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POETRY.

MORNING.

Sweet morn of spring, how bright art thou,
And beautiful indeed!
Coming to light the forest bough,
And glad the humblest weed,
Some wondrous power seems gone abroad,
On clouds of burning gold;
And every quick and alert thing,
Doth some sweet charm unfold.

New buds on elder sister flowers,
Peer with a soft delight,
And fill with fragrance all the hours,
While day flows calm and bright.
The wood-birds shake their dewy wings,
And all the land is life,
With sylvan nature full of sport,
And the rich strength of life.

The gentle stress of orient light
Breaks up the dewy haze;
And reaches us at times from far,
With lines of trembling rays,
Oh! as the break of day appears,
So shines life's sunny start;
Through all the gloom of later years,
Upon the weary heart.

PAID FOR YESTERDAY.

The scene opens in a dentist's room at the West End of London. Mr. Filey is a fashionable dentist, with an exceedingly well called gentlemanly experience. You might have taken him for a baronet, and so might I. A carriage drove up to the house, with a lady carefully dressed in West End costume, and some of those women do look capital. She inquired for Mr. Filey. That gentleman made his bow. "Mr. Filey," she said, "I have come to you on a sad case." She sighed. Of course Mr. Filey was full of sympathy—in his aspect, at all events.

"Yes," she said, "it is very sad. You are great in teeth, Mr. Filey. Do you remember me years ago?"

Mr. Filey begged to be excused for his forgetfulness, attributing it to his extended practice.

"Ah! I was then younger, Mr. Filey. I am now, as my card will have shown you, Lady Spriggs."

Mr. Filey bowed to the lady.

"I have a nephew, Mr. Filey; the heir to a vast property. He has but one defect—his teeth! Oh! the trouble those teeth have given me! His timidity is such that he will never approach a dentist's shop, and what to do with him. Do you think that if I contrived to lure him here, that you could manage as to remove one or two of them—I think you call them grinders—without his being aware of it?"

The proposition was rather startling, but Mr. Filey was an old hand, and an able one. He said he had no doubt that if he had the young gentleman there he could extract the teeth, and he should hardly know anything of it, so delicate and sudden would be the manipulation—till it was over.

"That will do," said the lady. "You will eternally oblige his family, Mr. Filey, and I shall feel indebted to you, believe me, and will take the liberty of paying you an advance, if you please. May I know what it will be?"

She drew forth her purse and paid the sum Mr. Filey thought fit to demand.

Arrangements were then made that the young gentleman should call on the morrow, at some o'clock P. M. precisely. Every advice not to alarm his sensitiveness in the matter of his teeth was promised by Mr. Filey, who was forewarned that the young gentleman was eccentric and dressed not quite in fashion—in fact, commonly so that unless you knew it, you would not presume him to be an heir to a vast estate.

The scene closes on Mr. Filey bowing the lady into her carriage.

Act the second, displays a jeweler's shop, West End, Messrs. Spitchcock & Co. A lady alights from her carriage and enters. She desired to see some jewelry. A diadem with diamonds fixes her eye. Her taste is pleased by a beautiful bracelet, and a pair of ruby ear-rings which suit her admirably. She hands her card—Lady Spriggs, at present residing at Mr. Filey's.

"You know Mr. Filey, the dentist?"

"Very well, indeed," she is told, "and Sir Sampson, also, by name."

She then desired them to make out their bill, and tell her the amount of her purchases. Four hundred odd pounds, the bill amounted to. And the shopman wasn't astonished! But what a country this is, where women can spend money on gimcrack—so I tell my wife! However! the lady said she would be infinitely obliged to them, if, within half an hour, that was by two o'clock, precisely and not a moment later, they would pack up the things, and dispatch them and the bill by one of their young men to Mr. Filey's, where Sir Sampson, her husband, would write out a check, and liquidate the debt. "So my woman's right, marble, I suppose. However! the request

was readily assented to. She departed, and the scene closes with her being bowed into her carriage a second time.

Act the third. A young man with a parcel calls at two o'clock precisely, that afternoon, at Mr. Filey's and asks to see Sir Sampson Spriggs.

"Her ladyship is within," says the page. The young man says she will do. He is ushered into a room where he sees the lady.

"Well, the lady affably took the parcel from the young man and said:

"I will take it to show my husband up stairs. He will be with you in five minutes, and hand you the check. You will excuse me? I must first satisfy him of the necessity of the articles."

Of course the poor fellow thought that all was fair and straightforward. He said he would be happy to wait. He took a chair.

Well, he waited. The minute hands of the clock went around. He waited on—before he had time to feel uncomfortable in his mind the door opened, and a gentleman walked in who bowed to him and made his mind quite easy.

"I brought the things," said the young man, "and am waiting—"

"To see me," said Mr. Filey, admiring the stratagem of the lady, immensely. "To see me. Yes, I'm aware. A beautiful day to-day, Sir? Rather sultry. May I offer you a glass of wine?"

Of course the young man didn't object. He! ha! You know how they used to prepare victims for the sacrifice!

Well, they talked. Mr. Filey said: "Pray take a chair, may I ask you?" and the young fellow, warmed by his wine, was quite agreeable to anything.

"Will you open your mouth, may I ask you?" said Mr. Filey.

"What for?" said the young fellow much amazed.

"Oh, nothing," says Mr. Filey, I merely wished to inspect! The conformation of your tongue struck me as peculiar. But, pray allow me?"

The poor young fellow opened his mouth. He! ha! He opened his mouth and gaped.

"Now draw back your tongue," said Mr. Filey. No doubt the young fellow thought him a very eccentric baronet, but he complied.

In a minute one of the grinders was seized, and caught in a vice, wrenched, twisted pulled. Heaven spare us all the horrible agony! The grinder came out at last, in the midst of stifled screams, and, I am afraid, curses. It came out, and the young man was guilty of an assault on the body of the dexterous operator—Mr. Filey went down.

"Where's the lady? Where's Sir Sampson Spriggs?" roars the young man with his hand on his mouth.

"My dear sir," says Mr. Filey, "You really—you may be eccentric; but when one is doing you a good—doing you a service—"

"Service," splutters the wretched fellow. "Service to pull out a tooth when I didn't ask you?"

"Ask me, sir," says Mr. Filey. "When I tell you it has been arranged by your estimable aunt Lady Spriggs, and that it was paid for yesterday!"

"I did for yesterday!" bawls the victim, starting back.

"This tooth, sir, was paid for yesterday," says Mr. Filey, impressively.

"Lady Spriggs—my aunt?" exclaimed the confounded youth.

"Come, sir," says Mr. Filey, I think whatever your objections were to part with it, you've me an apology. I will not say in due form, I expected caprice. But really such violence!"

The young man deliberately asked for Sampson Spriggs, or the parcel of jewels which he had brought half an hour ago from the shop of Messrs. Spitchcock & Co., whose servant he proclaimed himself to be.

"Bless me," cried Mr. Filey, "is there some mistake? Have I really?—on my honor!"

"If you will go up to Sir Sampson Spriggs and get that parcel of jewelry immediately," said the young man.

Mr. Filey started.

"I won't prosecute you," the young man added, washing his mouth out with water.

