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POETRY.

ECHO POETRY.

The following is a specimen of Echo Poetry, which possesses merit as a literary composition, and on account of the spirit of piety which breathes through it:

If any be distressed, and faint would gather
Some comfort, let him haste unto
Our Father;
For we of hope and help are quite bereaven
Except Thou succor us,
Who art in Heaven,
Thou showest mercy; therefore for the same
We praise Thee, singing
Hallowed be Thy name;
Of all our miseries cast up the sum;
Show us thy joys, and let
Thy Kingdom come,
We mortal are, and alter from our birth;
Thou constant art,
Thy will be done on earth
Thou madest the earth, and planets seven;
Thy name be blessed here
As 'tis in heaven
Nothing we have to use or debts to pay,
Except Thou give it us.
Give us this day
Wherewith to clothe us, wherewith to be fed,
For without Thee we want
Our daily bread.
We want, but want no fault; for no day passes
But we do sin—
Forgive us our trespasses
No man from sinning ever free did I see;
Forgive us, Lord, our sins,
As we forgive
If we repent our faults, Thy mercies disdainest us;
We pardon them
That trespass against us;
Forgive us that is past—a new path tread us;
Direct us always in thy faith,
And lead us
We, thine own people and thy chosen nation,
Lure all truth, but
Not into temptation,
Thou that of all good graces art the Giver,
Suffer us not to wander,
But deliver
Us from the fierce assaults of world and devil
And flesh, so shalt thou free us
From all evil
To these petitions let both church and laymen
With one consent of heart and voice, say
Amen.
Boston Transcript.

A STARTLING ADVENTURE.

I don't profess to be a writer. I had rather fish for dainty facts in a trout stream than for ideas in an ink stand. Yet I have seen something of life in my day, and perhaps some of my adventures may be as well worth a little ink-spilling as many that are already "in print." I have wandered over the Western prairies, and camped in the deep forests of the Sierras. I have pulled a canoe through the turbid waters of the jungled bayou, and made my hut in the dark recesses of the sunless swamps. And in the forests near the Atlantic board I have seen something of a Venture, too; for he it is known that the wild varnishes are not all exterminated from New England yet. So my first sketch shall be from the land of the pilgrims.

In the summer of 1842 a small party of us took a jaunt to the White Mountains, well provided with implements for shooting and fishing. We had tried our luck along all the principle trout streams, and about the best pickerel ponds, and had burned up a great deal of powder for a very little game, having amused ourselves by popping at a bull's-eye upon a pine board when nothing else offered itself.

There were three beside myself in the party. First came Ben Gilroy—rare old Ben!—one of the best men that ever joined any party. He had a big body, for his heart could not have been held in a small one. He had seen some forty years, since his nest-morn, and if he had sorrow he never told them. He was not tall—not over five feet seven—and yet he was round and plump as his "corporation," and always the seat of smiles and good humor. The top of his plate was bald, and locks that gathered daintily about his temples and neck were well besprinkled with gray. But he could run. I have seen him run a cricket-race when his dumpy legs were absolutely invisible from their lightning-like quickness of motion. Rare old Ben—I shall never forget thee; nor can my love for thee grow cold!

The next was Ned Hobson—"Edmund M." I think his natural name was; but I never heard him called else but plain Ned.

He was younger than Ben—some six or eight years—and just Ben's opposite in frame, being tall and slim, well formed, and possessed of good blood and muscle. He had what is vulgarly denominated a "red head," and it so happened that his face was red as his hair, though this color was in no wise the result of any internal application of liquid substances. He was a whole-souled man, and held a character above reproach. If he had a failing, it was his over-fondness for horse flesh—not for horse-flesh on the table, but on the road.

Next came Harris B. Horne—a short square-shouldered Vermonteer in the middle age of life, with black hair and dark brown eyes; a face made up of shrewdness and good nature; a frame firmly and compactly knit; and a genial flow of humor and anecdote, ever ready to fill up the gap of what might otherwise be a silent moment. He was a crack shot with his rifle—sure of a bull's-eye at two hundred yards—and though he did not talk "horse" as much as Ned did, yet he was a better horseman. Harris had but one fault. He had lived over forty years; a well-made, good-looking man; with a big heart and an open soul; possessing an abundance of this world's goods—and yet he had never taken a wife.

Last, but by no means least, came your humble servant—a very fair specimen of the genus homo—looking for all the world like a colonel of infantry on a pleasure trip. The Summer was drawing to a close—so near it that one or two nipping frosts had been experienced upon some of the intervals—and we had come down as far as Conway N. H., where we stopped with Colonel Hill at the Pequawket House; said house having now been closed to travellers for some years on account of the erection of a larger, and in every way better, hotel. Bears are generally plenty in that section late in the season, and on the present occasion quite a number of corn-fields had been visited by them. So we determined upon a bear hunt.

One bright morning we took our trap and guns, and started off for a corn field where we had been informed these black varnishes had done considerable mischief. The field had some considerable mischief. The field was in question was upon a high piece of table land—or, rather, a long wide swell—in the town of Albany, which rises upon one side from Swift River. We reached the spot a little before noon, and found the old farmer just in the act of cursing the "infernal creatures." When we told him the object of our visit he was highly delighted, and offered us all the assistance in his power. With him we went out to the corn field, which we found to be a piece newly cleared, upon the edge of the forest, and surrounded by a common "bush fence." We easily found the place, upon the wood side, where the bears had entered, and here we made arrangements to set our trap.

For the benefit of those who do not understand this sort of thing, I will explain the method of trapping the black bear. When they have once gained entrance to a corn field, they will upon all subsequent visits follow the original track, unless such change is made in the state of affairs as to excite their suspicion. They are fond of the tender corn when it is in the milk; but unlike the 'coon, and other animals that prey upon the grain, they not only eat much, but they seem inspired with an intense desire of mischief as they invariably thrash about, and tear up, and ruin a vast amount of corn which they cannot consume.

The trap is shaped like a fox-trap; with jaws from ten inches to a foot in height, and stout springs upon both ends. These jaws are armed with sharp teeth, or spikes from two to three inches in length, which are firmly riveted upon the under side, and when closed stand about an inch and a half apart. To this trap is made fast a stout chain, long enough to allow a fair sweep, upon the end of which is an iron ring some six inches in diameter. Into this ring is driven a "clog"—a stick of strong wood some three feet in length—or longer or shorter according to the nature of the path by which the bear will make his exit. If the trap were made fast so that it could not be dragged away, the bear would be sure either to tear himself out or break the trap. Upon finding himself in such a "fix," and fast at that, his rage would know no bounds. But by driving in the stout "clog" we have him secure enough. The moment he finds himself in the trap he starts off. We will be sure, if the fence be not far off that he can get over that. When he reaches the woods he will get long find himself fast. The clog has got across two small trees through which he has passed. Now he has gone that far without any insurmountable obstructions, and he naturally fancies that he has blundered into fault; so he carefully begins to study his way out. He knows the trap is not absolutely fixed, because he has already dragged it a long distance, and hence he will not make any effort to tear himself out. Perhaps he fancies him-

self from this trouble, and once more jogs along. But very soon he finds himself in another "fix." The trees are thick and he can pass where the transverse clog cannot. Maybe in this effort or the next one he gets the chain turned about a tree. All his ingenuity is at fault. His leg has become inflamed and sore, and every effort now gives him the most excruciating pain. He lies down and finds that he feels easier; and there he is likely to lie until his trappers find him, when powder and ball put an end to his life.

We found the place where the bear entered the corn field to be an excellent spot for the trap, as a quantity of fine boughs had been trodden down directly in the path. The farmer cut us a clog from a small 'b' crotch, and having fixed it within the ring, we hid our trap under the brushwood, and then arranged everything as nearly as possible as it was before. After this we returned to our host's cot, where we made a late dinner upon bread and milk, enlivened by the frank smiles of a pretty "darter," who expressed herself as "plagued" glad then fellers had come to ketch the t'arnal b'ars what had been raisin' sick a muss in dad's corn field."

After this we set the gal to work the trap occasionally to see that no one disturbed it, and then we took our fishing tools and followed down a small brook that wound its way through a piece of wood at the back of the house. The result was, that we had a delicious supper of trout, and left enough with our host to keep himself and family in fresh fish for several meals.

As soon as the supper was over, which was near sundown, the eldest "darter," and a younger brother started off after the cows. The former was seventeen years of age, and though unpolished in manner, yet she was decidedly pretty.

Her brother was eleven, and answered to the name of "Lant" and "Lanty." His real name I found to be Elanson. The sun was some three or four times its own diameter above the tree-tops when they started, and they calculated upon finding the "critters" in ten or fifteen minutes, as the dogs, which always went with them, was good at hunting them out among the thickets. This dog was a medium-sized animal, a cross between the "bull" and the "spaniel," with considerable spunk, but with little cunning.

Mary and her brother had been gone some fifteen minutes, and we were all out in front of the house, smoking, when we were startled by a quick, sharp yelp of the dog. It was not a bark; nor was it such a cry as the dog gives when angry at tree'd game; but it was a perfect yell of anger and fear combined. We instinctively started to our feet, and as we did so, a loud, quick, agonizing shriek from Mary's lips came breaking thro' the air!

"Mary!" screamed the hostess, who had hastened to the door upon hearing the cry of the dog, "something's the matter with Moll. It may be the bear!"

The same thought had come to my own mind; but if I hesitated at first we did so no more; for hardly had the echoes of the maiden's voice died ere the dog began to bark to bark furiously, and the cries of both Mary and Lanty were joined in chorus. "We sprang to our rifles, which were all loaded, only Harris waiting to get his flask and shot-pouch, and at once started for the scene under the guidance of the host, his wife keeping pace with him.

