

## LIVERY STABLE.

**FRANK ALGAR**  
Informs the public that he is prepared to furnish on short notice good horses and comfortable carriages at reasonable rates.  
Stable—William Henry street.  
St. Andrews, March 30th, 1864.

**TO BE SOLD.**  
A Bargain, if applied for immediately  
If not disposed of by the 15th of April, the place will be let and possession given on 1st May next.

**THAT** desirably situated House for business next to the Record Office; has been newly shingled and is in good repair; contains 9 rooms and shop attached.  
A L S O—  
3 Corner Town Lots, in good situations for building purposes. Apply to subscriber.  
Terms of payment liberal.  
mar23 D. GREEN.

## 1865. Almanacks 1865.

**McMILLAN'S** New Brunswick Almanack and Register for 1865, can be obtained singly at ten cents, or by the dozen for retail from J. B. HARRY & SONS.  
A supply of the old Farmers Almanack always on hand.  
St. Andrews Nov-30, 1864.

**Rub. Rubber.**  
**Rubbers**

AT THE  
**Albion House.**  
**JOHN S. MAGEE,**  
Has received an assortment of

Childrens, Misses,  
Ladies,

**Rubber Overshoes.**

Also—Ladies Rubber Balmoral Boots, a nice article for the present season, which with a lot of Childrens and Ladies Boots,  
**SKELETON SKIRTS,**  
and the balance of stock of

**WINTER DRY GOODS.**  
He will sell CHEAP for CASH or on American Bills taken at the usual discount.

## MORE NEW GOODS.

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

**Hats, Bonnets,**  
**Feathers, and Ribbons.**  
**SHAWLS, MANTILLAS,**  
**AND FANCY DRESS GOODS**

Grey and White Cottons,  
Shirting, Stripes, and Regattas  
**Pink Silks,**  
and CORSET CLOTHS

Crashes; Towelling & Table Linens, Shirt-fronts, Collars, and Fancy Neck Ties, Ladies' Boots and Shoes

Balance of Summer Stock, daily exposed per Steamer to Europe, when required will be sold at a very small advance on cost.

**D. BRADLEY.**

**Ladies' Seminary.**  
**ST. ANDREWS, N.B.**

**MRS. KENDALL** will receive a limited number of young ladies as boarders, in addition to her daily pupils.

The course of instruction comprises the English, French, and Italian Languages;

Writing and Arithmetic, Geography, including the use of the Globes; Astronomy, History, Music and Singing, plain and ornamental Needle Work.

The French, Italian, Music, and Singing classes, are open to ladies who desire to pursue any of these branches of study exclusively.

The greatest attention is paid to the commercial, manners, religious instruction, and personal neatness of the pupils.

**TERMS:**  
Board and Tuition, including all the branches except Italian, £50 per annum.

**DAY PUPILS.**  
English, 25 0 0 per ann.  
Music, 8 0 0  
Fuel for season 0 0 0

Rev G. Perry, D.D., Quebec; J. Thompson, Esq., D. Wilkie, Esq., high school, Wm Andrews, M.A., Professor McGill College, Montreal.

Rev S. Bacon, S. Benson, M.D., Henry C. Esq., Chatham.  
Rev W. Q. Ketchum, J. W. Street & Son, Street, Esq's, St. Andrews.

**FOR SALE**  
**Hosie**

**Over**  
**Bo**

**East**  
**Jan**

**Original issues in**  
**Poor Condition**  
**Best copy available**

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# The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

EX VARIIS SUMMUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic.

[\$2 50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE]

Vol 33

SAINT ANDREWS, N.B. WEDNESDAY JAN. 17 1866.

No 3

## Poetry.

### THY WILL BE DONE.

I worship thee sweet will of God!

And all thy ways adore:

And every day I live, I long

To love thee more and more.

Man's weakness waiting upon God!

Its end can never miss:

For man on earth no work can do

More angel-like than this.

He always who waits on God—

To him no chance is lost:

God's will is sweetest to him when

It triumphs at his cost.

I have no cares, O blessed will!

For all my cares are thine:

I live in triumph, Lord, for Thou

Hast made Thy triumph mine.

### THE NERVOUS!

Who taught me where there was a draught,

And showed me where there was a fall,

And frowned when I, untimely laughed?

The Nervous!

Who told me when the glass would rise

Or fall, and with their prophecies

Or recollections, made me wise?

The Nervous!

Who heard a crash before it fell,

And knew things were not going well,

And would some warning story tell?

The Nervous!

Who, when I was a pachaider,

By many a proper, piercing term,

Thinned my coarse skin, so hard and firm?

The Nervous!

## Miscellany.

### A HIGHWAY ADVENTURE.

My business called me through the northern part of the state of Illinois, I crossed the river at Ottawa, intending to strike Rock river at Foster's Mills. Foster was an old friend who had gone out some years before, and erected a mill upon one of the tributaries of the last mentioned river, he having bought a whole township in that section. It was some of my way, as my host-direct route was very near the due west from Ottawa, whereas this route took me over sixty miles further north. However, I had learned that there was quite a good road to Rock river, and I turned my horses head in that direction. I calculated my time, and concluded that by moderate travelling I could reach the mill in two days.

During the first day my road lay through a country mostly cleared, but on the second day I struck into a wilder region, and the way was little better than a bridle-path through a dense forest. I passed several clearings, where small huts were erected, and at one of the latter I stopped to dinner. I found a young man in charge of the premises, the father having gone to the mill. I asked what mills they meant, and the old lady said they were Foster's Mills.

From these people I learned that Foster's place was forty miles distant, and that the only dwelling, after leaving two near by, was between here and there, was a sort of stopping place kept by a man named Daniel Groome. They said he generally kept food for man and beast, and also a good supply of liquor, principally whiskey. His house was twelve miles from the mills.

This just suited me. I could reach Groome's by six o'clock, and there get some supper, and rest and late my horse. Then I could easily reach Foster's by nine, as the moon was well on the second quarter.

The good people refused to take anything for my dinner, but I bestowed a half dollar upon a flaxen-headed urchin who was trotting round upon his bare feet, and then set forward again.

There was another hut at the distance of a half mile, and another about a mile off. I saw no more human habitations until I reached Groome's. I found the travelling full as good as I expected, and arrived at the forest inn at half past five.

The inn was situated upon a romantic spot and to a lover of isolated nature must have been a charming retreat. The house was built of logs, the outside surface hewn, and the seams filled with cement formed of some sort of fine, tough moss and pitch. There were three separate buildings to this house, the principal one being built with the gable end to the road, and the two upon either side, running out like two claws. Then there was a barn a short distance off, with a piggy connected. Take it all together, it was quite a

place for such a location. A small stream ran close by, so that water was plentiful.

As I rode up to the door, Mr. Groome himself came out. He was a tall, gaunt man, with a fiery red head, and face as coarse as it was ugly. But I was surprised when I heard his voice. I had expected a tone like the bellow of a bull; but instead of that his notes fell on my ear like the speech of a woman. He smiled as he spoke, and I thought to myself how appearance would deceive any one, for his conversation seemed a different man.

I informed him that I was on my way to Foster's Mills, and could only stop long enough to get some supper.

He gazed into my face some moments and finally said:

Then he turned into the entry and called 'Ike.'

I came—a tall, strapping youth of one or two in twenty—with a red head and features such as could belong to no one but a child of my host. Ike took my horse, and Mr. Groome led the way to the sitting room, as he called it. It was rough but comfortable, and the furniture consisted of a pine table, a mahogany bureau, and four long pine benches which were set against the walls. There were no chairs, those benches being sufficient to accommodate quite an assemblage.

Groome asked me if I would have something warm. I supposed he meant whiskey, and I told him no. He said I had better take a little—'twould do me good. But I assured him that I never used it—that I felt better without it.

But you mean that you never drink whiskey? he added, with elevated eyebrows. Never! I told him.

