

# The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

E. VARIIS BENEFICIUM EST OPTIMUM.—CIC.

[12s 6d. PER ANN. IN ADVANCE

No. 3]

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1863.

Vol. 30

## A Horse Musically Curable.

Dr. Jackson, in one of his treatises on nervous complaints, says:

When I was a boy, my father owned a wretched mare which was called Tib. She was ordinary sluggish, but possessed good speed and power. She was never frightened at anything, and aside from laziness was a good beast, except on particular occasions, when she, without any apparent cause, refused to go. For long time she was subjected to the usual treatment of balky animals—severe whipping, pounding, torturing, &c. But my father and hired man gave it up as a bad cause, and she was released from this harassment. A close observation of her tantrums led me to the conclusion that she was subject to paroxysms of the nervous system, growing out of electrical changes of the atmosphere. She was always true to draw or to travel in bright, clear blue sky spring or summer weather, and for the dozen years that we owned her we were never troubled in a cold, frosty still winter day. But on a summer day, when the electric fluid passed rapidly from the earth's surface, and dyspeptics would look like committing suicide, and rheumatics predict a change of atmosphere, when thunderclaps white and gorgeous as an East India palace lifted their heads on the northwest, betokening the clash and flash of coming storm, then look out for old Tib. She would suddenly stop in the furrow, in the harvest field or highway, and neither apple tree clubs or bundles of fired straw under her belly, could start her. Like a sentinel at his post, she was deaf to all urgencies save one. That would start her after a while. The same result would be witnessed in a winter day when the air was from the South and thawy. So she was always worked with these reservations, for she was not always reliable. After we had owned her about eight years, my father hired a man by the name of John Hart. He was a pious man and liked above all things to sing. One bright August morning we were drawing wheat, and old Tib had been drawn about four o'clock in the afternoon, when suddenly as we were loading, there came a clap of thunder from an almost "clear sky"

on our ears, and we saw in the west a cloud a little bigger than a man's hand, portending rain. We were not far from the barn and hoping to get loaded and into the barn before the rain reached us, the sheaves were thrown on by our men, and loaded by Hart with great dexterity. Our hopes were quite sanguine that Tib would be reasonable this time—first, because she had had thunder-shower experience enough to show that it was not pleasant to her, nor obnoxious to those employing her, second because she was "homeward bound," and a little effort would put us all under dry cover. She made no hostile demonstration till the rack was loaded, when, at the usual word, she refused to budge one inch. The men proposed to pound her, but my father forbade but he suggested to Hart to sing. He had a full, manly, melodious voice which rang from his throat in tones sweet and beautiful; and he knew all the ballads from Robin Hood to Yankee Doodle, and the Methodist hymns from blow the trumpet to "how happy are they." It was a scene for Turner's pencil. In the west the heavens were as black as ebony. In the east lightning thunderclaps white as snow, like Peilon upon Ossan. North and South the rain had flanked us like the wings of an army. Here and there fell a big rain-drop, harbinger of more, whilst round the load stood the hired men, aching to pound old Tib into meekness.

Hart was on the load. "Sing," said my father. Hart began and sang a hymn, every two lines of which was a chorus of,

Blow ye the trumpet! Blow!  
Sing glory! Hallelujah!  
and his eye dilated, and his breast heaved and he forgot that behind him but a little way off, was thunder and lightning enough, rightly expanded, to "blow" up half of creation; and that before him was a crazy old mare, within ten rods of a good barn, too mad, or too upset, however to make her way to it. He thought of his mission which was to sing God's praise 'mid flashing fire and thunder stroke, and he filled his mission full.

"Sing away!" cried my father, "sing away Hart! the old hag is relenting—I see it in her eye and the tip of her ear is playing to your music like the finger of a maiden to a guitar. She likes the hallelujah strain. It soothes her brain which seethes upon this thunder like lead in a red hot cauldron. Ha! Ha! give her the rain; she'll go—burrah! we're in time—hurrah! there has been such singing since Timotheus sang at the feast of Alexander."

We had made a discovery. Hart's voice would control the old mare in her tantrums,

like the lyre of Orpheus the trees; and whilst he lived with my father a Methodist hymn would always start her. She was a Methodist from instinct and Hart declared that Tib knew a Methodist hymn from a Presbyterian hymn—instanter.

## Limitation to Man's Knowledge.

The narrow limits within which human knowledge is confined are well set forth in the following narrative, told by an allegorical personage, in old Arabian world. It contains a sharp rebuke to that self-sufficiency which thinks its own range of knowledge complete and absolute:

I passed one day by a very ancient and wonderful populous city, and asked one of its inhabitants how long it had been founded.

"It is indeed a mighty city," replied he, "we know not how long it has existed, and our ancestors were on this subject as ignorant as ourselves."

Fifty centuries afterward, as I passed by the same place, I could not perceive the slightest vestige of the city. I demanded of a peasant who was gathering herbs upon its former site, how long it had been destroyed.

"In sooth, a strange question!" replied he. "The ground here has never been different from what you behold it."

"Was there not of old," said I, "a splendid city here?"

