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POETRY.

THE YANKEE-A PARODY.

BY SAM BOOTH.

It was a famous boarding he use,
While stopping in New York,
That I met a tallish person,
With a mighty sight of talk.
His hair of brownish yellow,
Hung in many a tangled skein
Round a face that was suggestive
Of a hatchet, 'twas so keen.
His coat was blue, with swallow-tail,
And seemed too short by half,
And his trousers came a little more
Than half way down the calf.
His clothes were rather worn, except
His dickey, which was new,
And of such immense proportions
That his head seemed sinking through.
He commenced a conversation,
In a sort of nasal drawl,
While he squinted out the "juice"
'Twas on the carpet and the wall.
He asked me several questions,
All commencing with "I guess,"
And he "reckoned" I was English,
By the fashion of my dress.
He said of the Great Eastern,
That we'd made a mighty fuss,
When, compared with some Yankee boats,
She wasn't worth a cuss.
Then, talking of "blowdown away,"
(The place where he was born,)
He said they "licked creation,"
In the way of raising corn.
Then we spoke of war in Europe,
Of the battles on the Po,
But he said that it was nothing
To the war in Mexico.
That Napoleon was mighty cute,
He did not doubt a bit,
And Garibaldi was a Yankee,
By the way in which he "bit."
When I left this tallish person,
He was squinting over a chair,
At a flower in the carpet,
With his feet high in the air;
And he looked the very picture
Of a fellow gone to seed,
As he queried, just at parting,
If I'd any of the "weed."

LEGAL METAMORPHOSES.

BY THOMAS WATERS.

[Continued from last week.]

Levasseur looked as triumphant as Lucifer, as he clasped me on the shoulder, and said in a low exulting voice, "I saw that pretty trick, Williams, and can, if I like, transport you!"
My consternation was naturally extreme, and Levasseur laughed immensely at the terror he excited. "Soyez tranquille," he said at last, at the same time ringing the bell: "I shall not hurt you." He ordered some wine, and after the waiter had fulfilled the order and left the room, said, "Those notes of Mr. Trelawney's will of course be stopped in the morning, but I think I once heard you say you knew of a market for such articles?"
I hesitated, coyly unwilling further to commit myself. "Come, come," resumed Levasseur in a still low but menacing tone, "no nonsense." I have you now; you are in fact entirely in my power; but be candid and you are safe. Who is your friend?"
"He is not in town now," I stammered.
"Stuff—bumbag! I have myself some notes to change. There, now we understand each other. What does he give, and how does he dispose of them?"
"He gives about a third generally, and gets rid of them abroad. They reach the Bank through bona fide and innocent holders, and in that case the Bank is, of course, bound to pay."
"Is that the law also with respect to bills of exchange?"
"Yes, to be sure it is."
"And is amount of any consequence to your friend?"
"None, I believe, whatever."
"Well, then, you must introduce me to him."
"No, that I can't," I hurriedly answered. "He won't deal with strangers."
"You must, I tell you, or I will call an officer," I testified by this threat, I muttered that his name was Levi Samuel.
"And where does Levi Samuel live?"
"That," I replied, "I cannot tell; but I know how to communicate with him."
Finally, it was settled by Levasseur that I should dine at Oak Cottage the next day, but one, and that I should arrange with Samuel to meet us there immediately afterwards. The notes and bills he had to dispose of,

was to inform Samuel, amounted to nearly twelve thousand pounds, and I was promised £500 for effecting the bargain.

"Five hundred pounds, remember, Williams," said Levasseur as we parted; "or, if you deceive me, transportation! You can prove nothing regarding me, whereas I could settle you off hand."

The superintendent and I had a long and rather anxious conference the next day. We agreed that, situate as Oak Cottage was, in an open space away from any other building, it would not be advisable that any officer except myself and the pretended Samuel should approach the place. We also agreed as to the probability of such clever rogues having so placed the notes or bills that they could be consumed or otherwise destroyed on the slightest alarm, and that the open arrest of Levasseur, and a search of Oak Cottage, would in all likelihood prove fruitless. In reply to a remark of the superintendent as to the somewhat dangerous game I was risking with powerful and desperate men, "even should Le Breton be there; and surely Jackson and I aided by the surprise and our pistols, will be too many for them." Little more was said, the superintendent wished us luck, and I sought out and instructed Jackson.

I will confess that, on setting out the next day to keep my appointment, I felt considerable anxiety. Levasseur might have discovered my vocation, and set this trap for my destruction. Yet that was hardly possible. At all events, whatever the danger, it was necessary to face it; and having cleaned and loaded my pistols with unusual care, and bade my wife a more than usually earnest farewell, which, by the way, rather startled her, I set off, determined, as we used to say in Yorkshire, "to win the horse or lose the saddle."

I arrived in good time at Oak Cottage, and found my host in the highest possible spirits. Dinner was ready, he said, but it would be necessary to wait a few minutes for the two friends he expected.

