

**MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.**  
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY  
FOR THE FIRST HURDY  
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF  
THE GREAT EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL REMEDY.  
STOPS THE MOST EXHAUSTING PAIN.  
IN A FEW MINUTES.  
RAPIDLY CURES THE PATIENT.

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**Poetry.**  
**THE RAINBOW.**  
"Bless God for rain," the good man said,  
And wiped away a grateful tear;  
That we have our daily bread,  
He drops a shower upon us here."  
The dusty earth, with lips apart,  
Looked up where rolled an orb of flame,  
As though a prayer came from its heart,  
For rain to come, and lo! it came.  
The Indian corn with silken plume,  
And flowers with tiny pitchers filled,  
Stand up their praise of sweet perfume,  
For precious drops the clouds distilled.  
Sweet fields are dressed in gold and green,  
The brooklet swells its song again,  
An angel's snowy wing is seen,  
In every cloud that brings us rain.  
There is a rainbow in the sky,  
Upon the arch where tempests tread,  
'Twas written by the Hand on high!  
It is the Autograph of God!

**Miscellany.**  
**SNAGSBY.**  
A STORY FOR YOUNG CLERKS.  
When the widow Templeton obtained a situation for her son George in the office of Messrs. Longhurst, Latimer and Co., she thought herself peculiarly favored, and felt very sure that her boy would be successful. As for George himself, he was confident of rising to be a partner, and saw (in imagination) his own name in the firm. (George was fourteen years old. His mother had done all she could to prepare him for a situation in a respectable office; he could write a good hand, was quick at accounts, an intelligent, civil, obliging boy, willing to learn and willing to work, and perfectly trustworthy, so everybody thought.)  
The firm of Longhurst, Latimer & Co. was an old established concern; the sort of place in which it is difficult to obtain a situation without first-rate recommendations. But Mr. Latimer attended the same chapel as George's mother, and he was a kind-hearted man and took a fancy to her boy; and so it came to pass that when George was old enough he offered to take him into his employment, and to give him one pound four shillings per month.  
One pound four shillings per month was a great sum, so George thought, and so thought George's mother. Six shillings per week—well, high a shilling a day—surely it was a very fortunate to begin with. And then the duties were not heavy. George had to go at nine in the morning, and he left at six in the evening, and he had one hour in the middle of the day for his dinner-time; and what he had to do at the office was to sit on a high stool, and look through a little trap in a wainscoted partition, and answer people who made inquiries, sometimes having to write messages, sometimes to address envelopes, and always to keep charge of the postage stamps. For this purpose a quantity of postage stamps was given into his care, and he had to keep account how many were used. All this was very easy. "Anybody," as Snagsby said, "could do it. And so they might."

order, "Stick it up to Miscellaneous;" and to his dismay, George by-and-by ascertained that the number of letters actually sent out was less than the number of stamps consumed. He told Snagsby, and that young gentleman laughed and made fun of him, finally setting his book right for him; that, making the account of letters and stamps correspond. George was very unhappy about it, scarcely knowing whether he was doing right or wrong; but he had a shrewd suspicion that Snagsby was not altogether honest.  
But then Snagsby was so kind and so great a man. And how could he venture to say anything to him or about him? Snagsby was not to be resisted, except by a strong effort, and that effort George did not make. His mother noticed the alteration in him, and tried to find out the cause, but she could not. She saw that he had less care for chapel, less care about his school friends, less care for herself, than he had before he went out into the world, and she spoke to him seriously and prayed for him.  
And now Snagsby began to take George out with him. At first George declined. He could not go without letting his mother know, which seemed to Snagsby a highly absurd thing; but it was easy to let his mother know that a friend at the office had asked him home, and to obtain her leave to go. Well, they did not go home to Snagsby's, but up the river to Kew, and back by rail at ten o'clock. No harm in that. George told his mother all about it, and she was pleased that he had found a friend. And Snagsby came home to see George, and made himself very agreeable, and played on the flute from the Union Tune, book some plaintive music that George's father used to play, and that set the widow's tears a-flowing. Snagsby (so the widow said) was a very nice young man.  
But George was not happy. The postage stamp book had been made up several times. George had borrowed a few shillings from Snagsby, and to pay it back had—well, well, Snagsby made the book all right, and George was miserable.  
The theatre was a place which George had never been to in his life, and when Snagsby described its attractions he felt a strong desire to see a play. What harm could there be in that? That was what Snagsby wanted to know; and as George was not prepared with an answer, a note was posted to Mrs. Templeton, stating that—well, well, Snagsby wrote what George was to say, and George copied it, and put his name to it, and his mother thought he had gone with his friend to hear a lecture on the human eye.  
George saw the play. The play was—I have not the least idea what it was, and I don't believe George had, for he kept thinking of the lie he had written, and of the postage stamp book locked up in the office-desk. He was very miserable; he could not laugh when the audience laughed, nor weep when they wept. He sat there confused, stunned, and wondered what he should do, and what would become of him.  
The very next day George was promoted to be petty cash-keeper, and from his petty cash, Snagsby drew largely. The misery which George had felt grew less as time wore on. He grew older and less sensitive. He went often to the play, and laughed and enjoyed himself with Snagsby. Where did the money come from? Well, well, the petty cash expenditure was rather heavy; but nobody said anything about it.  
His wages were increased to fifteen shillings a week. He began to assume a new position. He thought himself almost a man, and under Snagsby's instructions began to smoke, and made himself very ill in the effort to acquire that useless practice. He was not careful, now, as to where he spent his evenings. If he was in by ten o'clock, no questions were asked; and so he did as he pleased, or as Snagsby pleased, and never seemed to notice his mother's anxiety or to reflect on his own danger.  
But one day he and Snagsby had a quarrel. That young gentleman made an extravagant demand on the petty cash, and because his wishes were not complied with, flew into a passion, and said many hard and bitter things. This made George unhappy and frightened, and when he went home he had almost made up his mind to tell his mother what he had done. But his mother had been attacked by sudden illness, and could not be disturbed. Watching beside her, George thought over the folly and wickedness of his conduct. He remembered the old lessons of truthfulness and honesty which she had impressed upon him, and kneeling beside her bed he wept and prayed for pardon.  
By the next morning Mrs. Templeton had in some degree recovered; but George had made up his mind to go and tell the whole truth to Mr. Latimer. On reaching the office, he found that Mr. Latimer was there, and had just inquired for him; and with a trembling frame and beating heart he went up to his master's private room.  
Mr. Latimer was carefully reading a letter when George went in, but he noticed to him to sit down, and said nothing to him for several

