

66. Almanacks 1866.

MILLIAN'S New Brunswick Almanack and Register for 1866, can be obtained singly in cents, or by the dozen for retail from J. LOCHARY & SON, supply of the old Farmers' Almanack always and Andrews Nov. 30, 1865.

TRAHAN & CO'S MAGAZINES.

od - Words are worth much and cost little. FERRERY.

CENTS A MONTH; \$1.50 A YEAR.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

GOOD WORDS.

ted by Norman Macdonald, D.D., - One of Her Majesty's Chaplains.

CENTS A MONTH; \$1.75 A YEAR.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

EDITED BY THOMAS GUTHRIE, D.D., - One of Her Majesty's Chaplains.

CENTS A MONTH; \$1.75 A YEAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

THE ARGOSY.

MAGAZINE FOR THE FRESHMAN AND JOURNEY.

Read the STANDARD's monthly notices these Periodicals.

"Messrs. Strahan & Co. will send special copies, and offer one of the most elegant names of 'GOOD WORDS,' or the 'Sunday Magazine,' or an additional copy to any who will furnish a bookletter with FIVE subscriber's names.

ONTARIO, 50 ST. PETER STREET.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership lately subsisting between James Moran and James A. Moran, of St. George, in the County of Middlesex, under the firm of James Moran & Son, & this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said James A. Moran, who is authorized to settle all debts due to and owing to the said firm.

JAMES MORAN, JAMES A. MORAN.

St. George, September 16, 1865.

TO BE SOLD.

Bargain, if applied for immediately 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 Registry Office, has been newly shingled and is in good repair, contains 9 rooms and is attached.

A. L. S. O. - Corner Town gate, in good situations for business purposes. Apply to subscribers. Terms of payment liberal.

mar 23 D. GREEN.

Sub. Rubber.

Rubbers

AT THE

Albion House.

JOHN S. MAGEE,

Has received an assortment of

childrens, Misses,

Ladies,

Gent's,

Rubber Overshoes.

Also, Ladies Rubber Balloon Boots, a nice article for the present season, which with a lot of Childrens and Ladies Boots,

and the balance of stock of

WINTER DRY GOODS.

will sell CHEAP for Current Money

American Bills taken at the usual discount.

MORE NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED and now open for sale at the very lowest prices:

Hats, Bonnets,

Veils, and Ribbons.

SHAWLS, MANTILLAS,

AND FANCY DRESS GOODS

Grey and White Cottons,

hiring, Stripes, and Regattas

Pinks,

Silicates,

and COMSET CLOTHS

Crashes, Towel-

ling & Table Li-

ners, Shirt-fronts,

Collars, and Fan-

cy Neck Ties,

lars, Rubbers,

Boots and Shoes.

Balance of Summer Stock daily expected

of Steamer "Europa" and when received

it will be sold at a very small advance on cost.

D. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE.

Hosiery, Gloves,

and Worked Col-

over Garments for Boys & Girl

Boys Jackets, Sacks, Pants,

Waists, &c. &c.

Each pattern can be used with ease.

June 23. JAS. McKINNEY.

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH. E. VARIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM. - Cte. \$2 50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

Vol 33 SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1866. No 31.

Poetry.

THE BACHELOR'S FAREWELL.

BY EDWARD A. CRAIG.

Farewell, my jolly old comrades,
I take a long adieu -
I'm not to die, neither am I,
Going away from you:
But I am about to marry,
And Mary says, you know,
I must give up - the midnight cup,
Or she will bid me go.

I'm sorry, my jolly old comrades,
To tear myself away -
For I and you have lived life through
In revels wild and gay:
But still what Mary thinks is law,
And by her lips I vow -
That if she'd say that night was day,
I would believe her now.

I confess, my jolly old comrades,
I cannot see the harm -
In having a smoke and a passing joke
With hearts I know are warm:
But Mary says I may not puff
Anything but cigars:
Besides, you know, in the kitchen below,
She'll make me jest to the stars.

I asked her, my jolly old comrades,
To let me bring you in -
And take a pull of a pipe that's full;
She got as cross as sin.
Said she wanted me all to herself,
Without any loaves near:
She made such a stir - I promised her,
"I'll never bring them here."

She says, my jolly old comrades,
I must stay home at night,
And not go out to cards or rout;
I really think she's right -
For married men should settle down
And leave such scenes alone -
At my time of life - taking a wife,
My wild oats should be sown.