"Never," answered he, "so far as we have seen, and never did our fathers speak to us of any such."

On my return there five hundred years afterward I found the sea in the same place and on its shores were a party of fishermen, of whom I enquired how long the land had been covered by the waters.

"Is this a question," said they, for a man like you? This spot has always been what it is now."

I again returned, five hundred years afterward, and the sea had disappeared; I enquired of a man who stood alone upon this spot, how long this change had taken place, and he gave me the same answer I received before. Lastly, after coming back again after an equal lapse of time, I found there a flourishing city, more populous and more rich in beautiful buildings than the city I had seen the first time, and when I would have informed myself concerning its origin, the inhabitants answered me, "its rise is lost in remote antiquity; we are ignorant how long it has existed, and our fathers were on this subject as ignorant as ourselves."

A MISERABLE WANDERER.—Last Monday morning was bitterly cold—so cold that very few who could possibly avoid it would venture out. Yet cold as the morning was, a poor man, who had escaped through the custody of his friends, passed through the chilling snow, with the thermometer several degrees below zero, along the Victoria road in the direction of Brockville, and suddenly presented himself at the dwelling of J. H. Schofield, Esq., without a particle of clothing upon her. The females of the household took the unfortunate creature, who might be some twenty-two years of age, immediately in-doors and covered her with a dress. In a short time afterwards she was brought before a magistrate, who committed her to goal as a vagrant to await the action of the Court of Quarter Sessions, or until she should be reclaimed by her friends, who are said to be the McCollums, of Delta. She appeared to have no recollection of her friends or residence in Canada, and her mind constantly wandered back to her grand parents in the United States, who live some three miles from Moira, on the Ogdensburg Railroad. Strange to tell, this poor creature was not frost-bitten.—[Brockville Monitor.

How PONTON BRIDES ARE MADE.—Pontoon boats are flat-bottomed, thirty feet long, two and a half feet wide at the bow, and five feet at the stern, swelling out the side to the width of six feet. Each fits on a running gear of four wheels, and is used as a baggage wagon for the pontoniers, carrying its proportion of string pieces and of plank. On reaching river the boats are unloaded, floated across by a cable made fast up the stream, then the string pieces are laid across from one boat to the next, and on these are placed the planks, each twenty-one feet long, which form the gangway of that width. It is a fine sight to see a regiment come to a river bank with a pontoon train, unload and unlaunch their boats, moor them in a line, and in less than five minutes from the time when the word "halt" was given, have a bridge say six hundred feet in length, over which an army can safely pass with artillery baggage.

The notorious Yelverton marriage case had been brought to a conclusion in Edinburgh, the decision being in favor of Mrs. Yelverton. Lord's Churchill and Deas-

were of opinion that the marriage was established according to the law of Scotland. The lord president delivered an opinion opposed to the other judges.

## HOW NEW ORLEANS WAS CAPTURED—INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE SOUTH.

We find in the Belfast "News Letter" the following interesting communication, which was recently received by a Halifax correspondent in New Orleans. It reveals a very important fact which has hitherto been kept entirely in the dark by the Federal press, namely, that the capture of New Orleans, instead of being accomplished by the bravery of Farragut's fleet, was entirely due to the power of Yankee gold! The black hearted treachery of two Confederate officers—Brigadier General Duncan and Flag Officer Mitchell—gave the Federal possession of New Orleans, the defenses of which, if controlled by men of patriotism and skill, would have successfully repelled the enemy's advance. After the "glorious victory of New Orleans" we read with astonishment that several Confederate iron-clads of tremendous power had been ignominiously sunk by the Confederates themselves without having attempted to do the slightest injury to the Federal fleet. The treachery which the annexed-letter develops explains everything. We now understand how it happened that the Federal arms—which have been disgraced every year else—were captured "victoriously" at New Orleans. Yankee gold, the almighty dollar, did it all. The outrages of Butler, who robbed secessionists right and left of thousands of dollars, are also satisfactorily explained. His government wanted back the money it had paid for the City, and was probably a partner in his plunder. The remainder of this letter gives a clear idea of Federal rule and Secession feeling in the South.—[Telegraph.

## New Orleans.—1863.

DEAR SIR,—Presuming a few lines from me at the present time would not be unacceptable, I avail myself of the privilege of writing you, from having made your acquaintance last Summer. I intended to have written to you on my arrival at New York in September, but only remained there three days. I procured a small open boat, and ran the blockade into the Confederates States, and I remained in Richmond six weeks. While there, I was witness of the trial by court-martial of Brigadier General J. K. Duncan, and flag-officer J. K. Mitchell, the former late Commander of Fort Jackson and St. Philip, and the latter Commander of the flotilla on the Mississippi River—these being the principal defenses of New Orleans.—They were both guilty of having, for the sum of four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, allowed the United States fleet to pass the forts without making any resistance. I told you when in Belfast that this was treacherously been sold, and it has now been proved. General Duncan is now living at ease in Yankeland, in Pennsylvania, and Mitchell in Massachusetts. Had it not been for these two traitors, the Federals never would have taken this city. I suppose you get full accounts through the newspapers how General Butler is managing things in this city. Let me tell you, you have but little idea of what is going on. All the sugar plantations on the bank of the Mississippi River have been abandoned, the Federals having taken (or stolen, I should say) all the negroes, and then offered to return them if the owners would consent to give them half the crop. In some few cases this was done, but in most instances the owner allowed their canes to rot rather than make such a sacrifice. The military rule in this city is most intolerable. No person knows what moment he may be thrown into prison for no offence, except that they are supposed to have aided the Confederates in getting goods from Havana before the Federals took the city. If a negro says that you are not loyal, it is sufficient to condemn you, and you have no redress; as for stealing, it is one grand system, from Gen. Butler down to the lowest private. Even the private furniture is taken and shipped North, or sold at auction, and the money pocketed by the commanding general, or some of his subordinates.