"You are not the nephew of Sir Sampson?" said Mr. Filey.

"Don't laugh at a chap, after you've done him!" growled the young man.

"There's a mistake," said Mrs. Filey. "Sir Sampson is not here. It was an innocent stratagem—"

"Innocent?" enters the young man.

"To get you to submit to the operation," says Mrs. Filey.

"Will your ring for her or not?" cries the no longer unsuspecting youth.

The bell was rung. The lady's page informed them that Lady Spriggs had left the house shortly after her brief interview with the young man. By degrees the consummate confidence of Mr. Filey in her ladyship was

melted and dispersed. He accompanied the young man to Messrs. Spitchcock's, relates his share in the adventure, and made, let us hope, something like reparation to the poor victim of the cleverest piece of rascality I know of. The rest was in the hands of the police in London.

(From "Alpha" in the Yarmouth Herald.)
THE CULTURE OF SALMON.

In this great progress has been made of late years, not that anything absolutely new can be said to have been discovered, for the Chinese have practised fish breeding from the remotest times and with such success as to make fish one of the cheapest, luxuries in that great country. The art was known and brought to the greatest perfection in the classic days of Italy. Fish was the crowning achievement of the Roman entertainments, and the arrival of the dishes of sturgeon, lampreys, mullets, &c., was signalized by music, and were obtained at a cost which appears fabulous. The fish ponds in which fish were preserved were considered of the highest value and importance; in these ponds fish were tamed and would come when called and feed from the hand. Thus Martial—

"Rash angler here thy guilty sport forbear,
These finny natives are a monarch's care,
The gentle kind obey his known commands,
And feed familiar from his sporting hands,
Each has his name which secretly they bear,
And to their owner's summons straight appear."

When the breeding of fish is left to the natural progression of a state of nature, it has been found that an immense proportion of the ova are never properly vivified—that even if all the eggs obtained the benefit of the vivifying process, a great proportion never came to life from being deposited in shallow waters where they become bereft of water—that others were eaten by water toad or devoured by other fishes, and a proportion swept away by the water and lost forever.

Again, it has been observed that however large a proportion of the eggs might survive and become fish, yet a high percentage of these never became of any food value, as they were killed in their infancy either by unwholesome fishing or were preyed upon by larger fishes. Hence it has become to be generally received that the best way to increase the supply was by obtaining the eggs and protecting the young fish until they were able to take care of themselves.

In France great efforts have been made in this direction. Near Basle, an establishment has been instituted expressly for the purpose of collecting, preparing and distributing the ova of the most esteemed fishes. The importance of the pursuit may be conceived from the results. In the last year, 18,377,900 eggs passed through the hands of the manipulators; of these 2,614,000 or 15 per cent. were lost, 12,879,000 or 70 per cent. were retained, and 2,884,500 or 15 per cent. were distributed for experiments at the establishment. Any quantity of eggs can be obtained at this establishment for the mere asking, and many of the rivers of France which had become denuded have now again become "teeming with fish." It also appears that an immense deal can be done in fish hatching in a small space, for a year or two ago might be seen in the College of France an apparatus contained in a space about 16 feet square, capable of hatching 150,000 salmon eggs. Again, at Basle, the boxes containing the eggs are arranged in pyramidal groups, the water flowing from the one on the top to those beneath, thus flooding all the eggs which are neatly disposed on little strips of glass. For the further progress and preservation of the fish when hatched, two kinds are necessary, for where there is only one there is the danger of any newly-hatched fry being devoured by the two year olds.

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stocked at the rate of 1000 eggs per box.—The fifth hatching, which was performed in November and December, 1859, was also successful, resulting the addition of 250,000 smolts to the salmon stock of the river. Various experiments were made with the view of ascertaining the rate at which salmon grow. These ponds afforded facilities for watching and identifying the fish which were marked in various ways before being let into the river. The pond bred salmon were found to grow very rapidly. Of salmon fry let into the river for their sea voyage in May, many were taken in July of the weight of from 3 to 7 lb. The most curious fact elicited by these experiments is, that of two salmon spawned at the same time, one may visit the sea and become a grilse of 6lb wt, while the other is still a little parr of an ounce weight, and in the succeeding twelve months the one may become a nicely grown salmon of 12 lb., while the other, having only just put on the scales of the smolt, is timidly venturing for the first time to pay its visit to the ocean.

The operation of spawning, when conducted artificially, is frequently delayed from the difficulty of obtaining fish with the mill and run perfectly ripe. It was found necessary by the manipulator to capture in 1862, 119 full grown salmon and 231 grilse, and out of these 18 salmon and 22 grilse only were selected, and the number of ripe eggs obtained from them was 275,000. Most of the fish spawned were females, and it may be noted that the mill of a single male fish will vivify the eggs of two or three female salmon.

In concluding this part of the subject I will abridge from the "Field" an account of the further operations of Mr. Ramsbottom, in stocking rivers and lakes with salmon, where previously salmon had never appeared. The Doonahall lakes in Connemara were the scene of the experiment. These lakes are some 18 in number, connected by a number of small channels and rivulets. They had always abounded with fine white trout, but no salmon had ever taken to them. Two years since Mr. Ramsbottom induced the present proprietors to try artificial breeding, and succeeded the first year in hatching 18,000 fry, a large proportion of which became parrs; 700 of these were marked, a large number became smolts and went to the sea, but many remained behind for another year. May, June, July passed, and August came, and in spite of careful watching not a fish appeared. Not discouraged, Mr. Ramsbottom set to work and hatched 200,000 eggs; the second year for the next experiment, not a fish of these was marked. As for the fish of the first year, these had almost been given up, when, one morning early in the ensuing season, he received a note from his son in charge of the fishery, to say that he had either seen a shoal of salmon in the bay, or some very large white trout. Two days after came a note to say that salmon had been seen rising in the lakes, then came another to say that a grilse of 5lb, had been caught in the beck—then one or two more, and among them one of the marked fish of the first year; and so the tale went steadily on until at the end of the season 106 salmon had made their appearance in a water where salmon had never been seen before, and among them were no less than 98 of the fish they had marked. The whole of the fish averaged from 4 to 5 lb. weight.

A curious fact is related, showing that big smolt make big fish. Among the smolts marked were 13 which had far outstripped the rest in size. Among them was one very fine fellow which Mr. Ramsbottom had to hold in both hands while he was marked. They were cutting off the a lipse or soft fin and the man who held the scissors remarked—

"What a pity to mutilate such a fine fellow, we will only cut off a piece of his fin!" and the fin was cut in halves, leaving a small three cornered piece. This very fish was caught, and as he was the largest smolt, so he was the largest salmon, his weight being 7 1/2 lbs. The whole of the fish taken were returned to the water and allowed to run up to their spawning beds. Now here we have proof of a fact which I epitomized above for your readers, viz: that the first year's fish may remain an emiro year in the sea before returning. There can be no mistake here, for there had been no salmon in the lakes before the experiment, and not one of the first year's fish came back at the expected time, viz: in two, three or four months, but without exception, taking from 14 to 16 months before returning.

Four Great Men.

It is a remarkable fact that the career of four of the most renowned characters that ever lived, closed with some violent or mournful death.

