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## POETRY.

### A SCORE OF YEARS AGO.

Down by the breaking waves we stood,  
Upon the rocky shore;  
The brave wave whispered courage,  
And hid with friendly roar  
The faltering words that told the tale  
I dared not tell before.

I asked if with the priceless gift,  
Her love, my life she'd bless,  
Was it her voice, or some fair wave—  
For sooth, I scarce may guess—  
Some murmuring wave, or her sweet voice,  
That lisp'd so sweetly, "Yes!"

And then, in happy silence, too,  
I elaps'd her fair we hand;  
And long we stood there carelessly,  
While o'er the darkening land  
The sun set, and the fishing boats  
Were sailing from the strand.

It seems not many years ago—  
Like yesterday—no more,  
Since then we stood my love and I,  
Upon the rocky shore;  
But I was four-and-twenty then,  
And now I'm forty-four.

The lily hand is thinner now,  
And in her sunny hair,  
I see some silvery lines, and on  
Her brow some lines of care;  
But, wrinkled brow, or silver locks,  
She's not one whit less fair.

The fishing boats a score of years  
Go sailing from the strand,  
The crimson sun a score of years  
Set o'er the darkening land,  
And here to-night upon the cliff  
We're standing hand in hand.

"My darling, there's our eldest girl,  
Down by the rocks below;  
What's Stanley doing by her side?"  
My wife says: "You should know;  
He's telling her what you told me  
A score of years ago."

### BOARDING A WRECK.

We were bound from Hamburg for Philadelphia, and had already been twenty-six days at sea during which we had experienced a succession of light, easterly winds, which had scarcely stretched our heavy canvass, and sufficed to infect every man and officer on board—not excepting myself—with that peculiar dead and alive feeling, gly seaman termed "the blue-old gentleman."

About three bells in the afternoon watch, being off duty, I had esconced myself in the starboard quarter boat, where, with a brace of prime Havanas and Cooper's Wing and Wing, was endeavoring to keep awake, being absolutely too lazy to wake up, should I fall asleep.

One cigar had just vanished in smoke and ashes, and I had reached the close of the third chapter of the interesting tale above mentioned, when the second mate—a canny Scot, named Mackenzie—approached the boat, and laying his hand on my shoulder, shook me gently.

"There's something aw' braid off the starboard bow, master!" he exclaimed—"I can make naething aw' o', an' I wish y'd take a blink o', mayhap ye hae better eyesight than me."

"What does it look like, Geordie?" I demanded, as I relinquished my book and the stump of my cigar, leaving the latter overboard, and preparing for a journey to the fore-castle, with a desire to obtain an unobstructed view of the object of his solicitude.

"Saul o' me! that's what I dinna ken mon," replied the honest Scot. "Gif I could hae made it out myself, wad'na hae speered ye to let yer buke."

He walked off, leading the way to the fore-castle, whither I followed him, as speedily as my laziness would permit, taking the precaution to light my second cigar, at the gallery as I passed. On reaching the fore-castle my companion directed my attention to an object scarcely larger than a dot, upon the line of horizon towards which I directed the telescope, and bringing it to bear on the former, scrutinized it earnestly for the space of five minutes.

"What can you make o' it?" demanded Mackenzie, as I lowered the glass.

"Nothing!" I replied. "A boat could not be seen at that distance, and it looms up so small to be a dismantled vessel of any class. I'll just take a squint from afloat."

Gliding along the rail, I gained the fore-rigging, which I ascended to the fore-yard, from which, after a short pause, I proceeded to the topsail yard, from which I could ob-

tain a good view of the object, with a broad expanse of water beyond. A brief scrutiny from the elevated position I then occupied served to convince me that I gazed upon a wreck, waterlogged, and, I trusted, abandoned; but the latter I could only surmise in the absence of all evidence to the fact, the object being still so distant to admit of the most remote degree of certainty on the subject.

As our course would carry us by at a distance of at least two miles, which would still be an impediment to the formation of any correct judgment of the real condition of the supposed wreck, I resolved to apprise the captain, that he might adopt such measures as he deemed proper for the gratification of the strange curiosity I felt concerning the object, whatever it might prove.

Once more I elevated the glass, sweeping the horizon until my eyes again rested on the wreck, at which I gazed, until a mist gathering before my over-strained eye, shut the former out from view. When, lowering the glass, I hailed the deck, requesting Mackenzie to call Captain Howard, and inform him of the occurrence, requiring his attention. He complied, and my superior soon joined me aloft.

"Mackenzie tells me we've a wreck in sight," said the captain. "Where away?—Ah! low in the water, I should say," he continued, after a brief pause. "Hang it," said he, "I've had too much sleep lately to see clear! How are you steering?" And lowering the glass, he commenced wiping the lenses carefully. "West-by-south-half-south, sir," I replied.

"Hail Mackenzie, and have the yards canted. Let her come to North-west by west," continued the captain. "Now that I'm here, I'll have a look at that concern, if it does cost me a mile or two."

Hailing the deck I transmitted his order, which was instantly executed, bringing the object almost dead a head, in which position it was kept for about twenty minutes—the ship moving along about three and a half knots, during which Captain Howard scrutinized it closely, when he returned me the glass.

"It's a wreck sure enough," said he; "but so far submerged as to be almost invisible, except the after-house, which first attracted your attention. If you look close, you can make out something like fore-castle bulwarks, with the stump of the bowsprit. She must be low, as the latter just shows above the surface."

"Yes, I see it," I replied. "She does indeed float deep; so deep, that I am surprised she floats at all. She must have been abandoned some time."

"Probably," said the captain. "She must have heavy timber to carry her down so deep. Vessels waterlogged with white pine are as buoyant as a cork in comparison to her."

"Taking the glass, he again levelled it to the wreck, when, after a third scrutiny, he lowered it, and resumed, "I don't fancy the presence of that house aft. If it were not for that I should keep away at once; but it is possible some of her crew found shelter there, though whether past all aid, or still needing succour, remains to be seen. We'll board her. Jump down, and turn the hands 'up. Let one watch shorten sail, while the other clears away a quarter boat."

"Ay, ay, sir," rejoined I, and leaving the yard, I soon gained the deck, when repeating the first order to the second mate, his deep toned voice resounded through every nook and cranny in the forward and after-houses, as with his head inside the fore-castle, he shouted, "All hands a-hoy! I tumble up, and stand by to board a wreck!"

