

The St. Andrews Standard.

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Vol 28

FROM THE STATES.

Later advice from Charleston state that the fire has destroyed a large portion of the finest part of the city. As to the origin the reports are contradictory.

A slave insurrection had broken out in Charleston, also in the interior of South Carolina, but we are without details.

In Kentucky Gen. Johnson, with 15,000 Federals, was in close neighborhood of Gen. Buckner, with 25,000 rebels and a decisive battle was daily expected.

The Federals were reinforcing Gen. Johnston.

The rebels held possession of Lexington Mo., on Friday.

The steamer "Constitution," landed two regiments of Gen. Butler's New England Division on Ship Island, at the mouth of the Mississippi River. She is expected at Boston soon to embark three more regiments for the same destination.

The important news from England relating to the Trent affair causes intense excitement, but is discussed very calmly in the Boston papers.

All the Islands adjacent to Port Royal S. C. are occupied by Federal troops. Cotton valued at \$2,000,000 has been gathered for shipment to New York.

Latest advice from Charleston state that the fire destroyed 576 buildings in the best portion of the city; the loss is from \$5 to \$7,000,000.

Federal Government pays no attention to the newspaper reports from England, and the feeling seems to be that a war is impossible on the Maine and similar matter.

A despatch via Cincinnati states that New Orleans was attacked by a Federal force and that the inhabitants were fleeing from the city.

Reinforcements were hastening from up the river to defend the place.

The rebels are generally jubilant on the prospect of a war with England.

It is reported that Fort Pulaski has been evacuated and is in possession of Federal troops.

Stocks have generally recovered from the depression caused by first announcement of English News.

Richmond, 16th. The "White" says: "The Confederate force at Bull Run, after a battle with 1500 Federals, left 90, or 100, wounded upon the field."

New York, 19th. The Tribune's Washington despatch says: "English messenger and the bearer of Mr. Adams' despatches reached Washington last night. It was rumored yesterday that Government had decided to give up Mason and Slidell."

The Times' despatches say: "Cabinet meeting was held yesterday. Trent matter is under consideration. The President's position was understood to have been that no quarrel with England will be permitted to interfere with putting down rebellion in the South; and demands of England will be met in a spirit of conciliation."

Herald's correspondent says he has highest sympathy for saying that the possibility of Mason and Slidell being given up under any circumstances, does not exist.

The President is firm and immovable on this point.

British prize ship *Cheshire*, captured off Savannah, has arrived.

Scene at the Post Office. A military female approaches. She is short and angular, with a hatched shaped face, and hatched edged voice.

"Where's my letter?" is her abrupt question. "What letter?" asks the Clerk.

"Never mind now. I want three cents."

"What three cents?" "The three cents I give you to send a letter to New York."

"What do you want the 3 cents for then?" "Because the letter never went."

"And how do you know it never went?" "Because when my sister answered it she said she never got it."

"How could she answer it if she never got it?" "Ahhh, would you be so good? Will you give me the 3 cents or not?" "No, ma'am; you must be crazy as a bedbug."

"Is it the letter that you call me a bedbug?" "Is there any other way of getting it?" "Except through this little windy?" asked the now furious woman. "No, ma'am; no other way. I'd be lucky for ye thin."

"At there was I'd come and wait ye like an Englishman?"

Mr. Tilly in Liverpool. The Hon. Mr. Tilly and the Hon. James Brown, while in Liverpool, visited "Mariner's Division," of the Sons of Temperance, and were received with the honors of the Order. Several prominent "Sons" in Great Britain were present, and addresses of welcome were made to the distinguished visitors, who replied in appropriate terms.

The occasion is described as very gratifying to all who were present (Globe).

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The "Jura" at Portland.

Portland, Dec. 18.

The Steamship *Jura* arrived at 6 o'clock this morning.

British Government has chartered the steamers *Persia*, *Australasian*, and *Canada*.

Seamen on leave have been ordered to rejoin vessels.

It is reported that Minister Adams regards his recall as inevitable.

American shipping in England is distressingly affected.

The French Press is increasing its reserve, and blames the hastiness of the English Government.

Excitement respecting Trent affair is unabated.

Stocks heavier.

It is reported that Napoleon offered his mediation.

Hostile demonstrations being made in various parts of England.

Consols—Money 60 to 60 1/2.

Breadstuffs fluctuating—Flour and Wheat advanced.

General Scott has written a letter, which is very peaceable and received much attention.

Queen's proclamation was issued in season to stop shipment of a large quantity of arms.

It is reported that both Federal and Confederate cruisers are in the chops of the channel.

Two ships-of-war have been ordered to West Indies as convoys to Mail Steamers.

Bright made a speech at Rochdale banquet, strongly favoring Federal Government, and asking suspension of judgment.

The *Jura* has dates to the 7th.

Opinion of the Press.

From the London Telegraph, November 29.

Satisfaction must be had for the outrage perpetrated on the English flag by the officers of the Northern States, but that satisfaction may be taken more than one way.

If the feeling of the country were consulted, the best way would be the shortest and quickest. So far as our objection extends, and it is not very contracted, but one sentiment animates the whole to English policy; it is a humblest cheer to the very highest; it is a feeling of stern indignation at the insult, and it is to monitor our Government as to declare that it would at once demand reparation, if necessary by force of arms, the declaration would be echoed with one voice, and supported with the strength of the whole community.

Statesmen in office, however, are responsible to something more than passion of the moment; even the millions now alive within our shores do not constitute all to whom the Ministers of a country like ours owe an account. They are the trustees of a great past, answerable also to the memories of their predecessors; and they are bound to stand down to posterity, untarnished and unaltered, that generation for law which is the distinguishing characteristic of England, and which is, we verily believe, the backbone of her strength at home and of her influence abroad.

In the first place, therefore, we must examine, not simply the acts of the trespassers, but the records of the law, in order that our conduct may be guided by sound judgment, and that we may preserve that unbroken consistency in the enforcement of the law which our posterity have a right to expect from us.

We will not burden our columns with lengthy extracts from the well known volumes of the great legists, for we have already stated enough to show that, diffusing as this occurrence does in many of its details and circumstances from others which have gone before it, there do arise rather important questions as to the aspect which it may bear when regarded from the broadest and most deliberate view of public law. We may assume at once that our Government

will not be backward in vindicating the honor of the British flag; but we also may take it for granted that the law officers of the Crown will be conscious of the deep responsibility which they owe to the England of the future as well as of the present and of the past, and that their opinion will be given on the very best data that can be ascertained.

We have ventured, indeed, in some degree to anticipate the decision. On the spur of the moment when the intelligence reached us, we imagined that the proceedings of Captain Wilkes would turn out to be covered by the principle which our Government has always asserted, and it would require very strong grounds indeed to set principle and precedent aside.

