



DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS
FOR THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS
ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS

NO STRAINING.
NO GRIEVING.
NO TENDRIS.
NO PAIN.

NO FALSE CALLS TO THE WATER CLOSET.
BUT A BRIEF AND THOROUGH
EVACUATION FROM THE BOWELS
IS ALWAYS SECURED.

Newly Discovered Principles in Purgatives.
Dr. Radway's Pills are the best Purgative Pills in the
world, and the only Vegetable Substitute for Calomel or
Mercury ever discovered. They are composed of
VEGETABLE EXTRACTS FROM ROOTS,
HERBS, PLANTS, GUMS, SEEDS, FLOWERS,
BARKS, FRUITS AND WOODS, PRE-
PARED IN VACUO.

One grain of the extract of the medicinal proper-
ties of the above-named roots, herbs, plants, gums,
seeds, flowers, barks, fruits and woods, will
produce the same effect as a large quantity of
any other medicine. One dose will give relief
superior to all other medicines.

PURGE, CLEANSE, PURIFY, HEAL,
SOOTHE, CALM, STRENGTHEN,
AND REGULATE THE SYSTEM.

Their Great Combination.
They are Aperient, Tonic, Laxative, Alterative, Stim-
ulant, Counter Irritant, Sudorific.

AS EVACUANTS.
They are more powerful and thorough than the drastic
Pills of Aloes, or Croton or Scammony, or other
and more soothing and healing than Senna, or Rhubarb,
or Castor Oil.

IN SUDDEN ATTACKS OF
Indigestion of the Stomach, Liver, Spleen,
Pancreas or Kidney, Bilious Colic, or Bilious Fever,
Typhoid or Coma, or any other acute or chronic
disease, or any other ailment.

SIX TO EIGHT OF DR. RADWAY'S PILLS
GIVEN AT BEDTIME WILL PURGE THE SYSTEM
BY CAUSE OF THESE FROM THE SYSTEM
IN SIX HOURS.

One dose of Dr. Radway's Pills will cleanse the
intestinal canal, and purge from the bowels all
obstructions, and retained humors, as thoroughly as
any other medicine, and will give relief to the
most aggravated cases of indigestion, biliousness,
or other ailments.

STRAINING.
OR OTHER AILMENTS.
These are the only
purgative pills in the world that will secure this
benefit.

BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL.
BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL.
AS ALTERATIVES.

They exercise a more powerful influence over the liver
and its secretions than calomel, mercury, or any
other medicine, and hence their importance in cases of
Biliousness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Bilious
Colic, Headache, or any other ailment.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.
ONE TO SIX BOXES WILL CURE
Constipation, Jaundice, Dropsy, Bilious Colic,
Indigestion, Headache, or any other ailment.

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No. 3940

Poetry.

BABY LILY.

She was a purer, fairer bud
Than summer's sun unclouded;
Spring brought her with the violets;
She left us with the roses.

A little pillow, where the print
Of her small head yet lingers;
A silver coral, tarnished o'er
With clasp tiny of finger.

A mound, the rosebush at the head,
Were all too long to measure;
And this is all that heaven has left
Of her our little treasure.

O human pearl, so pale and pure!
O little lily blossom!
The angels lent a little space
To grace a mortal bosom.

The azure heavens bend above,
Unfolding and cruel,
A casket all too cold and vast
To shrine our little jewel.

We cannot picture to her mind;
An angel crowned and holy;
A fair and helpless human thing,
Our hearts will keep her solely.

Sleep baby, calmly in thy nest,
And the fading flowers,
The while we strive to learn the words,
"God's will be done—no cure!"

Miscellany.

THE RUNAWAY MATCH.

How the Schoolmaster Married a Fortune.

It's about ten years ago since the incident
what I'm going to tell took place. It caused
a great sensation in Pineville at the time,
and had an effect to make the fellows mon-
strous careful how they ran away with other
people's darters, without their consent, ever
since.

Mr. Ebenezer Doolittle was the most
bominablest man arter rich gals that ever
was. He hadn't been keepin school in Pine-
ville more'n six months, before he found out
every gal in the settlement whose dad had
twenty niggers, and courted all of 'em with-
in a day's ride. He was rather old to be
popular with the gals, and, and somehow
they didn't like his ways, and the way they
did him was enough to discourage any
body but a Yankee schoolmaster what
wanted to git married and hadn't many
years of grace left. But it didn't seem to
make no sort of difference to him. He en-
dertook 'em by job. He was bound to have
a rich wife out of some of 'em, and if he
failed in one case, it only made him more
perseverin in the next—his motto was "never
say die!"

Betty Darling, as we used to call her—
old Mr. Darling's daughter, what lived out
on the Runn—was the torn-downest mis-
chief of a gal in all Georgia. Betty was
rich, and handsome, and smart, but she was
such a tormentin little coquet that the boys
were afraid to court her in down right earn-
est.

When Mr. Doolittle found her out he
went at her like a house on fire. She was
just the gal for him, and he was determined
to have her at the risk of his life.

Well, he laid siege to old Darling's house
day and night, and when he couldn't leave
his school to go and see her, he left letters to
her that was enough to throw any other gal
but Betty Darling into a fit of the high steer-
icks to read 'em. Then as every body ex-
pected, after encouragin him just enough to
make the feller believe he had the thing done,
he kicked him out. But when he was
perfectly used to that and was too much of
a floosher to be discouraged by such a re-
buff, when the game was worth pursuin.

He didn't lose a minute's time, but just
brushed up and went at her again. Every-
body was perfectly surprised to see him come
back to old Darling's, after the way he had
been treated by Betty; but they was a deal
more surprised, and the boys was terribly
alarmed in about a month, at the headway he
seemed to be makin in his suit. All at once
Betty's conduct seemed to change towards
him, and though her father and mother was
terribly opposed to the match, any body
could see that she was beginnin to like the
schoolmaster very well.

Things went on in this way for a while,
till bimby old Mr. Darling began to git so
uneasy about it, that he told Mr. Doolittle
one day that he mustn't come to his house no
more—and that if he kept him sending any

more love letters and kiss verses to his darter
by his nigger gals, he'd make one of his
boys give him an alford cowlidin.

But Mr. Doolittle didn't care for that net-
her. He could see Miss Betty when she
come a-shoppin in stores in town, and there
was mo'n one way to get a letter to her.
What did he care for that old Darling? His
daughter was hed and heart in love with him,
and was jest the gal to run away with him
too, if she was opposed by her parents; and
as for the property, he was astin to that
when once he married the gal.

On Saturday when there was no school, Mr.
Doolittle went to old Squire Rogers, and
told him he must be redy to marry a couple
that night at exactly ten o'clock.

"Mum," see he, "you musn't say a word
to nobody, Squire. The lecm's all redy
and the party wants to be very private."

Squire Rogers was one of the most accom-
modatin old fellers in the world on such oc-
casions. Mrs. Rogers was a monstrous
cranky, cross old lady, and nothing done the
Squire so much good as to marry other peo-
ple, it didn't make no odds who they was.
Beside Mr. Doolittle was an injured man, a
great scholar, in his opinion, and belonged
to his church.

Mr. Doolittle had arranged the whole busi-
ness in first rate order. Miss Letty was to
meet him at the end of her father's lane,
disguised in a ridin dress borrowed for the
occasion, when he was to take her in a one
horse barouche, and fly with her on the
wings of love," as he sed he would, to the
Squire's office, where they was to be united
in bands of wedlock before any body in the
village know'd anything about it. He had
made arrangements at the hotel for a room,
he sed it fixed up himself for the suspicious
occasion, he had rit a letter to a friend of his
down in Augusta to be the ther next week to
take charge of a school, as he thought it
might be necessary for him to keep out of
the way of old Darling for a few weeks, till
the old feller could have time to come to.