"Two friends!" I exclaimed, really startled. "You told me last evening there was to be only one, a Monsieur le Breton."

"True," rejoined Levasseur carelessly; "but I had forgotten that another party, as much interested as ourselves would like to be present, and invite himself, if I did not. But there will be enough for us all, never fear," he added with a coarse laugh, "especially as Madame Levasseur does not dine with us."

At this moment a loud knock was heard. "Here they are!" exclaimed Levasseur, and hastened out to meet them. I peeped through the blind, and to my great alarm saw that Le Breton was accompanied by the clerk Dubarle! My first impulse was to seize my pistols and rush out of the house; but calmer thoughts soon succeeded, and the improbability that a plan had been laid to entrap me recurred forcibly. Still, should the clerk recognize me? The situation was undoubtedly a critical one; but I was in for it, and must therefore brave the matter out in the best way I could.

Presently a conversation, carried on in a low, menacing tone in the next room between Levasseur and the new comers, arrested my attention, and I softly approached the door to listen. Le Breton, I soon found, was but half a villain, and was extremely anxious that the property should not be disposed of till at least another effort had been made at negotiation. The others, now that a market for the notes and securities had been obtained, were determined to avail themselves of it, and immediately leave the country. The almost agonized intreaties of Le Breton that they would not utterly ruin the house he had betrayed, were treated with scornful contempt, and he was at length silenced by their brutal menaces. Le Breton, I further learned, was a cousin of Madame Levasseur, whose husband had first pillaged him at play, and then suggested the crime which had been committed, as the sole means of concealing the defalcations of which he, Levasseur, had been the occasion and promoter.

After a brief delay, all three entered the dining-room, and a slight but significant start which the clerk Dubarle gave, as Levasseur, with mock ceremony, introduced me, made my heart, as folk say, leap into my mouth. His half-formed suspicions were soon, however, to be dissipated for the seemed by the humorous account Levasseur gave him of the robbery of Mr. Trelawney, and we sat down to a very handsome dinner.

A more uncomfortable one, albeit, I never tasted at. The furtive looks of Dubarle, who had been only partially reassured, grew more and more inquisitive and earnest. Fortunately Levasseur was in rollicking spirits and humor, and did not heed the uneasy glances of the young man; and as for Le Breton, he took little notice of anybody. At last this terrible dinner was over, and

the wine was pushed briskly round. I drank much more freely than usual, partly with a view to calm my nerves, and partly to avoid remark. It was nearly the time for the Jew's appearance, when Dubarle, after a scrutinizing and somewhat imperious look at my face, said abruptly, "I think, Monsieur Williams, I have seen you somewhere before?"

"Very likely," I replied with as much indifference as I could assume. "Many persons have seen me before—some of them once or twice too often."

"True!" exclaimed Levasseur with a shout. "Trelawney, for instance!"

"I should like to see, Monsieur, with his wig off!" said the clerk with increasing insolence.

"Nonsense, Dubarle; you are a fool," exclaimed Levasseur, "and I will not have my good friend Williams insulted."

Dubarle did not persist, but it was plain enough that some dim remembrance of my features continued to haunt and perplex him. At length, the relief was unspoken, a knock at the outer door announced Jackson, Levi Samuel, I mean. We all jumped up, and ran to the window. It was the Jew sure enough, and admirably he had dressed and now looked the part. Levasseur went out, and in a minute or two returned introducing him. Jackson could not suppress a start as he caught sight of the tall, mouse-tatched addition to the expected company; and although he turned it off very well, it drove the Jewish dialect in which he had been practising completely out of his thoughts and speech, as he said, "You have more company than my friend Williams led me to expect."

"A friend—one friend extra, Mr. Samuel," said Levasseur; "that is all. Come, sit down, and let me help you to a glass of wine. You are an English Jew I perceive?"

"Yes,"

A silence of a minute or two succeeded, and then Levasseur said, "You are of course prepared for business?"

"Yes—that is, if you are reasonable."

"Reasonable! the most reasonable men in the world," rejoined Levasseur with a loud laugh. "But pray where is the gold you mean to pay us with?"

"If we agree, I will fetch it in half an hour. I do not carry bags of sovereigns about with me into all companies," replied Jackson with much readiness.

"Well, that's right enough; and now how much discount do you charge?"

"I will tell you when I see the securities," Levasseur rose without another word, and left the apartment. He was gone about ten minutes, and on his return, deliberately counted out the stolen Bank of England notes and bills of Exchange. Jackson got up from his chair, peered close to them, and began noting down the amounts in his pocket-book. I also rose and pretended to be looking at a picture by the fire-place.

