had the much-desired effect of breaking the ice, however, and he was agreeably surprised with the arch vivacity of Miss Thorne. Only once did she seem confused: it was when she had been describing a fine grove of cedars that belonged to her father's land, regretting at the same time that he contemplated the sale of it.

"I believe I should like to become the purchaser," said Jack. "Your father has told you that I had some idea of settling here?"

Mary grew scarlet, and murmured some incoherent sentence or other; the conversation was effectually checked, and Jack, perplexed at the effect, for which he could perceive no visible cause, rose to take leave.

"Will you mention to your father, Miss Thorne, that I shall call to see him about this matter to-morrow morning?" he asked.

All the moss-roses in Mr. Thorne's rose-garden could never have rivalled the hot glow on Mary's cheeks as she fled out of the room without a word of reply.

"Very singular family this," muttered Jack, slowly drawing on his gloves and walking down the broad garden path. "It is an uncommonly pretty girl, and I shall certainly take an early walk through that grove of cedars to-morrow morning, before breakfast."

He dreamed of blue-eyed Mary Thorne that night, and rose decidedly pleased that he should have a reasonable excuse for calling at her father's house so soon.

"I certainly can't be in love!" quoth he, mentally. "But how Minnie would tease me if she thought I was in any danger of suing for not only a farm but a wife."

Old Jabez Thorne was busily engaged nipping the dead leaves off his pet laurestinus with a gigantic pair of garden-scissors, that morning, when young Lacy sprang over the edge and saluted him with a buoyant:

"Good-morning! Well, sir," he went on gaily, "I have seen the property, and am perfectly delighted. A fine healthy investment—no disease about it, I am convinced."

"Hem!" said Mr. Thorne, dubiously.

"And I would like to take a second more thorough inspection in your society, sir, if you please."

"Really, Mr. Lacy," said the old man, sharply, "my daughter has not yet come down stairs, and—"

"What the mischief has his daughter to do with the matter?" thought Lacy, but he said, politely:

"Of course I will await any time that may be convenient to you, sir. I observe a good deal of native roughness, but I cannot doubt that there is very great susceptibility to improvement. A little judicious cultivation will accomplish wonders."

"Let me tell you, young man," began Mr. Thorne, in a towering rage, but Lacy saw that he had unconsciously committed some arch blunder, and hastened to say—

"In short, I am determined to secure this rural gem at any price. What is the sum you demand?"

Mr. Thorne fairly sat down on the gravel walk, overpowered with the avalanche of wrath which he found impossible to shape into words.

"Upon—my—word—sir!" he began; "you talk as if this was a mere matter of business!"

Jack was puzzled enough. "It is the way in which I have always heretofore been accustomed to treat such affairs, sir."

"Heretofore—you have been accustomed! And pray, sir, how many such little affairs have you had on your hands?" shrieked old Thorne, growing purple in the face.

"Oh, several, sir. I am not so inexperienced as you suppose," replied Jack, smiling.

"And you are not ashamed to confess it?"

"No; why should I be?"

"Get out of my garden, you young reprobate!" screamed Jabez, leaping up with lightning rapidity. "To some here and of fer to buy my daughter, as if she were a patch of potatoes! Go, I say!"

"Your daughter, Mr. Thorne?"

"Yes my daughter, you jack-a-dandy!"

"But I'm not bargaining for your daughter, I'm bargaining for that land across the river."

"Don't tell me!" ejaculated Mr. Thorne, tugging away at the fastenings of his pocket-book, "your uncle's letter has informed me of your atrocious intention."

"Will you allow me to see the letter, sir?"

Thorne jerked it out of the compartment where it lay, and tossed it angrily towards Lacy. He opened it, and in spite of his annoyance and mortification burst into laughter at the sight of Minnie's dainty handwriting.

"It's nothing to laugh at, sir," exclaimed Thorne.

"My dear Mr. Thorne, we are all victims of a very ridiculous mistake," said Lacy. "My uncle never wrote this letter; it is the work of my mischievous cousin Minnie. The genuine document must have been left behind."

"And you didn't come to look for a wife?"

"I came to purchase real estate."

"When-w-w!" Old Jabez Thorne whistled loud and long, then offered his hand to his guest with a hearty laugh.

"Well, my boy, I'm heartily sorry I called you so many opprobrious names, but Mary and I supposed you were after her. I must go and tell the little minx what a blunder we've made."

"Stay a moment, sir," said Jack, laying a detaining hand on the old gentleman's arm, as his quick eye detected the distant flutter of Miss Thorne's light dress among the trees, "will you allow me to make the necessary explanations myself? I am not at all certain that, after I have selected a home, I shall not enter into less business-like negotiations for a charming young wife to preside over it."

"As you please, my lad," said the old gentleman, chuckling. "I'll give my consent, if only to atone for my villainous treatment of you a little while ago."

He resumed his gardening operations, occasionally pausing to laugh to himself, while Cousin Jack sprang up the path to seek Mary.

They were absent a long time—in fact, as old Jabez thought, an unreasonably long time, before he discerned through the dense foliage of the acacia hedges their advancing forms. Mr. Lacy looking exceedingly proud and self-satisfied, and Mary leaning on his arm, with her pretty cheeks flushed, and her lips wreathed in timid smiles.