Brandy, I suppose, or maybe rale old gin? I pursued my host.

No, I replied. I don't use any stimulating drinks at all.

You don't! burst from his lips while he eyed me from head to foot. Well, stranger, I give you this for your picture to hang up in my house. Never drink! How in mercy's name d'ye live? How do you contrive when ye get wet and cold?

Why, said I with a smile. I get dry as soon as possible.

Dry, my sakes, I should think it would be an everlasting! Never drink! Wal—here I've lived year in year out, going on to fifteen years, and you're the first man I ever seed as wouldn't drink a bit o' whiskey on the top of a long journey. Fact—stranger—is by thunder!

I told him I thought it very probable, and he then went, and I heard him leave the house.

In half an hour my host came back and informed me that supper was ready. He led me to a back room, where a table was set quite respectfully, the dishes being of blue ware, and nearly new. He set down with me, and as I saw them attack the various articles of food, I felt assured there could be no poison in them. The meal consisted of boiled potatoes, fried bacon, and new wheat bread, and I did ample justice to the repast.

You think you must go on to-night? said my host, while we were eating.

Yes, I told him; I wish to see my friend, and I shall gain considerable time by reaching his place to-night.

Is he expectin' ye? Groome asked.

Perhaps he don't know you're in this section at all?

No, he doesn't, I said; and I expected that my host would urge me to stop with him until morning, so I had my answers all prepared. But I was mistaken. He didn't urge any such thing. On the contrary, he said he thought I was wise in my determination. He would like my company but it would be better for me to push on. I was quite relieved.

I wanted a quarter to seven when my horse was brought to the door. I took out my wallet, asked what was to pay. 'Half a dollar,' he said, and then asked which was the most direct route.

You see that big tree just over the barn there?

Yes, I said.

Wal, that's right in the best road. When you strike that tree you can't miss the way.

But isn't there another road—one which follows the stream right down to the mills? I asked; for I had been informed by the young man who had taken care of my horse at noon, that Groome's inn was right by the very stream which gave Foster his mill power, and that the road followed the stream direct.

O, said my host, turning and looking off toward the stream, that ain't fit to travel, now. 'Tother one's the best.

Why, the bridges are all washed away, an' there's been windfalls across. I tried it last week, and had to come back. The upper road is a mile or two farder, but that's nothin'! Your beast is good for it, I guess.

I told him my horse would stand it well enough, and then asked where the other road struck stream.

About three miles this side of the mills—

he replied.

It's all clear and direct?

Yes. You can't miss the way.

I bade my host good-by, and then started on. I did not like the idea of the new road at all. The youth before mentioned had told me what a beautiful road it was from Groome's to the mill by the river road. He said that it was light and open the whole distance. However, of course, Groome knew, so I must make the best of it. I looked back as I reached the edge of the wood. I was upon a gentle eminence, and could overlook the shrubbery I had passed. I looked and saw Ike saddle on his own. I was sure it was a saddle perch; he had an errand to do.

Ere long I entered the wood and found it thick and gloomy. The path was plain enough and had evidently been at some time a travelling road. Aye—I remember, now, of having heard my informant of the noontide speak of the 'old road.' He said there used to be a road leading to Rock river, but when Foster commenced his settlement, a new road was opened by the stream, and the old one was discontinued. He had said nothing about any bridges.

At the distance of two miles, I came to a place where a bed of sand lay across the road. It was a sort of gully, and a stream must run at some time there. I looked but saw no tracks upon it. I slid from my saddle and examined thoroughly; but I could find no track. Of course the father of my noontide's host could not have gone this way! And yet he had said to Foster's Mills. I began to suspect mischief. There had been an uneasy sensation lurking in my bosom ever since I left the inn. Something was wrong. The sun was nearly down—in twenty minutes at the farthest, it would be out of sight.

Instinctively I drew one of my pistols from the holster. I raised the hammer, and found the cap in its place. I was just putting it back when I noticed a stick upon the butt. It was a peculiar knot in the wood. The pistol I had always carried in the left holster. It was not so sure as the other, and was sure the weapons had been changed by other hands than mine. They had remained in the saddle at the forest inn, and must have been changed there.

I began to think. Why was Mr. Groome so particular to know if my friend expected me? And then why should he have been so anxious to set me forward that night, instead of remaining with him, and paying him a dollar or so more than I did? Then this road—I believed I had been deceived. There were no freshets to carry away any bridges, for it now nearly Autumn, and the river road had been travelled all summer. And then the saddle I had seen 'Ike' carrying to the barn. There was surely mischief in all this. Daniel Groome had deceived me at his house, and now he was deceiving me here. And very likely he would not wish to have such a deed connected with his house at all. Of course he knew I had money. No one would be 'travelling without a considerable sum.'

Both my pistols had been taken out and might not have been further dealt with? I took the one from the right holster and examined it. The ball was in its place, and the cap on. Still I was not satisfied, I slipped the cap off, and found the percussion composition removed. There was not a particle of iron within the cap. And this was not all. I found the tube spiked with a little pine stick.

Here was the secret sure enough. I took my penknife and succeeded in drawing out the stick; and then I examined the other pistol, which I found to be in the same plight. I stopped and went to work in earnest. I had an excellent screw for removing bullets, and my pistol barrels were emptied in a very few moments. I had a serious objection to firing them off in the woods where the report might betray the knowledge I had gained. So I emptied them and then snipped a cap upon each. I found them both clear and then proceeded to load them, which I did carefully.

And now, how should I proceed? This road would lead me to Foster's Mills, I had no doubt; but it would be nearer for me to keep on than to turn back. So upon that point my mind was made up.

And then—what way would my host have taken? For that he was about to rob me I felt certain. Every circumstance—everything that had transpired between him and me—pointing to that one result. Would he go down the river road a piece, and head me off? or would he follow me directly up? Most likely the former. I considered upon it a while, and then resolved to push on and keep on my guard.

The sun went down, and it grew dark in the deep wood; but the moon was already up, and her beams fell lengthwise upon the road, she gave me considerable light when my eyes had become used to the transition.

Half an hour had passed since I looked to my pistols, and just as I began to wonder if I had been mistaken, I heard the sound of a horse tramp at no great distance. At

first it puzzled me, to tell the direction from which it came, but in a moment I knew it was in advance of me, and upon my right hand, which was toward the river. Presently it stopped. I drew my horse to the left of the path and kept on a gentle trot, having raised the lapel of my right holster.

A few minutes I saw a dark form among the bushes, a little way ahead, on the right. As I rode up a man rode out. It was my host!

Good evening, sir, he said with exceeding politeness.

Ah—good evening, I returned. I had not expected the pleasure of your company.

No, I expected not, he resumed in a sort of hesitating manner. And I shouldn't have come out, only for a little business I forgot when you were at the inn.

It was plain as day. My pistols had been rendered useless—I had been sent off in this unfrequented wood, and now the villain had thought to take my life and my money without any risk to his own body, and then hide my poor carcass in the earth, where very likely others had been hidden before. My eyes were open, and my hand ready.

May I ask to what business you allude? I said.

Yes, he snapped out, something in agreement with his features, I want money, money, sir.

As he spoke he raised a pistol.

Take care, I cried, raising my pistol, and pointing it in his face.

Ha, ha, ha, he laughed in coarse triumph; your Yankee pistols weren't made to harm me! I'll soon put you where I've put others afore.

When a man knows death is staring him in the face, and that only his act will avert it, he is not apt to wait long. At least I am not. And my host's last words gave me ample proof of the correctness of my suspicions.

Without waiting for him to finish I fired. His finger must have pressed the trigger of his pistol, for within the space of a watch-tick, a sharp report answered and mingled with mine, and my hat shook upon my head.

Daniel Groome swayed to and fro several times in his saddle, and then with a gurgling groan sank upon the earth. I slipped down after him, and when I stooped over the body, I saw a few drops of dark blood trickling from his forehead.

