

TELEGRAPHIC.

New York, Aug. 2. The preliminaries have been settled for a racing match between the Brothers Ward of New York, and the St. John, New Brunswick, four oared crew for one thousand dollars a side, to take place on the Connecticut River at Springfield, on the eleventh of September next.

New York Money Market continued easy. Gold 140. London, Aug. 2nd.

Consols 91. In the House of Lords this evening, the Reform Bill was reported from the committee of the whole where it was under consideration, and ordered to a third reading. Final action will be taken on the measure on Tuesday next.

Despatches have been received here to-day from Athens, announcing that the Greeks have defeated the Turks in Crete in several recent engagements. The despatches make mention of the departure of a French squadron for Candia, for the purpose of bringing back refugees to Greece.

At the Goodwood races to-day the principal race was that for the Richmond plate. Eleven horses ran. The leading horse's name is as follows:—Camden, first; Lord Ronald, second; Amanda, third.

King William of Prussia has issued a proclamation assuming the duties of Sovereign of the North German States.

At a recent election for members of the Hungarian Diet, Louis Kossuth was chosen to represent the City of Waitzen, without a dissenting vote.

New York, Aug. 3. Gold 140. Money easy. Call Loans 3 to 5 per cent.

Quebec, 3d. The ship Star of Canada, for Montreal, with a general cargo, is ashore at the Pillars.

Barque Mary Durkee, outward bound to St. John, is ashore at the Pillars.

The steamship Napoleon has been despatched to tow the steamship North American to Quebec.

A large number of soldiers in the Garrison whose terms have expired have re-enlisted.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, AUG. 7, 1867.

AS OTHERS SEE US.—We copy the following from an American paper, and although we cannot agree in all particulars with the "Tourist"—yet we give the principal passages of interest in his letter, and have no objection to his friends following the advice tendered in the last paragraph:—

From information lately received, we consider that there are few better opportunities for speculation than those which the little town of St. Andrews, in the province of New Brunswick, now present.

The Dominion of Canada being established, the Canadians, if they are the quick-sighted and enterprising people we believe them to be, will soon become aware of the advantages to be derived from the Seaports they have become possessed of on the north-western coast of the Bay of Fundy, two of which, St. John and St. Andrews, and possibly more, are NEVER CLOSED BY ICE. They will not be slow in discovering the benefits which will accrue from forming DECKS and establishing agencies for the sale of their great staple produce and manufactures; and, as the most desirable part of that coast is not very extensive, it being little over fifty miles from St. John to St. Andrews, they will select such ports as afford the greatest facilities for communication with the interior, and especially where they can most easily and cheaply obtain wharves, stores, houses and land, &c.

Now, without detracting from the numerous advantages which the commercial capital of the province, St. John, will afford, when connected by railway, &c., we would venture to assert that St. Andrews has very many and great claims for their consideration, as a central business port, which MUST EVENTUALLY PREVAIL.

In the first place, it is already the ocean terminus of a Railroad extending into the interior towards Quebec, ninety miles, the head of which road can be met with the present Grand Trunk Line, about eighty miles below Quebec, by a line only two hundred and eight miles in extent, as estimated by a survey made.

The town of St. Andrews is beautifully laid out on the almost level end of an undulating tract of land, similar in extent to that on which New-York is built, bounded on the west by the St. John and broad river St. Croix, and on the south and east by the inner Bay of Passamaquoddy, which forms its outer Harbor, of about equal extent to that of the latter city, completely protected from winds, waves and fogs of the Bay of Fundy, by a double range of large islands, convenient for fishing trade, and abounding in valuable copper ore, leaving four entrances to the Harbor, two of which are large enough for ships of any size, the main passage being two miles wide, and of great depth. Often during the summer, when a strong southerly breeze and thick fog prevail outside, the inner bay and St. Andrews experience sunshine and comparative calm.

St. Andrews has an inner Harbor, about a mile by half-a-mile in extent, formed by an island approaching the mainland at each extremity, which Harbor is capable, for a moderate amount, of being made an excellent Dock. In this Harbor all the small craft are now loaded, and even vessels of eight hundred and a thousand tons; were it converted into a Dock, ships of any size could be loaded and unloaded at the wharves. But there are abundant facilities for building wharves into the outer Harbor and river, where ships of nearly four thousand tons have lately swung at anchor close to the shore, during heavy gales, without danger.

As the river St. Croix, a short distance above the parish line, contracts into a small tidal river or rather creek, four or five miles in extent, almost dry at low water, and closed up by ice in winter, there can be no fear of any other town in the neighborhood eventually interfering with St. Andrews as a seaport, although possibly possessing many other equal advantages.

