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## "ALL FAIR IN TRADE."

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

There was a time when Andrew Leighton had well considered doubts touching the correctness of this doctrine, so widely accepted, that "all is fair in trade." It seemed to him, when but a few years removed from the period of home instruction, as involving a breach of moral law. But, Andrew Leighton had a thrifty vein, and considered wealth as life's greatest good. In the effort to thrive and grow rich, he found nice scruples touching the rights of others acting, to his view, as hindrances. Many fine bargains were lost, because of hesitation to accept an unfair advantage; fact that troubled him.

"Every one for himself," he said, at length, with a resolute determination to rise above these hindering scruples. "No one thinks of my interests in a bargain; and why should I trouble myself about the interests of other people?"

From the "every one for himself" rule of action, as understood and accepted by Mr. Leighton, the transition to that order and extreme rule, "all is fair in trade," was easy and natural; and he took his place among an eager crowd of men, each of whom regarded the world as made for himself alone.

After this period, Mr. Leighton became known as a sharp dealer, who required watching. Merchants, who bought of him, rarely failed to have his invoices rigidly examined; while many deemed it prudent to ignore his scruples and looked into original packages for themselves. There were times when they manifested doubt of his mercantile honor touched his finer sense; but gain was the leading object of his life, and feeling must be sacrificed to gain. If doubt touching the strict rule of right crept in, the rule "all is fair in trade" was ready to still the uneasy motion, and bear him steadily onward in a path that no man tread in safety. He might accumulate vast treasures, which, once gained, abided eternally. For every dollar thus acquired, a loss incalculable by human estimates was made.

Mr. Leighton was in the flush of successful accumulation, under his all-is-fair-in-trade system, when a widowed sister, to whom he was warmly attached, sent him her son, from a distant city, to be educated, under his charge, as a merchant. The boy was sixteen years old, and had been carefully guarded by his mother. He was honest, truthful and obedient.

Hiram Grant—that was the boy's name—entered upon his duties with an earnest desire to please his uncle. He was quick and intelligent, and these were desirable qualities for one in the position he had taken; truthful and honest, also, as we have said. The former qualities Mr. Leighton recognized as valuable and promising; the latter some showed themselves as rather troublesome, and acting as defects for honesty with the boy had not yet learned to be a respecter of persons. Take an instance; promising that Hiram regarded his uncle, in the beginning, as almost a perfect man, and one who would consider falsehood a crime.

To Hiram had been given the task of examining an invoice of ten barrels of bees-wax, just received from a customer in Ohio. It was billed at twenty-two cents a pound. The fact of price was very distinctly impressed on the mind of Hiram. During the day, a customer, seeing the wax, asked its price.

"Thirty cents," replied Mr. Leighton. "Isn't that high?" remarked the customer.

"It cost me twenty-eight," was unhesitatingly answered.

The heart of the listening boy gave a bound. Not in surprise of his uncle's falsehood, but in surprise at his error—for such he regarded it.

"The article must be advancing," said the customer.

"It is; and if you wish a supply, you had better secure this lot. There is but little coming in, and not much, I understand, in the West."

"I'll take two barrels at thirty, or the whole at twenty-eight," proposed the customer.

"Not a cent less than thirty," returned Mr. Leighton. "As I have just said, it cost me twenty-eight."

Now, Hiram found it impossible, under the circumstances, to keep silence. He believed his uncle in actual ignorance of the true price at which the wax had been bought, and in danger of losing a sale in consequence. So he spoke up, saying, in a clear voice:

"It was twenty-two, uncle; I examined the bill this morning."

"Silence, sir!" cried Mr. Leighton, in sudden anger and chagrin, staggering the

boy backward as effectually assailed by a blow. Then turning to the customer, he said, with regained coolness:

"The wax cost twenty-eight, as I said. There was more behind the purchase than that forward boy—a green one as you may perceive—saw in the invoice. Thirty is the price, and I cannot sell it for less."

But the customer was not deceived. He knew the merchant. So, declining to buy at thirty, he looked further in the market, and supplied himself at twenty-seven dollars a hundred.

"Never let this occur again, sir!" Mr. Leighton angrily confronted the troubled boy, as the customer retired.

"Here it is," said Hiram, flushed and trembling, as he held forth the bill. "It is twenty-two cents, not twenty-eight. I thought you didn't know."

"You'd no right to think anything about it," retorted the uncle, sharply; "and next time, when a customer is in, please to mind your own business."

Mr. Leighton saw tears in the boy's eyes, and felt that he had done him violence. Softening a little, he added:

"The wax actually cost me twenty-eight cents, though billed at twenty-two."

"I didn't know that, sir. There was a tone of relief in the old's voice, which Mr. Leighton perceived and understood, and for a little while he felt rebuked.

"It did, notwithstanding," said the uncle with lessening asperity. "And now, Hiram, let me say to you, once for all, that you are in no case to offer any information, or intrude any suggestion, when I am dealing with a customer. Take it for granted that I know all the ins and outs of my own business, and perfectly understand myself. We do not consider the invoice price of goods the actual cost, bear in mind Freight, handling, storage, insurance, interest on the capital, and the like, must all be added. Do you understand?"

"Yes, sir," the boy comprehended this; but, at the same time it passed through his mind that his uncle had assumed a large margin on the wax in saying the cost was twenty-eight cents. He was not satisfied.

The high respect with which he regarded Mr. Leighton was diminished. He had thought him a perfect man, modelled after the high standards of truth and integrity so often held up by his mother. Ah, suddenly was the lustre of his fine gold dimmed in the boy's eyes! He could not push aside the conviction, that what had been said of freight and charges had in it more of subterfuge than a just explanation of a suspicious looking fact.