For a few moments I felt awe struck and condemned. It was a natural feeling in such a circumstance. But when I came to reflect upon all that had preceded the deed, I felt that I had done my country a service. I made the robber's horse fast to a tree, and then remounted and rode on.

I reached the Mills at half past nine and found Foster and his family up. They were glad to see me, and introduced me to a Mr. Price, whom I afterwards found to be the owner of the place where I had taken my dinner.

On the following morning a party started out under my guidance. They were Foster and Price, and three men who worked in the mills. When we reached the place where the track had happened, we found the horse as I had left him, and my host lay upon the ground stiff and cold.

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people usually do in such cases. At length they drew together to exchange opinions as to what should be done. The minister at once gave it as his opinion that they had better lay out the well and let Barnes remain; 'for,' he said, 'he is now beyond the temptation to sin, and in the day of judgment it will make no difference whether he is buried five feet under the ground or fifty, for he is bound to come forth in either case.' The coroner likewise agreed that it would be a needless expense to his family or to the town to disinter him when he was effectually buried, and there-fore coincided with the minister. His wife thought as he had left his hat and frock, it would be hardly worth while to dig him out for the rest of his clothes; and so it was settled, to let him remain. But poor old Barnes who had no breakfast, and was not at all pleased with the result of the inquest lay quiet until the shades of evening stole over the landscape when he departed to parts unknown.

After remaining incognito for about three years, one morning he suddenly appeared (hatless and frockless as he went) at the door of the farmer for whom he had agreed to dig the grave, and for his ideas being somewhat confused by the pressure of earth at the time he was buried, he had dug very much at random, and instead of coming directly to the surface, he came out in the town of Holden, six miles east of the Penobscot river.

No further explanations were asked for by those who were so distressed and sorrowful over his supposed final resting place.

**NEW REGULATIONS AS TO DRAWBACK.**—The Secretary of the Treasury has promulgated new regulations as to drawback upon shipments to Canada and other British Provinces.

When goods are to be shipped from a port of exportation through a frontier port to any of these provinces the regulations are as follows:

"Where the drawback claimed on any one shipment does not exceed the sum of fifty dollars, the exporter will file his entry in triplicate at the Custom House of the port of exportation, in the same form and manner as prescribed for shipments made to other foreign ports, in the amended circular of instructions in reference to allowance or drawback, dated May 1, 1865, one of which entries will be transmitted to the Collector or other officer of the Customs of the frontier port through which the goods are to pass, and he will carefully examine the packages to ascertain if they agree in all respects with those described in the entry. If the packages are found to agree they will sent forward without detention. The bond will be cancelled if the exporter shall produce within ninety days from its date a certificate of the Collector or other chief revenue officer that the goods were landed, duly entered and duties paid. If the merchandise is shipped direct by sea from a frontier port in the British Provinces, the regulations prescribed in amended circular of May 1, 1865, will be observed, but the bond will be cancelled upon the exporter producing the same evidence that is required on shipments made through a frontier port; where the drawback claimed on any one exceeds fifty dollars a Consol's certificate will be required in addition to the certificate of the revenue officer for the cancellation of bonds in all cases."

These regulations are to be enforced on and after January 1st, 1866.

**Molasses & Sugar.**  
Just received.  
12 Pms. Clarifed Molasses,  
5 Hds choice Barbadoes Sugar.  
J. W. STREET & SON.  
Oct. 23th, 1865.

**Geneva, Brandy, Cracked Sugar, &c.**  
To arrive per "Onelaka" from Liverpool.  
3 Hhds. Hennessy's & Planeta best Cognac  
15 qr. casks Brandy, pure and dark.  
20 Cases Hennessy's best Cognac Brandy.  
40 do. Quatre's best Cognac Brandy.  
10 Bbls. refined cracked Sugar,  
5 Kegs Carbonate Soda,  
254 Cases Congou Tea,  
350 Reams London Gray Paper, &c. &c.  
Also from Delphelphes via Liverpool.  
10 Hhds. Geneva 3 pr et. Q. London P.  
20 qr. casks  
Nov. 8, 1865. J. W. STREET & SON

**SALT. SALT.**



## FROM THE STATES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

President Johnson assured a New England Senator yesterday that it is not his intention to assume any position antagonistic to Congress, and that he desires to harmoniously cooperate with the legislative branch of the government.

The citizens of Washington are much excited at the prospect of negro suffrage. A delegation waited on the President yesterday, with petitions in favor of making Mr. Snow, of the National Intelligence, Postmaster, in place of Sayles J. Bowen, the present incumbent, who is President of the Universal Suffrage Association.

A general amnesty proclamation is talked of. The President, in talking with an applicant for pardon, who is excluded under the twenty thousand dollars' clause of the previous proclamation, said that in a few days he would take up such cases, and that no case would be damaged by a few days' delay. [Special to Boston Journal.]

Boston, Jan. 12.  
The steamship Scotia, with Liverpool dates to the 8th Dec., has arrived.

No commercial news on account of the holidays.

Consols 86½ a 87½.

The Fenian trials were again progressing at Cork.

Another prisoner, Jas. Mounlane, had been acquitted.

Two regiments had been hastily sent from England to Dublin.

One of them, in garrison at Manchester, was aroused at three o'clock in the morning and conveyed to Liverpool, 1,200 strong early the same morning, and forthwith embarked for Dublin.

Such energetic movements, of course, gave rise to rumors of serious danger.

La France denies the report from America that the French Minister has sent his first Secretary of Legation for instructions on the Mexican question, and that he has given notice that he will withdraw if America sends a representative to Juarez.

Three Spanish frigates were about to sail for the Pacific.

The King of Portugal paid only a four hours visit to Madrid.

There were rumors that peace between Spain and Chile was about to be concluded by European mediation.

West India mail steamer arrived at Southampton to-day with nearly a million and a half dollars in specie.

The Army and Navy Gazette believes the British Government has resolved on a very considerable decrease in the army. The leading feature will be the reduction of two companies in each battalion, of the line, amounting, in the aggregate, to about 850 officers and some 16,000 men. One regiment of cavalry is also expected to disappear.

The Board of Trade returns for November exhibit the extraordinary increase in exports of 23,500,000 sterling for 29 per cent. over Nov., 1864.

The Times, as usual in its extended editorial, has a resume of events of the year, a large portion being devoted to a favorable criticism on American affairs.

The steamship Pennsylvania from New York, at Liverpool, struck a Rock off Mersey Head on the 21st December, and had thirteen feet of water in her forepart.

Gold 136½.

Jan. 13.

A despatch from St. Louis says the ice in the Mississippi and Missouri river broke up yesterday, destroying four large steamers and a ferryboat. Loss \$225,000 partially insured.

A Washington despatch says that an unknown man called on Senator Wade of Ohio, at his residence on Wednesday evening and attempted to assassinate the Senator; but was foiled by the coolness and courage of Wade, who drew a revolver on the would-be assassin and drove him from the house.

Advices from Mexico state that the Imperialists had surprised a small camp of Liberals, killing 12 and wounding 30, who were to be executed under Maximilian's order.

Gen. Crawford addressed Gen. Weitzel on the subject, asking him to prevent the murder. The latter replied that he had entered a solemn protest against this but Gen. Mejia informed him that he was compelled to execute them by order of the Government.

Gold 137½.

NEW YORK, 18th.

A Washington dispatch says that the delegation from the North American British Provinces, who are here for the purpose of securing, if possible, an extension of the Reciprocity Treaty, accompanied by Secretary McCulloch, called on the President to-day and paid their respects. They propose, in a day or two, making a trip to Richmond, and upon their return will have an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Committee on Ways and Means with regard to the object of their mission.

An earthquake occurred in Mexico on the 3rd inst., doing considerable damage at Orizaba, Matamoros and other places in the interior, with loss of life.