Alexander, after having climbed the dizzy height of his ambition, and with temples bound with chaplets dipped in the blood of countless nations, leaped down upon a conquered world, and wept that there was not

another one for him to conquer, set a city on fire, and died in a scene of debauch.

Hannibal, after having to the astonishment and consternation of Rome, passed the Alps; after having put to flight the armies of the mistress of the world, and stripped three bushels of gold rings from the fingers of her slaughtered knights, and made her very foundations quake—fled from his country, being hated by those who once exultingly united his name to that of our God, and called him Hannibal—died at last by poison, administered by his own hands, unlamented and unwept, in a foreign land.

Cæsar, after having conquered eight hundred cities, and dyed his hands in the blood of one million of his foes, after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth, was miserably assassinated by those he considered his nearest friends, and in that very place the statement of which had been his greatest ambition.

Bonaparte, whose mandates kings and emperors obeyed, after having filled the earth with the terror of his name, deluged it with tears and blood, and clothed the world with sackcloth, closed his days in lonely banishment, almost literally exiled from the world, yet where he could sometimes see his country's banner waving over the deep, but which could not or would not bring him aid.

Thus four men who, from the peculiar situation of their portraits, seemed to stand as the representatives of all those whom the world called great—those four who, each in turn, made the earth tremble to its very centre by their simple tread, severally died—some by intoxication, or as some suppose, by poison mingled in his wine—some a suicide—some murdered by his friends—and one in lonely exile.

Economy is Wealth.

There is nothing which goes so far towards placing young people beyond the reach of poverty as proper economy in the management of household affairs. It matters not whether a man furnishes little or much for his family, if there is a continued leakage in his kitchen or parlor, it runs away, he knows not how, and that demagogic waste cries "More!" like the horse-stealer's daughter, until he that provided her so much to give. It is the husband's duty to bring into the house, and it is the duty of the wife to see that none goes away profitably. A man gets a wife to look after his affairs, and to assist him in his journey through life; to educate and prepare their children for a proper station in life, and not dissipate his property. The husband's interests should be the wife's care, and her greatest ambition to carry her no further than his welfare or happiness, together with that of her children. This should be her sole aim, and the theatre of her exploits in the bosom of her family, where she may do as much towards making a fortune as he can in the counting-room of the work-shop. It is not the money earned that makes a man wealthy, it is what he saves from his earnings. Self-gratification in dress or indulgence in appetite, or more company than his purse can well entertain, are equally pernicious.

There is a balance of power in the human mind, by which defects frequently assist in furthering our views, as superfluous excellences are sometimes converted into impediments. . . . The purest hindrance (or success) is to have too high a standard of refinement in our own minds, or too high an opinion of the judgement of the public. He who is determined not to be satisfied with anything short of perfection, will never do anything at all, either to please himself or others.—Hazlitt.

The misfortune of general enfeeblement, that few people will apply it to themselves, while they have the comfort of thinking it will fit others as well. It is therefore, I am afraid, only furnishing bad people with scandal against their neighbours.—The World.

The late Duke of Athol was a character. He lived always in his kiln, employed himself in hunting and sheep breeding, ruled his little territory like a king, was beloved by his clan, and while dying with a cancer in his throat gave a parting hurrah to the queen.

Whales sometimes live to the age of 1000 years. The dolphin and porpoise attain the age of 80. An eagle died at Vienna at the age of 104. Ravens frequently reach the age of 100. Swans have been known to live 200 years. An elephant has lived 300 years, and some sometimes reach 500 years.

Brigham Young is a more powerful ruler in his way, than the King of Siam. He can have as many wives as he wants, while according to an English tourist, Sir Ashantee Majesty, poor fellow, is absolutely limited to 3333.

The locks which a man dreads to open, often guard the great treasures.

FROM THE STATES.

Brown, March 25. Gen. Smith's capture of Fort D'Russy very brilliant affair. Works were carried in half an hour.

The fort was formidable, with bastions and bomb proof, covered with railroad iron. Powerful water battery with casemates was connected with the fort.

About 900 negroes were employed a year constructing earthworks.

Gen. Smith was going to thoroughly destroy the whole.

After capture expedition moved on to Alexandria, Admiral Porter removing obstructions from Red River.

Cairo despatch says Confederate force estimated at seven thousand under Forrest, advanced westward, cutting off communication with Columbus, Ky. Federal forces gone to meet them.

World's Baltimore despatch gives following estimate of Confederate army: Lee's forces hundred thousand, embracing seventy thousand infantry, fifteen regiments cavalry.

Imboden's & Mosby's forces five thousand Breckinridge's command five thousand; 250 pieces artillery &c.

Polk's forces under Johnston 20,000; under Forrest, Richardson, S. D. Lee and Wirt Adams 20,000 cavalry.

In Department Gulf until recently under Beauregard, 30,000.

Beyond Mississippi under Kirby Smith 15,000. About Mobile under Maury & Claiborne 50,000. Total 275,000.

Pennsylvania Democratic Convention recommended Gen. McClellan for next President.

Flour five cents higher. Gold 68 1/2.

March 29. Forrest with estimated force of five thousand attacked Paducah, Ky., Friday.

Col. Hicks occupied Fort below town with eight thousand men and repulsed four attacks of enemy upon Fort.

Enemy burned large portion of town, most inhabitants having left on approach of enemy.

Federal loss twelve killed and forty wounded; over one hundred and fifty enemy killed among them Gen. Thompson.

On Thursday, enemy about two thousand strong attacked Col. Hawkins with four hundred Tennessee cavalry, near Union City who surrendered after repulsing three attacks, enemy burnt what was combustible about fortifications and carried off prisoners.

Knoxville despatch says Confederates continue active preparations for threatened raid into Kentucky.

AN ENTERPRISING WOMAN.—A married lady, residing in the neighborhood of this city, whose husband holds a position in the Boston Custom House, has been one of the largest contractors in this State for furnishing supplies to the army.

Her contracts during the last year for clothing are said to have amounted to half a million dollars, and it is reported, though we are inclined to believe this must be an exaggeration, that the total amount of all her contracts since the commencement of the war, aggregate nearly two millions of dollars.

On one of her contracts she lost some money, but on the others she realized some handsome profits. The business of this lady having led her to visit Beaufort, N. C., several months since she saw neglected opportunities for speculation, which she has improved to even more advantage than her Government contracts.

She established two wholesale and retail stores at or near Beaufort and Morehead city, then came back to Boston, and contracted for the materials and machinery of a steam saw mill, the erection of which was carried on under her direction or superintendance, and the mill is now nearly if not quite ready to saw the logs which two hundred contrabands have been cutting for her in the pine forests of North Carolina.

A vessel is now lying in port ready for sea laden with supplies for the regiment of laborers in her employ. The enterprise had success in this lady afford evidence that women need not be the helpless and dependent beings which too many of them are under our system of education, by which vast numbers of them, capable of a higher life become not much better than wax or porcelain dolls, to be dressed and used as mere household toys.

It is not so in England, or on the continent of Europe; these women are frequently the successful rivals of men in the most complicated and laborious pursuits of toil and business, and they are more healthful and happy for the exercise of mind and body which they enjoy.