Yet, for all this, the boy's moral sense was in something, obscured by his uncle's too plain disregard of truth and honor. It was clear to his mind, beyond controversy, that in order to get a high profit on the bees-wax his uncle had lied to a customer. Turn it over as he would, always his conclusions came back to that unpleasant judgment of the case. The evil to him was, a loss of respect for his uncle, and involved in the loss was diminished respect for that high integrity of which Mr. Leighton had been, in his ideal, the perfect type. So subtly and almost imperceptibly do evil spirits flow into mental impressions with a perverting influence.

Not long after the occurrence of this incident, while it was still fresh in Hiram's thoughts, he heard his uncle remark, in a light tone, to a gentleman with whom he was talking, "Oh! all is fair in trade." The gentleman laughed in a peculiar way, that sounded unpleasantly to the boy's ears; but made no reply to the sentiment.

"All fair in trade?" He pondered the words as he sat at his desk; as he worked among the goods in his uncle's store; as he lay musing over the day's transactions on his pillow at night—and the more he pondered, the more he became confused. Were there two distinct moral lines—the one social—the other mercantile?—Could a thing be right in business, which was wrong in the abstract? Not just in this form did Hiram present the case to himself; but fairly in this spirit: His mind apprehended the distinction.

The more familiar Hiram became with his uncle's business life, the more did that life separate itself, in his regard from a strict life of honest and honorable life. Little subterfuges and falsehoods, used in bargaining, were among the commonest of things. No advantage that could be obtained over a customer's ignorance, was ever omitted. Errors in invoices, if on their side, were never so untidily corrected.

"It is not our business to correct other people's errors," he said to Hiram on being reminded of a mistake in an account about to be settled, and the boy saw his uncle receive a hundred dollars more than he justly his due, and balance the account afterwards, by an entry to Profit and Loss.

"Suppose they find it out in settling their books?" suggested Hiram.

"Very well; it will be time enough then for us to make the corrections," was curtly answered.

The first warmly approving sentence which Hiram received from his uncle, was after the lapse of a year. It was in consequence of a bit of sharp practice in dealing.

"You're learning I see," And Mr. Leighton smiled in a sunny way. The boy was gratified, and encouraged to try his hand farther. His next essay was in this wise:

They had a lot of five barrels of sugar of inferior quality, which Mr. Leighton would have been glad to close out at six cents. Hiram was showing a new customer from the country, who was about opening a store, a better article at eight cents. The man, who was inexperienced, turned to examine the inferior article, the color of which deceived him, he said:

"This is a different lot?"

"Yes," and Hiram was about adding, "and cheaper," but he was learning to grow chary of his words in dealing.

"A very fair sugar," continued the customer. "Is it the same price, or higher?"

The boy's heart gave a thump. This was unexpected. He thought for a moment or two before answering; then replied,

"You can have either of the sugars at the same price."

Then the man compared the two articles, Hiram wondering that he could, for an instant, hesitate in his choice.

"I like this best," was the final decision, in favor of the worst article.

"How many barrels will you take?" asked Hiram.

"Two will answer."

"Why not take the lot. There are only five barrels," urged the boy.

The man showed some hesitation.

"It's a fine article!" Poor boy! How natural the transition from cheating to lying.

"You'd better secure the whole. Say seven and three quarters and take the five barrels."

"I'll give you seven-and-a-half," said the man.

Hiram shook his head, looked very grave, and demurred. How good an actor he was becoming!

"Seven-and-a-half." The man showed some eagerness to secure the bargain.

"Oh, very well; we never stand with a good customer and we shall expect to see you again. Take the lot at seven-and-a-half which is barely cost."

Ah, how easy it was becoming to lie in trade.

But, the boy was not troubled. He was learning new lessons in a new school, and showing himself, alas! too apt a scholar. From this time the advanced along the dangerous way he had entered, with rapid feet.

At first, the doctrine that all was fair in trade, limited itself in the boy's thoughts to actual business operations, in which the shrewdest and keenest took whatever advantage offered. Out of the business sphere, his moral sense admitted the force of moral law.

By the time Hiram reached his twentieth year, he was a man of business after Mr. Leighton's own heart.

A conversation, overheard by the young man, some months before reaching his majority, checked wholly a system of appropriation which had been going on for some time. In that conversation, which was with a business friend of his uncle's Mr. Leighton spoke of the necessity of having a young and vigorous man in connection with him.

"There are a world of interests to watch and look after in a large concern like mine," he said. "Leads will occur, unless the utmost vigilance is exercised. The complete supervision of one mind is impossible. I have a great many things look suspicious. But, I can prove nothing. As it is, I am dependent on clerks. There is no one in the business who has a personal interest in making the best of everything."

"With a single exception," said the friend.

"Hiram, my nephew?"

"Yes, I should say that he was invaluable."

"And he is."

"Why not give him a limited interest?"

"He is not of age yet; but when he reaches his twenty-first year, I shall in all probability do so. I've turned that thought over and over a great many times, and am observing him very closely. He has qualities that are admirable, and others again that don't just strike me favorably—well enough in a clerk but not always desirable in a partner."

All this Hiram heard; and from that hour his feet turned away from a dangerous path in which they had been treading. Scrupulously did he abstain from the appropriation

of a single dollar, limiting all his expenditures to his small salary. Not from any honest purpose, this.

Here was the certain road to wealth, and he felt assured that, in due time, his feet would enter therein. And they did enter. At the age of twenty-three, Mr. Leighton, whose health was beginning to fail, offered his nephew an interest in the business, which was of course accepted.

It must be noted as singular that an honest principle was assumed in regard to Hiram when Mr. Leighton had taught him to lie and cheat, and was aware almost daily of transactions neither honorable and just.

But the evil man is never a wise man. Sooner or later in life the deceiver and betrayer is himself deceived and betrayed.