St. Andrews is universally allowed to possess the most healthy and agreeable climate in the Province of New Brunswick, it is within about three hours and a half steaming by boat direct from St. John, and fourteen hours from Portland, Maine. It is the capital of a large and populous County, and from the hills in its rear may be seen the several towns, St. Stephen, St. George, St. David, Cabot, Eastport, Lubec, Robbinston, Westport, and numerous other settlements and villages. The coast of Nova Scotia around Digby, and the distant Atlantic, bound the sea view.

Owing to the want of capital, want of unanimity and enterprise in the inhabitants, arising from causes which we Americans can not understand, and with which we have no business, real and valuable property can now be obtained at St. Andrews for a very moderate price. Let us go ahead Yankees be first in the field, and secure what will very shortly be of inestimable value to our northern friends, and handsome profits may be realized.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.—We learn from undoubted authority, that W. T. Rose, Esq., will be a candidate for the seat vacated by Judge Stevens; and that he is not offering of his own will, but at the urgent solicitation of many influential persons in the County districts. In his own locality, such men as Judge Stevens, R. Watson, Esq., and other leading gentlemen we are informed, have proffered him their support. Mr. Rose has responded to their request, and from a long and intimate acquaintance with him, we believe he would make an efficient representative. He is progressive in his views, well acquainted with the resources of the country, and its requirements, and has been willing to accord, in public affairs, and has always been desirous of securing the greatest good to the largest number; in addition to his other qualifications he understands the science of Finance.—He is not the man to gratify local prejudices and feelings at the expense of public rights, but would exercise his abilities for the benefit of the County and Province. He has been a consistent and able advocate of Confederation since the question was first mooted, and will use his best efforts (if elected) to perfect the act of union. We do not know whether he has yet issued his card to the Electors, but are satisfied that when it does appear, it will corroborate the views we have thus briefly indicated.

A discussion has arisen in the St. John and Fredericton press, with reference to Candidates for Ottawa pledging themselves to their constituents on the question of route for the Intercolonial Railway. Much may be said for and against the principle, but it has been frequently stated by those papers, "that members only made pledges to secure their election; and again, "that men should go to the Legislature free and untrammelled to let as their judgement dictates for the benefit of the people."

Where a great principle is involved and the interests of a large majority of the people are at stake—the settlement, material prosperity and commercial prospects of the Province are concerned, we can see no objection to Candidates promising to use their influence to secure a certain object desired by a majority of the electors. The candidates in the Northern counties do not hesitate to come out boldly in favor of their favorite route—"the North Shore," and they appear to have united so firmly on that question, as to ensure, at all events, their election.

The idea of requiring a candidate to pledge himself to any particular route, by name, is not a good one. All that they should be required to do, is to pledge themselves to go for the shortest, cheapest and most easily constructed line, one which will command the largest amount of traffic local and general, and promote the settlement of the Province, and the least they can do, is to name the route they believe will embrace these requisites.

The Episcopal Church Bazaar and Pic Nic and will be held on Tuesday next, 13th having been postponed from last Tuesday. Arrangements have been made for excursion by Rail and Steamer.

Pic Nics.—This will be a week for Pic Nics, the Wesleyan Sabbath School Festival is to take place to-day, the scholars and teachers & leave in the cars for Chatham. Tomorrow, the Sons of Temperance and Cadets are to have a Pic Nic on the Alma House Grounds; on Friday the Presbyterian Sabbath School is to hold its annual Festival, and on Saturday if fine there will be Social Pic Nics.

Circuit Court.—The court was opened yesterday. His Honor Justice ALLAN presided. The Grand Jury were sworn, Mr. David Brown, Foreman. There was quite a large attendance of persons from various parts of the County. Among the legal gentlemen we noticed, Judge Stevens, D. C. Hoff, Atty. General Fisher, D. S. Kerr, Esq., Q. C. T. B. Abbott and A. Mills, Esqs. in addition to those residing here.

There were 3 criminal cases and 18 civil cases entered for trial.

