

ENGLAND SETTLEMENT IN
HAMMONTON TRACT OF
AND IN NEW JERSEY

The St. Andrews Standard.

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ST. ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVEMBER 25, 1868.

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SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVEMBER 25, 1868.

No 48

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
23rd day of October, 1868.

PRESENT:
His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Cap. 6, of the Act 21st Vic. Sec. 10, sub-sec. 3, that "The Governor in Council may make such regulations as may be considered advisable for the appointment of Sufferance Wharves and Warehouses at which goods arriving by vessels in transit to other Ports or destined to certain days of departure, may be landed and afterwards stored before entry;"

And whereas it is expedient that the accommodation so contemplated should be afforded in all cases where the same may be found necessary;

His Excellency in Council on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the authority of the said recited Act, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that on application to the Minister of Customs by the owner or master of any Packet, Steamer, or other vessel being a regular trader, specifying the name and tonnage of the said Steamer or other vessel, the general time of her arrival and departure, and the ports between which she is accustomed to sail, also designating the wharf at which she is accustomed to land and the building in which she is proposed to store her cargo, it shall be lawful for the said Minister of Customs to declare the said wharf and building to be a sufferance wharf and warehouse for the purposes of the Act, and to authorize the Collector of the port to grant a warrant or license, for a specified time, to the Master of such steamer or other vessel, to land his cargo and to deposit the same on the wharf and in the building so declared to be a sufferance wharf and warehouse, without previous entry, the said Master having previously executed a bond to the Crown in such plain sum as the said Minister of Customs may consider reasonable, but not less than one thousand dollars, providing that the said master will not fail to enter in the books of the Landing Wharf or other Officer of Customs appointed for the purpose, a full and true account of the goods so landed, and that he will in all other respects conform to the requirements of the law in such cases, and will use his utmost diligence to prevent any infraction thereof by any person or persons arriving at such port in his vessel.

M. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
23rd day of October, 1868.

PRESENT:
His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and in virtue of the authority given by the 10th section of the Act passed during the late Session of the Parliament of Canada, 31st Vic. Cap. 44, intitled: "An Act to amend the Act of the present Session, intitled: 'An Act imposing duties of Customs with the tariff of duties payable under it,' His Excellency in Council has been pleased to approve of the following additional Regulations respecting Drawbacks claimed on the exportation of goods under the said 10th section of the Act above referred to, viz:—

REGULATIONS.

1st. Goods having been entered for duty and having passed into the hands of the importer, in cases where said goods are found not to be the goods entered, notice of such fact may be given to the Collector of Customs at the Port of Entry within one month of the date of such entry, accompanied by a request for leave to return the said goods to the place and party from whence and from whom the same were purchased, and that the duties paid thereon be refunded; whereupon the Collector having verified the statement of the importer, and having ascertained that the package to be exported is a whole package, and that its contents are identical to the same as originally entered for duty, shall report the same to the Department, and the Minister of Customs shall thereupon issue an order to the Collector to refund the duties upon the proof of exportation; Provided that if such goods are not actually exported within one month from the date of such order it shall be void and of no effect.

2nd. Whereas cases frequently arise for which no general order or regulation is provided, in which goods upon which duty has been paid require to be exported, and injury or hardship may be entailed by importers, to the disadvantage of the general commercial interests of the Dominion, unless some means of redress be provided:—It is therefore ordered that in all such special cases, it shall be lawful for the Minister of Customs to consider the grounds and examine the merits of each application, and make such order thereupon subject to the approval of the Treasury Board, as may, in his judgment, be necessary for the relief of the parties, and consistent with the interest and security of the revenue.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
23rd day of October, 1868.

PRESENT:
His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs and under the authority given by the 10th section of the Act 21st Vic. Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to approve of the following Regulations respecting Vessels arriving from Sea at Ports on the River St. John, New Brunswick, viz:—

REGULATIONS.

The Master of any vessel arriving with a cargo at the Port of St. John in the Province of New Brunswick, bound for Fredericton, or any other Port on the St. John River, shall report at the office of the Collector of Customs before proceeding up the River, and shall take on board an authorized Officer to remain until such vessel shall have been entered at Fredericton or some other Port, provided that the said Master shall be only permitted to report to the said Collector at St. John the fact of the arrival of such vessel with a cargo, without producing any manifest, statement or other specification thereof, and for any failure to so report, or for refusing to take on board such Officer, the said Master shall be subject to a penalty of four hundred dollars, and if such Master shall not provide room under deck in the fore-cabin or storeroom for the Officer's bed, with good and sufficient food, he shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

A warrant was immediately procured, and his house searched. His way in a secret room, among silver plate and jewelry of immense value, we found the easter. It had been stolen by the nephew, and pledged to the receiver for money. He did not know that it contained anything, and it had never been opened.

We hastened to the court room with our treasure. The will was all right; but the nephew was acknowledged and half of the estate was surrendered. It was our first case, and it was a source of pride to us since that it was in behalf of virtue and innocence. The case had been from men's minds, but it comes to us in many a silent musing with memory, ripe with the recollections of an early triumph.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

Nov 18.

Interesting Case.

A LOST WILL.

A DECEASED EXPERIENCE.