From the very day that Hiram Grant became associated with his uncle in business, he set himself to the work of gaining, under the connection, advantages never contemplated in their partnership agreement.

Before this period, he was with his uncle against the world, and ready for any advantage. Now he was with himself against the whole world, his uncle included, and, as his uncle was most in his power, and to be most easily and advantageously used in the attainment of his ends, he was most against his uncle.

Said a person to Andrew Leighton about ten years after the association with Hiram, and at a time when certain aspects of his business were perplexing him:

"Your partner holds some valuable real estate."

"Ah! Does he? I was not aware of it." The manner of Mr. Leighton, betrayed the surprise which was occasioned by this remark.

"The fine store occupied by Hendricks & Co stands in his name."

"Yes, and so does the Hall on Cooper street."

"How do you know this?" he demanded in considerable agitation.

"I had occasion to make some searches in the Recorder's office, a day or two ago, and noticed the deeds."

"In his name?"

"Yes. But I had no idea that anything was wrong. I only mentioned the fact casually."

"Let me beg of you to keep this matter a profound secret. If what you say is true, I have been wickedly betrayed." The merchant trembled with nervous agitation.

"It shall be sacred as long as you desire," was the assuring promise he received.

An examination at the office of Recorder of Deeds proved to Mr. Leighton the fact declared. The two properties mentioned, besides another of considerable value, stood in the name of Hiram Grant. All three had been purchased by the firm; but the negotiations having been conducted by Hiram, he had acted as if for himself alone and had the deeds executed in his own name, trusting to conceal the fact from his uncle, who was daily confiding in him more and more implicitly, and showing less and less inclination to inquire closely into his actions.

More was involved than the loss of property. Mr. Leighton, since taking Hiram into copartnership, had suffered a great bereavement in the death of his wife. In the mother of Hiram his children had found so tender and devoted a friend, that their loss was more in the name than in reality. She had come when all was sorrow and tears and in the sunshine of her presence shadows had flown away. Under her care his children were growing up like goodly trees, planted by the side of nourishing rivers. She had taught them out of a different book from that in which he had found the lessons given to her son. She was building up their minds by moral and religious truths, while he was destroying all that was in true divine order with Hiram.

The day closed, and Mr. Leighton lingered in the counting-room until all the clerks were gone. Hiram usually remained until long after the store was shut. He was, generally, first at his post, and last to leave.

"Hiram," said his uncle, forcing himself to speak while yet uncertain as to the right course, "why was the deed of Hendricks & Co's store made out in your name?"

"And that of the property on Copper street?" added Mr. Leighton, his manner growing stern, and his eyes full of accusation.

"Answer me!" demanded Mr. Leighton. There was just a little unsteadiness in his voice, and Hiram perceived it.

"I am not used to being assailed in this style," said the young man, with an offended air. "If there is any information in regard to our business matters that you desire, I will give that information, provided it is in my power. But it doesn't suit me to be interrogated after this manner."

"You're a bold scoundrel!" exclaimed Mr. Leighton, losing all self-command. "Take care, sir, what you affirm!"

Hiram's face grew dark.

The two men glared angrily at each other for a little while. Mr. Leighton first grasped the loose rein of passion. With forced calmness he said:

"Will you answer my question touching the titles deeds of that real estate? Why were they made out in your individual name, when the purchase was on account of the firm, and your interests in the property, compared with mine only as one to three?"

"Simply because I wished to own the property in my own right," answered Hiram coolly.

A cold smile played around Hiram's lips as he answered:

"And the merchant, who, under the rule of all is fair in trade, cheats on steadily through a whole business life time."

There was, in the manner of Hiram, something of triumph and something of scorn.

"An ingrained villain!" he said, speaking through his shut teeth.

"No, sir; only an apt scholar," Hiram replied, boldly.

"Silence! Will you have done, sir? You shall not talk to me in this way."

"Then be guarded yourself," replied Hiram.

"If I am a villain, so are you; for I have only acted on the lessons you taught—have only practised in the line of your operations. Did you suppose, sir, that after teaching me that all was fair in trade, and commending my sharpness in dealing, whereby others lost and you gained, I would not use the skill acquired for my own advantage, even if it were against yourself?"

An expression of blank astonishment, mingled with fear, swept over Mr. Leighton's face.

"So young, and so lost to all honor and honesty!" murmured the uncle to himself, yet aloud.

"Bolder and more rapid, perhaps; not more unscrupulous than the man who first taught him to believe that, in trade, over-reaching was a virtue, and whose practice gave daily force to the lesson. What I am, sir, you have made me!"

"I will have you arrested," said Mr. Leighton, angrily. The bold front thus assumed exasperated him beyond measure.

"And ruin yourself," answered Hiram.

"What do you mean?"

"My uncle is dull of comprehension. The young man's lips curled. "Have I not intimated your danger? With all your wide practice in trade, you have a sensitive mercantile honor, and wish to be thought noble on 'Change! Bruit anything of this and, by all the gods, your name shall be a by-word for trickery and false dealing! I know it all, sir, and have not left myself at disadvantage in your hands. If we part now, it must be in all apparent good understanding before the world. The dissolution of our copartnership must be, so far as seen by others, by mutual consent."

"If I fall, you fall! Let the warning suffice."

And it did suffice. Mr. Leighton was subdued by the stern threats of his nephew and kept silent. In the settlement of their copartnership business, Hiram had his good fame at so perilous a disadvantage, that only in an equal division of assets was disentanglement permitted. It was a hard lesson for Mr. Leighton; very hard, and not taken any the more graceful, in consequence of Hiram's cool, sneering reply to a complaining remonstrance against his dishonest exactions in the settlement of affairs, that few people in the world, so far as his experience went, were "ever satisfied in their own coin."