The pasture was to the northward from the house, the corn field being to the westward, but as the cattle had the range of some twenty acres of woodland they could run around beyond the corn patch. The direction of the cries was in a direct line with the fence, between the pasture and the corn, and along by this fence we took our way. At the distance of about a hundred rods we came to the woods, and some twenty rods farther on we had to descend into a deep ravine where, at some former time, a stream must have run. This was thickly wooded with heavy beech, and as we reached the bottom of the run, the cries of the children were near at hand. The dog had been barking and yelping by turns; but just as we arrived at the edge of the ravine his noise ended in a sharp cry of pain. We heard his voice no more; but the others were still crying for help.

"Help! Oh help!—Father! Father!—Oh! Murder! murder!"

Such were their cries, and as they came piercing our very souls we hurried on. I soon saw an opening where a broad, flat, ledge-like rock ran out like a platform into the ravine. Our host was the first to reach it, and as he did so I saw him stop suddenly—throw up his hands in terror—and then cry out in the most agonizing tones "I think I ever heard—"

"Oh heaven!"

It was all he could say, for on the next moment he had to seize his wife to prevent her from leaping off amongst the rocks below. When I came up I saw a scene that

made my blood run cold, and caused my heart to leap to my throat.

Upon the rocks below us, which were at a depth of some fifteen feet, I saw the mangled carcass of the dog and a dead cub. In a low brown ash tree, which grew out from the side of the bank, and hung over the gorge, were the two children one more cub, and an enormous black she-bear! The cub had run up the body of the tree, and was now clinging thereto with his back hanging downward. Mary had taken to the tree also, and was upon a stout limb which ran out parallel with the ravine; while Lanty had found a perch upon another limb nearer to us. The old bear was just making her way to the limb upon which Mary was seated when we came up!

What was to be done? The dog had evidently made the first attack upon the cub, and, having killed it, had himself been killed. The second cub had taken to the tree; and Mary, while the dam had been engaged with the dog, had leaped upon the tree, hoping that the dog might overcome her enemy. She had heard that a person should never attempt to run up hill when chased by a bear, but she had exercised little reason. She had seized the first thought of safety that presented itself, and hence we found her where we did. The boy had simply followed her example, being himself too much frightened to think.

Of all the furious and fearless animals none can excel in these respects the she-bear while her young are in danger. The mad bear was bent for Mary, and in a few moments would be upon her! We, standing upon the rock, dared not fire, for both Mary and Lanty were in a line with the bear, the boy being directly between us and the brute, and his sister beyond. The agonized mother shrieked like a maniac, and the loud cry of Mary for help came upon us with startling force. I saw that the dam took no notice of us newcomers, save once to turn her head and see where we were, but was only aiming at the girl. She had already placed her fore-paws about the limb, and had one hind foot raised with which to lift herself!

We all saw that not a moment was to be lost. We called to Lanty to drop from his perch, but he did not understand us. The shrieks of the mother drowned all else. On the next instant I resolved upon a hazardous movement. To reach either bank of the ravine, which was here very wide, made it necessary to go back some distance. Of course that would not do. One more cry from Mary, and I hesitated no longer.

"Look sharp!" I cried to my companions, and then, aiming for the body of the dog, I gave a leap down into the rocky gorge. I struck both feet upon the soft carcass, and fell forward upon my left hand, but was instantly upright. This movement, independent of my intent of mine, was evidently the means of the result which followed, for it attracted the bear's attention, and gave me time to level my rifle. Had not the bear turned her head she would have had her fatal paw upon the poor girl ere another effective movement could have been made. Bruin saw me—saw that I was upon the rocks—and then turned once more toward her intended victim. On the instant I raised my piece and fired. I had aimed just behind the shoulder, but missed the heart.

"Down! Down!—Drop!" I cried out to Mary, as the bear hesitated. The hope of escape had given the girl new strength, and while the brute yet made another angry motion towards her she slipped from the limb by her hands, and dropped upon the rocks, with a few unimportant bruises.

With a snort—a half grunt—of rage, the bear leaped from the tree, and turned her head towards me. At that instant the report of Harris' rifle rang out upon the air, and the huge brute rolled over with a slug through her heart.

Mary sank down utterly powerless, and even Lanty had to be helped from the tree, as his fright had taken away all his strength. But we got them on the rocky shelf at length, and for a while I feared we should have to bring the mother to her senses also, she was so completely overcome. Ben Gilroy put a ball thro' the head of the remaining cub, and ere long we started for home, the sun having sunk from sight a few minutes before I leaped into the gorge, so that now the shades of night were fast creeping on.

When the elder son returned from "the corner" we took the horse and lantern, and went out to the place where we had left the bears. It was past ten when we got them home, but we had been surely repaid for our trouble. The skins were taken off, and the dam was found to weigh three hundred and eighty-nine pounds, all dressed!—a heavy brute, surely! From Mary we learned that the first notice they had of their danger was the presence of the cub which the dog attacked at once. She and her brother were both in the rocky ravine, and when they saw the old bear coming they started for the tree without noticing that another cub had

gone up ahead of them. They could not climb up the side of the gorge without the risk of losing footing, and the only easy avenue of egress was occupied by the approaching bear.

The feelings of the parents and of the brother and sister may be imagined; and the reader will not wonder that at midnight we took up our empty trap without the least regret. Yet we meant to set it again; and in the same place, too, for we knew there were more bears in the neighborhood.

Many Mon of Many Minds.

It is very curious with what different eyes different people may look upon the same object. Not long since a lady and gentleman in travelling arrived at the hotel of one of our best watering-places at the dinner-hour. The lady preferring a warm meal to an elaborate toilette, proposed going in "just as they were." Seating themselves in the places designated by that important personage, the head-waiter, they inspected the tempting bill of fare, gave their order, and bided their time, longer or shorter, for their completion; the hotel being over-crowded, it proved to be longer. The lady solaced herself by reviewing the guests. Presently, touching her companion's arm, she exclaimed: "Look! did you ever see a more beautiful woman? Look at her throat, and the poise of her head, and her lovely profile. See! how she smiles! hasn't she a lovely mouth?" "Pshaw!" replied the gentleman, "I dare say she's well enough, but do you suppose that boiled mutton I ordered will ever arrive?"

The other day a beautiful child came into an omnibus with its nurse. It commenced smiling at all the passengers, pointing its tiny forefinger at this one and that, by way of making acquaintance. One old gentleman in the far corner responded by a series of signals with a red silk pocket-handkerchief, to which the social little baby made ready response. Another gentleman near, upon whose newspaper the smiling child laid its hand with trusting fearlessness, looked over his spectacles at it, with a frown, gave an ugly grunt, and shortly turned his back, to prevent a repetition of the familiar.

"How did you like the Rev. Mr. —'s sermon?" asked a gentleman of another, as they were leaving the church. "Solid gold, every word of it," replied he; "sound doctrine, eloquently presented." "Strange!" replied the querist; "for my own part, I was so disgusted that I could with difficulty keep my seat." "What! a minister raise a smile on the faces of his audience in such a solemn place! I wonder what my old pastor, Dr. Dry-Starb, would have thought of such a proceeding! He always taught us that this was a solemn world; and that the man who laughed in it might very likely be laughing over the very spot where in time he might be buried."

"How do you like Mr. Theophilus Tenant's new novel?" asked one lady of another. "Well, if you want my honest opinion," replied the latter, "I consider it a shallow egotistical, inflated affair, whatever paid critics may assert to the contrary." "Possible?" exclaimed the querist; "why, I was so delighted with it, that I had serious thoughts of addressing a letter of thanks to the owner for the pleasure he had afforded me, although I never saw or spoke to him." "What a splendid specimen of a man!" exclaimed Miss Twenty to Mrs. Thirty-five. "It makes one feel stronger and better to be in the same room with him." "Heavens!" exclaimed the matron; "I can think of nothing when I see him but a great lumbering, overgrown Newfoundland dog. A man with so much surplus body to look after, can't have much time for anything else."

And so we might multiply instances, ad infinitum, (which is about all the Latin I know.) For my own part I don't quarrel with that diversity of taste which finds pretty wives for ugly husbands, fine, smart husbands for silly women, full congregations for prosy ministers, overflowing audiences for flat lecturers, and a reading parish, notwithstanding her faults, for

FANNY FEEN.

—We regret to notice the announcement of the death of the Rev. James Steven, who has been for thirty-three years settled at Restigouche. He was the first minister of the Church of Scotland in Restigouche, and was much endeared to his congregation, and a large circle of friends.—Presbyterian.

The Mormons are operating largely in some portions of Canada. Forty-seven converts were recently baptized at Chatham.

Iceland has a population of seventy thousand, four printing presses and four newspapers. So much attention is devoted to educating the young that it is almost impossible to find a child of ten years of age who does not read or write.

More reading matter on last page.

Arrival of the "Arabia."
HALIFAX, Feb. 5th, 1864.
"Arabia" from Liverpool, 23d, Queenstown 24th, arrived at Halifax at 1 o'clock on Friday morning. Passed steamship "Persia," and ship "Consul," bound to Liverpool en route, at their breakfast to George Thomson, passed resolution committing to that gentleman expressions of their sympathy with the people of United States in the present struggle and their desire for restoration of peace and Union on basis of freedom.
Madrid Epoca announces that Spanish government will appoint minister to Mexico as soon as it receives official notification of crowning of Archduke Maximilian.
Keil telegram of 22d says that in consequence of thaw Danish outposts were ordered to retire on arrival of Prussian troops.
Expected that Danes will defend Danenwick to last extremity.
Prussian Chambers adopted resolution opposing policy of Prussia in separating herself from other German States and threatened every resistance thereto.
It was reported at Shanghai from Japan that Prince Satsuma refused to pay indemnity until English evacuate Yokohama.
English awaiting reinforcements.

