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AN ADDRESS On the Duties and Requirements of a Collegiate Course.

DELIVERED IN THE HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF NEW BRUNSWICK, SEPT. 5TH, 1862.

BY PROFESSOR BAILEY.

GENTLEMEN.—In complying with the invitation to address you to-day, I feel myself situated very much like the musician in the orchestra, who only has his own peculiar instrument to play, and who can bestow but little thought thereon. Engaged as I have been for many months, in the almost exclusive study of the least familiar of Nature's wondrous mysteries, the world of microscopic life, I feel but little suited to cast a glance over the broader and better trodden fields, where so many others have found a varied and congenial field of labor—but I will prepare to lay before you in their due proportions and intimate relationships, the numerous branches which are deemed essential to the complete equipment of the scholar.

Yet I feel that such must be my task to-day. I feel that it is this very fact, this especial devotion to a single branch, to the exclusion of the rest, which really is, and always has been, one chief obstacle to the true advance of science and enlightenment.

I feel, Gentlemen, than in addressing you, as fellow students, I must warn you, for the present, at least, against too special localization of your efforts; I feel called upon to advise a more equal distribution of your energies, to guide your thoughts from the consideration of details to the contemplation of great principles—to some of those mighty generalizations which have so directed and enabled the progress of scientific truth during the last half-century.

Such, to the best of my weak ability, shall be my aim to-day—to divert your attention for a few moments from the consideration of those studies through which it shall be my pleasure to accompany you during the year now opening before us, to the entire field of study before you as a whole, to the particular branches in which your Province especially demands your aid, and the true bearing and relation to each other of the principal divisions of human enquiry and research.

If in this attempt I share the fate of the poor musician and unconsciously wander from the ultimate object of my remarks to those especial subjects which have been till now chosen study, I trust that you will pardon the mistake, and believe that how ever much I may adduce in favor of my own pursuits, they are but one, though an essential part, of that infinite unity which pervades the whole creation, and of which the outward forms are but the faint and imperfect manifestations.

It is a mistake far too prevalent entertained by many of those studies usually assigned an equal place in the ordinary collegiate curriculum are in reality useless or superfluous—that young men fitting for the duties and trials of active life have far more need of those especial branches which they design pursuing, than of poring over the literature of unspoken tongues, of searching out the mysteries of astronomy and the higher Mathematics, or of carrying back the thoughts to the secrets of geological ages, now past and gone for ever.

The interminable *cui bono* of these would-be scholars—for no true scholar ever doubted the utility of studies—has been too often and too ably answered to justify me in adding my feeble testimony to what is generally admitted by all educated men. The advantages of a thorough classical mathematical education, as affording the most available means of mental as well as moral progress and refinement, as nourishing the mind to a healthy and more powerful development, and as inculcating those principles of sound induction which alone constitute the basis of all true philosophy, have been fully recognized throughout the civilized world. Their value is attested not only by the unvarying verdict of the truly learned everywhere, but also by the fact of their universal recognition in all the great scientific and collegiate institutions as the basis of a thorough and useful education.

But there are many, no doubt, who while they readily admit the truth of this statement as a general principle, are still inclined to think that its application is not universal—that what may be deemed, and very properly, the essential parts of a thoroughly liberal education in Great Britain, or in other countries where the entire educational system is so perfect, are but ill adapted for a Province like New Brunswick, comparatively new and thinly settled, and young men as a class have but little leisure or facility for purely scientific or intellectual culture.

Is this a valid objection? Are the conditions of our situation as the principal Provincial University, such as to essentially alter that programme of mental discipline,

which long experience elsewhere has shown to be the safest and the best? Are the needs of New Brunswick such as to forbid her young men from attaining the high degree of mental and moral culture, which is elsewhere so universally and so zealously coveted? Have we adopted in our University curriculum a course of study either useless in itself, or ill adapted to the peculiar wants of the students who embrace it?

It may not perhaps be deemed amiss, in view of its practical importance, to devote a few moments attention to the examination of this question, and to see if possible what are our real duties, as members of this University, and what result the country may fairly expect of us, in view of their patronage and support. Let us see, if possible, what are the real wants of the country, not solely with reference to its present position but to its future history, and see if any of those studies which the founders of the University have, and as I think, wisely prescribed, may be safely or advantageously dispensed with.

By turning to the catalogue of the University you will find that the entire course of instruction as there laid down, may be conveniently arranged under the four great heads of Mathematics, History, Natural History, and Language—each constituting the duties of a separate Professorship, as together they constitute four, or more properly, three, of principal departments of human knowledge. History and Language, although from their extensive limits, conveniently set apart as a practical arrangement, are really contemporaneous in their origin, similar in their characters, mutually resting on each other, and may therefore more properly be considered as a single branch. If to these we add Theology and Psychology, our circle is complete. The whole range of human activity and thought is here embraced.—Theology, the contemplation of the infinite creator as revealed in his words and Providences to mankind; Natural History, the creator as seen in the outward visible world; Psychology, the study of the subordinate creator, the finite mind, the inward man; History, that finite mind as revealed in its outward words and deeds; and lastly, Mathematics, the science of space and time, in which, and according to which the former have created and are creating.

Theology and Psychology—History and Natural History, are in exact correspondence, the first the study of the creating intelligence by means of our inward consciousness, the latter by means of their external manifestations. No one, unless he may be willing to accept the name of infidel, can safely disregard or deny the truths of either.

The first of these divisions, Theology, or the study of the supreme Creator, as made known by his deeds and revelations to mankind, has not, as you know a special place in the studies of our regular collegiate course. The reasons are obvious. The great truths of religion as needed for the general wants and moral improvement of men, are more generally and more thoroughly inculcated by those whose special task is to train the soul, than they could ever possibly be as part of a general education. Even in those less familiar branches which are deemed essential to the peculiar education of divines, better and more thorough instruction can be obtained in the numerous Seminaries especially adapted to this end, than such a University as our own could ever hope to afford.

From the study of God's word, we naturally pass to the study of His works, from those sublime lessons of christian hope, love and charity, which he has mercifully revealed to us in his written word, to the study of that selfsame thought as expressed in the thousand voices, animate and inanimate, of the great world about us. This is the second department of human knowledge, and if rightly pursued in the spirit of the humble zealous, and ardent inquirer, is fraught with lessons quite as full of truth and love, as any which he has more directly expressed in His written word. Indeed it may be said that neither would be complete without the other—that the language of the Prophets, the Palmists, and the Apostles, as well as that of Christ Himself, are constantly clothed in a garb from the outward world, while the latter, without that christian revelation which teaches man to look up through nature to Nature's God, would probably be but a mere fabric of intricate machinery, wonderful indeed in its design, the result as well of all purpose or blind fate or still more blind chance. Both are equally His word, and both, as such are equally deserving of our reverence and our study. It is the more necessary to insist upon this point, as this branch of human inquiry is not only often opposed as useless and unnecessary, but also as directly at variance with the other word more expressly revealed to man, by the hands of the inspired writers. Even in

this age of comparative enlightenment there are not wanting those, who, either from an entire ignorance of the facts, or from a want of that true faith in the perfection of God's works, which should alone be the creed of every true philosopher, seek to banish Natural History from the realms of legitimate inquiry, and taunt with scepticism or infidelity all who dare to maintain its truths.—Fortunately for both perhaps, this class of sceptics—for those are truly sceptics, who deny the truths of either revelations—is at this time neither numerous nor influential. Ministers of the gospel have learned to see, that man, though the noblest, is not the only work of God, that nature no less than revelation is but the manifestation of God's providence to men, that from the fields of Nature they may obtain the sublimest illustrations of that infinite design, which of itself were adequate to prove the existence, power, and benevolence of an infinite designer.

Naturalists, on the other hand, untrammelled by those prejudices, which in the earlier struggles for the sciences, not only greatly barred the progress, but even made martyrs of their votaries, may now pursue their legitimate inquiries, unchecked by ignorance or fanatical superstition.