The lady to whom we refer is well educated, moves in the best circles of society, and joins with her admirable self-reliance a sound judgment. In a few years we shall doubtless find her retiring from business with an ample fortune and settled down among the millionaires of Beacon street, or perchance in the expected Back Bay paradise of the Boston aristocracy of exclusives and fashionables.—(Boston Traveler.)

A WARNING TO EMIGRANTS IN AMERICA.—"Manhattan" writing from New York, says: What chance has a subject of Her Majesty, or of any European nation, who arrives here a stranger, and goes to this or that lodging house: Perhaps the very first night he is made drunk or drugged. He is then searched. If he has money he is robbed of it. He is taken to camp and a uniform is put upon him. His captain, landlord, and another divide the robbery, and also get \$300 for enlisting him. He does not know what to do; helpless and hopeless, he goes with his regiment to the war if not frozen to death on Ritter's Island. "Why does he,

not write or send to the British Consul?" Bah! he has no chance to do it. I have no doubt that there are at this moment 1000 honest British subjects, Irish, Scotch, Welsh or English, in the army, who have been seized and forced into it in this scoundrel manner before they have been a week in the city. I have heard some stories connected with it that makes my blood run cold. No foreigner should keep company with others. They should band together. If one is missing never let sleep come to them until they have roused the British Consul and rescued their countrymen from a fate worse than death.—There will be horrible stories told, if these poor fellows live to get home, which is doubtful, as I believe five out of seven persons that have gone to the war from New York have perished. I have my information not from one bit from many. I know that acting emigrants, robbing them, and getting rid of them is practiced every hour of the day, and these poor helpless ones have no help except in God.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CHINA."

New York, March 24th.—The China has arrived.

Austrians and Danes had a severe engagement at Vield. Danes were driven back; losses heavy on both sides.

In debate in House of Lords Earl Russell pronounced Austro-Prussian course unjustifiable. The debate was considered most hostile parliamentary demonstration yet made.

It had been proposed to send Channel fleet to Baltic to watch the Austrians, The King of Bavaria is dead.

Lord Palmerston also denounced the course of Austria and Prussia.

Son of the Prince of Wales christened, and named by the Queen, Albert Victor Christian Edward.

Maximilian arrived in London. Breadstuffs dull and unchanged.

Provisions steady. Consols closed on 15th Feb at 9 1/2.

Decrease in bullion for week nearly £150,000.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, MARCH 30, 1864.

THE RAILWAY BILL.—The Government have submitted their Railway Bill, a synopsis of which has already been published. There appears a disposition on the part of some ultra journals to cast a slur on some of our County members, for their action on the motion to report progress, and we deem it a bare act of justice to state the facts, as they appear in the reports. Mr. GEMMER was unavoidably absent, but declared on his return to the House, that he would have voted for the motion; this is plain enough. Mr. STEVENSON's reasons were, as he stated, that a new issue was raised other than the ground for repeal upon which he stood, viz.—that owing to Canada's action, the Province was freed, and as the act stood in the way of another Railroad scheme it was better to repeal it; but when it was argued that the repeal of the act should take place because it should never have passed, it would have been inconsistent in him to vote on that ground, after his able speech and his vote to have it passed. It appeared also from the debate on Mr. Fisher's resolution, that several members who wished the Act repealed, would have been glad to wipe it off the Statute book, and why, evidently that they might justify their course of conduct in opposing the Intercolonial measures last year. Had Mr. Stevens acted inconsistently and voted for the repeal, he would have forfeited the confidence of his constituents; we are happy to state that his course has given much satisfaction.

We regret to notice that the American papers are indulging in uncalled for and unmanly observations upon the decision of Judge Ritchie with reference to the Chesapeake prisoners.—These observations arise either from misapprehension or mis-information, and are based upon the reports of a New York "Herald" reporter, or from its equally respectable namesake the St. Croix "Herald"; the latter paper and its renegade editor, are so well understood in New Brunswick that its foul insinuations are not heeded. That such a man would have the hardihood to write and publish such a base slander on a gentleman of Judge Ritchie's standing, as to assert that the decision "is in effect a tacit justification of piracy and murder"—and "simply adding insult to injury," does not surprise New Brunswickers; they expect no better from such a polluted source.—Should the "Herald" editor fall into the tender hands of the Attorney General, it is possible that he would give him a practical illustration of something that had—"a decidedly bad look."

The Legislative Session is fast drawing to a close, and it is now known positively that Mr. GEMMER has accepted the office of Clerk of the Peace, leaving a vacancy in the Representation of the County; the Speaker's warrant for a new election will be issued in a short time. It is currently reported that a large portion of the constituency are desirous that JOHN McADAM, Esq., should offer, and we understand that he will have no objection to do so, if requested. As no other candidate is spoken of, the election will perhaps be "commenced, carried on and ended," in one day, much to the satisfaction of a very large portion of the electors, who will be so busily engaged at their farming and other business, that they cannot spare time to electioneer, but who will give their assent by a "show of hands."

What in the world possessed the members to try to repeal the "Act for the encouragement of

Agriculture." Why not allow the Act to remain until it proved useless; and why repeal it on the eve of the Exhibition. This bears the impress of disappointed exhibition influence elsewhere. It is surprising that all the retrograde movements made this Session have arisen with men who call themselves advocates of liberalism and progress—how is this? Has a "change come o'er the spirit of their dream," or has public sentiment changed? Mr. Stevens defended the Board of Agriculture and advocated the necessity of pecuniary grants for the encouragement of Agriculture. It is not likely that the Act will be repealed.

The Digdegush River Draining Act after considerable opposition has finally passed.

How MUCH HIGHER?—Gold in the American market is quoted at 166 1/2, how much higher it will rise no one can tell; but it may be worth while to glance at the financial position of the Federal States. Without pretending to even a limited knowledge of what one of England's statesmen terms "the dismal science"—finance—one can exercise common sense, and gather an idea from observation. That the American stock market is and has been very sensitive, no one will deny, and that a very large share of braggadoos has been indulged in with reference to the vast system of credit must also be admitted—but to the point. How is the unstable system of credit to be upheld, while the war expenses are increasing daily? Labor has been always supposed wealth, or more correctly, wealth is the accumulated result of human labour; that the wealth of a nation is the aggregate of the wealth of its individual citizens. It has also been considered that a nation's credit is in proportion to its wealth, and that it is impossible for a length of time to found a credit upon any other basis. It has been heretofore believed that money meant gold and silver—or paper, as their representative, convertible at any time into gold or silver. But surely paper not convertible into gold or silver is in itself worthless, and must cease to circulate at its proper value. And it is not well understood, notwithstanding the vaunting of the New York press that "not a dollar has been borrowed from any foreign country to carry on the war"—that no foreign country would be disposed to credit a nation which has in more cases than one repudiated its just debts.

Already several millions of Government paper are afloat in the stock market which has been taken up and paid for in part by "greenbacks." The people, it appears, have not taken any burden upon themselves, but have availed themselves only of their credit. They are now heavily taxed, which will insure a better revenue, for the payment of the interest of their heavy and increasing debt.—Even should the South be subdued, which is not very probable, what possibility is there of raising a revenue from that devastated country—that is to be the issue? The enormous amount of fictitious circulating medium, is enough to sink a nation of greater wealth than the States.