[From Liverpool Papers, Jan. 23.]
The Princess of Wales and her infant son continue to make satisfactory progress.
The Death of the Right Hon. Sir W. Atherton, late Attorney-General, is announced.
Mr. W. Robinson, son-in-law of the President of the Board of Trade, has been appointed Registrar of the Desigins Office.
The Advertiser says the bishopric of Ely has been offered to the Rev. Harold Brown, Canon of Exeter.
The receipts of railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending January 16, are 243,564 above the corresponding week last year.
The inquiry promised by the Duke of Cambridge into the conduct of Surgeon Turnbull, in regard to the Crocker case, has been held at Chatham. Doctor Turnbull was perfectly cleared from all dishonourable conduct, though considered to have acted in some respects imprudently.
BACKS OF REVENUE.
A return from the National Debt Office states that in the year ending last September 30th, the revenue of this kingdom exceeded the expenditure by £2,041,168.
THE DANISH CRISIS.
The Morning Post says telegrams respecting Duke Charles of Glücksberg are, like the first statement, concoctions of the Augustenburger faction, and are utterly unbelievable.
There was no further announcement of importance in this morning's papers.
The Times mentions as a hopeful sign that the King of Prussia has announced to the minor German states that Prussia will be satisfied with exacting a mere personal union between Denmark and the Duchies, such as exists between Sweden and Norway.
ALARMING ROUOURS AT PARIS.—The Advertiser thinks Mr. Reuter's telegram announcing great alarm in Paris, and apprehension of a coup d'etat, is justified by the concluding passages in the Emperor's speech on Thursday, especially this sentence:—"God protects France too visibly to permit the genius of evil to once more call forth agitation." The Advertiser reports that bearing in mind the bold language of the opposition, there is something portentous in the Emperor's words. Underneath there manifestly lies something which may be expected at any moment to reveal itself in the shape of desperate deeds.
The Post, alluding to the speeches of the opposition, says it could hardly be expected, even by the most strenuous advocates for the extension of political liberty in France, that the Emperor should permit an attempt to be made to sap the foundation of his dynasty under the colourable pretext of a constitutional opposition. The Emperor's speech to the National Assembly Thursday plainly intimates that this is not his intention.
The Times shows that the position of the Government is one full of danger.
REPORTED COMMENCEMENT OF THE DANISH WAR.—The Herald has received the following telegram from Flensburg, dated Friday, Jan. 16:—"People coming from the south to-day state that cannonading has been heard in the direction of Rendsburg." Not much importance is attached to the above by the Herald, which remarks that the Danes, possibly to concentrate their line of defence, were blowing up some of their positions, and that the noise had been taken for cannonading. It seems hardly possible that General Hake, having acquiesced for so long a time in the possession of the crown work at Rendsburg by the Danes, should have attacked it, and thus precipitated hostilities.

VIENNA, Jan. 15.
The step taken yesterday by Austria and Prussia in the German Diet must be considered a pacific one, and as a final effort on the part of those powers to prevent the outbreak of a war between the Band and Denmark. Austria and Prussia act as parties to the London treaty of 1852, and take the whole responsibility of their present policy on themselves.
HAYTI AND LIBERIA.—On Thursday a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation was signed by M. Dubois, the Minister of Hayti, and Mr. Ralston, the Consul-General of Liberia, the respective plenipotentiaries of the two contracting negro republics.
THE QUEEN'S DOMESTICS.—The London correspondent of the Inverness Courier writes—"There is perhaps no lady in the

land worse attended to by her servants than the Queen. A few years ago her plate was stolen, because of all the swarms of servants at Buckingham Palace it did not comport with the dignity of any of them to accompany its removal from the palace to Paddington Station. The plate chest was handed over to two hired carriers, who on their way went into a public house for a drop of beer, and on coming out gaped with wonderment to find their precious charge vanished. About a couple of years ago I went over Windsor Castle only a day or two after the Queen had left for Osborne. The show rooms were all in high order, but I found my way down to the kitchen, and there it was disgusting to see the dirt, discomfort, and neglect that abounded. The stoves were unpolished, the ashes lying thick before the grate, the cooking utensils fast eating up with rust. I was not, therefore, surprised to learn that when the Queen visited her castle, on Saturday, she found everything in a state of unreasoning disorder, just as we are accustomed to find in the haunted houses of that Mrs. Radcliffe delighted to describe, but which was hardly to be expected in a royal palace and in real life. Her Majesty was probably too happy on this occasion to attend to those discomforts, but Sir Charles Phipps ought to look better after his royal mistress's interests."
PEDESTRIANISM EXTRAORDINARY.—That this kind of sport is becoming more and more popular in Liverpool, the following will sufficiently testify:—For some weeks past a match has been pending wherein a Manchester tradesman backed himself for a considerable sum to walk from Liverpool to Manchester in ten hours and a half, yesterday being appointed for the struggle to take off. On Thursday night this match was the topic of conversation at a well-known sporting hostelry, when a Liverpool tradesman, Mr. William Pollock, of Paradise street, remarked that he could accomplish the feat in nine hours and a half. One of our leading sporting men thereupon offered to bet him £50 that he could not do it on the following day. The arrangement was immediately entered into, articles signed, money posted, and a referee selected. This took place yesterday (Friday) morning from the Liverpool Exchange at 13 minutes to seven o'clock. The referee and backer of time accompanied Mr. Pollock "on wheels." The first five miles were covered in 61 minutes, ten miles in two hours and five minutes, 15 miles in three hours and ten minutes, and Warrington was reached in three hours and 48 minutes. Here Mr. Pollock partook of a slight breakfast, and rested for 35 minutes, starting again fresh and well, and finished 25 miles in 6 hours and 17 minutes (stoppages included). On approaching the 29th mile post he appeared to suddenly grow weak, and asked his attendant to procure for some horse, which was quickly procured, and he rode rested another 20 minutes, using cold water copiously on his head and face. This seemed to completely restore him, and again getting on his legs the result appeared, as it turned out to be, a certainty for him. The Manchester Exchange was reached at five minutes to four o'clock, Mr. Pollock thus winning by 22 minutes. The backer of time had been misled, he having been told that the distance was 37½ miles; 36 miles is the correct distance.
The Manchester gentleman accomplished his task with upwards of an hour to spare.—*Liverpool Mercury, Jan. 23.*

A GIANT AT THE BAR.—It may seem a singular thing, but it is nevertheless a veritable fact, that the tallest man in the United Kingdom serves behind the bar of a public house in this town. The person we refer to is Mr. Gamson, who is barman at Mr. Wm. Japha's public house, where he may be seen daily in his occupation of attending to the wants of the customers. He is seven feet four inches in height, upwards of 25 stone in weight, and his strength is in proportion to his size. By trade he is a ropemaker, and he occasionally exhibits some rare specimens of what he can do in that way, by twisting paper into rope with his fingers almost as strong as if made of the usual materials. His hands are so large that he can grasp with one of them three ordinary-sized hands, and thus is able to shake hands with three persons at the same time.—*Liverpool Paper.*

(Richmond (Nov 20) correspondence of the London Telegraph.)
English Reports from Richmond.
The opposition year has been good; but owing to the difficulty of transportation and government oppression, prices are high in Richmond. There are not a few individuals sorely strained in their circumstances, especially the government clerks and employees; but there is no whimpering or thought of surrender. Without noise or a particle of bluster, everybody is for fighting it out, and few, if any, look to Europe for aid of any sort. There is a disposition to bear cheerfully the inevitable hardships of the war and the blockade.
It is said that the matrimonial market is unusually active, and the bidding spirited. The young people plainly have not the fear of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward before their eyes. There are, it is true, no bloated "shoddy contractors" to give expensive entertainments. In lieu of these they have in Richmond what are called "starvation parties." These are now all the rage. There are no wines, or game, or confectioneries, or fruits; but there are bright eyes and happy faces. The rooms are filled with ladies who wear their old dresses, but who do not talk through their noses, and whose voices sound "low and sweet." I do not believe there is one of these who would not feel insulted by a proposal to exchange places with Mrs.

President Lincoln, albeit arrayed in all her diamonds and paraphernalia. They are the same ladies who for three years have ministered at the hospitals upon the wounded or dying soldier, and brought comfort by their thoughtful care even to the bed of death.
Never was there a grosser mistake than for the Federals to imagine that the South is even beginning to be depressed, and to despair of success. On the contrary there has been a visible improvement in the temper of the people, and the simplest observer cannot fail to note that there is a firmer determination to sacrifice all for independence than there was even six months ago, or has been since the struggle began. The campaign of next spring will open on the part of the Confederates with undiminished armies, and a sure faith in final success. The atmosphere of illusion on this subject, in which the Federals are now living, will be dissipated by the shock of arms, and not improbably by the invasion of their own soil. The South is quietly getting ready for a long war, and nourishes no dreams of peace on any terms save independence and a separate nationality.