All day Mr. Doolittle was bustlin about it
as if he wasn't certain which sed he stood on,
while the sunshine of his heart beamed
from his fairer-colored face in a way to let
everybody know something extraordinary
was gwine to happen.

Just arter dark he mought be seen drivin
out by himself in a barouche towards old
Mr. Darling's. Everybody 'spected some-
thin, and all hands was on the look-out.
It was plain to see Squire Rogers' importance
was swelled up considerably with somethin,
but nobody couldn't get a word out of him.

Mr. Doolittle didn't spare the lash arter
he got out of sight of town, and with stream-
in' eyes and palpitatin hart he soon reached
the place appointed to meet the object of
his consumm affection.

Was she there? No! Yes! Is it? Yes
that she is!—the dear creature. The skirt
of her nankeen ridin dress, fluttarin in the
breeze. She staid timidly crouchin in the
fence, tremblin in every jint for fear she
mought be discovered and tore away from
the arms of her devoted Ebenezer!

"Dearest angel!" see he, in a low voice.
"Oh, Ebenezer!" and she kind o' fell in
his arms.

"Compose yourself, my love.
"Oh, father should—
"Don't fear dearest creature. My arm
shall protect you agin the world." And he
was jest gwine to pull away her vale to kiss
her.

"Oh, see she, 'didn't I hear somebody
comin'?"

"En!" see he, lookin round, "let's get in
my dear."

And with that he helped her into the ba-
rouche, and consoled himself with imprint-
in a burnin kiss that almost singed the kid
glove on her dear little hand, as he closed
the door. Then jumpin on the front seat,
he drove as fast as he could to town, encour-
agin her all the way and swarin to her how
he would love her and make her happy, and
telling her how her father and mother would
forgive her and think jest as much of her as
ever.

"Poor gal," she was so terribly agitated
that she couldn't do nothin but sob and cry
while she made Mr. Doolittle love her more
and swore the harder.

When they got to the Squire's office and
the boys that were on the watch seed him
help her out of the barouche, everybody
know'd her at once, in spite of her disguise,
and such another excitement was never seed
before in Pineville. Sum of the fellers was
half out of their senses, and it was necessary
to bury the ceremony over as quick as pos-
sible for fear of being interrupted by the
row that was evidently brewin.

"Be quick, Squire," sed Doolittle handin
out the license, and shakin like had an ager,
"for Miss Darling is very much agitated."

The Squire hardly waited to wipe his
spectacles, and didn't take time to enjoy
himself in readin the ceremony slow, and
puttin the disemiss quivers in his voice, like
he always did. The noise was gettin louder

and louder out of doors and somebody was
knockin to get in.

"Oh!" sed Betty leanin on Mr. Doolittle's
arm for support.

"Open the door, Rogers," sed a hoarse
voice outside.

But the Squire didn't hear nothin till he
pronounced the last words of the ceremony,
and Ebenezer Doolittle and Elizabeth Dar-
ling was pronounced man and wife.

Jest then the door opened. In rushed
old Mr. Darling and Bill and Sam Darling,
followed by a whole host of fellers.

The bride screamed and fell into the arms
of the triumphant Doolittle.

"Take hold of her!" sed old Darling, flour-
ishin his cane ever his head. "Take hold
of the huzzey!"

"Stand off!" sed Doolittle, throwin him-
self in a real stage attitude, and supportin
his faintin bride on one arm. "Stand off,
old man! She is my lawful wife and I
claim the protection of the law."

"Knock him down!" take hold of him!"
sed half a dozen; and Bill Darling grabbed
the bridegroom by the neck while Squire
Rogers jumped on the table and bellowed

"I command the peace in the name of the
State of Georgia!"

"She's my wife—my lawful wife!" shout-
ed Doolittle. "I call upon the law!"

Jest then the bride got over her faintin
fit and raised her droopin head—the tale tell
off, and—oh, cruel fate! Mr. Ebenezer
Doolittle stood petrified with horror, holdin
in his arms not Miss Betty, but Miss Betty's
waitin-maid, one of the blackest maidens in
Georgia, who, at this interestin crisis rolled
up her eyes like two peeled onions, and
throwin her arms around his neck said:—
"Dis is my dear husband what Miss Bet-
ty gin make her own self!"

Such a shout as did follow!

"Let me go," sed Doolittle, trying to pull
away from her.

"Stick to him Sally," sed the fellers, "he's
yours according to law."

Old Squire Rogers looked like he'd mar-
ried his last couple, poor old man, he hadn't
a word to say for himself. The boys and
young Darlings liked to laughed themselves
to death, while old Darling was gwine to have
Doolittle arrested for nigger-stealin rite off.
Poor Doolittle! He made out to git loose
from his wife, and so find the back door.
He haint never been heard of since.

Paper Ships and Paper Guns.

When a short time since Mr. Gladstone,
in advocatin the repeal of the paper duties,
pointed in glowing colours the advantages
which would result from his proposal, and
told of the many fresh uses to which paper
could be applied if relieved from the burden
of taxation, he could not, in his most man-
grous moments, have hoped for results so
great as those which have already been re-
alized. He painted a pretty picture of
buoy paper mills by the side of a clear flow-
ing stream, and the employment which they
would afford to the rural population; but
had he spoken of such things as ships or
guns made of paper he would have been
looked upon as a madman rather than as a
dreamer. And yet the time may not be far
distant when we may expect to see the one
proudly riding on the waters, and the other
as severely tested as the homogeneous iron
and steel of the guns at Shoeburyness. We
were present yesterday at the Phoenix Works,
Stewart's Lane, Battersea, and with a num-
ber of gentlemen connected with the Ordnance
and various scientific societies, had an
opportunity of inspecting some preparations
from paper which are of a most remarkable
character, and which appear to point to a
vastly extended application of this material
in almost every branch of the useful and in-
dustrial arts. There were, for instance,
tubes made of paper which had been tested
in the most satisfactory manner as rocket
cases. Being made of paper they are, of
course, very much lighter than ordinary iron
tubes, and they stand the test of rocket fir-
ing equally as well as those of metal. Not
less remarkable were the thick slabs and
boards made of paper. These boards, of
one inch in thickness, had been tested by
bullet and ball, and the result showed that
their power of resistance was equal to ten
inches of solid oak. The bullet which had
passed so far through the paper board as to
cause a protecting surface at the rear, would
have gone clear through the oak, fracturing
and tearing it in all directions; while in the
paper board the perforation made was a
small, clean, round hole. These paper
boards are admirably adapted for the sides of
ships; their specific gravity is somewhat
less than that of oak, and they are easily
fixed to the framework of vessels. They
have, however, this additional advantage
over timber that they do not require copper
sheathing to prevent fouling, they are non-
absorbent, and neither animal nor vegetable
life flourishes upon their surface, as is the

case with timber or iron. They have also
this further advantage, that they are incom-
bustible. No amount of heat will set them
in a blaze. The application of great heat
will produce combustion in the immediate
neighborhood of the flame, but any thing like
ordinary burning is quite out of the ques-
tion. In addition, however, to all these
good qualities paper has positively the ad-
vantage over timber and iron in the matter
of cost. M. Szelensky, the inventor, well
known for the successful manner in which
he has arrested the decay of certain portions
of the exterior of the House of Parliament,
has discovered a fibre which grows in the
southern portions of Germany, and which
may be converted into a rough kind of paper
at a cost so trifling as to enable him to com-
pete with the builder of timber and iron
ships.