I will tell you, Mr. F., of an incident that, at the time, excited universal interest in New Orleans, and was the occasion of the success which subsequently attended Mr. L.—and myself as detectives. In other words, it was our beginning. The success we met with gave us reputation and started us in the public confidence.

An old gentleman, a Creole, named Cotier, had died, leaving an immense fortune. He had two heirs-at-law, a niece and nephew. It was the old man's earnest wish that the young people should marry. He wished to preserve his property as a whole, and transmit it undivided.

It was a princely estate, and if granted with care the purchaser might attain to its influence, and would certainly wield a flattering control in the financial world. This was the dream of the old man's ambition. It gave consideration to himself, and he hoped to find a great improved estate in the hands of his family. But the girl was averse to the match. She was a fair, delicate creature, one whom we instinctively loved, and who exercised over all who came within the sphere of her influence a magic control. The young man, on the contrary, was wild and dissipated, and had already squandered his inheritance upon a period when dissipation would be as familiar to him as the air he breathed. He was passionately in love with his cousin, and aside from money considerations wished to make her his wife.

Mr. Cotier, however, before his death, perceived the reluctance of his niece to the marriage, and made a will providing for a division of the estate. A former one had been made, giving the whole of his property to the nephew, with the proviso, in the event of his dying, that she was to inherit his wife's share, to be equally divided.

At a sad hour, the old man died, and to the surprise of the lawyer who had drawn up the will, it could not be found. It was searched for in every conceivable place, but the researches of those interested in its recovery. The old will was, however, produced, and insisted on as the testament of the deceased.

By the will the niece was disinherited. The lawyer was convinced that the will had been stolen or destroyed. He commenced in behalf of the niece for a division of the property, and intrusted the case of the discovery of the will to us.

There was a large reward, and besides the case claimed all our interest. We went to work, therefore, with mind and soul in our undertaking.

Our first step was to find out the actual criminal. Suspicion, of course, rested on the nephew. Every one believed him the guilty party. We both inclined to this belief at first but soon came to a different conclusion. Our investigations satisfied us that he knew nothing of the matter. The will, together with other valuable papers, was kept in a curiously carved antique box, studded with jewels, and was formerly the casket of an Indian Prince. It was not known by the family that this box was kept by the owner for any other purpose than as an ornament. This box had disappeared. The last time it was seen was a few days before the old man's death. Silently we looked for this box. There was not a jeweller's establishment in the city we did not pull; there was not a 'cave' we did not enter. Early and late we were on the watch; but every trace had disappeared, and our exertions seemed fruitless. As a last resource, we adopted a hazardous experiment. Among the crannies in the city was a mere boy. We had arrested him once or twice, and knew him well. He was shrewd, daring and scrupulous, but we believed we had a power over him which would make him faithful.—This boy was sought out. We told him all, and promised him a large reward if he would search the premises of an old receiver, and let us know what it contained. This was late in the evening; the next day the trial came on. The boy undertook the trust, and was to report to us at daylight. He was punctual to the time. Among the articles mentioned, we recognized a description of the box. The old villain had it.

A warrant was immediately procured, and his house searched. His way in a secret room, among silver plate and jewelry of immense value, we found the easter. It had been stolen by the nephew, and pledged to the receiver for money. He did not know that it contained anything, and it had never been opened.

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WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

Nov 18.

Miscellany.

The following is a recapitulation of the principal items covered by "Alabama Claims":

The Alabama captured her first prize, bark Albatross, from New London September 9th, 1862, and between that date and Nov. 13, 1863, she captured 53 ships, 22 barques, 6 schooners, the Ariel, and the United States gunboat Hatteras, of Galveston, 13, 1863. The scarcely less famous Shenandoah captured no less than 53 vessels, most of them ships and bark canoes. Part of her other captures were from London and 4 from San Francisco. The privateer Florida captured 36 ships, barks, brigs and schooners. The Sumter captured 27 vessels; the Tallahassee 27 vessels; the Raleigh 15 vessels; the Clamague 3 vessels; the Calhoun 2 vessels; the St. Nicholas 3 vessels; the Olney 4 vessels; the Raleigh 3 vessels; the Winslow 3 vessels; the Chickamauga 4 vessels; the 3rd of May 1 vessel; the Georgia 10 vessels; the Sabine 2 vessels; the Tuscarora, Commodore, York, Lippowick, and Savannah, one vessel each; the Scotia, the Boston, and the Nashville, each two vessels; and sixteen more American vessels were captured by privateers not reported.

WHAT RAILWAYS DO FOR FARMERS.—The American Agriculturist, in a recent number, and in a warm, frank and forcible language, and not supposed to be based upon any subject outside of agriculture, speaks of the advantages of railroads as follows:—The 4000 miles of railroads now in operation would cost at least \$12 for team, driver and expenses. A railroad would transport it for \$1 at most. Allowing an average of 40 bushels per acre, the crop would be worth \$8 per acre or 8 per cent on \$100. As the relative advantage is about the same for other crops, it is clear that a railroad passage through a town would add \$10 per acre to the value of farms. A town of 1000 square miles contains 64,000 acres, an increase of \$100 per acre is equal to \$6,400,000, or enough to build 200 miles of railroad at a cost of \$32,000,000 through 200 towns ten miles square, and cost but \$10 per acre, if taxed upon the land. These figures are given merely as an illustration. If the farmers had taxed themselves to build all the railroads in this country, and gave them away to any companies that would stock and run them, the present increased value of their lands would have well repaid the outlay.