What is to become of the people of this city God only knows. It would have been much better for them if they had burned the city before surrendering. Let me give you an instance of the meanness of one of the generals in this department. Brig. General Neal Dow, commanding at Pensacola, has taken the property of all Secessionist and Union men, because in one man's house he found \$700 in gold and bank notes. He also took all his clothes and furniture, and is now seen of a morning wearing the gentleman's dressing-gown, while his family is starving for want of the necessities of life; yet they call this "a free county," and it is

all done to save the Union. I tell you I have been all over the South since I came back from England, and there is no Union feeling anywhere in the South; but, on the contrary, the most bitter hatred of the United States exists everywhere, and wherever the army of the Union goes it makes Secessionists out of Union men by its stealing propensities.—On my return from Richmond I visited Charleston and Mobile. The steamer Kate had just arrived at Charleston from Nassau, with a large and valuable cargo. Charleston cannot be taken unless by iron-clads, and even those will meet with something, they don't expect. As for Mobile, the fighting will be desperate should the Federals attempt to go in there. Everything taken into consideration, the Confederates are stronger to-day than they were a year ago. As for their army, it is better clothed than you all think it is; and, whenever they meet the Yankees, they will give a good account of themselves. I send you some newspapers. In them you will see Gen. Butler's order of wholesale confiscation. On the 20th inst., Gen. Butler sent a regiment of infantry and six pieces of cannon across Lake Pontchartrain. They were met on the way by the Confederates, on a coast of some negro soldiers being with the Federals. Twenty-seven of the negroes and six whites that were taken prisoners were afterwards shot. The papers here say nothing of all this, nor will the news of this ever go North; but if they had routed one hundred Confederates, you would have heard it proclaimed as a great victory.

Very respectfully yours,

ONE DROP AT A TIME.—Have you ever watched an icicle as it formed? You noticed how it froze one drop at a time until it was a foot or more in length. If the water was clean, the icicle remained clear, and sparkled brightly in the sun; but if the water was but slightly muddy, the icicle looked foul, and its beauty was spoiled. Just so our characters are forming. One little thought or feeling at a time adds its influence. If each thought be pure and right, the soul will be lovely, and will sparkle with happiness; but if impure and wrong, there will be final deformity and wretchedness.

MR. BAXTER, M. P. ON AMERICA.—Mr. Baxter, M. P., in an address at Dundee, contended that slavery was the cause of the American war. He concluded by saying:

"What I want to bring out is, that there can be no safety, much less good government and progress in any country based upon such a programme as that adopted by the Southern Confederacy, nor do I believe any peace or settlement worth six months' purchase as long as the fountain head and origin of the evil is not removed. Any arrangement short of eventual emancipation may delude the cotton brokers of Liverpool and the Conservative country gentlemen; but inasmuch as it leaves the source of hostility as active and aggressive as ever, it will but prove but a hollow, and perhaps an impolitic truce."

A Blasphemer Struck Dumb.—The special providences of God are pretty generally denied in those days of unbelief, but it cannot be doubted that God often punishes in a remarkable manner the outbreaking sins of blasphemy and impiety. A correspondent from the Salom Republican writes from the 104th regiment of that State:

Quite a strange affair occurred in Company K, a few days ago. One of the boys got out of humor because he had to prepare for a dress parade. He swore about it a good deal and declared he would not go out, he hoped God would never let him speak again if he went out on a dress parade, and the next morning was unable to speak a word. The poor fellow cried bitterly, but it was too late. He had prayed and was answered.

From the News of Friday we learn that in six of the ship-yards about St. John, there are nine vessels in course of construction and the keels of three others are about to be laid. The number of men employed in these yards, is it appears about 400.—Averaging the wages at \$1 per day, the amount paid weekly by the proprietors, is \$2400. There are many more ship yards about St. John besides the six enumerated, in which a large number of men are actively employed.—[Courier.

The writer of the Declaration of Independence was passionately fond of fiddling, and it is said to have excelled in playing that instrument. In 1770 his family mansion was burned. Mr. Jefferson used to tell, in after years, with great glee, an anecdote connected with the fire. He was absent from home when it occurred, and a slave arrived out of breath to inform him of the disaster. After

learning the general destruction, he inquired: "But were none of my books saved?" "No, massa, was the reply, "but we saved de fiddle!"

## BANGOR, Jan. 13.

Report concerning Passaic was from Confederate source.