But if we are debarred from satisfaction in that way, we must attain it by another path; and certainly we can fulfil that duty more efficaciously than by setting aside any principle that we have ourselves maintained heretofore. The great act of provocation could not tempt any English Government to lower the dignity of the State by emulating the lawlessness which we are called upon to check. We might, indeed, have expected very different behaviour from the persons acting as a Government for the States north of the Potomac. When the union divided into two parts, it was perfectly open to this country, under both the theory and practice of public law, to elect a neutral or with side with either of the belligerents or with neither of them. If we had been swayed so exclusively by self-interest as some of our fibbers assert, we might have reckoned it more for our advantage to side with the cotton-producing South. We thought it more just, more consistent with the welfare of the world at large, to observe a strict neutrality, and we venture to say that our obedience to that rule has been unimpeachable. Other States have been more impatient to interfere than we have, believing that if peace could be speedily restored it would be conducive to European interest. British sympathy with these commercial considerations, however, was powerless to draw us from the most impartial neutrality. We have even permitted the Federal Government to establish their marine-cards round the coast of the cotton-producing States which is technically known to departments and lawyers as a blockade, in which is practically known to manufacturers, merchants, and working classes of this country as a stoppage of trade, inflicting upon ourselves the most serious losses. In order to be legal, however, a blockade must be effectually enforced. The rule, extended long before it was repeated in the Paris treaty, and it has been recognized by the whole civilized world. The reason for the doctrine rests upon the plainest dictates of common sense. The blockade of ports used for the purpose of commerce of neutral States who have no part in the contest. In order to maintain regular government throughout the world, civilized countries have conceded the right of a belligerent to exercise this form of compulsion, even at the cost of the general inconvenience; but it is evident that the mere pretext of a blockade might be turned to purposes of the most serious abuse, the injury falling upon those who are the most remote from any more responsibility than the rest.

EMIGRATION TO NEW BRUNSWICK.

We learn from the "Freeman's Journal" that the Hon. Mr. Brown was lecturing in Dublin.

An interesting lecture on the above subject was delivered last evening at the theatre of Mechanics' Institute, by the Hon. Mr. Brown, member of the legislature of New Brunswick, and for many years Surveyor General of that province.

Mr. Brown commenced by giving an interesting sketch of his own career. He went to New Brunswick in 1810, being then twenty years of age.

He commenced as a common labourer, and by industry and perseverance became in time a landed proprietor, a member of the legislature, and Surveyor General of the province.

In which capacity he carried out several public works of utility. He described the extent, climate, and products of New Brunswick. It contains more than seventeen millions of acres, nearly twelve millions of which are yet ungranted. The climate is decidedly healthy, and much of the soil very fertile; and although the population is less than a quarter of a million, the land would supply more than three millions with all the necessities of life. It produces in abundance, hay, wheat, Indian corn, buckwheat, oats, rye, peas, beans, potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, cabbages, and other vegetables; apples, plums, and abundance of mutton, pork, poultry, butter, cheese, and wool; and the fisheries around the coast are not exceeded in any in the world. The principal towns are connected by great roads of communication, extending to more than two thousand miles in length including

five hundred bridges. There are established in the province more than eight hundred parish schools, thirteen county grammar schools, several academies, and, at the head of them all a provincial university. These are equally accessible to all classes and denominations and assisted by annual grants from the public revenue, to the amount last year of £25,000 sterling. The principal religious denominations are Catholics, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists, with others not enumerated, all placed on a footing of perfect equality.

More than 20 newspapers are published in the colony, and a very efficient postal department has been established. It is made optional with intending settlers, whether the land be obtained by money payment or by labour.

It may be purchased at the auction sales at the upset price of 2s. 5d. per acre. In all cases of sale by auction grants under the great seal of the province are issued as soon as may be after payment is made. The land being covered with trees the first duty of the emigrant was to cut down the timber, and prepare the ground for cultivation. Mr. Brown described that process. The cost per acre of preparing the ground was £3 10s. The lecturer stated the profitable results of agricultural labour in the province. The province began seventy-six years ago with 12,000 people, number now was 235,000, who are separately employed as farmers, fishermen, merchants, shipowners, seamen, mechanics, and labourers. For several years past the applications for single lots of land, payable in labour, had ranged from 150 to 200 a year; but during the last year a much better scheme had been adopted. The applicants had been encouraged to form themselves into associations, and to apply jointly for a suitable tract would be carefully selected, containing five thousand acres. Fifty families are thus enabled to commence together, and very soon to get a school, a place of worship, a way office and to enjoy all the advantages of a moral community. Referring to those who should emigrate, he advised those who were content and comfortable at home to remain at home. He gave the same advice to the faint-hearted and infirm. But those who were determined to toil at home, year after year, with the prospect of age and want in the end, he advised strongly to come out. An independence awaited them there if they chose to labour for it. During the progress of the termination of his lecture, Mr. Brown was warmly applauded by the audience, which was very numerous.

Another Iron-Plated British Steam Frigate.

There is now in course of construction at Chatham Dock Yard, an iron-cased steam frigate named the "Royal Oak," to carry 51 guns, which will be ready for launching in a few months. It will be recognized that the Warrior and Black Prince are only iron-cased vessels, their sides, leaving the hulls naked wood; but this vessel will be covered fore and aft; the plates on the sides 4 1/2 inches thick, tapered to 3 inches on the ends and extending four feet below the line of flotation, and these will be backed by 12 inches thick. We suppose, like the Warrior her inner hull is of iron, in two thicknesses—that is, one inside of the ribs and the other outside of them, analogous to the ceiling and planking a wooden vessel. But the Warrior and Black Prince, though not covered over their ends, have shot-proof bulkheads forward and aft to protect their batteries from the effects of a raking fire. These will be dispensed with in the Royal Oak. Another improvement in her is the abolition of the aperture between the stern and the rudder-post for elevating the screw. Instead of this opening, she will have a smaller circular well aperture sufficient to admit the propeller as high as the main deck. This will increase the strength of the after part of the stern, and will admit of the abolition of the joint to the rudder-post, and the substitution of the straight tiller, which will be a great improvement. We understand that the Warrior steers hard, and requires great attention to her apparatus, which is said to be rather complicated. (Boston Commercial Bulletin.)

It is amusing, certainly, to be taught international law by the Americans. It is edifying to see civilians kidnapped by an officer in the American Navy, when we remember that not many years since, at Smyrna, the captain of an American vessel laid alongside the Austrian brig, *Hussar*, and threatened that unless a certain Martin Kosso was forthwith given up to him, he would fire a broadside into her. The Austrian brig being much the weaker vessel, Kosso was surrendered. He was clearly, in law, an Austrian subject; but as he was a Hungarian by birth, and as he had made a preliminary declaration of his intention to become an American citizen, public sympathy on both sides of the Atlantic ran in his favour, and

the American officer who had rescued him from a possible gibbet was regarded in the light of a patriot and hero. It is curious to mark, however, how the Americans can set international law precisely as it suits their immediate interest to do so. In their extreme sensitiveness about the maintenance of neutrality during the Crimean war, they turned our ambassador and our consul out of their country for having connived at the enlistment of a few American rowdies for British service at the Atlantic seaports.

This high-flown morality did not, however, prevent them from building gun boats for the Russians, and from sending American surgeons to serve in the Mucovite camp at Sebastopol.

