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THE ARGOSY.

MAGAZINE FOR THE FINEST AND JOUCY.

Send the STANDARD'S monthly notices
se Periodicals.

Messrs. Strahan & Co. will send specit
copies, and offer one of the most eleganc
magazines, or an additional copy to any
who will furnish a bookseller with FIVE
subscriber's names.

ENTREAL, 50 ST. PETER STREET.

66. Almanacks 1866.

ILLIAN'S New Brunswick Almanac and
Register for 1866, can be obtained singly
separately, or by the dozen for retail from
J. LOCHARY & SON,
Agents of the old Farmers Almanac—always
and.
Andrews Nov. 30, 1865.

olution of Partnership.

TICE is hereby given, that the partnership
lately subsisting between James Moran and
S. A. Moran, of St. George, in the County of
otte, under the firm of James Moran & Son,
his day dissolved by mutual consent.
All debts owing to the said partnership are to
be paid by the said James A. Moran, who is
authorized to settle all debts due to and owing
to said firm.

JAMES MORAN,
JAMES A. MORAN,
George, September 16, 1865.

TO BE SOLD,

argain, if applied for immediately
at disposed of by the 15th of April, the
place will be let and possession given
on or before May next.

HAT is a desirable situated House for
business next to the Hotel of
fee; has been newly shingled and is
in good repair; contains 9 rooms and
is attached.

ALSO—
Corner Town Lots, in good situations for
trading purposes. Apply to subscriber.
Terms of payment liberal.

D. GREEN.

ub. Rubber,
Rubbers

AT THE
Albion House,
JOHN S. MAGEE,

Has received an assortment of

Childrens, Misses,

Ladies, Gents,

Rubber Overshoes.

— Ladies Rubber Balmoral Boots, a nice

elg for the present season, which with a

Childrens and Ladies Boots,

SKELETON SKIRTS,

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.

UST 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,

Knitting, Stripes, and Regattas

Pinto, Silicias,

and COSET CLOTHS

Crashes, Towel-

ling & Table Li-

ness, Shirt-fronts,

Collars, and Fan-

cy Neck Ties,

lars, Rubbers,

Boots and Shoes.

Balance of Summer Stock daily expected

Steamer "Europa" and when received

it be sold at a very small advance on st.

D. J. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE.

Hosiery, Gloves,

and Worked Col-

ver 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. VARIIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic.

[\$2 50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

Vol 33

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

No 31

TRIAL OF
JOHN RYAN,
CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF
JOHN MCCARTY.
Before His Honor Mr. Justice WELDON.
[REPORTED FOR THE STANDARD.]

JURY:
James Stevenson,
Henry Rigby,
Thomas A. McCurdy,
Lindsay Thomson,
Hugh Campbell,
George Jerrill,
Angus McKenzie,
Adam D. Styles,
James McCoubrey,
James R. Bradford,
Hugh Morrison,
Walter B. Morris.

Mr. GRIMMER read the indictment:

Mr. CHANDLER opened the case for the
Crown, he dwelt in feeling terms on the great
solemnity of a capital trial, minutely pointing
out the particulars of such a case. In referring
to the British Constitution he eulogized in
the highest terms those laws which guarded by
their sacred protection the lives and liberties
of the meaneat subject of the British Crown.
The guilt or innocence of the murderer was
decided upon by a jury of his own country-
men; and wherever the very faintest doubt
as to the guilt of the criminal arose, or where-
ever mitigating circumstances arose, there the
jury gave the accused the benefit of such
doubt, or tempered their verdict with mercy.
In pointing out the distinction between "mur-
der" and "manslaughter," he remarked that
the ancient Greeks, Romans and savage na-
tions had no terms in their respective lan-
guages, answering precisely to the former
English word. They had words to express "a
kill, to shed blood, to put to death," but none
"to commit murder." Mr. C. read a defini-
tion of murder by Lord Coke, one of our high-
est legal authorities. According to his Lord-
ship, "murder was destroying life of a human
being with malice, aforethought." He then
went minutely over the facts of the present
unfortunate case. After indicating the man-
ner in which death supervened to the deceased,
he said that there was a variety of cases in
which "murder" might be reduced to "man-
slaughter or homicide"—that the law makes
allowance for the frailty of human nature un-
der aggravated provocation, and is not founded
on any principle of vindictive vengeance. At
the same time, it must be borne in mind, that
every unpunished murder is fraught with
danger to the innocent. He was sure, that
after carefully considering the case in all its
different bearings, the jury would conscientiously
and faithfully discharge their duty, without
allowing any false sentimental feeling to in-
fluence their verdict. This was the course
which he himself was prepared to adopt.

Mr. C. then proceeded to call the following
witnesses:

CALLER HENNESSEY—I live in the parish of
St. George, County of Charlotte. I know the
prisoner and knew the deceased. I was in St.
G. on the 5th July, working in Mr. Bradbury's
mill. There is another mill in the neighbor-
hood, the property of Messrs. Gilmour. Ryan
came into B's mill on his way from G's. About
a minute or two after McCarty passed out
from B's mill going to G's. This was between
7 and 8 o'clock. R. walked out on a
platform at the end of the single saw, and hol-
loed. McC. turned—came in—and walked
to the single saw where R. was. I fixed
some wood I had on my shoulder, and started
to go out by the gangway. I heard a voice—
turned round, and saw McC. down on his knees
and hands, his head on the floor. I saw R.
strike him once with some kind of stick on
the side of the head, likely the left side—
Cusack and Hart came in. Then there was
a struggle to take the stick from R. which was
done. I passed out. I afterwards saw McC's
body to all appearance lifeless. I next morn-
ing saw and identified McC's body in Mr. Brad-
bury's cook house.

Cross examined by Mr. Grimmer.

I am a laborer,—so were the prisoner and
the deceased. It is usual to pass through B's
mill to G's. R. always passed this way. When
I first saw him he was coming from G's mill.
He came in to ask a pipe for his son, I don't
know that his son was there. I did not see
R. with a stick. There was nothing suspicious
about him. McC came one way R. another.
I did not see them meet, McC. went out
one way R. another, about 15 or 20 feet apart,
faces towards each other. I heard a noise,
quite familiar to us workmen from R. I turned
round and looked at him. I thought McC
was coming back to R. Both returned to the
mill. McC. passed me I have known R. since
I was a boy. McC. is a taller and heavier
man than R. there are 25 years of difference
of age between R. being about 60, I
heard a voice. I saw no blow. From the
time I heard the voice to the time I saw McC.
on his knees about 3 or 4 minutes elapsed.
The blow appeared to have fallen behind the
ear. I saw one blow. I saw Cusack take
hold of R. before another blow could be struck.
I never saw R. quarrelsome before, or heard
of him being so. I was much surprised at
his conduct on this occasion. Had I only
heard of it, I could not believe it possible,
and can't account for it now.