The moment was a nervous one as the signal had been agreed upon, and could not now be changed or deferred. The clerk Dubarle also hastily rose, and eyed Jackson with flaming but indecisive looks. The examination of the securities was at length terminated, and Jackson began counting the Bank of England notes aloud—"One—two—three—four—five." As the signal word passed his lips, he threw himself upon Le Breton, who sat next to him; and at the same moment I passed one of my feet between Dubarle's, and with a dexterous twist hurled him violently on the floor; in an instant my grasp was on the throat of Levasseur. He and Le Breton were soon hand-cuffed and resistance was out of the question. Young Dubarle was next easily secured. Levasseur, the instant he recovered the use of his faculties, which the completeness and suddenness of the attack had paralyzed, yelled like a madman with rage and anger, and but for us, would, I verily believe, have dashed his brains out against the walls of the room. The other two were calmer, and having at last thoroughly pinioned and secured them, and cautiously gathered up the recovered plunder, we left Oak Cottage in triumph, letting ourselves out, for the woman servant had gone off, doubtless to acquaint her mistress with the disastrous turn affairs had taken. No inquiry was made after either of them.

An hour afterwards the prisoners were securely locked up, and I hurried to acquaint M. Bellebon with the fortunate issue of our enterprise. His exultation it will be readily believed, was unbounded; and I left him busy with letters to the firm, and doubtless one to "cette chère et aimable Louise," announcing the joyful news.

The prisoners, after a brief trial, which many readers of this narrative may remember, were convicted of felonious conspiracy, and were all sentenced to ten years transportation. Le Breton's sentence, the judge told him, would have been for life, but for the contrition he had exhibited shortly before his apprehension.

As Levasseur passed me on leaving the

dock, he exclaimed in French, and in a desperately savage tone, "I will repay you for this when I return, and that infernal Trelawney too." I am too much accustomed to threats of this kind to be in any way moved by them, and I therefore contented myself by smiling, and a civil "Au revoir—adieu!"

A STORY OF A STEAM ENGINE.—A most interesting search is about to take place that will draw all lovers of invention to the tombs of the Beaufort family. It seems that the first Earl of Worcester, of the day of Henry the Eighth invented an engine, the model of which has never, up to the present moment, been discovered. Through the deepest researches, Mr. Woodcroft, obtained undeniable proof that the Earl of Worcester desired in his will that this model should be interred with him and actually in his coffin. Therefore Mr. Woodcroft's next step was to obtain permission to have the coffin opened; but, before that could be done, the whereabouts had to be discovered, and no one knew anything about it. It was not till the other day that, coming across an old manuscript, he found an allusion made to the coffin of Somerset, first Earl of Worcester, and that it was buried in a vault which had fallen in, and, as the writer observed, was never likely to be beheld by mortal eyes again. This manuscript is upwards of 150 years old; therefore it may be imagined that to find the spot where the Earl is buried was difficult enough; but that however, has been accomplished, and Mr. Woodcroft having obtained the Duke of Beaufort's permission to open the coffin, is only waiting for the necessary permission of the Bishop to do so. The Duchess has signified her desire to be present—[Court Journal.]

THE LITTLE QUAKERESS.

An amusing matrimonial story is told of the olden times in New England. It so tell out that two young people became very much smitten with each other, as young people do. The young woman's father was a wealthy Quaker the young man was respectable. The father could stand no such union, and resolutely opposed it, and the daughter dare not disobey openly. She met him by moonlight, when she pretended never to see him, and she pined and wasted away. She was really in love—a state of sighs and tears, which women oftener reach in imagination than reality. Still the father remained inexorable.

Time passed on, and the rose on Mary's cheek passed off. She let no concealment like a worm in the bud, prey on that damask cheek, however, but when the father asked her why she pined, she always told him. The old gentleman was a widower and loved his daughter dearly. Had it been a widowed mother who had Mary in charge, a widow's pride would not have given way before the importunities of a daughter. Men are not however, stubborn in such matters, and when the father saw that his daughter's heart was really set upon the match, he surprised her one day by breathing out.

Mary, rather than mope to death, she had better marry as soon as thee chooses, and when thee pleases.

And then what did Mary? Wait till the birds of the air had told her swain of the change, or until the father had time to alter his mind again. Not a bit of it. She clapped her neat, plain bonnet on her head, and walked directly to the house of her intended, as the street would carry her. She walked into the house without knocking, for knocking was not then fashionable—and she found the family just sitting down to dinner.

Some little commotion was exhibited at so unexpected and so unusual an apparition as the heiress of the widow's cottage, but she headed it not. John looked up inquiringly. She walked directly up to him and took both his hand into hers.

John, said she, father says I may have thee.

And John got up directly from the dinner table, and went to the parson's. In just twenty-five minutes they were man and wife.

There is a Gaelic proverb.—If the best man's faults were written on his forehead; it would make him pull his hat over his eyes.

The conduct of a good policeman is the best to be described in the couplet of Pope's—
"They know the right, and they approve it too,
Condemn the wrongs, and yet the wrong pursue."