THE CHARLOTTE ALLEGATEE has risen from its ashes; it made its appearance on Friday last, in a new dress, and with considerable freshness and vigour. Our St. Stephen friends can again rejoice in this "local press." We can sympathize with Mr. Lorimer in his loss of the 14th January, having experienced a somewhat similar one by fire in 1856; true—the press and most of the type were saved, nevertheless we lost more than was known to the public, and had no insurance. Mr. Lorimer is entitled to credit for starting his paper again, without calling upon one friend to assist him pecuniarily. He can afford "to forgive those who gloated over the prospect of the "Advocate's" total extinction," and leave them to their own pretensions.

The stock for the St. Stephen Branch Railroad will be taken, almost in advance of legislation, and the road located and built without delay. Ms. Wilkinson's survey may prove of considerable assistance, and Mr. Burpee is to be "on hand" in good time.

—Col. Presbyterian.

We are glad to learn from our contemporary that the "good time" is coming, but we think Mr. Burpee was not "on hand" with the St. Stephen Branch Railroad, in his paper read before the Chamber of Commerce.

The Nova Scotia Government have introduced a Resolution requesting the Administrator of the government to appoint delegates to confer with delegates from New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, for the purpose of arranging a plan for the union of the three Provinces under one government and legislature. The Government of New Brunswick it is reported will introduce a similar resolution.

CHURCH WARDENS.—The Annual Election of Church Wardens and Vestrymen for All Saints' Church took place on Easter Monday, when the following were elected for the ensuing year:—

G. D. Street, J. H. Whitlock, Church Wardens.

James Stinson, Nathan Treadwell, F. H. Hoth, Dr. Gove, G. F. Stickney, E. Phares, W. Whitlock, T. Jones, R. D. James, J. W. Street, B. K. Stevenson and M. J. C. Andrews, Vestrymen.

BERMUDA advices of the 10th inst. reports that the following blockade runners had arrived at St. George's:—

Feb. 17th, steamer Index, Wilmington, with 724 bales of cotton, 161 boxes tobacco; 19th, steamer City of Petersburg, Wilmington, 725 bales cotton 2 1/2 tierces tobacco, and steamer Floris, Glasgow; 20th, steamer

Thistle, Queenstown; March 5th, steamer Caledonia, Wilmington, with 308 bales cotton.

Steamer City of Petersburg cleared Feb. 20th, and the Floris on the 1st inst., and returned,—the Index on the 1st, the Coquette on the 3rd, and the Thistle on the 5th, all to run the blockade.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.—We have received a copy of this Report for 1863. Great improvement in many of the Volunteer Companies of Militia, are recorded, and every praise is given to the ship carpenters and mechanics for the part they have taken in the movement. The target practice it is said does not generally show the improvement that might have been expected, and officers commanding companies are requested to take more personal interest in the matter.

ITEMS.

A clever London optician has invented a very ingenious "spirit," whereby all sorts of writing on the wall and rapping under tables can be done. A hand appears on the canvas; it writes a word and rubs it out again, but the spectator feels for it in vain, for neither the hand which writes nor the written words can be touched by actual touch. Only the phantom can obliterate what the phantom has written. The experiment is very strange and startling, but real science, after all, must beat the conjurers.

—New York ship builders have already constructed for the rivers and coast of China not less than twenty-four steamers, nearly half of them propellers, making an aggregate of 21,848 tons.

—Criminals form an increasing item of railway traffic. Not less than 100 tons of criminals are carried over the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway weekly.

—It is an interesting piece of literary intelligence to all, and will be so especially to ladies, that Mrs. Somerville, the veteran astronomer, now in her 82d year has just finished a scientific work of great labor and importance.

—The English government are considering the propriety of removing the government of India from Calcutta to Delhi. As the Queen has by act of Parliament become the Great Mogul, it is thought that she ought by her Viceroy to occupy the Great Mogul's city.

—The new grist mill of Messrs. Whitney, Hayden and Leary at Woodstock, grinds 3900 bushels of grain per week.

—The Centraband farmers near Norfolk, Va., had a spirited plowing match on the 10th inst., and prizes of watches and money were given to the winners.

—An extended religious interest prevails at Springfield, Mass. Immense meetings are held nightly, all in attendance manifesting the deepest interest in the exercises.

—There are rich churches in New York. St. Paul's for instance took up an impromptu collection last Sunday of twelve thousand dollars.

—Edwin Noyes, late defaulting Superintendent of the Maine Central Railroad, is now employed on the Portland and Kennebec Railroad, as Road Master.

—The telegraph the other day undertook to compliment the San Francisco weather, by saying that "red robes were in bloom" there—but some of the papers printed it "red noses." Quite likely.

—In consequence of using a broken lantern while feeding cattle, the barn of Deacon Stephen West, in East Machias, was burned, March 4, with all the contents. Much cheaper to have a good lantern.

—There are four brothers in Thorndike, Me., by the name of Parsons, whose total height is 25 feet 3 inches. The height of each is as follows:—6 feet 1, 6 feet 3, 6 feet 4, and 6 feet 7.

—The Iowa Editorial Convention have adopted resolutions to advance the cash system for subscriptions, and refuse in all cases to receive sewing machines, India rubber goods, &c., or anything but cash for advertisements.

—The New Jersey Legislature has before it a bill "to prevent the admittance of race" in that State.

—The House Committee on Commerce have agreed to report a bill instructing the President to give notice of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty at the expiration of the term agreed to; but to notify the British Government that the U. S. Government is disposed to send Commissioners to meet theirs for the purpose of negotiating a more equitable treaty.

—The London correspondent of the New York Herald—not the best of authority—says that the young son of the Prince of Wales has only three fingers on one of his hands. The hand seems to stop at the third finger.

—The Bermuda papers state with pleasure that Captain Czetzer and his crew are not drowned.

—Miss Amelia Thacker, who is to have £18,000 in her own right when she comes of age, eloped from her parents' residence Portman Square, London, with a gentleman of military appearance. A large reward was offered for information as to her whereabouts.

—A Methodist Tea Meeting and Bazaar was held in Fredericton on Thursday evening, which was quite successful.

—Neal Dow has arrived home. He met with an enthusiastic reception.

—The celebrated London preacher Spurgeon is to visit America in May.

Legislative Summary.

FREDERICTON, March 24. On motion of Mr. Stevens the Digdegush Driving Company was again in Committee for further amendment. This Bill has been carried by Mr. Stevens to the Council and re-carried.

Hon. Mr. Johnston introduced a Bill further to provide for the expenses of the Civil Government of the Province; and one further to provide for the repairs of roads, bridges, and other public works.

Hon. Mr. Smith moved, as per previous notice, for copies of all Inter-colonial Railway papers not yet before the House, showing date since 15th Feb. last. This has special reference to His Excellency's despatch which called for the Duke of Newcastle's reply laid before the House the other day. The Secretary explained that the reason it was not included in the printed correspondence was that it would not have been courteous to the Duke of Newcastle to make a despatch public before it had been received by him. From any such idea Mr. Smith totally dissented, but the Secretary and Postmaster General had examples and precedents ready in reply.