It would, of course, be impracticable to
produce paper boards at anything like a price
which would make the invention commer-
cially valuable if the raw materials were to
be obtained from the limited supply of home
or foreign rags. We are informed, how-
ever, that there is an abundant and almost
exhaustless supply of the fibre suitable for
the production of the material, and that the
specimens exhibited were made from paper
manufactured some 500 miles from England,
and which, after bearing all expenses of car-
riage overland, and by railway and by steam-
er, was delivered in London at a price less
than one-half of that of the commonest de-
scription of box paper. Not content, how-
ever, with forming the sides of ships of pa-
per, the inventor is now engaged in the con-
struction of light field-pieces, specially ad-
apted for mountain warfare, and these, judg-
ing from results already obtained by ex-
periments with paper tubes, will be found to
answer the purpose admirably. Tubes have
already been formed of this prepared paper,
and they have stood the test against iron in
the most satisfactory manner. At the recent
International Exhibition there were exhibited
some pipes made of paper—we do not refer
to what was termed the bituminous pipes—
but those exhibited by M. Szelensky, and
which, tested by hydraulic pressure of 200
pounds square inch, were found to stand the
test equal in every respect to iron pipes.

These pipes are admirably adapted for the
conveyance of water; they do not oxidize,
as is the case with lead or iron pipes, the
former of which gives more or less of poison
to the water that prevent the water through
them. Being non-conductors, they prevent
the water from freezing in the winter, and
preserve it cold in summer. Then they are
so light compared with either iron or lead,
that they may be easily moved from place to
place as required. They have further advantage too,
that the different lengths of paper may be
joined to each other without the trouble,
delay, and uncertainty in making or solder-
ing the joints of metal pipes. One end of
the paper pipe is dipped in a solution pre-
pared for the purpose, placed in the end of
the paper to which it is required to be at-
tached, and a perfect and water-tight or air-
tight joint is at once made. So far as we
were enabled to ascertain the process of
manufacture, it consists in lapping sheets or
roofs of paper together with a solution of
which consists the principle ingredient, one
over the other, until the requisite degree of
thickness or strength is attained, and ex-
posing the material for a short time until it
becomes thoroughly hardened. This paper,
as is of the nature of a gum. It has the
peculiarity of giving extraordinary hardness
to any surface upon which it is placed, and
it was very extensively used in the prepara-
tion employed for preserving the stone in the
exterior of the House of Commons. It has
also been used for the exterior of the Bank
of England, for the interior of the dome of
St. Paul's on which Mr. Petros has painted
his fresco, and it has just been applied
with extraordinary success to the arches of
the London, Chatham, and Dover Rail-
way at the Elephant and Castle station, which
have lately suffered considerably from damp,
and the infiltration of water from the road-
way.

There appears to be no limit to the applica-
tion of this useful material. In addition to
the preservation of paper, linen, stone, brick,
plaster, and other material, another most
useful application of the advantage was
shown in the perfection of a material re-
sembling flock paper, and suitable for car-
pets, which can be prepared of any color and
with endless variety of pattern. A slight
alteration in the mode of treatment converts
canvass into a description of oil-cloth, which
will stand any amount of wear, as may be
seen from some pieces which have been for
several months laid down in the workshop
unhindered. The materials of a house are
now in course of construction, for the pur-
pose of showing the adaptability of the pa-
per boards to the construction of emigrants'
houses, temporary churches, and barracks.
Already large quantities of a material known
as "Panoply" or leather cloth, is manufac-

tured by the use of this extraordinary sub-
stance, and made up into boots and shoes,
which rival in their durable qualities the best
made of leather, and it is equally valuable
for preserving stone, brick, works in plaster,
or any similar substance. A visit to the
Phoenix Works certainly cannot fail to im-
press every one with a high notion of the
value of the remarkable substance to which
reference has been made, and the wide field
which is open for its application in various
forms.—London Observer.

FACTS CONCERNING IVORY.—England
consumes 1,000,000 pounds of ivory annu-
ally, or the products of 3,333 elephants.
About 4,000 men are annually killed in the
elephant hunts. A tusk weighing 70 lbs., is
considered a first class one. A short time
ago an American firm cut up a tusk which
was not less than 9 feet in length and 9 in-
ches in diameter, and weighed 800 lbs. In
1851 the same house sent to the London Ex-
hibition the largest piece of sawed ivory ever
seen; it was 11 feet in length and 1 foot
broad. The dearest ivory is that which is
used for billiard balls. Since the conquest
of Algeria by France, the ivory trade has
considerably increased in the north of Africa.
The hippopotamus also yields ivory which is
much harder and less elastic than that of the
elephant, besides being of small dimensions.

Thus it seems that if taken on an average,
nearly one and a quarter human lives for
every 300 lb. of ivory. Truly human life is
a cheap article when measured by the de-
mands of commerce! Our modern civili-
zation boasts that its great recommendation is
that it protects life and adds to it comfort
and security. This may be so at home, but
how is it if fancy of self-interest require a
great outlay of human life for its accomplish-
ment? The investment is ready, and hu-
manity goes into the crucible as freely as
the old Druids consumed the ancient Celts
in the worship of their gods, or the Aztecs
broiled children for the glory of the sun.

STOKE AND SMOKE'S DIMINISHING.—
The heavy tax imposed in the United States
on tobacco has seriously interfered with the
trade in that article. In New York the num-
ber of cigars manufactured daily, before the
tax was imposed, was over a million. Some
two thousand journeymen were employed in
making them, and their salaries ranged from
\$15 to \$25 per week. Now a large number
of journeymen are out of employment, and
they will have probably to follow other pa-
pulis. The most remarkable result of the tax
is that it has led nearly one-half the smokers
to abandon the use of cigars. It is estimat-
ed that there are five hundred thousand of
the former consumers of this "weed" abstain-
ing from it. The fact is proved by the pro-
portionate decrease in the manufacture of
cigars.

The London Times estimates that the total
importation of cotton into Great Britain
for the year 1864 will bear a fair proportion
of the ten million hundred weight received
in the height of its trade with America.
The importations of cotton from all direc-
tions have increased, since the great falling
off of 1861, at the rate of more than one mil-
lion hundred weight semi-annually.

It appears by reports of the wheat crop in
England, Scotland, and Ireland, that a severe
drought has prevailed on the other side of
the water during the summer, and that the
crops will be short.

"PACIFICITY."—Boys that are philosophers
at six years of age are generally blockheads
at twenty-one. By forcing children, you get
so much into their heads, that they become
cracked in order to hold it.

Women are said to have a stronger attach-
ment than men. It is not so. A man is often
tenderly attached to an old hat; but did ever
you know of a woman having an attachment
for an old bonnet?

Sally, said Jimmie, keep away from me
or you will set me on fire with your red hair.
No danger, said Sally; you are too green to
ignite.

When a man gets to busy to work, he
hires an old shanty at a high rent and opens
an ale shop.

The French papers call Semmes "The
Hero of Sixty Chronometers."

Ladies who stray themselves in patent
boots should sing out their dress. "Still so-
gently o'er me stealing."

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the "Perla."

SANDY Hook, Sept. 21.—5 P. M.—The steamship *Perla*, from Liverpool 10th, and Queenstown 11th, has passed here for New York.

Ships of war of belligerents are prohibited from entering British ports for sale.

The British Government has declined to interfere in the case of the pirate *Georgia*.

The steamer *Danvers*, from Liverpool 1st inst., has put back with her machinery disabled.

The agent of Lloyd's gives a report that a large and swift steamer had arrived at Bremen and hoisted the Confederate flag—she carries 300 men and is pierced for 40 guns, and is to be commanded by Semmes.

The London Gazette announces the Queen's order, that no war-ships of either of the North American belligerents will in future be allowed to enter or remain in any British port for the purpose of being dismantled or sold.

The Telegraph says the order supplies an omission in the previous notice, which did not prohibit them from entering and being dismantled or sold.

The Paris Bourse on the 9th was steady; rentes closed at 60 7/8. The Bank of France has advanced its rate of discount to seven per cent.

The Vienna journals admit that difficulties have arisen in the negotiations with Denmark, and say France, England and Russia are acting in concert with the sole object of saving at least North Schleswig to Denmark and to effect a reunion of the Duchies to Denmark.