Well Rbert, how much did your pig weigh? It didn't weigh as much as I expected, and I always thought it wouldn't.

Speaking of shaving said a pretty girl to an obdurate old bachelor, I should think a pair of handsome eyes the best inferior to have by. Yes, many a poor fellow has been shaved by them, the wretch replied.

THE REVENGE.

(The Sequel to "Legal Metamorphoses.")

BY THOMAS WATERS.

Levasseur and his confederates sailed for the penal settlements in the ill-fated convict ship, the "Amphytrion," the total wreck of which on the coast of France, and consequent drowning of the crew and prisoners, excited so painful a sensation in England. A feeling of regret for the untimely fate of Le Breton, whom I regarded rather as a weak dupe than a purposed rascal, passed over my mind as I read the announcement in the newspapers; but never events had, almost forgot the incidents connected with his name from my remembrance, when a terrible adventure vividly recalled them, and taught me how fierce and untameable are the instincts of hate and revenge in a certain class of minds.

A robbery of plate had been committed in Portman Square with singularity and boldness, which left no doubt that it had been effected by clever and practiced hands. The detective officers first employed having failed to discover the offenders, the threads of the imperfect and broken clue were placed in my hands to see if my somewhat renowned dexterity, or luck, as many of my brother officers preferred calling it, would enable me to piece them out to a satisfactory conclusion. By the description obtained of a man who had been seen lurking about the house a few days previous to the burglary, it had been concluded by my predecessor in the investigation that one Martin, a fellow with half a dozen aliases, and a well-known traveler on the road to the hulks, was concerned in the affair; and by their advice a reward of fifty pounds had been offered for his apprehension and conviction. I prosecuted the inquiry with my usual energy and watchfulness, without righting upon any new fact or intimation of importance. I could not discover that a single article of the missing property had been either pawned or offered for sale, and little doubt remained that the crucible had fatally diminished all chances of detection. The only hope was that an increased reward might induce one of the gang to betray his confederates; and as the property was of large value, this was done, and one hundred guineas were promised for the required information.

It had been to the printer's to order the placards announcing the increased recompense; and after indulging in a long gossip with the foreman of the establishment whom I knew well, was passing at about a quarter past ten o'clock through Ryder's Court, Newport Market, where a tall man met and passed me swiftly, holding a handkerchief to his face. There was nothing remarkable in that as the weather was bitterly cold and sleety; and I walked unheedingly on. I was just in the act of passing out of the court towards Leicester Square when swift steps sounded suddenly behind me. I instinctively turned, and as I did so, received a violent blow on the left shoulder—intended, I doubted not, for the nape of my neck—from the tall individual who had passed me a minute previously. As he still held the handkerchief to his face, I did not catch even a momentary glance at his features, and he ran off with surprising speed. The blow, sudden, jarring and inflicted with a sharp instrument—a strong knife or dagger—caused a sensation of stinging; and before I recovered from it all chance of successful pursuit was at an end. The wound, which was not at all serious, I had dressed at a chemist's shop in the Haymarket; and as proclaiming the attack would do nothing towards detecting the perpetrator of it, I said little about it to any one, and managed to conceal it entirely from my wife, to whom it would have suggested a thousand painful apprehensions whenever I happened to be unexpectedly detained from home. The brief glimpse I had of the barked assassin afforded no reasonable indication of his identity. To be sure he ran at an amazing and unusual pace, but this was a qualification possessed by so many of the light-fingered gentry of my professional acquaintance, that it could not justify even a random suspicion; and I determined to forget the unpleasant incident as soon as possible.

The third evening after this occurrence I was again passing along Leicester Square at a somewhat late hour, but this time with all my eyes about me. Snow, which the wind blew sharply in one's face, was falling fast, and the cold was intense. Except myself, and a tallish, snow-weathed figure—a woman apparently—not a living being was to be seen. This figure, which was standing still at the further side of the square, appeared to be awaiting me, and as I neared it, threw back the hood of a cloak, and to my great surprise disclosed the features of Madame Dubarle. This lady, some years before, had carried on, not very far from the spot on which she now stood, a respectable millinery business. She was a widow with one child, a daughter of about seven years.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the "Hibernia."

SA JONAS N. F., Dec. 17th. "Hibernia" from Galway, 2 P. M., 8th, arrived at St. John's at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning.

GALWAY, 8th.—Federal steamer "Keats," off Queenstown, 7th, reloaded sixteen men recently shipped there, Gibraltar, formerly Sumter, arrived at Queenstown with three hundred and thirty bales of cotton, from Wilmington.

The Court of Exchequer did not give judgment in Alexandria case as expected on the 7th. No decision can now be given before the 14th of January. Rumored that the Judges differ.

Danish German dispute looks rather more hopeful.

LIVERPOOL, 7th.—Cabinet Ministers leaving town for Christmas holidays.