"What does she say?" roared the paternal families.

"She says she'll consider of it?" answered Jack, demurely.

A week or two afterwards Minnie Chester received a neat little package, containing the diamond sleeve-buttons and the following billet:

"DEAR MINNIE—I've lost my wager, but I cheerfully deliver over the forfeited stakes, for I have won something of infinitely more value—a wife!"

"COUSIN JACK."

From which we may conclude that the result of Miss Mary's "consideration" was favorable.

A DEAD MAN CAME TO LIFE AND CONTESTED THE PROBATE RECORD.—Some years ago a man without a family or relatives lived in a county in Arkansas, and was possessed of an estate worth five thousand dollars. He went to New Orleans, and was absent four years without being heard from. The Probate Judge granted administration on his estate—wound it up and discharged the administrator. The man returned—had been to Mexico—when in the court the following dialogue took place:

Dead Man—If you honor please, I want my effect returned to me, as you see I am not dead.

Court—I know as a man that your are alive and in court; but as a Court, I know you are dead, for the records of the Court say so, against their verity there can be no avowment—so says Lord Coke, and a good many other books I never read.

Dead man—But I want my property, and it is no difference to me whether your records lie or not. I am alive, and have not transferred my property, and to deprive me of it without my consent is against the law.

Court—If you intimate that the records of this court lie, this court will send you to jail!

Dead man—Send a dead man to jail!

Court—Sheriff, take this apparition out.

Arrival of the "Africa."

HALIFAX, Feb. 20, 1864.
The Africa left Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, Queenstown 7th, and arrived at Halifax at one o'clock on Saturday morning.
Africa reports, 7th, lat 50, long 18 passed screw steamer bound East, supposed to be the Etna; 12th, lat 49, long 32, passed the Kedar bound East.
Africa has fifty-six passengers and two thousand five hundred dollars in specie for Boston.

Tenonia arrived at Southampton morning of the 4th; Sidon and Glasgow arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 3rd, and Scotia arrived at Queenstown on the evening of 5th.
Bohemia left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th, Londonderry 5th.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In Parliament address in reply to Queen's Speech adopted by both Houses without amendment.

In the Lords, Earl Derby reviewed at length the foreign policy of the Government, contending that it was injurious and humiliating to England. The rejection of Congress proposal by Napoleon, and his invitation to recognize Confederates, the fruitless negotiations with Russia respecting Poland, and interference in Lano-German dispute were severely referred to by Derby, and although he did not oppose address, he severely censured Russell's Foreign Policy.

Russell, in reply, explained Dano-German difficulty; showed that England was quite uninterested in the matter, never having given the slightest promise of assistance to Denmark.

Earl Grey condemned the bombardment of Kagosima, and thought Denmark had been encouraged to look for assistance.

Granville defended the Government.

When the address was voted in Commons, D'Israeli spoke in similar strain to Earl Derby, assailing the Foreign Policy of the Government.

Palmerston replied vigorously defending Russell.

Gladstone explained, that the promise of England to stand by Denmark was given under circumstances different from those which control the present war.

Layard read despatches from Austria and Prussia, stating whatever arrangements might be made relative to Schleswig Holstein, Great Powers would be consulted.

After sundry other speeches the address was agreed to.

In course of his remarks, D'Israeli contended Queen's Speech should have made some reference to American affairs, and complained of silence on this and other subjects.

Palmerston said, Government could only have repeated what they have often said before, and there was no necessity for that.

Derby in Lords repudiated idea of British responsibility for Alabama's doings, and trusted Ministers gave such answer to claim as put an end to such monstrous demands in future.

Debate on English question generally inspired more confidence in commercial circles of England, but it was felt that it by no means defined what ultimate shape policy of England may take.

Queen's Speech said to have caused bitter disappointment in Denmark.

English Journals all treat matters as very undecided but the majority have pacific leaning.

In House of Commons on 5th Mr. White-side called attention to the distress in Ireland and consequent emigration of fighting men to America.

Lord G. Manners expressed hope that the Government would lose no opportunity in giving friendly advice to American belligerents with view of ending contest.

Parliamentary papers relative to Japan estimates the destruction of property at Kagosima one million sterling and 1500 killed.

It is stated that the Alexandra case will be taken before the House of Lords whatever decision may be of Exchequer Chambers, it being the wish of all parties to have law in this difficult case settled by highest legal authority.

Telegram from India reports steamer Alabama on the 5th January was 50 miles South of Rangoon on Aracan coast watching rice ports.

Position also threatening to American vessels at Calcutta.

Liverpool Chamber of Commerce had discussed alleged system of nominally transferring American ships to British flag and by thus evading law avoid risk of capture. Subject referred to Committee.

INDIA.—Sir John Lawrence reached Calcutta and assumed Government. War on frontier is ended and forces employed against refractory tribes broken up.

WAR IN SCHLESWIG.—Additional details of attack on Missunde have been received.