They had their reward in being confirmed in the concession of the Moscow railway, and in being allowed to cheat the Russian Government out of hundreds of thousands of pounds yearly. They have their reward, now, in the expression of his Imperial Majesty the Czar's sympathy for their distresses. Again, their neutrality principle does not deter them from employing English, Irish, and Germans, in the infernal and fratricidal war which, to the disgrace of their Christianity and their humanity, is now raging on their confines; whilst, if Lord Lyons complains of British subjects being decoyed by American crimps into violating the Queen's proclamation, he is easily informed by Mr. Seward that in a moment of national emergency it is impossible to observe strict legality. Neutrality did not hinder them from winking at the pirates of the *John Walker*, and his brother filibusters in Nicaragua. Public morality and the obligation of solemn treaties have never stopped the North from building ships in Northern ports, and with Northern capital, for the accursed African slave trade. Common shame did not prevent the North, which had refused to countenance the repudiation of privateering when the question was mooted at the Congress of Paris, from protesting against and threatening to treat as pirates the holders of letters of marque granted by the South at the commencement of the present feilish struggle. Public justice, decency, and morality would not hinder them to morrow from making a festooning advent upon Canada, if terror did not deter their chief filibuster, to be a little chary of seeking the fate of Lopez and of Walker. (London Daily Telegraph.)

Railway Extension Road.—The Ripon Road for a continuation of the St. Andrews Road to the Canadian frontier, and for a connection with the Grand Trunk at Riviere du Loup, of which we have already spoken, has advanced so far that we are enabled to announce that a satisfactory line has been found throughout the greater portion of the whole distance from the Monquet to the St. Lawrence. The point at which the greatest difficulty was anticipated, and about which serious doubts were entertained, was, of course, the crossing of the height of land separating the valley of St. Lawrence from that of St. John.

That argument is now removed. We are informed on excellent authority that Mr. Rubridge, who had charge of the exploration on the part of the Grand Trunk, has completed it, and returned home to report his success.

The route pointed out to us as that found feasible is by the east side of Lake Temiscouata, thence by the Tuladi lakes, and the stream on which they lie, and thence by a branch of the Trois Tetes into the valley of that stream, and thence to the St. Lawrence. (Woodstock Journal.)

FACTS ABOUT WOODSTOCK.—The "Sentinel" says that:

"The town Woodstock contains to-day over 2,000 inhabitants, being an increase in five years of 509; 219 dwelling houses, 230 stores and barns and there are 12 houses building; the number of acres of land in the town are 1080; unimproved 380 acres; the value of the land is put down at \$8,000; it has 215 horses, 205 cows with some 70 young cattle. Last year there were raised here 300 tons of hay, 135 bushels of wheat 1000 bushels of oats, 1000 bushels of buckwheat, 1400 bushels of potatoes, besides Indian corn, &c. There was of pork slaughtered 10,450 lbs."

This it must be remembered is only the town of Woodstock, and not the Parish, which accounts for the small quantity of Agricultural produce given. Woodstock appears to be thriving well, notwithstanding the disaster which overtook it not long ago, in the shape of an extensive conflagration.

FIRE IN HALIFAX.—A serious fire occurred at Halifax on Tuesday morning, by which considerable property in the city was destroyed. Hananban's Stables, Mr. Jean's building, Mr. M. Dora's, and building, (in which was his residence, and Country Market, R. Fraser's Auction Rooms, etc., together with a number of sheds back, were completely burned.

European Intelligence.

THREE DAYS LATER.

HALIFAX, Dec. 21.
Steamship America, from Liverpool, 7th, via Queenstown, 8th, put into Halifax at 6 o'clock this morning, short of coal; has 240 passengers for New York.
America passed Niagara going into Queenstown.

GRAND BRITAIN.

Edinburgh and Nova Scotia arrived Friday morning.
Countess of Canning, wife of Governor General of India, expired at Calcutta on 18th November.
Parliament has been further prorogued to 7th January.
In London, with reference to the important question of the attitude likely to be assumed by France, opinion continues to be that however desirous the Emperor might be to give some employment to his navy, and to divert public attention in France from the state of finances, he is not likely to do anything to cause a difference with the British Government, because serious results might follow in France if distrust should increase and cause further depression of trade.

Shipping Gazette has an article on the question of our Corn supplies in the event of war with North America. It does not regard our future prosperity with feelings of alarm.

Effect of war feeling upon American shipping interests is already most disastrous; no charters are now taken for these vessels, and as for passengers and cargoes little or nothing is doing. Such is state of things in this respect that no insurance of this class have been offered at Lloyd's for several days past.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

The Warrior is taking in 750 tons of coal alongside, Portsmouth Dockyard, preparatory for service on North American coast.
The following troops at Aldershot are ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Canada: 1st Battalion of Royal Artillery; 2nd Battalion of 25th Regiment; 2nd Battalion of 15th and 45th Regiments, and a detachment of the 16th Lancers. The battery arrived in the Crimea war and is furnished with Armstrong guns.

Colonel Gordon of Royal Engineers is ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Canada in "Melbourne." It is stated that a large force of Engineers will be sent to Canada. One hundred pounder Armstrong guns are now being rapidly distributed among ships preparing for sea.

The Defence, iron plated frigate, is to have a crew of four hundred and fifty. She will be manned without the least difficulty.

The Cunard steamships Australasian and Persia are to carry troops to Halifax. The Olympia, 21 guns, screw, called last evening at Plymouth Sound, whence she will convey the Melbourne, screw transport, with troops, arms, and stores to the St. Lawrence or Halifax.

The Herald says the first Battalion of the Rifle Brigade now stationed at Dublin, and the 16th Regiment, stationed at Sheffield, received orders yesterday to embark.

Additional hands have been employed daily in various departments of the Tower, which has not assumed such a bustling appearance for many years. The militia immediately available in Canada may be stated at 30,000, which may be increased to 200,000.

On Thursday evening a great Mass Meeting was held in the round room, Rotunda, Dublin, to take into consideration the aspect and position of Irish National affairs at present momentous crisis.

Arrival of the "Arago" off Cape Race.

Arago from Havre on the evening of the 11th was intercepted off Cape Race & P. M. Saturday.

FRANCE.

Foreign Correspondence says that the French Foreign Minister's opinion on outrage at Foreign press and, precisely, namely:—In response to a question by M. de la Roche, the Minister is indisputable; that by regarding Commissioners as Contraband, Lincoln and his ministers contradict themselves, for they refused to admit they were belligerents. The Emperor does not materially dissent from his Minister.

BRITAIN.

The various Military Stations in Ireland are ordered to complete the strength of the six rifle regiments of the line.
Government is negotiating for steamers to transport troops to Canada.
Warrior ordered to be supplied with 8 Armstrong 100 pounders, and change her 40 pounders for 70 and will be ready for three years service on the 11th.

Black Prince being filled as rapidly as possible. Chanticleer, 17 guns, ordered on immediate Foreign Service. First and third Battalion of Military train six hundred strong, 6th Battery Royal Artillery (18th company) ordered immediately to Canada.

Grandier Guards will be ready at a moment's notice.

Transport Melbourne, sailed from Woolwich, 6th, with troops, arms and ammunition, for Canada.

Hero, 89 guns, sailed on the 8th to join the North American Squadron. Bulwark, 61 guns, will be dispatched to the same place immediately.