CARING OUT MANURE IN THE FALL.—Our springs are often so wet that the planting season is crowded into a very few days, and it greatly helps the hurried laborer of seed sowing to have the manure upon the ground.—Some of our best farmers cart out the manure of their summer made manure in the fall and early winter, and if the heaps are properly protected, the value of the manure will be increased.

The advantage of making manure under cover is not that it is kept from moisture, but that the degree of moisture can be regulated, there being neither too much nor too little in any part of the mass. The compost heap needs water to regulate its fermentation. If it can be so constructed that it will receive just water enough, and so that the surface will not dry, nothing will be lost.

The heaps should have six or eight cords of manure each, should be made four or five feet high, well trodden down, with sides sloping at an angle of 45 degrees, to shed a part of the rain, and both top and sides should be covered with a few inches of surface soil or water. The fermentation will go through the winter, and when the compost is forked over in the spring previous to spreading, as it should be, it will be found very "short," and better than if it had lain in the open yard all winter.

Most farmers have not room enough in their cellars and yards to store all the manure they produce in the fall. Among the articles mentioned, we recognized a description of the box. The old villain had it.

Wife, wife, what has become of the grapes? I suppose, my dear, the hens picked them off! How—How! some two-legged hens, I guess said her husband with some impetuosity; to which she calmly replied, "My dear, did you ever see any other kind?"

Florence Nightingale in a recent letter to a sister woman's letter, sensibly says to those who have her own sex—"Qualify yourself as a man does for his work. Don't think you can make do as it were. If you are called to a man's work do not expect a woman's privileges—the privileges of inactivity, of weakness, of inutility. Submit yourselves to the rules of business as men do, by which alone you can make God's business successful."

Well, George, asked a friend of a young lawyer, "how do you like your profession?" "Alas, sir, my profession is much better than my practice."

Gilbert Sturt, the portrait painter, is said to have once met a lady in the streets of Boston, who accosted him with: "As! Mr. Sturt, I have just seen your likeness and kissed it because it was so much like you." "And did it kiss you in return?" "Why no." Then said the gallant painter, "it was for like me."

The Roman Catholics of London are to erect a cathedral which will be the most magnificent and attractive in the world. It is to be a memorial of the late Cardinal Wiseman. The ground on which it is to be built cost \$300,000. This will be the first recognized Roman Catholic Cathedral in England since the days of Queen Mary.

We once heard of a rich man who was injured by being run over. It isn't the accident, said his friend, that isn't the thing—but the idea of being run over by an old fellow—that's what makes me mad.

Mr. Paraphrase, of Edinburgh, has been making some astonishing shooting at the 'Tir National' at Brussels with the Henry breech loading rifle. He has upon his back and crests upon his knees and toes. At 500 yards he scored five bulls eyes out of seven shots.

J. McKim says to know whether, when a storm is brewing all may be expected—Manchester Free Lance.

Edmund Burke the Irish orator, was telling Garrick, one day at Hampton, that all "bitter things were Mr. Burke." Indeed, said Garrick, what do you think Mr. Burke, of bitter and sweeter or?

The editor of a French paper, in speaking of a cemetery near Lyons, says that "M. Gasconnet had the pleasure of being the first individual who was buried in this delightful retreat."

About a dozen rabbits were let loose in Darwin Park, belonging to a gentleman named Austin, in South Australia, some few years ago, and recently in one year, 15,000 rabbits were killed on the estate.

A clever man, says an American editor, has invented a new and cheap plan for keeping a boarding house. One of his boards is marked with the red, and then puts a forty cent stamp on each board, and the boarding house is managed by the stamp.

A lady said to her husband in Jerrold's presence—"My dear, you really want some new trousers." "Need I not," replied the husband, "Well, Jerrold interposed, 'I think the lady, who always wears them ought to know.'"

Our humors are like instruments of music. The strings that give melody or discord are the members. If each is rightly adjusted, they will vibrate in harmony; but a single discordant string jars through the instrument, and destroys its sweetness.

What maintains one vice would bring up two children.

Epitaph.—Erected to the memory of John Phillips, accidentally shot as a mark of affection by his brother.

There is no harm in a glass of whiskey—if you allow it to remain in the glass.

Men are like waggons; they rattle most when there's nothing in them.

Carlyle says, if you are in doubt whether to kiss a pretty girl, give her the benefit of the doubt.

Cramer, when the Bible was being translated into English, suggested a portion of the New Testament to Siskery, Bishop of London who was a signatory name. Siskery's return of his part and, with a early message; and Lattimer observed that Siskery would give himself no trouble about any testament in which he had not a legacy.

When a lady, contemplates a present joke, it is generally a very neat one. M. Beaucourt, the rich financier, was very sunny in his wife in the matter of matrimony. One day a lady, closely veiled, and very anxious not to be recognized, called upon him and bestowed a large sum, leaving her diamonds as a pledge. It was his wife.