Danish loss 150 to 200 men Prussian variously estimated at from 150 to 300 killed and wounded. Some accounts much more.

Prussian force numbered 9000. Danes about 2000.

Two stormings were attempted and repulsed. Danes maintaining heavy fire against storming party.

According to one account one Prussian regiment was totally destroyed.

Prussians retired to Eikenford.

On afternoon of 3d, Austrians attacked Bistort, one mile south of Schleswig. There was sharp firing till after dark, but the Danes held their own. Danes lost one field piece and had a few wounded.

An attack was expected on 4th.

Attack on Fredericksstadt was also expected on the 4th.

King of Denmark was at Schleswig, and walked towards outposts during fighting at Bistort.

Hamburg telegram 4th says Prince Frederic Carl is reported wounded in arm.

Attack on whole line from Missunde to Jazel expected 4th.

Prussian head quarters were at Kropp.

War had already created suspension of shipping operations between England and the Baltic.

Marshal Wrangel's proclamation to Schleswig says Civil Commissioners of Austria and Prussia will assume administration of Duchy of Schleswig only, and not, as was stated, of Schleswig and Holstein.

Semi-official Vienna paper expresses hope that explanations made by Austria and Prussia to England will avert further complications.

LONDON Times says British Government a few days since made to two German powers a proposition which deprived them of every possible ground for hostilities. England offered to guarantee fulfillment of required conditions and to embody German principles as to government of Schleswig. Holstein protocol to be signed by signers of treaty of 1852. When, therefore, troops of two Powers passed the Elbe, the Governments knew all they demanded, had been conceded and not only conceded but guaranteed by a Prussian Power, which had been chief adviser of Denmark and possessed of power of enforcing its own opinions. Can it then be said that the war in which they have entered is other than useless-savage; but with antagonism between Danes and Germans, heated by mutual slaughter, we have little hopes that moderate counsels will be listened to by either side.

Proceedings of 31 against Schleswig are reported as follows in official despatch from Prussian headquarters:—"Austrian Vanguard, led by Gen. Von Gablenz in person, with vanguard of Prussian Guards, advanced against Schleswig. At third charge with bayonet allies repulsed Danes posted between Lottorf and Gottorf and stormed Konigsberg and Oberstorf. Attacking force captured rifled gun and penetrated until, beneath fire of cannon, arming the Dennewerke. Losses inconsiderable.

Another account asserts German loss very great, attack was continued on 1th without making much impression on Danish line.

One grenade fell into Town of Schleswig. Town barricaded against coup de main.

King left Schleswig, and arrived at Sonderburg.

Loss of Austrians in storming Jazel stated at four hundred including many officers.

A file guide conducted Prussians against Austrians and they fired upon each other.

On 6th fall of snow prevented much action, but there was random firing in vicinity of Schleswig.

Danes had altogether about one thousand put hors de combat at Schleswig, viz., 300 killed and wounded, and 700 all from inclement weather.

Loss of Austrians to latest date 30 officers, 519 men. Asserted Danes sent cruisers off after Prussian vessels.

Duke Frederick proclaimed at Eikenford and Schleswig in Schleswig.

Austrian Reichsrath expressed its sympathy for army in Schleswig and granted extraordinary credit of four million florins.

FRANCE.—Paris correspondent of "Times" says at ball on 3rd, Napoleon said to group of Marshals and Generals—"It appears they have begun to exchange cannon shots in the North, let them go on gentlemen, let them go on. It is no affair of ours; our policy should be non-intervention."

Those whom he addressed seemed to agree with him.

Bourse firmer 66 40.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.—Reported Austria making armaments on Minio.

Also rumored that Italian Government protested against fortifications being erected by Austria near Peschiera in contravention of Treaty of 1859.

PORTUGAL.—Project of law abolishing tobacco contract presented to Cortes; proposed duty is 1200 reis per kilogramme on manufactures, and 2800 on cigars.

Two members of Ministry resigned.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL, Evening 6th.—Hamburg despatch Morning 6th says, no news from theatre of war. It is believed Prussians prevented its transmission.

Severe fighting supposed going on, as numbers of wounded constantly being taken into Rendsburg.

Hamburg despatch, Afternoon 6th, gives report that Town of Schleswig evacuated by Danes and occupied by Allies.

Another despatch says this statement may be considered authentic.

Nothing known as to capture of Missunde. Bombay mail, Jan. 14th reached England. American letters forward per Africa.

Buoyance of English funds under pacific Parliamentary debates continues, but yesterday improvement of half per cent. in Consols was barely supported to-day.

Discount unchanged.

Breadstuffs dull, prices unchanged, Consols 90 1/4 90 3/4.

VIC-ADMIRALTY COURT.—This Court met yesterday forenoon, when His Honor Judge Stewart delivered his final decree.

The document is a lengthy one, and contains a recapitulation of all the circumstances and instances connected with the case from the time it came under the cognizance of the Court until the present time, together with a final record of judgement. The Judge decreed that the vessel and cargo be restored to the original owners. Goods belonging to persons in the British Provinces, and who have made application for them, to be delivered at this Port. All expenses attending

the proceedings of the Court, the care of the goods and the vessel while in the custody of the marshal, and any claims of the Provincial Government for recovering portions of the cargo that had been disposed of by the captors along the coast, are to be paid into the Bank of British North America by the owners of the steamer before actual and unreserved delivery is made.