Persia and Australasian sail to Canada 15th, with 11,000 soldiers, 5,000 stand of arms, 300 ton stores; with a field battery on each.
Other steamers will follow shortly.
Large staff of medical officers ordered to Canada, with many Sergeants as Drill instructors to Canadian Militia.

One Day Later.

Cape Race, Sunday Morning.

Edinburgh from Queenstown, 12th, intercepted late last night.

Reuter telegraphs to Queenstown as follows:—London, 11th. Journal De l'Echo, Sonapour, of Marseille, and Girondin, of Bordeaux, arrive French Government to preserve strict neutrality in case of war between England and America.
Paris Pays advocates energetic intervention of France between England and America.

The Moment of Turing warns England against beginning war with America, as France would take advantage of it to interfere in the East.

General Scott sailed for home in "Arago." It is reported he carries expression of Emperor's desire to bring about pacific solution of Trent affair.

A Special Messenger from Her Majesty's Government.

Yesterday evening a special train brought from Moncton, Captain Atkinson, Special Messenger from England, who landed from the R. M. Steamer "America," at Halifax, last Saturday morning. The special train brought him through from Moncton, in about three hours, and he reached the Waverly shortly before 7 P. M. Soon after 8 P. M. he left again in a light carriage, with fast horses from Stockford's Stable for Fredericton, where he will arrive before daylight this morning, and instantly pursue his journey to Quebec. It is understood that Captain Atkinson is the bearer of important despatches for the Governor General of Canada, and General Williams the Commander in Chief of the Forces.

England is losing time in preparing her arrangements, and is evidently unwilling to trust the transmission of important despatches across American territory.—Col. Empire.

UNCALLED FOR.—There seems to be in some quarters, says the Essex Banner, an excellent disposition to say "come on, if you dare," to England. Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, in his speech at the complimentary banquet given to Com. Wilkes, recently in Boston, appeared to be desirous of showing that England feared to dispute the right to seize the rebels on their ships. He said:

"That there may be nothing left to crown the exaltation, Com. Wilkes fired his shot across the bows of the ship that bore the British lion at its head."

This is uncalled for bravado. We are in no condition to invite a quarrel with England, and for the present she can hardly afford to entertain a difference with us. In any circumstances, it is better and more profitable to be on good terms with all foreign powers. Nothing but a needless expense, needless trouble and perhaps the calamity of a war, can rise from any quarrel with other nations. It seems to be especially desirable that our relations with England be of the most amicable character, and the agents of such politicians as Gov. Andrew are quite out of place.—Crossed Pioneer.

New York, 20th.

Tribune's Washington dispatches say that Lord Lyons called on Secretary of State at 3 o'clock yesterday. Commemorative medals are yet ready. No action moving, has been heard on the subject. General feeling of city is less warlike. People talk coolly of surrendering Rebel emissaries if it can be done without sacrifice of honor rather than change in foreign war.

Report that members of the Cabinet take similar view of question gains currency, and that they are in favor of peace.

A prominent member of the Cabinet has stated that Lord Lyons would not demand his passport; that Mason and Sidel would not be given up, and that there was no probability of war with England.

Calcutta, Dec. 20.

The office of the St. Croix Herald at St. Stephen was broken into by a mob at midnight, last night, and a large quantity of type, &c., destroyed. Some materials were thrown into the river. Destruction of the property in the office was general. Loss estimated at \$500.

The cause of this outrage probably finds explanation in the determined and persistent manner in which the editor has recently denounced Secession, this cause creating for him much enmity in certain circles.

Correction.—It has been rumored that Capt. Coxeter, late in command of the Confederate steamer "Jeff Davis," was concealed in the broad-room of the "Trent" when Messrs. Slidell and Mason were abducted from that vessel. We are informed that this report is unfounded, and that Capt. Coxeter stood on the deck of the "Trent" armed with a brace of revolvers, determined, if molested, to defend himself to the last extremity.—New Brunswick.

The number of seamen registered in the several ports of the Union, during the year ending with September last, was 1617, of whom 140 were naturalized.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor will visit St. John, in a few days to confer with the Field Officers of the St. John County Militia, as to the efficiency of their several corps, and bringing them into a state for immediate service. At the same time, His Excellency wishes an opportunity of addressing the Volunteers at this important crisis, and no doubt a favorable occasion will be afforded him of doing so.—Emire.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, DEC. 25, 1861.

LATEST NEWS.

Four days later news has been received from England; we have given extracts in our columns. Warlike preparations are carried on with great activity—several vessels with troops and war munitions have sailed for these colonies. Gen. Scott has returned to the States, and knowing the strength of England and the weakness of his own country—will it be believed urge upon the Cabinet at Washington an immediate compliance with the just demands of Great Britain. The brag and bluster people will at last eat "humble pie"—much better to do so than plunge their country into a war with England.

TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS.

From the British Journals we learn that a large quantity of War munitions and troops for Canada may be daily expected at Halifax, and as the St. Lawrence is now closed the question as to the most direct, easiest and cheapest mode of transportation, will naturally suggest itself to the minds of Colonists, feeling, as they do, a deep interest in carrying out the arrangements of the Imperial Government for the protection of the Colonies. We well remember, too, when the soldiers passed through this Province, the great loss of time, difficulty and serious inconvenience occasioned by the route then adopted, viz—by vessel from Halifax to St. John, and thence by sleds to Woodstock and onwards to Quebec, making a long tedious journey at an enormous expense. Surely the last 25 years has done something towards improving this mode of transportation and we deem it our duty to point out to what manner.

The Grand Trunk Railway has been built upwards of 100 miles from Quebec to River du Loup at one end of the journey, and the St. Andrews Railway now nearly finished 88 miles at the other end. The Morning News of the 13th inst., contains a paragraph from the "Halifax Express," stating that the contractors for conveyance in that City, has received orders to have a large number of horses in readiness to convey War munitions to Canada. The "Freeman" of the 17th inst., also inserts a letter from a "Volunteer" in reference to the transportation of troops, in which he says:—Why not land them at St. Andrews, and send them direct to Woodstock and Quebec Railway via the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway, and at one eighth of the expense required to put them in Woodstock by any other route?

We thank the Editor of the "Freeman" for his fairness and liberality in publishing such a letter, and also for showing to the authorities and others, the best, easiest and cheapest way to send the troops through, although apparently to the disadvantage of St. John; but it furnishes an evidence of how large cities, and peoples may be generous. St. John is desirous of being placed on the line of the Inter-colonial Railway; yet it is willing to drop its great influence for the benefit of the Country, to save expense and unnecessary fatigue to the soldiers. In the same paper referring to the letter, the editor asks: "soldiers and stores destined for Canada to be landed at Halifax and passed through the whole of Nova Scotia and 100 miles of New Brunswick, using the Railway train, and again baggage cars, and again the Train, all for no end, but the waste of men and money, and land, and time, and to take them all through Nova Scotia; but even the latter route has been shown not to be the best way—that was clearly demonstrated by a 'Volunteer,' for when they arrive at St. John, they then proceed, and proceed to Fredericton in 2 or 3 days, Fredericton to Woodstock 1 day more, and after all they will only get to Woodstock, which point they could reach in 4 or 5 hours by railway from St. Andrews. Why not stop at this roundabout voyage and loss of time, by coming by vessel from Halifax to St. Andrews direct, where they can get into the cars, baggage and break vans

from the harbour, which is open at all seasons, and in five hours time they will be within a short march or ride of Woodstock as the rails are now laid within 8 miles of that town.