Re-examined by Mr. Chandler.

The voice I suppose proceeded from R.
I suppose they were the best friends, only be-
cause I have seen them together. "Why did
you think they were the best of friends?" I
can't help my thoughts. "You presume then two
persons, who have never quarrelled are the
best of friends?" yes. "Very good Mr. Hen-
nessey, you may go down."

DANIEL CUSACK—I have lived in St.
George all my life, and knew both R. and Mc-
C. I recollect well the night of the 5th July.
(The witness here gave substantially similar
statement of facts above.) There were some
sticks in the mill R. first took a long piece of
of wood, and threw it down again. "He was
standing in my way. He took up another
stick. (Shown a stick, an axe handle, and
identified it) I heard a sound as of a blow, I
saw R. standing, his hand raised with the
stick McC. was on his knees, as if knocked
down R. struck a second blow which hastened
McC's fall. I sprang upon R. who wanted
me to let him go, and struggled. His son got
hold of the axe handle, when the doctor ar-
rived he was quite dead, several neighbors
were collected. Coroner's inquest took place
next morning.

Cross examined by Mr. Grimmer.

I am a laborer in Mr. B's mill R. struggled
all the time and wished to get away. There
was no previous excitement or anger about him
the sound I heard might not have come from
him I could not swear it was he who cried
halloo. If McC. attacked R. he would natu-
rally have defended himself. If McC. had
kept on his way he would not have been
killed when he came back I saw McC. raising
his hand for some purpose, R. was considered
a good natured man.

Re-examined by Mr. Chandler.

What do you mean by a good natured man?
A man of good nature. He was at first quite
calm and cool. After the blow he was fur-
rious—I don't think he knew what he was doing.
McC. might have struck old R. in assault.

MARK HALL—I am a peace officer resid-
ing in St. G. I was not there on the 5th of
July, I was present at the Coroner's inquest.
I saw McC's body. He was dead Dr. John-
stone saw the body. I saw a stick with which
the blow was said to have been inflicted
(shown an axe handle). That was the stick.
I retained possession of it. I was not on the
Coroner's jury. N. Seely who is present on
the Coroner's jury—likewise Mr. Sprague
who is also present I did not examine the
wounds on the head.

Cross examined by Mr. Grimmer.

I have known R. for from 15 to 20 years in
St. G. as a laborer. I am a peace officer.
I was never called upon about him but once.
He drinks a little, but in general is quiet and
well disposed.

Re-examined by Mr. Chandler.

The other occasion was one of violent as-
sault. This very amiable man has been
known then to get into a passion before this?

MR. SPRAGUE—I reside in St. George,
and am a managing clerk with Mr. B. I was
present at the inquest on McC's body and was
one of the jurors. Cusack and Hennessey
were examined, likewise Dr. Johnston. The
body examined by the jury. I could not say
whether the skull was broken or not. I have
been told it was a vital part, and that the de-
ceased came by his death by the wound. This
was the next morning about 11 A. M.

Cross examined by Mr. Grimmer.

I have been at St. G. 7 or 8 years, and
know R. who worked occasionally for Mr.
B. I see him generally 3 or 4 times a week
sometimes daily, and have some acquaintance
with him. From what I have known of him
I was surprised when I heard of the late oc-
currence. His general character was good.

Re-examined by Mr. Chandler.

I have no means of knowing anything about
his character except at the mill. I never saw
him under irritation.

MARTIN HART—I reside St. G. and was
at Mr. B's mill on the 5th July. After quit-
ting, sawing and logging out wood, I saw R.
coming in apparently calm and cool. I saw
McC coming out of B's mill towards where I
was. He said to me "you're piling wood." I
heard a noise looked round and saw R. stand-
ing on the single saw platform. He halloed "I
could not tell what he said." McC. said to me
"Jack is tight" or something to that effect. I
was about 100 feet from R. then McC. asked
me what R. was calling about. I said I
thought it was to him, McC. turned round and
went into B's mill. I heard a noise in the mill.
I looked towards the mill, and saw a man's
head and shoulders on the floor, but did not
know whose they were at that time. I went
into B's mill, Cusack and Ryan's son were
holding the prisoner. I took hold of the stick
in R's hand, (shown an axe handle and iden-
tified it) I did not take it from him. He
would not give it up. He was then thrown
down, and the stick taken from him, I told
him he had killed the man, and asked him,

what for. He said McC had struck him to
day—I said "No one is going to strike you but
don't strike the man again." He said he
would not and did not. At this time McC.
was lying on the floor. I rolled him over, and
saw him breathe and open his eyes. I
called for water and put some on his face and
breast, with others I took him out to the
fresh air. He was carried to the boarding
house, where he died in about 20 minutes.

(The cross examination of this witness did
not elicit anything additional of material con-
sequence.)

DR. JOHNSTONE—I reside in St. G. and
was there on the 5th of July, I recollect the
circumstances of the present unfortunate case.
I did not make a "postmortem" examination on
McC's body. There was a fracture of the
temporal bone, behind the left ear. It was
lateral contused wound, sufficient to cause
death. Death may be produced by "concussion,"
"effusion" or "extravasion." In the
present case it was the result of "concussion."
I did not dissect. I was perfectly satisfied as
to the cause of the death. I examined the
back of the head and found several contusions,
(Shown the axe handle) I recollect that stick.
A blow with it would produce death.

Cross examined by Mr. Grimmer.

I did not examine the body. This witness
was sufficient to cause death. In this case it
would. The same degree of force anywhere
else about the head except perhaps the face
would cause death. The blow might have
broken the skull sooner elsewhere. The tem-
poral bone connects other bones of the head.
It varies in thickness. It was broken in a
thick place. The break was "perpendicular."
This closed the case for the prosecution. It
being now half past six the court adjourned
till eight.

The Court re-assembled at 8 P. M.