True, a species of controversy is still maintained between many of the so-called votaries of each, as well as between professed believers in the truths of both, but these at the present time rather have reference to the exact interpretations of particular parts, than to the actual integrity of either as a whole. One party claim, that as the truths of modern scientific discovery are entirely at variance with the gospel revelation, we must throw aside as worthless, all which we cannot reconcile to what there is laid down; while the other from the same cause, maintain the opposite opinion, that the Bible as we now possess it, is partly the work of man himself—that all portions which do not strictly coincide with the revelation as disclosed in nature, must be regarded as either figurative in their application or as foreign to the original. I have always thought this discussion to be productive of but little good. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the history and plan of either record, to institute a strict comparison of their minor parts, while enough is known of both to show that the same spirit pervades the two, that in each is the selfsame message of love to man, the selfsame lessons of faith and hope.—Let each pursue its course unfettered by the other. Both are equally the work of a Divine Originator, and both, as such, must eventually tend to the same result, the absolute dependence of mankind on their Infinite Creator.

Of the practical value of Natural History as a prominent object of study in this University, as well as in New Brunswick generally, it is impossible to say too much. Indeed the importance of a thorough practical acquaintance with the general principles of mineralogy, geology and mining, can only be adequately estimated by the value of the mineral and agricultural resources to be developed. Blessed as your Province is with an amount of natural wealth seldom surpassed by any country of equal limits, with one of the largest if not the richest coalfields of North America almost wholly within your borders, with rich deposits of iron copper, lead and gypsum, abundantly distributed over the surface, and often to be obtained without the least possible difficulty, it is truly surprising that so little should be done to render this unbounded wealth practically available to the Province. Nothing is more common, or yet more lamentable, than to see otherwise intelligent men, from all parts of the country, eagerly searching and digging, and often spending their entire fortunes in the search for hidden wealth, where every country schoolmaster ought to know enough to distinguish between the valuable and the worthless ores. A single blow of a hammer, a single drop of acid, the scratch of a common penknife, or even the heat of an ordinary lamp is sufficient to distinguish unmistakably between the two, and yet there are probably at this very time hundreds of men, active, honest, and intelligent, wasting month after month of valuable time, in search of the merest dross, and that too, only because there is no one at hand sufficiently acquainted with the merest rudiments of mineralogy to tell them of their error. What a commentary on the whole question is the fact, that the University of New Brunswick has been compelled to assign an especial portion of her rich Museum, to the sole collection of these worthless ores, and even to inscribe upon the cases which contain them, the significant title of "Fool's Gold!"

Let us not be "fools" upon this question any longer. Let the study of Natural History have its appropriate place in our education. Let the elementary principles of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology, be made a part of the ordinary education of the

country—let the minds of pupils throughout the Province be directed and encouraged in the collection and preservation of all that is curious and interesting in the field around them, and we shall no longer have reason to complain, that the resources of our Province lie dormant from the want of knowledge and ability to work them—no longer shall we be obliged to rely upon the support of other countries, for what we already have in greater quantity and of superior quality, within our own borders.

And here let me express my cordial sympathy with the efforts which have been made and are now making towards the attainment of this object. In various parts of the Province, individuals prompted by a sincere love of the beautiful in Nature, as well as by a desire to make the truths which Nature so eloquently teaches, more generally known, and more accessible to all, have gradually amassed from the rich fields about them, collections which have already made our Province known for the value and the novelty of its fossil relics.

And first among these efforts of individual toil, let me place the zealous, untiring, and successful labors of my lamented predecessor. Though not so fortunate as to have enjoyed like many of those present, the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, I have yet, by the perusal of his numerous original observations, and the contemplation of the wide field of labor which occupied his thoughts, obtained perhaps a deeper insight into the true motives which guided and strengthened his untiring labors, than any merely superficial acquaintance could ever have afforded. For more than twenty years he devoted his entire energies to the service of Science and his country, and the Museum which he has done most to establish, and which is of inestimable value to every inhabitant of New Brunswick, and the lasting benefactor to this Province. In honor of his energy, zeal and faithful labors, I am glad to see that his name has been assigned to one of those relics of our ancient world, of which the remains are so numerous throughout our entire country. What more fitting tribute to his memory could there be, than thus to stamp his name upon one of those enduring Medals of Creation, which it was ever his delight and effort to unfold!

Though the first perhaps to explore successfully the geological and botanical features of the Province, yet, especially in his later years, he did not occupy the field alone. Ardent, zealous, and enthusiastic enquirers there have been, and now are, in various parts of the Province, prosecuting the work which he has left, searching for and bringing forth from their sleep of centuries, the buried monument of departed worlds, and helping to decipher those hieroglyphics of the rocks, which may suffice to tell us of the condition of our earth, through all the centuries of his History. Already may we point with pride to their labors, already have their collections become subjects of consultation and discussion, already has our Province become, through their labors, a locality of the greatest interest in determining the unsettled questions of our Planet's birth and progress.

And to you, gentlemen, who are hereafter to go forth into the selfsame field, it especially belongs to emulate their labors. And let me assure you no field could be richer in practical results, or be so sure to repay your energy and toil. In whatever quarter of the Province you may be called to labour, be sure that no quarter is either too thoroughly explored, or will prove barren of results.

(To be continued.)

THE EFFECTS OF A "LYRE."—Last Monday evening the Toronto City Council broke up shortly after eight o'clock. All were greatly pleased at the short evening's work, and when leaving the Hall several Aldermen and Councilmen commenced "larking" and pushing each other about. Alderman Strachan rushed against Coun. Baxter as he was leaving the Chamber by the eastern door, and Mr. Baxter fell violently to the ground. He lay for one or two minutes, and no one seemed aware that he had been hurt. When he was lifted from the floor, however, it was found that one of his legs was broken above the angle. Every one, and none more warmly than Alderman Strachan, expressed the greatest regret at the unlucky accident. Mr. Baxter was conveyed home without loss of time, when medical aid was called in and the injured limb set.—Toronto Globe.

A man named Duncan McDonald was badly injured on the N. Scotia Railroad on flat car, the train being in motion at the time. One leg had to be amputated in consequence of the injuries received.

It is said that the Princess Royal has been mainly instrumental in forming the alliance may be an unite Scandinavian Kingdom, with the Royal House of England.

FROM THE STATES.

Baxton, Sept. 30.

Three hundred and sixty disloyal persons in Carroll County, Missouri, have been secured a hundred thousand dollars for killing and wounding loyal soldiers and citizens, and taking their property.

Major Gen. Nelson, shot at Galt House, Louisiana, used exceedingly insulting language to Brigadier Gen. Davis, and slapped him in the face.

It is not known at Washington that Gen. Buell is assigned to another post.

McClellan's headquarters are rumored three miles nearer Harper's Ferry, which is held by a strong Federal force.

Humphrey Marshall and Kirby Smith's forces are reported at Cynthiana, Ky., thirty thousand strong, moving towards Covington.

A Richmond despatch mentions the arrest of five men attempting to leave Mobile for New Orleans, with charts and plans of defenses found upon them. One of them, Dr. Rosilly, of Orleans, was hanged.

Oct. 1.

Fifteen thousand tons armorplates for vessels reported on their way South from England.

Sigel's reconnaissance to Warrenton captured 1200 Confederates and a large quantity of stores.

It is reported that Eli Thyer will receive the appointment of Military Governor of Florida to carry out his scheme of introducing loyal laboring population into Southern States.

Commodore Vanderbilt, given by him to the Government, is a ship-of-war.

Charleston and Savannah, being continually fortified, streets of Charleston defended by rifle pits; the bay is obstructed with fire rafts in piles.

Gen. Mitchell is active at Port Royal, and it is generally thought that Charleston will be attacked soon.

Several reconnoissances on the upper Potomac on Monday; they penetrated six miles on the Virginia side towards Winchester.

Oct. 2.