Then farewell, my jolly old comrades
I take a long adieu -
For I no more am one of the corps
That live to put time through:
And going I leave you a word of advice,
"Give up your way of life -
A maiden find that's true and kind
And make her your loving wife."

Miscellany.

THE LILLIPUTIAN OCEAN SHIP. - It has been announced that, under the name of the "Vision," whose owner and his companion found a grave in the Atlantic instead of the temporary fame which would have followed the passage of the "cockle-shell" craft in safety to England - one Wm. Hudson, the owner of a small craft called the "Yankee Doodle," sailed on a similar fruitless errand from New York on Monday, accompanied by a mate named Fitch and a dog. The only points of superiority about the "Yankee Doodle" over the "Vision" are that the former is a full-rigged ship in miniature, and has the advantage of a below-deck. Else, there is not much to choose; it is to be feared, between the rashness of one and the other adventurer.

The old sailor friends of the Captain, who accompanied him in the steamer "S. O. Pierce" to the lights of Sandy Hook, are afraid they shall never grasp their companion by the hand again. Captain Hudson was to the last equable and hopeful, and if coolness and courage could insure a safe passage he would be at the Paris Exposition with his brave little ship, as it appears his design is to be. Hudson and Fitch state that they fully know the peril and difficulty of the undertaking, and are provided against all contingencies. They are well prepared for all possible accidents. Entire seaworthiness is expected, and a safe voyage. The ship has already undergone severe tests in the most difficult seas and lively gales. Certain it is, that her build, strength, equipment and prospects are better than any former enterprises.

A young fool, who had just begun to slave for a beard, stepped into a barber shop, and after a grand swagger, desired to be shaved. The barber went through with the usual movements, and the sprig jumped up with a flourish, exclaiming:

"My foin fellow, what is the charge?"

"Oh, no charge," replied the barber.

"No charge! How is that?"

"Why, I'm always thankful when I can get a soft calf skin to sharpen my razor on."

One thousand nightingales, captured in Austria, are to be transported to Mexico by order of Maximilian.

[From the London Times.]

The ex Secretary for the Colonies.

Of many qualifications for great offices of State under a Parliamentary system one is only fully appreciated by the world. The ability which displays itself in debate will always command popular admiration, but wisdom in council is little recognised beyond the Cabinet, and administrative ability is often rewarded with no acknowledgement at all.

When Mr. CARDWELL accepted the seals of the Colonial Office in April, 1861, the fatal Ashantee Expedition and the war in New Zealand were among the first questions with which he was called upon to deal. The former was promptly settled to the satisfaction of every one but Governor Pakenham, by the immediate withdrawal of our troops from the interior, and an explicit disavowal of the policy which has led to so grievous a waste of precious lives on the African coast. Since that time the name of Ashantee has been consigned to happy oblivion, but the recent union of our four West African settlements into a single dependency, under one Governor-in-Chief, will be a safeguard in future against the recurrence of like disasters. The pacification of New Zealand involved much greater difficulties. A force of 10,000 British troops, besides colonial volunteers a contingent of friendly Maories, had failed to hold in check a body of native insurgents which never numbered above 2,000 fighting men in the field. The cost to Great Britain of maintaining this force was not less than 1,000,000l. per annum, and every proposal to reduce it was met with indignation and insolence by those who reaped the profits of it. Without attempting to control the measures which the colonists might think necessary for their own defence, Mr. CARDWELL at once intimated that so enormous a military expenditure in New Zealand could no longer be tolerated by this country. By steadily insisting on the payment from this colonial Exchequer of 40l. a year for each British soldier after a certain date, he brought about the termination of the war, and awoke a new sense of responsibility in the New Zealand Legislature. According to our last intelligence, order is restored throughout the island, the revenue is largely increased, and the few regiments which have not returned home are probably now on their way. In the meantime, the same principle has been applied, with due allowance for their claims as Crown Colonies, to Mauritius, Hongkong, and Ceylon, all of which now contribute a larger share than heretofore towards the burden of their defence. In British North America, on the other hand, circumstances of a wholly different kind have taxed the discretion of the Colonial Office. The military defence of Canada, the project of Confederation with the neighbouring provinces, the difficulties arising out of the raids from Canadian territory into the United States, and the late movements of the Fenians on the Canadian frontier, have successively engaged Mr. CARDWELL'S attention. It is enough to say that not one of them now furnishes any serious ground for anxiety. The fortifications are to be completed upon terms equally satisfactory to the Canadian and Imperial Legislatures; the raids out of Canada have ceased, and compensation has been made for them; the raids into Canada have been repulsed in a manner highly creditable to the loyal spirit of the Canadians; while the Confederation scheme, which at one time seemed hopeless, now promises to be carried into effect. It was originally suggested by delegates from the maritime provinces, and adopted by delegates from Canada; but it afterwards appeared that in New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island the people were averse from it. Mr. CARDWELL, however, never ceased to support it vigorously, and the main obstacle to it has at last been removed by a decisive verdict in its favor at the late elections in New Brunswick.