The Court directed the Registrar to make up a taxed bill of costs, and to admit in the bill of charges any reasonable claim for salvage that might be made on behalf of the Provincial Government. The Judge suggested that final arrangements for restitution should be effected without delay.

His Honor remarked, while delivering judgement, that he had treated the seizure throughout as a case and act of piracy.—[Halifax Chronicle.]

MISS STEPHENS EVANS, THE ORATOR OF FREEDOM.—There was a great curiosity to hear Miss Evans, the youthful orator, of fifteen years of age, who was to speak in Tremont Temple, Boston, last week.

Rev. T. L. Cuyler, of New York, was the following language in relation to Miss Evans:—

"We had a late visit of Miss Evans, the young Welsh discerner on temperance, to the pulpit of our Lafayette Avenue Church. Orator is not the word exactly; she is modest maiden of fifteen, with a clear and sweet voice, a pleasant face, and a warm, Christian heart. She talks right on with the utmost simplicity and directness, catches all claps of hand and buoyancy, and when she is through hundreds are ready to enroll themselves in the ranks of pledged abstainers. Full-grown men are impressed by her artless eloquence and a little child leads them. Her speaking in our church, reminded us of the pastor who prepared a powerful discourse expressly to reach a six-foot sin-er of strong intellect in his congregation. But when the man soon after presented himself for admission to the church, he stated that he was led to Christ by some touching stories which his little daughter had brought home from the Sabbath School."

I confess that I felt a few misgivings when I introduced the little maid with her "Jockey" and scarlet feather to the pulpit; especially as the house was crammed with nearly two thousand. But I remembered that Father Abraham had lately gone to the United States Capitol to hear Miss Dickinson, and so I hid behind the illustrious precedent. Her speech was seasoned with the salt of true religion, and it would have aided rather than hindered the deepest revival feeling.—She seemed to have been raised up of providence to do a work for this neglected class. Who are now marching behind almost unchallenged—the tipple. Her history is singular.

Miss Stephens Evans is a native of Aberdare, in Wales; her father was a druggist, and a drunkard. A Sunday school recitation pronounced by her at an anniversary was the means of reforming her father. Discovering that she had a gift of persuasive speaking, she began, at twelve years to address her Welsh country folk on temperance.

In London and Manchester she was soon welcomed by crowds of auditors, and last year she determined on a mission to America.

Large audiences have gathered to hear her at New Haven and elsewhere; she is overwhelmed with invitations to lecture; her head does not seem to have grown dizzy with success; and for one I believe she has been sent over to us to aid in forwarding that temperance revival so sorely needed, and whose symptoms are growing apparent on every side.

IRON-ONE IN AROOSTOOK.—Dr. J. C. Weston of Bangor, a member of the Board of Agriculture, in a report upon "The Influence of Manufactures on Agriculture," says that Maine has an abundance to supply the melting furnaces in many localities where the necessary fuel can be cheaply furnished and the means of transportation provided. The most promising ore is found in Wade Plantation, in this country. He says that iron has remarkable strength and tenacity, and like its counterpart in Woodstock, N. B., is the best for sheathing our iron gunboats, and hence its national importance. Great Britain has used plates manufactured from the Woodstock ore in the construction of the Black Prince having ascertained by experiment, that while plates made from other iron were shattered by projectiles from an Armstrong gun, these were only slightly indented.

FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, Feb. 19.

President Lincoln, by proclamation, has opened port of Brownsville, Texas, to law commerce.

Captured Anglo Confederate steamer Cumberland, is seven hundred tons, very fast and supposed intended for Confederate Privateer.

Key West advices report capture of several Schooners and steamer Laura.

Captured steamer Cosmopolite, arrived at New Orleans 7th.

Knoxville letter, 9th, says Longstreet has fifty-five thousand men and 16 batteries.

Washington "Chronicle" says army officers from activity of Confederates, think that they intend to open campaign by a raid, on a gigantic scale, through Pennsylvania.

Admiral Farragut and greater part of his fleet left New Orleans.

Feb. 22d.

Sherman's army defeated some five thousand Confederates before reaching Jackson, and passed through in two columns. Enemy retreating precipitately across Pearl River. Their pontoons and two pieces of artillery falling into Federal hands.

Sherman reached Meridan in ten days from Vicksburg.

Refugees from Mobile report citizens feel safe from attack, fifteen thousand troops being in and around city.

British schooner Eliza, and sloop Mary, from Nassau, were captured running out of Jupiter Inlet. Sloops Caroline Hope and Garibaldi, and schooner Wm. Aiken were also captured.

British sloop Young Racer was driven ashore and destroyed. Survivors of party, loyal Texans, arrived at Fort Smith, all but eleven being killed or captured.

Gold, 159 1/8.

The Rev. F. W. Moore, will deliver the sixth lecture of the course, this evening.

Subject,—"A chapter from the Mission History of the Cannibal Islands."