FEDERAL OUTRAGES.—A highly respectable family at Moncton has been plunged into the deepest distress by the sudden disappearance in New York of their son, a young gentleman of 18 years of age, who was returning home from England from his studies as Civil Engineer via that city. Letters received from him just on his arrival, and other circumstances connected with his landing from the American ship in which he came passenger, leave no room to doubt that he has become the victim of a villainous system which has been established by the Federal authorities for recruiting their armies by the abduction of foreigners—a system far more disgraceful than was the press gang of England in olden times. These outrages are coming too near home to be regarded by the people of this Province with any other feeling than that of the deepest ill-will towards the Federals and their cause. Representations will be made to the Washington authorities through the British Minister in this case, but we can scarcely hope with any certainty of success.—*Eastern Advocate.*

HAND ON JOB.—A fellow who carried his extreme democratic views to inordinate lengths on British ground as editor of the *St. Croix Herald*, has been lately residing and editing his paper on Northern soil. The *St. John Telegraph*, with admirable appreciation of his true standard, refuses to print his name with capitals; and as "jon s. hay" is a renegade, we suppose he will abuse Britons with more heartiness than any Copperhead to the manner born. The Federals have gained little, we think, by the expenditure of whitewash of the "lower case" editor; instead of making "hay" while the sun shone, they will find it a black business. That "hay" is rusty, and its growth is rather due to moonshine!—*Halifax Citizen.*

♦♦♦♦♦
We have been informed upon good authority, that Mr. George Augustus Sala, one of the editors of the London Telegraph newspaper, now in America, contemplates at no distant day to publish a book of travels on this continent, in which the British Province will constitute a prominent feature. In order to acquire the necessary information he will travel through Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and tarry some time in each Province. He may be expected in this province early in the Spring.—*Globe.*

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, FEB. 10, 1864.

THE NEWS.—Our attentive correspondent at Liverpool has forwarded files of the latest English papers from which we have made extracts under the proper heading.
The Schleswig-Holstein difficulty engrosses a large share of attention, and is treated at great length. The great Powers were engaged upon the question. The King of Prussia and the upper and lower chambers had discussed the subject, and were adopting a policy with reference to the subject. The French Government addressed a letter to the States of Germany, Austria and Prussia, excepted, suggesting to the Powers the acceptance of the present condition of Schleswig-Holstein as the basis of deliberation on the proposed conference; this is believed to be one of the greatest encouragements to the small German States to continue their endeavour to destroy the Danish Monarchy. If Austria and Prussia take the lead in the question, it is said that peace may be maintained. The latter Governments have entered into an alliance offensive and defensive, and are united in policy until the question is settled. The King of Sweden has informed King Christ an that he may count on his support.
The Princess of Wales was recovering, and the young prince continued to make "satisfactory progress."
The Directors of the Bank of England had raised the rate of discount to 8 per cent in consequence of the heavy withdrawal of gold to the continent.
The Duke of Cleveland is dead. He was a conserative.
The address in reply to the speech from the throne will be moved by Lord R. Grosvenor, and seconded by Mr. Goschen, junior member for London.
The distress in the cotton manufacturing districts is increasing at an alarming rate.
The Town Council of Liverpool presented addresses of congratulation to the Queen, Prince and

Princess of Wales, upon the birth of an heir presumptive to the Throne.
The Government investigation with reference to the sale of H. M. gunboat "Victor" to the Confederates, resulted in the apprehension of Mr. W. Rumble, principal engineer and inspector of machinery afloat. The Victor's name was changed to the Rappahannock.
The outcry against flogging in the army and navy, has led to the War Department without absolutely banishing corporal punishment, substituting imprisonment and hard labor, until further orders.
The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Gibbon, in his annual address to the electors of Ashton-under-Lyne, congratulated his constituents on the very prosperous condition of the commerce of the country—and showed that in many branches it had made rapid progress during 1863.
Several M. P.'s had been addressing their constituents on the Franchise question.
The Russians had been beaten by the Poles, in several engagements.

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VOLUNTEER DINNER.—On Thursday evening last, the St. Andrews Volunteer Rifles held their annual dinner at Bradford's Hotel. Major J. H. Whitlock, chairman, ably supported by Lieut. Jones and Ensign Stevenson, as vice chairmen.—On the Major's right was Col. Boyd, and on his left Capt. Wardlaw. After a sumptuous dinner had been done justice to by the company, the cloth was removed and the following toasts were given from the chair:—
The Queen with 3 times 3.
The Prince of Wales and the Royal Family—3 times 3.
The Army and Navy—Responded to by Sergt. Murphy, 15th Regt.
The Gov. General of British North America.
The 1st Vice Chairman then gave—His Excellency the Hon. Arthur H. Gordon, Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick.
Sir F. W. Williams, Commander-in-Chief. The Volunteers of New Brunswick.
The following volunteer toasts were given by Ensign Stevenson—Col. Crowder, Adj. General. The Fair Daughters of New Brunswick—ably responded to by Lieut. Jones.
Lt. Col. Boyd, and the Militia of Charlotte—responded to the gallant Colonel in true military style.
Major Whitlock—responded to by the chairman. The Absent Members of the Volunteers.
Capt. Wardlaw, in an appropriate speech, proposed The Queen—responded to by the Editor of this paper.
The Bench and Bar of New Brunswick.—Ensign Stevenson acknowledged the compliment in a neat and pertinent speech.
Our Brother Volunteers.
The Commercial interests of St. Andrews.
Wm. Whitlock, Esq., responded to the toast, and gave a history of the commerce of the town for several years, and pointed out the great natural advantages of the place for ship building.

By J. R. Bradford.—The Agricultural interests of the County of Charlotte—responded to by Pte. C. Mowat.
Several other toasts were drunk and excellent speeches made, interspersed with song and sentiment, and the evening appeared to wear away rapidly amid the hilarity and good feeling which characterized the assemblage. The closing toast was—Mr. Bradford, the proprietor of the Hotel, who had provided such an excellent and substantial repast. The company then sang "God Save the Queen," and separated about half past ten o'clock, well pleased the evening's entertainment.

♦♦♦♦♦
NEW TRAFFIC.—The Woodstock Company, during the last week, transported over the N. B. & C. Railway, upwards of 100 tons of their iron, which is now being shipped at this Port. We trust ere long that the large cattle traffic which yearly passes over the military road to Bangor, will also be diverted in this direction; there are two important requisites before this can be accomplished: viz—one, a new steamboat wharf, the other the Steamboat.

ITEMS.

—M. Mazzini, in a letter published in the London papers, has accepted the challenge thrown down to him, and has most unequivocally denied having had the slightest connection with the late alleged plot against the French Emperor.
—It is once more stated that Mr. Mackinnon, M. P. for Rye, is about to get a peerage as a reward for his conversion from Conservatism to Whiggism.
—It is believed that Dr. Elliott will be translated from the see of Gloucester and Bristol to that of Ely. This would be, perhaps, the best possible appointment so far as Ely is concerned, for Dr. Elliott is one of the most distinguished members of the University of Cambridge, which would come under his episcopal supervision.
—The new commentary on the Bible, which is to be brought out by several eminent Divines, including Bishop Eliott, was to have appeared in October. It will, on account of the death of Dr. Macaul, one of the chief writers, be probably delayed. Each of the books will be accompanied with simple explanatory foot-notes, and all the learning will be thrown into the appendix that will follow each book. There will be no attempt at doctrinal or hortatory writing.
—Bishop Colenso writes to the Times to complain of the proceedings against him before the Bishop of Capetown. He says that that Bishop, who is acting as judge, has ac-

tually appeared as a witness, and has used for evidence certain private letters which he (Bishop Colenso) had written to the Metropolitan.
—The Episcopal clergy of Scotland have just had an important meeting at Edinburgh, in order to discuss the removal of the disabilities by which they were affected. The Duke of Buccleugh, who presided, said that he would introduce a bill during the forthcoming session to remove the restrictions by which the Scotch clergy were forbidden to hold livings in the English Church. He pointed out the unfairness by which the validity of Episcopal priests who joined the English Church was acknowledged, while the validity of the orders of clergy whose bishop had been originally consecrated at Lambeth was not admitted.
—The Duke of Cambridge, as Commander-in-Chief, has just issued his official opinion of the last stage of the Crawley case.—The honorable acquittal of the accused is first noticed, and an order made for him to resume the command of his regiment without delay. His Royal Highness very much regrets the disorganized state into which that fine corps, the Inniskilling Dragoons, has fallen; and seriously enforces the necessity of temper, judgment, discretion and discipline for the future. Some of the officers, however, he has no hope of, and consequently, Major Swindley, Surgeon Turnbull, and Adjutant Fitzsimon are to be forthwith removed. In conclusion, his Royal Highness in part acknowledges the error committed in the strictures he passed upon Sir H. Rose's remarks upon the Mhow Court-martial, and amongst which was a reference to the sobriety of Sergeant-Major Lilly.
—There has been a new trial of armour plates, which has turned out very satisfactorily for the Sheffield makers. The trial was made in the arsenal near Copenhagen, and targets on the Warrior pattern were sent from Gaudet and Co., Lyons; from the Lancefield Glasgow; from Messrs. Cammell, Sheffield; from Messrs. Rigby, Glasgow; and from Mr. John Brown, Sheffield. The three first plates went very quickly before the 68 pounder gun. The others maintained a longer resistance, and eventually the Danish Commissioners declared the order of merit—1st Brown, 2nd Rigby, 3rd Cammell.

—It is stated that the French ambassador to the United States has returned to Paris with a scheme for a compromise between the contending parties in America.
—The alleged conspiracy against the life of the Emperor of the French now wears a very different aspect, in consequence of the public repudiation by Mazzoni of the parties implicated in the plot, and his bold denial of the charges of complicity lodged against him.
—The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Herald* remarks that the tone of the debates in the French Legislative Chamber has led the public to think that the Government must either revert to another coup d'etat or grant at least some of the reforms so earnestly contended for by the Opposition.