The official Prussian Gazette says Prussia has reimbursed the Jutlanders for the war contributions levied by Denmark, and resumed the management of the Post Office in Jutland.

The Independence Belge attaches belief to report that Austria is about to recognize the Kingdom of Italy. It is also reported that Austria will recognize the Kingdom of Greece.

The Queen of Spain has appointed the Marquis Rivera Minister to the Mexican Court.

The Canton of Lucerne has decided upon contesting the competency of the Swiss Federal Government to conclude a treaty of commerce with France.

VERY LATEST PER PERIA.
LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10.—Evening. The following is Earl Russell's letter concerning the *Georgia* :—

"Foreign Office, Sept. 9, 1864.

Sir: I am directed by Earl Russell to inform you with reference to your letter of the 27th ult., that Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the case of the *Georgia* must go before the Prize Court in the United States, and that you must be prepared to defend your interest thereon. I am, sir,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) H. HAMMOND.

To Edward Bates, Esq., Liverpool.

The money market has improved to-day.

Consols advanced, and closed firm at the improvement.

Croskeys & Co., railroad contractors have suspended liabilities from £30,000 to £100,000.

The assets will depend upon the satisfactory management of the large works in South America and other places.

The Paris Bourse is steady to-day, and rentes closed at 66 7/8.

The Steamship Asia from Boston, arrived at Queenstown on the 11th.

There is no important news to-day.

FROM THE STATES.

Boston, Sept. 22nd.

The "Perla" arrived last night.

British Government declined to interfere in case of *Georgia*.

Reported that a large swift steamer had arrived at Bremen and hoisted the Confederate flag. She is pierced for 40 guns and carries 300 men; will be commanded by Semmes.

No more ships of either Confederate or United States will be allowed in future to enter British ports for the purpose of being dismantled or sold.

Consols, 67 1/8. Markets dull.

No war news of importance.

Rumored that sleep-of-war Hartford while on her way here was blown up.

Richmond Enquirer warns non-combatants to leave Richmond or encounter perils of battle and starvation.

Gold 22 1/2.

An accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad last night, by which six persons were killed and a large number wounded.

Another also occurred on the Hudson river road—two persons were killed and four injured.

Richmond Enquirer says the greatest fighting of war will take place during coming two months.

Advised from Army of Potomac says guns along whole line were fired with shot and shell for half an hour yesterday morning in honor of Sheridan's victory.

Gold—21 1/2.

September 23.

Official dispatches from Gen. Sheridan up to 9 p. m. Wednesday, say rebel infantry made a stand at Flint Hill—a strongly entrenched position beyond Strasburg—which was attacked by Federal forces, and carried and held at last accounts.

Rebels still retreating followed by Federal, who were picking up many prisoners.

Reported that Price, with 20,000 troops, crossed Arkansas River, en route to Missouri, to try and recover the State.

Federal forces are prepared for them. Fire in Providence last night destroyed \$20,000 worth of property.

No news from Sherman or Grant.

The Richmond Enquirer gives a rumor that the State of Georgia is negotiating for peace with Gen. Sherman, and says—"The Governor of Georgia ought to recollect that that State was one of the first to secede, and if she now treats of peace on her own terms as a Sovereign State she withdraws from the Confederacy, and leaves her sisters the bag to hold after having got them into this scrape."

Large fires have occurred in Charleston, S. C., from the shells thrown into the city by Federal batteries.

Early's rebel army still retreating.

Gold 21 1/2.

Sept. 24th.

Official dispatches from General Sheridan announce another most signal victory over Early at Fisher's Hill, on 22nd.

Enemy were completely routed and scattered in every direction, losing 16 cannon and an immense number of prisoners.

Will give result as soon as received.

Sheridan is still in pursuit of flying rebels.

Postmaster General Blair has resigned.

Ex-Governor Dennison of Ohio takes his place.

Richmond City Council offer a reward of thousand dollars for detection of incendiaries engaged in kindling fires (which are of nightly occurrence).

All quiet with Grant's army.

Nothing new from Sherman or Mobile.

Gold 21 1/2.

Sept. 26.

Generals Blair and Rice, who have just arrived from Atlanta, report that Governor Brown of Georgia, offered propositions of peace to General Sherman.

Richmond paper admit their defeat by Sheridan in Shenandoah Valley and says that it spreads great gloom over rebel capital.

They also say people of Richmond are suffering terribly for want of necessities of life.

Sheridan's prisoners are so numerous that reinforcements had to be sent to guard them.

Large numbers of rebel deserters are coming into Grant's army.

Rebel Governor of Georgia has issued orders withdrawing Militia from Hood's army.

North American was at Farther Point on Saturday, P. M.

Markets generally dull.

Consols 88 & 89.

Gold 18 1/2.

A late number of the Richmond Examiner in an editorial article intended to prove that the South is very far from exhaustion, says:—

The crops of 1864, which are to supply subsistence for the next twelve months, are unusually good. Certain localities have suffered from drought, but this evil has been partially only. As a general rule, the crops of 1864 are better than those of 1863, and promise abundant bread for another year.

There has, in fact, never been any lack of quantity. The difficulty was in distribution. But our railroads have held out wonderfully well. Their own officers have been surprised at the facility with which they have been able to keep them up. We are better prepared to maintain our railroad system at this hour than we were eighteen months ago.

Every month increases our capacity to improve and maintain these essential public works. Necessity has proved in this matter the mother of invention. The people have found that they could live luxuriously upon a quantity of supplies which they would have considered four years ago approximate to starvation; and great manufacturing enterprises have been improvised without trouble, which everybody in the South thought beyond our capacity to accomplish, even in the time of peace.

The same paper says:—

The most luxurious class in the community are the negroes—slaves and free. They feed on the most costly viands, and they dress in the most expensive finery. The congregation which issues from the African church on Broad street late every Sunday afternoon, surpasses any other in the Confederacy—perhaps on the American continent—in the exquisite gloss of its broadcloths and the delicate hue and texture of its silks. Strangers visiting the city at this time are struck by the leanness of its white men and the sleek fatness of its black men. If we look to dress and physique, the negroes have become the aristocracy of Richmond, and the whites are degraded to the task of hoeing wood and drawing water. How have the negroes grown so rich; what is the secret of their sumptuous larders, their replete wardrobes and bustling purses? Is there any connection between these circumstances and the fact that stealing has become a system and night robberies an institution in Richmond? The negroes are fed and clothed by their masters, but the food they obtain is plain and the raiment coarse, fit only to be passed over to soldiers.

Whence come the means of supplying their luxurious tables and expensive apparel? There is but one answer to this interrogatory. The means come by dishonest practices. The negro population is demoralized; theft is grown into a custom, and robbery is an organized system. By dint of those lucrative professions the negroes can afford to pay high prices for everything. Their maxim is "easy come, easy go."

Concerning the loss of Atlanta, the Richmond Dispatch says:—

Our total losses attendant upon the fall of Atlanta amount to only fifteen hundred men. Eight field pieces were lost by Hardee; some

seize guns left by Hood in Atlanta; from five to eight locomotives; between one hundred and fifty and two hundred freight cars, and some ordnance, commissary and quartermaster stores destroyed. The blow though undeniably heavy, is by no means disheartening. The loss of one position, be it ever so strong, is not our death-blow; for we have, ere this suffered reverses truly severe, and still live through it all.

Reports from Atlanta, previous to the issuing of Sherman's order, state that no outrages had been committed by the enemy, and the only annoyance felt was from pilfering and robbery by stragglers.