It is not often that so many colonial problems call for a practical solution within two years, yet these we need hardly remind our readers, are not the most prominent events of Mr. CARDWELL'S administration. The excitement caused in Australia by the continuance of transportation, the insurrection in Jamaica, and the constitutional crisis in Victoria were rare exigencies, in meeting which a very slight error might have been most disastrous. Few Colonial Ministers have been placed in circumstances demanding more judgement or more decision, and it is the best proof of Mr. CARDWELL'S sagacity that he took from the first, on each occasion that course which almost all declared afterwards to have been the obvious one. His concession to the feelings of the Australian colonists was made in terms which in no degree compromised the rights of the Crown or Parliament, his appointment of the Jamaica Commission absolutely silenced an agitation which assumed a very formidable aspect, and his despatches recalling Sir CHARLES DARLING have been read in this country with general approbation. It is no slight evidence of success in the management of affairs so complicated, that no act of the COLONIAL SECRETARY has provoked an angry debate in Parliament or endangered for a moment the position of the Government. In quiet times such a result may be due, in some degree, to good fortune, but nothing except ad-

herence to sound principles would have enabled Mr. CARDWELL to weather the storms which have assailed him from every quarter. Nor is he entitled to the less credit because those principles are so extremely simple as to be almost maxims of common sense - to favor to the utmost colonial independence consistent with allegiance to the Crown, and to dispense with the forms of representative government where no materials exist for it.

Barnum and the Prince of Wales.

When his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was in New York, in the Autumn of the year 1860, he one day, attended by his suite, paid, quite unexpectedly, a visit to Mr. Barnum's Museum. Every attention was shown to the distinguished visitor by the manager, who conducted them through the establishment.

"And where is Mr. Barnum?" inquired the Prince, when the party was about to quit the building.

"Mr. Barnum, your Royal Highness, is unfortunately absent from the city," replied the manager.

"Then," said the Prince, turning with a smile to Colonel Bruce, who stood near him, "we have missed seeing the greatest curiosity after all."

The manager, as soon as the Prince and his suite had quitted the building, dispatched a telegraphic message to Mr. Barnum, to acquaint him with the facts that his museum had been honored by a visit from the illustrious strangers, and that his Royal Highness had expressed his disappointment at not seeing the proprietor.

The next morning Barnum set out for New York city, only to find on his arrival that the Prince had already taken his departure for Boston, where the reception given to his Royal Highness was, perhaps, more truly kind and respectful than that which he received in any other part of the country. One entire wing in the Revere House - the largest hotel in the city - was engaged and fitted up by the authorities for the accommodation of himself and his suite, the remaining portion being, as usual, occupied by the ordinary guests, and by strangers on a visit to the city.

To Boston Mr. Barnum posted after the Prince in hot haste, and on his arrival, put up at the Revere House where the writer of this article was also stopping, having come on a visit to Boston from Richmond, Va.

I had some previous slight acquaintance with Mr. Barnum, and was personally known to him; and on the evening of his arrival at the hotel, I saw him in the vestibule, pacing to and fro in a state of great excitement, with a thin quater tucked under his arm, and looking wildly about him at the different guests. Presently he caught sight of me, and though I had never spoken to him more than once or twice, and then only on business matters, he came hastily towards me and seized my hand.

"Ah, Mr. -," he cried, "how very fortunate! I saw your name on the books; but the clerk said you had gone out. I have been seeking for you everywhere. You must know I've come up after the Prince. He went to visit my museum. I suppose you heard of that. Very unfortunate. I was away at Bridgeport. Started for New York as soon as I heard that he'd expressed a wish to see me. Found he was gone. Came on to Boston. You see I've got an album," showing the book he held under his arm. "Buckingham Palace is the front-piece. Just the correct thing. Now I want to obtain an interview with his Royal Highness, and to ask him to write his autograph in this album; and they tell me I must write a letter asking permission to wait upon him. I didn't know the proper manner in which to address his Royal Highness. Now you're an Englishman. You know how they manage these things in England. Will you write a note for me? Say that I've come up from Bridgeport expressly to pay my respects. Say Mr. Barnum and a friend, if you like, then you can go in with me. Do, now, there's a good fellow. You'll oblige me more than I can express.