minutes. On looking up, he nodded familiarly, and asked how was George; and how was George's mother? George could scarcely reply that his mother was ill in body, and he sick at heart; that if Mr. Latimer would allow him to do so, he wanted to say something of importance; but Mr. Latimer interrupted him by saying:  
"My dear George, I mean to make you a present—five and twenty pounds; eh? what do you say to that?"  
"Indeed, indeed, sir," said George, "I do not deserve this; indeed, indeed!"  
"Indeed, indeed," said the old gentleman, "deserving or undeserving, the five and twenty pounds are yours. This, I think, will make things straight."  
He handed over one pound nine and a written paper, containing an exact list of every penny that George had taken. The whole sum amounted to twenty-three pounds eleven shillings.  
George nearly fainted; he fell on his knees before Mr. Latimer and begged forgiveness.  
"Frankly and freely I forgive you. Do not fear that your folly and your crime shall be heavily punished—I overlook both. Snagsby has led you into most of the mischief, and acting as he has betrayed you to screen himself. What has become of him I don't know; I shall not inquire. He has gone off with more than double the amount which you have taken; but I wish the matter to be kept secret, and I am resolved to give you another opportunity of being what you ought to be. No one shall know—not even your mother—what has taken place. You are welcome to any employment you like; you shall remain in my what you have taken; but beware of evil company; beware of forgetting your God. There, go!"  
And so, refusing to hear any more about it, Mr. Latimer dismissed George from his room. George never forgot that interview. He turned over a new leaf; he began to lead a new life; he had, I think and hope, a new heart. And though the hill work was harder than the downward course at first, he persevered and was happy.  
What became of Snagsby I do not know. Some time since, however, I understood he was arrested on suspicion of forgery, but of this I am not quite sure. — [English Paper.]

