

The St. Andrews Standard.

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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1861.

Vol 28

CROWN LAND AFFAIR.

[CONDENSED FROM THE "COLONIAL EMPIRE"]
Mr. Brown desired to give place to the Attorney General, by his request—which Mr. Inghes objected to, on the ground that the legal members of the government, evidently took a great deal of interest in the investigation, and that Mr. Brown was evidently acting under their advice.

Mr. Smith indignantly threw back the imputation of Mr. Inghes, that he was there as an adviser of Mr. B., and stated that he thought Mr. Inghes had entirely forgotten his position.

Mr. Inghes here said, that he would be willing to allow the Sur. Gen. to give place to the Attorney General provided he should be allowed to ask the Surveyor General one question first.

Mr. Inghes' question was then put as follows:

Do you remember conversing with me about the delay and the increase in Deputy Whitehead's survey? Did you not say to me that the Atty Gen. came to you twice of his own accord, and told you that he had nothing to do with Deputy Whitehead's delay, and did you not then tell me, that you did not believe him?

Answer by the Surveyor General.—The truth of the matter is, I had a good deal of conversation with the Attorney General.

I had a great deal of trouble with Deputy Whitehead's delay; he delayed us all through the season; when we wrote to him several times, we found he had not completed the survey. We told him to make the survey forthwith. While this delay was going on, Mr. A. told me it was occasioned by the interference of the Attorney General with my Deputy; from what I could gather I believed it. The Attorney General came to me on two different occasions, and without my asking him anything about it, said he had nothing to do with this delay; he came again and did the same thing after that, without my asking him anything about it.

Then from the conversation with Mr. Inghes about this, believing as I did, that the Attorney General had interfered with my Deputy, I did not believe the Atty Gen. I believed what Mr. A. told me, and from all I could gather, thought strange of the Attorney General coming to me in this way. He first came to me and said of his own accord, and I had other reasons besides what Mr. Inghes told me. I know that the Attorney General was in the habit of interfering with my department, of my own knowledge. The advertising was an instance of this. He has been in habit of interfering. I did not find any fault with him for it, but just let it pass on, I considered myself more responsible than any other member of the Government with respect to my department.

In the Attorney General's language.
The first statement is this.—Mr. Inghes stated, that I endeavored to induce him to come before this Court. I never most positively, that neither by word, thought, or action, did I, in any way, endeavor to induce him to stay away, and I state this, without any reservation or qualification whatever, and in the strongest terms which the English language enables me to employ.

I will endeavor to give the Committee the substance of what passed between Mr. Inghes and myself. And here I will observe, that I recollect distinctly what I said, and what I did not say; and also all that took place substantially; but I shall not attempt to give the substance of it in the exact order it occurred.

I felt very anxious about Mr. Inghes, when I heard of this investigation, on three grounds. One was, because in all the past political, and otherwise, and had found him a friend, and I looked upon his loss as very great if not irreparable, on account of his extensive knowledge of the Department.

The conversation that did take place between Mr. Inghes and myself substantially with regard to these difficulties has not been stated fairly by him, and as a whole it is untrue from its effects. The effect is, to misrepresent myself and the Government.

After the Committee were appointed, I went in to see him; very little took place between us then. He said that he had bought land or did not deny it at least; but did not think he had been guilty of any moral wrong; he said there was no rule of office against it; and that if a rule was made he would not buy any more. The amount of it was he did think he had done wrong, and was willing to go according to the instructions of the Department, or his superiors.

In one of the conversations, he said he would not reveal the names of two persons. I suppose at the time the whole point was with regard to these two persons before mentioned, as connection with him in these land purchases.

In conversation about the committee, I told him I was not in the House when the Committee was struck, and there was something said about his suspension. I was at

his own house, and think it was there I had to impress upon him, that his suspension was not like dismissal and that the whole thing would have to abide the decision of the Committee at last.

In one of these conversations, he alluded to the fictitious names as being the general rule; and so having been for a long time. Some reference was made to mine. I remark that there were no fictitious names about them. He said, there was in two of the lots. I stated that I thought the report of this committee would influence the matter of his restoration to office. I am not sure there was anything said about his restoration.