Gen. Pleasanton crossed the Potomac yesterday morning at Sheppardstown for reconnaissance, and encountered enemy, driving them to Martinsburg.

New Confederates believed to be at Winchester.

Confederate Bomb Proofs at lower shipping point on Potomac blown up by Federals.

Remored Gen. McClelland will succeed Gen. Wright in the Department of Ohio.

Gen. Buell reported superseded by Gen. Thomas, and then reinstated by request of latter, and all made Major General.

Large part of Buell's army moved towards Kentucky.

Understood that Morgan's command from Cumberland Gap will reach the Ohio to day.

His loss in retreat trifling.

New Orleans advices represent guerrilla bands quite bold, harassing Federal vessels greatly.

Super. Flour, \$5.20 a \$5.40; Extra, \$5.50 a \$5.75.

PROMOTION.—A notice from the War Department, Sep. 19th, announces the appointment of Major Gen. Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant, formerly Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, to the Colony of the 11th Regiment of Foot, vice Lieut. Gen. Sir Richard Doherty, deceased.

Ross's (P. E. Island) Weekly, says that one of the large Anascondas, which was exhibited here some weeks ago, died at Charlottetown, on Saturday, the 5th inst., while in the act of shedding its skin.

The English mail arrived yesterday afternoon. The details of the war are interesting. We note that Mrs. Livingstone, the wife and companion of Dr. Livingstone, in most of his journeys, died at Shupona, in Africa, on the 27th April last. Public meetings were being held in several of the principal English cities, sympathizing with Italy and asking Government to request the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome.—The International Exhibition is to be closed about the first of next month. Mr. Liang has been lecturing to some of the principal mercantile cities on India and its cotton crop of which he does not speak in over favorable terms. The remains of the late Archbishop of Canterbury have been interred in the Parish Church of Addington, Surrey. The Pope is said to be in very poor health.—There are rumors of a change of ministry at Turin. Some interesting intelligence respecting our people's exports will be found elsewhere.—Globe.

Among the names of the wounded soldiers at the Alexandria Hospital is that of Edward Thompson, of St. John, N. B.

FROM THE STATES.

BANCOB, Oct. 3.

It is reported the object of the President's visit to McClellan was to detach one of the latter's officers for an important duty, probably Burnside.

Reported that important despatches were sent abroad this week, including copies of an intercept letter from President Davis to Sill, announcing his intentions to capture Washington, and make it the Capital of the Confederate States.

The letter was written about the time Lee crossed the Potomac.

Federal army is drawn up in line of battle on Bartonsville Pike, 21 miles from Potomac.

Report says Rosecrans's division had an engagement.

Hooker is recovered sufficiently to take the field again.

Gen. Harney is to have command in the West.

Report heavy firing heard on Wednesday in direction of Leesburg.

Flour.—Superfine \$5.20 a \$3.45; Extra \$5.45 a \$5.80.

Oct. 4.

Confederate Congress is greatly excited at Lincoln's Emancipation proclamation.

Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, submitted a resolution declaring it a violation of usages of civilized warfare, inviting atrocious servile war, worthy the execution of mankind, and to be counteracted by severe retaliatory measures to secure its withdrawal or arrest its execution.

Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, advocated that upon an attempt to execute the proclamation, Confederates should hoist the black flag.

Others expressed similar views.

The resolution was referred and made a special order.

The Richmond Whig regards the proclamation as destroying all terms between the contending parties, rendering next campaign tremendous both in its extent and character.

Beauregard assumed command of department South Carolina and Georgia.

Thousand Kansas troops were obliged to retire before a superior force at Neosho, Missouri.

Oct. 6.

Gen. Price, with forty thousand, was attacked by Gen. Grant at Corinth on Friday. Gen. Rosecrans led the Federals.

On Saturday Price attacked Rosecrans's right, Van Dorn and Lovell his left, making most determined assault. They were repulsed with great slaughter and considerable loss in prisoners, &c.

Rosecrans moved against them yesterday morning.

Confederates evacuated Bartonsville, Ky.

Gen. Morgan's command of ten thousand arrived at Greensburg, Ky., after fifteen days exhausting march from Cumberland Gap, shoeless and quite naked.

Little reported at Sarcoxie, Mo., result unknown.

Every man in Northern Arkansas is either a conscript or refugee, houses robbed and terrible destitution.

Superfine flour \$5.35 a \$5.50. Extra \$5.60 a \$5.90.

No Peace.—The startling peace rumors recently broached in a Philadelphia paper appear to have caused no sensation whatever. The story was improbable under any circumstances, and was especially ill adapted to the present situation of the war. All these recent rumors are doubtless due to the resolution offered in the rebel Congress by Gen. Foote, and voted down. The Richmond Enquirer, in commenting upon that action, shows just how much peace interest there is now in the rebellion. It admits that the whole confederacy wants peace, but then "it never wanted war," "did not make war," and is now standing on the defensive and "fighting for peace!" It says the best way to secure peace is by vigorous fighting, until the enemy is forced to submit everywhere. It would, indeed, "keep a ready ear for peaceful manifestations," but that is all it would have the rebel authorities do, except, of course, continuing the fighting, as aforesaid. It will be seen, therefore, that the prospects of peace are not very promising yet.—[Boston Journal.]

DISAPPOINTMENT WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Mr. William Harris, of this town, who went to British Columbia to dig gold and became a second Rothschild, returned a few days since to "this Canada," satisfied that he made a slight mistake in leaving a comfortable home and good employment for the uncertainty of a gold seeker's life. He says that there is gold in British Columbia, but the price of claims is placed at such a high figure that only those who have money in their pockets can hope for the privilege of digging in the bowels of the earth for their fortune, and there are hundreds out there who would be glad to return home if they had the means, but wanting this, of course they lead a precarious, laborious and starving life, depending for their "daily bread" as much upon the charity of their friends as upon their own exertions. Provisions are of course extremely high. Mr. Harris paying as high as \$6 for his last day's board in Victoria. Some few he believes, will make "piles" but the large majority will be compelled to lead a suffering existence.—[St. Catherine's Journal.]

The whole amount raised in Montreal for the distressed operatives of Lancashire is \$22,000. We hope that frightful ogre, the "Times," will be as ready to acknowledge his gift as a proof of the attachment of the

Montrealers to England, as it has been to prove that because the Canadian Legislature refused a militia Bill proposed by the Government, the whole country is dissatisfied with British connection.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

CAPE RACE, Oct. 2.

City of Washington intercepted at 10 o'clock Friday morning, left Liverpool 24th, Queenstown 25th Sept.

American Consul at Vienna wrote Garibaldi asking, as he failed in patriotic efforts in Italy, if he would offer his valiant arm in American struggle for liberty and unity, promising him enthusiastic reception. Garibaldi under date Sept. 14th, replied: "I am a prisoner and dangerously wounded. It is consequently impossible for me to dispose of myself; however, as I am restrained to liberty and my wounds healed, I shall take first favorable opportunity to satisfy my desire to serve the great American Republic, of which I am a citizen, and which is now fighting for universal liberty."

United States corvette "St. Louis" remained at Lisbon, probably continue all winter.

Steamer "Alabama" which was returning when Europa sailed, proven not to be "290."

Daily News reverts to proposed exodus of negroes as a wild scheme. It says the sooner Government leave off talking about what it cannot effect, the better for its dignity and reputation.

Times thinks recent reverses have restored liberty of speech in the North, and apparently almost suspended Government at Washington.

Morning Post thinks strange and unlooked for coup d'état may possibly terminate the war; it says men of ordinary firmness may establish out of the ruins of the Union a new Republic; it thinks even if Jeff. Davis would assume the Presidency of the United States, the North would accept him in order to preserve unity. Doctrine of Federal Government that Foreign trading vessels not carrying contraband, would require a permit to enter ports of the Union, is held by France to be wholly inadmissible.

France energetically protested against the capture of ship Lamancha at New Orleans.