**FALSE STEPS.**—It is in provincial towns that you find the most liberal friends laid upon the single blunder, the one false step. Everybody we suppose, when it has pleased God to condemn to live in such places, looks upon his fate as more or less hard. Or, at all events, most of the conceited people who live in the country are given to fancy that they have missed their mark because they have never emerged from the obscurity of local success into the daylight of metropolitan fame. They never doubt their capacity to achieve the very loftiest distinctions in the arena where competition is most active, and where their rivals would be the ablest men in the kingdom. A person with a local reputation as a doctor, or a preacher, or even a mayor, will tell a visitor with mournful plainness that the one mistake in his career has been that he did not in early life seek his fortune in the great centre. Compliments on his eminent position, on his merited popularity, on the confidence with which he is regarded by his esteemed townsmen, only serve to make his regrets poignant, as well as more profusely expressed, that his merits had not a worthier field. If he had only done this or that which he had not done, perhaps he might have deserved the compliments which you are so kind as to pay him. The local doctor is quite sure that if he had only been plucky enough to face the temporary difficulties which the London beginner has to encounter, he would by this time have been driving about Belgrave in a carriage and pair, and pocketing thousands of guineas per annum. He can always name the exact date at which he should have made the decisive move, and can point out with precision the reasons which prevented him from taking at its flood the tide in his affairs which would have led on to fortune. The popular person of a provincial town generally repines with equal bitterness, because he was such a fool in his younger days as not to see a spiritual call to the great Babylon where cabinet ministers are supposed to listen to sermons, and to select favorite pastors to fill up bishoprics. If he had only turned to the right instead of the left, he might by this time have been Prime of all England. The false step, as he thinks it, has cost him the firm to which his powers entitle him, and left him stranded among the shallows of provincial glory and a too moderate income.  
They, again, a great many persons look upon the chief of a calling as the bright blunder of their lives. One man thinks that, if he had been a barrister instead of a doctor, he would have been certain of the highest success; another is equally certain that the stage, or the pulpit is the only career in which his brilliant natural talents would have had fair play. And he doubts it is very true that men choose their professions, or have their professions chosen for them, without much regard to special aptitudes. But, in the majority of cases, there is no special aptitude which it would be worth while to consult. Most people would make just as good cobblers as tailors, just as efficient lawyers as doctors, just as persuasive parsons as members of Parliament. What they take for a false step is nothing of the kind, only it is consolatory to their vanity to think otherwise. There are men whose genius only lies in one direction, and unless room is provided for its expansion in that direction, there is a pure waste of force. As a rule, however, the same qualities which made a man fail in one calling would cause him to fail in whatever calling he had followed, and there is no reason to doubt the soundness of the old precept, "Optimum elige, suave et facile illud faciet consuetudo." Of course, the choice is sometimes not the wisest nor the most advantageous that could have been made. Still, even then, the error need not be classed among those fatally critical proceedings which make all the difference between a prosperous and a miserable life.  
It is rather a striking circumstance that the matter in which men and women most commonly take a serious false step is that which is least readily acknowledged. Probably about the most fatal blunder that anybody can perpetrate is a bad marriage; and, moreover, of all blunders this is the commonest. It is also one which the parties most carefully conceal from themselves. — [London Saturday Review.]

**SEVENTEEN DAYS WITHOUT FOOD.**  
One of the most remarkable cases of sustentation of life for a lengthened period, without food, has just come under our notice, the truth of which is verified by William Bellwell, Esq., of this city, the facts of which we herewith give for the benefit of our readers.  
On the 20th of July, a person working in the saw mill of James Hunt, Esq., (brother of Chas. Hunt, Esq., of this city), near the Five Stakes, went to Fingal to visit some of his friends. While there, he went to the lake to bathe, being at the time alone, and as he considered, in perfect health. Immediately on coming out of the water, he felt a dizziness in his head, and before he had time to dress himself, fell prostrate on the beach, a few feet from the edge of the lake. From that period until Saturday, the 6th August, unconscious days, he remained in a state of stupor, unable either to assist himself or crawl from the spot. And here he lay, during that long weary time, on the burning sand and in the scorching rays of a midsummer sun, without food, or the slightest power of dragging himself to a place of succor, although a farm-house was situated at no great distance off. His position was at length providentially discovered by a person from an adjoining farm, who fortunately happened to be engaged looking after some sheep. About this time, the poor fellow whose sufferings must have been fearful, recognized the man at some distance, and endeavored by every means in his power to attract his attention by lifting up his hand, the only signal he was capable of making, being entirely powerless to give the slightest sound in the way of a shout. His efforts were at last successful, as the farmer, who at first expressed an opinion that the sufferer was some drunken Indian who had wandered on the beach and lain down, went to his rescue, and was shocked at the sight that met his eyes. There lay the unfortunate man, in the most dreadful agony, shrivelled almost to a skeleton; his arms and legs rigid in thickness to those of a child of a few months old, his eyes sunken, his features emaciated and hardly recognizable as those of a human being, while a great portion of his body was dreadfully burnt and scorched by the rays of the sun beating down upon him during that lengthened period. The altered appearance of the poor fellow was indeed painful to look upon. Seventeen days before he was a healthy, robust being; now he looks like a dried up mummy. He was at once taken to the residence of his friend, and every means is being taken to restore him, if possible, to health. It is doubtful, however, if he can recover, although up to the latest accounts he was progressing favorably. The fact of his being kept alive so long is attributed to the moisture around the spot on which he lay, and at the same time being able to quench his thirst occasionally from the cool waters of the lake, which rippled at his feet. The case is a most singular one, and another instance of the prolongation of life under peculiar circumstances. We have been unable to obtain the name of the sufferer.