The next morning he came to the Secretary's office and called me out; he said if he was suspended, he would hold me answerable. I told him I could not avoid it, or to that effect; he insisted that I could; he said, "I will make you" (and I think he added) "your Government feel it, or regret it, before a year. You'll see!"

Whether before or after this I know not, he said, "I'll make a clean breast of it." I said it was hardly necessary to refer to me for the sake of that, unless it came up, or to that effect. Mr. Inghes said he thought Mr. Wilmot would do him justice, I told him I had had conversation with Mr. McClellan and Mr. Hannington, and I think some others, and that they all felt well towards him.

The next thing relates to the lands. Mr. Inghes has described how the Grants pass through the different office signed by the Surveyor General with the plans inside. It would be impossible for me to examine all these grants, because though my own time is not every hour devoted to the public, I give more than the full time of one man with the parties I have to assist me. When my brother was alive, he examined these grants, with one of the students; since his death, they are examined by two of my students, who mark on the back if anything is wrong, to call my attention to it, and if right, they fill up the fact, all but my simple signature.

From the circumstance of not examining the grants myself, I saw only a certain proportion of the plans that I would necessarily have seen, if I had examined them all.

The name and quantity of land is I think, indorsed on the back of the grant. It did occur to me, that there was a good deal of speculation along the line of Railway. I think I mentioned it once or twice to Mr. Inghes. This it was that induced me to buy land myself.

I do not remember, when the Government first commenced to build the Railroad, that it took any steps to prevent this land from being taken by speculators. I was not sufficiently conversant with the Land Department. My impression is, that in my letter applying for money in England to build the Shediak Railroad, I held out the value of the whole Crown Lands generally, in the Province, and not those on the Railroad in particular, to induce parties to advance the money; but my letter will show. My impression is, that if the Crown Lands could be sold to-morrow, and the interest on the amount realized, it would amount to a very large sum.

The prevailing mind, with regard to the regulations of 1858 as to these reserves, was that they could not be worked out. The orders in Council of 1858, do not in express language repeal those of 1856, though they were intended to supersede them. Those of 1858 are the Regulations in force now; acted upon, and were looked upon as obsolete. The Regulations of 1858 do not repeal in express language those of 1856.

I think the public know that these regulations were not in use. I do not know now where Montague is, after all the two days discussion of it.

I suppose the usual course would be, when an order in Council is made reserving lands to rescind it, another order should be made repealing the first order.

I think the Regulations of 1858 have been enforced and known, ever since first promulgated. I do not remember that the defect of not repealing the former orders of Council by those of 1858, was brought under the notice of the Government and not acted upon. The regulations of 1858 repeal those of 1856, but not those of 1856, in words though it did in effect. These Reserves were intended for Emigrants.

I do not know that this land would not have fallen into the hands of speculators, if the Regulations of 1856 had not been suspended, for the reason, that I hope the Committee will remember that I am not at all intimate with this Department. The system has always been that at any public sale a man might go and purchase any quantity he chose without the condition of settlement; this can be done under the present regulations.

As the Attorney General, and Law Officer of the Crown I do not think that the regulations of 1856 could be repealed without any regulations, or orders in Council, express-

ly made, strictly speaking.

In 1857 I noticed speculation all along the line of Shediak Railroad, or in that County, and this was one reason which induced me to buy myself. I asked Mr. Inghes one day if there were 400 or 500 acres which I could get. My children had said to me, that they would like to have land; he said there was some in Salisbury. I understood from Mr. Inghes that these lands were poor. I would not buy land that was good for settlement. I told him I did not want to interfere with settlement or settlers. I forgot how many miles was from the Railway, but it was very indifferent land. I did not imagine any of it was for settlement. Mr. Inghes also said there was no valuable wood on it. I asked him if he could get me the 4 or 500 acres, payable by instalments; he said, "Yes" I told him that I would give but 3s. per acre as it was merely to carry out the idea before mentioned about my children. In due time it was put up and sold to Jno. Smith—I don't think I looked up the plan. I knew it by the regulation of 1858, that not more than 100 acres could be bought by one person on credit payable by instalments, though I ought to have been presumed to know it; but I don't think it occurred to me at the time I never heard the name of Anagnos till I heard it here with reference to this land.