—A new Spanish Ministry has been formed, but its continuance for any length of time is looked upon as very doubtful.
—Garibaldi has issued an address to the Italians announcing the formation of a committee to promote Italian unity, and calling upon the Italians to recognize the authority of the centre. The *Virito*, in which it was published, has been seized.
—Mr. J. B. Leonard, who was employed by A. F. Stewart & Co. of New York, to buy goods in Paris, was washed overboard from the steamship Australasian, by a heave-sea on the 20th ult., and was drowned. A boat was launched, containing four brave men, who volunteered, but they could not find him.
—The iron trade is just now in an unusually active state, especially in the great iron and coal producing districts of the midland counties. Prices are high, large orders are in hand, inquiries for the best kinds of iron are numerous and a brisk trade is anticipated for some time to come. But there is one serious drawback—coal is scarce even at that "green" ten yard seam which has excited so much wonder in the geological world.—*Liverpool Courier.*

—Mink skins, now worth from \$4 to \$7 each, were formerly heavy in the market at a quarter apiece. Fashion has adopted the mink, which makes all the difference. His fur is no glossier and no warmer that ever.
—It appears from "Who's Who in 1864," that the House of Peers consists of 1 Prince, 2 Royal Dukes, 3 Archbishops, 21 Dukes, 30 Marquises, 159 Earls, 30 Viscounts, 27 Bishops, and 259 Barons. As the Bishop of Bath and Wells sits also as Baron Auckland, the total number of Peers is 437.—There are also 50 Peers who are minors, and 14 Peers in their own right. There are 113 Peers of Scotland and Ireland, (of whom 2 are minors), who are not Peers of Parliament. There are 5 Field Marshals, 498 Generals in the Indian Army, 330 Admirals in the Navy, and 166 Queen's Counsels and Sergeants-at-Law.

CONSOLATION FOR THE MISERABLES.

ONE TO SIX.
There is no disease either infectious, organic, malarious, epidemic, septic, or catarrhal, acute or inflammatory, but that ONE TO SIX bottles or boxes of Dr. Radway's Remedies will give to the patient satisfactory evidence of cure; and any advertised remedy that fails to do the same, is unworthy of public confidence, and its use should henceforth be discontinued.
AT ONCE.
Let the patient, suffering with pain, either internal or external, use RADWAY'S RHA-

BY RELIEF, no matter what may be the cause, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Sore Throat, Pains in the Back, Chills, Fever, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Biliousness, or any of the above, Epizyme, Harris or Be-Bruises, relief is immediately expected and a cure rapidly follows.
DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.
Are likewise quick and thorough in the fluence in expelling diseases from the system, for all diseases where it is essentially purgative medicines, from one do six boxes will effect a thorough cure. Biliousness, Constipation, Indigestion, Tiveness, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint cured rapidly; they do not afford a temporary relief, but effect a thorough No piles or tenesmus, wrenching pain, hard straining follows their use.
DR. RADWAY'S CLEANSING SYRUP.
Called Renovating Resolvent, cures worst skin disease, Scrofula, Salt Rises of all kinds, Sore heads, and Venereal Sores, Pimples, Blisters, &c., by the use of one to six bottles. Sold by Dr.

Hon. James Brown's Lecture.

We regret that want of space an will not admit of our giving an extended notice in this morning's paper, of Mr. B's lecture last evening. Suffice it to state he disapproved of the route proposed Burpee, and strongly urged a more line to connect with the States at Princeton, thereby opening up a fertile and rich country, affording a branch to St. St. and connecting St. John with St. Ar Woodstock and the States.
Next Tuesday evening Mr. Will Smith will lecture on "Abusing the English."

RAILWAY EXTENSION WESTWARD.—F number of articles which are appearing in John and other papers, strenuous efforts progress to prepare the Members of the for the scheme proposed by Mr. B. E. for railway connection with the St. which has been adopted by the St. John of Commerce. The route proposed is the Douglas Valley, which is the favorite "Chamber" and pressure will be brought upon the Government to carry the new Railway connection with our neighbours, able, but there are two parties in Maine, gor and Calais—or Poor and Grand, as desires a connection at the Mattawamk other at Princeton. The inhabitants of, phen want a branch and will have it; not "left out in the cold" any longer promises. They are a growing, progressive determined people, and will contend rights; and from their position and will be treated with neglect any longer.

The *Fredrickton Reporter* seems to what adhered to the resolution passed railway meeting in St. John, whereat e egates were present from St. Stephen a and who were naturally desirous to obtain communities serious consideration of the scheme of an extension westward from the resolution, however, merely express pedency of carrying the extension as those places as would be practicable; a porter infers from this that the St. St. Calais inferrence is in favor of the Shore cautions certain gentlemen not to be ture in their movements about any or save that of the Douglas and Nerepis V which the Chamber of Commerce has to be the one that henceforth shall be the Provincial Government.
Well, be it so—we suppose in our ness we must succumb to the fiat of a sistant body; but the Reporter need not such fear and dread that the branch li dition is all likely to be ignored by of the St. Stephen delegates the fav will serve their interest quite as well presume, in the event of the bill being carried to Mattawamkng i of state policy, which our govern probably have no objection to au ther than fall in more readily obt our connection. St. Stephen will entitled to its branch line being pu in the general scheme as well as a politian City. This we imagine is really wanted by St. Stephen, branch will tap the St. Andrews; most practicable point. On again to a recent communication by " issue of the 27th ult., we see the tance from Bangor, via Mattawam New Brunswick frontier on the through route is 108 miles, and b dle route via Millford to Princeton showing an excess for the State Now it may well be questioned is truly a matter of State policy additional miles, and to elude all with Calais and St. Stephen me! ask of an extension northward, ver's bank for the purpose of its unoccupied wild lands that ha been fruitlessly held in possessi wild speculators who are now w ganize themselves into a compa gage in a spirited contest in the for the purpose of carrying the obtaining State aid to build the know not what success Mr. P. in championing his scheme; as course the most eastern, we see nas its own champion too, and a ed to think, from all that we can Mr. Poor will find a formidable encounter with the Hon. Joseph Calais, as regards political wire-

MARITIME.—Arrived at Liv 16.—Kingston, Clason, St. Ge

DI RELIEF, no matter what may be the cause, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Sore Throat, Pains in the Back, Chills and Fever, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Bilious Colic, or if Camp, Epemas, Burns or Scalds, Bruises, relief is immediately experienced, and a cure rapidly follows.

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Called Renouncing Resolvent, cures the worst skin disease, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Sores of all kinds, Sore heads, and Venereal Sores, Pimples, Blisters, &c., by the use of from one to six bottles. Sold by Druggists.

Hon. James Brown's Lecture.

We regret that want of space and time will not admit of our giving an extended notice, in this morning's paper, of Mr. Brown's lecture last evening. Suffice it to state that he disapproved of the route proposed by Mr. Burpee, and strongly urged a more direct line to connect with the States at Princeton, thereby opening up a fertile and populous country, affording a branch to St. Stephen, and connecting St. John with St. Andrews, Woodstock and the States.

Next Tuesday evening Mr. Willard A. Smith will lecture on "Abusing the Queen's English."

RAILWAY EXTENSION WESTWARD.—From the number of articles which are appearing in the St. John and other papers, strenuous efforts are in progress to prepare the Members of the Legislature for the scheme proposed by Mr. Burpee, C. E., for railway connection with the States, and which has been adopted by the St. John Chamber of Commerce. The route proposed is through the Douglas Valley, which is the favorite of the "Chamber," and pressure will be brought to bear upon the Government to carry the measure. A railway connection with our neighbours is desirable, but there are two parties in Maine, the Bangor and Calais—or Poor and Granger party—only desiring a connection at the Mattawamkeag, the other at Princeton. The inhabitants of St. Stephen want a branch and will have it; they will not be "left out in the cold" any longer by false promises. They are a growing, progressive and determined people, and will contend for their rights; and from their position and wealth cannot be treated with neglect any longer.

The Frederick "Reporter" seems to be somewhat alarmed at the resolution passed at a late railway meeting in St. John, whereas certain delegates were present from St. Stephen and Calais, and who were naturally desirous to obtain for their communities some consideration in the projected scheme of an extension westward from St. John; the resolution, however, merely expressed the expediency of carrying the extension as near to those places as would be practicable; and the Reporter infers from this that the St. Stephen and Calais influence is in favor of the Shore line, and cautions certain gentlemen not to be too premature in their movements about any other route save that of the Douglas and Nerepis Valleys, and which the Chamber of Commerce has declared to be the one that henceforth shall be adopted by the Provincial Government.

Well, be it so—we suppose in our own weakness we must succumb to the fiat of such a puissant body; but the Reporter need not splutter in such fear and dread that the branch line to Frederick is at all likely to be ignored by any action of the St. Stephen delegates; the favored route will serve their interest quite as well, and we presume, in the event of the through line being carried to Mattawamkeag as a matter of state policy, which our government would probably have no objection to support, rather than fall in more readily obtaining any other connection. St. Stephen will surely be entitled to its branch line being provided for in the general scheme as well as the Metropolitan City. This we imagine is all that is really wanted by St. Stephen, and their branch will tap the St. Andrews road at the most practicable point. On again referring to a recent communication by "B" in our issue of the 27th ult., we see that the distance from Bangor, via Mattawamkeag to the New Brunswick frontier on the proposed through route is 108 miles, and by the middle route via Millford to Princeton is 74 miles, showing an excess for the State of 34 miles. Now it may well be questioned whether it is truly a matter of State policy to build 34 additional miles, and to elude all connection with Calais and St. Stephen merely for the sake of an extension northward, along a river's bank for the purpose of tapping some unoccupied wild lands that have hitherto been fruitlessly held in possession by some wild speculators who are now willing to organize themselves into a company, and engage in a spirited contest in the Legislature, for the purpose of carrying their point by obtaining State aid to build the road. We know not what success Mr. Poor will have in championing his scheme; as a matter of course the most eastern section of the State has its own champion too, and we are inclined to think, from all that we can learn, that Mr. Poor will find a formidable rival in an encounter with the Hon. Joseph Granger, of Calais, as regards political wire-pulling.

MAIRIE.—Arrived at Liverpool Jan. 18.—Kingston, Classon, St. George.