Hon. Mr. Gray gave notice of motion for copies of Petition and all papers relating to the claims of Rogers Hunter of St. John for money lost through the negligence of the Post Office.

The House went into Committee, Mr. McClellan in the Chair, on a bill to repeal the Act entitled an Act for the encouragement of Agriculture.

Col. Boyd condemned the Agricultural Board, and looked upon their session in an upstairs room during the sitting of the Legislature, which he styled an impertinent impudency, as an absurdity. The Chief Com. of Works considered the Board highly useful. Hon. Mr. Fisher warmly espoused the cause of the Board; why repeal the Act just now on the eve of a Provincial Exhibition; why sweep the law away without giving it an opportunity of working itself out? The hon. gentleman expressed himself favorable to biennial Exhibitions. Mr. Cudlip did not believe in wasting the public money by keeping up Agricultural "sham parliaments" which affected no good purpose whatever. Hon. Mr. Smith was in favour of repeal; the meeting of the Board retarded the business of the House; several members of the Legislature were also members of the Board and they could not attend to both duties at the same time. He was willing to do what he could for Agriculture, but considered the Board useless. Hon. Prov. Saa. objected to a return to the old law because it did not provide for periodical Exhibitions. There was nearly as much money paid out under the old law as under the new with the exception of expenses connected with the triennial Exhibitions. Mr. Ferris said the law was unpopular in Queen's County, and he would vote for repeal, but the Secretary said that abuses which existed under the old law had been done away with, and this probably had something to do with the unpopularity of the present Act. Hon. Mr. Johnson opposed repeal. Col. Boyd reviewed the Agricultural assessments; the Kingston, Kent, Society had \$68 charged for management; there must be something wrong somewhere. The Secretary said he knew the Kingston Society imported seed largely, and he presumed the charge was for commission on sales. Mr. Kerr thought the delegates should be paid by the Societies they represented; the money was not doing the amount of good it might do; the principal good indeed that had been accomplished was the importation of stock; there should be some other principle of distribution of the money. The Board should be simplified; he would not go for repeal but wanted the "Agricultural" parliament to have a chance for its life and argued at length the reason why. Mr. Sills was not particular one way or the other, but he said the Exhibition at Sussex had been styled "the rogues' exhibition." Mr. Stevens made a general reply, rebutting the arguments for repeal, advocating the necessity of pecuniary grants for the encouragement of Agriculture and defending the management of the Board. The debate finally grew warm, Messrs. Smith and Hatheway exchanging hot words—one declaring that the expenditure of public money in Westmorland exceeded that in York, and the other the reverse; the E. & N. A. Railway, the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway, the University, and a host of other matters "too numerous to mention" were all introduced into the squabble. It was getting near 6 o'clock, and some members were impatient to adjourn, but both members wanted to "have it out" as they said. Mr. Gilmor, forsooth, must have his finger in the pie, and pitched into the Commissioner, telling him that he (the Com.) did not know the population of his own County; that there were 2,300 people in a parish in which the Com. had said there were 130.—Mr. S. H. Gilbert wanted to give the Agricultural Board a chance to prepare for death; he would not go for repeal now, but would say to the Board "get ready." The discussion was prolonged ad nauseam. Mr. Stevens, in the course of his speech, touched the tender nerves of Mr. Cudlip, who said he must have an apology outside of the House. Progress was reported.

March 26. A bill, introduced by Dr. Dow, relating to the law of rates and taxes was committed. It provides that non-residents shall be notified through the local newspapers of the amount of their taxes. By local papers are meant those papers published in the County where the property is situated. But if there are no papers in the County, then such notices are to be published in the Royal Gazette. Progress was reported.

The Solicitor General of the Province was then committed to the construction of a road a first time.

On motion of Mr. Fisher the New Brunswick, Nova India Banking Co., to do Province was then committed.

Several Bills based on St. Medical Superintendent and Steamboat Inspector's Bill to provide for Drain of Lancaster Marshes agriculture Bill was introduced for disallowment on Great Road. It presented for change in m. Parish Officers in certain John.

Mr. Gilmor introduced a Bill to amend the E. & N. Railway pany.

Consideration of Croby's claims postponed three months. Progress made in Bill in disabled seaman's dues act.

Mr. Tilley submitted a petition of W. Parks & Co. duties on Cotton Machinery. Mr. Lindsay tried to get mittes on Woodstock Reunion Bill but House in disagreement. Mr. Waters moved to get notice of Government Railway Bill but House in disagreement. Mr. Smith wanted more delay.

Bill to exempt Voluntas taxes to extent of six dollars passed before H. T. of others supported it. Bo opposed on grounds that it next year, therefore useful alteration.

Latest American News. Fuller particulars of Pad est had seven thousand men on fort repulsed with great loss. Federal loss fourteen killed, enemy's dead left front of pulses enemy plundered many buildings. Garrison regiments and two hundred fighting gallantly.

Federal forces in Arkansas southward and will not Texas.

The fires seen near P from burning vessels, no mainland.

Chattanooga despatch a believed falling back from Clinch Range, 60 miles from Gold 166 1/2.

"THE CHESAPEAKE."—St. John & A. McMillan, St. John, a copy of the case of Daviers, arrested under a charge resisted before H. T. of Police Magistrate, and the his Honor, Mr. Justice Ritchie compiled from the et It is a neatly printed pamphlet and is for sale by the Public

Mr. FLEMING'S SURVEY are the instructions by which Fleming is to be guided in Intercolonial Railway route. You are instructed of Government of Canada to stately to a survey and exaritory through which the railway between this Province New Brunswick and Not run.

2. This survey and extended for the purpose of formation of Canada to form the practicality of the project, and of the probable cost the expediency of engaging self may be judged of in a ner.

3. The information so obtained at the service of the most interested, if desired.

4. On a general examination you will consider the route on previous occasions been the subject in question, as to which may seem to you to be any obstacles which may be as requiring serious expense and to the best methods of obstacles, of of avoiding them from the direct line.

5. You will also pay attention of what may in other the most eligible line from the United States at various matter of the probable cost a due regard to economy, but time to full efficiency.

6. Similar considerations as regards the survey and

9. You will endeavor to and harmonious spirit with may be appointed either on sister Colonies or of the I ment to co-operate with you

10. The completion of tmination at as early a period highly desirable.

11. You will report your time to time to the Province Canada.

HIGH PRICES OF FOOD.—The New York Herald present high prices of ever jumpion as food are the

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The Solicitor General brought in a Bill to aid in the construction of railways, which was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Fisher a Bill to enable the New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and West India Banking Co. to do business in this Province was then committed.

March 28.
Several Bills based on Supply passed. Medical Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum and Steamboat Inspector submitted.

Bill to provide for drainage and protection of Lancaster Marshes agreed to.

Mr. Waters moved to go into consideration of Government Railway Bill. Mr. Smith wanted more delay.

Mr. Gillmor introduced a Bill to incorporate the E. & N. Railway Extension Company.

Consideration of Crosby and Brookfield claims postponed three months.

Progress made in Bill increasing sick and disabled seaman's dues at Port of Miramichi.