Substitute for cotton, which attracted so much attention is fibres of a marine plant known as Borrea Marina or common Grass Wrack.

Manchester cotton supply Association at their annual meeting took a hopeful view of the capacity of India, but denounced the obstructive policy of the Indian Government.

Impeachment of Sir Charles Wood called for.

Rioting at Belfast been serious but no loss of life.

Business in the French manufacturing districts has not been so dull since the rebellion of '48.

Bourse has been higher, but reacted to 69.10.

Garibaldi's condition continues to improve but it is expected many months will elapse before he can be removed.

Ministerial crisis in Prussia continues to but approaching termination.

Cotton easier, unchanged. Breadstuffs still declining. Flour declined 6d. Provisions very dull. Consols 93½ a 94.

PROF. AYERS—NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—On the afternoon of Wednesday, Prof. Ayers made a balloon ascension from Government House Grounds, Toronto, and, up till twelve o'clock the same night, nothing was heard from him. Yesterday morning, however, his friends were glad to receive a telegraph despatch from him, dated Georgetown, New York State, to the effect that he had landed safely at that place. The balloon, on passing over the Lake, in the direction of Oswego, The Professor, however, finding it very cold, let off some gas, and descended into a warmer atmosphere, and the balloon commenced sailing through the air in the direction of Lewiston. It began, however, after some time, to descend suddenly towards the Lake, and Prof. Ayers threw out ballast, but without effect. At length the car struck the water, and darkness was coming on. Here was a predicament to be in. The ballast was all thrown out, but still the airship kept in dangerous proximity. Over went anchor rope 350 feet in length; the Professor's orocrest followed suit. He emptied his pockets of newspapers, and was making up his mind to cut away the car or basket and trust to the ropes, when the balloon, on nearing the land, suddenly bounded into the air. It passed over Lockport, and when in the vicinity of Gosport, and the gas was let off, and Prof. Ayers made a safe descent in a field near that town. Yesterday morning, he started for Toronto, and on his arrival at the Revere House, Kingston, was greeted with cheers. He will make another ascension this (Friday) afternoon from the Government House Grounds.—[Toronto Globe.]

A shocking outrage was perpetrated last Saturday evening on the Common. It appears that a young woman was walking with a private belonging to one of the corps now serving in this garrison, and while innocently enjoying themselves, they were set upon by eight ruffians armed with clubs, when the soldier ran to the hospital guard for assistance. Before he returned with a file of the guard the poor girl had been wickedly outraged. It is understood that the whole

of the gang have been arrested. A private examination took place yesterday at the Mayor's office before His Worship and Alderman Dunbar, when several of them were identified by the witness as the guilty party. The case will be handed over to the Supreme Court. Both the soldier and the young woman bore excellent characters.—[Halifax Express.]

An Envious Reputation!

The turncoat editor of a paper which seeks to live by slandering New Brunswick in general and St. Stephen in particular, boasts that when his paper was published on British soil, it alone defended General Butler's infamous order regarding the ladies of New Orleans, and the alleged acts of General Mitchell's soldiers among the school girls of Alabama. This martyr paper was left to do all this dirty work "alone." Well, we do not envy it a monopoly of such work even though very handsomely paid for the same by moines received "upon false pretences."

We annex a copy of a private letter which Mr. Hay sent to the editor of the Lewiston Journal, and which that paper published, believing it to be true, and commending Mr. H. to the hearts and pockets of the people of that town. Speaking mildly, we pronounce the portion we have italicized, and capitalized a barefaced falsehood, particularly, and the whole letter unfounded in fact generally.—Telegraph.

To the editor of the Lewiston "Journal": Will you be kind enough to state in your paper of Saturday, 6th, or before if this reaches you, that I shall be in your town on Monday, with a view to getting subscribers to my paper, and aid towards getting re-established. I presume you are acquainted with the story of my misfortunes, and the manner in which I have been treated by New Brunswick Secessionists for expressing Union sentiments. Having lost all my property by mob outrage, I am obliged to seek sympathy at the hands of Union men. Anything you can say on my behalf in your paper will be greatly appreciated.

Truly Yours,

J. S. HAY, Editor St. Croix Herald.

The Toronto Globe says that on the 25th September, 22,000 persons purchased tickets at the gate leading to the Upper Canada Exhibition Grounds, then being held in Toronto. On the same day, the Grand Trunk Railway brought in 2,000 persons from the east, and 2,000 from the west; the Great Western over 3,000, and the Northern Railway 1,500. Between four o'clock in the afternoon and half-past seven in the evening, about 6,500 persons left the Union Depot, going east and west by the Great Western and Grand Trunk trains; and about 1,000 left by the Northern Railway.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, OCT. 8, 1862.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—We trust there will be a large attendance at the Cattle Show and Fair of the Charlotte County Agricultural Society, Bay Side, tomorrow Thursday. Arrangements have been made for the accommodation of visitors. The Show will be held in the Society's New Agricultural Hall, which is to be inaugurated by JAMES G. STEVENS, Esq., Secretary to the Provincial Board of Agriculture, who will deliver an Address on the occasion.

In connexion with the war which is at present being waged in Mexico by the Emperor of France, the following account of the Mexican people will be read with interest:

THE PEOPLE OF MEXICO.—The Mexican population comprises five different classes: 1. The Whites, constituting the aristocracy of the country, and generally called Creoles. They are the direct descendants of the Spaniards, and their number is estimated at 300,000. 2. Those who consider themselves whites. They are the descendants of Spanish and Indian parents. Few of them are rich; they chiefly follow the military profession or that of the Bar, or else hold situations under Government. They have a marked aversion to every kind of honest labor, and constitute the nucleus of the Republican party. Juarez belongs to this class, which numbers about 800,000. 3. The Indians, reduced to a state of the most abject misery and servitude. They live in villages, and constitute the agricultural class; their number is about 4,000,000. They speak the Aztec or old Mexican language. Although slavery is not recognized by law, yet practically the Indian is his employer's slave to all intents and purposes; for as the wages he gets for his daily labor are insufficient to maintain him, he is obliged every now and then to apply to his employer for a loan, and from that moment he gets into an inextricable slough of debt, and must work to the end of his days without the slightest hope of ever redeeming himself. 4. The Mestizos, or mixed races, distinguished by the issue of an Indian and a negro is called a zambos; that of a white and a negro, a mulatto; of a white and a mulatto female, a terezen; of a white and a white, a quadroon and so on to the eighth or tenth shade of color. The issue of the Indian and negro constitute the gypsies of the country; in the towns they are called lepers, and do nothing but drink gambo, and commit every kind of outrage; it is from their number the bands of high-

way robbers which infest the country draw their recruits, some join the army and others become servants. The number of Mestizos in the country is stated at 1,500,000. 5. The Europeans, among whom the Spaniards predominate, the number of the latter is about 40,000; they are generally nicknamed Gachupinos, which, in the old Mexican tongue, means pricking with the heel, in allusion to the spurs the first conquerors wore. Next follows the North American called Gringos, or spitters; then the English, French, Germans, Swiss, &c., constituting a very small number in all.—The whole population of the Country does not exceed 7,000,000.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—It is generally believed that the Hon. Mr. Tilley has been appointed by the Executive to proceed to England as Delegate from this Province to arrange with the Imperial Government, the terms upon which they will guarantee the interest of the money required to construct the great Railway. The selection of Mr. Tilley augurs favorably for New Brunswick, as there is no man so thoroughly conversant with the state of the Province, its interests and requirements. The public have every confidence in his ability and integrity; whatever he will accomplish, will be for the benefit of the Province and consequently for his own interest. Political predilections have nothing whatever to do with this important matter,—all the Province requires is an honest, able and patriotic advocate, and in Mr. Tilley they have one. He will be well prepared with all the necessary information; and let the result be what it may his best energies will be devoted to the welfare of New Brunswick, in making these statements we but echo public opinion.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.—We did not intend announcing until the line was in working order, that a contract has been entered into for the construction of a Telegraph Line from St. Andrews to Woodstock Station along the Railway. The work is to be completed before 1st December. This will be a great benefit not only to the Railway but also to the public. There are other improvements which we shall notice in a few days, all tending to the benefit of the Road, and developing the resources of the Country.