**MATRIMONIAL.**  
A MERCHANT in Jamaica, originally from London, having amassed a fortune in that island, concluded with himself that he could not be happy in the enjoyment of it unless he shared it with a woman of merit; and knowing none that would suit his fancy, he resolved to write to a worthy correspondent in London. He knew no other style than that which he used in his trade; therefore, treating affairs of love as he did his business, after giving his friend, in a letter, several commissions and errands for the last, he went on this:—  
"Item, seeing I have taken a resolution to marry, and that I do not find a suitable match here, do not fail to send me per next ship bound hither, a young woman of the qualification and form following: as for portion I demand none; let her be of an honest family, between twenty and twenty-five years of age, of middle stature and well proportioned; her face agreeable, temper mild, character blameless, health good, and her constitution strong enough to bear the changes of the climate, that there may be no occasion to look out for a second, through lack of the first, soon after she comes to land, which must be provided against as much as possible, considering the great dangers of the sea. If she arrives well conditioned as above said, with present letter indorsed by you, or at least an attested copy thereof, that there may be no mistake or imposition, I hereby oblige and engage myself to satisfy the said letter by marrying the bearer at fifteen days' sight. In witness whereof, I subscribe, &c."  
The London correspondent read over, and reread the odd articles which von the future spouse on the same footing with the letter he was to send to his friend; and after admiring the prudent exactness of the West Indian and his laconic style, he enumerated the qualifications which he insisted on, and endeavored to serve him to his mind.  
After many inquiries, he thought he had found a lady fit for his purpose in a young person of respectable family, but with no fortune, good humored, and politely educated, well shaped, and more than tolerably handsome. He made the proposal to her as his friend had received, and she, having no substance but from a faithful old aunt who gave her a great deal of meanness, accepted it.  
A ship bound for Jamaica was then fitted out at Bristol; the lady went on board the same, together with the bulk of goods being well provided with all necessaries, and particularly with a certificate in due form, and indorsed by the correspondent. She was also included in the invoice, the last article of which ran thus:—  
"Item, a maid, twenty-one years of age, of the quality, shape, and condition as per order, as it appears by the affidavits and certificates she has to produce."  
The documents which were considered necessary to so very exact a business man as a future husband, were an abstract from the parish register, a certificate of her character signed by the curate, an attestation of her neighbors, setting forth that she had, for the space of three years, lived with an old aunt who was intemperately pious, and that she had not, during all that time, given her aunt the least occasion of complaint; and, lastly, the goodness of her constitution was certified after consultation, by four eminent physicians.  
Before the lady's departure the London agent sent several letters of advice by other ships to his friend, whereby he informed him that per such a ship he had consigned to him a young woman of such an age, character, constitution, &c.—in a word, such a one as he desired to marry.  
The letters of advice, and bales, and the American lady, came safe to the port, and our American, who happened to be one of the foremost on the pier at the lady's landing, was charmed to see a handsome person, who having heard him called by his name, said to him:  
"Sir, I have a bill of exchange upon you, and as you know that it is not usual for people to carry a great deal of money about them in such a long voyage as I have now made, I beg you will please to pay it."  
She then gave him his correspondent's letter, on the back of which was written "The bearer of this is the spouse you ordered me to send you."  
"Ha, madam!" said the West Indian, "I never yet suffered my bills to be protested, and I swear this shall not be the first. I shall reckon myself to be the most fortunate of all men if you will allow me to discharge it."  
"Yes, sir," replied she, "and the more willingly since I am apprized of your character. We had several persons of reputation on board who knew you very well, and who, during my passage, answered the questions I asked relating to you in so satisfactory a manner, that they raised in me a sincere esteem for you."  
The first interview was, in a few days afterwards, followed by the stipulations, which were very magnificent. The new married couple were perfectly contented with their union, made by a "Bill of Exchange," and it was the most fortunate one that had happened in that island for many years.  
— No doubt a lady may be expected to make a great noise in the world when her dress is covered with bugles.



[From the Royal Gazette.]  
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to direct the publication of the following Correspondence, being a continuation of that published in the Royal Gazette of the 12th July.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.  
Fredericton, 15th July, 1865.  
Sir,—I received by last Mail your Despatch of the 24th June. I thought it desirable that its contents should immediately be made public, and I accordingly directed it to be printed in the last issue of the Royal Gazette.

I of course lost no time in communicating a copy of the Despatch and its enclosures to my Executive Council, and I have now the honor to transmit to you the copy of a Minute of that body with reference thereto.  
I have, &c.  
(Signed) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

[Enclosure.]  
To His Excellency the Honorable Arthur Hamilton Gordon, C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick.  
May it please Your Excellency—  
The Executive Council in Committee have had under consideration a Despatch from the Secretary for the Colonies, dated 24th June, lately communicated to them by Your Excellency.