Mr. Tilley submitted Fishery returns and petition of W. Parks & Son for return of duties on Cotton Machinery.

Mr. Lindsey tried to get House into committee on Woodstock Railroad Incorporation Bill but House in dispute.

Mr. Waters moved to go into consideration of Government Railway Bill. Mr. Smith wanted more delay.

Bill to exempt Volunteers, St. John, from taxes to extent of six dollars per year, under discussion. Cudlip, Gray, Tilley and others supported it.

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speculation and jobbing, and that flour, which is selling in New York at \$8 to \$10, only brings \$5 to \$6 in Liverpool, after paying cost of freight.

It is reported that in Paris there is still a general feeling that war cannot long be delayed; and the Monitor is opened every day with the expectation that it will contain some startling announcement bearing upon the present condition of Europe.

The Steamship New-England will commence her trips between Boston and St. John next week. It is surprising that the wealthy and enterprising merchants of St. John, have not steamers of their own on the route. It is their trade that has made the International company rich. They want steamers more than Western Extension.

Mr. Rosser's Lecture this evening will close the course for the season.

MARITIME.—Arrived at Boston on the 22d, schrs. Emma Pemberton, Oliver, and Charlie, from St. Andrews.

A GREAT MISTAKE. A GREAT MISTAKE. There are a great many people who are in the habit of taking pills, who erroneously think that the pills or medicines taken would produce the most violent discharges from the bowels, and cause excessive pain straining and tenesmus, are the best pills to take. This is a great mistake.

The griping straining, tenesmus, is the result of the impure and inert qualities of the medicine that are carried to the lower bowels, and there induce irritation, congestion and inflammation, hence follow straining, piles, and false calls to the water closet. Avoid all such pills, and take Railway's Regulating Pills. Price 25 cts per box.—Sold by Druggists everywhere.

On the 28th inst., in the 70th year of his age, Mr. John Bailey, an old and respectable inhabitant of this place, leaving a large family to mourn their loss.

NEW CROP MOLASSES. JUST received 25 Hds Cienfuegos Molasses. J. W. STREPT & SON. March 30, 1864.

TO LET, And Possession given immediately. ONE HALF the dwelling occupied by Mr. Wm. McLEAN, corner of King and Parr streets. Apply at the STANDARD OFFICE. March 30, 1864.

LIVERY STABLE. FRANK ALGAR. Inform the public that he is prepared to furnish on short notice good horses and comfortable wagons at reasonable rates. Stable—William Henry Street. St. Andrews, March 30th, 1864.

FOR SALE. A SMALL FARM containing 18 acres, within about 14 miles of town. There is a Cottage with Barn and sheds upon the premises. Face low and long credit. Apply to GEO. F. CAMPBELL. St. Andrews, March 26, 1864.—r

LETTERS REMAINING in the POST OFFICE, St. Andrews, 20th of March, 1864:

Henry, William; Gordon, S.; Brown, James; Kidd, Wm.; Brown, Charles; McDoel, James; Butler, James; McDoel, Robert; Clark, Joseph; McDoel, Samuel; Clark, Robert; Murphy, Mr.; Bennett, Kate; McDoel, Mrs.; Monrovan, Mrs. Mary Ann; McDoel, Mrs. Mary; McDoel, Capt. Robert; McDoel, Mrs. Mary; McDoel, Joseph; Robertson, Capt. L.; Grant, John; Shillay, Michael.

Persons calling for any of the above will please be Advertised. G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M. P. O., St. Andrews, March 29, 1864.—2

Administration Notice. ALL persons having claim against the Estate of the late WILKINSON HAYEN, Esquire, deceased, are requested to render their accounts, duly attested, within three months from the date hereof, to Benj. R. Stevenson, Esquire; and those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payments to the said Benj. R. Stevenson, who is hereby authorized and empowered to give receipts and discharges for the same. ALICE HATCH, Administratrix. St. Andrews, 29th March 1864.—em

TO BE SOLD, a Bargain, if applied for immediately. If not disposed of by the 15th of April, the place will be let and possession given on 1st May next. THAT desirably situated House for business next to the Record Office, has been newly finished and is in good repair; contains 9 rooms and shop attached. A. E. S. O., 3 Corner Town Loos, in good situations for building purposes. Apply to Subscriber. Terms of payment liberal. D. GREEN, mar23

April Sessions, 1863.

ORDERED, That Applications for Wholesale and Tavern Licenses, shall be made to the Clerk previous to Friday, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of the Court week. Such applications shall state the name of the applicant, the description, the place, and of the building in which it is intended to sell; and the applicant shall furnish any other information which the Court may require; and the Clerk shall publish the notice in a Newspaper of this County.

PER ORDER. March 23, 1864.

NOTICE. PERSONS having accounts against the County must present them at the office of the Clerk of the Peace, by 10 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday, the 12th day of April next.

PER ORDER. March 23, 1864.

TO LET, And Possession given 1st May. THAT large and well finished Store ad-joining Mr. Hatheway's, Water street. The store will be fitted by the subscriber for a dwelling and store if required, by applying immediately. ALICE K. McSTAY. March 16, 1864.

TO LET, And Possession given 1st May. THAT large and well finished Store ad-joining Mr. Hatheway's, Water street. The store will be fitted by the subscriber for a dwelling and store if required, by applying immediately. D. BRADLEY. March 16, 1864.

NEW GOODS. THE Undersigned expects his Spring Supply of Goods immediately. The present stock on hand will be disposed of at cost, to suit the times. D. BRADLEY. mar 16

MEETING OF COURTS. The Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, will be held at the Court House on Tuesday the 13th of April next. At which time and place all Magistrates, Clerks, and Constables of said County and all persons required to be at these Courts are hereby publicly notified to give their attendance. THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Andrews, March 8, 1864.

TO LET, From the 1st of May next. THAT neat Cottage with a garden attached, in rear of the Court House. The premises are in good order. Apply to CHAS. GILLILAND. March 9, 1864.

FOR SALE. THAT farm owned by the Subscriber at containing One Hundred Acres, fifty acres under cultivation, and fifty acres about equally divided into pasture and woodland. Fences built with cedar, and in good repair. Water in abundance from never failing springs. Half the purchase money will be required on the delivery of the deeds, the remaining half may remain in the hands of the purchaser for three or four years secured by mortgage on the premises. JOHN McLAUGHLIN. mar 9—r

Rub. Rubber. Rubbers. AT THE Albion House. JOHN S. MAGEE, Has received an assortment of Childrens, Misses, Ladies, Gent's, Rubber Overshoes.

Also, Ladies Rubber Balmoral Hoops, a nice article for the present season, which with a lot of Childrens and Ladies Boots, SKELETON SKIRTS, and the balance of stock of WINTER DRY GOODS, He will sell CHEAP for Current Money American Bills taken at the usual discount.

Bottles!! Bottles!! WANTED immediately—ALE & PORTER Bottles. E. A. JULIAN. Patent Steam Brewery. St. Andrews, March 1, 1864.

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

CHARLES P. BUTLER & CO., Shipping & Commission Merchants, No. 115 Wall Street, New York.