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TELEGRAPH NEWS.

New York, Nov. 20. Money and Gold Market unchanged. The insurance in Cuba appears to be gaining ground. The latest news by telegraph from Puerto Principe announces that the Government troops, who were besieged with a Government in a Government, had surrendered to the insurgents. At Havana the insurgents beat the troops.

Joseph Nelson, who lately gained considerable notoriety in Canada by bringing extraordinary charges against Mr. Byrd's Management of the Grand Trunk Railway, was arrested at Toronto yesterday for representing himself as an agent of the Canadian Government at New York and procuring a large quantity of coal.

The corporate authorities of Brighton yesterday presented an address to the Minister of the United States. Mr. Johnson, in response gave a detailed history of his negotiations with the British foreign office. From what Mr. Johnson said concerning the terms of the Convention for the settlement of the Alabama claims, it appears that a majority of the cabinet members are to decide upon individual claims in case the board should select an umpire.

The citizens of Sheffield propose a popular testimonial in honor of Mr. Korbuck, the defeated candidate for Parliament of that city.

Violent riots took place at Drogheda, Ireland, during the election. Troops were called out and fired upon the mob. One of the rioters was killed and several wounded.

The Prussian Diet has adopted a resolution in favor of entire freedom of debate and the resolution has been approved by the crown.

An ice bridge is said to be formed at Yamaska, on the lower St. Lawrence.

The Leclaire Canal is blocked up with snow. Weather mild and snowing.

Gold 134 1/2. London, Nov. 21. The Times gives the result of the elections. Liberal majority 142.

The Daily News says the Liberal majority so far is 146.

It is announced that Lord Stanley has acceded to the modification of the Alabama settlement, which permits the commission to sit in Washington.

Lord Justice English is chosen Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh over Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

The Lancashire nomination of members for Parliament Hon. W. E. Gladstone was declared to have a majority on the show of hands.

Reports from Cuba are contradictory, and very little is reliably known of the state of affairs.

The government claims that the insurance on the other hand that the insurgents are daily gaining strength.

Gold opened at 134 1/2.

The Intercolonial Railway Question. "THE BATTLE OF THE ROUTES."

To the Editor of the "Montreal Gazette."

Sir—I see that, for some reason, the editor of the New York "Albion" is angry with and abusing the Canadian Ministry. He principally declines against them because they have selected the Robinson route for the Intercolonial Railway, and attacks Mr. Tilley and Mr. Macdougall for deception or abandonment of their friends. The St. John "Freeman," not liking Mr. Tilley, and willing to represent his conduct in the worst light, insinuates that his advocacy of the central route was all humbug to keep his followers together; that before the session, even, the northern route had been selected. Now, if Mr. Anglin is not singularly ill-informed, the northern route had been selected, and having it, I believe, could not have written honestly such an insinuation. It was notorious among private members of Parliament that the battle of routes came very near breaking up the Cabinet. The opinions of some of them were canvassed on one side and the other before and during the earlier part of the session. At one time it was considered certain that the central route had a majority in the Cabinet, and that Mr. Cartier and Mr. Mitchell were on the point of resigning—the former absenting himself from Cabinet meetings. At another it was announced that the northern route was triumphant, and that Messrs. Tilley and Macdougall had tendered their resignations. For several days this latter view was strengthened by the consent of the latter gentleman, who absented himself from his place on the Treasury seats, although present in the House.

That both sides were thoroughly in earnest, and to watch the game closely, there can scarcely be a doubt that instead of a mere pretence and trial, the debates in council were strong and protracted. Yet, under circumstances like these, one side or the other must perform badly. It fell to the lot of the Central route men to be left in a minority, and I believe—though I have not direct or absolute knowledge of the fact—that Messrs. Macdougall and Tilley seriously considered for some days the propriety of retiring from the Cabinet, rather than accept the railway policy of the Government. They were, at length, dissuaded from so extreme a step. Nor is their decision in that regard any evidence of insincerity. Concessions must constantly be made by minorities in a Cabinet to majorities, else our form of Government would be impracticable; we should have replacings every

quarter or every month. It is a matter of judgment whether a concession is too great to make at any time. And mingling with that will always be the question whether one's resignation will secure the desired change of policy; or whether it will leave that unchanged and induce other evils besides. To me it seems that the question was of sufficient magnitude to have justified resignation—but that the case was not by any means so absolutely clear as to demand it. The cry in Ontario for more economy of expenditure which it was believed (with sufficient grounds, I think), that the central route would have secured, and the purely local cry of the river counties in New Brunswick, were not so conclusive in this case as to leave the champions of that route the unquestionable advantage. It is in no wise probable that the resignation of these two Ministers would have altered the decision which has been arrived at. They were not bound under these circumstances to resign in order to prove their sincerity. Their position was only rendered awkward by the fact that the secret of the discussion in Council had been so badly kept, and by the active canvass for the support of members which was personally undertaken on the one side and the other. To me, who watched the game with very close attention, the charge of double-dealing or neglect of the interests they strove to promote seems to be utterly undeserved and unavailing. No true friend of their ought to impute it; no honest opponent to use the imputation as a weapon of attack.