ST. ANDREWS, FEB. 24, 1864.

A Comparative Statement of Revenue collected at Saint Andrews in the Quarter ended 31st of January, 1864:—

| | 1863. | 1864. | Increase. |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Railway Impost. | \$ 402.13 | 557.60 | 155.47 |
| Imports. | 2294.39 | 3494.16 | 1199.77 |
| Exports. | 97.40 | 270.75 | 173.35 |
| Bay of Family Lights. | 60.43 | 124.70 | 64.27 |
| S. & D. Seamen's Duties. | 22.23 | 43.50 | 21.27 |
| Bay Race Light. | 1.46 | 2.07 | .61 |
| Boys and Beacons. | 17.52 | 40.18 | 22.66 |
| | \$2865.78 | \$4636.96 | \$1671.18 |

Increase, \$1671.18.

Legislative Summary.

On the 16th Mr. Stevens moved, and Mr. Ferri seconded the Address in reply to his Excellency's Speech, which passed the House without amendment. As we anticipated, no allusion was made in the speech to Railway Extension westward, and we still believe, that the great Intercolonial is not dead but sleeping for a short time.

The Legislature will be called upon to discuss a most important measure viz.—the "Union of the Provinces," and this has more to do with the Intercolonial than may at first sight appear.

On the 17th Mr. Cudlip's report from the Contingent Committee, appropriating \$8 to each member for stationery was carried.

Mr. Stevens' motion for a committee to report upon the proposed extension westward of the E. & N. A. Railway was withdrawn, as it interfered with the initiation of money grants; but Mr. S. gave notice that he would again bring it up after the passage of the Address, as the objection would then be removed.

Mr. Boyd gave notice of motion for returns of goods entered at Port of St. Andrews, carried over the Railway to Woodstock, Hamilton and other places.

Williston, Gray, Boyd, Young and Munroe, appointed Fishery Committee.

On the 19th, Mr. Williston gave notice of address for returns of all matters done under authority of Fishery Act of last Session.

Mr. Lindsay brought in a bill to amend Insolvency Confined Debtors Law.

Mr. Monroe brought in a bill to enable parties to procure licenses for lumber berths without competition.

After dinner the Hon. Provincial Secretary laid before the House the Report of the Board of Agriculture and Auditor General's Report for 1863.

Col. Boyd, who still maintains his title as "the Reporters' pet" in consideration of the "heavy lunch" taken at Government House and to give the digestive faculties of the House a little leisure, moved an adjournment till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, which was carried.

On the 20th bills introduced by Munroe to amend cap. 19 24 Vic., of unimproved granted lands; Skinner to incorporate certain bodies connected with Free Baptist Church; Ferris to incorporate a boom company in Chipman's, Queens, £7 10 rule suspended.

Meehan presented petition from Gloucester for repeal of salmon net tax.

Gilbert, Kerr, Boyd, Anglin and Young appointed committee on public accounts.

Long discussion over a resolution to have Prof. Bailey's report on minerals printed.—It appears the Professor's expenses while on tour were paid by the Governor. It was finally resolved to have seven hundred copies printed, on motion of Mr. Fisher.

Mr. Stevens asked if the Government intended to grant any more land to the N. B. & C. Railway Co., their charter having expired. The Prov. Secy would answer next week.

Several questions were asked by other members to which Hon. Mr. Tilley replied that answers would be given in due time.

On the 22d the Railway Commissioners' report was submitted. Mr. Boyd's resolution for returns from St. Andrews Railway traffic passed; also Mr. Williston's for returns under Fishery Law.

Judge Stewart of the Vice Admiralty Court, in Nova Scotia, has delivered his final decree in the Chesapeake case.—"That the vessel and cargo be restored to the original owners—goods belonging to persons in the Provinces, to be delivered at Halifax,—all expenses attending the proceedings to be paid by the owners of the vessel, before actual and unreserved delivery is made." His Honor remarked that he had treated the seizure as "an act of piracy."

LECTURES.—We are happy to announce that the course of lectures so auspiciously begun by Mr. Stevens is likely to be continued until the end of next month. The Rev. Mr. Moore lectures

this evening. The Rev. Mr. Wilson from Woodstock, will follow next Wednesday evening, and J. W. Lawrence, Esq. of St. John, will deliver a lecture two weeks hence.

The Legislative Session has fairly commenced, and the Members have commenced fairly; the opposition, if such it can be termed, has buckled on its armor for a sham fight—nothing more, unless it can double its ranks. The show of opposition to the speech was weak in the extreme, and was met in a very easy manner by the friends of the Government. The Auditor General's report has been laid before the House, and the Revenue and Expenditure will be brought down at once.—The annual retrenchment offering has been made, extending it is said to the "franking privilege," the only one enjoyed by the members; the next move will probably be to do away with the daily allowance of the Representatives—but any attempt of that kind will meet with an untimely fate. The members who are so anxious for "dipping off" the little extras, have no objection to large salaries and pickings to boot. What about "mileage" and the longest way round being the shortest way to and from Fredericton? The stationery bill has been settled by the \$8 allowance; the old story of penknives, gold pencil cases, gilt edged paper, sealing wax and red tape, are among the things that were; but even at present there is a necessity to keep a diligent watch of the contingent bill may cover up many delinquencies.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.—We learn that there is no probability of the Western Railway Extension Bill being carried through the House during the present Session. Who is to blame?