SHERIFF'S SALES

Sheriff's Sales to take place at the Court House, St. Andrews. John Billings, Land April 12, Angus Holmes, Jr. do April 30, N. B. & C. Railway do June 30.

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

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand, whatsoever, of the NEW BRUNSWICK (N. B. & C.) RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED, of, in and to all the following lands, described as follows:—

First, all that certain tract of land, (excepting so much of the same, as lies and is situated in the County of York,

Beginning at a birch tree standing on the westerly side of the railway and in the northerly angle of block number six, granted to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company, in the parish of Saint James, thence running by the margin of the year 1859 south, seventy-three degrees west, three hundred and fifty-six chains along the northerly line of said grant, (crossing the road from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock and the south branch of Canoeose river,) or to the northerly line of lot number four, surveyed for Hugh Pinkerton; thence along the same, north eighty degrees west, seven chains, or to the southeasterly line of a lot of land surveyed for John Heid; thence along the easterly line thereof, north two degrees east, fifty chains to the northeasterly angle of the same; thence along the northern line thereof, north two degrees east, thirty-two chains, surveyed for John Reid and the northern line of a lot surveyed for Wm Johnston, north eighty-eight degrees west, fifty chains to a spruce tree standing in the northerly angle of the last mentioned surveyed lot; thence along the westerly line thereof, south two degrees west, thirty-one chains, or to a cedar tree; thence north seventeen degrees west forty-two chains or to a hemlock tree standing on the easterly line of a grant to the Trustees of Greenock Church, in the parish of Saint Andrews, in connection with the Established Church of Scotland; thence along the same, north two degrees and thirty minutes east, eleven chains and fifty links (crossing Canoeose River) to a stake standing in the northeasterly angle thereof; thence along the northern line of the same, north eighty six degrees and thirty minutes west, three chains and fifty-seven links to a hemlock tree; thence, north seventeen degrees west, two hundred and thirteen chains, or to a cedar tree; thence south seventy-three degrees west, three chains and forty-five links to a spruce tree standing on the easterly line of a grant to Freeman H. Todd; thence along the same, north seventeen degrees west, one hundred and forty-four chains and fifty links, (crossing Mud Lake road and the line dividing the counties of York and Charlotte) or to a hemlock tree standing on the northern angle thereof; thence north two degrees east, thirty-one chains, or to a cedar tree; thence north seventeen degrees west one hundred and twenty-six chains and fifty links, (crossing City Camp road, Eel Works Brook) or to a dry birch tree; thence north seven degrees east, forty chains, or to a post standing on the southerly bank or shore of the Chipmunk Cook Outlet; thence north seventy-three degrees east one hundred and twenty-eight chains, (crossing a brook running into said outlet, and recrossing the road from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock) to a cedar tree standing on the southerly line of lot number two, granted to John McAllister; thence along the same, south 88 degrees east, twenty-eight chains and fifty links, or to a beech tree standing in the southeasterly angle thereof; thence along the easterly line of the same, north two degrees east, nine chains and twenty-five links to a beech tree; thence north seventy three degrees east, one hundred and ninety-four chains, (crossing a brook and the second Digequash Lake) or to a maple tree standing on the westerly line of lot A, granted to John Porter; thence along the same, south two degrees west, six chains and seventy-four links to an ash tree standing on the northeasterly bank or shore of the second Digequash Lake above mentioned; thence following the various courses of the same in a southerly direction (crossing a brook at its mouth) to a cedar tree standing on a post where the southerly line of said last mentioned grant strikes the said bank or shore of said Lake; thence along said line, south eighty-eight degrees east, eleven chains to a spruce tree standing in the southeasterly angle of said last mentioned grant; thence along the easterly line thereof, north two degrees east, twenty-eight chains, recrossing the last mentioned brook to a hemlock tree; thence north seventy-three degrees east, five hundred and twenty-seven chains, (crossing the railway above mentioned, the White Beaver Brook, Thompson's road, the outlet of Foster's Lake, the Maguandavic Bay road, and the south branch of Cranberry Brook) or to a pine tree; thence south twenty-four degrees and thirty minutes west one hundred and eighty chains, (crossing Minik Lake) or to a post standing in the northerly angle of block number eight, granted to the New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company; thence along the northerly line thereof and its prolongation, south seventy-three degrees west, four hundred and two chains, (crossing White Beaver Brook, crossing another brook passing an ash tree and crossing the railway above mentioned), or to the westerly side of said railway; thence along the same in a southerly direction, thirty seven chains, or to a birch tree standing on the northerly line of grant to Thomas V. Newcomen; thence along the same, north eighty degrees west, fifty-one chains, or to the northerly angle thereof; thence along the westerly line of the same south two degrees west, sixty-seven chains and fifty links, or to a stake standing in the southeasterly angle thereof; thence along the southern line thereof, south eighty-eight degrees east, fifty-one chains; or the westerly side of the railway above mentioned; thence following the various courses of the same in a southerly direction, three hundred and thirty-eight chains, (crossing a branch of Digequash river and a brook running into said river, or to a spruce tree standing on the westerly line of lot number one granted to Joseph Walton; thence along the same and its prolongation south forty eight degrees west twenty three chains crossing Digequash river, or to westerly bank or shore of the same; thence following the various courses thereof down stream in a southerly direction to the westerly side of the Railway above mentioned, and thence along the same

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

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

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

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

The same having been seized under, and taken by virtue of the following executions, issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, to wit:—first at the suit of the Hon. John J. Robinson, endorsed to levy £3229 12 7—second, at the suit of Francis H. Johnson, endorsed to levy \$831-30, and Company of the Saint Stephens Bank, in the County of Charlotte, endorsed to levy £2013 10 5, altogether £12,422 12 6, with interest, together with Sheriff's fees and incidental expenses.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Dec. 1, 1863.

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

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

The same having been seized under, and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of John Doe, endorsed to levy £49 9s., besides Sheriff's fees THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Oct. 28, 1863.

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

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of John Billings, of, in and to all that certain lot or piece of land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Penfield, in the said County of Charlotte, bounded as follows, viz:—

Beginning at the north corner of a lot of land conveyed by Angus Holmes, senior to Angus Holmes, by deed dated the 16th July 1861; thence along the boundary line of the said lot to Black's Harbour, thence south-westerly following the several courses of the said Black's Harbour to a gulch or gully distant about twenty yards to the eastward of the south-westerly corner of lot number Two; thence north twenty degrees west parallel with the line of the said lot number Two, twenty seven chains and fifty links or thereabouts, till it intersects a line running north-southly from the north-east corner of the said lot number Two, across the shore of Little Sturgeon Cove on LeTaig River, to the point of intersection between lots number 9 and 10; thence along the said last mentioned line to the said point of intersection; thence north seventy degrees east to a marked spruce tree or Big Sturgeon Cove; thence north-easterly following the several courses of the said Big Sturgeon Cove to the place of beginning; containing sixty acres or thereabouts, and being the same premises lately recovered by the said John Billings in an action of Ejectment against Angus Holmes, junior, together with the houses and erections thereon.

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

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 6th Oct. 1863.

Property for Sale. THE Subscriber offers for sale the house occupied by himself at Burnside Street, as persons are in a hurry. The house occupies a good business stand.

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