Your obedient servant, AN M P.

GRAND TRUNK OF CANADA.—The half yearly meeting of the bond and stockholders of this Company was held at the City Terminus Hotel, London, on the 15th Oct. Sir E. Watkin, M. P. President in the chair. We take the following extracts from the President's able and lengthy speech, in which he showed the exact position of the affairs of the Company.—Referring to Canadian Railways he said:—Let me now say a few words about Canadian railway property. It is all of it unproductive—and why? Because the Canadian railway system has been made before its time. Instead of making railways where you have population and development, you have made railways in order to bring development and population and what is the result? The Buffalo and Lake Huron was to have paid for the first seven years 17 per cent, and after that to pay a dividend which might be 25 per cent, or even 30 per cent, but not less than 27 per cent; and these figures and views and these calculations were laid before the public of London by those distinguished financiers Messrs. Heskine and Powell, and they reached under their hand and seal that those would be the results of working the Buffalo and Lake Huron. I don't blame them. I believe, they were deceived as we were deceived—and why? First of all, the cost of the line has been a great deal more than the original estimate. The estimate of the Buffalo and Lake Huron was £410,000, and the estimate laid to the public in 1857 that the estimate would not be exceeded. A railway in Canada is not like a railway in England; but we are to get to judge of it as if it were one of our own English railways with which we are so well acquainted. On the Grand Trunk system which is nearly 100 miles in length, you may run 20 or 30 miles and not see a house or a passenger. It therefore follows that your traffic is diluted over a long length of railway. You have nevertheless the whole of the works to keep up, and a large and expensive staff to maintain. You have considerable water competition in summer, and also, although you have almost a monopoly in the expensive season of winter, it is a lean traffic, which only develops itself in patches.

These being my views of the property, the way it ought to be managed, I had another view which might be even dignified by the name of policy—that was, if possible, to complete the original Grand Trunk scheme and extend your railway to Halifax on the Atlantic. I need not tell you that great many people were induced to take shares and bonds in the undertaking, believing they were taking commingled between the Atlantic and the agricultural states of Western America. I need not tell you that so long as you are dependent on an outlet through the United States, so long as that link through British territory to the Atlantic does not exist, the original condition from which every rail station was made cannot be said to have been completed. Well, it has taken a great deal of exertion, a great deal of time, and a considerable anxiety for six years; but some whom you can see around this board have largely helped to put that Intercolonial Railway at last upon a sound footing, and in two or three years you will be able to travel all the way by the Grand Trunk Railway to Halifax.

Then further with regard to the maritime traffic. When the Reciprocity Treaty was repealed most unexpectedly and most unfortunately we set to work to try and get a trade to the former provinces of the Canadian Dominion, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. We have got that traffic. It is not large, but growing, and shows the results. The Halifax traffic is \$28,250, and the St. John traffic \$25,000 greater than last year.

We believe Mr. Jackson is not very far wrong when he says, "After deducting from the total loss by American currency all that we have gained by increased rates upon traffic the total loss you have sustained by the American war is not at all short of 740,000, to this date." We may be wrong, but we do not hesitate to endorse Mr. Jackson's opinion, which has not been given to us in this memorandum, that the total loss owing to these unexpectedly unforeseen circumstances is not less than 740,000.

Well, I mean to say that we took a railway which we have restored to the condition of money making concern, and it has earned under our management 1,800,000. And yet, although we had a deficient plant, according to the Government commissioners and everybody else in Canada, we had people coming to our meetings and saying we had more plant than we ought to have.

Commercial and St. Stephen's Bank paper is worth 70 to 75 cents.—Globe.

Circuit Court.—The young man Devine charged guilty of common assault, and sentenced to four months imprisonment. The Attorney General for the Crown; R. J. Ritchie for the defence.—Id.

New York, Nov. 23. Despatches from Ottawa, Canada, state the Fovian prisoners in jail under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act are to be liberated on bail at once. Buckley, Doyle, and Kinsella, indicted as accessories to the murder of Hon. D'Arcy McEneaney, will not be liberated.

The notorious Whelan was removed from jail last night under a writ of Habeas Corpus to be present in the Toronto Court at the argument on Friday—application for a new trial in his case. He was heavily ironed and handcuffed, and on his way to the station he indulged as usual in profane and reckless remarks. He will return to jail here whatever the decision of the Court may be at Ottawa. Gold 134.

London, Nov. 22. The election returns, now in, show that the Liberals have at least 150 majority in a full House.

New York, Nov. 24. Gold 134 1/2.

Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, NOV. 23, 1868.

The money panic in St. John is subsiding in a great measure with reference to the Commercial Bank—the notes of which are scarce at 70 cents cash. St. Stephen Bank paper is taken at the face for merchandise—and speculators and the brokers give readily 90 cents for it. The Bank was obliged to suspend (as a measure of caution only) for twenty days—but it is not at all probable that the doors will be closed beyond that time, and the uneasy feeling has passed away. Mr. Todd's telegram to the Press of St. John on Friday last, had a favorable effect. But Mr. Scovill's failure is said to be more calamitous than all others; his liabilities are reported to be over \$350,000 of which amount \$130,000 are said to be deposits owned by comparatively poor people. Meetings of his creditors have been held and measures are in progress to obtain legal advice and proceedings to recover the money if possible.