His Honor's charge to the Grand Jury was eloquent; from our notes we give an outline. He said—that the Sheriff's Calendar showed three persons charged with offences. The first and principal case was a charge against a Woman for killing a man named Mooney. It appeared by the depositions which he had read, that the prisoner struck the deceased on the head with a pail, that he walked a few yards and fell down and died. There did not appear to have been any quarrel between them, or any provocation given to the woman to cause her to inflict such a blow. The medical men examined before the Coroner were of opinion that the blow was not the immediate cause of the death, but that the man died from apoplexy accelerated by excitement. If the jury were satisfied that the woman inflicted the blow and that the man died within a few minutes afterwards, it would be better for them to find a bill either for murder or manslaughter, as the Atty. General should think proper to lay before them, and then the whole matter could be fully investigated before the Court and jury and prisoner would have the benefit of any defence that might exist. That the hearing before the Grand Jury was only a preliminary examination and not a trial, and they merely determined whether there was sufficient evidence against a prisoner to put him upon his trial for the alleged offence.—The distinction between murder and manslaughter was this—that to constitute murder, the killing must be malicious, as expressed in the language of the law "with malice aforethought." Malice might be either express or implied, express malice was where the party made threats against the deceased or lay in wait for him and attacked him. Implied malice was where the killing was without any provocation or excuse, and where one person killed another, the law implied that it was done maliciously, and it was for the party charged to show facts to reduce the offence to murder to the lesser crime of manslaughter.

Manslaughter was the killing another without malice, as if two persons quarrelled, and in the heat of passion, one inflicted a blow upon the other which caused his death, the offence would be manslaughter, because there would be the absence of the previous malice necessary to constitute the crime of murder. In questions of this kind it is important to consider the weapon with which the blow was given. If it was a knife, or axe, or any weapon likely to produce death, malice might be implied, because every person presumed to intend the natural consequences of his act, whereas if the blow was given with a light stick or with the fist, it would probably be different, as such blows would not be likely to produce fatal consequences. If there was a quarrel between these parties, and the deceased struck the woman, and she being excited by the blow, struck the deceased, they would be justified in finding a bill for manslaughter; but no words would justify the blow, and therefore if the prisoner struck the deceased merely in consequence of words used, and he died from the blow, the offence would be murder.

The next case was a charge against a person for stabbing a policeman while in the execution of his duty, with intent either to kill him, or to do him grievous bodily harm.—There could not be positive evidence of a man's intentions, but if a man stabbed another, or made a blow at him with a knife, or fired a gun or pistol at him, a jury would be justified in inferring that he did the act either with the intent to kill him, to maim him, or to do him bodily harm, because that would be the natural result of stabbing or shooting.

The remaining case was for cruelly beating and ill treating a horse. That was an offence against the law, and might be either by actually beating the animal, or by such excessive driving as in the opinion of the jury would amount to cruelty.

There was another case where the party charged was out on bail. It was a charge against a master of a vessel for maliciously destroying her. This was an offence by the law. (Head from Revised Statutes.) The destruction of the vessel in this case was caused by boring holes in her in consequence of which she sunk. They must be satisfied that the act was done maliciously, that the master had no sufficient reason for doing it, and they should consider whether at the time the vessel was seaworthy, and if a fit state to continue her voyage, or to return to the port without endangering the lives of the crew. If they found a bill, the master would have a full opportunity of shewing why he did the act.

These were the only cases which would probably come before them, and as he had no doubt they had served on grand juries before, and understood their duties it would only be necessary to call their attention to the oath they had just taken—to present no one from envy, hatred or malice, neither to leave any one unrepresented, through fear, favor or affection—which expressed all he need say on that point. There was one other portion of their duty he thought it right to remind them of, and that was the necessity of not disclosing their own, or their fellow jurors opinions on any case that came under their consideration. Their oath required that "the Queen's counsel, their fellows and their own they should keep secret." The particular vote of any one of them should never be known outside of the jury room. He believed grand jurors did not always regard this part of their duty as particularly as they ought, though he was willing to think it was done thoughtfully and not intentionally.

He then stated that though he did not consider it any part of his duty to allude to political matters, and he never had done so while the question of Confederation was pending, but now that it was settled he thought it right to refer to the matter. A great change had taken place in the constitution of the country during the present year. There had been a great difference of opinion on that question, but now that it had become the law it was the duty of every person whatever his opinions might have been to submit to it and support the constitution of the country; and he was satisfied from his knowledge of the people of this Province that they would do so.

He said he was not certain that any material change would be made in the administration of the law in the Province, though it was not improbable that some of our legal proceedings might be assimilated to those of U. Canada, where a system of proceeding now in force in England and known as the Common Law Procedure act had been for some years in operation, and was found to work satisfactorily. He should be very glad to see that system adopted here as he was satisfied it would be beneficial to suitors, and save time and expense in litigation, though it would introduce special pleading which was supposed to be something very intricate and dreadful, but really was not so, and was founded on principles of fairness and common sense.