With very faint hope of success, I yielded to Barnum's earnest solicitations, and, accompanying him to his room, wrote the note in the manner I thought most advisable - inserting the words, "and friend," because I thought, the Prince did yield to Barnum's importunity, I might as well witness the result of the interview. The note was forthwith despatched, and to my surprise, in a very few minutes the messenger returned and said:

"His Royal Highness will admit Mr. Barnum and his friend immediately."

We followed the messenger to an apartment in which the Prince and his suite were seated at a centre table, upon which were pens, ink, and paper, as if some of the party had been engaged in writing. As soon as the door was thrown open Barnum stepped boldly in and announced himself, at the same time producing his album, while I stood silent in the background. The Prince rose from his seat and bowed slightly, and Barnum, in no way abashed, proceeded to say that he very much regretted his absence from New York on the oc-

casion of his Royal Highness's visit to the museum; and, then, after making some remarks relative to the kind patronage of the Prince's royal mother on the occasion of his (Barnum's) visit to England with Tom Thumb, he concluded by very coolly placing the album on the table in front of his Royal Highness, and begging the Prince to favor him with his autograph. The Prince smiled good-naturedly, and without a word took up a pen and wrote -

"Albert Edward, Prince of Wales."

I presume Barnum thought that, as the Prince had written his autograph, it was the bounden duty of his Royal Highness's suite to follow, without being asked; for, without speaking he merely pushed the album towards the Duke of Newcastle, who wrote his name, Colonel Bruce followed, and one after another, the noblemen and gentlemen of the party - When all had signed, Barnum took the album from the table, looked over the autographs with a smile of satisfaction, thanked the Prince, and his suite for their kindness, and bowed himself out of the room. It is impossible to describe in words the consummate coolness - I may write, audacity - of the whole affair. Certainly, if cool assurance merits success, it was merited by Barnum on that occasion.

"I am surprised," said I, as I turned with Barnum to his own room, "that the Prince consented to the interview."

"Pooh! I knew he would," replied Barnum. "I seldom fail in anything I undertake."

I have never since visited Boston or New York, but I have no doubt whatever that the album, with the autographs of the Prince and his suite, two of whom are since deceased, forms at this present moment one of the curiosities of Barnum's Museum. Those who may see it in future may learn hereby what means the signatures were obtained. - [London paper.]

American Sympathy with Fenians.

General C. G. Halpin, of the New York Citizen, in narrating an account given him by an officer of the United States Regular Army, as to the resources with which the Fenians backed their recent raid into Canada, represents the officer as making the following statements: -

"The Fenian attempt," said our informant, "was formidable than is commonly believed. They had, so far as I could judge, certainly not less than twenty-five thousand men, on the scene of their proposed action. They claimed to have twice that number, but they were not visible."

"These twenty-five thousand men were chiefly veterans of the late rebellion - a few thousands from the South, but a great majority from the loyal Irish soldiers of the North."

"Their arms and ammunition are abundant and excellent. I had a room twice larger than this" - the spacious chief office of the Citizen - "filled with my captures of such material. Their weapons were chiefly Spencer's rifles of the best quality, and their ammunition to correspond."

"That they could and would have taken Montreal, there can be no doubt; as little, than thousand English veterans, at least, would have been required to stop them. The officers were nearly all veterans of the Union armies, and behaved as well as could be wished."

"The country people, and indeed a majority of the troops sent to suppress them, were warmly in favor of the Fenian enterprise. The country people lent their wagons, horses, and personal services to carry away and hide the stores of the intended raiders, so that I had much difficulty in many of the captures."

"It was in the eastern portion of the St. Lawrence, Franklin and Clinton counties, along the frontier, that the Fenian depots were chiefly located; and in these regions all their able-bodied were only one line removed from becoming Fenian soldiers."

"I believe the attempt will be renewed this Fall; and told an English officer - who appeared astonished thereby - that, in my judgment, the Canada could not be held with less than twenty-five or thirty thousand British regulars. The regulars that were there, were mostly green soldiers and could not have withstood the Irish veterans."