Grant's victory at Chattanooga attracts comments from the press.

Daily News takes it for granted that Bragg was defeated in a position selected by himself, and that unless Longstreet was determined to risk all at Knoxville, he would have retreated and rejoined Bragg, thereby relieving Knoxville. It thinks both Bragg and Longstreet in danger.

Times sees no reason to dispute Grant's claim to victory, and says rebel reverse is the penalty for missing their opportunity after Chickamauga. It accepts minor details with reserve, and suggests that some of the reports from Knoxville may have been a little colored to suit exigencies of Thanksgiving Day.

FRANCE.—Council of War state deliberating on Foul's proposed loan of three hundred millions francs. Expected bill will be laid before Chambers during the week.

Bullion in Bank of France now stated at 217 millions.

Rumored that Federal execution would take place in Holstein, 15th Dec.

Danish Council of State resolved to regard any occupation of Holstein as a declaration of war.

Danish Government had withdrawn objectionable Royal patent of March 30th.

King Christian issued proclamation to Holsteins, 6th, asserting his claims and denouncing those set up under mask; he favored hereditary claims, and says the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish monarchy is his duty, and he is resolved, put down insurrectionary movements with armed force. He hopes when Holstein finally herself contented on constitutional freedom, which is granted her, the troubles will end.

Proclamation also issued to "Lauenburgers," thanking them for not having been led away from their duty as subjects, in spite of overtures from without.

Count Reber made, in Austrian Reichsrath, a declaration, fully agreeing with that by Bismarck in Prussian Chambers.

ITALY.—National Bank of Turin raised discount to nine.

POLAND.—Arrests continue at Warsaw.

The Czar of Cracow suspended for three months on account of its attitude on Polish question.

Bombay letters, Nov. 14th, received, report considerable fighting in Lahore.

Following later telegrams received via Suez:

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.—Cotton goods unchanged. Exchange two and one three-eighths; freights flat.

BOMBAY, Nov. 16.—Exchange 242 1/8th; freights active.

CANTON, Oct. 31.—Cotton goods advancing. Tea unchanged, Exchange four and nine half.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 26.—Shirtings and silk higher. Exchange, six and one half.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 24.—Trade very dull; gold exports 91,500 ounces.

SYDNEY, Oct. 21st.—Trade prostrate—Change of Ministry.

MONEY.—Applications for discount continued heavy. Nothing done under eight, and in some cases nine per cent. paid. Still feared Bank premium be further advanced.

"Hibernia" experienced strong head gales the entire passage.

Cotton firm; prices unchanged. Flour steady. Wheat firm. Provisions quiet.

Consols 90 3/8 to 90 1/2.

Product of the Nova Scotia Gold Fields.

It is almost impossible to arrive at anything like a correct estimate of the value of the auriferous wealth produced during the present year in Nova Scotia. The deposits of our gold fields in this city are the house of Mr. Alex. McLeod & Co., and the Halifax Bank. These establishments can probably judge pretty correctly as to the aggregate annual yield of the precious metal in this Province. Other parties of course receive large amounts direct from the diggings; but those named are known to be the centres of deposits. Considerable amounts of native gold are also used every year in the manufacture of jewelry, the Nova Scotia article having nearly if not quite displaced the foreign, so far as its conversion into chains, rings, etc., is concerned, and it is very questionable whether any one of the fair daughters of Acadia would consent to join hands with a husband, however advantageous might be the match, who was not prepared with a wedding ring manufactured from gold the product of this Province.

Thus, Mr. Cornelius, the popular jeweler on Barrington-st., has this year worked up at least eight hundred ounces of native gold into all the various pretty ornaments for which he is so celebrated, and of which capital rings formed no inconsiderable proportion. If, therefore, all the other jewelers, Messrs. McCulluch, Brown, Newman, Spike, and others whose names we do not just now

call to mind, have used each the same amount, the conversion of native gold into artistic embellishments must be rather extensive, and the manufacture forms no inconsiderable item in the industrial economy of our city.—Halifax Reporter.

FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, Dec. 19.

Hardee's quarters are at Dalton where he has 35,000 men.

Gen. Grant is with Burnside, probably fighting Longstreet near Rogersville.

A plot to seize a Philadelphia bark by shipping as sailors on board discovered.

Plot also discovered to release Confederate prisoners at Point Lookout.

Exchange of prisoners will probably be resumed.

Gen. Butler's plan is to send a lot of Confederate prisoners to City Point with the offer to exchange man for man.

The "Chesapeake," being captured in British waters, will be given to Colonial authorities.

Dec. 21.

Sehr J. I. Greely, from Matamoros, with cotton, for New York, was captured when two days out by passengers on board, who hoisted the Confederate flag. Pirates set captain and crew adrift in boat. They reported four other parties at Matamoros waiting for like chances.

Stories were afloat at Culpepper that Confederate army, with President Davis in command, was about to make a last desperate attempt upon the North.