FRIDAY, 8th March.
The Committee met pursuant to adjournment, and the Attorney General continued.

I intended at the time I received the blank transfers, to fill in the names of my children; but, subsequently, I let them all go to another party; this I did for another reason. It occurred to me that these transfers were legal and binding. That was the usual course of doing business in the office as I understood. In ordinary transactions, the validity of the blank transfers would depend upon circumstances. If Mr. Tibbitts gave me an order on Mr. Kerr for £40, payable to plank, or order, and I inserted Mr. McLeod's name, I think this would be binding, and this is a good illustration, I think.

I am prepared to give my opinion as a Lawyer, but not on oath, with regard to one set of regulations repealing another; it is, that the regulations of 1856 are not in force, and that the new set, out of necessity, supersedes the other, as the fact of making a new set presenting different means to attain the same end, but in a different mode, must necessarily supersede the others. I think the Rules of 1858 rescinded every thing in the order of 1856. There were two modes of obtaining the same end, and the latter must prevail.

I noted that parties, Frazer and others, were buying land in Elgin, and I asked Inghes what sort of land it was; he said pretty good, and it was in the neighbourhood of the mineral Country. I requested him to get the lots in the names I gave him I had the authority, of the parties to do so; one lot is for Michael Dugan, the applicant; the other three for my children. I told him I did not want to interfere with any settlers and would only give up the price; the lands are not near the Railway. I bought three for my children, and paid the money, and he delivered me the receipts. One of the other parties wanted one of the lots, but I wished to keep them for my children.

Railroad had nothing to do with this land. I would not buy settling land but as there is a good deal of minerals in that County I hoped the lots might come into value some day or other.

The next is Deputy Whitehead's matter. I found large tracts of land were being taken up in different parts of the country. I now mean those 10,000 acre blocks being set off for the purpose of settlement. I knew this was done to meet the outcry about Emigration, and to give effect to the anxiety about settling the country. I was satisfied that likely the men who made the outcry for settlement, when these lands come to be laid off would create a counter excitement, at the Country being locked up there in blocks for a specific purpose for a particular class.

I believe there was a number of applications which I promoted, and Deputy Whitehead was directed to survey it.

There was nothing in the regulations to prevent any part going in and buying up the whole of these lands, provided he gave most for them; but a large number of the applications were under the Labour Act which would prevent this. My idea was that the people there should have this land for their children if they wanted it. There was nothing to prevent any one man from buying up all these lands if he proved the highest bidder, if the applications were not under the Labour Act; but there would be no object to induce any man to do it.

When I went up this summer, I had given them to understand, that these lands would be open for them to apply, and when the Surveyor General had given directions that they should only be sold to actual settlers, I saw it would place me in a dilemma with

these people; and therefore resisted this, and in Council, my point was sustained. I contended with the Surveyor General, as there was no money to be expended on this block, that where the Government laid off a block of this kind, it was usually the arrangement, that they laid out some roads through them in some measure. I saw Connel had spots all the way through, and told Whitehead that if there were 100 or 200, or 300 acres worth having, to buy it for me, or get it for me. After the Survey was made, he told me he had applied for three lots. Mr. Inghes has endeavored to make the Court believe that I tried to interfere with Deputy Whitehead in this transaction. I did not, in any way whatever, but to the contrary, nor have I ever endeavored to interfere with the C. L. Office, or any other department of the Government beyond that legitimate connection the members of the Government have one with another, except in case where my own constituents were immediately concerned.

Whitehead came to me in Woodstock, when the Court sat there in September. In the evening we talked a good while about various subjects; his chief business was to induce me to authorize him to extend his order of survey, 5 or 6,000 acres.