WHEN THE STATES SECEDED.—In view of the rumor that the State of Georgia is making peace overtures to Sherman, for which the Richmond Enquirer upbraids it as backing out when it was one of the first to lead the South into the scrape, frequent inquiries are made as to the times when it passed the act of secession. We herewith publish the order in which all the States of the Confederacy seceded. South Carolina seceded December 20, 1860; Mississippi, January 9, 1861; Alabama and Florida, January 11, 1861; Georgia, January 19, 1861; Louisiana, January 26, 1861; Texas, February 1, 1861; Virginia, April 17, 1861; Arkansas, May 6, 1861; North Carolina, May 20, 1861; Tennessee passed the ordinance of secession May 6, and it was ratified by the people June 8, 1861.—Telegraph.

EXHIBITION BUILDING.—The arduous labor is drawing to a close, and the Exhibition Building is on the eve of completion. They are at present engaged in finishing the interior and bringing in the gas and it is expected that the building will be finished and the scaffolding cleared out by the end of the week, when a fair view of its noble proportions will be got. We suppose exhibitors will lose no time in putting in their articles and dressing up the spaces allotted to them.

Since writing the above paragraph, we heard of an accident that took place in the building this morning, but fortunately not with fatal consequences. The scaffolding under the nave arches gave way, and several men were precipitated to the ground. One of them, named Latta, was rather severely injured, the others slightly.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN SAMUEL NORTH.—Captain North, Water Police Magistrate, expired at his residence, Woolloomooloo, at a quarter past seven o'clock on Saturday morning. His death was unexpected, as for some time past he had been suffering from a painful illness, and the death of Mrs. North, about twelve months since, weighed heavily on his mind. Captain North's public service dates back to a distant period in our history. He was, in point of seniority, the oldest police magistrate in the colony, and enjoyed, during his long official career, the respect of the different communities in the country in which he officiated, and in Sydney he was held in high esteem. Immediately on his becoming known about the shipping in the harbor of the death of Captain North, every flag was lowered half-mast as a token of respect.—*Sydney Paper*.

[Capt. North served in this Province with his regiment previous to going to Australia, and those of his friends who remember him will regret to learn of his death.]

WE are pleased to learn that our young and respected townsman, Mr. Albert Merritt, son of Thomas Merritt, Esq., late Chamberlain of this City, having passed his examination very creditably, has been appointed an Ensign in the 100th (Prince of Wales Royal Canadian) Regiment at present stationed at Gibraltar. He will leave for England by the next steamer to join a detachment now under orders for the Mediterranean. We congratulate our young friend on his appointment, and feel convinced that should he be called into active service he will courageously uphold the reputation gained by his forefathers and do honor to his native Province.—*Courier*.

FAMINE AT LABRADOR.—Quebec papers state that recent accounts from Labrador are very dismal, and that destitution threatens the inhabitants. Efforts are being made to induce the Government to despatch one of the Provincial steamers with a supply of provisions, to be dispensed during the winter as the necessities of the people require. Private individuals are making collections, and sending donations of flour, &c.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S GRAVE is described as a plain little mound, with a wooden head-board and nothing to mark it from the common grave-pine flag-staff, upon which each morning at daybreak the cadets elevate the Confederate flag and remove it at dark, each ceremony being accompanied by music from their band.

A correspondent of the Richmond "Enquirer," in a description of the present condition of Charleston says:—"One of the wildest and handiemptest thoroughfares, a space just wide enough for the cart wheels is all that can be seen of the busy city streets; all else is covered by tall grass and weeds, reminding you of a pathway through an old field in the country."

The Nashville Gazette says:—"Two or three weeks ago a man in this city was so poor that he was unable to pay the rent of a house, and it being very warm weather, he and his family camped out in the open air. Last week he enlisted in the Heavy Artillery and was seeking to purchase a farm to invest his \$1,200 bounty in."

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, SEPT. 23, 1864.

The continuity of the States and the intimate business relations existing between them and the Provinces, naturally lead the people to take an interest in the conflict which has distracted and to a large extent brought ruin upon a that once united and prosperous people. A large share of sympathy has been expressed for the South in their present struggle for independence, but much larger amount of physical energy has been enlisted for the North, in her efforts to preserve the union. All the aid the Confederacy has received from the Provinces has been expressions of good will, while the Federals have had the assistance of many Provincialists to fight her battles—and yet the rabid journals of the States stigmatize our people as "secessionists," and threaten "when the war is over," to pay us home by making war upon us, and swallowing up the Colonies. From present appearances our good friends over the line cannot govern the large territory they possess, and they will have quite enough to do for years to come to build up their depleted treasury, restore confidence in their country, and relieve their people from the heavy burden of taxation which presses so heavily upon the masses.

The latest news does not warrant a belief that the Confederates are either dispirited or beaten. Sheridan has met with a great success, and the Confederate army under Early is reported "demoralized" and hurrying towards Richmond, and gold is quoted at 290. In fact from the telegrams the unwary would be led to suppose that victory has permanently perched on the northern banners, and that the war will be brought to a speedy close. It should be remembered that the election for President is to be held in about five weeks and every effort is held forth to re-elect Lincoln; it is not at all improbable that the reports of the successes are made up to suit the contest, and furnish telling arguments in favor of Mr. Lincoln's administration and re-election. But the Democrats who are the Conservatives of the States, and go for "the Union" having the welfare of their country at heart are resolved to have a man elected who will preserve the Union, and restore peace, without the immense sacrifice of life and treasure, which is now made without any hope of success—and the man they have selected as their candidate, as is already known is that accomplished gentleman and soldier Gen. McClellan.

The heavy rains of Saturday and Sunday have raised the rivers and streams, and the mills which were "hung up" are now busily at work. Large quantities of logs lying on the banks of the streams will now be floated down to market and the mill-owners and merchants can indulge the hope of a good fall business.

Several persons have started already from this County, to attend the Provincial Exhibition. We trust that it will prove a decided success, and will realize the most sanguine expectations of its patriotic originators.

The weather for the past few days have given unmistakable indications of approaching winter. Great coats and gloves are in requisition—particularly to the early risers.

The correspondent of the Morning Telegraph "H." is continuing his sketches of St. Andrews and vicinity. His next letter will close his description of St. Andrews and its vicinity.

ITEMS.

The late rains have made sufficient freight in the St. John River to permit the steamers to run up to Woodstock.

A stage was upset in Buxton Me. on Saturday, while having nine passengers outside and a full complement inside. One man was killed, and a lady had a shoulder dislocated, and sustained a severe injury on the hip. The other passengers escaped without injury.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor left Fredericton two or three days ago, and is now en route to be travelling incognito through the Province.—[Globe.]

An entire train on the Hudson river railroad was thrown from the track, on the 20th, whereby two boys were killed and a lady and a brakeman injured.

The Bangor Times mentions the report that there is another pirate among the fishing vessels on the Banks, and that four or five vessels were seen on fire recently.

The Confederates captured the schooner *June E. Burpee* on the James river, last week, took from her \$2,700, all her papers and nautical instruments, and then bonded her \$7,313.

A comparatively new branch of industry is making horse-shoes by machinery. The shoes turned out are as much superior to the old hand-made shoes as modern cotton fabrics to the product of the hand-loom. And so much has the introduction of machinery cheapened the process, that machine-made shoes can be sold by the ton at about the same price as the raw material.

The *Brig Rover*, at Halifax from Demerara, report that the yellow fever was raging there to an alarming extent, and that several British ships in that port had lost nearly all their crews, and the masters were compelled to employ natives to navigate them home.

It is stated that in the first two years of the present war 28,000 walnut trees were felled to supply a single European manufactory of gun-stocks for the American market.

The Brothers Goddard, who succeeded lately at Brussels in a balloon, caused such fright to the crowd below by exhibiting on the trapeze suspended to the car, that the authorities prohibited the repetition of the feat on the occasion of their next ascent.

London gossip says that the Princess Alexandra is of an extremely cold nature, takes no interest in the persons or events surrounding her, and that she has changed very much in appearance since her marriage.