Magazines exploded in Yorktown, destroying nearly all the buildings in town.

Federals captured Port Espérance, Matagorda Bay.

Several thousand Confederate troops are reported repulsed near Natchez, with loss of eight hundred prisoners.

Richmond papers of the 19th contain the following telegram from Charleston:

"Ironclads and three monitors, while attempting to pass the obstructions, became entangled, and will probably have to be abandoned; two monitors badly disabled."

Arrival of French Corvette at Richmond, to receive the French tobacco, caused considerable feeling, and loud objections were made unless French would break the blockade.

England's refusal to let Rams sail caused great indignation, the gold having been sent in advance to pay for them.

Gen. Schofield will be relieved at his own request from Missouri Department; Rosecrans will succeed him.

Some females suspected of smuggling goods into Dixie were recently searched by the provost marshal of Memphis, Tennessee.

One wore a bale of fine linen as a bustle. Her corset was filled with gold coin, quieted in, to the amount of \$1,200. Another had her form rounded out with padding made of dress silk. Her hose was found to conceal a quantity of gentlemen's cravats.

The third lady's ample bust was filled out by a museum of articles, consisting mainly of jewelry, silk thread, needles and medicines.—Am. Paper.

HARD ON PATRIOTISM.—One little town which we happen to know, whose quota was something less than a dozen, has filled her quota three times under this call. The first number raised were bought by some recruiting officer in an adjoining town. The second lot were sold out to the "atomach" of the State, where the legislature meets.

The number is filled again, provided all of them pass muster. This leaves one able-bodied man in town, who has volunteered, since he does not see many chances of escape if lightning strikes again in his neighborhood.—P. Courier.

A correspondent of the Montreal Witness denounces in very sharp and decided terms the conduct of certain public men in Canada in openly sympathizing with the rebellion.

He states that on one occasion a telegram was read in Parliament, announcing the defeat of the national forces, and that a dozen men greeted it with loud applause. Hon. G. E. Cartier, late Premier, being among them.

Many of these leading members have maintained a regular correspondence with leading rebels, have furnished them arms and ammunition of war from Canadian ports, and acted as the medium of communication between them and Europe. In the face of all these demonstrations, mainly led on by the opposition party, the course of the Canadian Government has been moderate, friendly and conservative.

[This is a Federal story and should be taken with many grains of allowance.]

Recapture of the Chesapeake.

The particulars of the recapture of this steamer are stated in a dispatch from Halifax. It is said that the movements of the Chesapeake since her first appearance at Shelburne have been narrowly watched by the United States officials and American citizens of the Province. Her whereabouts was daily known, but the absence of vessels to take her caused the delay of her capture.

On Tuesday, the steamer Ella and Annie, Lieutenant Commanding Nichols, arrived at Halifax for coal, and was immediately supplied at Cunard's wharf. She received information that the Chesapeake was at La Have.

At 11 p. m., the E. and A. steamed for the rendezvous, arriving at 3 p. m. on Wednesday afternoon, but the Chesapeake had evaded her, having left at 9 o'clock in the morning. The Ella immediately turned back and steamed to Lunenburg for orders, arriving in the evening. In the meantime

the officials received information that the Chesapeake was at Sambro, and notified Lt. N. of the fact, who immediately steamed for her, determined to take her at daylight on Thursday morning, and accomplished it. The crew offered no resistance but at sight of their pursuer immediately fled to the woods, leaving behind them a sumptuously prepared breakfast.

The Chesapeake was taken in tow by Lt. Nichols, who started for an American port. The gunboat Decatur came up and ordered the captor and his prize into Halifax for sanction of the act by the Government.

The three vessels arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Three of the crew were said to be captured; one of them belonged to the original party; the others were shipped to Nova Scotia. There is no information as to what became of the Chief Engineer or the other parties carried off in the Chesapeake.

Whether the first capture of the Chesapeake was lawful or not, unlawful, her recapture within the maritime jurisdiction of a foreign power, will hardly hold good.

There was a rumor—but it lacked confirmation—that the officials despatched by the Nova Scotia authorities to arrest Braine today were resisted.—Globe, Dec. 19.

The U. S. sailors at New Orleans are in a state of mutiny because they are not permitted to return to their homes, their term of service having expired; the government finds it a difficult matter to fill their places, and the Navy Department issued orders to detain them until men could be enlisted to man the ships of war.

The guerilla general Morgan, it appears, is at Richmond; the Northern story of his taking refuge in Canada turns out to be one of the many pure inventions.

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The Michaelmas term of the University of New Brunswick terminated on Tuesday of last week. The examinations of the various classes were declared very satisfactory and showed that the institution was growing in usefulness and popularity under its respected President and Professors.

As Friday will be Christmas Day we take this opportunity wishing our readers generally, a Merry Christmas, with many happy returns of the season.