A railroad has been projected to cross the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

The Captain General of Cuba is still at variance with Supreme Court of Cuba, he having countermanded a recent order of a letter for the production of 600 slaves from the estate of Zuleta, on the plea that they were free. The affair has been referred to Spain.

Gold 139½.

We reckon the years from the birth of Christ as A. D., 1866, Anno Domini, (in the year of our Lord) 1866. Why they should not commence the new year with the 25th day of December? In England, we are informed in the seventh and so late as the thirteenth century,

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Resolved, That this Board do petition the Legislature, at its coming Session, to so change the Law, that a County adopting the assessment principle may obtain the bonus as well as a Parish or District.—[Ib.]

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MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 17th Jan., No. 4.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to appoint Lieut. Col. Andrew G. City, Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, commanding Third Battalion King's County Militia, to the command of the St. John Volunteer Battalion.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to accept the services of the undermentioned Company, which has volunteered for service in Class A, of the Active Militia, and is of the strength required by the Act:—

Captain Edward Phasant, First Battalion Charlotte County Militia, St. Andrews.

By Command.

G. J. MAUNSELL, Lieut. Col. Adj. Gen. of Militia.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, JAN. 17, 1866.

The Standard was not issued on Wednesday, but an Extra with the legal advertisements was published that day. Domestic affliction, the sudden death of one of our children, united us for public duty; but from the universal sympathy, and kind attentions of our townsmen, we feel assured, that the want of punctuality in publication in the present instance, will not be noticed.

None but such as have been similarly tried, can know what the loss of our little loved ones means, they so constantly are associated with our thoughts, our household ways, in fact with our very existence that to have them taken, we feel it as a loss of a portion of our own life. Like the early dew drop on the leaf they glow in the sun's earlier rays, but like the same dew drop seem absorbed into—as it were—his glorious beams; it is scarcely death but a translation from a happy existence to one infinitely more happy and glorious, taken away from the sorrow and suffering of our life, snatched from the evil to come—to us, remains true pain and sorrow of living.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA RAILWAY.—We are pleased to report the prosperous condition of business on our Railway, as will be found by the following comparative return for the month of December in 1864 and 1865:—

1865. 1864.

Passengers, \$634 56 \$483 15

Freight, 4,362 93 2,657 50

Totals, \$5,000 49 \$3,140 65

Increase in 1865, \$1,859 84.

HENRY OSBURN, Manager.

We congratulate Capt. Phasant, the officers and men of his Company, on their services having been accepted by His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief. This is no doubt the first step towards a reorganization of the Battalion.

The "St. Croix Courier's" suggestions, will not be forgotten; the conclusion of the article, if written, must be a pleasant one, as it would be the record of the gratifying fact, that "a large, ably edited, well printed, and prosperous journal had been started by our contemporary, which promises to out rival its competitors."—It has our best wishes.

The Clitham "Post" comes to us enlarged in its last issue. It is a respectable paper, both in its appearance and management, and our friend the Editor has our best wishes for his success.

The Hon. Mr. Blair of the Canadian Legislative Council has been appointed President of the Executive Council in the place of the Hon. George Brown, resigned. Mr. Blair is a warm advocate of Confederation.

Several general and local matters which should be commented upon this week, will receive attention in our next issue. Our readers will excuse omissions in this day's issue.

IMPORTANT DECISION BEFORE THE HOUSE OF LORDS ON AN APPEAL FROM JUDGEMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THIS PROVINCE.—The St. Stephen Bank have succeeded in having the appeal dismissed in the case with the New Brunswick & Canada Railway and Land Company, whereby the said Railway Company sought to restrain the Bank from selling wild lands of the said Company upon judgment and execution. The case has been argued several times before our own Courts and the judgments pronounced by them have been sustained, viz. G. Stevens, Esq., was the Counsel for the Bank and he has been eminently successful in the conduct of the cause.—[St. Croix Courier.]

Our contemporary is mistaken in saying "the Railway Company" attempted to prevent the sale, it was certain "Debenture holders," who believed that they had the best claim; but Jas. G. Stevens Esq., has proved to them by his pleadings, and also to the Privy Council that the St. Stephen Bank and other Creditors had a prior right, and that the judgment of the Supreme Court of this Province, was legal and equitable. The Railroad is a public necessity, and the people rejoice in its prosperity and success; and feel desirous that the Company should obtain their just claims; but the Law and Lords of England, have decided in favor of the Bank and others, thereby sustaining the judgment of our Courts and the opinions of Mr. Stevens the Bank's counsel.

We will endeavor to supply omissions in our next issue.

THE ARREST OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERS.—The following is the telegraphic account of the arrest made on Tuesday, but which was accidentally omitted in our telegraphic reports:—

New York, Jan. 10.

Yesterday afternoon two men were arrested in New York, on suspicion of being engaged in the Adams Express Robbery. On examination it was found that the right fellows had been caught. The arrest came about as follows:—

On Sunday evening three men called at the hotel in Stamford, Conn., and registered their names, two as Lockwood and the other as Clark. After a short time one asked for a valet to go to New York. The valetman would not allow the man to go without a driver. After the failure to procure a conveyance the fellows were senior the first time to hold converse with each other.

They remained all night at Stamford and took the train to New York, where they hired a conveyance went to the hill back of the village, to the house of a man named Tristram, where they stopped over night and then returned to the village. Monday Tristram came down with a bundle which appeared heavy and which he refused to have checked, on his way to New York. The appearance of the three fellows at New York excited suspicion, and caused their arrest excepted Clark, who absented himself and escaped.

On the persons of two, were found a gold watch, some money and a few other articles which were in the safe at the time of the robbery. Tristram has come to New York to show what he did with the bundle, which from its apparent weight is supposed to have contained a treasure.

It appears that O'Malley has triumphed and that the F. B. has got over present difficulties by the expulsion of the senators, W. R. Roberts; James Gibbons, Philadelphia; Michael L. Conlan, Chicago; J. W. Fitzgerald; Cincinnati; P. O'Rourke, New York city; P. Bannon, Louisville, Ky.; W. Sullivan, Tiffin, William Fleming, Patrick J. Meehan, and Edward L. Cary. By a subsequent resolution of the house Mr. Daly, of Indiana, was also expelled from the Brotherhood.

The thanks of the Convention were voted to B. F. Mallen, S. J. Meany and P. A. Simon, the only Senators who remained true to the interests of the organization to the last.

The opposition papers are crowing and cackling loudly about Mr. Wilmot's resignation. We understand that he has not resigned.—[Freeman.]

He has resigned nevertheless; the contrary statements emanates from our contemporary's Falsehood Factory.—[Journal.]

The death is announced in the American papers, of Gen. Hallock, Esq., one of the richest men in New Haven—the founder, and, for nearly forty years, editor, of the New York Journal of Commerce.—Mr. Hallock was father of Mr. Charles Hallock, formerly one of the editors of the Telegraph of St. John.

—M. Lindback, the Swedish clergyman, who was accused of poisoning by wholesale while administering the communion, has committed suicide by hanging himself in prison.

Capt. James A. Miles, a highly respected resident of Douglas and St. Mary's for many years, died this morning. His father-in-law, died a few days ago, in the 92nd year of his age.—[Ib.]

—The Penians in New York still continue to make loud words war upon England.—This shows that their foolish hopes are not yet thoroughly bled of their dollars.

—We learn that Richard Mullowa, one of the sufferers by the late accident on the Railway, Thursday. Kelly has been removed to his home in Milton.—[Ib.]

—The New York Observer, states that Rev. Robert Irvine, D. D. of the Westminster Church Philadelphia, and formerly of St. John Montreal, has accepted the call to Knox Church,

Six children have died in Illinois of hydrophobia by drinking the milk of a cow bitten by a mad dog.

—Hybernian hernia—the Fenian rupture.