"The mistake of the Fenians was, that they allowed too much talking and writing about their contemplated movements. They should have collected all their men and material along the frontier - their equipments were plentiful and good - without allowing one word to leak out of what they were doing. This, taught by experience, they promise to do next Fall; and if so, their success cannot be doubtful."

The foregoing remarks (says General Halpin) we commend to the attention of all American citizens who are not enamored with the course of England and Canada toward the United States during the late rebellion. Here was an opportunity to have avenged the wrongs of the British pirate vessels without costing the American government one dollar! Here the Canadians might have been allowed to realize the soundness of their conduct in

sheltering the raiders [of St. Albans, and the yellow fever and assassination conspirators. - What Mr. Seward may think about it, we do not know; but are well satisfied a majority of the American people regret that the Fenian flag is not to-day floating over the steeples of a Montreal.

The Government's action on the question of removing Messrs. Lawrence and Collins will scarcely tally with the speculative fancies of the Opposition Press. We have reason, however, to believe that in its own good time will be effective enough. Indeed it could not well be otherwise, unless the Executive were dead to public opinion, forgetful of the requirements of duty, and blind to the unjust punishment which malevolence called down upon officials who merit dismissal only when they prove themselves to be bitter political partisans. In their rearrangement of this railway business, it would not be amiss in the Government to consider how far the requirement of the public service might justify the recall of Mr. Carvell to the position of Superintendent at a fair salary, and the placing Mr. Boyd the present Superintendent, in charge of the engineering matters connected with railways under construction. - [News.]

On Tuesday, about mid-day, a little boy, about ten years old, named Wm. McLellan, was accidentally drowned at Misspoke. The poor little fellow left his father's house after dinner to go and pick berries, but afterwards changed his mind and resolved to go fishing. From the position and situation of the body when found it is supposed that his foot slipped, that he fell backwards and received an injury on the head while falling, when found, part of his legs were out of the water. - [Ibid.]

Colonel Roberts, the Fenian President, a man of "manic haberdashery," says that he has struggled against difficulties that have well nigh broken his heart. If he is caught, over here he may have to struggle against difficulties that will break his neck. - [Toronto Telegram.]

A number of laborers in Quebec have been on a strike, and have committed various depredations among the ships, etc. They went to attack the gang on board the ship Simonds, Capt. Leavitt, of this port. Capt. L. loaded a small cannon and all the small arms on board his vessel, and threatened to fire on any part of the gang who came over his ship's. This kept them at bay, in the meantime the police were sent for and the rioters of hearing of their approach dispersed.

THE U. S. SENATE AND THE FENIANS. - In the Senate, on the 10th inst., Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, offered a concurrent resolution, requesting the president to interpose the good offices of the United States now held in the Canada and elsewhere under the authority of the Government of Great Britain, charged with participation in the so-called Fenian movement." Mr. Stewart wished the immediate consideration of the above. Mr. Fessenden, of Me., said it ought to go to Committee on Foreign Relations. On motion of Mr. Stewart it was laid over for the present.

The Newfoundland News announces that "H. M. S. Lily is under Admiralty orders to proceed on the 14th inst. to Trinity Bay, in anticipation of the arrival there of the Telegraph fleet and to render such assistance as may be necessary in the completion of the enterprise. The Great Eastern will leave on the 10th. We presume that other ships from the North American squadron will also be here before that date."

The International Steamship Company (a foreign Company) having resisted the payment of taxes levied on them by the City Assessor, Judge Ritchie has decided that they are not liable under the Statute. - [Telegraph.]

The death is announced of George Lillis Craik, L. L. D., the distinguished Professor of History and English Literature in Queen's College, Belfast. His age was 67.

A Delhi (India) paper states that on the 10th of last April a boy of about twelve years of age was rescued from the den of a wolf in one of the neighboring jungles. He goes on all fours very swiftly, and is fonder of raw meat than anything else.

"I suppose," said a quack, while feeling the pulse of a patient who had reluctantly submitted to solicit his advice - "I suppose you think me a bit of a humbug?" "Sir," gravely replied the sick man, "I was not aware until now that you could so readily discover a man's thoughts by feeling his pulse."

Five noblemen - the Earl of Brandalbane, and the Duke of Argyll, Athole, Sutherland and Blackleg - are said to own one-fourth of all the land in Scotland.

A man in New York has raised 1,000,000 young trout from streams and ponds, selling them at \$50 per thousand.