My mind was, to accommodate Whitehead it could consistently with the public interest. I told him not to go beyond 10,000 acres till I saw the Surveyor General, and gave him no authority or encouragement to go beyond that quantity.

Whitehead knew from what I told him in Woodstock, that I had no authority to enable him to exceed his order. The Surveyor General has spoken about my remarks as to Whitehead's delay. Last year there was great difficulty in the Crown Land Office, arising from Timber Licenses getting mixed with surveys. I told the Surveyor General we had better devise some means to avoid all this.

The Committee concluded that the Atty Gen. had better go on until he got through whether they understood him or not, which several members said, they had failed to do. [A question was here put to the Attorney General by Mr. Wilmot, as follows:—

If a Deputy Surveyor exceeds positive orders of survey, and when he applies for payment, the Surveyor General opposes it, but the Council orders it—would not such a course have the effect of causing insubordination to the orders of the Department, and incur unauthorized expense?

Answer.—I don't think there is any positive rule; it would depend entirely upon the circumstance of each case.

In cases of this kind, I think it best to reprimand the parties, and pay them; as after all it is only a question of time—the work will all have to be done eventually.

It is necessary that the Surveyor General should have a knowledge of the surveys, in order to know what lands could be disposed of.

Question by Mr. Wilmot.—If local Deputies could extend their surveys indefinitely contrary to the orders of the head of the department, and yet the payment is made by the Government, would it not have the effect of throwing the whole department into confusion?

Answer by the Attorney General; If they do it, it would with respect to timber licenses.

As Murray was a good man, and the remedy was as good then, and is now, as at any time, I wished to exhaust every other means before adopting legal proceedings.

Next was C. Connel's note. I called upon him several times to pay. The reason of Murray's case lying so long, is the distraction caused by the visit of the Prince of Wales.

Connel's note was for £90 or upwards. The reason he declined paying it was because he said he had a set off.

I will now take up the case referred to me as Atty Gen. First, the Steven's case. I remember the facts of this case substantially, and my supposition is, if there was any delay, it was Mr. Inghes' own fault.

I remember Rockwell's case; after looking into it I told Mr. Inghes I was not disposed to alter the Order in Council already made.

Next is Deputy Jack's case, referred to Attorney General and returned in 1857, with out any report. I had nothing to do with this. Charles Carlisle's case I never had before me. In the Secretary's Office the course is to send all cases to me, and I enter them in a book if they are not disposed of. I know at once upon looking at this book how the business stands. If Mr. Inghes had taken these cases, no difficulty would have occurred.

The next case is Sheriff Beckwith's. This I am confident was never sent to me.

Next the case of James Vance, in 1859—this case I do not remember, but must have gone through it, and found some difficulties

when we have endorsed on it, to wait till Dr. Gordon and Mr. Rice should come. I then forgot it, but Mr. Inghes should have sent it to me.

In the case of Thomas E. Perley.—Now this shows the mind of Mr. Inghes. I think Perley spoke to me once about this case; he died, and it with him. I never before was aware there were so many cases as Mr. Inghes now says to be referred to me.

Allusion was made to the advertisements it appeared something occurred about two years ago. The Surveyor General often complained that the advertising amounted to too much. It was a difficult thing to know how they should be distributed, I thought it was better to go into an inquiry and see if they could not be better arranged. It was argued in Council, that I should aid the Surveyor General, and see Inghes, to see if some better arrangement could not be made. We finally agreed I think in what I proposed.—This is the interference; it was done by the wish of all hands, that I should do so.

When I went to the Court in Victoria, in the Fall, two men by the name of Downey came to me, and stated they had cut down some 22 tons of rotten Timber on Tibbitts license, which had been seized. I did not think it of much consequence. They said they were poor, and offered 2s. 6d. per ton of stumpage, I did not settle it or pretend to, but intimated that I thought Mr. T. would be satisfied. I saw the Seizing Officer and asked him; he said "twas enough. A fortnight after that I came to Fredericton when I got a letter from Tibbitts complaining that it had been settled by my recommendation. I felt annoyed because I did not interfere at all. I went to the Crown Land Office, and said to Mr. Inghes that I was not aware of having said anything about it. He said I had not but the Surveyor General had settled it himself, and 'twas all right."