On the 8th inst., of diptheria, Henry Hall, youngest son of Mr. Harry Stinson, aged 2 years and 5 months. Mr. Stinson has lost two children within a month.

Property for Sale.
THE Subscriber offers for sale the house opposite Odell & Turner's Store, at present occupied by himself; attached to the premises there is a barn. The house occupies a good business stand.

PATRICK QUINN,
St. Andrews, Feb. 10, 1864.—rm.

NEW BRUNSWICK.
House of Assembly.
THE following was adopted as one of the Standing Rules of the House in the Session of 1862:—
"20th.—That no Bill of a private nature shall be received by the House after the 14th day from the opening of the Session, both inclusive; and that the Clerk of the 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 the several Counties, for distribution, and cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two Newspapers in such county where Newspapers are published."
CHAS. P. WETMORE, CLERK.

Administrator's Notice.
FIRST and Second Dividend is payable at the St. Stephen Bank to the creditors of the late WILLIAM PORTER, deceased.
G. M. PORTER,
Administrator.

An Act to Incorporate the Little Dignequash River Driving Company.
Be it enacted, &c.,
1st.—That FREEMAN H. TODD, GEORGE A. BORDMAN, GEORGE M. PORTER, JOHN MCADAM, CHARLES F. TODD, JAMES W. BUCHANAN, ROBERT C. CHRISTY, JOHN CHRISTY, LEVI MAXWELL, URIAH CHRISTY and DANIEL H. MAXWELL, their associates and successors, shall be and they are hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name of The Little Dignequash River Driving Company, and shall have all the powers and privileges incident to a company by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of clearing out the North Brook, so called, on the said Dignequash, into the Fifth Lake on the head of said stream, to facilitate the Driving of Logs and Timber thereon.

2d.—The said company shall have power, and authority by themselves or their superintendents and workmen to enter in and upon and occupy for that purpose any lands bordering on said Brook as shall be necessary for such assessing, shoring, building dams and making other improvements on said brooks or lakes, which may be required to facilitate the driving of logs and timber thereon doing no unnecessary damage thereon.

3d.—The said company, or such person or persons as they shall from time to time appoint, are hereby authorized to demand and receive tolls of and from all persons or all corporate bodies owning logs, timber and other lumber passing along the portion of said brook, river or lakes so improved, as follows, viz: For every thousand feet of said logs, fifty cents; For every ton of timber twenty-five cents; and every thousand feet of other lumber, fifty cents.

4th.—The said corporation shall have a lien on all timber and logs passing through these improvements on said brooks, river or lakes on the payment of all tolls assessed, and in case of refusal or neglect to pay, so much of said timber or logs of each owner thereof so refusing or neglecting, as may be necessary to meet such assessment, with the expenses may be sold by the said corporation to pay the same after ten days notice thereof in manner aforesaid, and the surplus, if any, shall be returned to the party assessed.

5th.—The Capital Stock of said company shall be four thousand dollars of the current money of the Province of New Brunswick, and shall be divided into one hundred shares of Forty Dollars each, to be paid at such times and in such instalments as the business of the said corporation shall require—provided that twenty-five per centum of the capital stock of said company, amounting to one thousand dollars, shall be actually paid in, and invested in the business of the said corporation within ten years after passing of this Act.

6th.—The first meeting of said corporation shall be held at St. Stephen, and shall be called by Freeman H. Todd or in case of his death, neglect or refusal, by any two of said company, by giving notice in any newspaper printed in the County of Charlotte or by written notice posted at the Public Landing in St. Stephen at least ten days previous to such meeting for the purpose of making by laws and choosing five Directors and such other officers as may be necessary for the management of the affairs of said corporation, which Directors and officers so chosen shall serve until the annual meeting or until they are chosen in their stead, and shall have full power and authority to manage the concerns of said corporation subject to the rules and regulations herein provided. Provided always that so soon as the said capital stock of four thousand dollars shall have been paid in and expended for the purpose of this Act it shall and may be lawful for the same Stockholders at any general meeting, to be called for the purpose, to increase the said capital stock from time to time in such sum or sums as they may deem expedient, to a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, which additional capital stock shall be divided into shares of forty dollars each.

7th.—A general meeting of the stockholders of the said corporation shall be held on the first Monday in April in each and every year for the purposes of choosing five Directors and such other officers of the said corporation as may be deemed necessary for their affairs, which Directors so chosen shall remain in office one year, or until they are chosen in their places, and shall at the first meeting after due election choose one of their number President of such company; provided always that not less than three Directors do form a Quorum for the transaction of business, and in cases of the absence of the President the Directors shall have power to appoint one of their members chairman for the occasion.

8th.—No person shall be eligible for a Director unless he be a stockholder and holds not less than four shares of capital stock of the said corporation.

9th.—Each stockholder shall be entitled, when in conformity with the provisions of this Act, the votes of the Stockholders are to be given, to one vote for each share of stock held by him; and

sent stockholders may vote by proxy, providing such proxy be a stockholder, and produce a sufficient authority in writing. The shares in said corporation shall be assignable and transferable according to such rules and regulations as the stockholders may establish.

10th.—If it should happen that the Directors or other officers should not be chosen on the said first Monday in April, it shall and may be lawful to choose them on any other day, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and six in the afternoon, by giving ten days notice as herein before provided; and in case of vacancy in the Board of Directors by death, absence or any other disqualification, the said Directors may fill up such vacancy from among the stockholders.

11th.—The Joint Stock and property of the said company shall alone in the first instance be holden for the debts and engagements of the said company, and no person or persons having any demands against the said company, or on account of any dealings with the said company, shall have recourse against the separate property of any shareholder on account thereof, except in case of deficiency or when the joint stock of the company shall fall short or not be equal to the payment of the debts and demands against the same, or upon Nulla Bond being returned on execution issued against the goods and chattels of the said company; then and in either such case, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of each shareholder shall and may be levied upon and seized to satisfy such debt or demand to the extent of double the amount of each share held by said stockholder in said company, but no more, and such double amount, or so much as may be necessary to satisfy such debt or demand, shall and may be levied and seized by process of execution in the same suit in which such debt or demand may be recovered against the said company.

12th.—The said company shall have power to levy and collect upon the shares from time to time such assessment as the Board of Directors may assess, not exceeding in all the full value of such shares for the purpose of paying the debts of said corporation, or for the building of dams, sluices and such other things as may be deemed necessary and requisite for carrying on the business of said corporation, and when any such assessment is made it shall be the duty of the Secretary or agent to give ten days notice thereof, as provided in the sixth section of this act, requiring payment of the same in Thirty days; and in case of refusal by any shareholder to pay said assessment at the time prescribed, it shall be the duty of the Secretary or Agent to advertise all such delinquent shares by Public Auction, giving at least thirty days notice of the time and place of such sale; and all shares upon which the assessment is not paid with interest thereon from the time of such assessment shall be sold to the highest bidder, and after retaining the amount of the assessment with the interest due on the same, and the expense of advertising and selling the same, the residue if any shall be paid over to the former owner.

13th.—Provided always, That unless twenty-five per cent of the said capital stock shall be paid in for the purpose of this corporation, and a certificate of such payment signed and verified on oath by the said Directors, or a majority of them, before any Justice of the Peace, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Province, before the expiration of three years next after the passing of this Act, the operation of this Act shall cease and the existence of this corporation terminate at the end of the said three years.

14th.—This Act shall continue and be in force until the First Day of December which shall be in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy Three.

TEA, RAISINS, TOBACCO, & C.
20 HALF chests Souchong Tea.
10 do Oolong do.
50 Boxes and half Boxes Raisins.
5 Kegs Tobacco 10s.
A variety of Fancy Brands do.
FLOUR, MEAL, SUGAR, & MOLASSES.
EARTHEN WARE, PARAFFINE,
Glass, Putty, Nails, and Salt.
With a general assortment of groceries, cheap or cash.
C. E. O. HATHEWAY.
Dec. 2, 1863. 3m

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 fourth day of February next.
S. L. TILLEY,
Secretary's Office, 4th Jan. 1864.

Clearing Out.
THE Subscriber, closing his business for the season, will offer for sale at Auction, at his store on the Market Square:
30 Barrels double extra Flour, in lots to suit
JAMES BOYD.
27th January, 1864.—3i

TO LET,
And Possession given 1st March.
The store and premises lately in the possession of Newton & Kelly. Also, the small store now in the occupation of Capt. John Balsom; possession given on the 1st March.
JAMES BOYD.
27th January, 1864.—3i

New Brunswick & Canada Railway.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
A Passenger and Freight Train will leave St. Andrews for Woodstock Station every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 a. m., and Woodstock Station for St. Andrews every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 a. m., until further notice.
HENRY OSBURN,
MANAGER.
St. Andrews, Jan. 1st, 1864.