It is to be hoped that the Commander in Chief of the authorities having the direction of the transportation of troops, will before entering into any contract for land conveyance, send some competent officer without delay, to thoroughly examine the mode of transit we have pointed out, and thereby avoid the enormous waste of time and money in unnecessarily adopting the cheapest and most direct route, viz—from Halifax to St. Andrews and thence by rail to Woodstock. Our motive in drawing the attention of the Military authorities to the route indicated, arises from a desire to lessen the expense, contribute to the comfort of the troops, and save time; the two latter are no doubt the main considerations with the Government; no time should be lost and every facility should be given to those in power, to forward the soldiers and munitions of War to their destination.

In conclusion, we respectfully state that our brief observations have been made in a patriotic spirit and trust that those in power will now be informed that something has been done towards extending the means of communication since 1835. In our next issue we may have a few additional facts, with reference to the most speedy and comfortable route for the troops destined for Canada.

We avail ourselves this morning, of wishing to our readers, one and all a right "Merry Christmas," and that they may enjoy the blessing of good health, good cheer and abundant prosperity.

The BERTING GLOBE has changed hands, Mr. Ellis and Armstrong are now its proprietors, and Mr. Ellis has undergone a decided improvement. Mr. Ellis is a powerful writer, and has had some experience in editing; he will discuss matters in a calm, temperate, and proper spirit, we believe, without descending to personalities, and dragging the names of persons unnecessarily before the public, as he too frequently the case with some publishers. We wish the Globe success.

On our first page, we have copied the report of a meeting held in Dublin, to hear our old friend the Hon. Mr. Brown, on the subject of Emigration to New Brunswick. Mr. Brown appears to have been well received, wherever he lectured.

We understand that our Volontaire Rifle Companies are now being drilled, a Drill Sergeant having arrived in town during the week. This indicates that the guns belonging to the Artillery Company of St. Andrews, were taken away during the Russian war. Is it not high time they were sent back? Our Artillery men cannot practice without them and they are a heavy garrison. If the Committee learn, as we trust they will, that the removal of the guns is a matter of importance, they should be able to place them in the hands of the Company without this the Company would become a laughing stock.

Many of our Subscribers are in arrears, from one to five years, will they be good enough to send the amount due us, without delay, as much as they are able, as we require money. To such as have paid us regularly we tender our thanks.

Snow.—The first snow to make good sleighing fell on Monday morning, and continued all day. Many persons from the Country with their waggons, found some difficulty in returning to their homes owing to the heavy wheeling. Winter may now be said to have fairly set in.

The sound of the merry sleigh bells was heard on our streets for the first time this season on Monday afternoon.

C. C. GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The Examination previous to the Christmas Vacation took place on Friday last in presence of Directors and Visitors.

The classes were examined in Orthography, Dictation, English Grammar, Roman History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Virgil, Euclid, Homer Geography, &c. and to each of these branches the answering was prompt and correct, and there was a manifest improvement since the midsummer examination.

The school had undergone examination, a short time since, before Mr. Bennett the Chief Superintendent, and it was not thought necessary to repeat all the subjects then brought under notice.

The President in addressing the boys, said that he felt a satisfaction in being able to iterate the opinion passed upon the conduct of the School by the Chief Superintendent, when here:

Rev. Mr. Ross also expressed himself favorably with regard to the examination, passed. Harry Gave and Francis O'Neill took such a theme on the text "Expende Ambitionem," showing vanity of life directed ambition, which were very creditable to the composers. We subjoin a list showing the first and second boys in the large classes, and first boys in the smaller, taken from the average standing of the Classes for term.

Orthography—Charles Handlin, William Whitlock.
English Grammar—James Chandler, Ewd. Chandler.
Latin Exercises—Ewd. Chandler, James Chandler.
Sent. Arithmetic—John Brownrigg, Chas. Handlin.
Sent. Arithmetic—Adam Johnston, Chas. Handlin.
Sent. Geography—Herbert Street, Rich. J. Billing.
Dictation—Chas. Handlin, J. Brownrigg, Ewd. Chandler.
Homer—F. O'Neill.
Jun. Spelling—John Maloney, Fred. Stinson.
Fourth Book—John Maloney Thomas Sanford.
Virgil—Jas. Chandler.
Jun. English Grammar—John Maloney, Fred. Stinson.
Transcribing—John Maloney, Fred. Stinson.
Prosody Latin—Jas. Chandler, Sallust and Cicero—F. O'Neill.
Roman History—J. Brownrigg, Francis O'Neill, Douglas Jones.
Sent. Geography—Wm. Whitlock, Jas. Chandler.
3d Class Geography—Thos. Sanford, Sent. Latin Grammar—Jas. Chandler, Herbert Street.
Sent. Latin Exercise—F. O'Neill.
Euclid—Ed. Chandler.
Latin Syntax—Ed. Chandler.
The duties of the School will be resumed on Monday Jan. 6th, 1862.

On the same day the children of the Madras school underwent examination, and passed very creditably to themselves and their teachers, Miss Hunt, who appears to possess the happy faculty of inspiring instruction, and to be beloved by her pupils. The proficiency of the children in reading, spelling, singing and grammar was surprising. The list of the names of the children, with an address from the Rev. Mr. Kebleham, the Director and the blessing (from the Rev. Mr. Kebleham) will be published in our next issue.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, after a short illness, Mr. Albert Johnston, aged 29 years, eldest son of Mrs. Mary Johnston, of St. Andrews, died on the 18th inst. at 10 o'clock.

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NEW GROCERY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity, that he has opened a new and complete GENERAL GROCERY STORE, in the building formerly taken up by Dr. McEwen's Dispensary, where he has opened an assortment, consisting of—

Flour, MEAL, TEA—Oolong and Souchoing, Crushed and Brown Sugar, COFFEY, Molasses, Soap, Candles, Salt, Peppery, Mustard, Vinegar, Lobsters, &c. &c. &c.

Saleratus, with numerous other articles usually found in a Grocery.
For Christmas and New Year, a choice lot of Fruit and Spices, such as Apples, Raisins, Currants, Pigs, Nuts, Cloves, Cardamom, Ginger, Almonds, &c.

He trusts by keeping good articles at the lowest rates to receive a share of patronage.
Dec. 18. ALEX. COOKSON.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the Rev. Samuel Thompson, (formerly Rector thereof) deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within three months from date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to—

ROBERT THOMSON, Administrator.
St. George, Dec. 6th, 1861.

Brandy Whiskey, Wine, &c.