Dr. March, of the French Academy of Sciences, says that Essence of wormwood, in doses of two or three drachmes, produces all the effects of Absinthe—even producing fits.

The overland telegraph line between New York, San Francisco, St. Petersburg, and London, it is thought, will be in successful operation by the middle of next year.

A party has just gone to Behring's Strait and Russian America, to put the connecting link of the line under contract.

A collision between two trains took place on the Grand Trunk Railway on Saturday, by which an engine and five cars were smashed, and an engineer and fireman scalded so severely as to cause death in a few hours.

A young man in Wisconsin was stung on the wrist by a bee, and died in twelve hours after.

It is said that nine hundred females are going from England to India to assist in the English Telegraph department.

The heirs of William Penn still head the English Treasury list. They receive \$20,000 per annum.

John Hay, President Lincoln's Private Secretary, has been drafted.

N. B. & C. RAILWAY.—The following is a comparative return of traffic receipts for the months of August 1864 and 1863:—

Source.	August, 1864.	August, 1863.
Passengers,	\$754 01	\$653 60
Freight,	2,792 32	2,350 42
Totals	\$3,546 33	\$3,004 02
Increase in 1864.	\$542 31.	

R. R. R.

CHILLS AND FEVER.
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One tea spoonful of Radway's Ready Relief in a tumbler of water, taken on rising in the morning and repeated every three hours, will break this formidable complaint. This remedy is a safeguard against Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, than all other medicines in use. One dose has frequently expelled the Ague and Fever poison from the system, and in case of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Influenza, Hoarseness, Colds, Strains, Sprains, Cramps, Spasms, Swollen Joints, Lameness, Spinal Complaints, there is nothing in the world that will relieve the patient so quick or cure so rapidly as Radway's Ready Relief. Price 25 cts per bottle. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

NEW GOODS.
CHEAP DRESS STUFFS,
BLANKETS!!
MEN'S WOOLEN SHIRTS,
A good variety at
H. W. GODDARD & CO.
St. Andrews, Sept. 21, 1864.

Good Red Warps,
Good White Warps,
Good Blue Warps,
At the African House,
Water Street,
JOHN S. MAGEE.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ALL Persons having claims against the estate of the late Mrs. Sarah Lynn, deceased, are requested to render their accounts, duly attested, within three months from the date hereof, to the undersigned, and those indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

HENRY O'NEIL,
ROBERT VERREKEE, Executors.
St. Andrews, Sept. 26, 1864.

TRY
Goddard & Co's
GOOD TEA.
GOVE'S BUILDING.

PROVINCIAL BALL.

A BALL WITH THE PROVINCE.

WEDNESDAY.

Dancing to Commemorate the 4th of July.

The Committee will be at the Assembly Rooms for Provincial Ball.

By the kind permission of the Committee will be a Band of the kind.

Band of the kind.

Ticket of admission to be procured for the evening of the 4th.

Owing to invitation some may be admitted such as the Committee may see fit to bring on.

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At St. John, on 20th inst., after a short illness, Samuel Seeds, Esq., aged 58 years, formerly one of the Proprietors and Editor of the "Courier," leaving a widow and four children to mourn their loss.

At St. John, on Saturday morning after a brief illness, George, aged 10 years, only son of James Hardy, Esq.

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St. Andrews, Sept. 26, 1864.

TRY
Goddard & Co's
GOOD TEA.
DUKE'S BUILDING.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION BALL, 1864!

A BALL WILL BE GIVEN AT THE PROVINCE HALL, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 5th of October next, Dancing to Commence at 9 o'clock.

The Committee will spare no pains to make this a pleasant and agreeable meeting for Provincialists and others. By the kind permission of Col. Cook, the Band of the 15th Regt. will be in attendance. Tickets of admission for gentlemen, \$4.00 each; to be procured from the Secretary only. For tickets no tickets sold at the door on the evening of the BALL. Owing to invitations being issued to ladies some may be unintentionally overlooked. In such case the Committee will be obliged by the fact being brought under the notice of the Secretary who will immediately rectify the omission. The Committee will be pleased to see **Militia Officers and Volunteers** present and in uniform. The number of Gentlemen's tickets being necessarily limited and early application to the Secretary will be prudent.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
His Worship the Mayor, James S. Beek,
His Honor the Speaker, J. W. Smith,
Major Sewell, 15th Regt. Joseph Marshall,
John W. Cudlip, Lt. Ferguson, 15th Regt.,
John H. Reid, G. E. Fenety,
John McDonald, James McCausland,
Capt. Hallows, 15th Regt. James Tibbets, Jr.,
Hon. Solicitor General, John L. Marsh,
J. A. McKenzie, Alex. Gibson,
Sheriff Harding, M. Mackay,
Hon. A. J. Smith, David Wilson,
E. Simonds, Lt. Wyllie, 15th Regt.,
Dr. Dow, James J. Reid,
Wm. Thompson, T. B. Dunphy,
G. A. Mackenzie, A. N. Black,
Harris Alian.

JOHN RICHARDS, Sec. to Com.
Fredericton, Sept. 5, 1864.

Valuable Residence AND OTHER REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

On Wednesday 26th October at 11 A. M. will be sold the following valuable property in the Town and immediate vicinity of St. Andrews New Brunswick.
The handsome and beautifully situated Brick Dwelling House, with Barn, Sheds, Work-shops &c., the residence of the late Alex. Grant Esq., the above property consists of seven town lots each 180 feet in all comprising about two acres. The house is 31x38 feet containing several large and handsome rooms, and is well and substantially finished and in good order. This residence commands one of the finest views in America, with an excellent garden beautifully laid out, and in which is a variety of fruit trees and shrubs of the choicest and best description suitable to the climate. Possession given immediately.
Also the new and handsome Cottage with two lots 180x160 feet each, situated near the Rail Road terminus, and at present occupied by R. M. Jack Esq.

There will also be sold at the same time a corner lot on Victoria terrace commanding a view of the entire inner Bay of Passamaquoddy (a beautiful building lot for which it was purchased) this lot is under good fence, immediate possession given.
Likewise a lot of about ten acres within half a mile of the town, this lot is at present used as a pasture, but is also beautifully situated, near the sea and lying on the slope of a hill with a public road passing immediately in front, a handsome and ornamental residence can be here erected were the purchaser possessed of means and taste. Terms one third Cash at the time of sale, the remainder in one and two years with interest secured by bond and mortgage.
By order of Executors.
GEO. H. CAMPBELL, Auc'r,
St. Andrews, Sept. 21, 1864.

TEA, CRUSHED SUGAR, GENEVA &c.

To arrive by the "Eleanor," from London via St. John.
40 CHINESE } London Congou Tea.
20 Bbls Ref. Crushed } Sugar.
30 do Granulated }
35 Bbls Best pale Geneva.
40 Bbls London Porter and Pale Ale, &c.
J. W. STREET & SON.
St. Andrews, Sept. 28, 1864.

April Sessions, 1864.

ORDERED. That Applications for Wholesale and Retail Licenses shall be made to the Clerk previous to Friday, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of the Court week. Such application shall state the name of the applicants, the description, the place and of the building in which it is intended to sell, and the applicant shall furnish any other information which the Court may require; and the Clerk shall publish the notice in Newspaper of this County.

PICKED UP.

On the 12th inst. off Machias Seal Islands a BOAT, 20 feet long, 5 feet beam, painted red about the stiz, with a dip net. Any person proving property and paying expenses, can obtain the same on application to
OBADIAH CLARK
St. Andrews, Sept. 21, 1864.

ALCOHOL! ALCOHOL!

N STORE—10 Pipes pure Molasses. Alcohol 95 per cent above proof, and distilled from new and sweet molasses to order of the subscriber. For sale in bond or duty paid.
JAMES BOYD.
Sept. 20, 1864.

Alcohol.