A RUNNING TICKET.—A saloon kept in Cleveland, in security of change, conceived the idea of issuing tickets "good for one drink" to regulate customers when he couldn't change their money. In printing the tickets the printer made a mistake, as the saloon keeper discovered to his cost, after distributing a large number of them. The tickets read: "Good for one drink." A number of first-drinkers, who got hold of these tickets, have been indulging in a series of drinks ever since, great to the pecuniary loss of the salooner.

The Confederate Government in Maryland will not allow their soldiers to suffer pain of death to such a thing or take notice of any kind without the consent of the Governor, and then to pay liberally for it. The Federalists admit that these orders are strictly obeyed and a consequence not to be taken in vain or rail is disturbed.

Punch says:—Gen. Halleck is so assuming supreme command of the Federal armies under the title of "Halleck and the Grant."



## FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, Sept. 26.  
Buell arriving at Louisville with his army causing great rejoicing. City now safe, business resumed.

Confederates concentrating at Bloomfield, twelve thousand being seen beyond Salt River.

On Sunday, Col. McCook, with three Federal cavalry regiments, drove eight thousand Confederates away from Memphisville. Proceeding to Elizabethtown with Kennell's command, took fifteen hundred Confederates prisoners.

Several guerrilla bands defeated in Missouri.

Col. Ritchie, with one thousand Confederates, was routed near Carthage, with about seventy killed.

Gov. Curtin disbanded Volunteers recently called out.

Federal army along the Potomac is in a good condition.

President Lincoln was awakened last night in congratulation of Emancipation Proclamation.

Convention of Governors of loyal States at Altoona, Penn., full endorsed Proclamation.

Federal Gen. Morgan had not evacuated Ashby Gap, is amply provisioned for two months and will hold out.

The Confederates have concentrated forces at Winchester, Virginia, and are fortifying the place.

Confederate cavalry are numerous in the vicinity of Leesburg.

Refugees from Richmond report a prevailing apprehension of a famine among the lower class. Prices are ready placing provisions beyond their reach.

The Federal loss at Antietam killed is semi-officially stated at over 9,000 killed, wounded and missing.

A released Federal surgeon reports from Richmond that 3,000 Confederates were under guard on charge of attempted desertion.

The troubles of the Chippe was in Minnesota are adjusted; those with the Sioux have just begun.

The Confederates left nearly 4,000 of their dead unburied between Manassas and Bull Run.

Sept. 26.

It is rumored that President Lincoln is about issuing another call for troops, to increase the army in the field to one million.

Another meeting of loyal Governors is to be held at Washington.

Bark Bravillas, 9th, captured schooner Defiance, in Sable Sound, attempting to run the blockade. Crew said to be Northern citizens who have been for some time engaged in the business.

All Gen. Pope's officers who are prisoners at Richmond are to be exchanged.

Buell's army left Lebanon, and Bragg's Carthage, Tennessee, on the same day, former following the sea, and the latter the chord of the circle. Buell marched three hundred, and beat him by one day.

Super. \$5 10 a \$5 30; Extra, \$5 50 a \$5 65.

The Richmond Enquirer claims the Antietam victory as a great Confederate victory, directed by Gen. Lee, with 60,000, against 180,000.

The Petersburg Express pronounces the attempt to raise Maryland a dead failure, her destinies being with the North.

In the late battles, says the N. Y. Times dispatch, the Confederates left 5,000 wounded within Federal lines.

Their loss is estimated at 5,000 killed, and 15,000 wounded.

Over 20,000 stands of small arms fell into Federal hands.

The convention of loyal States Governors recommended the forming of a camp of 100,000 reserves.

To-day they called on President Lincoln and endorsed fully his policy.

The Emancipation Proclamation was well received in San Francisco.

Ex-Treasurer's scheme for colonizing the Southern States by armed men is favored by the President.

Sept. 29.

A Washington rumor says that the President contemplates issuing a proclamation making Florida a cotton plantation, and inviting black and white laborers to settle with the protection of the army and navy, and reducing the State of territory condition.

A report from Apalachicola says that two iron clads are nearly ready for sea.

The Tribune has a rumor that General Lee is about resigning his portfolio to Edward Everett.

The news from Winchester of Wednesday says that the main body of the Confederate army is concentrated there, numbering 75,000.

Federal loss in battle of Antietam ascertained very nearly ten thousand.

About twelve thousand Confederates under Hindman and Reines are in Arkansas, near Missouri. Gen. Schofield preparing to march against them.

Col. Sibley had sharp engagement with Sioux Indians, near Yellow Medicine. Latter fell back losing thirty killed. Sibley followed.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon while a number of men were bringing a saw loaded with lumber from Spurr's Cove, through the falls, she struck on Split Rock, when a man named Bartholomew Breen was pitched into the water. He was unobserved by his companions until too late to render him any assistance, and the poor fellow was drowned. Breen was a single man and about 20 years of age.—(Globe).

New York, Sept. 23.—The Steamship Scotia, from Liverpool 13th, and Queens-town 14th, has arrived.

The Daily News has an article in defence of American Heroism and patriotism, and condemns the sophistry of those who find fault that Americans are not sufficiently despondent.

The Liverpool Post advocates mediation, and argues that England is the power to mediate and Palmerston the man.

The Index, the London organ of the Confederates, says George N. Saunders brought no communications whatever from the Confederate Government to European commissioners.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, gives the version of Butler's difficulty with the French Consul at New Orleans as very unfavorable to Butler.

Important discoveries are said to have been made to enable jute to be used to a great extent as a substitute for cotton. That article has advanced nearly 60 per cent, since the beginning of this month and is greatly excited. Hemp is also considerably higher.