Provincial Parliament.

FREDERICTON, March 12th.
Supply postponed to Wednesday.

Mr. Tilley laid on table report of Lunatic Asylum and List of Warrants asked for.

Mr. Lewis gave notice of motion for address for papers relating to Peticoilus Bridge.

Progress made in Mr. Bad's alien bill.

Long discussion in Crown Land Committee. Mr. Whitehead's testimony was contradictory in his Saturday's evidence reference to quantity of land obtained for Attorney General, showing he had applied for 800 acres more at Saugamock; also reference to some lands asserted to have been obtained for his (Whitehead's) brother.

Question was asked Inghes about trespass matter, which Ferris and Carpenter were concerned in 1850. Mr. Inghes hesitated answering, intimating Committee had better not go into it as it would involve a gentleman not now in politics.

After dinner explained money paid by Ferris to be sixty-six pounds, paid into Central Bank appearing. Inghes had impression it was in J. R. Partelow's credit on private account. This question whether Mr. Partelow placed money to private credit or credit of account as Provincial Secretary, not yet determined.

Reference to transactions with Light.—Land cost Inghes 8s. per acre. Light gave him 8s. 4d. per acre, which was well worth.

Homicide Bill agreed to; also Bill relating to Pilots.

Mr. Codlip introduced a Bill relating to aliens, provide for lessening time of residence before naturalization.

Progress made in the Bill to amend the Act relating to insolvent confined debtors.

LAND COMMITTEE.

Mr. Inghes asked to have words—Mr. Partelow pocketed the money—arrested from yesterday's evidence—supported from Cashier's manner when showed him account—occurred to him since perhaps Public Account.

Mr. Wilmot called attention to a paragraph in the "Globe" of 9th, reference to attempt to get Mr. Inghes to alter date.

Mr. Tilley read statement attested to by Thomas Hanford; was written by Mr. A. Shives, asserting Mr. Inghes told him (Shives) that Wilmot asked him to change some date to place Mr. Tilley in unfair position on Wilmot pronounced it an infamous lie. Mr. Inghes also contradicted it.

Mr. Inghes made a statement showing Mr. Tilley induced Mr. Wilmot to alter a date so that it did not include a court day & ed—in returns—Tilley's Grants.

Inghes and Tilley occupied stand all the afternoon, chiefly explaining points already discussed.

It said that the copy right of "D x e Land" has given to the author \$4000.

St. Andrews, May 26, 1860.

THE Subscribers having entered into Copartnership, the business formerly carried on by James W. Street, will in future be conducted under the style and Firm of

J. W. STREET & SON.

J. W. STREET.
J. A. STREET.

To Let.
THAT two story House, near the Railway Depot, with the garden attached—at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Wren. For terms apply to
E. R. WREN.

AN ACT

To incorporate sundry persons by the name of the

St. Andrews Water Company.

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:

1. That Benjamin F. Milliken, John Aymar, Wm. Whitlock, Benjamin R. Stevenson, James W. Chandler, and their associates, successors and assigns, be and they are hereby constituted and declared to be a body corporate by the name of

"The St. Andrews Water Company"

and shall have all the powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants of the said town of St. Andrews with Water, and for carrying on and managing the necessary works therewith connected.

2. The capital stock of the said Corporation, shall consist of Four thousand dollars, current money of the Province, to be divided into four hundred shares of ten dollars each, to be paid as they are required by the President and Directors of the said Company, for the use thereof, they giving one month's notice in a newspaper published in this Province, of the purpose of supplying the inhabitants of the said town of St. Andrews with Water, and for carrying on and managing the necessary works therewith connected.

3. When over one hundred shares have been subscribed, a general meeting of the members, stockholders, or a major part of them, shall take place by notice in a newspaper published in the town of St. Andrews, for the purpose of choosing five directors, being stockholders in the Corporation, under and in pursuance of the rules and regulations hereinafter provided, which directors so chosen shall continue in office until others are chosen in their room, and shall have full power and authority to manage the affairs of the said Corporation.