MR. GRIMMER proceeded with the defence.
In opening his case he referred at some length
to the distinction between "murder and man-
slaughter," and insisted that in very many
cases of trial for "murder," it was quite com-
petent for the jury to find a verdict of "man-
slaughter." He was not so familiar with legal
proceedings in such cases as the learned coun-
sel for the Crown; but would endeavor faith-
fully to discharge the solemn responsibility
he had accepted. There was something about
the idea of taking human life that was pecu-
liarly awful. The terrible consciousness of guilt—
the thought of having sent a soul all un-
appointed and unprepared into the presence
of the Great Creator, must fill every bosom with
horror. But the highest legal authorities had
declared that in certain cases, the greatest
weight was to be attached to any extenuating
circumstances that might be brought out at
the trial; and after quoting largely on this
subject from eminent lawyers, Mr. Grimmer
insisted strongly, that from all that had trans-
pired in the examinations of the witnesses for
the Crown, nothing had been adduced to show,
that in the lamentable event, to which their at-
tention was now called, there had been any
"intention" to kill on the part of the unfor-
tunate prisoner at the bar. Mr. Grimmer then
proceeded to call the following witnesses:

A. G. GILLISON, Junr., Esq.—I reside in
St. G. and have known R. for 23 years. I
have often seen and employed him. From
my dealings and seeing him frequently I have
had every opportunity of knowing his disposi-
tion. He has wrought sometimes for weeks
with us. In his general habits I always con-
sidered him a quiet man. He wrought with
me when I was a poor working man, myself,
earning my bread with the sweat of my brow,
(great sensation) and I never saw any fault
in him. He is not very intelligent I should
rather say ignorant—certainly not vicious.

Cross examined by Mr. Chandler.

"Have you thought about this man's gen-
eral disposition at all?" I think I have—
"Did you think about it 23 years ago?" I
am not sure. "How long is it since you com-
menced with yourself and reflected on it?"
Well, well, perhaps a few days ago. "I should
think so Mr. G. By the bye, R. is a particu-
lar friend of yours, is he not?" I should say
he is a friend, perhaps not very particular—
"Is he a very ardent friend?" Well not very
ardent. "Is he a political friend?" Well he
may be. "You have many such political friends
in St. G.?" I am not sure.

JAMES LYNOTT—I reside in St. G. and am
a J. P. I have known R. since I can recol-
lect, and have seen a good deal of him. While
I knew him his general character was harm-
less. He was regarded as a simple minded
old man. I never heard any evil of him till
on the present occasion.

Cross examined by Mr. Chandler.

Mr. Lyott your knowledge of this man's
character is altogether a negative description?
Yes. You don't know any harm of him be-
fore this? No. Do you know any good?
Well he was generally well conducted. You
don't know much about him in short? Well
no, except that he was always a conscientious
man. What do you mean by a conscientious
man? A man who acts according to one's

conscience. What do you mean by con-
science? That which teaches a man what
is right and what is wrong. Very good, that
will do.

JAMES DOUGHERTY—I was born and reside in
St. G. I have known R. for 25 years, and
seen much of his general character. He was
always quiet and orderly. I have seen him
in various circumstances, and never witness-
ed in him any disposition. He was never con-
sidered a malicious man.

Cross examined by Mr. Chandler.

State the various circumstances in which
you have seen him. Well I have seen him at
his work. Exactly; that is one circumstance.
Any other? Well, I have seen him walking
about. To be sure. Any other? I don't re-
member! Neither do I. Very good Mr.
Bogue. You have seen him at his work and
walking about. You may go down. Your
evidence is exceedingly clear and satisfactory.

MR. GRIMMER—Did you ever see R. in any
circumstance in which he showed a disposition
to evil? Never.

Mr. Grimmer here read a written state-
ment, drawn up and signed upon oath by A.
J. Wetmore and T. Berry, both residing at St.
G. and setting forth, that they had known R.
for 23 years—that he was quiet, orderly and
until now never guilty to their knowledge of
any crime, and that when working for them he
was always honest and trust-worthy.

CLAUDE MASSINERT—I was born in St.
G. I have resided in St. G. and I reside in St.
G. For 10 years I have discharged the onerous
functions of a J. P. for the County of
Charlotte. I have intimately known R. for a
period of from 20 to 25 years. He has hired
with my brothers John and Joseph and myself
repeatedly. He has lived within the precincts
of our house, and sat at our table, and yoked
with one or more of us every year, more or
less. I have seen him in many varied circum-
stances. His general character was always
most civil—very inoffensive—and exceedingly
obliging. He never indulged in profane
swearing, or idled away his time in loafing
about the streets or stores. Not the smallest
trace of malice was ever manifested by him in
his every day life.

MR. CHANDLER—He has it all very cor-
rect.

CHARLES MCGEE—I reside in St. G. and
have known R. for 17 years. He was always
generally a good character. As an acquaint-
ance he was a harmless man, never in any
quarrel.

EDMUND KNIGHT—I reside in St. G. and
know R. His general character was good.
I believed him to be honest, industrious and
harmless.

This closed the case for the Defence.

MR. GRIMMER then proceeded to address
the Jury on behalf of the prisoner. He said
gentlemen of the Jury. You have listened
with much satisfaction I doubt not to the many
excellent testimonies borne by highly respect-
able men to the past character of that unfor-
tunate man, who is now on trial for his life.
There are several deeply insignificant points
and principles of British Law on which you
will do well to ponder in considering the ver-
dict you may feel it to be your duty to re-
turn. The present trial is important in the
very highest degree. Its issues are not neces-
sarily limited to the things of sense and time
alone—they may extend even to the grave,
and to the world of the unseen. That your
verdict must be against the prisoner's life is
possible—that it may not be against it is prob-
able. In either case I feel confident you
will faithfully discharge your duty as a British
Jury. In laying down and commenting on
the principles of the law of murder, the
learned counsel drew particular attention to
the essential characteristics of murder, and after
dwelling upon these, he reminded the Jury
that in answer to question R. had replied
"I struck him, because he struck me." What
did this mean. It meant that he had been
goaded on to the deed by great provocation,
without implying that he intended to kill—
And if it meant this, then R. was guilty of
manslaughter alone, and it was the duty of
the jury to return a verdict accordingly—
The learned counsel asked the jury to look at
the physical condition of the two men. Was
it likely that the weaker man R. would be the
first aggressor? They were at variance—
There was danger of a conflict when they met.
R. might wish to be on his guard—to defend
himself with any weapon within his reach—
Would not we in such circumstances pursue
the same course?

The learned counsel called upon the jury
emphatically to look at the position of the parties.
For what purpose did McC come rapidly
forward to meet R. Did anything pass be-
tween them? If anything did, a knowledge
of that might entirely alter the aspect of this
case. But the evidence of any interchange of
word or act in that last hour between the
prisoner and his victim lies buried in the un-
fortunate McC's grave. The jury did not pos-
sively know who struck the first blow. This
want of knowledge amounted to a legal doubt
and that doubt was in favor of the prisoner.

Again the learned counsel solemnly appealed
to the jury.—Did it come into the mill in a
state of excitement to have anything in his
deportment to indicate the approaching crime.