From the language of this Despatch, it would be natural to infer that it related to some scheme for effecting an entire Legislative and Administrative Union of the British North American Provinces, which has not yet been made public; but words used in the concluding paragraph, taken in connection with various other circumstances, lead the Committee to conclude that it is intended to refer to the Resolutions in favor of a Federation of the various Provinces of British North America, agreed to by the Canadian Parliament at its last Session. These Resolutions have already been submitted to the people of New Brunswick, at the time and in the manner which the advocates of the scheme themselves selected. The Legislature was dissolved, and the people were enabled to pronounce their decision on this most important subject in the regular constitutional mode; and after ample consideration, refused by an overwhelming majority to adopt the scheme; not because it was novel, as Mr. Cardwell has been led to suppose, but because they were unable to discover any thing in it that gave promise of either moral or material advantage to the Empire, or to themselves; or that afforded a prospect of improved administration or increased prosperity.

The spirit of loyalty which has always animated the people of New Brunswick, and of which they have on many occasions given proof, is still as ardent as ever; and whenever it becomes necessary they are prepared to place all their means and resources at the absolute disposal of the Imperial Government; but, they cannot believe that the contemplated confederation would either increase their strength or render it more available.

A large majority of the people of this Province are opposed to any closer political union with Canada than that afforded by the tie of a common allegiance to the British Crown, and consider that such a union would have a decided tendency to weaken that dependence on the British Empire which they so highly prize, and would lead to the neglect and injury of their local interests; in which opinion the Committee believe that the people of the other Maritime Provinces fully concur; but even those who desire a Union must fail to discover in the Resolutions adopted at Quebec, any provision whatever for the accomplishment of a fusion which, in the words of Mr. Cardwell's Despatch, would unite in one Government all the British North American Provinces, and form a Province uniting in itself all the population and all the resources of the whole.

The Committee, of course, cannot suppose that the British Government share the ignorance with regard to the history and character of the Federal scheme which appears to prevail among the British public, and which induces the "Times" newspaper of 20th June to observe that "the two Canadas have put aside their ancient jealousies, and are ready to meet in a common Legislature," in apparent forgetfulness of the fact that they have so met for the last five and twenty years, and very probably without any consciousness on the part of the writer of the article that the jealousies between the Canadas, said to have been put aside, are avowedly the cause of the late proposal; and that its authors, in the event of its failure, are pledged to restore to Upper and Lower Canada a great measure of the local independence surrendered by them in 1840.

The resolutions agreed to by the leading Canadian politicians in the month of June, 1864, as the basis of the formation of the existing Cabinet, and adopted solely under the pressure of local exigencies, contain the statement that "on consideration of the steps most advisable for the final settlement of 'sectional difficulties,' the remedy must be sought in the adoption of the federal principle," and provide that if such negotiations were unsuccessful, they would be "prepared to pledge themselves to legislation during the next Session of Parliament, for the purpose of remedying existing difficulties by introducing the federal principle for Canada alone."

separation of the Canadas, it would be impossible even speciously to present it to the Imperial Government as in any manner a scheme of union.

Mr. Cardwell is perfectly right in supposing that the views and wishes of Great Britain are entitled to great weight; and they will ever be received with respectful attention in this Province; but the Committee feel certain that if there be one view with regard to the Colonies which is more clearly and distinctly held than another, by Her Majesty's Government and the people of England; if there be one wish on their part with respect to which there can be neither hesitation nor doubt, it is that the people of this Province, and of others enjoying through the wise liberty of England, Parliamentary institutions and free self-government, should act in reference to their own affairs as seems to themselves most consistent with their duty to their Sovereign and most conducive to their own interests.

To confer on this Province a right of self-government would have been mockery, if, in consequence of its claims to deference as a protector, the wish of the Mother Country was in all cases to be followed whenever expressed, whatever the opinion of those to whom the power of judgment has been solemnly entrusted by the Sovereign and Legislature of Great Britain, and who, being on the spot and fully conversant with the subject, considered themselves unable to judge with respect to their own affairs. When a wish is expressed by Her Majesty's Government, it will be received with that deference which is due to suggestions emanating from so high a source, and will be considered with an anxious desire to meet the views of Her Majesty's advisers; but if such views should unfortunately not coincide with the views of those on whom alone the responsibility of action in the Province falls, the Committee feel assured that Her Majesty's Government will expect and desire that the Government of this Province should act according to their own convictions of right, and in conformity with the sentiments of the people they represent.

R. D. WILMOT. R. BOTSFORD,  
T. W. ANGLIS, W. H. ODELL,  
GEORGE L. HATHWAY, R. HUTCHINSON,  
A. H. GILLMORE, JR.  
Council Chamber, Fredericton, July 12, 1865.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.  
Downing Street, 4th August, 1865.

Sir,—I have received your Despatch of the 15th July in answer to mine of the 24th June.

It might perhaps have been well that portion of the Executive Council who are in New Brunswick, should have allowed the communication to the Colony by Her Majesty's Government to be generally known and considered before they returned so decided a reply.

The first paragraph of the Minute seems to me to require no other notice than the observation that my Despatch enclosed for the information of the Legislature of New Brunswick the record of what had passed between Her Majesty's Government and the Ministers of Canada on the subject of Confederation, and it was therefore impossible for any one to misunderstand the reference, or to suppose that it applied to another and a different scheme.