4. There shall be a general meeting of the stockholders of the said Corporation to be annually held at St. Andrews on the first Tuesday in May, in each and every year, at which annual meeting there shall be chosen by a majority of three of the five Directors, who shall continue in office for one year until others are chosen in their stead, and the Directors when chosen shall at their first meeting after their election, choose out of their number a President.

5. Not less than three Directors shall constitute a board for the transaction of business, of which the President shall always be one, except in cases of sickness or necessary absence, in which case the Directors present may choose a chairman in his stead. The President or Chairman shall vote at the Board as a director, and in case of an equal number of votes for or against any question before them, the President or Chairman shall have a casting vote.

6. The number of votes which each stockholder shall be entitled to give, on every occasion when in conformity with the provisions of this Act, the votes of the stockholders are to be given, shall be given in the following proportion: for one share and not more than four shares, one vote; for every four shares above four and not exceeding twenty, one vote; and for every eight shares above twenty and not exceeding sixty, one vote; and nine votes shall be the greatest number that any stockholder shall be entitled to.

7. All stockholders may vote by proxy, provided such proxy be a stockholder, and produce sufficient authority in writing to be signed by the stockholder, and the proxy shall be given in writing, and the shares of the capital or stock shall be assignable and transferable according to their tenor, and no assignment or transfer shall be valid or effectual unless the same shall be entered and registered in a book kept by the directors for that purpose: nor until such person or persons so making the same shall previously discharge all debts actually due and payable to the said Corporation, and all calls that may have been made for payment of stock, but in no case shall any fractional part of a share be assignable.

8. It shall and may be lawful for the said Corporation, at a proper and convenient depth under the surface of each and every of the roads and streets through or over which it may be necessary to make reservoirs, or lay down, set, and place such and sundry pipes, leaders, and conduits for the said water as they shall find to be necessary for carrying it to any or every building, dwelling house or store, in the said town of St. Andrews, and from time to time as often as the said Company shall think necessary and proper to lay down such pipes, leaders, and conduits, or shall have occasion to alter, amend, or repair the same. It shall also be lawful for the said Company to break up and open any part whatsoever of the said roads or streets or the side walks thereof, and the same to keep open and uncovered during the time necessary for the said purposes. Provided always that the said Company shall and do at their own costs and charges, and to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of the said roads or streets, and without unnecessary delay, repair and amend the said roads and streets in every part where they shall be broken up and opened as aforesaid, to the condition in which they were before breaking up or opening the same.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of John Cathcart, late of Saint Patrick's, farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, to the undersigned, within three months from this date; and all those indebted to the said estate, are required to make immediate payment to

JOHN CANNELL,
ROBERT KERR,
Executors.

St. Patrick's, Nov. 6, 1860.

ATTEST. Just received—10 Bbls. fresh ground Oatmeal, (from Prince Edward Is.) and
nov. 21. **J. W. STREET & SON.**

EDUCATION.

M. R. T. CROWLEY, respectfully intimates to the Public, that he will open a School on Monday next, in the room formerly occupied by him, in Mr. Berry's building, near Mrs. Muir's. The course of instruction will embrace the usual English branches, with Calisthenic Gymnastics, and the French language. Persons desirous of learning to write will have an opportunity of acquiring a beautiful style for business or correspondence. For terms please apply at the School Room. St. Andrews, Feb. 20, 1861.

W. WHITLOCK,

HAS just received ex "Gipsy" from New York and Admiral, and "Uchi" from Boston:

300 Bbls. extra state, and family flour.

20 Half Bbls. do.

100 bags Corn and Meal.

4 bags prime Cheese, 1 lb. nice Ham.

10 Bbls. Cray Mew Pork—Lard.

6 cases boots, shoes, and Rubbers.

12 cwt small size manilla rope, Cocoon, ground Pepper, boxes Salsaparilla, Olive Oil, Castor Oil, Cotton Batts, &c.