SHERIFF'S SALES

Sheriff's Sales to take place at the Court House, St. Andrews.
John Billings Land April 12
Angus Holmes, jr. do April 20
N. B. & C. Railway do June 8

To be sold at Public Auction at the Court House, in St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of June, 1864:—

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand, whatsoever, of the NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED, of, to and to all the following lands, described as follows:—

First, all that certain tract of land, (excepting so much of the same, as lies and is situated in the County of York)
Beginning at a birch tree standing on the westerly side of the railway and in the northeasterly angle of block number six granted to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company, in the parish of Saint James, thence running by the magnet of the year 1858 south seven degrees west, three hundred and fifty-six chains, or to the northerly line of said grant, (crossing the road from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock and the south branch of Canosee River) or to the northerly line of lot number 7, surveyed for Hugh Pinkerton; thence along the same, north eighty degrees west, seven chains, or to the southerly line of a lot of land surveyed for John Reid; thence along the easterly line of the said lot, north two degrees east, fifty chains to the northeasterly angle of the same; thence along the northern line thereof, and the northern line of another lot surveyed for Wm Johnston, north eighty-eight degrees west, fifty chains to a spruce tree standing in the northwesterly angle of the last mentioned surveyed lot; thence along the westerly line thereof, south two degrees east, one hundred and thirty-seven chains, (crossing Mud Lake road and the line dividing the counties of York and Charlotte) or to a hemlock tree standing on the northern line of Scotland; thence along the same, north three degrees and thirty minutes east, eleven chains and fifty links (crossing Canosee River) to a stake standing in the northeasterly angle thereof; thence along the northern line of the same, north eighty-six degrees and thirty minutes west, three chains and fifty-seven links to a hemlock tree; thence north seventeen degrees west, two hundred and thirteen chains, or to a cedar tree; thence south seventy-three degrees west three chains and forty-five links to a spruce tree standing on the northerly line of a grant to Freeman H. Todd; thence along the same, north seventeen degrees west, one hundred and forty-four chains and fifty links, (crossing Mud Lake road and the line dividing the counties of York and Charlotte) or to a hemlock tree standing on the northern line of Scotland; thence north two degrees east, one hundred and thirty-seven chains, (crossing Trout Brook) or to a cedar tree; thence north seventeen degrees west one hundred and twenty-six chains and fifty links (crossing Camp road, Fox Works Brook) or to a dry birch tree; thence north seven degrees east forty chains, or to a post standing on the southerly bank or shore of the Chipmunk Outlet; thence north seventy-three degrees east one hundred and twenty-eight chains, (or so much of a brook running into said outlet, as crosses the road from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock) or to a post standing on the southerly line of lot number two, granted to John McAllister; thence along the same, south 88 degrees east, twenty-eight chains and fifty links, or to a beech tree standing in the southeasterly angle thereof, north two degrees east, nine chains and twenty-five links to a beech tree; thence north twenty-three degrees east, one hundred and ninety-four chains, (crossing a brook and the second Dignequash Lake) or to a maple tree standing on the westerly line of lot A, granted to John Porter; thence along the same, south two degrees west, six chains and seventy-four links; an ash tree standing on the southerly bank or shore of the second Dignequash Lake above mentioned; thence following the various courses of the same in a southeasterly direction (crossing a brook at its mouth) to a cedar tree standing at a point where the southerly line of said last mentioned grant strikes the said bank or shore of said Lake; thence along said line, south eighty-eight degrees east, eleven chains to a spruce tree standing in the southeasterly angle of said last mentioned grant; thence north eight degrees and thirty minutes west, one hundred and eighty chains and fifty links, or to a beech tree standing in the southeasterly angle thereof; thence north two degrees east, twenty-eight chains, (crossing the railway above mentioned) or to the westerly side of said railway; thence along the same in a southerly direction, thirty seven chains, or to a birch tree standing on the northerly line of a grant to Thomas W. Newcomen; thence along the same, north eighty degrees west, fifty chains, or to the northwesterly angle thereof; thence along the westerly line of the same, south two degrees west, sixty-seven chains and fifty links, or to a stake standing in the southeasterly angle thereof; thence along the southerly line thereof, south eighty-eight degrees east, fifty-one chains, or the westerly side of the railway above mentioned; thence following the various courses of the same in a southerly direction three hundred and thirty-eight chains, (crossing a branch of Dignequash river and a brook running into said river, or to a spruce tree standing on the northwesterly line of lot number one granted to Joseph Walton; thence along the same and its prolongation south forty eight degrees, west twenty three chains, (crossing Dignequash river) or to westerly bank or shore of the same; thence following the various courses thereof down stream in a southerly direction to the westerly side of the Railway above mentioned, and thence along the same

south seventeen degrees one hundred and twelve chains, (crossing the County line above mentioned) to the place of beginning. Containing twenty nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-two acres more or less, distinguished as Block number nine.

The second Tract being situated in said Parish of St. James, in the said County of Charlotte, and beginning at the northwesterly angle of Lot number three west of the south branch of Canosee river, surveyed for Robert Pinkerton; thence running by the magnet of the year 1858, west ten chains to a northern line of Block number six, granted to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company; thence along the same south seventy-three degrees west, thirteen chains to a cedar tree; thence north seventeen degrees west, fifty-five chains and twenty-nine links to a post; thence south eighty-eight degrees east, eighteen chains to the place of beginning. Containing eighteen acres more or less.

The said two tracts containing together Thirty Thousand Acres more or less, subject nevertheless to the following lots of land situated on the easterly and westerly sides of the above mentioned road from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock, viz: Lot number fourteen surveyed for Joseph Dixon, lot number seven granted to George Mingo, lot number eight granted to Peter J. Corke, lot number nine granted to Jonathan Godfrey; lot number ten granted to George Boyd, lot number eleven granted to David Manser, lot number twelve granted to Robert Shaw, lot number thirteen granted to David Lion, lot number fourteen surveyed for Robert Mullock, lot number fifteen surveyed for James Coulter, lot number sixteen surveyed for Sidney Mitchell, lot number seventeen surveyed for Alexander Grant, lot number eighteen surveyed for Solomon Simpson, lot number nineteen granted to John McCoubert, lot number twenty granted to Thomas Molton, lot number twenty-one surveyed for Geo. Eales, lot number twenty-two surveyed for John Mitchell, lot number twenty-three surveyed for James Clark, lot number twenty-four granted to Samuel Elliot, lot number twenty-five granted to William Mugford, lot number twenty-six surveyed for Geo. Eales, lot number twenty-seven surveyed for John Mitchell, lot number twenty-eight surveyed for James Clark, lot number twenty-nine granted to John Nicholson, and lot number thirty granted to Thomas Molton.

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

The same having been seized under, and taken by virtue of the following execution, issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, to wit:—
First, at the suit of the Hon. John J. Robinson, endorsed to levy £3220 12 7—second, at the suit of Francis H. Johnson, endorsed to levy \$551 30, and third at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Saint Stephens Bank, as the County of Charlotte, endorsed to levy £910 3 5, altogether £12,422 12 6, with interest, together with Sheriff's fees and incidental expenses.
THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

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

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Court House in St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday the 30th April next:

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Angus Holmes, junior, of in and to all that piece or parcel of Land, situate in the Parish of Penfield, in the County of Charlotte, contained in the Grant to Dugald Matheson, bearing date 18th April, 1836, and bounded Northerly by Little Sturgeon Cove, Southerly by Black Harbour, Westerly by lots Nos. 8 and 2, and Easterly by lands recovered in an action of Ejectment from the said Angus Holmes, junior, by one John Billings in August last, and being part of the lot of land conveyed by Angus Holmes, senior to Angus Holmes, junior, by deed bearing date 17th July 1861, with the buildings thereon, and containing twenty acres more or less.

The same having been seized under, and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of John Doe, endorsed to levy £149 9s., besides Sheriff's fees.
THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Oct. 28, 1863.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday the 12th day of April next:

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of John Billings, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of Land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Penfield, in the said County of Charlotte, bounded as follows, viz:—
Beginning at the north corner of a lot of land conveyed by Angus Holmes, senior, to Nelson Holmes, by deed dated the 10th July 1861; thence along the boundary line of the said lot to Black Harbour, thence south-westerly following the several courses of the said Black Harbour to a gulch or gully distant about twenty yards to the eastward of the south-westerly corner of lot number Two; thence north twenty degrees west parallel with the line of the said lot number Two, twenty-seven chains and fifty links or thereabouts, till it intersects a line running north-easterly from the cross the shore of Little Sturgeon Cove on LaTang River, to the point of intersection between lots number 9 and 10; thence along the said last mentioned line to the said point of intersection; thence north seventy degrees east to a marked spruce tree on Big Sturgeon Cove; thence north-easterly following the several courses of the said Black Harbour to the place of beginning; containing sixty acres or thereabouts, and being the same premises lately recovered by the said John Billings in an action of Ejectment against Angus Holmes, junior, together with the houses and erections thereon.

The same having been seized under, and by virtue of three executions issued out of the Supreme Court at the suits of Edmund P. Knight, Isaac W. Bradbury, and Richard M. Andrews, respectively, against the said John Billings.
THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 8th Oct. 1863.

Kerosine Oil.
6 Bbls Illuminating Rock Oil.
A much superior article to the Albertine Oil.
Feb. 3, 1864. J. W. SILLI & SONS.

Fixed Facts in Agriculture.

The following items are going the rounds, and though without any foundation, are worthy the attention of every farmer.

1. All land on which clover or the grasses are grown must either have lime in them naturally or that mineral must be artificially supplied. It matters not little whether it be supplied in the form of stone lime, oyster lime or marl.

2. All permanent improvement of lands must look to lime as its basis.

3. Lands which have been long in culture, will be benefited by application of phosphate of lime and it is unimportant whether the deficiency be supplied in the form of bone-dust, guano, native phosphate of lime, or compost of fish, ashes, or that of oyster shell lime, or marl, if the land needs liming also.

4. No lands can be preserved in a high state of fertility unless clover and the grasses are cultivated in the course of rotation.

5. Mould is indispensable in every soil, and a healthy supply can alone be preserved through the cultivation of clover and the grasses, the turning in of green crop, or by the application of composts rich in the element of mould.

6. All highly concentrated animal manures are increased in value, and their benefits prolonged, by admixture with plaster, salt, or pulverized charcoal.

7. Deep ploughing greatly improves the productive powers of every variety of soil that is not wet.

8. Subsoiling sound land, that is land that is not wet, is eminently conducive to increased production.

9. All wet lands should be drained.

10. Clover, as well as the grasses intended for hay, should be mowed when in bloom.

11. All grain crops should be harvested before the grain is thoroughly ripe.

12. Sturdy lands can be most effectively improved by clay. When such lands require liming or marling, the lime or marl is most beneficially applied when made into compost with clay. In slaking lime, salt brine is better than water.