Ex the "Volontaire" from Liverpool.
8 Hhds. & gr. casks "Hennessy" pale and Colored Brandy.
6 Gr. casks "Vehau's" best Irish malt Whiskey.
10 Cases "Hennessy's" fine old pale & colored Brandy.
10 Do fine old Cambleton Whiskey.
10 Do old Tom.
1 Hhd fine old Port Wine.
10 Cases old Jamaica Rum—&c., &c.
Dec. 9th, 1861. J. W. STREET & SON.

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Dec. 9th, 1861. J. W. STREET & SON.

ST. JOHN'S THE meet at 10 o'clock in the Transient at 10 o'clock.

Dec. 18, 1861.

River Herring.

521st Bbls. River Herring. 20 Qtl. Caddis. 40 sacks. For sale by Dec. 2.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber gives notice that he has received a large quantity of River Herring, and is prepared to supply the public at the lowest rates.

St. Andrews, Nov. 13 1861.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of George T. of St. George, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within three months from date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to—

CLAUDUS, Attorney for James T. St. George, Nov. 12, 1861.

CHILDREN

MRS. W. An experienced Nurse presents to the attention of the public, that she is prepared to take charge of children, and to nurse them in the most skillful manner.

For children for hire, by the hour, or by the week, at the lowest rates.

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ST. JOHN'S DAY.



THE members of Hibernian Lodge 318, will meet at their Lodge Room on Friday, 27th inst., at 4 o'clock for the purpose of celebrating St. John's Day, in the usual manner. Transient and visiting Brethren are invited to attend. By order of the W. M. J. W. STREET & SON.

Dec. 18, 1861.

River Herrings, Codfish, &c.

62 Half Bbls. River Herring, 10 Bbls. 40 sacks Liverpool Salt. For sale by J. W. STREET & SON.

Dec. 2.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber gives notice, that he is authorized to collect and receive all dues and demands, owing to the late firm of Slason & Hatfield, (deceased in St. Andrews). And immediate payment is requested of all unsettled accounts, to the undersigned.

J. W. SLASON.

St. Andrews, Nov. 13, 1861.

WOODSTOCK JOURNAL—Sun.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of George Troak, late of the Parish of St. George, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months; and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

CLAUD'S MESS'NERS.

Attorneys for James Troak, Administrator.

St. George, Nov. 12, 1861.

CHILDREN.

TEETHING.

MRS. WINSLOW.

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

SOOTHING SYRUP.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, relieving all inflammation, and allaying all pain and spasmodic action.

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief to your infants.

WE have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth of it, what we have never been able to of any other medicine—never has it failed on a single instance to effect a cure when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effect and medical virtues. We speak in this matter, what we do know, after years of experience, and pledge our reputation for the truth of our statements.

In almost every instance where the infant has suffered from pain and uneasiness, after the system has been established, the use of this syrup has been found to be the most effectual remedy.

This valuable preparation for the teething of infants, is sold in all the principal cities and towns of the United States, and has been used with never failing success, in THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

THRIPPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it to be the surest remedy in the world in all cases of dysentery and diarrhea in children, whether it arises from teething, or any other cause. We would advise a mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints, do not let your prejudice, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be sure to come, absolutely sure, if the use of this medicine is timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of Curtis & Perkins, New York, is on outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Principal Office 17 Cedar Street, N.Y.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

For sale by Donald & Co. St. Andrews.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA RAILWAY, and Land Company, (limited).

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, 11th Nov. 1861, and until further notice, A Mixed Passenger and Freight Train will leave St. Andrews for Canterbury every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9:30 A.M. arriving at Canterbury at 1:35 P.M.

RETURNING.—Will leave Canterbury for St. Andrews every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9:30 A.M., arriving at St. Andrews at 1:35 P.M.

ALSO.—Ex "Utica" from Boston 3 Hds Bright Muscovado Sugar J. W. STREET & SON.

St. Andrews, Nov. 4, 1861.

NOTICE.

London Exhibition for 1862.

THE Executive Committee of the Board of Agriculture having been appointed Commissioners to receive and arrange articles for the London Exhibition, requires all parties intending to exhibit, to communicate with them or either of their fellow.

The articles when ready will be deposited in the Custom House, St. John, and must be there for transmission to England by the 1st January next.

JAS. G. STEVENS.

St. Stephens, Oct. 17—St. See P. B. A.

NOTICE.

Shereby given, that APPLICATION will be made at the changing session of the Legislature for an Act to incorporate "The Magnavice Lumbering Company."

November 19, 1861.

DR. PARKER.

Has removed to the Cottage in Queen street, adjoining the Agency of the Commercial Bank, and is now opposite to the Sheriff's.

St. Andrews, Nov. 19, 1861.

PATENT STEAM BREWERY.

St. Andrews, N. B.

THE Subscribers have now on hand a quantity of ALE, of the very superior quality.

BARLEY used immediately in any quantities. CAMPBELL & JULIAN.

Dec. 3, 1861—nm.

MARSHALL HOUSE.

(ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN)

No. 10 Marshall Street, BOSTON.

J. & G. WADSWORTH, PROPRIETORS.

Single Rooms 37 1-2 Cents.

EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to announce to the Inhabitants of St. Andrews, that he has opened the School, known as the "Roman Catholic School," of said Town, where all pupils who may be placed under his tuition, without distinction of class or creed, will receive his best and most judicious attention. Besides the usual branches required of a First Class Teacher, as enumerated in the "Act," the subscriber will give, in the elements of Astronomy, Rhetoric, and Agricultural Chemistry, if required.

Oct. 29, 1861—J. JAMES DALTON.

NEW EXPRESS ROUTE.

TOBIS'S.

Boston, New Brunswick & Aroostook EXPRESS.

WILL leave Boston (per steamer New Brunswick) every Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, connecting with stages at Woodstock and Houlton, for all parts of Aroostook and upper New Brunswick.

OFFICE—No. 5 Congress Square, Boston.

AGENTS:

David Webber, Houlton; H. J. Richardson, Houlton; H. J. Richardson, Houlton; H. J. Richardson, Houlton.

G. H. Houlton, Agent St. Andrews.

Administrative Notice.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

233rd DISTRICT COURT.

IN SENATE, January 1st, 1862.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

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Co-partnership Notice.

WE, the Undersigned, have this day dissolved Co-partnership by mutual consent.

J. W. SLASON.

GEO. M. RAINSFORD.

St. Andrews, Oct. 8th, 1861.

CLOTHS & CLOTHING.

BRADFORD & CO.,

Eastport, Maine

IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN

CLOTHS & READY MADE CLOTHING

TAILORS TRIMMING

SEAMENS OUTFITS,

BOYS CLOTHING, TRUNKS, VALISES

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

CUSTOM WORK KEPT WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

July 3-1

TURNER'S

Tri-Weekly Express.

To and from Boston.

Via steamers New York, New Brunswick, and Eastern City.

Meatstenger—Geo. Selyard D. W. Turner.

In connection with the American and European Expresses for all parts of the world.

Principal Office.

Wm. Gibbs, Jr. 6 Court square, Boston.

Eastport, St. Andrews, Calais, St. John, Miramichi, Halifax, Windsor, Annapolis, Amherst.

R. Stuba, 120 York St.

This Express is the only one on the line which has a through connection, is prompt and reliable.

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Arrival of Dr. LA MERT in St. John, N. B.