The President of the University has kindly sent us a pamphlet of twenty-four pages, printed at the "Head Quarters" of the University, and embracing a copy of the Act establishing the University of New Brunswick together with the Statutes, Rules, and Ordinances of the Collegiate School.

A SEEDABLE JOURNAL.—The St. Croix Herald is now published "ever the lines," at Calais. The young man who conducts it, has succeeded even beyond his expectations in believing himself a martyr in defence of the Federal cause, and has by the most barefaced and disreputable course (vide his letter to the "Lewiston Journal" copied in another column) succeeded in obtaining a temporary relief from Northern men, and thereby obtained a well stocked printing office. With his northern proclivities, no one found fault; he or any other man had a perfect right to publish his views; but he had not a right as a subject of Great Britain, week after week to give expression to disloyal and treasonable sentiments, and to slander a law abiding and generous people, who helped and sustained him, when he was without the means of doing so himself.

The leading residents of St. Stephen, smarting under the unjust imputation cast upon them and their town, published a "Protest," in which they firmly and respectfully denied the gross misstatements sent broadcast over the States by this libeller, who in the very first issue of his sheet afterwards "added insult to injury," by criticising the document in the most shameful and insulting manner. Alluding to their titles of J. P. &c., he says—"Dagberry insisted upon being written down A. S. S.—had either of the signers of the statement adopted the same appropriate (mark the word) course, perhaps the title might have been deemed exactly descriptive." Could any language be more insulting to gentlemen. The serpent they fostered in their bosom—stung them and when deprived of his fangs has bitten them. His egotistic and patronizing leader only serves to show what manner of man he is, and that he richly merits the sobriquet of Skeadadler.

We have commenced the publication of Professor Bailey's Address on our first page and will endeavor to finish it in our next.

Now is the time to purchase a good DE LAINE dress.

Call in and examine and be convinced—at the Albion House.

July 23, 1862. J. S. MAGEE.

combining all these, are forcibly advocated. The students' duty with reference to the separate departments and the whole combined is clearly pointed out and earnestly enforced.

Good potatoes have been in this market for 20 cents. Oats sell for 30 cents.—Woodstock Sentinel.

LOCAL TOPICS.—The weather during the past week has been a continuation of that which we have enjoyed for many previous weeks, but rather colder. The frost Wednesday morning was very severe, the mercury at eight in the morning not having risen above thirty-six. Harvesting is nearly completed.

The river has fallen to a low pitch; and even the Gazette which runs in a heavy dew, has been laid. Although the "Court week" has brought us an unusual number of visitors, neither travel nor freight at this time of the year is in such abundance as to make the suspicion of a severe navigation much of an inconvenience.—[Woodstock Journal.]

ARRIVED.

On the second inst., by the Rev. T. W. Crawley, A. M., Mr. Michael Dyer to Miss Mary Ellen Kilby, both of St. Patrick.

At Upper Woodstock, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. J. H. McLeod, William M. Phipps, Merchant, Bothwell, Canada West, to Miss Maggie Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. William Macintosh.

DIED.

On the 11th of September at Hamelworth House, Birmingham, England, Ann Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Daniel McMaster formerly of this place.

Teacher Wanted.

A First Class male Teacher is wanted. Baptist School, at St. George's. Apply to Oct. 1, 1862. ABRAM YOUNG.

New Brunswick, Charlotte St.

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

WHEREAS George S. Gimmer administrator of the Estate of the late William Smith hath prayed that License may be granted to him as such administrator to sell the real Estate of the said William Smith for payment of debts.

You are therefore required to cite the said heirs and all others interested do, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at Saint Andrews within and for said County, on the twenty-fifth day of October next, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they may have why such License should not be granted!

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court, the 20th day of September, A. D. 1862.

J. S. CHANDLER, Surrogate of the County of Charlotte and County GEO. D. STREET, Registrar of Probates.

NOTICE.

TO be sold at Public Auction at the Office of J. G. STEVENS, Esq., at St. Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, on

Tuesday the 26th day of October, next, at noon, under the direction of the undersigned, pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court in Equity in a case wherein Samuel T. King, plaintiff and Robert M. Todd, Robert M. Todd, Jr., Andrew L. Todd and Nislan L. Todd are defendants: The land and premises hereinafter described.

All the new Double Saw Mill built by Wm. P. Todd, Millwright, situate and being in the Upper Mills, so called, in the Parish of St. Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, and standing between a new double saw mill built by Dow & Nash, Millwrights, and a new double saw mill built by the same firm for the said defendants, together with a Lath Machine under the first named double mill, and also all the proportion of beams, piers, ponds, side and eddy booms, belonging to any way appertaining to the same. Also, one-half of the foam and water between the two double mills above mentioned, and all the privileges attached to said first mentioned double mill.

Dated at St. Stephen the 17th day of July, A. D. 1862.

STEPHEN H. HITCHINGS, Barrister-at-Law.

JAS. G. STEVENS, Fifth Sol.

SLUCE PROPERTY ST. STEPHEN.

To let from 1st April next, all that certain tract of land in the parish of Saint Stephens, granted to Miss Margaret Campbell, known as the "Sluce property," on which are erected certain sluices for the conveyance of Boards & Lumber with all & singular the buildings, erections, privileges sluices, water, courses &c. Apply to the undersigned

St. Andrews, J. W. STREET, 26, Sept. 1862. Agent for Miss Campbell.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of Hiram Thompson, late of St. David's in the County of Charlotte, Farmer, are requested to present their accounts, duly attested to the undersigned within three months from date, and all persons indebted to the said Estate, will make immediate payment to

LOREN THOMPSON, Administrator.

St. David, Aug. 26, 1862.

Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest. REDUCTION IN PRICES.

From this date I will offer my summer De Laines at reduced prices.

Now is the time to purchase a good DE LAINE dress.

Call in and examine and be convinced—at the Albion House.

July 23, 1862. J. S. MAGEE.

New Brunswick.

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

WHEREAS Loren Thompson administrator of the Estate of the late Hiram Thompson hath prayed that License may be granted to him as such administrator to sell the real Estate of the said Hiram Thompson for payment of debts.

You are therefore required to cite the said heirs and all others interested do, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at Saint Andrews within and for said County, on the twenty-fifth day of October next, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they may have why such License should not be granted!

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New Brunswick, N.S.

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

WHEREAS Loren Thompson, administrator of the estate and effects, goods, chattles and credits which were of Hiram Thompson late of the Parish of Saint David, in said County deceased, hath by petition bearing date the 18th day of September, instant, represented that the personal Estate of the deceased which hath come to his hands, is sufficient for the payment of the debts owing by the said Estate and hath prayed that license may be granted to him to sell such part of the Real Estate as may be deemed meet and necessary for that purpose. You are therefore required to cite the heirs of the said Hiram Thompson, and all persons interested to appear before me at a Court of Probates, to be held at Saint Andrews within and for the said County, on the twenty fifth day of October next, at the hour of eleven in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they may have, why license should not be granted as aforesaid.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, the eighteenth day of September, A. D. 1862.

JAMES W. CHANDLER,
Surrogate Judge of Probates.
G. D. STREET, Registrar of Probates.

NOTICE.

TEACHERS will please to notice, that the annual meeting of the Charlotte County Teachers' Institute will be held in Mr. Glen's School room on Friday the 21st of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. A large attendance is solicited. St. Andrews, September 23rd 1862.

The British North American Association.

COUNCIL.