The witnesses, one and all said—no. Could
a man hitherto innocent—all guileless of crime
—possessing the confidence and good opinion
of his fellow men for many years, do this deed.
It was not in human nature to entertain such
a suspicion, even for a moment. But not only
was there no appearance of undue excitement
about the man when he entered the mill; he
likewise seemed an utter stranger at the time
to any thought of blood. He talked of the
ordinary events of the day, instead of appear-
ing like a man lying in wait for crime. These
circumstances likewise demonstrated a large
amount of reasonable doubt. Besides if R. had
cherished hatred against McC would he not
in all probability have chosen the darkness of
night, instead of the light of day to strike his
enemy down, and if he intended by the blow
only to punish, then he was guilty only of
"manslaughter." The learned counsel had
only to add, that an axe handle was not the
instrument which in all probability a man intent
on "murder" would use, but it was the very
instrument which, if at hand a man would at
once seize for the purpose of self defence, the
very thing that R. in all likelihood did suppress
him to have been under the impression that
McC was about to strike him. The jury
would remember that on the two meeting each
other McC was seen to lift his hand—but for
what purpose no one could tell. With all
these facts before them it was evident that
the gravest doubts might be entertained as to
the intention of R. to commit "murder." The
jury would have an opportunity of listening
to a recapitulation of the entire evidence by
the learned Judge and he (Mr. Grimmer was
perfectly certain)—they would faithfully dis-
charge the duty they owed to God and their
fellow men by finding the prisoner at the bar
guilty of manslaughter.

MR. CHANDLER—Your Honour I believe it
is the custom in the British Courts in such trials
as this, when the Counsel for the defence
brings forward witnesses, who testify only to
general character for the Counsel for the
Prosecution to waive the right of reply. I
therefore will not address the Jury.

The learned Judge then proceeded to sum up.

After referring in feeling terms to the solemn
duty imposed on himself of recapitulating the
evidence on the trial to the Jury, and aiding them
with his legal advice, and dwelling on the terrible
nature of the issues that were about to be com-
mitted to their charge—issues infinitely greater
than the mere transference of a few acres of land
or a few pounds from one man to another, he
carefully and minutely went over the evidence,
commenting upon some parts of it at considerable
length, and laying down in a distinct and lucid
manner the application to cases of murder and
manslaughter. Character, he said was important
in doubtful cases alone. In referring to the meet-
ing of the two men, his Honor emphatically said,
that it was the opinion of the jury, that some
provocation then given R. by McC, might have
induced R. to strike the blow, then he was guilty
of manslaughter alone.

The Jury retired to their room, and after nearly
two hours deliberation, returned into court,
with a verdict of "manslaughter."

The Russian Telegraph.

People who are expecting to read some day
soon the latest telegrams from St. Petersburg,
from Peking, from Canton, from the Mountains
of the Moon, etc., have probably had the concep-
tion of the privations and perils the enter-
prising projectors of the Russian Overland
Telegraph are meanwhile experiencing in their
efforts to lay the wires in the frozen regions
of Siberia.

A letter written by one of the American
exploring expedition, under date of Dec. 6th,
portrays the hardships and dangers to which
they are subject in that desolate, uninhabited
region. He tells us he has to sleep out of
doors, with nothing to keep companionship
with but a few wild, wandering Korats.
Many a night he has to pass on a dog sleigh,
with no covering but the dark blue Polar sky,
with a temperature ranging from 25 to 80 de-
grees below zero. All this while, too, the
hungriest and most ferocious of bears would
be in lurid proximity, licking their lips as
if longing to breakfast off the hiped who had
dared to intrude on their domain. Nor is this
all. Often would off hero and companions be
overtaken with the most terrible snow storms,
and obliged to wander about for days, with
their horses floundering up to their haunches
in the huge drifts. At times provisions would
give out, thus threatening them with death
in the form of famine.

The whole of North Eastern Siberia con-
sists of what is known in Kamtschatka as
"no-tundra"—the most dreary wastes that
can be imagined. For hundreds of miles,
sometimes there will not be a single tree, bush,
or hardly a blade of grass—nothing but mo-
hills sometimes covers the ground to the
depth of four or five feet.

FIRE.—Two small barns were on fire on Saturday morning, one belonging to Mr. Aaron Eaton, on Mecklenburg street, was not much damaged; the other on Orange street, occupied by a man named Coyle, was destroyed.—[Globe.]

Previous to the prorogation of Canadian Parliament the Speaker of Assembly made an address to His Excellency, in which he said:—
"The gradual but decided changes of public opinion in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia on behalf of a closer alliance with Canada; the favor with which the scheme of Confederation has been received by the most eminent statesmen in the Mother Country, and cordial satisfaction evinced throughout those Provinces at the prospect of political union with those who are already so nearly connected with us by the ties of interest and friendly intercourse, agree encouraging the hope that we are about to enter upon a new era, wherein, by the favor and blessing of Almighty God, the British Colonies in North America will become a great, powerful and wealthy nation, clinging the closer to the parent state, and enjoying the freedom enjoyed under the beneficial rule of our beloved Queen."

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, AUG. 22, 1866.

"Providences helps those who help themselves."

The truth of this aphorism is verified by the enterprise and thrift of our St. Stephen neighbors. We alluded in our last issue, to the energy with which their branch railway was being pushed to completion. While we congratulate them, we need to open our eyes to our own position. What are we doing towards a Deep Water Landing? With railway facilities direct to Calais, is it not quite possible that rather than submit to the nuisance of being crammed into a row-boat along with luggage and merchandise, (provided it be low water,) many passengers, especially females will prefer going to Eastport, St. John, Portland and Boston, via the St. Stephen branch, even at increased expense. If we remember correctly the rate payers of this Parish are willing to be taxed to pay for building a suitable Wharf, and it is said that timber has been gotten out for that purpose; but at this snail pace we will have to wait until the close of this century, before people will be able to embark on board a Steamer at this place, as they do in other countries, by courtesy called civilized. Are we really going to do anything or not to relieve ourselves from this reproach, or shall our up-country friends in travelling by our railway in connection with the Steamer, be obliged to consult an almanac to determine whether to purchase a ticket via St. Stephen or St. Andrews?

Not only are we compelled to confess our selves behind our neighbors in facilities for the arrival and departure of passengers from this place, but also the want of suitable hotel accommodations for travellers who may choose to tarry with us. Nature has favored us with one of the most beautiful localities in the world: and could some modern "Ezekiel" call upon the four winds (we must first "raise the wind" among ourselves) and galvanize vitality into our people, there is reason yet to hope that for thrift and prosperity we would suffer no mean comparison with our republican neighbors.