Notwithstanding therefore your Despatch and its enclosures, I still confidently anticipate that the serious consideration of the Province of New Brunswick will be given to the earnest and friendly suggestions which, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, it has been my duty to convey to them through you.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Discovery of America.

Lord Bury, in his interesting work, "The Exodus of the Western Nations," discusses at great length the cause that retarded the discovery of America until the 15th century.

The march of the Roman conquest was by land; and it was not probable that a victorious race which viewed the sea with superstitious dread, should, after subjugating the old world, push forward across the unknown Atlantic in search of the dream of the Greek Hesperides. The migrations that overwhelmed the Empire moved along the plains of Germany and Hungary, and burst through the barriers of the Alps; and in the chaos and anarchy that followed all the maritime science was probably forgotten.

The navies of the Scandinavian rovers were the terror of the half-barbarous kingdoms that grew up after the death of Charlemagne; but the narrow seas were their favorite haunts, and their enterprise was confined chiefly to the shores of Great Britain, France and Germany. When these incursions had finally ceased, and the warlike tribes that had overrun Europe had at last settled down into separate nations, a long age of feudalism succeeded, in which, between misgovernment and disorder the oppression of nobles and the misery of the commons, there was but little encouragement for the growth of commerce, or for the discovery of the ocean.

Even as the Middle Ages advanced, and civilization progressed in Europe, the pursuits of trade were generally discouraged; and mariner's sails were seldom seen at a great distance from the main land, and religion itself seemed to deny the existence of regions beyond the Atlantic. It was not until the 15th century had disclosed the secret of magnetism, had explained to men the true form of the earth, and had gradually improved the art of shipbuilding, that human thought began seriously to turn to enterprise on the Western seas, and to conceive the notion of new Worlds beyond the range of tradition or experience. At last the floating opinion became the conviction of a man of genius; the rivalry be-

tween the Venetians and the Portuguese led to the discovery of Columbus, and before the 16th century had dawned, the American continent was revealed to Europe, and had become the theatre of heroic adventure.

The New York Sun says:—While a number of youngsters were bathing at the dock, foot of Fulton street, last evening, an enormous shark was discovered by those on shore circling around the swimmers, and evidently bent on mischief. An alarm was immediately sounded, and the youngsters succeeded in reaching the land unmolested, but one lad who had ventured some distance, into the stream was singled out by the monster as offering the surest prey. The little fellow, discovering the peril in which he was placed, bent all his energies to escape. Fortunately just as the shark was preparing to seize his prey, a baited hook and line was thrown over from the end of the pier to the monster, who immediately relinquished the chase, seized the line, and being securely hooked was drawn ashore amid the plaudits of the spectators. The beast measured six feet in length, and weighed nearly two hundred pounds.

A POLICE FORCE.  
To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir,—I am fully aware that any measure involving taxation, is generally distasteful to a community, but nothing beneficial or useful can be obtained without expenditure; with your permission, I will briefly give my reasons for increasing our burdens.

It has for some time been well known, that sundry depredations have been committed in the town; that respectable persons cannot pass along the streets without being insulted, and that on almost every occasion that there is a lecture, concert, or other evening entertainment, the conduct of the lads, many of them young men, is disgraceful, both in the hall, and outside, so much so that several ladies remain at home, rather than subject themselves to rude language. It is a fact also, that the peaceable inhabitants of Water-street, in which I reside, are frequently disturbed by drunken rowdies during the night; and it is said that they obtain liquor at unlicensed houses, as the respectable licensed houses are closed at the proper hour.

The only remedy that suggests itself to abate or stop these evils, is to copy the example set us by the people of the town of St. Stephen, and apply to the Legislature to pass an Act to establish a Police force in the town of St. Andrews.

Yours, AN INHABITANT.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, AUG. 30, 1865.

We this week issue the STANDARD from new type, and are negotiating for a large Press. It is to be hoped that subscribers will promptly assist us by paying our demands against them.

In another column will be seen the despatch from the Government to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and his reply. It should be borne in mind that the British Government sent a despatch to the present Ministry of this Province as long ago as April 12, to which publicity was only given a few weeks ago. Why it was not laid before the Legislature and the public at the proper time, is best known to the Executive; but it is generally believed, that had its contents been known while the House was in Session, the minds of many would have been changed. The hon. Mr. Cardwell's reply to the second despatch, is a fitting rebuke to indecent haste, and plainly shows that the Government and people of England have decided upon an Imperial policy adapted to the Colonies—in a word, a Union of the Colonies, and that it will be adopted there can be no question—the people of the Maritime Provinces will no longer hesitate, but elect men who will carry the proposed measure.