There are rumours of plots and threats of the Italian revolutionists very similar to those in the Orsini affair.

It is reported that Victor Immanuel soon visits France.

Latest reports relative to Garibaldi say that it is all but settled that there will be a general amnesty with Garibaldi and his followers.

A distinguished English physician has been sent to Garibaldi.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.—Liverpool, Saturday P. M.—The Europa's news, via Queenstown, received about noon to-day caused a great sensation. It was generally regarded as disastrous and most discouraging for the north.

American securities in London became dull.

The sales of cotton on Saturday in Liverpool were 7,000 bales. The market closed regular, but firm, at considerable advance on all qualities. Speculators and exporters took 400 bales.

Rundon, Saturday P. M.—Consols for money closed at 93 1/2 a 93 3/4.

The Times today has an editorial on the justifications which are just now being put forth in the North for war, and thinks the symptom a hopeful one, for if reason is to be the arbiter it is certain that the war policy can never be sustained. It refutes the argument of Edward Everett and others.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, Oct. 1, 1862.

Inter-Colonial Railway.

The Intercolonial Railway is now the most important topic of the day as regards the future destiny of the North American Colonies; and now that there is a more vivid prospect of their connection by means of such a railway which will strengthen and enhance their commercial interests, it may not be thought too visionary, to hope that the construction of the Railroad will be followed by a political confederation, such a union of the whole might be regarded as the one grand climax that has been steadily approaching us for years past, and which may be consummated by the present generation of politicians under the guidance of the Chief at Downing-street. We have recently perused a very interesting work on North America containing a great deal of information, respecting the Colonies and the United States, of which Anthony Trollope is the author, and from which we copy the following extract on the subject of the Intercolonial Railway and the confederation of the Colonies:

"Canada will desire to stand alone; alone that is without dependence either on England or on the States. But she is so circumstanced geographically that she can never stand alone without amalgamation with our North American provinces. She has an outlet to the Sea at the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but it is only a summer outlet. Her winter outlet is by railway through the States, and no other State provinces. Before Canada can be politically great the line of Railway which now runs for some 100 miles below Quebec to Riviere du Loup, must be continued on through New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to the port of Halifax."

"When I was in Canada I heard the question discussed of a Federal Government between the provinces of the two Canadas, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The Canadian idea would be that the two Canadas should form two States of such a confederation, and the other provinces a third State. But this slight participation in power would hardly suit the views of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In speaking of such a Federal Government as this, I shall of course be understood as meaning a confederation acting in connection with a British Governor and dependant upon Great Britain as far as the different Colonies are now dependent."

"I cannot but think that such a confederation might be formed with great advantage to all the Colonies and to Great Britain."

At present the Canadas are in effect, almost more distant from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick than they are from England. The intercourse between them is very slight—so slight that it may almost be said that there is no intercourse. A few men of science or of political importance may from time to time make their way from one colony into the other, but even this is not common. Beyond that they seldom see each other. Though New Brunswick borders with Lower Canada and with Nova Scotia, thus making one whole of the three Colonies there is neither railroad nor stage conveyance running from one to the other. And yet their interests should be similar. From geographical position their modes of life must be alike, and a close conjunction between them is essentially necessary to give British North America any political importance in the world. There can be no such conjunction, no amalgamation of interests, until a railway shall have been made joining the Canada Grand Trunk Line with the two outlying Colonies. Upper Canada can feed all England with wheat, and could do so without any aid of it by way through the States if a Railway was made from Quebec to Halifax. But then comes the question of the cost. The Canada Grand Trunk is at the present moment at the lowest ebb of commercial misfortune, and with such a fact patent to the world what Company will come forward with funds for making four or five hundred miles of railway through a district of which one half is not yet prepared for population? But nevertheless the Colonies—that is, to the enormous regions of British North America—such a railway would be invaluable. Under such circumstances it is for the Home Government and the Colonies between them to see how such a measure may be carried out. As a national expenditure to be defrayed in the course of years, by the territories interested, the sum of money required would be very small.

Mr. Trollope made his tour through Canada and the United States during the fall of last year; anything that he may then have written, and which he has since published relative to the above subject, could only be regarded as a mere predication of what in his opinion, was likely some day or other to be brought to a final issue. That which has since occurred at the conference of Quebec, and that which is now likely to ensue as the result of the meeting of the Delegates, places Mr. Trollope somewhat in the light of a true prophet; and in further confirmation of the views he advocates and of railway matters that are now blooming up, we publish the following from the Quebec Mercury of the 18th ult.

It may not be amiss to anticipate calls for explanation by starting the leading details of the arrangements entered into by the representatives of the three provinces for the construction of the Intercolonial railway.

The construction and management of the work will be controlled by a joint commission of the three provinces, two commissioners being appointed by Canada, one each by the governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the four selecting a fifth before entering upon the discharge of their duties.

A joint delegation will proceed to England to arrange with the Imperial Government the terms of the loan, the nature of the securities required, the amount to be paid for the transport of troops and mails, and if possible to obtain a modification of the terms proposed by the Colonial Secretary to the extent of the interest accruing during the construction of the work.

The survey will be deferred until the laws contemplated have been passed by the Provincial Legislatures, and the joint commissioners appointed.

Any profit or loss resulting from the working of the line, after paying expenses, will be divided according to the contributions of the several provinces.

Such portions of the railways now owned by the governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as may be required to form part of the intercolonial road, will be worked under the joint authority appointed by the three provinces. The rates collected will be uniform over the various portions of the road. The net gain or loss resulting from the working and keeping in repair of any portion of the road constructed by Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, and to be used as a part of the Intercolonial Railway, will be applied in payment of interest on the whole line between Halifax and Riviere du Loup.