This condition of purpose for which they were called brought the watch on deck in a hurry, when the royal and topgallant sails were slued up, the courses hauled up, and the ship, under topsails, jibs, and spanker, kept away about half a point to give a clear berth to the wreck, which was now within a mile of us. The starboard quarter-boat was cleared away, and swung outward, the oars unlash'd and tiller shipped, when Captain Howard descended, and joined me on the quarter deck, made known his intention of visiting the wreck in person.

"We'll have some wine or other cordial placed in the boat," said the captain. "Who knows what need we have for such articles! Steward send up a bottle of the best wine, and some of that cherry brandy, and bring some harts horn or camphor, or something of that sort. You'll find any quantity in the centre compartment of the upper drawer of the medicine chest!"

But a few minutes elapsed ere the steward appeared with the desired articles, which were placed in the boat, when the captain, glancing toward the wreck, which we were now rapidly closing with, shouted, "Way aft to the main braces! Let go the larboard main brace, Mr. Mackenzie, and lay that main yard square! Well! brace up sharp fore and aft!"

His order was speedily executed, and the

ship came to within a hundred yards of the wreck, which we now could make out plainly to be a large ship, every stick and stanchion gone, with the exception of the topsail and a few stanchions adjoining the knight heads forward—shorn off apparently at the plank-shear. All three masts were gone by the board, not even a chain being visible on her side, as she rolled up to view from time to time. Her bowsprit still stood, though dismantled of the cap, the only rigging remaining in its place on the hull being the chain-lead stays, of which a few fathoms were visible every time she rose on the swell.

"Lower away!" said the captain, as he swung himself from the quarter rail to the stern-sheets of the gig, in which eight stout seamen had seated themselves.

"Lower away, Mr. Mackenzie?" echoed I, as amid the rattle of the block sheaves I took my place beside the captain, and the next minute our boat danced buoyantly on the swell.

The davit falls were unhooked, and the oars shipped, when falling clear of the ship's stern, a strong pull on the starboard bank of the oars, aided by a slight movement of the helm, sufficed to shoot the boat clear of the ship, and into full view of the wreck, which now lay broad off on the ship's larboard beam.

"Give way, men!" said the captain. Then lapsing into silence, he spoke no more till we stood side by side on the main deck of the waterlogged ship, where we paused to reconnoitre.

It was evident at a glance that she had stood the worst kind of milling.

As before stated, every stanchion was gone—apparently broken or twisted off by some gigantic power or pressure—the masts were gone by the board, the main, below the deck, the planking of which was badly started in that quarter. Every eye and ringbolt in the deck, so far as we examined, was broken off, or fairly hauled out. The chains were all missing, being either dragged or broken off the ship's side by some means—to us unknown. Both anchors and cables were gone—the larboard altogether, and the starboard to the bare end, which was jammed somewhere below, or perhaps clinched, as is customary, round the head of the foremast. All these details were speedily gathered, when Capt Howard proposed a visit to the after-house, at the door of which we stopped.

"We must steel our hearts for heart-rending scenes," said the captain. "Who can tell what secret this cabin will disclose?"

Placing his hand upon the door-handle, he essayed to slide the door aside, but in vain; when, upon subjecting it to examination, he discovered it to be nailed firmly, so as given to defy our strongest effort to force a passage.

"Whoever nailed that door was apparently 'inside,'" said the captain, "and must be there still; we must find other means of ingress."

We then went round the corner of the house, trying every window-shutter as we went, but all were fast. In the after end of the house we found a door which yielded to our first effort, when we entered a short passage terminating in a bulkhead, and from which we emerged into the cabin through a swinging door opening near its end.

At the first glance round the cabin by the uncertain light admitted through the door, Captain Howard exclaimed—"Thank heaven she is abandoned!" while I, less sanguine, rejoined—"I hope so, but I fear we shall find it otherwise. To me, the air here is like that of a churchyard vault. Had we not better have the skylight hatch off, when we shall have more light, if not fresher air."

"Yes, off with it, two of you!" shouted the captain to some of the boat's crew, who had followed us to the inner door, in which they stood huddled, gazing upon the scene, in which there appeared but little that was unaccounted, yet which they viewed with evident dread.

They obeyed; a rush of dull, red light flooded the cabin on the execution of the order, and tinged each object with the same blood red hue which characterized the glass composing the skylight.

"Smash out that glass, men!" shouted the captain, hurriedly. "Its effect here brings hordes of demons in human guise before my mental vision." As the skylight crumbled with a crash, and the bright sunlight burst in, he exclaimed, "See yonder water-stain on the bulk-head, long since dry; in that horrible light it assumes the appearance of dripping blood. Oh, it's fearful, what horrid phantoms man's fancy, aided by such simple auxiliaries, will conjure up! Open that state room!" he added, turning to me.

I obeyed, and glancing hastily into the apartment, drew as hastily back, with an exclamation of horror.

"Ha! What's that?" said the captain. "What have you found?"

"Look for yourself, sir," I replied; and standing on one side, I afforded him an opportunity of viewing the object which filled me with horror.

He likewise drew back shuddering; but regaining his courage, entered the state-room, and sliding the sash down, unhooked the shutter, swinging it back, and exposing to full view the scene, which by the admission of light had been robbed of half its horrors. Seated on a chest, or rather half-reclining on it, with her head and shoulders supported in the angle formed by the bulkhead in which she had leaned, or perhaps fallen from faintness, was the shrunken form of a female, whose flesh like her own, was shrunk, or rather dried on her bones, and (so far as exposed) covered with a slight incrustation of salt, which fact accounted for the strange preservation of the body. On the finger of her neck was the gold guard of a watch of exquisite workmanship, the hands of which were stationary at four minutes to twelve.—Her dress, upon the removal of the green mould which encrusted it, was found to correspond in some measure with the articles of jewelry, and indicated the deceased to be at least wealthy, if not of high birth and station.

Turning from the scene, we subjected the berths, upper and lower, to a short examination, and in the lower found two others—children—a boy and girl, both forms in the same state of preservation as the others, the elder of whom was evidently their mother, and the younger their infant brother or sister.