We learn that Mr. Hogan, the contractor, intends opening the newly cut Canal connecting Red Beach with Shaw's Lake on Friday next. It will be a sight worth seeing, and our neighbors over the line, will be greatly benefited.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday last Mrs. Osburn, with her mother Mrs. Geo. D. Street, were driving up Prince of Wales Street in her carriage; the horse refused to pass over the Railway crossing, and backed to the edge of the embankment, by which the carriage partially turned over and the ladies were thrown out. We regret to say they were bruised, particularly Mrs. Osburn, who is not yet pronounced out of danger. The horse is a mild animal, and it is supposed that it was frightened from some unknown cause.

The Carleton Sentinel which keeps its readers well informed on what is passing says:—"Mr. Sills, who represents, we believe, an English and American Company, has during the past few weeks been engaged exploring the County, on the Eastern side of the river, in the locality of Professor Hind's geological survey, making himself more completely acquainted with the character of our Iron and Copper ores. He has found abundant proof of the existence of Professor Hind's testimony as to the abundance and richness of those minerals, and is now negotiating for the purchase of land in Glassville and other localities, having in view the erection of smelting furnaces.

In this connection we may mention that Mr. Beet has gone to England in the interest

of his Company; and Mr. Wm. Stevens is also in England negotiating, with every probability of success, for the starting of a new Iron furnace at Wakefield.

A Special Sessions was held last week for the purpose of devising sanitary measures for the health of the Town. A committee of Justices was appointed, who will act until some efficient sanitary system is established by the General Sessions next month.

GOOD SHOOTING.—John Marks, Esq., last week killed at one shot, with a single barrel gun, one hundred and six birds; Mr. Reuben Hill picked up and counted the birds.

Several local notices omitted this week will be attended to in our next issue.

Bears appear to be "all the rage" this month in our Province. The scarcity of berries in the woods has sent them into the settlements. Several have appeared and been killed.

FROM THE STATES.

Boston, Aug. 25.  
Steamship Ocean Queen brings San Francisco papers of Aug. 3d. The steamship Brother Jonathan, from San Francisco July 25th, for Portland, Oregon, and Victoria, with between two and three hundred passengers.

Among the passengers were Brig-Gen Wright and family, Lieut. Waite, Surgeon A. Ingraham, of the army, and Capt. Chaddock, of Revenue service. No particulars received.

Gen. Wright was en route to take command of the Department of Columbia.

The pirate Sheendun is still at work destroying whalers. The crews of six more vessels, destroyed by her, had arrived in San Francisco. It was expected that she would destroy fifty more which were near by when these were burnt.

A despatch from Quebec says:—"In the Canadian Parliament last night the Opposition offered the following resolution, which after a three-hour debate the Ministerial party voted down by 20 yeas to 78 nays:—

Resolved, That the renewal of the Reciprocity treaty with the United States is regarded by the people of this Province as object of the utmost importance. To secure that object, as well as to cement the trade and advance the prosperity of the Province, it is expedient that the work of enlarging the Welland and St. Lawrence Canal should not be postponed, but should be pressed in preference to any other work involving any considerable expense to the country."

While certain portions of the evidence in the Wirtz trial yesterday were somewhat favorable to the prisoner the general tenor was very much against him; the evidence yet to come will be still more damaging to Wirtz.

The City of Washington with dates to the 17th, arrived this morning.

Political news unimportant.

The Great Eastern arrived at Crook Haven on the 17th.

Breadstuffs firm and advancing.

The weather continues unfavorable for harvesting.

Flour 6d. higher; Wheat 3d. a 4d.; Corn firm.

Provisions quiet but firm.

Consols 89½ a 89¾ for money.

United States 5-twenties 68 a 68½.

The present strength of the United States army is 46,000 men.

It is reported from Mexico that the Liberals had been defeated near Puebla previous to the 14th inst.

It is expected that the rebel Vice-President, Stephens, will soon be released or pardoned by the President.

No other news this morning.

Gold 143½.

Aug. 29.

The Counsel for Wirtz withdrew from the case yesterday, which caused considerable excitement; and the prisoner seemed to be much affected by it.

Mrs. Ex-Senator Hunter to-day received the promise from the President that her husband should be pardoned at an early day.

Alexander H. Stephens' brother also had an interview with the President on a similar mission. The result of the interview is unknown.

The President will soon issue a proclamation for the admission of ammunition and fire arms into all the Southern States.

Gold 144½.

ITEMS.

The following is the estimated value of the crops in the United States for 1865, and the preceding three years:—

1862	\$706,887,495
1863	955,764,322
1864	1,449,416,43

The production of sugar in the Sandwich Islands has reached from eight to nine millions of pounds yearly, and is increasing with such rapidity that an intelligent sugar engineer (Mr. McGregor) from the islands, estimates the productions in 1865 at eighteen million pounds.