Crown Lands required for the line, or for stations, will be provided by each Province.

PROFESSOR BAILEY'S ADDRESS.—We have read with much pleasure and we may add profit, Prof. Bailey's Address.—On the Duties and Arguments of a Collegiate Course—before the Senate and Students in the University. It is such an eloquent and admirable essay, that we intended copying it from the Head Quarters, as it will well repay a perusal.

INSPECTION.—On Tuesday the Volunteer Companies of this Town met for drill and in inspection. Major Sewell, of H. M. 15 Regt. put them through a variety of movements, which were very well performed, eliciting from the Major marked commendations.

We learn that Tourists, from the States and the Provinces, who have travelled over the Railway from St. Andrews to Woodstock have expressed themselves pleased with the attention of the officials, the safe and rapid conveyance and the scenery along the line. It is also gratifying to know, that both passenger and goods traffic is increasing. Nearly all the supplies for Arcoostook County, are purchased in New York, Boston and other cities, and brought by steam and sailing vessels direct to St. Andrews, and thus conveyed by rail, to Woodstock Station, from which point, they are hauled by horses to their destination; it is however, but for the present, that this slow method will be used, as our Arcoostook friends are too intelligent and enterprising to remain much longer without their Branch railway to Houlton. The merchants of Woodstock and Grand Falls, have also to a limited extent, availed themselves of the advantages offered by the Railway to obtain their supplies of Flour, Pork &c. The time is near at hand, when the larger portion of the supplies for the upper Country will be brought over our railway. Every effort is being made by the Managers to render the Railway as efficient as possible, by increasing the rolling stock, and offering other facilities, which the increased demand requires. Excellent and comfortable passenger carriages are provided, and every attention is paid to passengers and freight. The various "wants," so frequently commented upon of late, by some of our contemporaries, will ere long be supplied. Some was not built in a day; all that is required here is more capital; energy, enterprise, and indomitable perseverance, are not lacking—"there's a good time coming."

We have received a Copy of the Census Returns, neatly printed at the office of Mr. Geo. W. Day, St. John and occupying 167 Pages of a large pamphlet.

From the General Abstract we gathered that there are in the Province, 85,238 Roman Catholics, 57,730 Baptists, 42,766 Episcopalians, 36,072 Presbyterians, 25,637 Methodists, 1290 Congregationalists, 646 Unitarians, 1326 Christians, 38 Quakers, and a small number of other sects.

THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.—The great battle, most determined, hard fought and well contested of the American War, is described at length in the New York Tribune. Both sides claim a victory, but from the account—a federal one—it is apparent that there was great carnage without any corresponding benefit.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for August has been received. Contents:—History, Philosophy, and Mr. Goldwin Smith, Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman Christianity, British Alpine Botany, Edward Irving, Essayists, Old and New, Lord Stanhope's Life of Pitt, Mr. St. John's Borneo, Lord Cairns.

DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—The Most Rev. John Bird Sumner, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, whose death occurred on the 6th instant, was the eldest son of the Rev. Robert Sumner, some time Vicar of Kentworth. He was born in 1780, and was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B. A. 1803; M. A. 1807; D. D. 1828. Having been successively Assistant Master, and Fellow of Eton College, he came Rector of Mappledram, Oxon, and was appointed a Canon of Durham, 1826. He was consecrated Bishop of Chester in 1828, and translated to See of Canterbury in 1848. As Archbishop of Canterbury he had an annual income of £15,000, and enjoyed the patronage of the Archdeacons of Canterbury and Maidstone, of two canopies of preacherships in Canterbury Cathedral, and of 186 benefices. Dr. Sumner was a prolific theological writer, having published besides other works, "Evidences of Christianity," "Expository Lectures" on the whole of the New Testament except the Apocalypse, in nine separate volumes, and several volumes of sermons. He belonged to what is called the Brangellian School in the Established Church, and his term of office will be memorable in the Church history of England by the revival of the apocryphal power of the two Convocations of England, and the violent controversy springing out of the publication of the famous work entitled "Essays and Reviews."

MARRIED.—At the Cathedral, on the 25 ult., at 6 A. M., by the Lord Bishop of Saint John, assisted Rev. John Quinn, and the Rev. William Foley, Timothy Warren Anglin, Esq., M. P. P., Editor of the Saint John Freeman, to Ellen, daughter of Alexander McTavish, Esq., J. P.

DIED.—On the 26th ult., at his residence in Lincoln, at 2 o'clock, the Hon. Col. George Hayward, in the 7th year of his age.

Teacher Wanted.

A First Class male Teacher is wanted for a Baptist School, at St. George. Apply to Oct. 1, 1862.

ADAM YOUNG.

New Brunswick, Charlotte St.

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

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

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

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court, this 29th day of September, A. D. 1862.

JAMES W. CHANDLER, Surrogate Judge of Probates.

GEO. D. STREET, Registrar of Probates.

NOTICE.

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

Tuesday the 28th day of October next, at noon under the direction of the undersigned, pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court in Equity in a case wherein Samuel T. King, Plaintiff and Robert M. Todd, Robert M. Todd, Jr., Andrew L. Todd and Nicholas L. Todd are defendants: The land and premises hereinafter described:

All the new Double Saw Mill built by Wm. P. Todd, Millwright, situate and being in the Upper Mills, as called, in the Parish of St. Stephen, in the County of Charlotte and standing between a new double saw mill built by Dow & Nash, Millwright, and a new double saw mill built by the aforesaid Todd for the said defendants, together with a Lath Machine under the first named double mill, and also all the proportion of logs, piers, ponds, side and eddy booms, by the aforesaid Todd was pertaining to the said Todd, one-half of the floor and water between the two double mills aforesaid, and all the privileges attached to said first named double mill.