Turning out of the state room, we entered a second, which we found untenanted, Captain Howard bringing with him from the former the watch and chain, hoping thereby to identify the deceased, and at some future time to carry to her friends the sad certainty of her fate. In a third we found two forms encased in the habiliments peculiar to foremast men. One lay on the floor, while the other occupied the lower berth, the flesh of both, being like the first discovered, dried and shrunken—in fact fairly preserved in salt.—In a fourth were found two more. A fifth had a like number, and in a sixth we discovered three, the position of which only served to increase our horror. The forms were those of a man, woman, and child, the two latter, evidently mother and offspring, and the former, from the position he occupied in relation to the latter, evidently some intruder in the premises. They lay partly in a heap, the man nearly on his back, while in this mouth, and between his tightly clenched teeth, he held a portion of flesh nearly torn from the child's shoulder, yet still attached thereto by the now dried tendons. The latter lay partially on its back, its damp, matted hair mingling with that of the man, whose face was partially hidden by its neck and upper shoulder, and to whose ravenous hunger it had evidently fallen, a premature victim. Its little features were written in agony, the view of which, death stamped as it were on the former, proved most heart-rending; and its little hands clenched, the right half upraised, with the gaping mouth, all combined to furnish evidence of its rude exit from life. Last of all, the woman lay partially across both forms, her left hand was pressed on her left breast, and clenched a knife handle, the blade of which was buried in her bosom, while her right hand lay on the man's throat, which her fingers half encircled, her features bearing evidence of her death agony. Of closer examination we found a small pen-knife sticking in the man's shoulder, the size, shape, and finish of which indicated it to be the property of the woman, who had probably used it as the last and only means of effecting her child's rescue.

Leaving our readers to draw their own conclusions from the above description, we will cut short the narrative of horrors, the bare recollection of which causes my frame to thrill afresh as I write this scene of long ago.

One state-room beside the captain's private cabin remained to be examined, and on opening it and admitting the light, we beheld a scene calculated to banish the horror engendered by its predecessor, and also to soothe that vague feeling of terror which had been gradually but surely creeping over us from the first, drying up the fountains of our courage, and unlifting us for the discharge of our duties for days to come. In this room we found the forms of two adults and two children. The former male and female, evidently the parents of the latter, who, kneeling beside their mother, were gathered closely to her, an arm encircling the form of each, as if to protect them even in death. In this position the bodies had stiffened and died, that of the mother falling slightly forward, the face resting against the bulkhead, and acting as a support, while the tiny forms on each side, coming in contact with the berth and outer bulkhead, aided in the maintenance of that position one might suppose so untenable.

Poor mother! What pen can paint the anguish rending her heart the moment she knelt there, gathering to her side, as if to protect them, her famishing children! Not mine, nor will I attempt it. It is enough that

I drank from that scene a deep draught of knowledge—aye, from every curvature of limb and form I learned the same great lesson of life—confidence, trust in all-wise, omnipotent God. On her knees that mother had died probably in the act of asking aid 'rom on high; and her death had proved the speed with which her prayer was answered. The father lay in an upper berth, on the edge of which his hand rested, or rather, which he grasped, while the head lay partially over the edge of the berth, the face downward, the eyes open, the balls of which were sunken and mould-covered, being directed toward the kneeling group.

What paternal, conjugal solicitude did not that position betray! To be fully appreciated it should be witnessed.

Turning away, and closing the door upon the hallowed scene, we entered the captain's private cabin, in which we found four more salt-encrusted forms; one lying partially across the threshold of the door, and another on his back grasping a pistol in his right hand, while a compound fracture of the skull, and the lacerated appearance of the dried flesh on the right side of the head, clearly betrayed a suicidal end. A third lay on the couch, which bore, as did everything in that inner cabin, a heavier incrustation of mould than was observable elsewhere. At the table sat a fourth, the head bowed on an open book, which on examination proved to be the Bible. That we removed, and having searched narrowly for, and secured as many of the ship's papers as we could, we regained the deck, and were about embarking when Captain Howard suggested the propriety of securing the log-book. That we obtained, by breaking into the mate's room from outside, none caring to brave the horrors of a second visit to the cabin, when, having secured it, we embarked, and soon stepped with a feeling of infinite relief upon our own deck, when Captain Howard ordered the boat away once more with directions to place a keg of powder—which he gave them prepared for that purpose—in the cabin, where they were to light a slow match and return.

While the men were absent in the execution of that task we ran over a few entries in the log-book, from which we learned the ship's name to be the *John Clark*, John Clark, master, from St. John, New Brunswick, bound to Liverpool.

The first entry—sea time—showed the ship had sailed from the first named port on the 13th day of August, 1846, three years previously; and the last entry but two, was made on the 13th of October, or two months later, and showed her latitude to be, by observation, seventy-four degrees and thirty minutes—intermediate entries setting forth the loss of her spars by contact with an ice-berg when scudding before a violent gale. The last entry in the log-book, made and signed by the mate, was as follows:

"Captain Clark has just shot himself; in the cabin, silence profound as the grave reigns. I cannot bear it! 'Tis but a plague, and all is over. So closes my account of our misfortunes."

While gathering the above particulars from the log of the ill-fated ship, the absent boat returned. Hoisting her up, we filled away, and crowding sail had increased our distance to about a mile, when the cabin of the wreck blew up, scattering the fragments of the house far and near, and giving up to the keeping of the sea its ghastly tenants—the mould-encrusted, time-bleached, and ocean-salted forms of the dead.

The ship had probably remained imbedded in the ice in some high, northern latitude for one or two seasons, when, being by some means detached, she met some current counter to that which carried her north, which drifted her once more to the south. At all events, large quantities of ice were visible on the day succeeding her discovery.

Improving upon the day's lesson, which had been "On Forgiveness," a teacher asked the boy whether in view of what he had been studying and repeating, he could forgive those who had wronged him. "Could you," said the teacher, "forgive a boy, for example, who had insulted or struck you?"

"Yes, sir," replied the lad, very slowly. "I think—I could," but he added, in a much more rapid manner, "I could if he was much bigger than I am!"

BLACK MAN'S WIT.—A few days since, in Buffalo, a colored man who was asked why, as the white men were fighting about slavery, he did not enlist.

"Did you ever see two dogs fightin' ober a bone?" asked the colored man.

"Yes, to be sure I have," replied the interrogator.

"Well," retorted the colored man, "did you ever see de bone fight?"

"Can you tell me, sir, how to find the sheriff's office?" "Yes, sir, every time you earn five dollars spend ten."