He then referred to the establishment of the County Courts by an act of the last Session of the Legislature, by which certain descriptions of suits could be tried more expeditiously, and it was said, more cheaply than heretofore; and though some defect might be found in the act as it came to be put in practice, and some amendments might be requisite, he hoped it would prove to be beneficial to the country.

The first case McElroy assignee of A. T. Paul Esq. Sheriff vs. Saml. Getty & J. McConroy, tried—Verdict for Plaintiff, leave to enter noli prosequi on question of law.

Munson vs. Cassibou—Verdict for Plaintiff \$12 and 61 cents.

The attacks on Mr. Fisher by a portion of the St. John press will be powerless, as that gentleman we learn from good authority, has taken an opposite course to the one he is accused of, and his views will be endorsed by the constituency which he has represented ably for many years.

There appears to be a general desire expressed by those persons holding seats in the Government or Legislature, who intend offering for Ottawa should resign at once. The feeling is growing, and it will perhaps be as well for the forthcoming candidates that they resign before it is too late.

Under the penny postage system, the receipts of the British Post Office have increased prodigiously. In the estimate of Post office revenue in 1867-68, lately submitted to the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, \$23,250,000 was set down as the probable sum for the year.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.—A fatal accident occurred in one of the forts on the Gosport peninsula during the attack made on the forts by the gunboat flotilla on Wednesday. Two gunners of the Royal Artillery were blown away from the mouth of an 8 inch gun by a premature explosion of the powder charge they were engaged at the time in ramming in loading the gun. One poor fellow had his left arm carried over his shoulder, and the other had his left hand and part of the arm, nearly to the elbow, carried away. The former died in the hospital, yesterday morning. The latter may recover, but he is maimed for life, and will have to pay a trifling money compensation for his suffering and loss, on discharge from the Army.—(London Paper.)

The Princess of Wales made her first appearance in the Park of Saturday after her long confinement. There was an unusually large concourse assembled to watch for the Vicereine on his way to Dudley House; and the reception of the Princess, though not noisy or demonstrative, could not but have been most gratifying to her. Though pale and delicate she looks as pretty as ever, and is apparently gaining strength fast.

Rev. Mr. Glass of Carleton County, has a collection of biographical sketches in press, which will be issued in a couple of months.

The defendants in the case of Chipman & Bolton against the Underwriters of the ship "Shooting Star," have applied for a postponement of the trial until next year on account of the absence of important witnesses. Able counsel are engaged on both sides.

At Sussex, on the 4th inst., Capt Thomas Beer, R. N., in the 80th year of his age.

At Amherst, on the 27th ult., of consumption, John Stuba, Esq. Barrister and Attorney-at-Law aged 37 years.

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PORT OF ST. ANDREWS. CLEARED. Aug. 2. Schr. Albert, Thomas, Boston 67273. B. Boards, 7250 Stantling, 4,075 Pickets. C. F. Clinch.

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable farm on Bonchess Point, called the Varden farm, containing 100 Acres with a House and Barn thereon, having a shore frontage on Passamaquoddy Bay. The farm is well known, and does not require further description. An undesirable title will be given. Terms—25 per cent on day of sale, the residue in one and two years, with approved security. If not sold before 18th September next, will on that day be offered at Auction. SOPHIA KAMILL. Bonchess, Aug. 5, 1867.

Notice of Assignment.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that Dennis Bradley and James Bradley, of the County of Charlotte and Province of New Brunswick, lately doing business at Saint Andrews and Saint Stephen, in said County, under the Firm-name of "D. BRADLEY & SON," have this day made an assignment by Deed, purporting to be of all their estate real and personal, to the undersigned Lewis A. Mills of Saint Stephen in the County aforesaid, and Geo. S. Gimmer of Saint Andrews, in said County, Barristers at Law, for the benefit of all of their creditors, within three months from the date hereof. The said Deed may be found at the office of said L. A. Mills, in Saint Stephen aforesaid. Dated St. Andrews, 21st July, 1867. LEWIS A. MILLS, GEO. S. GIMMER, Assignees. Moring Journal 3m

Mail Contract.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until Thursday, the 15th August inst., at noon, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between ST. GEORGE and ST. ANDREWS. The Mails are to be conveyed in a vehicle drawn by one or more horses at a uniform rate of speed of not less than five miles per hour, and on such days and at such hours as may from time to time be appointed by the Postmaster General. Tenders must be made on the proper printed forms, which can be obtained from any Postmaster; must state the sum per annum for which the service will be performed, and be addressed to the Postmaster General, Fredericton. JOHN A. MILLAN, Postmaster General of N. B. Post Office Department, Fredericton, August 1, 1867.