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

STEPHEN H. HITCHINGS, Barrister-at-Law.

JAS. G. STEVENS, P. R. Sol.

SLUICE PROPERTY ST. STEPHEN.

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

St. Andrews, 28, Sept. 1862. J. W. STRUTT, Esq., Agent for Miss Campbell.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Lower Falls in the Parish of St. George, on Saturday the 27th day of September, instant, at the hour of noon.

That valuable and beautiful situated Farm and tract of land fronting on the River of the River Megalloway, at the Lower Falls, formerly owned and occupied by the late John Seely, containing in the whole about 2 1/2 Acres.

The above Property will be sold in lots. The Terms of Sale will be liberal, and may be known with any further particulars, by application to the Subscriber, or to Mr. Norman Seely, at Mr. Henry Smith's in St. George, where a plan of this property can also be seen.

St. George, Sept. 18, 1862. JAMES BOLTON, Auctioneer.

New Brunswick, St.

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

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

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

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

JAMES W. CHANDLER, Surrogate Judge of Probates.

G. D. STREET, Registrar of Probates.

New Brunswick, Charlotte St.

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

WHEREAS George M. Porter, administrator of all and singular the Goods, Chattels and credits of William Porter, late of the parish of St. Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, hath prayed that License may be granted to him to sell the real Estate of the said deceased for payment of debts.

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES W. CHANDLER, Surrogate Judge of Probates.

G. D. STREET, Registrar of Probates.

New Brunswick, Charlotte St.

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

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## NOTICE.

LICENCED Teachers will please to notice, that the annual meeting of the Charlotte County Teachers' Institute will be held in Mr. Glen's School room on Friday the 24th of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. A large attendance is solicited. St. Andrews, September 23rd 1862

## The British North American Association.

COUNCIL.

R. W. CRAWFORD, Esq., M. P.

John P. M. Vanougen, of Canada,

Hon. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia,

Hon. S. L. Tilley, of New Brunswick,

Lord Alfred Paget, M. P. Right Hon. Sir E.

Head, Bart., Sir James Fergusson, Bart., M. P.

Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M. P., J. A. Robuck, Esq.,

M. P., The Hon. Robert Bourke Edward Wheeler

Nills, Esq. Hon. Justice Haliburton, M. P. J. Hon

Robert Grimston, Hugh Childers, Esq., M. P., H

Wollaston Blake, Esq., Robert Benson, Esq., Rob-

ert Carter, Esq., Robert Gillespie, Esq., H. Mont-

gomerie, Esq., Thomas Baring, Esq., M. P., George

Clark Glyn, Esq., M. P., Sir Minto Farnham, Bart.,

M. P., Sir Francis Head, Bart., Hon. W. W. W.

Fitzwilliam, M. P., Capt. Whyte Jervis, M. P.,

Sir J. Dalrymple Hay, Bart., M. P., Donly Sey-

mour, Esq., M. P., Henry Paul, Esq., M. P.,

Charles Francis, Esq., P. Rube, Esq., Wm. Chap-

man, Esq., Edward Nation, Esq., Charles Bischoff,

Esq., John M. Grant, Esq.

Trustees—Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie, M. P.,

G. J. Grenfell Glyn, Esq., M. P., Edward Baring,

Esq., Treasurer—Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M. P.,

Bankers—Messrs. Ransom, Bonner & Co. and

Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co.

The Council beg to announce that this Association

has been formed to promote Colonial Union

and Co-operation; to collect and circulate of-

ficial information regarding the material resources

of the Provinces, and as an established centre of

communication to enable the Imperial and Colonial

interests on both sides of the Atlantic to con-

fer from time to time on all topics of mutual in-

terest. Membership Annual Subscription 22s.

Donations and Annual Subscriptions will be re-

ceived by the Treasurer, the Hon. A. Kinnaird,

M. P., and at the Bank of Messrs. Ransom, Bon-

ner & Co. Pall Mall, and Messrs. Glyn, Mills &

Co. Lombard Street, London; and at the Branches

of the Banks of British North America and Mon-

trials.

The Rules of the Association will be forwarded

on application to the undersigned at the Temporary

Office of the Association, 155, Great St. Andrew

Old Broad Street, E. C. London.

By order, JOSEPH NELSON,

Secretary, pro tem.

sep20-30.

## NOTICE.

ALL taxes for the town and parish of St. Andrew

remains unpaid on the 1st of October

next will on that day be handed over to a Mag-

istrate for Collection.

St. Andrew & JAMES STEVENSON,

Coll. of Rates.

SEP. 3, 1862

LONDON AGENCY OFFICE, and

depot for Foreign Wines

135 Prince William Street, St. John.

Received ex George G. Roberts from London

2 Cases Chateau Lafite,

7 qrs. Chateau and 2 Octaves Portogal and Spanish

Wines.

In depot

40 Cases and Octaves Superior old Port and Pale

Sherry, in bottles, Cases of the same of 12

to 3 dozen each.

20 Cases ex Parkville.

Whisk and quarter Cases of very choice Port,

Chateau, French White Wine.

Hills and quarter Cases Pale Brandy

all which the undersigned is instructed to offer in

prices limited to protect cost and charges of im-

port. The undersigned is also instructed to invite

orders from all parts of the Province, which he

principals in London will execute on the most

favorable terms; the several repetitions of such

has proofs that the interest of the individuals has

been most consideration.

W. H. STREET.

St. John 6 September, 1862-21

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned Trustees for the estate of

S. H. Whitlock offer for Sale Town Lot N

7 adjoining the Methodist Mission House, also

quarter of Lot No. 8 opposite the Catholic Chapel

and previously disposed of said Lots will be sold

at Public Auction Saturday, the 27th day of Sep-

tember next.