OUTRAGE.—The officers of the American steamer before leaving the wharf yesterday morning, assisted by the Police force, instituted a thorough search of all the persons, and personal baggage of the passengers, for, as we understand concealed weapons. By what authority can a Foreigner, in a British port, search a British subject we have yet to learn. That the audacity of the "Yankee" is equal to any act, however outrageous, on their own soil is patent; but that they should so unparadonable an offence, is more than we can comprehend. If the American Government gives their sanction to such acts, ought not the British Government to interfere?

Why did not the passengers ask the Police for their authority to commit so flagrant a violation of British rights.

ACCIDENT ON THE ICE.—On Wednesday afternoon, a lady while skating on the ice on Lilly Lake stumbled and fell; this of itself was trifling, but a number of lady and gentleman friends rushing to her assistance, the weight of the company was more than the ice could bear, and a sheet of about 20 feet in diameter broke, sinking down, down with its valuable freight. No one dared approach to render assistance, and the victims were left in despair, until the bottom broke them up, the water being about three feet deep. Nobody was hurt, and all walked to the shore with thankful hearts and dragged garments.—Globe.

Not bad, but wet.

CROPS IN MAINE.—The Commissioner of Agriculture reports the following estimate of the crops in Maine for this year as follows:

Corn, 1,855,113 bushels.
Wheat, 407,425 do.
Potatoes, 6,693,348 do.

Maine is the third state for raising potatoes, New York and Pennsylvania only being ahead.

DESKERS AND SKEDADDLERS.—From letters from Canada and from men who have recently visited there, the Newburyport Herald has received information which leads to the conclusion that there are at least forty thousand men in the British Provinces who have served from six months to a year and a half in our armies, some of whom were broken down in spirits and health by the hardships of war; some suffered ill-treatment from drunken or brutal officers; more of them having sick furloughs or liberty to visit their homes, overstayed their time, and feared to go back, most of whom would now gladly return to their duty, if they could be assured that they could do so without being

still delayed at Halifax, and it is probable Mr. Seward and Earl Russell will have another diplomatic correspondence "a la Trent" affair. It is now admitted that had not the second engineer fired upon the assailants twice, and attempted to scold them he would not have been shot. But the act has been condemned by every right-minded person, and, it is reported, was regretted by Lieut. Braine. We shall hear more of this affair ere long.

A passenger in the steamer New England on her last trip from St. John, distinctly declares that the searching of the passengers was not agreed to by all of them, and that it was a gross violation of British rights. More than one who was desirous of proceeding in the steamer, submitted to the search unwillingly, not wishing to be detained. Our informant is a British subject and it is probable would make it a serious matter for those concerned had the search occurred earlier in the season. We may add that our informant is a strong Northern sympathizer.

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exposed to the terrors of a court martial and punishment. The Herald thinks a proclamation to this effect by the President would restore at least twenty thousand of them to their regiments before the 1st of January.—Ar. Pioneer.

TEA MEETING.—An advertisement in our columns states that the ladies connected with the Baptist Church in this town intend holding a Tea Meeting in the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 30. The object being to procure means towards finishing their Meeting House, the public will of course go, and lend their aid so worthily a purpose.

I T E M S .

—The Telegraph says that "a notice has been posted up in the Banks that on and after Thursday first (24th Dec.), St. Stephen's Bank Notes will be taken at a discount of one quarter per cent."

What do they mean? The St. Stephen Bank has no superior in this Province.

—E. Webber of Bridgewater, writes us that about two weeks since a Kerosene lamp exploded in his house, making a report as loud as a pistol and throwing the oil and fragments of glass over the room; but luckily no one was injured. He wants to know how it can be accounted for.—Ar. Pioneer.

—The Hamilton Times says counterfeit bank bills are freely offered in that vicinity.

—George N. Curtis, of East Pittston, returned home from California a few days since, for the purpose of being married, and died on the day for his wedding.

—Mr. J. M. Bass of Farmington recently purchased in Vermont three Spanish merino sheep, for which he paid the sum of \$750.

—Five large warehouses on Falls Point, Baltimore, used by the Commissary Department for storage of forage, &c., were destroyed by fire on the 13th. The loss was some \$30,000, about 60,000 of which was sustained by the government.

The sixth story of the "Sun Building" in New York, has been fitted up as a lodging room for rowdies, where, for a "five cent greenback" as they call it, a good bed is provided, and for the same amount a good warm meal. About two hundred are accommodated nightly, and everything is orderly and quiet.

—On Sunday there arrived at Baltimore five refugees from the South, who had in their valises and trunks \$50,000 in gold bars, dust and coin, valuable diamonds, watches, &c., amounting in the aggregate to \$100,000. It cost them \$1700 to get out of Richmond. One of them paid \$600 for a pass to leave that city.