Expedition against Vicksburg was withdrawn safely from Yazoo River on Sunday. Single attack of enemy repulsed by gunboats.

Yazoo abandoned as base of operations, enemy in front facing that river being impregnable.

Enemy reinforced to sixty thousand, with a hundred and sixty guns.

Gen. McClernand held council of war, deciding on another point of attack.

The Shattanooga Rebel says Morgan, Forrest and Bragg within the month captured in Tennessee ten thousand Federals, thirty cannon, and sixty thousand stand small arms; destroyed immense quantity of stores and ammunition. Estimates Federal killed and wounded twenty thousand.

Reported that four thousand French occupied Matamoros.

New Ironside sailed from Fortress Monroe.

California Legislature endorsed Emancipation Proclamation.

Inventive genius has been operating upon eye of a needle, and produced an improvement which enables the needle to be threaded as well by the sharp sighted. It is done by means of a lap joint in the eye of the needle. By laying the thread over the eye and drawing it down to the joint, that portion of the eye under the lap is depressed and admits the thread into eye. This is a small but it is said to be a very useful invention.

ROBBING THE DEAD.—The Journal de St. Hyacinthe (Canada) relates another visit paid by medical students to the cemetery of St. Rosalie; from which they raised the body of a young female 22 years of age, who had been interred the Monday previous. This took place about 2 o'clock in the morning, but an alarm being given, the Chief of Police was communicated with, and took effectual steps to recover the body. At the railroad depot he discovered a box which had a very queer appearance, and on opening it the corpse of the woman was found. The students are suspected to have come from Montreal. An investigation is being held, but no arrests have yet been made.

IRISH BEYEGNE.—An Irishman slipped and came down "broadside" upon his back, which stilled his breathing a minute or two, besides bruising his head considerably.—Recovering attitude, shook his fist at the ice, as if he was about to take summary vengeance upon the slippery substance, and then, with violent gestures and threatening voice, exclaimed, "Fait, and ye'll take a sweat for this before June, sure!"

The columns affecting the Lancashire proprietors have been put to silence by the result of a late meeting in that community in which the sum of one hundred and thirty thousand pounds was subscribed for the distressed operatives. This is said to be the largest amount ever subscribed at a public meeting, and is in excess of £400,000 a ready furnished by the same contributors.

A Southern slaveholding clergyman named Robinson, lately found his way into a Presbyterian pulpit in Toronto, and there enunciated certain views supposed to be favorable to the system of slavery. The Toronto Globe has very properly given him a severe castigation. The Rev. gentleman publishes a reply, but it is just what any one might expect from any one who holds the bodies of men at a higher price than their souls.

A Mr. Jones, in his lecture in New York, told his audience that in England three hundred families controlled the Government, a few thousand landlords owned the soil—five men owned one-fourth of Scotland and five millions of adult men had no voice in the Government.

THE CANADIAN RAILWAY DELEGATES, in a fit of extra caution have referred Mr. Gladstone's proposition for a Sinking Fund to their Government for decision. It would seem from this that they did not go to London with as full powers as the delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.—This is the only "hitch" there is in the business.

Mrs. Forrest, wife of the tragedian, by the final decision of the Court of Appeals of New York State, receives \$40,000 accumulated alimony from Edwin Forrest, and henceforth the sum of \$4,000 a year.

FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, Jan. 17. Wholely's Confederate cavalry attacked three Federal boats at Harpeth Shoals, Tennessee, on Tuesday. Two with Commissary Stores were burned. Sick and wounded soldiers on other boats were paroled. Gunboat Sibley engaged the enemy but surrendered and was destroyed. Chas. Sumner re-elected Senator of Massachusetts by an overwhelming majority. President Davis' annual message expresses unalterable determination to achieve independence at any sacrifice however prolonged. He complains of European injustice for concluding treaty with the United States abolishing privateering...

Gold 149 on Thursday in Boston. Pirate Alabama captured and burned Bark Parker Cook, from Boston for Aux Cayes, in Maria Passage, no date. She also captured schooner Union of Baltimore, whose cargo being British owned, was allowed to proceed, crew of Parker Cook being put on board. Bill authorizing issue of hundred millions legal tender notes for immediate payment of Army and Navy, became a law. Joint resolutions endorsing Emancipation Proclamation introduced in Missouri Legislature. Exciting debate ensued until adjournment. President Davis' message says anticipations which Confederates entered into at the common opinion of neutral nations, and evidently forcing itself on Federal themselves. Army and fleet under McClernand and Porter have taken Arkansas Post, in Arkansas River, with guns and stores; also 5 to 7000 prisoners. Reported movement of Army of Potomac in contemplation towards Richmond. In Quarter Master's Department in Washington, is over a million and a quarter dollars worth condemned shoddy clothing, inspected and passed last year in Philadelphia. Unless unexpected cause interfere Butler will be induced to resume department of South as soon as arrangements can be made, providing Banks another command in same direction. Confederates reported destroyed five steamers, besides gunboat Sibley in Cumberland River. Longstreet with thirteen brigades arrived at Chattanooga to attack Rosecrans. Admiral Farragut sent Brooklyn, Sciotos, and several other of his best ships, to recapture Harriet Lane and destroy Confederate gunboats near Galveston.