Ex "Banana Plantation" from Boston. 10 Pouches pure Molasses Alcohol.
J. W. STREET & SON.
Sept. 19, 1864.

New Brunswick & Canada Railway. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

A Passenger and Freight Train will leave St. Andrews for Woodstock Station every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 a. m., and Woodstock for St. Andrews every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 a. m. Also an Express Train, with bags, Woodstock for St. Andrews every Monday at 3 a. m., in time for Boat same day for Boston, and will leave St. Andrews Station every Friday on arrival of Boat from Boston.

AN EXTRA TRAIN will leave ST. ANDREWS every MONDAY on arrival of boat from St. John and Woodstock Station every THURSDAY, at 10 a. m., for Boat St. John next day.

THROUGH TICKETS.
From Woodstock to Boston, \$5.00.
Do " " Portland, 4.25.
Do " " St. John, 3.00.
Agent St. John—J. D. SEELY, Water St.
Woodstock—G. W. YARVILL.
HENRY OSBURN, MANAGER.

WM. H. WILLIAMSON, Druggist.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity, that he has resumed his former business of a Druggist, in the shop formerly known as Dr. Gore's Medical Hall, adjoining the Union Store, Water Street, where he is prepared to make up Physicians prescriptions, and medicines for cattle &c.
He has also for sale Drugs, Chemicals, Family and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet articles, paints, oils, Varnish, Glass, putty, &c. Every shade of paint prepared for use.
The whole will be sold low for cash. American money taken at a discount.
aug 24

NOTICE.

TO be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY the Twenty-eighth day of November next, at Eleven o'clock, at the Market Square, in Saint Andrews, under and by virtue of a Decree in the Supreme Court in Equity, in a case wherein Robert Glass is Plaintiff, and John Glass is Defendant.—All the Lands and Easements mentioned in a certain Deed or Instrument of Mortgage, bearing date the 20th day of January in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-three, made between the said John Glass of the one part, and the said Robert Glass of the other part, and described thus:—
"Beginning on the East side of the Boacabe stream, at a stake 4 paces from the Market Square, in the Parish of St. George, and extending back to the shore of the said Boacabe stream, and now under lease to McMillan, thence East by the South line of the said Thomson lot Forty one rods to the South-east corner, thence South by the Magnetic Meridian of the original survey, about Three hundred and Forty-eight rods to the shore of Saint Andrews Bay, and thence by the several courses of the shore up the said Boacabe stream to the place of beginning, containing by estimate, One Hundred Acres more or less, with the privilege of Beach and shore in front of the lands."
For terms and further particulars, enquire of the Plaintiff's Solicitor.
Dated at Saint Andrews, the 19th day of August, 1864.
JAMES W. CHANDLER, Barrister.

Valuable Property for Sale.

BENJAMIN R. STEVENSON, Plfr. Solr. aug 27.

THE BARQUE FOR SALE.

THE Barque now building at Chamcook; her dimensions are as follows: Length of keel 117 feet, rake of stem 4 feet, Beam 28 feet, depth of hold 11 feet 10 inches, between decks 4 feet 8 inches, draught 12 inches, length over all 127 feet. Stern, stern post, transoms, stanchions and one half the top, all Hackmatack; plank outside Hackmatack and red Pine; Carpenter's tonnage 428 and register tonnage 430. To class 6 years at French Lloyd's. Will be ready to launch in a fortnight.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. Berton Bros., St. John, John Townshend, Chamcook, or the undersigned.
J. W. STREET & SON.
St. Andrews, Aug. 3, 1864. tel fax 3 ins.

Valuable Properties for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale the following properties situated in the Parish of St. George:
A LOT of Land containing 400 acres in Block 20 in the grant to Philip Bailey, formerly owned by John Oliver, on the western side of the Megalloway River.
A tract of land containing 200 acres, adjoining the above lot on the northern side. Also another lot containing 160 acres adjoining lots formerly owned by Mr. Thompson and John McElroy.
Also another lot containing about 100 acres, commencing at the Kelly road, and running westerly, adjoining the same properties. The above land is in one block, and on it are a good dwelling House and large Barn, it has also a healthy growth of hard and soft wood, with about 200 acres under pasturage and grass.
These properties will be sold in lots or in one block to suit purchasers. One half down, the other half to be secured by Bond and Mortgage.
J. W. STREET & SON.
Nashville, opposite Fredericton.

Particular Notice.

Prices Falling, STAND FROM UNDER JOHN S. MAGEE.

will for a short time, sell for Provincial funds only, his stock of FACTORY COTTONS at cost prices And is prepared as heretofore to sell his stock of Fancy Dress and other Goods, at lowest market rates for cash, either Gold, Paper, Silver or Copper, and American paper at usual discount. In order to make a clearance, previous to the arrival of his Fall and Winter stock. —Call and examine at the— ALBION HOUSE, JOHN S. MAGEE, Opposite Henry O'Neil's.

Executor's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire, deceased, are requested to render their accounts, duly attested, within three months from the date hereof, to the undersigned; and those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
GEO. D. STREET, Executors.
C. W. WARDLAW, St. Andrews, 22d June 1864—rm

Glebe Land for Sale.

THE Corporation of St. Paul's Church, Grand Manan, will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the School House, Grand Manan, on Friday, the 30th day of September, 1864, between the hours of two and four o'clock, p. m., about Two Hundred Acres of Glebe Land situated near Southern Head in said Parish, and adjoining the land occupied by Walter B. McLaughlin.
TERMS—Cash down time of sale.
GEORGE T. CARY, Rector.
PHILIP NEWTON, Church Warden.
Grand Manan, 29th June 1864. 3m

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, the 22d October, in front of the Post Office, Saint Andrews, at 12 noon, will be offered for sale, by Mr. ALEX. McCURDY, containing between 60 and 70 acres, situated within three miles of town, fronting on the St. Croix River, and extending back across the main Roads from St. Stephen, St. Andrews and St. John.—Upon the premises are a good dwelling House, 36x28, thoroughly finished with an excellent barn and sheds. The situation of this property is most desirable for a country residence. Terms made known on day of sale, and a guarantee deed given. Apply to the owner on the property, or to
G. F. CAMPBELL, Auctioneer.
May 18, 1864.

SKETCHES OF "STONEWALL JACKSON"

giving the leading events of his Life and Military Career, his dying moments and the obsequies at Richmond and Lexington. For sale at this Office.

To the Ladies.

MRS. MAGEE informs her Friends and Patrons, that she has received LATE FASHION BOOKS, and has also the newest designs in Mantle patterns. Orders respectfully solicited, and will be executed by an artist of first rate ability under her own inspection.
Albion House, Water-street.
May 25, 1864.

JOHN BALSON, Shipbroker and Commission Agent.

195, South Side Market Square. Respectfully solicits a share of business which an extensive experience, enables him to conduct IN STORE and for sale a constant supply of Flour, Provisions, Dry and Pickled Fish, &c. Also, the celebrated Alcoholic Oil, whole and retail, with Lamps, Chimneys, and Burners; all of which will be sold at the lowest possible rates. Also, 20 Barrels Choice Apples. Exporters of Lumber, can be accommodated with wharfage to any extent, at the most central wharf in the Port, at moderate charges. Particular attention will be given to shipping business entrusted to his care. Masters of Vessels will find it to their interest to give him a call.
St. Andrews, May 11, 1864.

Just Received,

20 BARRELS Fresh baked Pilot Bread, 15 Dozen Mineral Waters, containing of Aerated Soda Water, Lemonade, Gingerale, Concentrated Champagne Cider, and Sarsaparilla, cooling and refreshing beverages. A constant supply will be kept up during the warm weather.
JAMES BOYD.
July 6.

London Porter, Pale Ale, Wines &c.