From a report in the "Carleton Sentinel" of the 20th inst., of a Railway Meeting held at Woodstock, there appears to be some doubt as to the policy of St. John, as may be seen from the following extracts:—

L. P. Fisher, Esq., said, "there was, contained in one of the communications from St. John, a remarkable sentiment, and one which clearly proved the animus by which the people of St. John were actuated. What St. John wanted, evidently, was that this County should "go it blind" for the main road, and they in return would favor the branches. They wanted us to sign their petitions, unanimously, to get the line they want, but they will not consent to make the branches part and parcel of the proposition. They were, he feared, playing double with us, and getting their desires, Carleton might whistle for her share of the road."

R. A. Hay, Esq., spoke briefly, dwelling upon the selfishness of St. John, and the slight opinion entertained by her people of other parts of the Province, particularly upriver."

Messrs. C. P. Butler & Co. of New York have sent us their Circular for Feb., which gives the current prices of Lumber at New York.—Their card will be found in another column, and as they are engaged in the shipping and commission business, our shippers of lumber would find it to their interest to employ them, as they grant the usual facilities, in advance on shipments when required. The circular contains:—

Spruce Lumber, 3 by 6 to 3 by 12, and 4 by 8 to 4 by 12, 15 to 25 feet long, \$20 00 \$22 00.

Square, 6 by 6 to 12 by 12 same lengths, \$20 00 \$22 00.

1 inch, Spruce, 3 to one inch thickness, well sawed, \$15 00 per M.

Square Hewed Spruce, 12 by 12 and upwards, good lengths, say 20 feet and upwards, \$20 00.

Hackmatac Knees, \$1 00, to \$9 00 each, do Timber \$30 00 per M. feet.

White Pine Shipping Boards, \$22 00—Spruce Boards and Plank \$18 00 to \$20 00. The Measures are superficial feet.

The stone found some time since, near Lake Etowah, on which was sculptured an Indian's head, is at present on exhibition in St. John.—It is owned by Major Wetmore, of St. George's who has several other aboriginal antiquities.

On Friday morning last the thermometer at Fredericton stood at 32° below zero. Cold enough in all conscience. They had also plenty of snow after the last snow storm, two feet having fallen on a level, blocking up the roads and making it "as hard to travel" for the absent members of the Legislature.

From the English News it will be noticed that war has commenced between Denmark and Prussia. The accounts state that the Danes were victorious, but they cannot hold out long against such superior numbers.

ITEMS.

—A paymaster's safe in New Orleans has been robbed of \$35,000.

—Six years ago Gen. Grant was a farmer, and hauled wood to market.

—A Richmond paper advertises a lot of brown paper suitable for envelopes or wrapping paper, at \$80 a ream.

—They have received one hundred muskets at Eastport, to arm a company for frontier defence.

—The Constitution adopted by the Arkansas Constitutional Convention provides for the immediate abolition of slavery.

—The committee on railroads, ways and bridges, have agreed unanimously to report a bill granting the privileges asked for by the European and North American Railway Company.—[Maine Paper.]

—In a late sale of confiscated property at Beaufort, S. C., a negro bid off a house for

\$1500. Three years ago the owner sold him for \$1500.

—The New York World thinks Chase will go into the Republican Convention "with many greenbacks."

—The amount of gold and silver coined throughout the world in 1863, 000,000, or quadruple the production of all this increase has been in States and in the South Pacific including Australia.

—There is great excitement in over the discovery of silver near Superior. Speculation has already commenced.

—A small decked boat named "Roy," with a full cargo of White Eastport, for a party in Carleton charge of the Custom House on Saturday at Sand Point.—[P.]

Books Received.

From the Secretary, J. G. Stevens, P., "The Fourth Annual Report of the Agriculture of the Province of New Brunswick."

From John Lovell, Esq., the pul British North American Almanac for have barely space to acknowledge the above useful works this morning, and we hope more fully in our next.

LATEST FROM FREDERICTON.

Mr. Grimmer introduced a bill streets, highways, &c., at St. Ste.

Mr. Stevens one for publishing of Supreme Court.

Mr. Tilley petitions from Joseph for incorporation of New Brunswick Nova Scotia Land Credit and Finance and the London, New Brunswick Nova Scotia and West India Bank.

Mr. Williston's motion for the the 27 10s rule, was carried with the.

Mr. Stevens moved resolution mittee on Western Extension of the.

Mr. Smith wanted resolution of finite policy.

Mr. Fisher a general railway Still under discussion.

Another Canadian Steamer

A memorandum at the St. J. Room says that the Canadian Steamer "St. John" was lost on Monday in Portland. She had on board £100, of Canadian goods.