R. W. CRAWFORD, Esq., M. P.
Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, of Canada.
Hon. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia.
Hon. S. L. Tilley, of New Brunswick.
Hon. Alfred Fager, M. P., Right Hon. Sir E. Head, Bart., Sir James Fergusson, Bart., M. P.
Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M. P., J. A. Roebuck, Esq., M. P.
The Hon. Robert Boscawen, Esq., Edward Wheeler Mills, Esq., Hon. Josine Hildart, M. P., Hon. Robert G. Munro, Esq., Hon. Charles F. G. Murray, Esq., M. P., H. Wollaston Blake, Esq., Robert Benson, Esq., Robert Carter, Esq., Robert Gillespie, Esq., H. Montgomerie, Esq., Thomas Barrington, Esq., M. P., George Carr, Esq., M. P., Sir John Farnham, Bart., M. P., Sir Francis Head, Bart., Hon. Wentworth Fitzwilliam, M. P., Capt. Whyte Jervis, M. P., Sir J. Dalrymple Hay, Bart., M. P., D. B. Seymour, Esq., M. P., Henry Paul, Esq., M. P., Charles Franks, Esq., P. Rose, Esq., Wm. Chapman, Esq., Edward Watkin, Esq., Charles Giesche, Esq., John M. Grant, Esq.
Trustees—Right Hon. E. P. Bonville, M. P., G. G. Grenfell, Esq., Esq., M. P., Edward Barrington, Esq., Treasurer—Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M. P., Bankers—Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie & Co., and Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co.
The Council beg to announce that this Association has been formed to promote Colonial Union and Correspondence, to collect and circulate of local information regarding the material resources of the Colonies, and as an established centre of communication to enable the Imperial and Colonial interests on both sides of the Atlantic to confer from time to time on all topics of mutual interest. Membership Annual Subscription, £2 2s. Donations and Annual Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M. P., and at the Banks of Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie & Co. and Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co. and at the Branches of the Banks of British North America, and Montreal.
The Rules of the Association will be forwarded on application to the undersigned at the Temporary Office of the Association, 155, Great Marlborough Street, E. C. London.
By order, JOSEPH NELSON, Secretary, pro. tem.

NOTICE.

ALL taxes for the town and parish of St. Andrews remaining unpaid on the 1st of October next will on that day be handed over to a Magistrate for Collection.
St. Andrews, JAMES STEVENSON, Sep. 3, 1862. Coll. of Rates.

LONDON AGENCY OFFICE, and depot for Foreign Wines.

135 Prince William Street, St. John.

Received of George G. Roberts from London. 2 Cases Chateau Lafite, 7 or 8 Cases and 2 Octaves Portugal and Spanish Wines.

In depot—
40 Cases and Octaves Superior old Port and Pale sherry, in bottles, Cases of the same of 1 to 3 dozen each.
40 Cases remarkable fine old pale Brandy.
To arrive ex Parkfield—
Hides and quarter Cases of very choice Port, Cases of French White Wine.
Hides and quarter Cases of Pale Brandy, all which the undersigned is instructed to offer at prices limited to protect cost and charges of import. The undersigned is also instructed to invite orders from all parts of the Province, which his principals in London will execute on the most favorable terms; the several repetitions of such are proofs that the interest of the individuals has had honest consideration.
W. H. STREET.
St. John 6 September, 1862—21

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned Trustee for the estate of S. H. Whitlock Esq. for Sale Town Lot No. 7 adjoining the Methodist Mission House, also quarter of Lot No. 8 opposite the Catholic Chapel if not previously disposed of said Lots will be sold at Public Auction Saturday, the 27th day of September next.

W. HATCH, C. BENNETT.
August 25

Hairdressing and Shaving Saloon.

THE Subscriber thankful for the patronage which he has received since commencing business, respectfully intimates that he may be found at his old abode, the "Hairy" building, Wm. Henry Street, where he will be happy to wait upon all, and to be in the line of his profession, having had considerable experience, he trusts by a strict attention to his duties, will merit a continuance of patronage.
Gentlemen requiring a cup, soap and wash, for their own use, can have them by paying 2s. 6d. per hair.
Particulars of dress and of cutting, and of a course of hairdressing, may be obtained on application.
J. S. NAGER.



CHEAP TRAVEL. N. B. & C. R. R.

LATEST ARRANGEMENT.

Great Reduction in Fares!!

On and after Monday Sept. 13 1862, and until further notice, Trains will run between St. Andrews and Woodstock Road Station as follows—
A Train will leave for Woodstock Station, every Monday at 3 p. m., after the arrival of the steamer from St. John, every Wednesday at 3 p. m., after arrival of a steamer from Boston, and every Friday at 8 a. m.
Returning will leave Woodstock Station every Tuesday at 11 30 a. m., every Thursday at 4 a. m. in time to take Steamer same day for Portland, and every Friday at 3 p. m. in time to take steamer next day for St. John.

THROUGH FARES EACH WAY FROM WOODSTOCK STA.
To Boston, Steamer and Rail \$7.00
" Portland, " " 6.50
" St. John, " " 2.00
" Calais, " " 2.00
Woodstock Station to St. Andrews, Single fare, 1.50
Double do 2.50
HENRY OSBURN, Manager.

O. JONES, Superintendent.
St. Andrews, Sept. 13, 1862.

CAUTION.

WE hereby caution all persons from trespassing or cutting timber on a lot of land in the parish of Pemfield, known by the name of "The Coast Farm"—Any person so trespassing will be prosecuted according to law.
JAMES W. STREET & SON,
St. Andrews, August 24th, 1862.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE Insurance Company.

CAPITAL \$10,000,000.

All descriptions of Property taken at fair rates on application to W. WHITLOCK, Agent St. Andrews.

Sheriff's Sales.

To be sold at public auction, on Saturday the 13th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House in St. Andrews:—
ALL the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of Angus Holmes, of, in and to all that piece of Land situated in Pemfield, in the County of Charlotte, conveyed by Dugald Matheson to Charles his Wife, by Deed bearing date 27th April, 1846, and granted to the said Dugald Matheson by Letters Patent from the Crown; beginning at a marked spruce tree standing at the inter section of the North Western boundary line of the grant to John Cochran, with the Eastern shore of Black's Harbour, thence running by the magnet North 14 degrees 30 minutes East 22 chains of 4 poles each crossing a reserved road to a marked spruce tree on the Bank or shore of Big Sturgeon Cove, L'Ange River thence following the various courses of the said Shore westerly to a marked spruce tree standing at the head of the said Cove and being at the point of intersection of lots No. 9 & 10 thence south 70 degrees west 6 chains to a marked spruce tree on the Bank or shore of Little Sturgeon Cove, thence along the head of Little Sturgeon Cove westerly to a marked spruce tree standing on the Bank of the same and in the Eastern Boundary line of lot No. 8 thence south 20 degrees East 27 chains 50 links, crossing the aforesaid reserved road in that distance to a marked fir tree standing on the northern shore of Black's Harbour, and thence following the various courses of the same easterly to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres more or less, with the buildings and improvements there on.

The same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an execution, issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of John Billings, endorsed to levy £162. 11. 9, together with Sheriff's fees and incidental expenses.
THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office St. Andrews, 3rd June, 1862.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 6th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House in St. Andrews:—
ALL the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of John Simpson, of, in and to all that certain Lot of Land, situated in the Parish of St. Andrews, being the lot on which he now resides, and bounded as follows, viz.—on the West by the old road leading from St. Andrews to Fredericton, and on the North by lands owned by Henry Simpson, containing one hundred acres more or less. ALSO.

All the right, title, interest, property claim and demand of the said John Simpson on that certain piece or parcel of Land situated in the said Parish of St. Andrews, known as part of Lot numbered Five, in the Grant to John Rhy and others, and conveyed by James McDowell to him, on the 1st day of June, in the year of our Lord 1861, containing seventy acres, more or less, together with all and singular the appurtenances to the said two Lots or parcels of land belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

The same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an execution, at the suits of Joseph Dougherty and James Harford.
THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 20th May, 1862.

CHARLES HASLETT, CIVIL ENGINEER, and DEPUTY LAND SURVEYOR.