From advertisements in to days Standard it will be noticed that some of the traders are taking St. Stephen and People's Bank Bills at the face, Commercial Bank Bills at the highest rates, and American and other uncurrent notes at the usual rates.

RAILWAYS.—One of the leading questions of the day is the proposed route for the Intercolonial, and anything directly bearing on this most important question, is read with interest by the people of this County and Province. A mistake in the adoption of route, will entail a vast debt on the Province and injuriously affect its best interests. In another place we have inserted a letter from a well informed M. P. on the Intercolonial Railway Question, published in the "Montreal Gazette," also extracts from the President's half yearly statement on the Grand Trunk affairs, both of which documents are worth an attentive perusal.

IMPROVEMENTS.—We notice several improvements are being made in the Town, among them we mention Mr. C. E. O. Hatheway has built a large addition to his store on Water Street. Mr. Bradford is also erecting an addition in rear of his hotel, and several others are increasing the size of their premises. The Post Office too, is undergoing repairs; a large window and door have taken the place of the old ones, and we learn boxes are to be placed for the convenience of persons who may desire to have their letters and papers, where they can obtain them at any time, by paying a small annual charge in addition to the postage. It would be better still, were the Dominion Government to erect an office with all the modern conveniences, as the Department is under the general government.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.—We notice that the Rev. Frederic Crombie, M. A. minister of Penpont, has been appointed by the Crown to the Professorship of Biblical Criticism in the University of St. Andrews. The Rev. John McGill of Sauchie, in the Presidency of Stirling, has been appointed to the Professorship of Hebrew and Oriental Languages in the same University, vacant by the translation of Dr. Mitchell to the Chair of Church History.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Friday morning last while Mr. George Stinson was about shackling the tender to the passenger car he was tripped by a sleeper and fell, the tender passed over him, and it is believed he was struck by the break. The engine was stopped, and he was taken up insensible and conveyed to his residence, where medical attendance was procured. His injuries are said to be serious but not fatal, as it is believed the spine is not injured. Mr. Stinson is a universal favorite and much sympathy is felt for him.—We are happy to state that he is doing as well as can be expected.

POLITICAL NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.—The author, G. E. Fenety, Esq., has published the first volume of his "Political Notes and Observations" which is printed and bound in handsome style. It reviews the political events during the governments of Sir Wm. Colebrooke, Sir E. Head, the Hon. Messrs. Sutton and Gordon. That the work will be interesting to the political student, as well as a faithful and impartial record of the leading measures passed during the last quarter of a century by the Legislature, will be admitted; it will also be an excellent reference for politicians. Mr. Fenety's long connection with the Press, the superior facilities he possessed for obtaining information, his intimate and friendly connection with the leading politicians of the time together with the fact that he was one of the veterans who stood in the front rank, and fought successfully the battles for Responsible Government, all point to him as being well qualified for the task he has performed; we trust that this political champion will receive a medal in the shape of a handsome grant from the Legislature, for his valuable work, and that he may reap a rich harvest from the sale of his book, which can be obtained by sending orders to the Royal Gazette Office, Fredericton. Price \$1.50.

"DEMOCRAT'S MONTHLY."—The Christmas number of this admirably conducted magazine is out, and is really a gem. The fashions are profuse, the contents, literary and artistic, of the highest class. There is a beautifully illustrated House hold department, music, and each worth the cost of the magazine. We do not see how any lady can afford to be without it. It has moreover, none of the frivolity of the ordinary class of fashion magazines, but much of the high tone, and sensible, practical character of the best European Monthlies. Subscribe for it. \$3 per year, with a premium. Published at 473 Broadway, N. Y.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE for December has been received; the contents are as follows:—A Pilgrimage upon the Rhine. Explorations in Lower California.—(Third Paper).—South Coast Saunterings in England.—(Saunter 1.) The old Man's Song in Autumn.—Charles Loring Elliott, with a Portrait. The Woman's Kingdom: A Love Story.—(Concluded.) A Stroke of Business. Trinity Season. A Report of Outrages. The Witches of Hazelopoe. Constitutionality of the Legal-Tender Act. English Photographs by an American. The Confessions of a Reformed Planchetist. The New Timothy.—Part VII. Evangeline's Story. The Man whom everybody Snubbed. To an Early Swallow. The Rightful Heir. Editor's Easy Chair. Editor's Book Table. Monthly Record of Current Events. Editor's Drawer.

The death is announced at Woodbury, Conn., of Miss Mary Booth Goodrich, widow of S. C. Goodrich, so well known to the past generation of youths as "Peter Parley." She was 62 years of age.

A boy was sent by his mother to saw some staves-wood out of railroad ties. Going out doors shortly after, she found the youth sitting on the saw-horse, with head down. The mother asked her hopeful son why didn't he keep at his work. The boy replied thus:—"My dear mother, I find it hard, very hard to sever old ties."

DIED. At Andover, Victoria County, on the 18th inst., William McLaughlan, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, in the 49th year of his age.