We are a decidedly loyal people, warmly attached to the mother country and her institutions, and quite averse to "annexation." Yet by one supineness we drive hundreds of our young men, the life blood of the Province, to seek for employment, and become citizens of the United States. If we suffer this to continue much longer, there will be little left to "annex," except the country minus its inhabitants.

Not only for our own preservation but for the sake of economy should we endeavor to keep pace with the advancement of the age. The enhanced value of property and increased number of rate payers would more than compensate for the additional amount to be raised for taxation, unless the laws of political economy in this Parish, be an exception to those which experience has shown to obtain in all other civilized communities.

The favorable tidings respecting the Intercolonial which have recently come over the Atlantic Cable, should be an incentive to place ourselves in a condition to profit by the new era about to open upon these Provinces. In connection with this, we would enquire of our St. John friends, what has become of "Western Extension"? Why wait the tardy motions of the people in Maine? With the N. B. & C. Railway extended to Riviere du Loup, they have only to tap our line to partake with us in a large portion of the American frontier trade, which for want of railway communication with Bangor must seek an outlet either at St. Andrews or St. John.

Since the above was written, we notice the deceptive paragraph in the "Bangor Times" promising that "the E. & N. A. R. from Bangor to the boundary will be built at no distant period." Indeed! "Distance lends enchantment to the view," to poets and escaped convicts, but commercially and practically such a speculation is not relied upon. Let us up and at the work; and not call upon "Hercules" or our neighbors over the line for assistance.

Colonial Union.

Among the interesting news in our English files to Aug. 4, there is none more cheering to the friends of British Connection than the proceedings in the British Parliament with reference to North American Confederation. One noble Lord said—"no time could be more opportune than the present for passing of such a measure." The Secretary of the Colonies also highly approves of the important project, and gave a rapid sketch of its rise and progress down to arrival of the delegates in England last month, adding that—"it is the duty of Her Majesty's Government not only to lend a respectful attention to the representations which these delegates may make to us, but to meet them half-way, and to facilitate the object they have in view." He also believes that the interests of Great Britain and those of the North American Colonies "are inseparably connected." Owing to the absence of the Canadian delegates and the advanced period of the Session, it was impossible to submit to Parliament a measure on so important a matter. During the recess he would enter fully and frankly into communication with the delegates and endeavor to arrive at such a conclusion as will be satisfactory both to the colonies and mother country. This will be satisfactory news to the Confederates. But the Cable news, if correct, will be doubly so as it is reported the terms have been arranged and funds provided for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway. As Confederates and Antis will alike share the benefits of union we trust the opponents will now gracefully lend helping hand to perfect the measure.

On our first page we have given a Report of the trial of the unfortunate man Ryan, charged with the murder of McCarty at St. George on the 5th July last. Our reporter's notes of the address of the learned counsel were so voluminous, that we were obliged to condense them.

LARGE HOTEL.—We are informed that the American Company which has purchased the Island of Campo Bello, purpose erecting a spacious hotel on the Island, to contain one hundred rooms, for the purpose of furnishing summer resort and bathing place for travellers. We do not know of any locality so favorably situated for such an enterprise, as St. Andrews—except from fog and with a most salubrious climate, good fishing and shooting and delightful drives. Why not erect such a building here.

We understand that a military officer left in the hands of a gentleman here, a sum of money to be equally divided among the poor of the various denominations in the Town; which has been handed to each of the clergymen for distribution.

Hon. E. G. Pennant is gazetted a peer by the title of Penryn.

The French Government are preparing for war, it advertises for 1,000,000 kilogrammes of saltpetre to be delivered by 1st December. The Extradition Treaty Amendment Bill has met with opposition in Parliament, but passed a second reading.

The Gun manufacturers at St. Etienne are working day and night to supply the French army with breech loaders, the model being of smaller size and lighter make than the guns now used.

The discovery of the Fenian gunpowder depot in Limerick, was made by some boys playing ball, it having rolled under the wall of a Corn Store in Francis street, the juvenile having crept under the wall to recover it, found he could stand up and saw several boxes; the police having heard of it made search and discovered the powder. The whole of John street is erected on large arches and is known as the place called the "Black Battery."

MACKEREL are caught daily in the Bay; they are fine, fat, and of excellent flavor; prices rule high.

DR. CHASE'S RECEIPTS.—Mr. Morrow, the agent for this really useful work, which embraces a fund of information both practical and theoretical—will visit St. Andrews, during the week, with copies of the book for sale. Having looked through the work, we can confidently assert that it contains more general information, than other books of the same description in use. The Agent has sold a large number of copies.

The Baptist Convention of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is now in Session in St. John. There are a number of strange clergymen principally those from Nova Scotia, occupied the pulpits of the Baptist Churches in the City, Carleton and Portland, Sunday.

We have been furnished with the following decision in Criminal cases tried at the Circuit Court last week:—

The Queen vs. William Gallagher—Indictment for maliciously killing a horse. J. W. Chandler, Q. C., for the Crown; G. D. Street, Q. C., for prisoner. Found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of \$30 and stand committed till paid.

The Queen vs. Henry Greenlaw—Indictment for larceny—stealing a fishing net. G. S. Grimmer for Crown; J. W. Chandler, Q. C., for prisoner. Found guilty and sentence deferred till October Term upon exceptions taken by defendant's counsel.

The Queen vs. S. Raymond—Indictment for stabbing, &c. Defendant, on being called upon for his recognizance, failed to appear; recognizance of himself and bail were forfeited.

The Queen vs. John Ryan—Indictment for murder. J. W. Chandler, Q. C., for Crown; G. S. Grimmer for prisoner. Found guilty of manslaughter; sentenced to 12 years confinement in the Provincial Penitentiary with hard labor.

The Queen vs. Mary Ann Wilson—Indictment for adultery. J. W. Chandler, Q. C., for Crown; G. S. Grimmer for prisoner. Prisoner acquitted.

Cases entered for trial August, 1866:

W. W. Street v. John Carson.—Summary suit; A. F. Street attorney for plaintiff—undisputed. Verdict for plaintiff, \$34.20.
William Ellis v. Thomas Davis.—Summary suit; Thomas B. Abbott, plaintiff's attorney—undisputed. Verdict for plaintiff, \$80.

William McLean v. Charles O'Neill. Record suit; J. W. Chandler, plaintiff's attorney—George S. Grimmer, defendant's attorney. This action was brought to recover a sum of money alleged by plaintiff to be retained by the defendant out of monies received by him, as clerk to the plaintiff, as auctioneer selling a cargo of damaged flour. Verdict for the defendant.