St. Andrews, N. B.



DR. J. E. GRANT, Dental Surgeon.

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

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby Given, that the following Non Resident Property, in the Parish of St. George, has been assessed as under for the year 1862, and unless the amount together with the costs of advertising &c., are paid within three months from this date, the same will be sold according to law.
Dugald McLaughlin, Esq. 6s 3d
August 15, 1862. JAMES McLEAN, Collector of Rates.

Valuable Water Lots for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Water Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 15, in Block E, Marine Division, fronting on the Harbour of St. Andrews; the Railway Extension runs through the property, and it is within a short distance of the Depot, and near the Steamboat Landing. The situation is not surpassed in town for business, is well adapted for a shipping business, and is worthy the attention of purchasers.
E. HATCH.

St. Andrews, July 16, 1862—41.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that Samuel H. Whitlock of St. Andrews, has by Deed dated the 18th day of July, 1862, transferred all his Estate, books, debts and property to the undersigned, upon certain trusts for the benefit of creditors in said deed expressed. The said deed can be seen on application to either of the undersigned, and the creditors of the said S. H. Whitlock, are requested to execute the same within sixty days from the date of said Deed: and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers.
W. HATCH, C. KENNEDY.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE House and Lot, on the corner of Queen and Edward streets. Possession given immediately.
June 18. Apply to W. HATCH.

B. R. STEVENSON, Attorney at Law and Solicitor.

Office—Breen's building, opposite Post Office St. Andrews, July 13, 1862.

W. WHITLOCK.

AS just received by Schooner "Fanny" from Boston:

A Neat Assortment of Kerosine, Fluid and Oil Lamps.

1 Case small sized smoked Hams, 6 Dozen Corn Brooms, 4 do Whips, 1 Box Cloths Pins, 2 Bbls Burning Fluid, Lanterns, Boxes Saleratus, Ground Coffee, Rice, Refined Whale Oil, Stove Polish, Green Taster, Pressed Horse Shoe Nails, 100 small size Manilla Rope, Carpet Tacks, small coal shovels:—
—ALSO ON HAND—
10 Bbls Clear Pork, 15 Ds. Mess do.

DR. LAMBERT ON SELF-PRESERVATION.

Price, with Engravings and Cases, 25 cents; by SELF-PRESERVATION; a popular Essay on Nervous and Physical Debility, resulting from injurious habits contracted in youth, or excesses in maturity, which by prematurely exhausting the functions of Manhood, destroy the happiness of Marriage Life, or prevent the fulfilment of engagements that constitute the most cherished objects of existence.

By Dr. LAMBERT, 37 Bedford square, London, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of England; and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, &c.

The above work contains most useful and interesting information on the physiological changes which occur in the Reproductive System during the periods of youth, puberty, and manhood; and on the due attainment of that degree of functional vigor upon which the hopes of posterity depend. It also points out how all the attributes of Manhood can be preserved to advance period of life, how they are lost, and how they can be recovered. It is free from the gross exaggerations, alarming descriptions, and dangerous remedies so generally resorted to by persons, who, practising with false medical qualifications, inflict most serious injuries, and render judicious treatment frequently abortive.

The Author is the only legally-qualified practitioner whose name stands on the Medical Register (the sole test of medical qualification), who has been exclusively engaged for a series of years in the treatment of the various functional disorders of the nervous and reproductive system, which, owing to the great discoveries of modern science, are rendered subservient to a rational, simple, and easy mode of treatment.

At home for consultation daily from ten till two, and from six till eight, either personally or by letter—37 Bedford Square, London, England.

Patients residing in the colonies can be successfully treated by correspondence, and remedies can be forwarded in secrecy and safety to any address. "SELF-PRESERVATION" may be had of the undermentioned Agent at price 25 cents, free by post, 30 cents:—
HALLFAX, N. S.—Mr. E. G. Fuller, Express Agent.
YARMOUTH, N. S.—Messrs. Young and Baker, Booksellers.
SYDNEY, C. B.—Mr. J. P. Ward, "News" Office.
ST. JOHN, N. B.—Messrs. H. Chubb and Co., "Courier" Office.
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—Mr. J. Ings, "Islander" Office.

EXPRESS LINE.

Between Fredericton, Saint Stephen and Calais.

THE Subscribers return their thanks to the public for the liberal share of patronage they have received on this line, and beg to state that they still continue to run

A STAGE.

TWICE A WEEK, as follows: Leave St. Stephen and Calais every TUESDAY & FRIDAY at 8 A. M. Retain leave Fredericton every WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 7 A. M.

Every attention paid to the comfort of those who travel on this line. Stage Book will be found at Commercial Hotel and Barker House, Fredericton; at the Proprietors Stage office, St. Stephen; and at the Calais House and Frontier House, Calais.

HARDY & BRIDGES, Proprietors.
St. Stephen, Jan. 9, 1862.

REMOVAL.

The proprietors have removed their office to the rear of Hiram Thompson's and W. W. Grim's Stores, where they are willing to accommodate all who may favor them with a call.
H. & B.

INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK.

THE U. S. Government having taken the steamer New Brunswick for Transportation Troops, the steamer NEW ENGLAND, will make Two Trips a Week, for Portland, connecting with Railway for both Passengers and Freight at former printed Tariff rates.

She will leave St. John N. B., MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at eight o'clock, and returning will leave Portland TUESDAY and FRIDAY Evenings. Passengers from Boston will take the 7 30 A. M. train from Boston, until further notice.
W. WHITLOCK, AGENT.

LANDS AT AUCTION.

TO be sold at Public Auction, on the fourth day of Sept. next, in the Market square, at the hour of 2 o'clock, noon, in Saint Andrews, the following lots of Land:

Lot No. 8 containing 28 acres on the Part of Lot No. 10 " 8 Commons.
LOT No. 2 containing 65 acres:
" 3 " 62 "
" 4 " 70 "
" 5 " 79 "
" 6 " 25 "
" 7 " 25 "
" 8 " 25 "
" 9 " 25 "
" 10 " 25 "
" 11 " 25 "
Terms made known at the time of Sale. Dated 30th July 1862.

By order of the Justices, W. McLEAN, Auctioneer.

Sugar, Molasses, Flour, &c.

Per "Willow" and "Utica," from Boston: 2 Hhds. Bright Muscovado Molasses, 10 do do Sugar, 80 Bbls. Fancy Flour, 60 do Extra do Flour.
March 26. J. W. STREET & SON.

Blackwood's Magazine and THE British Reviews.

L. S. SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz.—
I.—THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
II.—THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
III.—THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
IV.—THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
V.—BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).
The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-item, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and the ponderous tomes of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time have passed away. It is to these Periodicals readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

EARLY COPIES.

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

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

N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is \$31 per annum. February, 18, 1862—3m.

MRS. WINSLOW.

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP.

FOR CHILDREN TEething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action and

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Liver Complaint, Liver Complaint, Bilious Complaints, Sick Headache, Bilious Complaints, Sick Headache.

Acidity, Acidity, FLATULENCY, LOSS OF APPETITE, FLATULENCY, LOSS OF APPETITE.

Debility of the System, Debility of the System, HEARTBURN, WATER BRASH, HEARTBURN, WATER BRASH.

FEVER AND AGUE, FEVER AND AGUE, THE OXYGENATED BITTERS, THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

This remedy is just what it purports to be, a "cure for Dyspepsia." Though containing no alcohol, yet it returns its virtue in any climate. It is highly concentrated, a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water constituting a dose. During all the summer now drawing for that season, dyspepsia and bilious complaints, there is now such a demand for each glass and permanent cure, or which can produce so many and unspeakable benefits from the receipt of its benefits. A single glass after midnight the disease, and a permanent cure speedily follows.

From a highly respected Physician to Montreal SOUTH FARM, No. 2, Dec. 12, 1861.

Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & CO.,—Gentlemen: For several years past I have had a knowledge of the operation of the OXYGENATED BITTERS in some cases of Dyspepsia and General Debility. They have generally given satisfaction, and sometimes have effected a permanent cure where other remedies had been used without benefit. I do not hesitate to recommend them. Respectfully yours, WILLIAM A. RUST, M. D.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS. THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

Letter from Stearns Foster, Esq. STODDARD, N. H., Sept. 20, 1861.

Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & CO.,—Gentlemen: I was, for many years, a great sufferer from DYSPEPSIA and WATERBRAIN, and tried almost everything within my reach, but to no benefit, until I was induced by the recommendation of my physician, Dr. Matthews, to make use of the OXYGENATED BITTERS. The first bottle produced but a slight alteration in the disease, and had it not been for the urgent request of my physician I should have discontinued their use, thinking them to be of no avail; but his confidence inspired me to persevere, and after using the second bottle I felt better, and after using the third of half a dozen bottles, I had entirely regained my health. I hope dyspeptic persons will be induced to give them a fair trial, being confident that this remedy is the most potent for the various forms of DYSPEPSIA, that has been produced. Yours, STEARNS FOSTER.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS. THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

Prepared by S. W. FOWLE & CO., 10 Tremont Street, Boston.

Sold by Druggists, Dealers, and Merchants in every town and city in New England and elsewhere.

Sole & Turner at Andrews.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

Skeleton skirts.

NEW FLOWERS. NEW FLOES. Mantle Cloths—cheap. Ladies' Cloths—cheap. Grass cloth in pale buff, for Garretts. OPENED THIS DAY, and for sale, Cheap for Cash, at the ALPION HOUSE.

JOHN S. MAGEE. No second price.

CLOTHS & CLOTHING.

BRADFORD & CO., Eastport, Maine.

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN CLOTHS & READY MADE CLOTHING. TAILORS TRIMMINGS. SEAMEN'S OUTFITS. BOYS' CLOTHING. TRUNKS, VALISES &c. &c.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

CUSTOM WORK EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH. July 3—1

THE Subscribers have now on hand a quantity of A. L. E. of a very superior quality.

Dec. 2, 1861—2m. CAMPBELL & JULIAN.

R. L. CHADBOURNE, GENERAL COMMISSION AND Forwarding Merchant.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B. Represented—S. W. F. Page, Montreal; Merrill Blackland, Worcester, N. B. & Co. N. B.—Mr. R. L. CHADBOURNE, Forwarding Agent, Goods Wharf, St. Andrews, will be happy to send parcels and particulars as to freight by ship, or, and expenses from New York, Boston, Portland, Saint John, Calais, or Saint Stephen, until loaded on the cars at the St. Andrews Station.

MARSHALL HOUSE
(OR THE EUROPEAN PLAN)
No. 10 Marshall Street,
BOSTON.
G. WADSWORTH, PROPRIETORS
Single Room = 37 1/2 Cents.
APPOINTMENT: 840 A MONTH
AGENTS WANTED:
We want an active Agent in every County
in the United States and Canada to sell the
Franklin Sewing Machine. The United States
Sewing Machine Co. will pay a salary of
\$60 per month and all expenses.
The agent is authorized to give a trial of the
machine, and to receive a commission of 25 per cent
on all sales. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 10 per cent on all
repairs. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 5 per cent on all
accessories. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 2 per cent on all
repairs. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1 per cent on all
accessories. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/2 per cent on all
repairs. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/4 per cent on all
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receive a commission of 1/292300327471584926648328380113247585353728 per cent on all
repairs. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/584600654943169853296656760226495170707456 per cent on all
accessories. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/1169201309886339706593313520452990341414912 per cent on all
repairs. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/2338402619772679413186627040905980682829824 per cent on all
accessories. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/4676805239545358826373254081811961365659648 per cent on all
repairs. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/9353610479090717652746508163623922731319296 per cent on all
accessories. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/1870722095818143530549301632724784546263872 per cent on all
repairs. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/3741444191636287060109603265449569092527744 per cent on all
accessories. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/7482888383272574120219206530899138185055488 per cent on all
repairs. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/14965776766545148240438413061798276370110976 per cent on all
accessories. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/29931553533090296480876826123596552740221952 per cent on all
repairs. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/59863107066180592961753652247193105480443904 per cent on all
accessories. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/119726214132361185923507304494382210960887808 per cent on all
repairs. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/23945242826472237184701460898876442192177536 per cent on all
accessories. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/47890485652944474369402921797752884384355072 per cent on all
repairs. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/95780971305888948738805843595505768768710144 per cent on all
accessories. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/191561942611777977577611671910011553742220288 per cent on all
repairs. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/383123885223555955155523343820023071484440576 per cent on all
accessories. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/766247770447111910311046687640046142968881152 per cent on all
repairs. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/1532495540894223820622093375280092285937762304 per cent on all
accessories. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/3064991081788447641244186750560184571875524608 per cent on all
repairs. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/6129982163576895282488373501120369143751049216 per cent on all
accessories. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/12259964327153790564976747002240738287502098432 per cent on all
repairs. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/24519928654307581129953494004481476575004196864 per cent on all
accessories. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/49039857308615162259906988008962953150008393728 per cent on all
repairs. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/98079714617230324519813976017925906300016787456 per cent on all
accessories. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/196159429244460649039627952038511812600033574912 per cent on all
repairs. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/392318858488921298079255904077023625200067149824 per cent on all
accessories. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/784637716977842596158511808154047250400134299648 per cent on all
repairs. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/156927543395568519231702361630809500800268599936 per cent on all
accessories. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/3138550867911370384634047232616190016005371999776 per cent on all
repairs. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/6277101735822740769268094465232380032001073999552 per cent on all
accessories. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/12554203471645481538536188925464760064002147999104 per cent on all
repairs. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/25108406943290963077072377850929520128004295998208 per cent on all
accessories. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/50216813886581926154144755701859040256008591996416 per cent on all
repairs. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/100433627773163852308289511403718080512017183992832 per cent on all
accessories. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/200867255546327704616579022807436161024034367985664 per cent on all
repairs. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/401734511092655409233158045614872322048068735971328 per cent on all
accessories. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/803469022185310818466316091229744644096137471942656 per cent on all
repairs. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/1606938044370621636932632182459489288192274943885312 per cent on all
accessories. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/3213876088741243273865264364918978576384549887770624 per cent on all
repairs. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/6427752177482486547730528729837957152768109775541248 per cent on all
accessories. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/12855504354964973095461057459675914255376219551082496 per cent on all
repairs. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/25711008709929946190922114919351828510752439102164992 per cent on all
accessories. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/51422017419859892381844229838703657021504878204329984 per cent on all
repairs. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/102844034839719784763688459677407314043009756408659968 per cent on all
accessories. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/205688069679439569527376919354814628086019512817319936 per cent on all
repairs. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/411376139358879139054753838709629256172039025634639872 per cent on all
accessories. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/822752278717758278109507677419258512344078051269279744 per cent on all
repairs. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/1645504577435516556219015354838517046888156102538559488 per cent on all
accessories. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/3291009154871033112438030709677036933776312205077118976 per cent on all
repairs. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/658201830974206622487606141935407386755262441015423792 per cent on all
accessories. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/1316403661948413244975212283870814733510524882030847584 per cent on all
repairs. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/2632807323896826489950424567741629467021049764061695168 per cent on all
accessories. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/5265614647793652979900849135483258934042099528123390336 per cent on all
repairs. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/10531229295587305959801698270966517868084199056246780672 per cent on all
accessories. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/21062458591174611919603396541933035736168398112533561344 per cent on all
repairs. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/4212491718234922383920679308386607147233779622506712288 per cent on all
accessories. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/8424983436469844767841358616773214344467559245013425576 per cent on all
repairs. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/16849966872939689535682717233546428688935118500266851152 per cent on all
accessories. The agent is also authorized to
receive a commission of 1/33699933745879379071365434467092857377870237000533702304 per cent on all