It is believed that the potato disease does not prevail so generally as reported. Some of the farmers have exaggerated the condition of the crop for the purpose, probably, of obtaining a better price for what they have to sell in the St. John market. The Fredericton Reporter says:—"In some localities it has not made its appearance at all. Good potatoes are selling in the market at \$1.00 per barrel."—[Journal.]

—The Raleigh, N. C., markets are loaded with dainties, but the people say they have no money to buy them.

—Many people are in favor of negro suffrage, while some think the negro suffers enough anyhow.

—President Johnson has recovered his health and is now able to receive office-seekers and rebel applicants for pardon—hungry packs both of them.

—The Digger Indians have a splendid remedy for the small pox. When one has it he closes the door of his hut, kills his dog and then shoots himself, which effectually removes the disease.

—The cholera was spreading at Constantinople. A couple of China steamships were missing. A loan of £4,000,000 for Brazil was being negotiated in London. The illness of the King of Spain was more serious. British politics unimportant.

—It is stated that there are at present 500 criminals confined at Dry Tortugas. The United States have a fort there—Fort Jefferson—which is described as an enclosure of about seven acres of the island.

—A new town is about to be founded upon the shore of the Bay of Guadalupe, by the Emperor Maximilian, to be named Miramar, after his castle at Trieste. Commercially the site is a good one, and it is expected to attain to considerable importance.

—The citizens of Worcester, Mass., have raised the sum of \$11,000 and opened a free public library, an example worthy of imitation in every city on the continent.

Statistics show that during the rebellion the Federal armies captured over 30,000 prisoners, besides paroling 160,000 more men at the termination of the war. On the 1st May last there were upwards of 1,000,000 of men in the U. S. armies, of whom 500,000 have been mustered out already, and 200,000 more are awaiting dismissal.

—A resident of Newark has given \$12,000 to found a Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in that city.

—Miss Emma Richards, residing temporarily in R.ading, Pa., while in company with some of her friends, one evening of last week, ate fourteen plates of ice cream, complained of feeling unwell next morning, and died that afternoon.

MEXICO.—Zanzolita has pronounced in favor of the Republicans, and the National forces, under Ogueta, will quarter there. The French Legion have left Matamoros for Tampico to start thence on an expedition against Ciudad Victoria. A company of lancers and infantry, under the Austrian Captain Kurzrock have been captured and sent to the latter killed. An editor of a Liberal paper in Puebla has been imprisoned. Havana papers describe a sharp guerrilla warfare being carried on by the people against the Imperial forces.

SAD ACCIDENTS.—Last Sunday while three women were returning from Church at Scotch Ridge, the horse took fright and ran away, throwing the women out, and the following accidents occurred.—Mrs. Sinclair's arm broken.—Mrs. McLeod injured badly by wheel passing over her face; Mrs. McLeod's daughter received severe internal injury.—[Advocate.]

Col. Cole has been sworn in Administrator of the Government of New Brunswick.

The "Northern Post" says:—"Diphtheria is again beginning to make its appearance in our out-lying parishes. We have heard of two or three cases of the most virulent nature lately."

Rust and Weevil are again manifesting themselves in the wheat fields, owing, it is said, to the late wet weather. From all we can learn, however, from the different sections of the country, the crops will be the largest that have ever been raised in the North.

Sir Joseph Paxton is to have a statue erected to his memory, in the Crystal Palace. The largest income in Salem is \$84,670, and not a bad one either.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.  
Aug. 22, Schr. Ether, Clark, Bangor, ballast.  
23, Emma, Brown, St. Stephen, do  
Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, Sundries.  
Synthian, Walton, Barry, bricks, J. W. Street & Son.  
24, Fanny, Maloney, Boston, Flour, &c. J. D. Wilson.  
25, Gen. Warren, Benson, ballast, Master.  
27, Hrig Bachelor, Miller, New York, 4 days.  
28, Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, Flour, &c. J. R. Bradford and others.

CLEARED.

Aug. 22, Schr. Ridondo, Tate, Providence, lumber, B F Kelly & Co.  
23, Emma, Brown, Calais, Shingles.  
29, Esther, Clark, Boston, lumber and bark, Hanson Bros.

Administrator's Sale.

TO be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday, the tenth day of October next, on the premises, for payment of the debt of the late John Kirk, of the Island of Grand Manan, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, pursuant to a Licence obtained from the Probate Court of the said County, a Lot of Land situated on Long Island Bay, in the Island of Grand Manan, containing about Seven Acres, being part of Lot number Fifty-six, purchased by the said John Kirk, deceased, from one Patrick Macdonald.

WM. MORSE, administrator.

Grand Manan, 24 Aug. 1865.

PRESS FIRE.

Established.

CAPITAL \$.

Office—Lombard St.

This Company will

transact the business of

Agent at St. John N.B.

Sub-agent at St. John N.B.

Office—King St.

St. Andrews, Aug.

IN COUNCIL.

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