James Clark v. John Boyd, Junr.—Summary suit; James G. Stevens, plaintiff's attorney. Referred to arbitration.
Thomas M. Millen v. Joseph Lakeman, the younger.—Record; James G. Stevens, attorney for plaintiff—George D. Street, attorney for defendant. Case of assumption; verdict for the plaintiff, \$170.25.

William Ellis v. James A. Thomson, impleaded with George T. Ellis.—George S. Grimmer, plaintiff's attorney—George D. Street, defendant's attorney. Assumpsit; verdict for defendant.

Thomas Cameron v. Arthur H. Gillmore.—Geo. S. Grimmer, plaintiff's attorney—James W. Chandler, defendant's attorney. Assumpsit for work, labour, &c., with a set off by defendant. Verdict for plaintiff, \$109.65.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LONDON, Aug. 15, Noon.
It is announced to-day that the plans for the Confederation of the British Provinces of North America have been definitely arranged by the Government.

The statement is also made that the terms of the Loan from the Government for the building of the Intercolonial Railway from Halifax N. S. to a point in connection with the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway has been settled.

New York, Aug. 16.
A Toronto, C. W. special despatch says, 30,000 volunteers have been ordered to Fort Erie to watch the movement of the Fenians at the Buffalo picnic. The Volunteers has manifested a very mutinous spirit part of them refusing to obey the order. Inadequate pay and bad treatment are the ostensible causes of their action. [Bosh.]—[Ed. News.]

Three gunboats have arrived at Toronto, and others are expected.

The Mayor of Helena, Ark., telegraphs to President Johnson that there was no truth in the reported outrages and violence by negro soldiers in that City.

Gold 151.

LONDON, Aug. 17th—noon.
The final negotiations for the establishment of peace between Prussia and Austria, and between Austria and Italy are in progress, and peace is regarded as certain.

The little ship "Red, White and Blue," Capt. Hudson, from New York, arrived at Deal this day.

Consols—88. 5-20's—68½.

Aug. 18.
A special despatch from Troy says an immense Fenian demonstration took place last night.

Col. Roberts, President of the organization and others made addresses.

The administration interpretation of the Neutrality Laws was severely criticised.

A special despatch from Buffalo says it is believed there that the announcement through the cable of the plan of the Canadian Confederation being settled is an error. The Quebec Scheme was not accepted by the other Provinces. Nothing can be consummated this year.

New York, Aug. 20.
An Ottawa (Canada) despatch says the Canadian authorities continue their preparation to resist the Fenians. The troops at Quebec are ordered to be readiness, and 10,000 can- teens are being manufactured.

Gold—149½.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.
A bill is under discussion in the Prussian Chambers which has for its object the annexation to Prussia of the Kingdom of Hanover, the Electorate of Hesse, the Duchy of Nassau, and the free city of Frankfurt.

PARIS, Aug. 18.
The Emperor Napoleon denies having entertained any design of annexing any of the territory of Belgium to France.

PARIS, Aug. 18.
The Peace Congress is in session and negotiations are making favorable progress.

The ratifications of a treaty of peace will, it is expected, be exchanged in ten days.

LONDON, Aug. 18.
There is nothing of importance to report in British politics.

LONDON, Aug. 20, noon.
The following despatch has been received from Paris:—

"Paris, Aug. 20.—The Paris papers keep silent in regard to the question of the rectification of the frontiers of France."

"It is rumored here that the Italian Government will soon treat directly with the Pope for the cessation of his temporal dominion and the establishment of Rome as the capital of Italy."

Breadstuffs, firm. Provisions dull. Consols 88½. 5-20's 69½.

New York, Aug. 21.
Gold 147½.

Aug. 20.
A large fire in Jersey City yesterday, destroyed a large Cotton and Oil Wharf, together with a number of vessels. Loss about \$2,000,000.

A fire in Chicago yesterday, destroyed property valued at half a million dollars.

President Roberts has called Fenian Congress to meet at Troy, on Sept. 4th.

No Cable news.

Gold 148.

Mr. Chas. Brannen has been appointed Chief of Police at Fredericton.

A suit between Mr. Hudson, ex-railway king, and North Eastern Railway Company, relative to an estate at Whitley, England, has been decided in Mr. Hudson's favor to the extent, it is said, of £40,000.

The Steamer "Her Majesty" arrived at Point du Cluon on Sunday evening from Hamilton, C. W., for Halifax, with a full freight of flour, leather, boots and shoes, etc., and a number of passengers. She landed 500 barrels flour, and over 100 barrels bulk of other freight at Shediac. This is the second trip this fine boat has made this season, and judging from the amount of freight she carries, the business should be a profitable one.—[Telegraph.]

The Sackville Borderer gives publication to a rumor that the Confederation delegates are to be knighted while in England.

A letter from a Brazilian officer describes some of the beauties of soldiering in South America: "Amphibious creatures abound. In my own tent I have already killed four snakes. Every morning I find myself accompanied by a body guard of fifteen or twenty monstrous toads, which have quietly spent the night under the corners of the hides that serve me as a bed. Enormous alligators promenade regularly from lake to lake every night. In a major's tent, the other day, one was killed that measured about six feet in length, and an unfortunate Brazilian soldier was unexpectedly taken off his legs by one of these horrible creatures, and carried into the nearest lake."

ANOTHER NEW BRUNSWICKER ABROAD.—Frederick L. Dibble, Esq., eldest son of G. I. Dibble, Esq., Fredericton, who was engaged in the construction of the E. & N. A. Railway as an assistant under Mr. Light, and afterwards served in Brazil and Prussia, has recently been appointed by Great Southern of India Railway Company, their Chief Engineer in India. Mr. Dibble is only 28 years of age.

Another fearful murder is recorded. A young woman named Mary Carney was murdered last week in a house of ill fame in Philadelphia, by a man who had just engaged lodging rooms for her and himself.

Deaths.

At Chamcook on the 14th inst., aged 46 years, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. William Ferris, (and eldest daughter of John and Mary Craig) Chamcook, leaving a husband, nine children, and a large circle of relatives to mourn their loss. Her sufferings were long and severe, but she endured them with Christian patience and abiding trust in her Redeemer.

At Digdegnash, Elizabeth M. wife of Mr. Charles McKay, also daughter of Mr. John Craig.

At St. George, on the 14th inst., Mr. Thos. Wetmore, aged 35 years, second son of A. J. Wetmore, Esq.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS

ARRIVED.

Aug. 16, schr. Perseverance, Glass, St. Stephen, then, rail road iron, R. Ross.

18, Jane, Clark, Bangor, Flour, &c., C. M. Gore.

Charlie, Hannah, Portland, ballast, E. Lorimer.

19, Olive Matilda, Kilpatrick, Bangor, Furniture, Mrs. Sweeney.