SALE OF LUMBER LANDS.

For sale at Public Auction, on Saturday, the second day of August next, at 11 A. M., in front of the Custom House, Saint George, N. B., pursuant to an order of His Honor Mr. Justice Weldon, in a proceeding at the instance of the Heirs of the late Wellington Hatch, under section 4 chap. 4 of the Public Statute, "Intestate and Guardian's Estates."

ALL that certain tract of land, situate in the Parish of Saint Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, known as Lois Nos. 103, 106, and 107 in Range seven, Clarence Hill, containing 665 acres more or less, granted to the said Wellington Hatch by grant, dated 2nd Sept. 1867.

Also—All that other tract of land situate on Clarence Hill aforesaid, known as lot D in Range six, containing 173 acres more or less granted by the said Wellington Hatch on the 13th July A. D. 1864.

Also—That tract of land situate in the said Parish of St. Patrick on the South Western bank of Saint Patrick Lake, containing about 400 acres, surveyed in 1840 or 1841 by C. R. Hatheway, Esquire, and heretofore owned by Otis Turner, purchased by said Wellington Hatch at a Sheriff's Sale under Execution against the said Otis Turner.

The above tracts are well wooded with valuable timber. Terms of Sale twenty per cent on day of Sale; thirty per cent on delivery of deed, balance in 6 & 12 months with interest, secured by Bond and Mortgage or other satisfactory security.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned or Benjamin R. Stevenson, Solicitor for infants. Dated 30th July, 1867. GEO. F. CAMPBELL, Barrister.

ST. HELEN CROWN GLASS.

Ex "Carrie Wright" from Liverpool. 132 B OXES best quality Crown Window Glass (assorted sizes). J. W. STREET, St. Andrews, July 28th, 1867.

Tea, Pipes, Corks, Allsopp's A/c.

Ex "Teumach" from Liverpool via St. John 20 Bbls. "Murphy's" fine old Whisky. 20 Gr. Casks "Allsopp's" pale Ale, 2000 Gross Corks (assorted). 15 Boxes Woodstock & Miner's Pipes. 20 Cheats. 10 Half "A fine Congou Tea. 15 Doz. Stone Bottles (assorted), &c. &c. July 18th, 1867. J. W. STREET.

Probate.

In the matter of the late the Parish of Charlotte, WHERREAS Martiney, Executor of the said Pafiled their Account have prayed the Court deceased, and all pre-estate, may appear a allowance of the said Notice thereof is to the Creditors and be ceased, and to all pre-estate, and they are fore me at a Court Office of the Registrar, in the said County of Charlotte, on the 11th day of August next, at 11 o'clock of the forenoon of that day, to show cause why the said account should not be allowed, and to allow the same. G. S. GIMMER, Registrar for E.

Given under the seal of the said Registrar of Probates, Geo. S. GIMMER, Proctor for E.

Good Time.

JOHN S. MAG attention to his at bleached Sheet Yard wide Unbleached Dress Goods in 20 cent delaine Mens Straw Call before they a 75 cents per pair Skeleton Skirts stock of 2 1/2 yd w by received. Ribbed White Co ALBION W.

GRAND BAZA.

THE Ladies of All S had a Bazaar and on-Tuesday, the 6th d of the month of the Proceeds to be applied to the relief of the poor and destitute. Arrangements will be from Woodstock and Kempt. St. Andrews, July 17.

Ker.

Ex "Jan 10 B'S Refu July 17, 1867.

French W.

5 Qr Casks Wh July 17.

NC.

All persons having this Office, made up Post Office Departm Fredericton, Jun

CHURCH LAND D.

It is Ordered that notice by Mail or Tel Department must be not so prepaid, will of August next. Petitions for Lan transmitted free of j Deputies or Labour In cases of Petiti sum of one dollar n Petition. 2nd.—An unfiled will hereafter be made surveyed at a one dollar, and \$2 1/2—Local Depu missions Correspond or transmitting let prepay the postage quarterly for payme CH

SUMMER AR.

Trains leave St. Andrews every Mo at 9 a. m., and St. S tion every Tuesday, 9 30 a. m.

will leave Richmond day, Thursday and for St. Stephens ev Friday at 9 00 a. m. An Express Tr every Saturday at Richmond and Hou at 2 30 a. m., in tin day.

D. J. SEELY, YA YASWERT, Woodsto

St. Andrews, July

First quality Whi tured from Southern

St. Andrews, Jan.