A Large Fire at Gloucester, on the morning of the 18th inst., about 75 buildings, principally about 15 houses were burned, and families homeless. The Gloucester fire office, the telegraph office, the Lodge Room, and property, generators at \$100,000 was destroyed. No burned, but several persons were injured. The town presents a great desolation. The arrival of a Steamer from Salem only saved it from destruction.

The Boston papers say that Coxetter, the well known blockade runner, was drowned lately, in attempting from the Fanny and Jenny.

How to Save Your Coal.—Now it reached a price which is almost unreachably high, and the dealers propose to raise it, during the present winter, there are families where the members will thank for the following suggestions, which will give them a good fire during the winter on a quantity of coal so small that it seems to marvel greatly. The direct follows:—

The ashes or cinders are not to be thrown away, but are to be used on the fire. They burn readily, and there is the economy of having a hot fire, besides not being a convey the ashes to receptacle. We d of a stove that cannot make ashes empty itself, only a few nuggets of coal. First make a fire in the usual way, an begins to burn freely, place a lump of best near the stove-door or front, or then heap on the wet ashes or cinders them down, the vent below being open. The process is simple, and a few trials the unbelievers. Dust coal may be a same way, and we think that many cell mines of wealth in the refuse of forms

San Francisco, Feb. 17.—The palace at Yeddo was burned on the next day the custom house was the officials describing themselves as the Tycoon's misfortune that it wholly unable to transact business reported that the fire originated in powder plot to blow up the palace purpose of murdering the Tycoon.

Yeddo was again ravished by fire Year's Day. Eleven large street wealthy-business quarter, besides adjoining back streets, and alleys, destroyed. It is estimated that 500 the better class were destroyed.

News had reached Kanagawa th 31st of Oct., nearly all of Hako burned by incendiary fire.

\$1500. Three years ago the owner of that house sold him for \$1500.

The New York World thinks Secretary Chase will go into the Republican National Convention "with many drawbacks." A contemporary thinks the editor meant to write "with many greenbacks."

The amount of gold and silver produced throughout the world in 1863, was \$270,000,000, or quadruple the product before the discovery of gold in California. Nearly all this increase has been in the United States and in the South Pacific Islands, including Australia.

There is great excitement in Michigan, over the discovery of silver near Lake Superior. Speculation has already commenced.

A small decked boat named the "Rob Roy," with a full cargo of White-Eye from Eastport, for a party in Carleton, was taken charge of by the Customs House authorities on Saturday at Sand Point.—Post.

Books Received.

From the Secretary, J. G. Stevens, Esq., M. P. P., "The Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Agriculture of the Province of New Brunswick."

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LATEST FROM FREDERICTON.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 23.

Mr. Grimmer introduced a bill relating to streets, highways, &c., at St. Stephens.

Mr. Stevens once for publishing decisions of Supreme Court.

Mr. Tilley petitions from Joseph Nelson for incorporation of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Credit and Finance Company and the London, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and West India Banking Company.

Mr. Williston's motion for the repeal of the £7 10s rule, was carried without discussion.

Mr. Stevens moved resolution for committee on Western Extension of Railroads.

Mr. Smith wanted resolution affirming definite policy.

Mr. Fisher a general railway committee. Still under discussion.

Another Canadian Steamer Lost.

A memorandum at the St. John News Room says that the Canadian Steamer "Bohemian" was lost, on Monday night, near Portland. She had on board £100,000 worth of Canadian goods.

A Large Fire at Gloucester, Mass.

On the morning of the 18th inst., destroyed about 75 buildings, principally stores. About 15 houses were burned, rendering forty families homeless. The Gloucester Advertiser office, the telegraph office, the Masonic Lodge Room, and property, generally, valued at \$400,000 was destroyed. Nobody was burned, but several persons were badly frozen. The town presents a great picture of desolation. The arrival of a Steam Fire Engine from Salem only saved it from complete destruction.

The Boston papers say that Captain Coxeter, the well known blockade runner, was drowned lately, in attempting to escape from the Fanny and Jenny.

How to Save Your Coal.—Now that coal has reached a price which is almost unprecedented, and that the dealers propose to raise it, if possible, during the present winter, there are thousands of families where the members will thank us heartily for the following suggestions, which, if followed, will give them a good fire during the winter on a quantity of coal so small that it will cause some to marvel greatly. The directions are as follows:

The ashes or cinders are not to be thrown away, but dumped in a kind of mortar, and again placed on the fire. They burn readily, and by so doing there is the economy of having a hot fire with one-tenth of the fuel, besides not being troubled to convey the ashes to a receptacle. We do not know of a stove that cannot make ashes enough to supply itself, only a few suggestions of coal being used. First make a fire in the usual way, and when it begins to burn freely, place a lump of coal (the best) near the stove-door or front of the grate; then heap on the wet ashes or cinders, and pack them down, the vent below being unobstructed. The process is simple, and a few trials will satisfy the unbelievers. Dust coal may be used in the same way, and we think that many cellars contain mines of wealth in the refuse of former years.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—The Tycoon's palace at Yeddo was burned on Christmas. The next day the custom house was closed the officials declaring themselves so grieved at the Tycoon's misfortune that they were wholly unable to transact business. It is reported that the fire originated in a gun-powder plot to blow up the palace for the purpose of murdering the Tycoon.