—A rich Mr. Neild has bequeathed to Queen Victoria \$1,250,000.—A needless bequest.—[We don't think so—our beloved Queen will dispense it in charity.]

—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that towns have no right to raise money by tax to reimburse individuals for money paid to procure substitutes during the war, that is when the vote of the town had previously been taken.

Died.

On Tuesday morning, the 16th instant, after a few days illness, of scarlet fever and putrid sore throat, HENRY MAUDSLAY, aged four years, youngest child of A. W. and O. W. SMITH.

Molasses, Ginger Wine, &c.

JANUARY 17, 1866.

Just Received:

10 Hhds. Demerara Molasses,

2 Casks Ginger Corial,

14 Cases Pale and Dark Brandy, &c. &c.

J. W. STREET.

NOTICE.

BILLS will be presented to the Legislature at its next Session, for the following purposes:

1st.—To extend to the Port of Saint Andrews, the provisions of an Act passed in the twenty-eighth year of Her Majesty's reign, intitled "An Act relating to certain exemptions from duty at the Port of St. Stephen."

2nd.—To amend an Act passed in the Eleventh year of Her Majesty's reign, intitled "An Act to empower and authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to lease a certain piece of Common Land in the Parish of Saint Andrews, and to invest the proceeds towards the support of the Poor of said Parish," by providing that the rents accruing under lease made under said Act, shall in future be appropriated for the use of the Town of St. Andrews, according to the trusts for which said lands were originally granted.

By order of the Sessions,

GEO. S. GRIMMER,

Clerk of the Peace.

St. Andrews, Dec. 21, 1865. 41

NOTICE.

I hereby give, that at the next meeting of the Legislature, an application will be made for the passage of an Act to incorporate the Saint Andrews Deep Water Landing and Branch Railway Company, for the purpose of constructing a Deep Water Landing at or near Joe's Point, in the Parish of Saint Andrews, and a Branch Railway therefrom to the line of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway.

St. Andrews, Jan. 9, 1866. 41

NOTICE.

I hereby give, that at the next meeting of the Legislature, an application will be made for the passage of an Act authorizing the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to contract a loan on the Credit of the Parish of Saint Andrews, to facilitate the construction of a Deep Water Landing, at or near Joe's Point, and a Branch Railway therefrom to the line of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway.

St. Andrews, N. B., 9th January, 1866.

NOTICE.

I hereby give that an application will be made to the House of Assembly at its next Session for an Act to incorporate the St. Andrews Friendly Society.

St. Andrews, Jan. 10, 1866. 41

To Contractors.

TENDERS will be received at the office of the undersigned, until the 24th instant, for the excavation of the Foundation for the New Church. Also for the building of the Wall for the same. Plan and Specification to be seen at the office of

BENJ. R. STEVENSON.

St. Andrews, N. B., 9th Jan. 1866.

WARPS.

First quality White & Blue Warps. Manufactured from Southern Cotton, for sale by

J. LOCHARY & SON.

St. Andrews, Jan. 9, 1866.

LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office, St. Andrews, January, 6, 1866.

Anderson Killy Ann

Anderson John

Ballingall William

Cook William

Conly Mary

Dawson Julia

Glasgow Mrs. Thos

Glew John

Gray P. F.

Gibson John

Jackson E. B.

Knight Gillman

Keenan Mrs. Wm 2

Walsh Robert

Persons calling for any of the above will please say "Advertised."

G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

P. O., St. Andrews, Jan. 1866.—21.

ST. ANDREWS, JANUARY 1, 1866.

THE Co-partnership existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. W. STREET & SON, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

J. W. STREET.

J. A. STREET.

The business will be conducted as heretofore by

J. W. STREET.

HAS A

J. S. M.

A

PROBATE COURT.

In the matter of the Estate of CHARLES JAMES McLEOD, deceased.

WHEREAS James McLeod, of all and singular credits, which were of the said day filed his Account with the said Court of Probate, and next of the said day of the said Account, may appear at a Court of Probate, of the Registrar of Probate in the said County of Charlotte, first day of February next, o'clock in the forenoon, to shew cause of the Account.

Given under the said day of Dec. (signed) JAMES

GEO. D. STREET,

Registrar of Probate.

D. R. STEVENSON,

Proctor for Peti

JUST REC

ALBION

FOURTH IN

this sea

Staple & Fan

Also a supply of W

FLOUR, RAISI

Decr. 10

Ex "June" fr

10 BOXES Tobacco

4 Cases Navy do

1 Do "Sailors' delig

20 Boxes "Lager R

20 Half do "Lager R

20 Boxes M. R.

5 Hhds. Prime Muscov

And to arrive p the "Mar

200 Bbls. Superfine S

10 do Corn Meal,

25 do New do

10 do Refined Petrol

20 Half Chests Souchon

J.

More Ne

Now opening by

Gold &

Watches, Chains,







## FROM THE STATES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.  
President Johnson assured a New England Senator yesterday that it is not his intention to assume any position antagonistic to Congress, and that he desires to harmoniously cooperate with the legislative branch of the government.

The citizens of Washington are much excited at the prospect of negro suffrage. A delegation waited on the President yesterday, with petitions in favor of making Mr. Seward, of the National Intelligencer, Postmaster, in place of S. J. Bowen, the present incumbent, who is President of the Universal Suffrage Association.

A general amnesty proclamation is talked of. The President, in talking with an applicant for pardon, who is excluded under the twenty thousand dollars clause of the previous proclamation, said that in a few days he would take up such cases, and that no case would be damaged by a few days' delay. (Special to Boston Journal.)

Boston, Jan. 12.  
The steamship Scotia, with Liverpool dates to the 31st Dec., has arrived.

No commercial news on account of the holidays.

Consols 86½ a 87½.

The Fenian trials were again progressing at Cork.

Another prisoner, Jas. Mouldane, had been acquitted.

Two regiments had been hastily sent from England to Dublin.

One of them, in garrison at Manchester, was aroused at three o'clock in the morning and conveyed to Liverpool, 1,200 strong early the same morning, and forthwith embarked for Dublin.

Such energetic movements, of course, gave rise to rumors of serious danger.

La France denies the report from America that the French Minister has sent his first Secretary of Legation for instructions on the Mexican question, and that he has given notice that he will withdraw if America sends a representative to Juarez.

Three Spanish frigates were about to sail for the Pacific.

The King of Portugal paid only a four hours visit to Madrid.

There were rumors that peace between Spain and Chile was about to be concluded by European mediation.

West India mail steamer arrived at Southampton to-day with nearly a million and a half dollars in specie.

The Army and Navy Gazette believes the British Government has resolved on a very considerable decrease in the army. The leading feature will be the reduction of two companies in each battalion of the line, amounting, in the aggregate, to about 850 officers and some 16,000 men. One regiment of cavalry is also expected to disappear.

The Board of Trade returns for November exhibit the extraordinary increase in exports of \$5,500,000 sterling for 29 per cent. over Nov., 1864.

The Times, as usual in its extended editorial, has a resume of events of the year, a large portion being devoted to a favorable criticism on American affairs.

The steamship Pennsylvania from New York, at Liverpool, struck a Rock off Mersey Head on the 21st December, and had thirteen feet of water in her forepart.

Gold 138½.

Jan. 13.  
A despatch from St. Louis says the ice in the Mississippi and Missouri river broke up yesterday, destroying four large steamers and a ferryboat. Loss \$225,000 partially insured.

A Washington despatch says that an unknown man called on Senator Wade of Ohio, at his residence on Wednesday evening and attempted to assassinate the Senator; but was foiled by the coolness and courage of Wade, who drew a revolver on the would-be assassin and drove him from the house.

Advices from Mexico state that the Imperialists had surprised a small camp of Liberals, killing 12 and wounding 30, who were to be executed under Maximilian's order.

Gen. Crawford addressed Gen. Weitzel on the subject, asking him to prevent the murder. The latter replied that he had entered a solemn protest against this but Gen. Meija informed him that he was compelled to execute them by order of the Government.