ALSO IN STORE—

Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Coffee, Indigo, spices, Raisins, Currants, Tobacco, Children's Chairs, Rocking and common Chairs, Window Glass, putty, pails all sizes, axes—Oils, Fulid, and Kerosine Lamps, Soap, Candles, Woodware, Brooms, pails, Brushes, Bedsteads, Albertine Oil, the only right extant with a variety of other, useful articles for sale low.

St. Andrews, Dec. 20, 1860.

WANTED.

5000 good Cedar Sleepers. **W. W.**

AN ACT

To authorize the Justices of the Peace of the County of Charlotte, to levy an assessment to pay off the Debt due by the Town of Saint Andrews:

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor Legislative Council, and Assembly:

That the Justices of the Peace for County of Charlotte, at any General Sessions of the Peace hereafter to be holden, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to make such rate and assessment of any sum not exceeding

Pounds, on the inhabitants of the said Town, as they in their discretion may think necessary for the purpose of paying off the Debt of the said Town the same to be assessed, levied, collected and paid agreeably to any Acts now or hereafter to be in force, for the assessing, collecting and paying of County Rates.

Light. Light

THE Subscriber has just received a good assortment of Albertine, fluid, and oil lamps.

Glass chimneys, and lamp wicks.

5 Bbls. deodorized Albertine oil.

ALSO—25 Doz. glass Tumblers.

Jan. 16. **W. WHITLOCK.**

Wine, Brandies, &c.

JUST RECEIVED

2 Puns, Jamaica Rum.

2 Hides Irish Whiskey.

2 "Campanella"

6 Cases De Russes' Green.

6 Cases Pale & Dark Brandy.

10 Cases Old Tom.

3 or 4 cases Golden Sherry.

10 Cases Old Port.

6 Baskets Champagne, "Cremant de Reims."

ALSO—

Best London Brown Stout, Porter and Pale Ale in pint and quart bottles, all of the best brands.

French Brandy, in all and two for one.

All the above with a variety of other articles will be sold at lowest Market Rates.

SLASON & RAINSFORD.

St. Andrews, Jan. 1st, 1861.

FOR SALE.

TWO Sutt Vans, situated in the town of St. Andrews, with Magnesian, and other building work, shop, store, barn, wharves, and other buildings.

From the immediate vicinity of the saw mills, and from the great facility for procuring ship timber of every description, most convenient ship yards cannot be found in the Province.

All the above with a variety of other articles will be sold at lowest Market Rates.

SLASON & RAINSFORD.

St. Andrews, Jan. 1st, 1861.

Just Received,

A Fresh supply of superior Groceries, also an assorted stock of Hardware which will be sold at cash prices.

SLASON RAINSFORD.

St. Andrews, Dec. 13.

ANTHRACITE COAL,

—Now Landing—

25 Tons Prime Egg Coal.

J. W. STREET & SON.

CALL AT

HATHEWAY'S

VARIETY STORE,

For your Family Groceries.

The best articles of Sugars, Teas, and oiling and Southing, Molasses, Pork, beans, rice, Flour, Meal, Fish, Oatmeal, Barley, Pilot & soda Bread, Cheese, Potatoes, Vinegar, pickles, salt, soap,andles, oil, oats, farina, broma, Chocolate, cocoa, Baking, brooms and brushes.

Apples, dates, figs, nuts, raisins, currants, spices mace, citron, Essences.

Stationery: Putty, Glass, Earthen & Glassware.

A large assortment of choice chewing & smoking Tobacco. Cigars, a superior article: Pipes in every variety.

For sale, Lot No. 7, block letter S. Parr's Division of the Town Plot of St. Andrews. Also a superior light RIDING WAGON—cheap for cash or country produce.

nov. 21. **C. E. O. HATHEWAY.**

NOTICE.

PARTIES, whose accounts have stood over nine and twelve months, will please call on and settle them at once, or else they will be put in the hands of an Attorney for Collection.
July 4. **SLASON & RAINSFORD.**

MAIL POSTAGE

Between Fredericton, Saint Stephen and Calais.