MATTERS IN NEW ORLEANS

The Journal's correspondent in New Orleans thinks "Unionism" is rather weak in that City. "It is no new thing to write of the existence of a strong secession sentiment in this city. From all that I can discover the Unionists, with a few exceptions, are comprised in two classes—those who own real estate and those who have been pecuniarily benefitted by the reopening of commercial relations between this port, the North and foreign countries. There does not appear to be as much genuine love for the old Union, and as much respect for the Federal authorities here to-day as existed when I landed here last April, as if the eagerness and exultation with which the news of rebel victories and Union defeats is received by the people whom one meets on the street is to be taken as an evidence of the extent of sympathy for the rebellion still existing here, there is little to encourage the hope of converting this contumacious people to the Union. Incidents are now of almost daily occurrence three or four weeks ago, would have earned the actors an unlimited residence of Ship Island—at least so say those who were here before the change of military commanders took place, and certainly individuals have been sent to Fort Jackson for uttering sentiments less seditious and for offences far more trivial than many which have fallen under my own observation. Men have cheered for Jeff. Davis and Stonewall Jackson in the streets and bar-rooms, and a likeness of Beauregard has been exhibited and tickets sold for a rally for the same. It is not too bad that the "villainous secessionists" should be permitted to act after this fashion in their own City? The writer adds:— "The Officers of the French and English men-of-war in port are in high favor with the secession ladies of New Orleans, who promenade with them on "La Grande Promenade," and entertain them in princely style at their residences. The Officers, in return, receive the fair admirers on board their ships, and play the gallant on shore. This is more especially true of the Englishmen, while the French appear to be the greatest favorites with the female rebel nobility."

A New Orleans correspondent says a most remarkable affair occurred recently in the former headquarters of Major-General Butler. Capt. J. C. McClure, of Gen. Banks' staff, who had occasion to enter the office, found a rose lying upon one of the desks, and taking it up to smell its fragrance, he no sooner applied the nose to his nose than he fainted. It is supposed the rose contained a poisonous powder has been secured and will be analyzed by a skillful chemist.

Another speech from President Davis. The Petersburg, Va., Express of Jan. 5th speaks as follows of the reception of President Davis in that city, a day or two previously: "He met with an enthusiastic reception on his arrival. We presume that no less than one thousand to fifteen hundred persons were present to welcome him, consisting of soldiers and citizens. Loud calls were made for the President, when he made his appearance on the platform of the car, and was introduced to the large audience by the Hon. C. P. Collier. When the deafening cheers which greeted his appearance had subsided, the President thanked the crowd for their unexpected reception, and said he was not the bearer of bad news. Our gallant army had thrice repulsed the enemy at Vicksburg, and overwhelmingly defeated him in a pitched battle in Tennessee. The West, he continued, is thoroughly roused, and her enthusiasm equals that of Virginia. He had heard while coming along, of another intended demonstration of the enemy in Eastern North Carolina. His friend, Gen. French, would certainly watch and take care of them. The old men and the young would meet and sweep them from the coast, and naught but the troops of the defenders of the soil would there after be seen. Speaking of concert of action in the South, the President said it is necessary to the success of our cause as a fair wind and good sail are to a ship in mid-ocean; and referring to the results of this great revolution, he said that as certain as the earth now revolves upon its axis, so surely will peace and independence be established. At the conclusion of his remarks, the President was again enthusiastically cheered, and the crowd did not disperse until the train left for the Richmond depot."

NORTHERN VANDALISM.

Governor Letcher, of Virginia, in his Message to the Legislature, corroborates the statements made in northern newspapers respecting outrages committed by the Federal army. He says:—"The vandalism of the Northern armies is without parallel in the history of warfare. No regard has been paid to the rights of persons or property. They have violated the one and trampled upon the other. They have arrested and imprisoned private citizens, and subjected them to every indignity and outrage; they have destroyed property that could be of no value to them, and that in all previous wars had been respected. Wardrobes have been broken open, and the wearing apparel of the ladies and their children often destroyed or appropriated by officers high in rank, and sent to their homes in the North. Pianos and valuable furniture of all kinds have been boxed up and removed in many instances, and in others broken up, and the pieces scattered about the premises. The most wanton destruction has marked the progress of the Northern army, and the cities and towns they have occupied exhibit "the abomination of desolation." Even the Lodges of the venerated Order of Masons were broken open and robbed of their emblems, jewels and regalia; the churches were shamefully desecrated, the Bibles torn to pieces scattered through the streets. Our cities, towns, and counties indicate that they have been cursed by the presence of a heaven-defying and a hell-deserving rabble. Is it not marvellous, in view of all these things, that we could have so long remained in association with such a people? This war has exhibited them in their true character—as murderers and robbers. They have disregarded all the rules of civilized warfare. Their prisoners we take are entitled to no consideration and if they received their deserts they would be regularly indicted and tried for violating our State laws and suffer the penalties which those laws annex to their crimes. The alliance between us is dissolved, never to be renewed at any time, or under any conceivable state of circumstances."