Gold 139½.

NEW YORK, 18th.  
A Washington dispatch says that the delegation from the North American British Provinces, who are here for the purpose of securing, if possible, an extension of the Reciprocity Treaty, accompanied by Secretary McCulloch, called on the President to day and paid their respects. They propose, in a day or two, making a trip to Richmond, and upon their return will have an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Committee on Ways and Means with regard to the object of their mission.

An earthquake occurred in Mexico on the 3rd inst., doing considerable damage at Orizaba, Matamoros and other places in the interior, with loss of life.

A railroad has been projected to cross the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

The Captain General of Cuba is still at variance with Supreme Court of Cuba, he having countermanded a recent order of a letter for the production of 600 slaves from the estate of Zeulenta, on the plea that they were free. The affair has been referred to Spain.

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Captain Edward Pheasant, First Battalion

Charlotte County Militia, St. Andrews.

By Command.

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Adj. Gen. of Militia.

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ST. ANDREWS, JAN. 17, 1866.

The Standard was not issued on Wednesday, but an Extra with the legal advertisements was published that day. Domestic affliction, the sudden death of one of our children, united us for public duty; but from the universal sympathy, and kind attentions of our townsmen, we feel assured, that the want of punctuality in publication in the present instance, will not be noticed.

None but such as have been similarly tried, can know what the loss of our little loved ones means, they so constantly are associated with our thoughts, our household ways, in fact with our very existence that to have them taken, we feel it as a loss of a portion of our own life. Like the early dew drop on the leaf they glow in the sun's earlier rays, but like the same dew drop absorbed into—as it were—his glorious beams; it is scarcely death but a translation from a happy existence to one infinitely more happy and glorious, taken away from the sorrow and suffering of after life, snatched from the evil to come—to us, remains true pain and sorrow of living.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA RAILWAY.—We are pleased to report the prosperous condition of business on our Railway, as will be found by the following comparative return for the month of December in 1864 and 1865:—

	1865.	1864.
Passengers,	\$634 56	\$485 15
Freight,	\$462 93	2,657 50
Totals,	\$5,000 49	\$3,140 65
Increase in 1865,		\$1,859 84.

HENRY OSBURN, Manager.

We congratulate Capt. Pheasant, the officers and men of his Company, on their services having been accepted by His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief. This is no doubt the first step towards a reorganization of the Battalion.

The "St. Croix Courier's" suggestions, will not be forgotten; the conclusion of the article, if written, must be a pleasant one, as it would be the record of the gratifying fact, that "a large, ably edited, well printed, and prosperous journal had been started by our contemporary, which promises to out rival its competitors."—It has our best wishes.

The Clitham "Post" comes to us enlarged in its last issue. It is a respectable paper, both in its appearance and management, and our friend the Editor has our best wishes for his success.

The Hon. Mr. Blair of the Canadian Legislative Council has been appointed President of the Executive Council in the place of the Hon. George Brown, resigned. Mr. Blair is a warm advocate of Confederation.

Several general and local matters which should be commented upon this week, will receive attention in our next issue. Our readers will excuse omissions in this day's issue.

IMPORTANT DECISION BEFORE THE HOUSE OF LORDS ON AN APPEAL FROM JUDGEMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THIS PROVINCE.—The St. Stephen Bank have succeeded in having the appeal dismissed in the case with the New Brunswick & Canada Railway and Land Company, whereby the said Railway Company sought to restrain the Bank from selling wild lands of the said Company upon judgment and execution. The case has been argued several times before our own Courts and the judgements pronounced by them have been sustained. Jas. G. Stevens, Esq., was the Counsel for the Bank and he has been eminently successful in the conduct of the cause.—[St. Croix Courier.]

Our contemporary is mistaken in saying "the Railway Company" attempted to prevent the sale, it was certain "Debiture holders," who believed that they had the best claim; but Jas. G. Stevens Esq., has proved to them by his pleadings, and also to the Privy Council that the St. Stephen Bank and other Creditors had a prior right, and that the judgement of the Supreme Court of this Province, was legal and equitable. The Railroad is a public necessity, and the people rejoice in its prosperity and success; and feel desirous that the Company should obtain their just claims; but the Law and Lords of England, have decided in favor of the Bank and others, thereby sustaining the judgement of our Courts and the opinions of Mr. Stevens the Bank's counsel.

We will endeavor to supply omissions in our next issue.

THE ARREST OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERIES.—The following is the telegraphic account of the arrest made on Tuesday, but which was accidentally omitted in our telegraphic reports:—

New York, Jan. 10.

Yesterday afternoon two men were arrested in New York, Conn., on suspicion of being engaged in the Adams Express Robbery. On examination it was found that the right fellows had been caught. The arrest came about as follows:—

On Saturday evening three men called at the hotel in Stamford, Conn., and registered their names, two as Lockwood and the other as Clark. After a short time one asked for a vehicle to go to Norwalk. The liverman would not allow the team to go without a driver. After the failure to procure a conveyance the fellows were seen for the first time to hold converse with each other.

They remained all night at Stamford and took the train to Norwalk, where they hired a conveyance to the hill back of the village, to the house of a man named Tristram, where they stopped over night and then returned to the village. Monday Tristram came down with a bundle which appeared heavy and which he refused to have checked, on his way to New York. The appearance of the three fellows at Norwalk excited suspicion, and caused their arrest excepting Clark, who absented himself and escaped.

On the persons of two were found a gold watch, some money and a few other articles which were in the safes at the time of the robbery. Tristram has come to New York to show what he did with the bundle, which from its apparent weight is supposed to have contained a treasure.

It appears that O'Mahony has triumphed and that the F. B. has got over present difficulties by the expulsion of the senators. W. R. Roberts; James Gibbons, Philadelphia; Michel L. Conlan, Chicago; J. W. Fitzgerald, Cincinnati; P. O'Rourke, New York city; Tiffin, William Fleming, Patrick J. Meahan, and Edward L. Cary. By a subsequent resolution of the house Mr. Daly, of Indiana, was also expelled from the Brotherhood.

The thanks of the Convention were voted to B. F. Mullen, S. J. Menny and P. A. Sinnott, the only Senators who remained true to the interests of the organization to the last.

The opposition papers are crowing and cackling loudly about Mr. Wilmot's resignation.—We understand that he has not resigned.—[Freeman.]

He has resigned nevertheless; the contrary statements emanates from our contemporary's falsehood factory.—[Journal.]

The death is announced in the American papers, of Gerard Hallock, Esq., one of the richest men in New Haven—the founder, and, for nearly forty years, editor, of the New York Journal of Commerce. Mr. Hallock was father of Mr. Charles Hallock, formerly one of the editors of the Telegraph of St. John.

—M. Lindback, the Swedish clergyman who was accused of poisoning by wholesale while administering the communion, has committed suicide by hanging himself in prison. Capt. James A. Miles, a highly respected resident of Douglas and St. Mary's for many years, died this morning. His father-in-law, died a few days ago, in the 92nd year of his age.—[Ib.]

The Fenians in New York still continue to make loud words war upon England.—This shows that their foolish dupes are not yet thoroughly bled of their dollars.

—We learn that Richard Mullova, one of the sufferers by the late accident on the Railway, had his leg amputated by Dr. Thompson on Thursday. Kelly has been removed to his home in Milltown.—[Ib.]

—The New York On-over, says that Rev. Robert Irvine, D. D. of the Westminster Church Philadelphia, and formerly of St. John's, has accepted the call to Knox Church, Montreal.

Six children have died in Illinois of hydrophobia by drinking the milk of a cow bitten by a mad dog.

—Hybernian hernia—the Fenian capture. —A rich Mr. Neald has bequeathed to Queen Victoria \$1,250,000.—A needless bequest.—[We don't think so—our beloved Queen will dispense it in charity.]