Ship News

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS. ARRIVED. Nov. 20, Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, Flour &c. H. O. Neill & others. 21, Ma, Hersey, Penbrooke, ballast, Master. 24, Harriet, Britt, Bangor, Express goods. CLEARED. Nov. 19, Sch. Virginia, McPadden, Cahais, ballast. 19, Leon, Thomas, St. George, ballast, J. K. Bradford. 20, Harrie, Hunt, Boston, 2055 sheeps R. Ross. 21, Ella G. McLean, (new) Cook, St. John, ballast, Clinch, McLean & Co. St. George, Nov. 19, sailed Brig Bachelor, Carlow, Havans, lumber, Eaton & King.

CLEARANCE SALE!

Great Bargains. The Subscriber has commenced this day, to sell out his whole stock of Dry Goods for one month at Greatly Reduced Prices. The stock consists in part of:

- Beaver, Whiting, Dooskin, Tweeds, Sealskin, Cassimeres, in plain black, various patterns PLAIDS in new shades, Black and colored Ladies Cloths, FLANNELS in blue, red, white, grey, Fancy plaids and stripes, Grey and White Cottons, Prints very cheap, Lusters, Coburgs, Alpaca, Paisley, Filled and Square SHIRTS, various styles and patterns. A great assortment of small wares, Boots, Shoes, Braces, Collars, Scarfs and Ties. The above is merely to call the attention of friends and patrons to the exceedingly cheap sale which will be faithfully carried out. Goods will be sold below cost, to clear out the whole stock. The Subscriber will also take the following different currencies at a great advantage to Customers, which together with goods below cost, will offer great inducements. St. Stephen Bills taken, 90. Sovereigns for \$5. British shillings 25 cents. U. S. Quarter 25 cents. Nova Scotia notes at the full face without discount.

JOHN BRADLEY, St. Andrews, Nov. 23, 1868.

ALBION HOUSE, St. Andrews.

Commercial Bank Bills, taken at high rates for the cheapest stock of Dry Goods in the County. Peoples Bank Bills taken at 100 cents to \$ St. Stephen Bank Bills taken for 100 cents to the dollar, for good is, or on account. Highest rates allowed for American money of other uncurrent funds, in L. 1/2. JOHN S. MAGEE, Nov. 24.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA

Saturday, 31st day of October, 1868. His Excellency the Governor General in Council. On the recommendation of the Honorable the Acting Minister of Inland Revenue, and under the authority given and conferred by the Act 31 Vic. cap. 8, intituled: "An Act respecting the Inland Revenue." His Excellency was pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that in addition to the Ports mentioned in the 19th clause of the Order in Council of 27th April, 1866, as the Ports from which goods, subject to duties of Excise shall be exported in Bond, the following Ports shall be added, and they are hereby constituted Ports for the above mentioned purpose, namely:—The Ports of Pictou, Nova Scotia; Chatham, Nova Scotia and Fredericton, New Brunswick. W. H. LEWIS, Clerk Privy Council.

California Flour, Oil, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. 100 BAGS California Flour, a Superior article for family use. 20 Bbls. Howlands choice Extra. "Aurora. 500 Gallons Photoline Oil in 5 & 10 G. Iron Cans. An extra article. C. E. O. HATHEWAY, Nov. 11, 1868.

CARD.

THANKING the Ladies of St. Andrews and vicinity for the patronage extended in the past, we now beg to inform them, that having lately returned from New York and Boston, where we appointed experienced agents to furnish us Monthly, with the latest and most fashionable styles in Bonnets, Caps, Cloaks, &c., and having secured the services of an excellent MILLINERY from NEW YORK, and from our long experience in the business, we believe that we will be enabled for the future to satisfy the wants and suit the tastes of all who may favor us with their patronage. Particular attention will be devoted to the Cook and Mantle Department; all orders in that line will be executed with promptness and despatch. Nov. 4. E. M. LOCHARY & CO.

ST. CROIX BOOK & MUSIC STORE.

NEAR WATSON HOUSE, ST. STEPHEN. THE Subscriber respectfully intimates, that he has commenced business in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments. He will keep on hand a well selected stock of Standard Books, Religious Books, School Books, Music Books, and the newest and best styles of Stationery, with everything for schools. Also Pianos and Organs, which will be sold at the lowest prices. Orders from St. Andrews for anything in the above line, and for Bookbinding, will be promptly attended to. Nov. 11. P. R. BOWERS.

BRITISH TEMPLARS.

ENTERPRISE LODGE, No 192. LODGE meets every Tuesday Evening, in the Masonic Hall, at 7 o'clock. Degree meeting first Tuesday in each month immediately after the close of the Primary Lodge. Transient members cordially invited to attend. JOHN S. MAGEE, Secretary.

Sugar & Molasses.

Ex "Hull" from Halifax via St. John, 12 Bbls. choice Muscovado Molasses, 4 do do do Sugar. Nov. 4. (Andean) J. W. STREFF.

Intercolonial

THE Underigned is in possession of the INTERCOLONIAL located for actual construction, containing 221 miles of line, about 150 miles of which are now under construction, and about 70 miles (33) miles of which are to be completed, on and after the 17th inst. at Ottawa, Minnesota, Duluth, Minn. SANDERSON, Ottawa, November 23rd.