A CLEVER SWINDLER.—The Brockville Monitor says:—"Some very audacious robberies have recently been committed in this neighborhood by an astute professor of the mesmeric art, dressed in woman's clothes. Of insinuating manners and address, this adventurer managed to get into the good graces of different respectable females in and about Brockville, whom he first magnetized most thoroughly, after the fashion of Professor Stone, and then robbed them, while completely under his control, of their valuables, such as watches and money. From what we can gather it is evident that the scoundrel had first taken a thorough survey of the town and neighborhood, and carefully selected those parties possessed of valuables who could be most easily subjected to magnetic influences. Those he got immediately so completely under his control, that they were incapable of offering the slightest opposition to his walking away with them before their faces. After quitting Brockville the 'he' in woman's clothes was next heard of in Farmersville, where he managed to mesmerize and fleece an inn-keeper's wife of ten dollars, as we hear, and also a Yankee cattle dealer of all the money he had by him. As the latter was at a distance from home, the magnetic thief charitably allowed him one dollar to defray his expenses. Every effort has been made to capture this expert robber, but hitherto without effect. The press should pass him round as quickly as possible, and caution the public to be on their guard."

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

HEAD QUARTERS, Fredericton, 13th January, 1863. No 4. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to approve of the transfer of Major the Hon. L. A. Wilmot, New Brunswick, Yeomany Cavalry, to the 1st Batt. York County Militia. Commissions signed by His Excellency the Commander in Chief; First Battalion York County Militia—Major the Hon. Lemuel Allen Wilmot to be Lieut. Col., 1st January, 1863. Second Battalion Carleton County Militia—Major James Rice Tupper to be Lieut. Col., 1st January, 1863. First Battalion Carleton County Militia—Capt. William Teel Baird to be Lieut. Col., 1st Jan., 1863. First Battalion Queen's County Militia—Capt. Samuel Henry Gilbert to be Lt. Col., 1st Jan., 1863. Fourth Battalion Charlotte County Militia—Lieut. Andrew Murchie M'Adam to be Captain, 31 Jan., 1863. Ensign William Andrew Murchie to be Lieut., 3rd January 1863. By Command, THOMAS M. CROWDER, Lt. Col. Acting Adj. Gen.

ARTIFICIAL "SIAMESE TWINS."

A curious and interesting experiment was lately made at Strasburg to effect the union of two animals, so that they might, to a certain degree have a life in common. It was, indeed, producing artificially what was produced spontaneously in those extraordinary phenomena the Siamese Twins. Two white rats of the Albino species, were selected for the experiment, probably as being more docile than their darker brethren. An incision was made on the right side of the one, and on the left side of the other, engaging the skin and the cellular tissue under it. The surfaces of the two wounds were kept close together by sutures and bandages until the sixth day, when union by first intention was found to have taken place. They then walked side by side, being united by a fleshy band. An attempt to poison both by the mouth of one did not succeed, but an injection thrown into the jugular vein of one animal was found to have entered the superficial femoral veins of the other, showing clearly that an intimate vascular union had already taken place between them. This interesting experiment may have most important bearing on restorative surgery.—[Gallegian.]

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, JAN. 21, 1863.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Some of the Canadian papers are down upon the arrangement entered into by the delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway; and go so far as to assert that the people of Canada will not submit to a "sinking fund." Well, we shall see. But this is no cause for discouragement to the advocates of the Intercolonial; what great work has ever yet been projected and carried out that has not met with opposition. The truth is, with respect to the Canadians, they want the road built, but wish the British Government to build it, and would fain try and urge that it is an Imperial consideration. This might be, if built where the Government chooses to locate the Line, and for military purposes alone; but when the commercial and political interests of the Province require it, and they are offered an Imperial guarantee to raise the money, with the choice of route, it cannot be fairly termed—an "Imperial consideration"—much as it might eventually benefit the Government. Like many other important works, it has been made to some extent, a party question—its importance politically and nationally under-estimated—the bug-bear of a "sinking fund" has been magnified, Canadian papers stating that its cost would be as great as borrowing on Provincial credit. Those obstacles and others have been set forth to prevent the Legislature from ratifying the present arrangement, but we hope and believe they will fail. "Facts are chieftains that winna gain an' snans be disputed," the road is required and the sooner it is in running order the better for the Province, socially, commercially, and politically. It is high time that the American Colonies should be united—and control their carrying trade.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The Sheriff of the County acknowledges with his sincere thanks, the receipt of seventy-one dollars from the Rev. Mr. Millen, being the amount of collections taken up by him, at Bocabec forty-one dollars, and Wawing thirty dollars, in aid of the distressed operatives in Great Britain.

number of instances proving the injustice of this barbarous law.

The recent cold weather has frozen the St. Croix River, below McAlister's wharf, near the Ledge.

Skating Excursions are now the order of the day.

Every afternoon a trip by Rail to the Chamcook Lakes, and a couple of hours skating contributes to good health, and affords agreeable pastime.