Yeddo was again ravished by fire on New Year's Day. Eleven large streets in a wealthy business quarter, besides numerous adjoining back streets, and alleys, were destroyed. It is estimated that 500 houses of the better class were destroyed.

News had reached Kanagawa that on the 31st of Oct., nearly all of Hakodadi was burned by incendiary fire.

The shameful action brought against Lord Palmerston in the Divorce Court has come to an end, the immaculate petitioner and his less respectable attorney, withdrawing the suit. Mr. O'Kane says he has been compensated, but not by the noble "co-respondent," and the attorney chuckles at having got his costs. Affidavits have been

filed by the solicitor engaged for the respondent, Mrs. O'Kane, denying that she had entered into any compromise of paid any money, and the Queen's Advocate, on behalf of Lord Palmerston, indignantly repudiating having had anything to do in the matter.

NO SICKNESS IN THE FAMILY.
NO SICKNESS IN THE FAMILY.
NO SICKNESS IN THE FAMILY.

R. R. R.

Families that understand the use of Rodway's Ready Relief, are never troubled with sickness. Whenever pain or discomfort seizes the patient they apply it at once, and that is the end of the difficulty. Those who are seized with Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Diphtheria, Influenza, Colds, Coughs, Pains and Aches, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Chills and Fever, or any other disease where there is Pain or inflammation, should apply the Ready Relief at once. Do this and a cure will quickly follow. Thousands of children have been saved by its use in Croup, Scarlet fever, Convulsions, Diarrhea, &c. Keep this remedy in the house, and use it when pain is complained of, and no serious sickness will follow. Sold by Druggists.

MARITIME.—Arrived at St. John on the 22d, new bge. Hesperus, Waycott, St. Andrews.

SHARRID.

On the 18th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Wawwig, by the Rev. J. S. Thomson, Mr. Jeremiah Rogers, of Victoria, Vancouver's Island, to Sarah C. only daughter of Capt. James Sirang.

DIED.

On the 20th inst., of Diphtheria, Alfred, youngest son of Mr. Henry Rudge, aged 3 years and 9 months. This is the second son Mr. Rudge has lost within a month.

At Bay Side, St. Andrews, on Thursday, the 18th inst., of Diphtheria, Albertus Lantz, only daughter of the late Capt. Peter B. Morrison, aged 8 years and 3 months.

At Musquash, on the 18th February, after a long illness, Col. George Anderson, in the 94th year of his age, deeply regretted by his family and friends. He was one of the Senior Magistrates of the City and County of St. John, after having served honorably in the British Army twenty years, in Egypt under Abercrombie in 1801, at Copenhagen, and at the capture of Martinique.

CHARLES P. BUTLER & CO.

Shipping & Commission Merchants.

No. 115 Wall Street, New York.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A BILL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



SHERIFF'S SALES

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

John Billings, Esq., Sheriff of Charlotte.

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south seventeen degrees one, hundred and twelve chains, recrossing 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, and beginning at the northwesterly angle of Lot number three west of the south branch of Canoeos river, surveyed for Robert Finkerton; thence running by the magnet south two degrees west ten chains to a northern line of Block number six, granted to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company; thence along the same south twenty-three degrees west, thirteen chains to a cedar tree; thence north seventeen degrees west fifteen chains and twenty-nine links to a post; and thence south eighty-eight degrees east eighteen chains to the place of beginning. Containing eighteen acres more or less.

The said two tracts containing together Three 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 Mung, lot number eight granted to Peter J. Corke, 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 Halsey Shaw, lot number thirteen granted to David Lion, lot number fourteen surveyed for Robert Mulkon, lot number fifteen surveyed for James Coulter, lot number sixteen surveyed for Sidney Mitchell, lot number seventeen surveyed for Alexander Grant, lot number eighteen surveyed for Solomon Simpson, lot number nineteen granted to John McCollery, lot number twenty granted to William Muford, lot number twenty-one granted to George J. Thomson, lot number twenty-two granted to Hugh Boyd, lot number twenty-three granted to Samuel Elliott, lot number twenty-four granted to William Muford, lot number twenty-five surveyed for Geo. Eales, lot number twenty-six surveyed for John Mitchell, lot number twenty-seven surveyed for Asa Mitchell, lot number twenty-eight surveyed for James Clark, lot number twenty-nine granted to John Nicholson, and lot number thirty surveyed for Thomas Molton.

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 execution, 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 7—second, at the suit of Francis H. Johnson, endorsed to levy \$234 30, and third at the suit of the President, Directors, and Company of the Saint Stephens Bank, in the County of Charlotte, endorsed to levy \$2110 35, altogether £12,422 12 6, with interest, together with Sheriff's fees and incidental expenses.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

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 day of April next:

All the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Angus Holmes, junior, of 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 Dugald Matheson, bearing date 18th April, 1836, 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 one John Billings in August last, and being part of the lot of land conveyed by Angus Holmes, senior to Angus Holmes, junior, by deed bearing date 17th July 1861, with the buildings thereon, and containing twenty acres more or less.

The same having been seized under, and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court,