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

HALLIFAX, Sept. 1, 1863. Steamship Africa from Liverpool, 221 and Queenstown, 234, arrived at Halifax at 1 P. M.

The U. S. Consul at Frankfort had displayed the Mexican flag. The Europe of that city explains that it was in pursuance of an arrangement by which, in case of the overthrow of the Republican authority of Mexico, Lincoln would allow Mexico to be represented in foreign countries by agents of the Washington Government.

The Europe refers to the fact that in March last Seward declared the Lincoln Cabinet would never tolerate Monarchical Government in Mexico, and anticipates an immediate war if the Emperor does not confine himself to the demand for indemnity and leave Mexico a republic.

Nothing is known of the movements of the Florida since she was seen off Tascara on the evening of the 20th.

Various speculations have been afloat as to the object of the Florida's visit to British waters. One report was that it was for the purpose of taking on board Mr. Mason, who is about to return to the South. Mason, it is announced, had gone to Ireland on a visit to Earl Donoughmore.

It was announced by last steamer that the ship Eagle had arrived at Liverpool from Bermuda with silver bars, taken out of the American ship B. F. Hoxie, by the Florida.

Shipping Gazette says it is reported the silver will be restored to original consignees. The silver was shipped by an English house, and insured in London to the full amount; it is also stated that the commander of the Florida, on hearing of this fact, resolved to restore it to the rightful owner.

Times of the 22d publishes long extracts from correspondence between the governments of England and America touching restrictions on trade between Northern ports of United States and Bahamas.

Army and Navy Gazette says it is gratifying to know that the government is not blind to the danger of difficulties with America, nor is it indifferent to the perils of a rupture, which would be the good sense of all respectable Americans will aid us in averting.

Same journal says it is with no wish to flatter great republican tyranny which is now raising its head on North American continent that it again records its conviction of the ultimate success of the military means the North has set to work to crush the heroic efforts of the South. If Lee were now able to give one knock down blow and seize Washington, or even if he utterly routed the Army of the Potomac, the effect would be so great that another year might elapse, and with it who knows what gain might be obtained for the Confederates; but should he regain initiative or permit the Federal armies to sweep round into his rear, to flood the Confederacy and overlay all his communications, Richmond may become a mere caput mortuum, and the South and all be lost.

London Globe regards peace as still distant; but issue not doubtful, and says South may be mangled and exhausted, but must win in the end, temporary defeats to the contrary notwithstanding.

Confederate loss on the 21st rallied 1 per cent. Closed at 28 to 26.

Notwithstanding the express wish of Lord Clyde for a quiet funeral at Kensington Green Cemetery, the government decided to honor his remains by depositing them in Westminster Abbey, in a most ostentatious manner.

Telegraph cable broken a few weeks ago between Malta and Alexandria by an anchor in shallow water near the shore, has been repaired and is again in perfect working order.

FRANCE.—Important decree published condemnatory of the Bishops' letters on the subject of the Elections, and declaring them an abuse of Ecclesiastical authority. Decree declares that Bishops and Archbishops are not empowered to deliberate together or pass common resolutions without special permission from Government.

POLISH QUESTION.—No news yet of presentation notes to Gortschakoff. Ten thousand Russian troops sent into the Palatinat of Lublin. Polish leaders avoid engagements.

GERMAN CONGRESS.—German princes continued in Congress at Frankfurt. King of Saxony had returned from mission to King of Prussia, who repeated his refusal to be present at Congress, on the grounds already communicated to Austria.

SPAIN.—Asserted the Ministry will not consider Mexican question till the Archduke Maximilian's decision is announced.

TURKEY.—Forced labor on Suez canal is abolished. Six months are allowed for making new arrangements. Disturbances reported near Damascus.

INDIA AND CHINA.—Following received by telegraph from Suez: Bombay, July 30.—Cotton goods quiet. Exchange improving. Freight declining. Calcutta, July 30.—Shirtings active and steady. Twist rising. Indigo unchanged. Exchange 2 3-8. Freight improving. Seeds to London 92s 6d.

Shanghai, July 4.—City quiet. Imperialists attacked Nankin and captured the outworks.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22d.—The official correspondence published by the Times to-day regarding Federal interference in trade with Bahamas, winds up with a letter from Russell to Lyons, dated 18th July, in which Russell says the British government had seen reason to hope the interference of U. S. government would have been discontinued under representations from British Government; but such not being the case, Russell instructs Lyons to address from remonstrances to the United States Government.

QUEENSTOWN, 231.—At noon yesterday, the remains of Lord Clyde were interred with no pomp, but with every manifestation of respect. They were deposited in Westminster Abbey.

PARIS, 22d.—The "Courier Du Dimanche" says the notes of the three powers are identical in their conclusion; they call upon Prince Gortschakoff to give serious attention to the gravity of the situation. U. Russia does not enter upon the courses indicated by their friendly counsels, she will become responsible for the serious consequences which the prolongation of war in Poland will bring about.

BERLIN, 22d.—Her Majesty Queen Victoria will proceed to Potsdam for a few days, in consequence of an invitation received from the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia.

FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, Sept. 4.—Union majority in California election estimated 7000; Union majority in vicinity of Sacramento 2 to 1.

Gen. Kilpatrick with cavalry and two batteries destroyed, or rendered useless, gunboats Satellite and Reliance.

A statement is published on authority of a captain in the Confederate army that Lee and Morgan's invasions were made on assurances of Vallandigham that the North was ripe for revolution and would welcome the Southern army. These assurances were corroborated by the tone of Northern anti-war journals.

Lee's army is reported in good fighting condition. Opinion prevails among intelligent Federal officers at head quarters that if Gilmore, Rosecrans and Burnside were successful Lee will propose terms to bring the war to a close.

Sept. 5.—Advices from Charleston to last report since continuing against Wagner. Charleston had not been taken for two days.

Blockade running schooner which sailed from New York has been destroyed in North Carolina waters.

Burnside took Kingston 2nd. All Eastern Tennessee except Chattanooga region is free from enemy.

Burnside's forces consist mostly of Cavalry and Mounted Infantry. March over Cumberland Mountains very exhausting. The Lookout Mountains remain to be surmounted.

All working splendidly in Burnside's and Rosecrans' armies. Georgia railroad, Bragg's line of communication, will shortly be destroyed.

Sept. 7.—Great naval and military expedition about leaving New Orleans.