13. The churning or grinding of grain to be fed to stock operates as a savings of at least twenty-five per cent.

14. Draining of wet lands and marshes adds to their value by making them produce more and better crops, by producing them earlier and by improving the health of wetlands.

15. To manure or lime wetlands is to throw manure, lime and labor away.

16. Shallow ploughing operates to impoverish the land, while it decreases production.

17. By stalling and shedding stock through the winter, a saving of one-fourth the food may be effected; that is, one-fourth less food will answer than when such stock may be exposed to the inclemencies of the weather.

18. A bushel of plaster per acre, sown broadcast over a clover, will add one hundred per cent to its produce.

19. Periodical applications of ashes tend to keep up the integrity of soils, by supplying most, if not all, the organic substances.

20. Thorough preparation of land is absolutely necessary to the successful and luxuriant growth of crops.

Ladies Seminary
ST. ANDREWS, N.B.

MRS. KENDALL will receive a limited number of young ladies as boarders, in addition to her daily pupils.

The course of instruction comprehends the English, French, and Italian Languages; Writing and Arithmetic, Geography, including the use of the Globes; Astronomy, History, Music and Singing, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work.

The French, Italian, Music, and Singing classes, are open to ladies who desire to pursue any of these branches of study exclusively.

The greatest attention is paid to the comfort, morals, manners, religious instruction, and personal neatness of the pupils.

TERMS:
Board and Tuition, including all the branches except Italian, £30 per annum.
DAY PUPILS:
English, £5 0 0 per ann.
Ditto, including French, 8 0 0
Music, 8 0 0
Fuel for season, 0 5 0

REV. G. PERCY, D.D., Quebec; J. Thompson Esq., D. Wilkie, Esq., high school, Wm Andrews, M.A., Professor McGill College, Montreal.
Rev. S. Bacon, S. Benson, M.D., Henry Cunard Esq., Chatham.
Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, J. W. Street and Geo. D. Street, Esq's, St. Andrews.

E. F. LAW,
Watch and Clockmaker.

Shop adjoining H. Whitakers opposite Bradford's Hotel, Water Street.
Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired.
St. Andrews Ang. 12, 1863.

BRADFORD & CO.,
Eastport, Maine

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

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
CUSTOM WORK EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.
July 31, 1863.

ALBION HOUSE.
Water Street, Saint Andrews, N.B.

Dress Goods, in Fargoes, Printed Cashmeres, Laines, Alpaccas, Challies, Alpaccas, Lama Cloths and Plain Fargoes Cheap Cottons, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, Sheets, JOHN S. MAGEE

THE PURE BALSAMS OF VERMONT
N. H. DOWNS'S.
VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR.

This honest, standard old COUGH REMEDY, has been used with entire success for thirty-five years. It is warranted as usual for COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, CHEST, AND LUNGS, AND ALL BRONCHITIS TO CONSUMPTION.

We have testimonials from many of the best physicians and gentlemen of standing, among which we mention the Hon. Paul Dillingham, Lieut. Governor of Vermont; Hon. Bates Turner, Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont; Dr. J. B. Woodward, Brigade Surgeon U. S. Army.

SOLE AGENTS: J. HENRY & CO., Proprietors. (Successors to N. H. DOWNS'S.)
303, St. Paul street, Montreal, C. E.
Sold by M. S. BURR & Co., 26 Tremont Street, and Geo. C. GOODWIN & Co., 38 Hanover Street, Boston.

ATKINSON HOUSE,
Between the Steamboat landing and Railway Station, and within three minutes walk of either.

The Subscriber returns thanks for the patronage extended to him, and begs to announce that he has leased the large and commodious House adjoining Capt. Meloney's, west side of Water-st., which has been fitted up for the accommodation of transient and permanent boarders, and trusts by attention to business and endeavours to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of patronage. Charges moderate.

Aug. 5. J. S. ATKINSON.

COTTON BATTINGS.
Batts. Batts. Candle Wick. Candle Wick. Warps. Warps. Warps. White and Blue Cotton Warps Ladies and Childrens Boots, Sketon Skirts.

just received and for sale at the **ALBION HOUSE.**

B. E. STEVENSON,
Attorney at Law and Solicitor
Office—Brown's building, opposite Post Office
St. Andrews July 13, 1859

DR. PARKER.
Has removed to the Cottage in Queen street opposite the Agency of the Commercial Bank, and nearly opposite to the Sheriff's.

A NEW ENGLAND SETTLEMENT IN NEW JERSEY.
THE HAMMONTON TRACT OF LAND IN NEW JERSEY.

Has become the central point of an extensive emigration from the New England States, and is now the most desirable place for settlement in the United States. The tract is situated in the county of Hudson, and is bounded by the Hudson River to the north, the Delaware River to the south, and the New York State line to the east. It contains about 100,000 acres of land, and is well adapted for agriculture and stock raising.

The soil is fertile, and the climate is healthy. The water is pure and abundant. The land is well adapted for the cultivation of wheat, corn, and other grain crops. It is also well adapted for stock raising, and for the culture of fruit and vegetables.

The tract is well watered, and is well adapted for the culture of fruit and vegetables. It is also well adapted for stock raising, and for the culture of fruit and vegetables.

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BOSTON WHOLESALE HOUSES.

AGRICULTURAL GOODS, SEEDS, TEES, &c.
PARRER, WHITE & GANNETT, Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 21 and 23 North Street, Boston.

DRY GOODS, GENTS' and LADIES' WEAR, &c.
JAMES M. HERR & CO., Importers of Dry Goods, 40 North Street, Boston.

HAUTON'S SAWYER & CO., Importers of Agricultural Machinery, 21 and 23 North Street, Boston.

WHEELER & WHEELER, Importers of Agricultural Machinery, 21 and 23 North Street, Boston.

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DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

FOR THE CURE OF
CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, BRUISES, &c.

NO STRAINING
NO GRIPPING
NO PAINFUL
NO INFLAMMATION

NO FALSE CALLS TO THE WATER CLOSET
BUT A BRISK AND THOROUGH
EVACUATION, BY WHICH THE
IS ALWAYS RESTORED.

NEARLY DISCOVERED BY THE
FOLLOWING:—The Pills are
not only a safe and reliable
remedy, but they are also
entirely free from any
injurious effects, and are
entirely adapted to the
requirements of the most
delicate constitutions.

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The

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No 7.

POETRY

ON THE BIRTH OF A

WELCOME! a thousand welcomes
Leave thou thy country and thy fate
And find a hundred-fold home,
In this our sea-girt isle, fair Alexan

With joyful lips and thorough love
A few bright months ago this day
Again we chaunt it with increased awe
And iterate the thousand welcomes.

Swift speeds the time, a course
With virtue, dignity, affection, love
Such mark Victoria's court, and make
So truly English—loves and castle

How swiftly speed the months!
With merrily
The nations sorely tried; oppression
And nations widely rum'rs spread
In councils sage and cabinets of pow
And yet amid the perils of the age,
Our island home is left in quietness
The refuge of all, her richmen there
The refuge of all men oppressed—the
Of truth, of commerce, and of world

How swift the months have sped!
The merry be
The cannon's roar, the trumpet's tread
The Progression gay, the song, the feast,
The happy holiday of late gone May
Were freshly cherished still in mem
When, lo! o'er Britain flashes far and
On mystic lightning's tale were told
A Prince is born! it lives! it moves!
Our cities, towns, and hamlets catch
At once the bells triumphant peal
Clang forth all jubilant, while myria
"A Prince is born!" it lives! it moves!
That hour, ten thousand thousand in
In prayer sublimely and ardent, sin
"God save the Prince! God save our
God save the Father! and God save

Welcome, young Prince—a sire, a
Our Sovereign Lady's boast, a nation
Welcome! and, soon, may every pri
The type our ever-mourning, depart
Be thine, dear child! May health
honour—

A Prince-like honour, and a Christia
Crown all thy days and make them th
Thy parents' solace and thy country'
WILLIAM BYROM.

German Confederation

The German Confederation con
sists of 13,013,034 inhabitants
It is anything like man's subjects
000,000 of non-German subjects
and Prussia. Directly or indire
control the services of upwards o
000 of subjects or allies for almo
ject on which the German Confede
028 men and can easily be reduc
by the co-operation of Austria, P
varia, and the smaller States; n
population, possessed of such nat
gular armies, and occupying a p
the centre of Europe, would, if
united, be the first power in Eu
small State like Denmark, and th
ance of all foreign aid. But the
and jealousies of the German Cou
so deep and incurable as to ro
body a very inefficient instrument
the purpose of national defence, a
ble for purposes of attack as w
Denmark, with its poor 2,000,000
inhabitants, a fair chance of succ
with the German Confederation.

So incurable are the divisions o
man Confederation, that no soor
source of discord closed than wo
open.

The permanent cause of the Jeal
of the Confederation is the Jeal
two great German States, Au
Prussia. The Austrian Govern
its 36,000,000 of subjects, its im
erty, and its connection with th
perors of Germany, can scarcely
quality and still less the superior
times asserted by Prussia. On
hand, Prussia with its 18,000,0
tauts, of whom 14,000,000 are G
leadership amongst the Protesta
of Germany; and the spirit and e
people, is still more impatient
cedency of Austria. This dualit
federation, in the headship of the Ger
division and the weakness of the
ration. But for the first time
years, Austria and Prussia are ag
great national question, namely,
policy to be adopted towards Den

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.
ONE TO SIX BOXES WILL CURE
Constipation, Headache, Bruises, &c.

Constipation, Headache, Bruises, &c.