Dr. LA MERT of Bedford Square, London, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, &c., Author of "SELF-PRESERVATION," "THE SCIENCE OF LIFE," and "SECOND LIFE," begs to intimate to his Patients and the Public, that he has arrived in St. John, N. B., on a Professional Visit, and that he may be personally consulted daily from 9 till 1, and from 6 till 8 o'clock, at Mrs. Stevens, 79 Princess Street, until the 18th October.

After this date Dr. La Mert will proceed to Quebec, his address and period of stay in that place will be duly announced in the Lower Canadian Journals. Dr. La Mert's studies have been almost exclusively devoted to the cure of the various diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary and Generative system; embracing the whole category of disorders incidental to these organs—and particularly those cases of Nervous and Physical Debility the result of pernicious habits which usually terminate in Impotence and Sterility, and prematurely induce all the concomitants of Old Age.

In making this intimation, Dr. La Mert wishes to point out the advantages that invariably result from a personal interview, and the unusual facilities of bringing their cases under his care, who may now be in correspondence with him, the eligibility of the occasion that will present itself of clearing up any doubts that may exist in regard to their case, and would particularly in cases where the importance of their putting them self in connection with him, during his limited stay, which under his circumstances can be prolonged beyond the dates hereafter to be announced.

In order that no obstacle may be presented to the completion of the treatment in such cases, Dr. La Mert will be provided with the correspondence, notes, &c., connected with each individual case in the Colonies that has come under his care during the past three years. The Consultation fee is 21. Those who contemplate availing themselves of Dr. La Mert's services are recommended to procure from one of the undersigned a list of the names of the undersigned.

Self-Preservation may be had in a sealed envelope, price 30 cents, Messrs. Cluth & Co., St. John, N. B.; E. G. Fuller, Express Agent, Halifax, N. S.; and James P. W. and Sydney, Cape Breton. Letters in all cases must be pre-paid.

September 30.

NOTICE.

All Persons having any demands against the Estate of Thomas Berry, late of St. Andrews, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months from the date of this notice, and all those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

A. G. BERRY, Administrator.

G. G. BERRY.

St. Andrews, Sept. 19, 1861.

NOTICE.

AVATORES, JEWELLERS & CO.

100 Bbls. Fancy Western FLOUR.

100 Bbls. Ex. Double Ex. Flour.

100 Bushels Corn.

100 Bbls. ex. heavy Mess. PORT.

100 Bbls. ex. heavy Mess. PORT.

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100 Bbls. ex. heavy Mess. PORT.

Sheriff's Sales.

To be sold at Public Auction at the Court House, in the Town of St. Andrews, on Saturday the 24th of March, next, at 12 o'clock.

All the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, of George Greenlaw, of in, and to, a certain lot of Land and premises situated on the Bay Shore, in the Parish of Saint Andrews, described as follows:—Beginning at a stake place on William Greenlaw's Lot on the main or Great Road leading from Saint Stephen to Saint Andrews, thence north sixteen rods to Benjamin Johnston's South line, thence East to the Ash Tree or rear mountain line, thence North, until it meets said William Greenlaw's Lot, thence West to the place of beginning, together with the privileges thereto pertaining, being the same premises conveyed to said George Greenlaw by Alice W. & by deed bearing date the 11th of May, 1857.

To satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court in favor of Thos. Turner, Orell and Eliza Turner, entered 11th May, 1861, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JOY, Sheriff of St. Andrews.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, N. B., Aug. 27, 1861.

FOR GREAT REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA!

Liver Complaint,

Liver Complaint, &c.

Bilious Complaints, Sick Headache,

Bilious Complaints, Sick Headache,

Acidity,

Acidity,

FLATULENCY, LOSS OF APPETITE,

FLATULENCY, LOSS OF APPETITE,

Debility of the System,

Debility of the System,

HEARTBURN, WATER BRAKE,

HEARTBURN, WATER BRAKE,

FEVER AND AGUE,

FEVER AND AGUE,

THE OXYGENATED BITTER.

THE OXYGENATED BITTER.

THE OXYGENATED BITTER.

THE OXYGENATED BITTER.

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THE OXYGENATED BITTER.

THE OXYGENATED BITTER.

Just Received,
75 BARRELS Extra Family FLOUR,
Bags Yellow Corn Meal,
For sale low. SLASON & RAINSFORD.

STOLEN
FROM the subscriber, on Monday night
of Tuesday morning 9th inst., an Eng-
lish made Silver WATCH, No. 2600
with a small sum of money. Any person ap-
prehen- thief and bringing him to justice will
be rewarded. W.M. HOLMES.
April 10, 1861.

To let.
A SMALL Dwelling House and Barn, with
Four Town Lots, apply to
J.W. STREET.

MOLASSES.
35 Rhda, bright Moscovado Molasses.

BLACK SMITH WORK.
THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to his
friends and the public generally that he has
commenced business in the Blacksmith line, in the
shop, at the head of E. & J. Wilson's Wharf,
where he will attend to all orders in his line, such
as Ship, Mill, and Agricultural work, together
with Horse-shoeing and general jobbing, and hopes
by attention to receive a share of patronage.
JOHN SHORT.
Address, Jan. 26, 1860.

At the Premises, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of
April, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon.
THE LOT of LAND, Buildings and Premises
situated in the town of St. George, Maguad-
dian, occupied by Edward Lynott as an Inn.
Terms and further particulars may be had on
application to the undersigned, to John M. Ro-
bertson, Esq., Barrister, Saint John; or to JUSTICE
WELDON, Esq., St. George.
W.M. MAGEE,
Administration of Thomas S. Magee.
St. John, April 13, 1861.

House for sale.
A commodious House and Premises, in-
cluding a large lot of land, situated in the
town of St. George, Maguadadian, and
occupied by Edward Lynott as an Inn.
Terms and further particulars may be had on
application to the undersigned, to John M. Ro-
bertson, Esq., Barrister, Saint John; or to JUSTICE
WELDON, Esq., St. George.
W.M. MAGEE,
Administration of Thomas S. Magee.
St. John, April 13, 1861.

NOTICE
The undersigned, having been appointed
Administrator of the Estate of the late
THOMAS S. MAGEE, deceased, do hereby
give notice that he will receive all claims
against the said Estate, and pay all debts
due by the said Estate, at the office of
JOHN M. ROBERTSON, Esq., Barrister,
Saint John, on or before the 1st day of
May, 1861.
W.M. MAGEE,
Administrator.

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The undersigned, having been appointed
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AYER'S Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
And for the cure of the following complaints:
Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such
as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions,
Pimples, Pustules, Itch, Boils,
Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

St. Anthony's Place, Room 10, 1st Floor,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
J. C. Ayer & Co. have been for many years
preparing and selling this medicine, and
it is now being sold in every part of the
world. It is a powerful purifier of the
blood, and cures all skin diseases, such
as Scrofula, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils,
Blains, and all other diseases of the skin.
It is also a powerful tonic, and cures all
debility, weakness, and all other diseases
of the system. It is a most valuable
medicine, and should be in every household.

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H. R. STEVENSON.
Attorney at Law and Solicitor
Office—Breen's building, opposite Post Office.
St. Andrews, July 13, 1859.