Understood that the flower of Grant's army will be embarked. The destination given our troops at New Orleans is Mobile, but Confederate sympathizers say it is Texas; to concentrate forces at the mouth of the Rio Grande in anticipation of rupture with France.

They say demands have been made of French Emperor in respect to his Mexican operations which, uncomplied with, will lead to invasion of that country and that understanding exists between President Lincoln and Juarez.

Washington letter reports important despatches received from Minister Cowin in Mexico relative to affairs there.

Deserters report Bragg has been reinforced undoubtedly from Lee's army. Gold 130 5-8.

THE "VANDERBILT" VS. THE "GEORGIA".—The Southern papers persist in maintaining that the Vanderbilt was destroyed by the Georgia, and that out of her crew of 500, only 20 were saved. The news was brought to a Confederate port by a passenger from Havana.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.—New Zealand, June 6.—Immediately after the murder of Lieutenant Hope and his companions, the natives of Taranaki determined to commence hostilities. They procured all the firearms and other weapons of war which they possibly could, and took up a strong position south of Tataraimaka, on the Tatarika stream, where they built three pahs. An engagement took place on the 4th of June when the position was carried at the point of the bayonet.

The loss inflicted on the enemy was large, considering his slippery nature; and it seems at first sight a little curious that not a single Taranaki should be among the dead. The British troops engaged numbered 650, with three Armstrong guns. The native loss is estimated at from 40 to 100; of the British troops only one was killed and nine wounded, of whom two have since died.

On Wednesday last a man named James Barry was sentenced by His Worship the Mayor to 6 months hard labour in the Provincial Penitentiary, for an attempt to entice a soldier of Her Majesty's 15th Regiment to desert from the service.

Yesterday Daniel Murphy, a stranger in Fredericton, was sentenced in the Mayor's Court to 18 months, with hard labour, in the Provincial Penitentiary, for consecutive attempts to seduce a sergeant and two privates of the 15th Regiment to desert from the British service and join the Federals. The parties referred to all swore that he had promised to supply them with Yankee naval uniforms, which he said he had on board the steamer Astor; and to supply them with \$300 apiece on their arrival in Boston. One

of them swore that he represented himself as belonging to a company. His defence, which proved him by no means an ignorant man, was, that he must have been intoxicated at the time; that he was in the Confederate service at the battle of Bull's Run; that he formerly belonged to Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, and that he was a loyal British subject, and could have no reasons for procuring soldiers for the Federal service.—Fredericton Reporter.

At an adjourned meeting of the Presbytery of St. Stephen, held on Monday last the Rev. Wm. Elder resigned the Pastorship of the congregation at St. Stephen, which he so long held with credit to himself, and with advantage to the Presbytery.

On the occasion we learn that the following is the cause of his resignation:—"Little by little the interests of the Colonial Presbyterian, small in their origin, have assumed such magnitude; its business affairs have become so complicated; its monetary interests so weighty; that they imperatively demand, for a time, a large share of my personal attention, which must be given nearer the office of publication, than would be compatible with my residence here, or the discharge of pastoral duties."

A petition numerous signed by the members of the Church, was presented by Elder Robert Clark, praying that Presbytery would so arrange matters that a year or a year and a half might be granted to Mr. Elder to arrange the business matters of the Presbytery, and that at the end of that period he should assume his pastoral duties; but Mr. Elder felt a reluctance to assume the responsibility which he pledged to return would involve, and the Presbytery felt obliged to accept his resignation. In his new sphere of usefulness, to which he will now be able to devote his whole attention, we heartily wish our respected contemporary all success, and sincerely hope his residence in St. John will prove agreeable to himself and family.—Cour.

The Halifax Wesleyan states that the Dr. Hyslop, whose death was recently announced in Canadian papers and copied into the journals of our Province, was not Dr. Egerton Ryerson, Wesleyan Minister, and Superintendent of Education in Canada. The deceased gentleman was a prominent Minister of the Baptist Church.

We regret to announce the comparatively sudden death of Dr. W. Adams Thompson, of Newcastle, on Sunday evening last, of Ucerated Sore Throat. He was a young man of great energy and perseverance, and well known in his profession. He will be much missed in Newcastle, the inhabitants of which town express the great sorrow at his early demise. He has left a widow and one child to mourn their sad and melancholy bereavement.—[Mir. Times.]

The Woodstock Times says:—"There is not a flat or interval on the River St. John on which tobacco may not be grown of superior quality. Many persons in this neighborhood and surrounding country have their tobacco patch, numbering in plants more than their baggage and looking exceedingly well. Much of the seed sown here this year had matured in Maine from tobacco of an inferior quality, it is however an early kind, and will be quite equal when manufactured to the common fig tobacco sold in the shops. We have seen also some splendid plants grown from a good article of Virginia seed, and now approaching maturity. Many of the leaves measure 2 ft. 4 in. in length, and 15 inches in breadth. The plants that have not been 'topped off' are in blossom and have pretty yellow flower. However much better people might be off without the weed, there is one fact before us that a large amount of money is sent annually out of the Province to purchase it that might be saved."

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.—It appears that the Canadian government will proceed with a survey of the proposed Intercolonial Railway; what further steps they will take towards its construction on the terms agreed upon in the Lower Provinces is still clouded in mystery. No doubt the Hon. Mr. Tully, who is at Quebec, will be in a position to inform the government of this Province, when he returns. Let us hope for favorable information.

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SIR.—We the committee on behalf of the subscribers being in the service of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway have learned with much regret of your resignation of the office of Superintendent of the Road, beg leave with much respect to convey to you our expression of esteem and full appreciation of the kind and courteous manner you have invariably evinced towards us, during your term of office, and especially to those of us who came more directly under your supervision.

We feel that we cannot allow an occasion that marks your departure from our midst to pass away without some other tribute than the mere assurance of our high regard for you, and we would therefore request your acceptance of the accompanying Gold Watch Chain and Appendix as a more substantial token of the sentiments by which we are actuated.

In taking our leave of you, Sir, we sincerely trust a kind Providence may smile upon your fu-

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Two boat races next took place on the Lake, and were closely contested. The names of winners in the various contests are appended.

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**Married.**

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 2d inst., by the Rev James Kidd, A. M., James Bell, Esq., of Woodstock, (late of California) to Miss Olive, second surviving daughter of George Debeck, Esq., South Richmond.