Ex "Eleanor" from London via St. John
65 CASKS London Porter and Pale Ale, quarts and pints.
4 Bbls. superior pale Sherry, old Port.
25 Bbls. & Qr. casks of DeKuyper & Sons best Cakes do Geneva.
25 Bbls. bottled and raw Linseed Oil, &c. &c.
J. W. STREET & SON.
June 8.

SHERIFF'S SALES

Sheriff's Sales to take place at the Court House, St. Andrews, N. B. & C. Railway do June 8.

To be sold at Public Auction at the Court House, in St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, the eighth day of June, 1864:—
ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand, whatsoever, of the NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADIAN RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY, Limited, of and to the following lands, described as follows:—
First, all that certain tract of land, (excepting so much of the same, as lies and is situated in the County of York.)
Beginning at a birch tree standing on the westerly side of the railway and in the northerly angle of block number six, granted to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company, in the Parish of Saint James, thence running by the magnet of the year 1858 south seventy-three degrees west, seven chains, or to the corner of the north line of said grant, crossing the road from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock and the south branch of Canoe river, or to the northern line of block number four, surveyed for Hugh Pinkerton; thence along the same, north eighty degrees west, seven chains, or to the corner of the line of lot of land surveyed for John Reid; thence along the easterly line thereof, north two degrees east, fifty chains to the northerly angle of the same; thence along the northern line thereof, and the northern line of another lot surveyed for John Reid and the northern line of a lot surveyed for Wm. Johnston, north eighty-eight degrees west, fifty chains to a spruce tree standing in the westerly angle of the last mentioned surveyed lot; thence along the westerly line thereof, south two degrees west, thirty-one chains, or to a cedar tree, thence north seventeen degrees west forty-two chains, or to a hemlock tree standing on the easterly line of a grant to the Trustees of Greenock Church, in the Parish of Saint Andrews, in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, thence along the same, north thirty degrees and thirty minutes east, eleven chains and fifty links (crossing Canoe River) to a stake standing in the northerly angle thereof; thence along the northern line of the same, north eighty six degrees and thirty minutes east, three chains, thence north seventeen degrees west, two hundred and thirteen chains, or to a cedar tree, thence south seventy-three degrees west three chains and forty-five links to a spruce tree standing on the easterly line of a grant to Freeman H. Todd; thence along the same, north seventy degrees west, one hundred and forty-four chains and fifty links, (crossing Mud Lake road and the line dividing the counties of York and Charlotte) or to a hemlock tree standing on the northern line of the same, north eighty six degrees and thirty minutes east, eleven chains and fifty links, (crossing City Camp road, Leif Works Brook, or to a cedar tree, thence north seventeen degrees east, forty chains, or to a post standing on the southerly bank or shore of the Chipewicook Outlet; thence north seventy-three degrees east one hundred and twenty-eight chains, (crossing a brook running lateral outlet, and recrossing the road from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock) or to a post standing on the southerly line of lot number two, granted to John McAlister; thence along the same, south 88 degrees east, twenty-eight chains and fifty links, or to a beech tree standing in the southerly angle thereof, thence along the easterly line of the same, north two degrees east, nine chains and twenty-five links to a beech tree; thence north seventy three degrees east, one hundred and ninety-four chains, (crossing a brook and the second Digdigquash Lake) or to a maple tree standing on the southerly line of a grant to John Porter; thence along the same, south two degrees west, six chains and seventy-four links to an ash tree standing on the northerly bank or shore of the second Digdigquash Lake, above mentioned; thence following the direction of the said ash tree, north sixteen degrees east, crossing a brook (passing an ash tree and crossing the railway above mentioned) or to the westerly side of said railway; thence along the same in a southerly direction, thirty seven chains, or to a birch tree standing on the northern line of a grant to Thomas W. Newcomen; thence along the same, north eighty degrees west, fifty one chains, or to the northerly angle thereof; thence along the westerly line of the same south two degrees west, sixty-seven chains and fifty links, or to a spruce tree standing on the southerly line thereof, south eighty-eight degrees east, fifty-one chains, or the westerly line of the railway above mentioned; thence following the various courses of the same in a southerly direction, crossing of Digdigquash river and a brook running into said river, or to a spruce tree standing on the northerly westerly line of lot number one granted to Joseph Whiton; thence along the same and its prolongation south forty eight degrees west, twenty three chains crossing Digdigquash river, or to westerly bank or shore of the same; thence following the various courses thereof down stream in a southerly direction to the westerly side of the Railway above mentioned, and thence along the same south seventeen degrees west, 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 six.

The second Tract being situated in the 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 Canoe River, surveyed for Robert Pinkerton; thence running by the magnet south two degrees west, fifteen 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 standing on the line of beginning. Containing eighteen acres more or less.

The said two tracts containing together Thirty Thousand Acres more or less, subject nevertheless to the following lots of land situated on the easterly and westerly sides of the above mentioned road from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock, viz. Lot number fourteen surveyed for Joseph Digdig, lot number seven granted to George Mingo, lot number eight granted to Peter J. Coffey, thence running by the magnet south two degrees west, fifteen 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 standing on the line of beginning. Containing eighteen acres more or less.

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

The same having been seized under, and taken by virtue of the following executions, issued by the Sheriff of the County of this Province, to wit: first at the suit of the Hon. John J. Robinson, endorsed to levy \$3229 12 7—second, at the suit of Francis H. Johnson, endorsed to levy \$331 30; and third at the suit of the President, Directors, and Company of the Saint Stephen Bank, in the County of Charlotte, endorsed to levy \$2110 3 3; altogether \$12,122 12 6, with interest, together with Sheriff's fees and incidental expenses.
THOS. JOHNSON, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Dec. 1, 1863.

The sale of the above properties is postponed by order of Judge Wilmet, until the first Tuesday in November next, or until otherwise ordered.

HOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, June 6, 1864.

European and North American RAILWAY.

Running of Trains: 1864 Summer Arrangement 1864.

ON and after Monday, 16th instant, Trains will run as follows:—
Leave St. John at 6 A. M. and 2 and 5.30 P. M.;
Shediac at 8 A. M. and 12.24 P. M.;
Sussex for St. John at 6.30 A. M.
The afternoon trains from St. John and Sussex will carry the 6.30 A. M. train from Sussex with easy freight. The others, Passengers, Mail and Express only.

The morning trains on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from St. John, will reach Shediac in time to connect with the steamer for Prince Edward Island and Pictou.

The stages to and from Beauséjour, Richibouctou, Miramichi, Bathurst and the North, connect daily at Shediac with the morning trains to and from Saint John, as do also the stages at Moncton to and from Dorchester, Sackville, Amherst, Parrolozo, Jogan, Ingwash, Odell, Tatamagouche, River John, Pictou, L'Anse-au-Loup, and Nova Scotia Railway, thence to Halifax.

The stages to and from Hillsborough, Hopewell, and the Albert River, connect at Sackville with the morning trains to and from St. John, as do stages at Shediac to and from Bay Verte and Cape Tormentine.

R. JARVINE, Chairman.
Railway Commissioners Office,
St. John, N. B., 6th May, 1864.

MORE NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED and now open for sale at the very lowest prices:
Hats, Bonnets, Feathers, and Ribbons, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, and Fancy Dress Goods, Grey and White Cottons, Shirting, Stripes, and Regattas, Prints, Silicas, Crashes, Toweling & Table Linens, Shirt-fronts, Collars, and Fancy Neck Ties, Hosiery, Gloves, and Worked Collars, Rubbers, Boots and Shoes.

Balance of Summer Stock daily expected per Steamer "Europa" and when received will be sold at still lower advance on cost.
BRITISH HOUSE.
D. BRADLEY.
Saint Andrews, N. B., May 8, 1864.

Ex "Utica" from Boston, July 11, 1864.
A Cask of deodorized Benzine.
J. W. STREET & SON.