Camilla, McNicol, Cornwallis, ballast, master.

20, Louisa, Clark, Boston, ballast, master.

21, Emma Pemberton, Britt, Portland, ballast, R. Ross.

Ulrica, Maloney, Boston, Alcohol, &c., Goodnow & Son.

Harriet, Britt, Providence, ballast, master.

CLEARED.

Aug. 17, schr. Romp, Mitchell, Providence, boards & pickets, E. K. Richards.

Harrie, Hunt, Portland, 74 M lumber & 112 M shingles, R. Ross.

10, Rainbow, Avery, Calais, boards & plank, Kelly & Co.

21, Pilot, Hill, Calais, latas, Kelly & Co.

S. W. Pass, (New Orleans.) Aug. 11th—Bark Florence Chipman from Liverpool, is aground on the Bar, two tugs having attempted to tow her in without success.

Valuable Real Estate at Public Auction.

By virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 1st day of April, A. D. 1855, and made between Sarah Wier, Richard B. Wiggins, Elizabeth Wiggins, S. D. Lee Street and Joanna P. Street, George D. Street, Susan Street and Thomas T. Wier, of the one part, and the undersigned of the other part; there will, for the purpose of satisfying the Mortgage money and interest, be sold at Public Auction on the premises, on Thursday, the 6th day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the premises described in the said Mortgage to-wit:—

All those certain pieces, parcels or lots of land situate lying and being, in the Town of St. Andrews, known and distinguished on the plan of the said Town, as Lots Nos. five (5) six (6) in Block letter B, and numbers seven and eight in Block letter F, in Part's Division, with the buildings and improvements thereon, as aforesaid.

R. D. JAMES, Auctioneer.
St. Andrews, Aug. 22, 1866.

Freedom Notice.

I have given my son SAMUEL his Freedom from this date, and will not demand any remuneration for his services, nor pay any debts of his contracting.

WM. BARBER.
St. Andrews, Aug. 22, 1866.

WHITE WARPS!

From the New Brunswick Cotton Mills, prepared for the Loom—quality warranted.

Also a Lot of those superior White Warps, from the

ROYAL RIVER MANUFACTURING CO'S. MILLS, No. 8, 9, 10.

Just received at the Albion House, and offered for sale at lowest market rates.

JOHN S. MAGEE.

GREY, BLUE AND YELLOW.

Just received two Bales of

BLUE, GRAY, SCARLET, YELLOW FLANNELS, at the Albion House, good value will be sold cheap, to make room for further importation.

JOHN S. MAGEE.

White and Unbleached Cottons.

Tam now offering superior articles in White and Unbleached Cottons, at low rates.

JOHN S. MAGEE.
Albion House.

Skeleton Skirts.

Grey Skeleton Skirts, 20 springs, at the Albion House for One Dollar.

JOHN S. MAGEE.

ST. JOHN Tobacco Factory.

THE Subscribers solicit Traders in Tobacco to examine their Stocks of Cavendish and Navy, manufactured from the best material at their Factory, Water Street.

The article is of superior quality, and will be sold at prices below the cost of importation.

J. & R. REED.
St. John, Aug. 22, 1866.

Special Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to call and settle without delay. All Notes and Balances of accounts that are due, remaining unsettled on the 5th day of September next, will then be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection, without respect of persons.

CHAS. F. CLINCH.
St. Andrews, Aug. 15, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Consular Agent for Spain, at this Port, is prepared to furnish necessary papers for vessels leaving for Spanish Ports.

N. T. GREATHHEAD.
St. Andrews, August 1, 1866.—3m

List of Licences.

NAMES of Persons who have arranged the fees for Licences granted to them at the April Session 1866:

Turner Wooster Grand Manan do

Marshall Small St. Andrews do

Edward Pheasant do

Mrs Kearney do

W. O. McMichael do

James Gallagher do

John McCollie do

Henry Murphy do

Charles McDee jr. St. George do

James Lynott do

James Bogue do

Timothy Hordan do

James McCready do

Thomas Orr do

Mark H. Patten do

Flanders & Knowles do

Mrs. Quin do

Philip Breen do

Martin Murphy do

Joseph Patch do Upper Mills, Campsello

GEO. S. GRIMMER, Clerk of Peace, aug 1

TO THE LADIES.

Mrs. JOHN S. MAGEE will be prepared to supply a large assortment of New and Fashionable

Millinery Goods

on to-morrow, Thursday, in the store adjoining the Albion House.

FLOWERS, RIBBONS, BLONDS, LACES, FEATHERS, HATS, TURBANS, &c.

St. Andrews, April 1866.

Original issues in Poor Condition Best copy available

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY



RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL REMEDY.
FOR THE MOST PERSISTENT PAIN.
IN A FEW MINUTES.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Proves its superiority to all other Remedies at once.
ITS FIRST APPLICATION
To relieve the sufferer of PAIN, no matter from what cause it may originate, or where it may be seated.

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NEW GOODS.

JOHN S. MAGEE.

Respectfully announces that he has now received the greater portion of his Fall and Winter stock of New Goods, upwards of—

50 Bales, Cases and Packages

consisting of all the most desirable Goods for the present season in

COTTON GOODS.

Prints, Grey sheetings, White shirtings, Striped Shirts, Regattas, Reels, Denims, Cotton Flannels.

WOLLEN GOODS.

Cloth, tweeds, trousseurs, Confederate Grey, Sown-drills, Blankets, Camp Quilts, Flannels in cotton and wool, and all wool Saxony, Welsh, Twilled, Plain, Red, White, Blue, Yellow, Grey, Fancy Crimean Flannels.

HOMESPUNS good for

Boys and Men's wears.

Pilot cloth, Blue and White, Mantle cloths in black and coloured Sealskins, Dogskin, Tweeds, &c. &c.

DRESS GOODS.

In all the new styles, Tailors, French Merinos, British Lustres and Coburgs, Tweeds, Cashmere, in all wool and cotton & wool, Challie, Poplins.

A few SUPERIOR BLACK Silk Dresses.

Trimming Goods in all the new styles Bugle, Tinsel Velvet, Plain Velvets, &c.

MILLINERY goods of all descriptions.

Skeleton Skirts, La Belle, Bon-ton, Promenade, Excelsior, and other styles.

Balmoral skittings, all colours.

A nice assortment of Zephyr, Havanaya and Irish Long and Square SHAWLS.

READY MADE CLOTHING, Braces, woollen socks, Neck ties, Scarfs, and Mufflers for gentlemen.

Ladies and Childrens

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers.

With a variety of other goods so numerous that the Standard would hardly contain their names.