On the 3d inst., by the same, Samuel Kennedy, Esq., to Miss Louise, fourth daughter of the late Capt. Wm. McKenzie, South Richmond.

[Accompanying the above notices were slices of wedding cake, for which we tender thanks.]

At Saint George, July 8th, by the Rev. B. N. Hughes, Mr. Amos Fish, of Dumbarton, to Miss Eliza Taylor, of St. George.

At St. Stephen, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Wm. Elder, Mr. Marter Merrill, of St. David's, to Miss Melissa A. Stewart, of St. James.

**Co partnership Notice.**

WE, the Undersigned, having entered into Partnership, will continue our business under the style and firm of JOHN LOCHARY & SON, JOHN LOCHARY, JR., JOHN LOCHARY, JR., St. Andrews, September 1, 1863.

**MADE FROM THE PURE BALSAMS OF VERMONT**

**N. H. DOWNS'S VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR.**

This honest, standard old COUGH REMEDY, has been used with entire success for thirty-five years. It is warranted as usual for COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, CHEST, AND LUNGS.

**CONSUMPTION.**

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

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

**SCREENED SYDNEY COAL.**

To arrive in about four weeks. A cargo of best Screened Sydney Coal. Parties wanting coal will please leave their names with the undersigned. Sept. 1. J. W. STREET & SON.

**S. P. OSGOOD, SOUTH SIDE OF KING SQUARE, ST. JOHN.**

THANKFUL for the patronage he has received, he has to announce that he continues to manufacture Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, Mantelpieces, &c.

in Marble or Freestone, which will be finished from original or classic designs, and set up at moderate prices. He confidently states that all work from his establishment is executed to secure the approval of his customers; he therefore feels confident that those who have patronized him can be referred to his Agent for St. Andrews.

**NEW BRUNSWICK ALMANAC. For 1864.**

IN COURSE OF PUBLICATION. AS it is the intention of the publishers to make the above a complete Book of Reference for the Province, as well as an Almanac, they respectfully request all parties possessed of information suitable for such a publication, to forward it without delay. They desire lists of City Corporations, Banks, Insurance Companies, Churches, Chartered Institutions, and Companies, with the names of their officers—together with such other information as will be of general interest to the inhabitants of the Province and parties doing or wishing to do business with it.

As nearly as can be estimated, the size of the Almanac will be from 80 to 100 pages, (exclusive of Advertisements). The retail price is fixed at 12 cents. A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.

Orders respectfully solicited at as early a day as practicable. They will be filed in the order of their receipt. J. & A. McMILLAN. St. John, Aug. 13.

**WAVERLY HOUSE, 78 King Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.**

THE "WAVERLY HOUSE" is situated in the most central as well as most healthy part of the city; is furnished with all the modern improvements and conveniences, and affords every advantage to transient as well as permanent boarders. It has for many years enjoyed the reputation of a first class Hotel. The present proprietor who has been connected with the establishment for several years, trusts that a share of the extensive patronage bestowed upon it during the life time of the late Joseph Scammell, Esq., may be extended to it under his management.

Attached to the "Waverly" is a commodious STABLE and a careful hostler, always in attendance. Coaches on call at all hours, for conveyance to Steamers, Railway Stations, &c. JOHN GUTHRIE, PROPRIETOR.

**Crushed & Granulated Sugar.**

Ex schooner "Emma Peniston" from Boston: 10 Bbls. Crushed and Granulated Sugar. aug 5 J. W. STREET & SON.

**ATKINSON HOUSE.**

Between the Steamboat landing and Railway Station, and within three minutes walk of either.

The Subscriber returns thanks for the patronage extended to him, and begs to announce that he has leased the large and commodious House adjoining Capt. Meloney's, west side of Water-st., which has been fitted up for the accommodation of transient and permanent boarders, and trusts by attention to business and endeavours to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of patronage. Charges moderate. Aug. 5. J. S. ATKINSON.

**Ladies Seminary, ST. ANDREWS, N. B.**

MRS. KENDALL will receive a limited number of young ladies as boarders, in addition to her daily pupils.

The course of instruction comprises the English, French, and Italian Languages; Writing and Arithmetic, Geography, including the use of the Globes; Astronomy, History, Music and Singing, plain & ornamental Needle Work.

The French, Italian, Music, and Singing classes, are open to ladies who desire to pursue any of these branches of study exclusively.

The greatest attention is paid to the comfort, morals, manners, religious instruction, and personal neatness of the pupils.

TERMS: Board and Tuition, including all the branches except Italian, £50 per annum. DAY PUPILS: English, £5 0 0 per ann. Ditto, including French, 8 0 0 Music, 8 0 0 Fuel for season, 5 0 0

REFERENCES: Rev. G. Percy, D.D. Quebec; J. Thompson Esq., D. Wilkie, Esq., high school, Wm Andrews, M.A. Professor McGill College, Montreal. Rev. S. Bacon, S. Benson, M.D., Henry Comard Esq., Chatham. Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, J.W. Street and Geo. D. Street, Esq's, St. Andrews.

**To Consumptives.**

THE ADVERTISER HAVING BEEN RESTORED to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (with a translation which he will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he hopes will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address: Rev. EDWARD WILSON, Williamsburgh, July 22.—3ms. Kings County, New York.

**ARRANGEMENT FOR 1863.**

THROUGH ROUTE FROM AROUPOU, PRESQUE ISLE, HULLTON, AND WOODSTOCK, N. B.

NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA RAILWAY AND INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP CO. To New York, Boston, Portland, ST. JOHN EASTPORT, AND CALAIS.

NO. 1. PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAINS will leave St. Andrews, for Woodstock Station, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 A. M., passing the down train (No. 2) on Wednesday at Maudslay Station, and will leave Woodstock Station, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the above hours.

NO. 2. EXPRESS TRAIN, will leave St. Andrews every Monday after arrival of boat from St. John, and every Friday on arrival of boat from Boston, and will leave Woodstock Station every Monday in time for boat same day for Boston, and every Wednesday at 9 A. M., passing the up train (No. 1) at Maudslay.

Through fares each way as follows:— Woodstock Station to Boston, \$7.00 do. Portland, 6.00 do. St. John, 3.00 do. Calais, 2.50 do. Eastport, 2.50 do. Tickets may be had from the undermentioned Agents, at the different Railway Stations, and on board any of the Boats. HENRY OSBURN, AGENT.