—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that towns have no right to raise money by tax to reimburse individuals for money paid to procure substitutes during the war, that is when no vote of the town had previously been taken.

## DIED.

On Tuesday morning, the 16th instant, after a few days illness, of scarlet fever and putrid sore throat, HENRY MAUDSLAY, aged four years, youngest child of A. W. and O. W. SMITH.

Molasses, Ginger Wine, &c.

JANUARY 17, 1866.  
Just Received:  
10 Hhds. Demerara Molasses,  
2 Casks Ginger Cordial,  
14 Cases Pale and Dark Brandy, &c. &c.  
J. W. STREET.

## NOTICE.

BILLS will be presented to the Legislature at its next Session, for the following purposes:—

1st.—To extend to the Port of Saint Andrews, the provisions of an Act passed in the twenty-eighth year of Her Majesty's reign, intitled "An Act relating to certain exemptions from duty at the Port of St. Stephen."

2nd.—To amend an Act passed in the Eleventh year of Her Majesty's reign, intitled "An Act to empower and authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to lease a certain piece of Common Land in the Parish of Saint Andrews, and to invest the proceeds towards the support of the Poor of said Parish," by providing that the rents accruing under leases made under said Acts, shall in future be appropriated for the use of the Town of St. Andrews, according to the trusts for which said lands were originally granted.

By order of the Sessions,  
GEO. S. GRIMMER,  
Clerk of the Peace.  
St. Andrews, Dec. 21, 1865.

## NOTICE.

I hereby given, that at the next meeting of the Legislature, an application will be made for the passage of an Act to incorporate the Saint Andrews Deep Water Landing and Branch Railway Company, for the purpose of constructing a Deep Water Landing at or near Joe's Point, in the Parish of Saint Andrews, and a Branch Railway therefrom to the line of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway.

St. Andrews, Jan. 9, 1866.

## NOTICE.

I hereby given, that at the next meeting of the Legislature, an application will be made for the passage of an Act to incorporate the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to contract a loan on the Credit of the Parish of Saint Andrews, to facilitate the construction of a Deep Water Landing, at or near Joe's Point, and a Branch Railway therefrom to the line of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway.

St. Andrews, N. B., 9th January, 1866.

## NOTICE.

I hereby given that an application will be made to the House of Assembly at its next Session for an Act to incorporate the St. Andrews Friendly Society.

St. Andrews, Jan. 10, 1866.

## To Contractors.

TENDERS will be received at the office of the undersigned, until the 24th instant, for the execution of the Foundation for the New Church. Also for the building of the Wall for the same. Plan and Specification to be seen at the office of BENJ. R. STEVENSON.

St. Andrews, N. B., 9th Jan., 1866.

## WARPS.

First quality White & Blue Warps. Manufactured from Southern Cotton, for sale by J. LOUGHARY & SON.

St. Andrews, Jan. 9, 1866.

## LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office, St. Andrews, January, 6, 1866.

Anderson Kitty Ann	Annie M. Kelly
Anderson John	Lundy Miss Mary
Ballinghorne William	Lambert John
Cook William	Lowry Wm M
Conly Mary	Lawrence Mrs. Rose
Dawson Julia	Mills William
Glew Mrs. Thos	McCurdy William
Glew John	McCrudden Hugh
Gray P. T.	Moran J. A.
Gibson John	Parish or Town Clerk
Jackson R. B.	Powers Capt. Thos
Knight Gillman	Rankin D.
Reenan Mrs. Wm 2	Walsh Robert

Persons calling for any of the above will please say "Advertised."

G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.  
P. O., St. Andrews, Jan. 1866.—21.

St. Andrews, January 1, 1866.  
THE Co-partnership existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. W. STREET & SON, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

J. W. STREET.  
The business will be conducted as heretofore by J. W. STREET.



ed in Illinois of hydro-  
the milk of a cow bitten by  
mia—the Fenian capture.  
Nash has bequeathed to  
250,000.—A needless be-  
think so—our beloved  
se it in charity.  
Court of Massachusetts has  
have no right to raise non-  
nurse individuals for money  
institutes during the war,  
to of the town had previous-

**NOTICE.**  
ning, the 16th instant, after a  
scarlet fever and putrid sore  
ATWELAY, aged four years,  
W. and O. W. SMITH.

**Wine, &c.**  
JARY 17, 1866.  
Received  
Mrs. Molasses,  
per Conial,  
and Dark Brandy, &c. &c.  
J. W. STREET.

**NOTICE.**  
presented to the Legisla-  
next Session, for the fol-  
lowing:  
1. to the Port of Saint An-  
drews of an Act passed in the  
of Her Majesty's Reign,  
relating to certain exempt  
the Port of St. Stephen,  
and an Act passed in the  
Her Majesty's Reign, inti-  
empower and authorize the  
case for the County of Char-  
certain piece of Common-  
sh of Saint Andrews, and to  
de towards the support of a  
Parish," by providing that  
g under lease made under  
future be appropriated for  
own of St. Andrews, accord-  
for which said lands were  
d.  
er of the Sessions.  
GEO. S. GIMMER,  
Clerk of the Peace.  
Dec. 21, 1865.

**NOTICE.**  
on, that, at the next meeting  
ature, an application will  
passage of an Act to incor-  
Andrews Deep Water Land-  
Railway Company, for the  
recting a Deep Water Land-  
se's Point, in the Parish of  
and a Branch Railway there-  
of the Saint Andrews and  
Jan. 9, 1866.

**NOTICE.**  
that at the next meeting of the  
an application will be made for  
Act authorizing the Justices of  
County of Charlotte to contract  
dit of the Parish of Saint An-  
the construction of a Deep  
at or near Joe's Point, and a  
therefrom to the line of the Saint  
Andrews Railway.  
T. B., 9th January, 1866.

**NOTICE.**  
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Jan. 10, 1866.

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BENJ. R. STEVENSON.  
N. B., 9th Jan., 1866.

**WARPS.**  
White & Blue Warps. Manu-  
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J. LOUGHARY & SON.  
Jan. 9, 1866.

**LETTERS.**  
NG in the Post Office, St.  
ws, January 6, 1866.  
Ann Amie M. Kelly  
Lundy Miss Mary  
Lambert John  
Lowry Wm. V.  
Lawrence Mrs. Rose  
Mills William  
McCurdy William  
McCracken Hugh  
Moran J. A.  
Parish or Town Clerk  
Powers Capt. Thos.  
Rankin D.  
Walsh Robert  
ing for any of the above will please  
ad.  
G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.  
Andrews, Jan. 1866.—2.  
St. Andrews, January 1, 1866.  
membership existing between the su-  
nder the firm of J. W. STREET &  
a dissolved by mutual consent.  
J. W. STREET.  
J. A. STREET.  
a will be conducted as heretofore  
J. W. STREET.

Compli

## STANDARD EXTRA. Jan. 17, 1866.

### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

In consequence of the sudden and unexpected death of our beloved child, the STANDARD will not be issued until after the funeral on Thursday at 3 o'clock. The Extra is published with the legal advertisements.



### SHERIFF'S SALES

Sheriff's Sales to take place at the Court House, St. Andrews, N. B. & C. Railway do. Oct. 20

To be sold at Public Auction at the Court House, in St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, the eighth day of June, 1864:—  
ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand, whatsoever, of the NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED, of, and to all the following lands, described as follows:—  
First, all that certain tract of land, (excepting a portion of the same, as lies and is situated in the County of York.)