HOUSE TO LET.
HH House, near the sea, in Queen
street, with a large garden at
back, attached at present occupied by Mr
Wm McLean.
Apply to
J.W. STREET.
March 7, 1860.

JOHN F. STEVENSON, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Office next door to Union Store in the same
building.
37 Residence at Bradford's Hotel. St.
St. Andrews, May 29, 1861.

PHOTO. PHOTO. PHOTO.
NOTICE is hereby given to Merchants, Ship
masters, and all interested, that the
Pilot Boat "TORMENTOR" will cruise on the
regular Pilot ground from this date, under the
Regulation. Dated 23d March 1860.
W. M. CLARK, Agent.
ED. CLARK, Agent.

LONDON PAINT & OIL.
March 1860.
8 Rhda Brandan Bros, double double Baled
and Raw Linseed Oil.
Ton best White Paint &c.
J.W. STREET.

Just Received.
A Fresh supply of superior Groceries, also an
assorted stock of Hardware which will be
sold at cash prices.
SLASON RAINSFORD.
t. Andrews, Dec. 19.

AMOS P. TAPLEY
HAS REMOVED TO
84 Milk Street,
(opposite Pearl Street) where he will keep a
large stock of
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit.
In particular, make solely and expressly for
ESTES' THICK BOOTS, fully warranted, double
and triple soles, 14 to 17 inch long.
FRENCH'S wide and Full Custom-made Cal-
Kins and Grain Boots.
FRENCH'S heavy Grain Flaxmen's Boots.
HUNT'S fine Cal Kid Boots.
Also, Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes
of all kinds, adapted to New England trade.
All orders will have prompt attention.

WILLIAMS' STAGE.
Between Fredericton, Saint Stephen
and Calais.
ON and after November 1st, 1860, the STAGE
between the above named places will run
twice a week as follows:
Leave St. Stephen and Calais every TUESDAY
and FRIDAY at 6 A.M.
Returning, leave Fredericton every WEDNESDAY
and SATURDAY at 7 A.M.
Passengers will find it to their advantage
to travel by this line, as it is intended to always make
the trip in twelve hours.
Good teams and competent drivers, will al-
ways be found on hand, and prompt to time.
Stage Book will be found at Commercial Hotel
and at the above places.
HARDY & BRIDGE,
St. Stephen, Nov. 16 Proprietors.

NOTICE.
PARTIES, whose accounts have stood over six
months, and who have not paid, will be put in the
hands of an Attorney for Collection.
JULY 4 SLASON & RAINSFORD.

Tea, Sugar, Molasses, &c.
Just Received.
23 Rhda, Bright Moscovado Molasses.
3 Rhda. Do. Do Sugar.
6 Rhda. Do. Crushed Sugar.
5 Rhda. Extra fine Souchong Tea.
20 Rhda. 1/2 lb. each English breakfast Tea.
7 Rhda. Extra Clear and heavy Mocha Pork.
5 Rhda. S.C. Soda, &c. &c.

New Paper Hangings.
By Steamer New Brunswick from St. John
800 PIECES Handsome Patterns Room
Figures.
To Arrive—80 Rhda. Red & Yellow GUANA
20 Rhda. Herd Grass Seed.
1 Rhda. Northern Red Clover Seed.
A good assortment of Garden Seeds.
April 1. W. WHITE LOCK.

Crushed Sugar.
Salutary Molasses.
Ex-Office and Family from Boston.
10 Rhda. 1/2 lb. each English breakfast Tea.
20 Rhda. 1/2 lb. each English breakfast Tea.
7 Rhda. Extra Clear and heavy Mocha Pork.
5 Rhda. S.C. Soda, &c. &c.

Packet to St. John.
THE SCHR RACHEL, Capt. McLeod, will ply
regularly between St. Andrews and St. John
during the season. Freight taken on reasonable
terms. JAS. McLEOD.
Agent St. Andrews, J. R. Bradford.
April 24, 1861.

100 CORDS
Hemlock Bark
are wanted by the subscriber, payable in Wag-
gon and logs.
St. Andrews, 1861. J. R. BRADFORD.



ST. JOHN STONE WORKS
South side King Square
ST. JOHN, N.B.

THE Proprietor of the above Establishment
gives notice to the public that he has
engaged the services of a competent
stone mason, and is prepared to supply
all orders in his line, such as
Gravestones, Headstones, &c., &c.
Piers and Fountains, &c., &c.

A large and complete stock of all kinds of
stone masonry, and all kinds of
carving and patterns, and all kinds of
color painting.
In view of the necessity of improving the
quality of the work, and the necessity
of having a good and superior workmen
in the City, without sending for work
from other places, and without the
inconvenience of the public, the
Proprietor has engaged the services of a
competent stone mason, and is prepared
to supply all orders in his line, such as
Gravestones, Headstones, &c., &c.

Agents
St. Andrews, — Mr. J. R. BRADFORD, Proprietor.
St. John, — Mr. J. R. BRADFORD, Proprietor.
St. John, — Mr. J. R. BRADFORD, Proprietor.
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REFERENCES.
St. Andrews, — Mr. J. R. BRADFORD, Proprietor.
St. John, — Mr. J. R. BRADFORD, Proprietor.
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St. John, — Mr. J. R. BRADFORD, Proprietor.

A PRINTING OFFICE FOR \$10!
The Press for the People!
Every Man his Own Printer!
Lowe's Patent
PORTABLE PRINTING PRESS.

This wonderful invention was patented in 1858
and has since that time been the most valuable
improvement in the printing art. It is a
simple, portable, and powerful press, and is
adapted for the use of the traveling printer,
the country printer, and the small shop.
It is a most valuable invention, and is
now being sold in every part of the world.
It is a most valuable invention, and is
now being sold in every part of the world.

Printing Office No. 1.
Press by Stephens, \$10.00
Press by Stephens, \$10.00
Press by Stephens, \$10.00
Press by Stephens, \$10.00

Printing Office No. 2.
Press by Stephens, \$10.00
Press by Stephens, \$10.00
Press by Stephens, \$10.00
Press by Stephens, \$10.00

Printing Office No. 3.
Press by Stephens, \$10.00
Press by Stephens, \$10.00
Press by Stephens, \$10.00
Press by Stephens, \$10.00

Printing Office No. 4.
Press by Stephens, \$10.00
Press by Stephens, \$10.00
Press by Stephens, \$10.00
Press by Stephens, \$10.00

Printing Office No. 5.
Press by Stephens, \$10.00
Press by Stephens, \$10.00
Press by Stephens, \$10.00
Press by Stephens, \$10.00

BOSTON WHOLESALE HOUSES.

Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c.
PAIKER, WHITE & GANNETT, Agricultural Ware-
house and Seed Store, 41, 43 and 45 North Street.
BAKER, BARNARD & CO., Farm and Agricultural
Machinery and Seed Store, 27, 29 and 31 North Street.

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Lumber, &c.
JAMES M. REED & CO., Importers of Dry Goods, deal-
ing in American, English and French Goods, 111 North
Street, Boston.

Hardware, Tools, and Lumber, &c.
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