August 25

W. HATCH,

C. KENNEDY.

Hairdressing and Shaving

Saloon.

THE Subscriber thanks for the patronage which he

has received, and informs him that he has been

instructed to sell his establishment (situated in the

W. H. Street, Wm. Henry Street, where he will be

happy to wait upon all who require his services in the

hairdressing, having the considerable experience he

has acquired, and a desire to please, to merit a con-

tinued patronage.

Customers requiring a cap, soap and brush, for their

own use, can have them by paying 25 cents.

Particular attention paid to cutting children's hair.

Leave waiting upon at their own residence.

August 20, 1862.

C. D. REED.

Cheap. Cheaper. Cheapest.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

From this date I will offer my good De Laines

at reduced prices.

Now is the time to purchase a good De Laine

dress CHEAP.

Call in and examine and be convinced at the

Albion House.

July 23, 1862.

J. S. MAGEE.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate

of Hiram Thompson, late of St. David's in the

County of Charlotte, Farmer, are requested to

present their accounts, duly attested to the Under-

signed within three months from date, and all

persons indebted to the said Estate, will make im-

mediate payment to

LOREN THOMPSON,

Administrator.

St. David, Aug. 20, 1862.

BLANKS FOR SALE

At this Office.

at the Office.

at the Office.

at the Office.

at the Office.



## CHEAP TRAVEL.

N. B. & C. R. R.

## LATEST ARRANGEMENT.

Great Reduction in Fares!!

On and after Monday Sept. 13, 1862, and un-

til further notice, Trains will run between

St. Andrews and Woodstock Road Station as fol-

lows:—

A Train will leave for Woodstock Station, every

Monday at 9 p.m., after the arrival of a steamer

from St. John, every Wednesday at 3 p.m. after

arrival of steamer from Boston, and every Fri-

day at 8 a.m.

Returning will leave Woodstock Station every

Tuesday at 11 30 a.m. every Thursday at 4 a.m.

in time to take Steamer same day for Portland,

and every Friday at 3 p.m. in time to take stea-

mer next day for St. John.

THROUGH FARES EACH WAY FROM WOODSTOCK STA.

To Boston, Steamer and Rail \$7.00

" Portland, " 5.50

" St. John, " 2.00

" Calais, " 2.00

Woodstock Station to St. Andrews,

Single fare, 1.50

Double do 2.00

HENRY OSBURN,

Manager.

O. JONES,

Superintendent.

St. Andrews, Sept. 15, 1862

CAUTION.

WE hereby caution all persons from trespassing

on the cutting timber on a lot of land in the

parish of Penfield, known by the name of "The

Coast Farm"—Any person so trespassing will be

prosecuted according to law.

JAMES W. STREET & SON,

St. Andrews, August 27th, 1862.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company,

CAPITAL \$10,000,000.

All descriptions of property taken at fair rates on

application to

W. H. WHITLOCK,

Agent St. Andrews.

March 5, 1862.

Sheriff's Sales.

To be sold at public auction, on Saturday the 13th

day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at

the Court House in St. Andrews:

ALL the right, title, interest, property, claim

and demand of Angus Holmes, of, in and

to all that piece of land situated in Penfield, in

the County of Charlotte, conveyed by David Mat-

hewson and his wife, Mary, to Angus Holmes, by

Deed bearing date 27th April, 1848, and granted

to the said David Mathewson by Letters Patent

from the Crown; beginning at a marked spruce

tree standing at the intersection of the North

Western boundary line of the grant to John Coch-

ran, with the Eastern shore of Black Harbour,

thence running by the water North 14 degrees

30 minutes East 22 chains of 4 poles each cross-

ing a reserved road to a marked fir tree on the

bank or shore of Big Sturgeon Cove, & Tang River

thence following the various courses of the said

Shore westerly to a marked spruce tree standing

at the head of the Cove and being at the point of

intersection of lots No. 9 & 10 thence south 70

degrees west 6 chains to a marked spruce tree on

the bank or head of Little Sturgeon Cove thence

along the head of Little Sturgeon Cove westerly to

a marked spruce tree standing on the bank of the

same and in the Eastern boundary line of lot No. 8

thence south 20 degrees East 27 chains to 50 links

receding the aforesaid reserved road in that dis-

tance to a marked fir tree standing on the northern

shore of Black's Harbour, and thence following the

various courses of the same westerly to the place

of beginning, containing one hundred acres more

or less, with the buildings and improvements there

on.

The same having been seized and taken under

sale by virtue of an execution, issued out of the

Supreme Court, at the suit of John Billings, en-

dorsed to levy \$162.11.9, together with Sher-

iff's fees and incidental expenses.

THOS. JONES,

&lt;



**The**

**PUBLISHED BY**

**No 41.]**

On the Duties and  
College  
DELIVERED IN THE  
SIXTH OF NEW BRUNSWICK  
BY PROF. J. H. CLARK

GENTLEMEN.—In  
vitation to address you  
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as fellow students, I present, at least, agitation of your efforts; advise a more equal distribution of details; consider of details in general principles—to generalizations which enabled the progress of the last half-century. Such, to the best of my aim to-day—to for a few moments to these studies through pleasure to accomplish now opening before study before you as far branches in which ally demands your aid and relation to each divisions of human enquiry in this attempt: I shall musician and unconcerned the ultimate object of especial subjects which

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basis of all true philo-  
sophized throughout  
Their value is attested  
varying verdict of the  
where, but also by the  
recognition in all the  
countries institution  
thorough and useful.

But there are man-  
they readily admit  
ment as a general prin-  
to think that its appli-  
—that may be

perly, the essential liberal education in other countries when systems are so perfectly new and the men as a class have facility for purely intellectual culture.

Is this a valid objection of our situational University after that program