Beginning at a birch tree standing on the westerly side of the railway and in the northerly angle of block number six, granted to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company, in the Parish of Saint Jones, thence running by the magnet of the year 1808 south seventy-three degrees west, three hundred and fifty-six chains along the northerly line of said grant, (crossing the road from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock and the south branch of Canoe River), or to the northerly line of lot number four, surveyed for H. H. Pinkerton; thence along the same, north eighty degrees west, seven chains, or to the southeasterly line of a lot of land surveyed for John Reid; thence along the easterly line thereof, north two degrees east, fifty chains to the northerly angle of the same; thence along the northern line thereof, and the northern line of another lot surveyed for John Reid and the northern line of a lot surveyed for Wm. Johnston, north eighty-eight degrees west, fifty chains to a spruce tree standing in the northwesterly angle of the last mentioned surveyed lot; thence along the westerly line thereof, south two degrees west, thirty-one chains, or to a cedar tree; thence north seventeen degrees west forty-two chains or to a hemlock tree standing on the easterly line of a grant to the Trustees of Greenock Church, in the Parish of Saint Andrews, in connection with the Established Church of Scotland; thence along the same, north three degrees and thirty minutes east, eleven chains and fifty links (crossing Canoe River) to a stake standing in the northerly angle thereof; thence along the northern line of the same, north eighty six degrees and thirty minutes west, three chains and fifty-seven links to a hemlock tree; thence, north seventeen degrees west, two hundred and thirteen chains, or to a cedar tree; thence south seventy-three degrees west three chains and forty-five links to a spruce tree standing on the easterly line of a grant to Freeman H. Todd; thence along the same, north seventeen degrees west, one hundred and forty-four chains and fifty links, (crossing Mud Lake road and the line dividing the counties of York and Charlotte) or to a hemlock tree standing on the northern angle thereof; thence north two degrees east, one hundred and thirty-seven chains, (crossing Trout Brook) or to a cedar tree; thence north seventeen degrees west one hundred and twenty-six chains and fifty links, (crossing City Camp road, Eel Works Brook) or to a dry birch tree; thence north seven degrees east forty chains, or to a post standing on the southerly bank or shore of the Chippewas-cook Outlet; thence north seventy-three degrees east one hundred and twenty-eight chains, (crossing a brook running into said outlet, and recrossing the road from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock) or to a post standing on the southerly line of lot number two, granted to John McAllister; thence

following the various courses of the same in a south-easterly direction (crossing a brook at its mouth) to a cedar tree standing at a point where the southerly line of said last mentioned grant strikes the said bank or shore of said Lake; thence along said line, south eighty-eight degrees east, eleven chains to a spruce tree standing in the southeasterly angle of said last mentioned grant; thence along the easterly line thereof, north two degrees east, twenty-eight chains, recrossing the last mentioned brook to a hemlock tree; thence north seventy-three degrees east five hundred and twenty-seven chains, south 88 degrees east, twenty-eight chains and fifty links, or to a birch tree standing in the southeasterly angle thereof; thence along the easterly line of the same, norths two degrees east, nine chains and twenty-five links to a birch tree; thence north seventy-three degrees east, one hundred and ninety-four chains, (crossing a brook and the second Digdequash Lake) or to a maple tree standing on the westerly line of lot A, granted to John Porter; thence along the same, south two degrees west, six chains and seventy-four links to an ash tree standing on the northerly bank or shore of the second Digdequash Lake above mentioned; thence follow chains, (crossing the railway above mentioned, White Beaver Brook, Thompson's road, the outlet of Foster's Lake, the Magaguadavic Hay road, and the south branch of Cranberry Brook) to a pine tree; thence south twenty-four degrees and thirty minutes west one hundred and twenty chains, (crossing Mink Lake) or to a post standing in the northerly angle of block number eight, granted to the New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company; thence along the northerly line thereof and its prolongation, south seventy-three degrees west, four hundred and two chains, (recrossing White Beaver Brook, crossing another brook passing an ash tree and crossing the railway above mentioned) or to the southerly side of said railway; thence along the same in a southerly direction, thirty seven chains, or to a birch tree standing on the northerly line of a grant to Thomas W. Newcomen; thence along the same, north eighty degrees west, fifty one chains, or to the northwesterly angle thereof; thence along the westerly line of the same south two degrees west, sixty-seven chains and fifty links, or to a stake standing in the southwesterly angle thereof; thence along the southerly line thereof, south eighty-eight degrees east, fifty-one chains or the westerly side of the railway above mentioned; thence following the various courses of the same in a southerly direction three hundred and thirty-eight chains (crossing a reach of Digdequash Brook and a brook running into said river, or to a spruce tree standing on the northwesterly line of lot number one granted to Joseph Walton; thence along the same and its prolongation south forty-eight degrees west twenty three chains, or to the northwesterly angle thereof; thence along the same, thence following the various courses thereof down stream in a southerly direction to the westerly side of the Railway above mentioned, and thence along the same south seventeen degrees one hundred and twelve chains, recrossing the County line above mentioned to the place of beginning. Containing twenty nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-two acres more or less, distinguished as Block numbers nine.

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

The said two tracts containing together Thirty Thousand Acres more or less, subject nevertheless to the following lots of land situated on the easterly and westerly sides of the above mentioned road from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock, viz. Lot number fourteen surveyed for Joseph Dixon, lot number seven granted to George Mingo, lot number eight granted to Peter J. Corke, lot number nine granted to Jonathan Godfrey, lot number ten granted to George Boyd, lot number eleven granted to David Manser, lot number twelve granted to Robert Shaw, lot number thirteen granted to David Lion, lot number seventeen surveyed for Robert Mulken, lot number eight-

een surveyed for James Coulter, lot number nine teen surveyed for Sidney Mitchell, lot number twenty surveyed for Alexander Grant, lot number twenty-one surveyed for Solomon Simpson lot number six granted to John McCubrey, lot number five granted to William Mugiord, lot number four granted to George J. Thomson, lot number three granted to Hugh Boyd, lot number two granted to Samuel Elliott, lot number one granted to William Mugiord, lot number two y-four surveyed for Geo. Eales, lot number twenty-five surveyed for John Mitchell, lot number sixteen surveyed for Asa Mitchell, lot number twenty-two surveyed for James Clark, lot number fifteen granted to John Neidson, and lot number twenty three surveyed for Thomas Molton.

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

The same having been seized under, and taken by virtue of the following executions, issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, to wit:— first at the suit of the Hon. John J. Robinson, endorsed to levy £3229 12 7—second, at the suit of Francis H. Johnson, endorsed to levy \$331 30, and third at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Saint Stephens Bank, in the County of Charlotte, endorsed to levy \$2810 5 3, altogether £12,122 12 6, with interest, together with Sheriff's fees and incidental expenses.

THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,  
Dec. 1, 1865.

The sale of the above properties is postponed by order of Judge Wilmet, until the first Tuesday in November next, or until otherwise ordered.

THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,  
St. Andrews, June 6, 1864.

The above sale is further postponed, until the 20th of January 1865, by order of the Supreme Court.

THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,  
St. Andrews, Oct. 31, 1864.

The above sale is further postponed until the 20th of April, 1865, by order of the Supreme Court in Equity.

THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Per ALEX. T. PAUL,  
Under Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,  
St. Andrews, Jan. 19, 1865.

The above sale is further postponed until the 20th of July, 1865, by order of the Supreme Court in Equity.

ALEX. T. PAUL,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,  
St. Andrews, April 17, 1865.

The above sale is further postponed until 20th of October 1865, or until the further order of the Court. By order of the Supreme Court in Equity.

ALEX. T. PAUL,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,  
St. Andrews, July 17, 1865.

The above sale is further postponed until 20th January, 1866, or until the further order of the Court. By order of the Supreme Court in Equity.

ALEX. T. PAUL,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,  
St. Andrews, Oct. 19, 1865.

The above sale is further postponed until the 20th April next or until the further order of the Court. By order of the Supreme Court in Equity.

ALEX. T. PAUL,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,  
St. Andrews, Jan. 16, 1866.

### COUNTY BANK

is hereby Given, that in  
Act of Assembly passed on  
June, 1865, (25th Victoria)  
by Act relating to the Char-  
The President and Directo  
intend to close the concern