We regret to state that James Boyd Esq., M. P. P. met with a severe accident on Thursday, by being thrown from a pry near the Railway track; two of his ribs were broken and he was otherwise injured. He is now convalescent.

The fine weather of the present month, has been a subject of general comment; and it has been asserted that such weather was never witnessed before during January; but from a record before us, in 1819 it was warmer and as pleasant for upwards of a week; in 1830 similar weather was experienced during January, and in 1842 farmers will recollect ploughing their fields.

IMMIGRATION AND THE SETTLEMENT OF IMMIGRANTS.

We alluded yesterday to a circular received from Mr. Buchanan, the Emigration Agent, and today we give as much of it as we can make room for. Mr. Buchanan made a suggestion last autumn, as given in our columns, which is likely to produce good results. The object was to induce some means to be devised making provision for Emigrant families who arrive in this Country without friends. He proposed that proprietors of 200 acre lots should set apart one cleared acre adjoining ten unclesared acres of land; that they should build thereon a habitable log cabin, fit for the occupation of an immigrant family, letting it to them for a term of years, the rent to be made payable in labor or in money, as might be agreed upon; or some such an agreement as the following might be made:—That the Emigrant should rent the lot for ten years, he giving one day's labor in the week, by way of payment, with the provision that if within five years he cleared and put under crop five acres, no further rent will be required for the rest of the term; but should he fail to do so, then the bargain would be annulled. The proposition appears to have been favorably regarded, for Mr. Read, a gentleman residing in Kentrev wrote him to the effect that he and some of his neighbors had decided to attempt a trial. He says:—"We intend laying off six hundred acres, being 300 acres on either side of the main Road fronting each other and having a frontage of nearly a mile, into six lots of ten acres each. Each lot being well watered. On each of those we intend erecting a dwelling 20x24 feet and clearing round it one acre. The settler on his arrival can at once proceed to put in his crop and turn round and assist his old established neighbours in doing similarly, for which he will receive payment in most cases in produce that he must require delivered to him, which is better to him than cash, as with the latter he would be obliged to look for what required and lose time in doing so, and on demand for labor in this vicinity there is no laxity. He adds:—"Very many settlers of old standing have seriously crippled their first footsteps by being the possessors of too much land, running over its surface carelessly and slovenly, when one half well attended to and receiving the same amount of labor would have yielded a larger return. Believing in a small farm well tilled, we are of opinion that for the first few years of a settler's life 10 acres will be found quite sufficient for his requirements. By our plan, however, he is not bound in any manner to his holding, as he can by a month's notice of his intention to remove himself to any other location, do so; and this is required so as to be able to communicate to your office any vacancies as they may occur, that they may be filled up. Our intended settlement being thus nothing more or less than a depot or school, from whence the scholars can, when opportunity offers of bettering themselves issue, and in which the various branches necessary for their future success and of which on their advent they are of necessity ignorant, getting their maintenance during their stay and accumulating a little store as they proceed."

As I am farmer in Bruce, and own considerable land, I would like well to get some emigrants on part of it and would quite agree with you and your suggestion as to the way they should get it viz: suppose that from 10 to 50 acres with some clearing and a comfortable cabin thereon was given to such, for a term of 2, 3, or 4 years, with the understanding that they would clear and work for you what is reasonable for it; thereby gaining for themselves a comfortable stay, and also improving the land for their employers. Now I will give ten or twelve emigrant families such a chance myself, and can also assure you that many other parties in this place would do the same. As it is a new country with good land, and a healthy climate, good steady hands who have been 2 or 3 years in the country get from \$12 to \$13 dollars per month, and I think it right

to inform you as head of the Emigrant Office to let all such know where they can find plenty of work at liberal wages."

Accompanying this circular is another from Mr. Buchanan, addressed to agriculturists. It is as follows:—"The accompanying correspondence is submitted for your consideration, and should you take the least interest in the matter of which it treats I beg of you to give it publicity amongst the agriculturists in our neighborhood. I am naturally desirous before taking any steps to give the subject effect in the United Kingdom, to ascertain what encouragement the farmers and landed proprietors of Canada are prepared to offer to a cause of such vital importance to the country at large. There is also another question which I should wish to bring under the notice of our farmers. Applications are being constantly made to me by young men of character and intelligence who are desirous of acquiring a practical knowledge of agriculture previous to purchasing a farm on their own account. They are in most instances willing to work for their board, or at mere nominal wages, or being received as one of the family, and some are prepared to pay for the instruction they may receive. Farmers who are disposed to accept young men on either of these conditions are invited to transmit their proposals to this office."

A man named Jeremiah Williams, one of the Fair Isle Emigrants, who has been in the employ of Mr. Stephen Glasier, died suddenly on Monday night last. He was awakened by a noise in an adjoining room, and rose to ascertain the cause; on returning to bed he died almost instantaneously.—[Fredericton Reporter.]

RECALITATION.—The Daily Bulletin, of Charlotte, N. C. January 5, says:—"The papers of this morning publish a report that Gen. Hindman has executed ten Yankee officers, in retaliation for the hanging of the guerrillas by Col McNeal."

Arrived at Matanzas 24th ult Brig "Bachelor" W. yeatt, from New York.