Whitney & Bridges, 38 Water Street, Boston; Thos. Johnston, Calais, Me.; E. E. Eaton, Steamboat Wharf, Portland; George Hayes, Eastport; D. J. Seely, Water Street, St. John; Vanwart & Stevenson, Woodstock. July 16th.

**WANTED.**

A BOY from 14 to 16 years of age, who can read and write, to work at the Printing business. Apply at the STANDARD OFFICE. June 24, 1863.

**FLOUR CORN, & C.**

To arrive Ex "Harriet" from New York. 150 Bbls. super fine & EX state flour, 100 Bags Corn. Barrels Beans. 6 Boxes No. 1 Tobacco, &c. &c. Apr. 25. J. W. STREET & SON.

**MARSHALL HOUSE.**

(ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN) No. 10 Marshall Street, Between Hanover and Union Sts. BOSTON. J. & G. WADSWORTH, Proprietors. Single Rooms 37 1-2 Cents.

**E. F. LAW, Watch and Clockmaker,**

Shop adjoining H. Whitakers opposite Bradford's Hotel Water Street. Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry neatly repaired. St. Andrews Aug. 12, 1863.

**Albion House, Water Street, St. Andrews!**

Ladies and Children's Boots and shoes—in CALFSKIN, GOATSKIN, SERGE CLOTH. CONGRESS—BALMORALS—ANKLETIES.

All of Provincial manufacture and every pair warranted—and will be sold at a very small advance on cost. JOHN J. MAGER. Take notice. No second price. No use to try to beat us down.

\$5,000 Charlotte County Bank Bills will be taken in Exchange for Dry Goods—24 per cent premium paid. June 24, 1863.

**Live and Let Live.**

HIGHLY important to those who want cottons—and who is it that does not. Everybody wanted to come with skin in their pockets to buy MAGEE'S Cheap Cottons.

FACTORY COTTON, 10 to 20cts per yard WHITE SHIRTING 12 1/2 to 23cts do STRIPE SHIRTING 18 20 & 22cts do BED TICKETS 14cts do PRINTED COTTON 10cts do PRINTED COTTON 14cts do PRINTED COTTON 16cts do

One Price! One Price! No Second Price. Albion House, Water Street. JOHN S. MAGEE, Proprietor.

St. Stephen Bank Bills taken at the face. June 24, 1863.

**Skeleton skirts! CHEAP FOR CASH.**

Childrens Skirts 12 1-2 Childrens Skirts 15 1-2 do do 20 1-2 Misses do 25 1-2 do do 30 1-2 Ladies do Tied 25cts do do do 30 do do do 40 do do do 50 do do Tape & Clasped 60 Ladies Extra heavy Wire Skirts 90 to 125 A lot of the New Gore Trail Skirts very graceful and the rage in New York. Ladies please call and examine at the ALBION HOUSE. JOHN S. MAGEE. June 24, 1863.

**New Store.**

THE Subscriber having removed into his new Store at Bay Side, wishes to say to his friends and the public generally, that he continues to keep constantly on hand a choice selection of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions, Also, Earthenware, Hardware, Boots & Shoes; all the most valuable patent medicines, now in use; Confectionary, &c., together with a great advertisement and all will be sold at moderate prices.

Thanking those who have patronized him during the last few years, he relies on his former efforts to accommodate them, for a continuance of their custom. Bay Side, July 1st, 1863. J. W. BRADFORD.

**Stage Accommodation.**

THE Subscriber notifies the public that he has established a connection by means of a convenient Covered Carriage with the Railway trains Steamboats and Hotels, in St. Andrews. Persons will be taken to any part of the town; those desirous of being specially called for, will signify their wish on his slates, kept at Pheasant's and Bradford's Hotel.

He is open to any other engagement for the use of his carriage, not interfering with the above undertaking. G. BYRNE, Proprietor. May 14, 1863.

**JUST RECEIVED.**

By the schooners "G. D. King" and "Till" from New York: 350 BRLS. Flour, different grades; 20 boxes best Black Tea; 10 boxes Tobacco; 2 tons of smoked and dried Bacon; 2 boxes Cigars, different qualities.

Together with a great assortment of GROCERIES, and the best of LIQUORS, will be sold as low as any other establishment in this town, for cash only. American notes taken at their current value. JAMES BOYD. June 24th.

**DENTAL NOTICE!**

DR. MACKAY has arrived and taken rooms at Pheasant's Hotel where he is prepared to practice his profession in all its branches.—His stay will be limited and those requiring his professional services will please give him an early call. J. L. MACKAY.

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of William Miller, of Pennfield, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months from this date, and all indebted are requested to make immediate payment to St. George, JAMES HUNTER, Surviving Executor. May 12, 1863.

**Photographs.**

THE Subscriber begs to inform the public that he has fitted up the building opposite the Union Store with a skylight and made other improvements for the purpose of making photographs. Amalgams and the celebrated Cartes de Visites, Vignettes, &c. He respectfully solicits the patronage of the ladies and gentlemen of St. Andrews and vicinity. June 10. M. GRANT.

**DR. J. E. GRANT, Dental Surgeon,**

and manufacturer of Artificial Teeth. Rooms over J. C. Perkins Store Maine St. Calais, Me.

**SUGAR AND MOLASSES.**

Ex "Juliet" from Halifax via St. John. 25 H HDS prime Muscovado Molasses. 10 do bright Porto Rico Sugar. For sale low. April 21st 1863. J. W. STREET & SON.

**COGNAC BRANDY.**

Ex "Tralfalgar" from Charante via St. John. 10 H HDS Pale & colored Best Cognac Brandy, in 1859-62 32 Cases do do 1 doz. in 18-60. June 9. J. W. STREET & SON.

St. Andrews, May 1, 1863.

**Valuable Tract of Land in the Parish of St. David, near MOORE'S MILLS.**

A Tract of Land containing 100 acres more or less, distinguished as lot No. 2, of Wentworth's Division of the Cape Ann Association Grant, adjoining Thomas McLaughlin's, granted to Francis Laughlin. Apply to J. W. STREET & SON.

**MEETING OF COURTS.**

The Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, will be held at the Court House on Tuesday the 10th of September next. At which time and place all Magistrates, Coroners, and Constables of said County and all persons required to be at these Courts are hereby publicly notified to give their attendance. THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Andrews, July 8, 1863.