GENERAL

To be sold at Public Auction, in Saint Andrew's, on Saturday, the 29th inst., between 12 o'clock noon, and 5 o'clock.

Sheriff's Office

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE His Excellency the Governor in Council WHEREAS it is provided in Act 1st Vic. Sec. 19...

GOVERNMENT HOUSE His Excellency the Governor in Council The recommendation of the Minister of Customs...

GOVERNMENT HOUSE His Excellency the Governor in Council 1st Goods having been lost or damaged...

GOVERNMENT HOUSE His Excellency the Governor in Council 2nd. Whereas cases of no general order...

GOVERNMENT HOUSE His Excellency the Governor in Council ON the recommendation of the Minister of Customs...

GOVERNMENT HOUSE His Excellency the Governor in Council The Master of any vessel at the Port of St. John...

A NEW ENGLAND SETTLEMENT IN THE HAMMONTON TRACT OF LAND IN NEW JERSEY

THE HAMMONTON TRACT OF LAND IN NEW JERSEY. The undersigned has the honor to inform you that...

Sugar and Molasses

By "Loyola" from Barbados via St. John, 10 1/2 lbs. Choice Barbados Sugar...

ALBION HOUSE, St. Andrews.

JOHN S. MAGEE, Is now receiving his new stock of FALL AND WINTER, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS...

JOHN S. MAGEE,

It desires of calling the attention of the Public to a large and varied stock of Goods received per steamer "United Kingdom"...

Sherriff's Sales.

This sold at Public Auction, at or near the Railway Station, St. Andrews, in the County of Fife...

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, OF EDINBURGH & LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1807. FIRE & LIFE CAPITAL - - - 12,000,000 STERLING (WITH LARON ACCRUALS)

NOTICE

An application will be made to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session, for the passage of an Act...

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY



RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS...

FEVER AND AGUE

Persons exposed to the Malaria of Java, or if seized with Chills and Fever, will find Relief...

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

SHOULD BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY. One dose will stop the pain...

CHRONIC RESPIRATORY CURA

Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough...

DOMINION TWEEDS

Received THIS DAY at the ALBION HOUSE, direct from the manufacturer, Montreal...

ST HELEN CROWN GLASS

By "Carrie Wright" from Liverpool. 132 BOTTLES best quality Crown Window Glass...

Wanted

BOY from 14 to 16 years of age, who can read and write, to work at the Printing Office...

Havana Cigars.

U M Havana Cigars. Imported and for sale by JOHN S. MAGEE & CO.

Woolen Goods.

Cherish, Tweeds, Trouserings, Co. Cadetans, Grey, Stone-wall-bills, Blankets...

New Fancy Goods.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B. JOHN S. MAGEE is now daily receiving his stock of...

Refined Petroleum.

20 BBL. Ex Steamer from Boston. N. 1. Kerosene Oil. J. W. STREET

BACON, SALT, & CO.

The Subscriber has in store, and offers for sale - reasonable prices -

6000 LBS. BACON. 2000 lbs. Leaf Lard, 600 Hams, smoked and dried...

80 BBL. SUGAR and MOLASSES. Ex "Ch. Young" and "Puma" from Kentucky...

20 HLLS choice Retailing Molasses. J. W. STREET

Wm. H. Williamson, Druggist

RESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity...

Refined Crushed Sugar, Wines, London Porter, Pale Ale, &c.

Ex the "Choice" from London via St. John. 20 Bbls refined Crushed Sugar...

BRADFORD & CO., Westport, Maine

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN CLOTHS & READY MADE CLOTHING...

Wholesale & Retail, and Dispatch

Hehan's Fine Malt Whiskey. To arrive per the "Dr. Kane" from Londonderry...

House to Let.

FROM the late MARY next, the House in Queen Street, known as the "Loddy House"...

Molasses. 20 HLLS choice Retailing Molasses. J. W. STREET

T. McVay & Co., Wholesale & Retail

DEALERS IN Dried Smoked and Pickled Fish, Flour, M. Al. Provisions, Country Produce...

Not for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale Five Lots in the Block formerly belonging to the Madras School...

More New Goods.

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

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

Sewing Machines.

WHAT EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE One of the Original WOOD'S Sewing Machines.

These celebrated Machines are now on sale at the subscriber's, where the public are invited to examine and test for themselves.

ROURBON WHISKEY. Ex "Harriet" from Boston. 1 Hbl Fine Old Bourbon proof Whiskey...

Dr. Parker.

Has removed to the Cottage in Queen's St. adjoining the Agency of the Commercial B...

London White Lead & Oil.

Ex the "Eleanor" from London. 5 Hbls. Baled and Raw Lined Oil, 14 Ton best Putty White Lead...

Anthracite Coal.

20 Tons RedAde Egg Co. SALT. 100 Sacks Coarse Salt. J. W. STREET

The Standard.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY A. W. Smith.

Advertisements.

Inserted according to written orders or contract. All notices, if not written direct, will be charged at the rate of twelve lines and under...

RETROGRADE OIL. Ex "Eleanor" from Boston. 10 Casks Kerosene Oil.