On and after November 1st, 1860, the STAGE between the above named places will run twice a week, as follows:—

Leave St. Stephen and Calais every TUESDAY & FRIDAY at 6 A. M.

Returning, leave Fredericton every WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 7 A. M.

Passengers will find it to their advantage to travel by this line, as we intend to always make the trip in twelve hours.

Good teams and competent drivers will always be found on hand, and prompt to time—Stage Book will be found at Commercial Hotel and the Barker House, Fredericton.

HARDY & BRIDGES,

Proprietors.

St. Stephen, Nov. 16.

Port and Cherry Wines.

Nov. 28, 1860.

JUST RECEIVED.

140 R. Casks "Golden" and "Brown" Sherry

5 Do. Port

6 Cases "Cremant de Reims" Champagne

J. W. STREET & SON.

Old Jamaica Rum,

Irish Malt Whiskey, Old

Tom, &c. &c.

Nov. 21, 1860.

Ex "Manassah" from Liverpool, and "Parade" from London.

2 Puns Old Jamaica Rum.

2 Pipes Old Irish Malt Whiskey.

2 Hides

12 Cases Old Tom, 1 dozen each.

12 "Rum.

12 best Malt Whiskey

20 Hides "De Russes" Green. &c. &c.

J. W. STREET & SON.

Valuable Wharf Property for sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, the undivided half of that Wharf and Buildings thereon, known as the "Frye Wharf," foot of King-street.

Nov. 19, 1860.—**H. H. HATCH.**

Crushed Sugar,

Saleratus, Molasses.

Ex "Africa" and "Fanny" from Boston.

10 Bbls. letter A, Crushed sugar.

10 Bbls. letter B, Crushed sugar.

10 Bbls. Black pepper, 1 lb. 4 lbs. and 20 lbs.

20 Hides Muscovado Molasses.

6 Puncheons Alcohol 90 O. P.

6 Hides Muscovado Sugar. &c. &c.

Nov. 12. **J. W. STREET & SON.**

Books, Magazines, &c.

The Subscriber receives weekly from the United States.

BOOKS, MUSIC, PAPERS,

and MAGAZINES.

Catalogues of which may be seen at his store. Orders for any of the above promptly executed.

Headless Dime Novels, Songs, &c. for sale.

Oct. 31. **JOHN INGRAM.**

New Brunswick & Canada Railway

(limited)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Freight on all Goods when payable at the St. Andrews Station, must positively be paid at this Company's Freight Office, otherwise the Goods will be detained.

HENRY OSBURN,

Manager.

St. Andrews, Jan. 9, 1861.

POWDER.

THE subscribers have erected at St. George's POWDER MILLS, and are now manufacturing a superior description of

PORTING AND BLASTING POWDER,

which they are confident is fully equal to the best imported article, and which they will dispose of at a lower rate than any offered for sale in the Province. All orders will be promptly attended to.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

St. George, October 15, 1860.

JOHN F. STEVENSON, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

Office removed next door to Union Store in the same building.

(Aug. 8.)

GENEVA.

NOW LANDING.

2 pps of Geneva Dekuyper Brand.

Just received from Rotterdam via New York June 6. **J. W. STREET & SON.**

NOTICE

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Patrick Harkins, deceased, of Grand Manan, are requested to present the same duly attested, within three months from date—and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to

MARY BOYLE,

Administratrix.

Grand Manan, May 31, 1860.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late David Pryce deceased, of Grand Manan, are requested to present the same duly attested, within three months from date—and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to

COCHRAN CRAIG,

Executors.

H. SHEPHERD,

Grand Manan, May 31, 1860.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA!

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA!

Liver Complaint,

Liver Complaint,

Bilious Complaints, Sick Headache,

Bilious Complaints, Sick Headache,

Acidity,

Acidity,

FLATULENCY, LOSS OF APPETITE,

FLATULENCY, LOSS OF APPETITE,

Debility of the System,

Debility of the System,

HEARTBURN, WATER BRASH,

HEARTBURN, WATER BRASH,

FEVER AND AGUE,

FEVER AND AGUE,

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS,

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

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Best copy available