To all of which public attention is invited. Give us a call and see what we have got. All goods sold at a small advance on cost to ensure a speedy sale, and in no case can we make a second price.

JOHN S. MAGEE.

ALBION HOUSE

Water St.

REMOVAL.

JOHN BALSON, Shipbroker and Commission Agent, KENNEDY'S ARCADE, Water St.

begs to announce that he has removed his place of business to that building, Kennedy's Arcade, south of the "Albion House," where he respectfully solicits a share of patronage which an extensive experience, enables him to conduct

IN Store and for sale a constant supply of Flour Provisions, Dry and Pickled Fish, Salt; also the celebrated Albion Oil, wholesale and retail, with Lemps, Chumneys, and Burners; all of which will be sold at the lowest possible rates.

Also, 20 Barrels Choice Apples.

Exporters of Lumber can be accommodated with wharfage to any extent, at the most central wharf in the Port, at moderate charges. Particular attention will be given to shipping business entrusted to his care.

Masters of Vessels will find it to their interest to give him a call.

St. Andrews, February 1st, 1865.

NEW STORE.

The Subscriber has opened a

Druggist shop

the store formerly occupied by Mr. C. Stevenson where he will keep constantly on hand a complete stock of

DRUGS, MEDICALS & CHEMICALS,

Perfumery, Pomades & Fancy Soaps; SPICES:

Ginger, Cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, Pepper, allspice.

Flavoring Extracts.

Lemon, Rose, Vanilla, Peach, Bitter Almonds, Caudied

Orange, Lemon, Citron

Sago, Arrowroot, Tapioca, Prepared corn, Irish Moss, Tamarinds, Fine Honey, Confectionary.

BRUSHES.

Hair, Tooth, Nail, Cloth, Shoe, Scrubs Tobacco, Cigars, and Brar Pipes.

Dec. 21.

NEW FRUIT.

Ex Steamer from Boston: 30 Boxes do. Layers Raisins.

Oct. 3.

J. W. STREET & SON.

KEROSENE OIL.

Ex "Emma Pemberton" from Boston. 10 Casks Kerosene Oil.

WM. H. WILLIAMSON, Druggist.



RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity, that he has resumed his former business of a Druggist, in the shop formerly known as Dr. Gov's Medical Hall, adjoining the Union store, Water Street, where he is prepared to make up Physicians prescriptions, and medicines for cattle &c.

He has also for sale Drugs, Chemicals, Family and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet articles, paints, oils, Varnish, Glass, putty, &c. Every shade of paint prepared for use.

The whole will be sold low for cash. American money taken at a discount.

aug 24

E. F. LAW, Watch and Clockmaker.

Shop adjoining H. Whitakers opposite Bradys Hotel Water Street.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry neatly repaired. St. Andrews Aug. 12, 1865.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just Received

PER

Steamers "CANADA" and "ARABIA" VIA BOSTON

Part of our "Spring Goods" being carefully selected from Manufacturing Houses of the "Pier Class" in "Great Britain."

And will be disposed of at a very

The balance of "our stock" will arrive per steamers "Europa" and "Asia" when a full description of goods and prices will be given.

Remember our "Motto" will be

SMALL PROFITS TO MEET THE TIMES

Kerosine Oil.

Ex Steamer from Boston. 20 CASKS Kerosine Oil. J. W. STREET & SON.

Nov. 29, 1865

Anthracite Coal.

A few tons of Anthracite coal, for sale by J. W. STREET & SON.

Oct. 25th, 1865.

TEA.

30 Half chests

Souchong.

Just received and for sale by

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.

June, 1865.—tm

Layer Raisins.

Ex Steamer from Boston. 20 Boxes do. Best Layer Raisins.

Nov. 30, 1865.

J. W. STREET & SON.

BRNDIES.

To arrive per "Swift" from Charente, 14 Hhds. Martell & Co.'s Best Cognac

24 Bz. Casks do. Brandy, Pale & Coloured.

Also, 20 Barrels Choice Apples.

Exporters of Lumber can be accommodated with wharfage to any extent, at the most central wharf in the Port, at moderate charges. Particular attention will be given to shipping business entrusted to his care.

Masters of Vessels will find it to their interest to give him a call.

St. Andrews, February 1st, 1865.

ALBION HOUSE.

Water Street, Saint Andrews, N. B.

Dress Goods, in Pareges

Printed Cashmeres

Delaines,

Challies, Alpaccas,

Lama Cloths and Plain Bareges

Cheap Cottons,

Table Linens, Towels,

Napkins, Sheetings,

etc. &c.

BRADFORD & CO.,

Eastport, Maine.

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN

CLOTHS & READY MADE CLOTHING

TAILORS TRIMMINGS.

SEAMENS OUTFITS.

BOYS CLOTHING. TRUNKS, VALISES

etc. &c.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

CUSTOM WORK EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

July 31, 1863.

PEACE & PLENTY.

In anticipation of the War coming to amend this year and consequent fall of Cotton, whether

RICHMOND FALLS OR NOT, I will from this date, for Cash, sell

"COTTON AT COST PRICES," and continue the sale for three weeks—so if you want to save money, call at the ALBION HOUSE.

Water-street, St. Andrews.

JOHN S. MAGEE,

Molasses.

20 Hhds choice Retailing Molasses.

J. W. STREET & SON

B. R. STEVENSON, Attorney at Law and Solicitor.

Office—in Clerk of the Peace office. at Andrews, July 13, 1859.

DR. PARKER.

Has removed to the Cottage in Queen street adjoining the Agency of the Commercial Bank and nearly opposite to the Sheriff's Office. at Andrews, Nov. 19, 1861.

NEW ENGLAND SETTLEMENT IN NEW JERSEY.

THE HAMMONTON TRACT OF LAND IN NEW JERSEY

Has become the subject of an extensive migration from the New England States, and the result of the same is a large number of persons who have settled on the tract, and who are now engaged in the cultivation of the soil.

The second of the tract, consisting of about 1000 acres, is now being offered for sale, and is a very desirable location for persons who wish to settle in the West.

The tract is situated in the State of New Jersey, and is a very fertile and productive soil. It is a very desirable location for persons who wish to settle in the West.

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STRAHAN & CO'S MAGAZINES.

"Good Words are worth much and cost little."—HERBERT.

12½ CENTS A MONTH; \$1.50 A YEAR.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

GOOD WORDS.

Edited by Norman MacLeod, D. D.,—One of Her Majesty's Chaplains.

15 CENTS A MONTH; \$1.75 A YEAR.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

Edited by THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D., Author of "The Gospel in Ezekiel," "Speaking to the Heart," &c.

15 CENTS