—It is said that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will recommend in his report an increased tax on whiskey from twenty to sixty cents per gallon; in that on tobacco of from seventy-five to one hundred per cent. the tax to be mainly levied on the article in last, and in that on domestic wines of exactly a hundred per cent.

—There is a well authenticated story, in private circles, that a few months ago, when the rebel rans were about ready to leave Liverpool, and our affairs with England were most fearful and threatening, President Lincoln, wrote a personal, private letter to Queen Victoria, on the subject; and from its reception by her dated the new and more just policy of the English government towards us. A singular and pleasant bit of political history.

—This is a northern canard.

—Smith married a handsome, but taciturn, woman, and now reads a celebrated line from Keats as follows: "A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

—President Lincoln on the application of John Bright, has pardoned Alfred Russel, a young Englishman who was arrested at San Francisco for aiding in fitting out a Confederate letter of marque, and was sentenced in October last to ten years' imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000.

—The Vermont Legislature by a very large majority has refused to repeal the law prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits.

—In London, Canada West, drunkenness is punished by putting a ball and chain on the offender, and compelling him to break stones. That's the way to cure them.

—Slovakia.—Maryland this year produced 5,000 hogheads of tobacco. Don't give up, there are other states that have done better.

—Lieut. Col. Baird, of the Carleton Militia composed a Grand March, which has been published by Ditson, Boston; and is "dedicated to the Volunteers of New Brunswick." Colonel, send a copy to this office, and we will try it, and then give our opinion of its merits. There are still a few of the old "Amateur Band" here who would join us in going over the March and playing the parts without extra practice. The production, says the "Sentinel," is pronounced highly creditable by competent judges.

—Lynn is not only the greatest manufacturing for ladies and misses' boots and shoes in the Union, but also in the world, and the tendency of things now is to make it still greater.

—A Miss Salina Curtis, of Indiana, enlisted as a private in the Kentucky artillery under the name of John Curtis, and was mustered into service, but afterwards dismissed. She states that she has served twenty-two months in the Federal service.

—Viscount and Viscountess Victor Hugo have just affianced their daughter to Mr. Albert Penson, an English officer who distinguished himself in the Crimean war.

Immediately after the marriage the bride and bridegroom will take their departure for Nova Scotia, where Mr. Penson's regiment is stationed.—[Toronto Leader.]

A PILE CON.

Let every man and woman who suffers with Piles find the origin of their trouble. Found that ninety-nine have taken large quantities for the Cure of Constipation, &c. The Pills may truly charge suffering to these would be rid of your Piles: they are the only be taken in successive cure Constiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Piles, they purge thoroughly weakness, irritation, or Druggists.

SALE In Eastport, Dec. 1 Adams, Mr. Joseph F. N. B. to Miss Hattie J.

Very suddenly in Hama, beloved wife of Mr. Calais, and eldest daughter of Mr. Stephen.

At St. John, on the 10th Inst., aged 57 years, leaving a wife and mourn her loss.

Suddenly on the 19th Edwards, aged 70 years family.

Dec. 21.—Ship Thelma from Boston, to W. W. New York, Dec.

Miller, loading for Trip. The British Bark Water Jackson, from this with a cargo of deals Cape Wash, near Little the 19th inst. The vessel cargo was owned by C. this place, and was insured.

WEST JUST RICE ONE Bale English Rice. J. L. ALSO.—Received a good which, with the usual law. St. Andrews, Dec. 22, 1

TEA ME WEDNESDAY.

THE Ladies connect CHURCH in this town Ten Meeting in on Wednesday Evening Tea to be on Table at Tickets 37 1/2 cents each of J. R. Bradford, W. Ing and about the doors.

The proceeds to be applied the Baptist Meeting House here

J. R. B. Geo. G. C. E. C. St. Andrews, Dec. 15, 1

Ho for Merry Remember Sa

If you want to make the come to the ALBION your Christmas Present things useful and ornamental For the Ladies—Albion Flowers Combs, Feather Perfumery, Boots, and a Goods.

FOR THE GENTS—K Unique, Tie, silk pocket Gloves, Dogskin gloves Mittens, Berlin scarfs, &c. FOR THE BOYS—Mittens, nice top Boots, made in manufacturer who knew and last but not least At the Albion House,

S A I 100 Sacks COARSE S Dec. 7.

TEA, RAISINS, 20 H Y P chests 50 10 do 50 Boxes and half 50 Kegs Tobacco 100 A variety of Fancy Br FLOUR, MEAL, SUG

EASTERN WAT Glass, Putty, Nails With a general assortment for cash.

Dec. 2, 1863. 3m

Clocks. RECEIVED on Consign to be sold low for ca J. St. Andrews, Dec. 2, 1

Anthrax 20 Tons Red Ash Egg For sale by J. V. Dec. 2, 1863.

MOL 20 lbs. Prime Muscov 15 do do J. V. Nov. 24.

Remember BOYS WELLINGTON manufacture, made from together, are to be found Water street.