FLOUR.

To arrive per Schr. "Franklin" from New York: 130 B B's S. fine and Extra State Flour, 30 B's R's Extra Round Hoop Ohio #10 B's double. J. W. STREET & SON, Jan. 19th 1863.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Rev. Samuel Thomson, or to the Subscriber by Bond or Mortgage, will be required to pay the same, or before the 15th day of July next; and all notes and outstanding debts are requested to be settled without delay or they will be handed to an Attorney for collection. The Subscriber offers for sale several Farms in this County, and a number of Islands, among others Big Lake Island; also sundry building lots and houses in the Town of St. George. If not previously sold at private sale, they will be disposed of at Public Auction, on Saturday the 6th day of June next. St. George. ROBERT THOMSON, Jan. 10, 1863. Adm'r. Ac.

Molasses, Tobacco, Raisins, &c

Trading Ex "Union" from Boston. 12 H H'S prime Muscovado Molasses, 20 Chests Souchong Tea, 20 Boxes Raisins, 5 Boxes Tobacco, 2 Punch, Alcohol 95 O. P., 4 Pipes. JAMES W. STREET & SON, Jan. 1, 1863.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

ALL Persons who intend to apply to the Legislature for Grants of Money next Session are requested to transmit a copy of their Petitions to the Office of the Provincial Secretary on or before the second of February next. S. L. TILLEY, Secretary's Office, 31st Dec. 1863.

NEW BRUNSWICK. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The following was adopted as one of the Standing Rules of the House in the Session of 1862:—"That no Bill of a private nature shall be received by the House after the fourteenth day of the opening of the Session, both inclusive and that the Clerk of this House do, one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature cause fifty copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in several Counties, for distribution, and caused the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two Newspapers in such County where Newspapers are published." CHAS. P. WETMORE, Clerk.

The Sale of Furs

AT the Albion House, will be closed next week. They are now offered at reduced prices to close to be consignment. JOHN S. MAGEE, Dec. 31.

Apprentice Wanted.

AT the Patent Steam Brewery, a smart industrious youth, between 16 & 18 years of age, to learn the Brewing & Maltng business. He must write a neat hand, and be well grounded in arithmetic. St. Andrews. Apply to 15 Dec. 1862. CAMPBELL & JULIAN.

EDWARD F. LAW, Watch and Clockmaker,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public, that he has commenced business in the shop adjoining H. Whittraker, opposite Bradford Hotel Water Street, and trusts by attention and promptness to receive a share of patronage. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired.—St. Andrews Dec. 10, 1862.

DECEMBER STOVES. Received per "Adel" PARLOR, Office and neat parts.

SALT BARS, Liverpool

per, 11 1862.

PUBLIC

to be sold at Public J. James G. Stevens, Esq. when in the County of thirty-first day of January, at 10 o'clock, A. M., by virtue of a decree of the City of Charlotte, for and to pay the debt of all the right title, said Porter, late of this said County, Esq. following lands and parts of York, in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312nd, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412nd, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512nd, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611st, 612nd, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672nd, 673rd, 674th, 675th, 676th, 677th, 678th, 679th, 680th, 681st, 682nd, 683rd, 684th, 685th, 686th, 687th, 688th, 689th, 690th, 691st, 692nd, 693rd, 694th, 695th, 696th, 697th, 698th, 699th, 700th, 701st, 702nd, 703rd, 704th, 705th, 706th, 707th, 708th, 709th, 710th, 711st, 712nd, 713th, 714th, 715th, 716th, 717th, 718th, 719th, 720th, 721st, 722nd, 723rd, 724th, 725th, 726th, 727th, 728th, 729th, 730th, 731st, 732nd, 733rd, 734th, 735th, 736th, 737th, 738th, 739th, 740th, 741st, 742nd, 743rd, 744th, 745th, 746th, 747th, 748th, 749th, 750th, 751st, 752nd, 753rd, 754th, 755th, 756th, 757th, 758th, 759th, 760th, 761st, 762nd, 763rd, 764th, 765th, 766th, 767th, 768th, 769th, 770th, 771st, 772nd, 773rd, 774th, 775th, 776th, 777th, 778th, 779th, 780th, 781st, 782nd, 783rd, 784th, 785th, 786th, 787th, 788th, 789th, 790th, 791st, 792nd, 793rd, 794th, 795th, 796th, 797th, 798th, 799th, 800th, 801st, 802nd, 803rd, 804th, 805th, 806th, 807th, 808th, 809th, 810th, 811st, 812nd, 813th, 814th, 815th, 816th, 817th, 818th, 819th, 820th, 821st, 822nd, 823rd, 824th, 825th, 826th, 827th, 828th, 829th, 830th, 831st, 832nd, 833rd, 834th, 835th, 836th, 837th, 838th, 839th, 840th, 841st, 842nd, 843rd, 844th, 845th, 846th, 847th, 848th, 849th, 850th, 851st, 852nd, 853rd, 854th, 855th, 856th, 857th, 858th, 859th, 860th, 861st, 862nd, 863rd, 864th, 865th, 866th, 8