**MOLASSES.**

Just received at the UNION STORE, 30 Bbls superior quality Brown Sugar for sale low. April 22, 1863. J. R. BRADFORD.

**TO RICHARD MAGEE, ADMINISTRATOR**—of and singular—the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, which were of Margaret Hammond, late of the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, Widow, at the time of her death, who died intestate.

Take notice that all and singular the Lands and Premises mentioned and described in a certain Indenture of Mortgage dated the Nineteenth day of January, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-Nine, made and given by William Hammond in said Indenture described as of the Parish of St. George and County of Charlotte, and Province of New Brunswick, Yeoman and the said Margaret Hammond, his wife, to me; the undersigned, John Armstrong, in the said Indenture described as of the City and County of St. John, in said Province, Merchant, will on FRIDAY, the Tenth day of July next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, be SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on the said Premises, under and in pursuance of a POWER OF SALE in said Indenture contained, which said Lands and Premises are in said Indenture particularly mentioned and described as follows, that is to say:—

"All that certain piece, parcel or lot of Land, situate, lying and being in the Town of Saint George, in the Parish and County aforesaid, and bounded as follows, viz:—commencing on the West side of the Portage Road or Street at the South-east angle made by said Portage Road or Street and Saint George's Street; thence Southward along said Portage Road or Street about (62) Sixty-two feet, to the North-east corner of that lot now occupied by Arthur O'Neil, thence Westwardly along the North line of said lot (62) Sixty-two feet, to that lot occupied by John McCull; thence Northerly along the East line of said lot to St. George's street, before mentioned; and thence Easterly along said street to the first mentioned place of beginning, said lot containing about one quarter of an acre, more or less, and being the same lot of Land on which the said William Hammond and family now reside." Together with all and singular, the buildings, improvements and appurtenances to the said premises belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

The said Indenture or Mortgage is duly recorded in the office of the Registrar of Wills and Deeds in and for the County of Charlotte aforesaid, in Book six of Records of the said County, pages 205, 206, 207 and 208. Dated at the City of Saint John, this day of May, A. D. 1863. JOHN ARMSTRONG, Mortgagee as aforesaid.

**Valuable Farm.**

FOR sale by the Subscriber his farm containing 37 acres under tillage, with a good House and Barn on the premises. The place is well watered, with pasturage and good bench privileges, and contains a suitable place for a ship yard. The premises are situated on the Bay Shore within a mile and a half of St. Andrews. For terms, &c., apply to St. Andrews, April 14, 1863. M. HICKEY.

**The British North American Association.**

COUNCIL, R. W. CRAWFORD, Esq. M. P. Hon. P. M. Vanvooght, of Canada; Hon. Joseph Howe of Nova Scotia; Ex. Official Hon. S. L. Tilley, of New Brunswick.

Lord Alfred Russel, M. P. Right Hon. Sir E. Head, Bart., Sir James Fergusson, Bart., M. P. Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M. P. J. A. Eschbach, Esq. M. P. The Hon. Robert Burke Edward V. Hecker, Esq. Hon. Justice Haldrup, M. P. Hon. Robert Osmiston, Hugh Childers, Esq. M. P. Hon. Wolstanton Blake, Esq., Robert Benson, Esq., Robert Carter, Esq., Robert Gillis, Esq., H. B. Conger, Esq., Thomas Baring, Esq. M. P. George Carr Glyn, Esq. M. P. Sir Minto Ferguson, Bart. M. P. Sir Francis Head, Bart. Hon. Wentworth Fitzwilliam, M. P. Capt. Whyte Derry, M. P. Sir J. Dalrymple Hay, Bart. M. P. Dr. Whyte Stewart, Esq. M. P. Henry Paul, Esq. M. P. Charles Franks, Esq. P. Ross, Esq. Wm. Chapman, Esq. Edward Walker, Esq. Charles Fisher, Esq. John M. Grant, Esq.

Treasurer—Right Hon. E. P. Rouvriere, M. P. G. A. Grenfell Glyn, Esq. M. P. Edward Earing Esq. Treasurer—Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M. P. Bankers—Messrs. Ransom, Bouvier & Co, and Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co.

The Council beg to announce that this Association has been formed to promote Colonial Union and Co-operation, to collect and circulate official information regarding the material resources of the Colonies, and as an established centre of communication to enable the Imperial and Colonial interests on both sides of the Atlantic to confer from time to time on all topics of mutual interest. Membership Annual subscription, £2 2s. Donations and Annual Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M. P. and at the Banks of Messrs. Ransom, Bouvier & Co, Pall Mall, and Messrs. Glyn Mills & Co, Lombard Street, London; at the Branches of the Banks of British North America, and Montreal.

The Rules of the Association will be forwarded by application to the undersigned at the Temporary Office of the Association, 150, Gresham House, on Broad Street, E. C. London. By Order, JOSEPH NELSON, Secretary, pro. tem.

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

TAILORS TRIMMINGS. SEAMEN'S OUTFITS. BOYS CLOTHING. TRUNKS, VALISES, &c., &c.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. CUSTOM WORK EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH. July 31, 1862—1

**Blackwood's Magazine AND THE British Reviews.**

L. SCOTT & CO. New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:— I.—THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.) II.—THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.) III.—THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.) IV.—THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.) V.—BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory)

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and the ponderous Tomes of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is for these Periodicals readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

EARLY COPIES. The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these reprints inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original edition.

TERMS. Per ann For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00 For any two of the four Reviews, 5.00 For any three of the four Reviews, 7.00 For all four of the Reviews, 8.00 For Blackwood's Magazine, 3.00 For Blackwood and one Review, 5.00 For Blackwood and two Reviews, 7.00 For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9.00 For Blackwood and four Reviews, 10.00 Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

**NEW FASHIONABLE GOODS.**

MISS IRWIN, respectfully announces, that she has just received and opened a complete assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, suitable for the season, which she offers for sale, at the lowest prices to suit the times. May 26, 1863.

**ALBION HOUSE,**

Water Street, Saint Andrews, N. B.

Dress Goods, in Bareges, Printed Cashmeres, Delaines, Challies, & Alpaccas, Lamé Cloths and Plain Bareges, Cheap Cottons, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, Sheetings, Ladies and Childrens Boots, Sketon Skirts.

Customers requiring any of the above or other articles usually found in a Dry Goods establishment can be accommodated at the ALBION HOUSE. JOHN S. MAGEE

