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No 21

Poetry.

SHALL WE KNOW OUR LOVED ONES THERE?

BY M. PATTERSON.

In that glorious spirit land,
Where all is pure and bright;
And the hosts rejoicing stand,
Before the throne of light;
Where the crystal river flows,
And the tree of life blooms fair;
Where never enters death—
Shall we know our loved ones there?

When we reach the distant shore,
And behold the shining band,
Who with Christ for evermore,
Dwell in yonder blissful land,
Chanting loud his glorious song,
Whilst conquering palms they bear—
Must that bright angelic throng,
Shall we know our loved ones there?

Yes, weary, mourning, sad ones,
From earthly friends are riven,
Ye shall join the loved and just ones,
In their glorious home in heaven.
Then drop not, faint not by the way;
For from freed from earthly care;
In the light of everlasting day,
We shall know our loved ones there.

Miscellany.

FOR FATHER'S HONOR.

So much gone! I might have known how it would be! said Mr. Sterling, looking up from the morning paper, with a most unpleasant expression upon his face.

What's gone? asked his wife.

My money is gone, answered Mr. Sterling.

What money?

That money I was foolish enough to lend Mr. Granger.

Why do you say that?

He's dead, replied Mr. Sterling, coldly.

Dead! The wife's voice was full of surprise and pain. Sorrow overshadowed her face.

Yes, gone, and my money with him. Here's a notice of his death. I was sure when I saw him go away that he'd never come back, except in his coffin. Why will doctors send their patients from home to die?

Poor Mrs. Granger! Poor little orphans! sighed Mrs. Sterling. What will they do?

As well without as with him, was the unfeeling answer of her husband, who was only thinking of the three hundred dollars he had been over-persuaded to loan the sick, elderly man, in order that he might go South during the winter. He's been more of a burden than a support these two years.

Oh, Harry! how can you speak so? remonstrated Mrs. Sterling. A kinder man in his family was never seen. Poor Mrs. Granger! She will be heart-broken.

Kindness is cheap and easily dispensed, coldly replied Mr. Sterling. He would have been of more use to his family if he had fed and clothed them better. I reckon they can do without him. If I had my three hundred dollars I wouldn't.

But he checked for shame, not for any better feeling the almost brutal words his heart rent up to his tongue.

Not many yards away from Mr. Sterling's handsome residence stood a small, plain cottage, with a garden in front nearly laid out in box-bordered walks, and filled with shrubbery.

A lane, covered the lattice portico, and looked in at the chamber windows, giving beauty and sweetness. The hand of taste was seen everywhere, not lavished but discriminating taste. Two years before there was not a happier home than this in all the pleasant town of C—.

Now the hand of death was upon it.

Poor Mrs. Granger! Poor little orphans! Well might Mrs. Sterling pity them. When her mercenary husband was signing over the loss of three hundred dollars, the young widow lay senseless, with her two little ones weeping over her in childish terror. The news of death found her unprepared. Only a week before she had received a letter from Mr. Granger, in which he talked hopefully of his recovery.

I am stronger, he said; my appetite is better. I have gained five pounds in flesh since I left home. Three days after writing this letter there came a sudden change of temperature; he took cold, which was followed by congestion of the lungs, and no medical skill was sufficient for the cure. His body was not sent home for interment. When the husband and father went away, two of three months before, his aged ones looked up in his face for the last time in this world.

Love and honor made the heart strong. Mrs. Granger was a gentle, retiring woman. She had leaned upon her husband very heavily;

she had clung to him as a vine. Those who knew her best felt most anxious about her. She has no mental stamina, they said; she cannot stand alone.

But they were not taken. As we had just said, love and honor made her heart strong. Only a week after Mr. Sterling read the news of the young minister's death, he received a note from the widow.

My husband, she said, was able to go South, in the hope of regaining his health, through your kindness. If he had lived, the money loaned him would have been faithfully returned, for he was a man of honor. Dying he left that honor in my keeping, and I will see that the debt is paid. But you will have to be a little patient with me.

All very fine, muttered Mr. Sterling with a slightly curling lip. I've heard of such things before—they sound well. People will say of Mrs. Granger, What a noble woman! What a fine sense of honor she has! But I shall never see the three hundred dollars I was foolish enough to lend her husband.

Very much to Mr. Sterling's surprise, not a little to his pleasure, he discovered about three months afterwards, that he was mistaken in his estimate of Mrs. Granger. The pale, frail, fragile little woman brought him the sum of two hundred dollars. He did not see the note with its dear, familiar writing, and made thereon, with considerable compunction, an endorsement of the sum paid. She would have given many drops of her heart's blood to have been able to clutch that document from Mr. Sterling's hands. His possession of it seemed like a blot on the dear, lost one's memory.

Katie Granger is the queerest little girl I ever knew, said Flora Temple to her mother, on the evening of the very day on which his first payment was made. Mr. Sterling heard the remark; and letting his eyes drop from the newspaper he was reading, turned his ears to listen.

I think her a very nice little girl, replied the mother.

So she is, returned the child; but then she is so queer.

What do you mean by queer?

Oh, she isn't like the rest of us girls. She said the oddest thing to-day—I almost laughed out when I'm glad I didn't. Three of us, Katie, Lillie Bonfield and I, were walking round the square at recess time, when uncle Hiram came along, and taking out three bright ten-cent pieces, he said, "Here's a dime for each of you girls, to buy sugar plums." Lillie and I screamed out, and were starting away for the candy shop in an instant; but Katie stood still, with her share of the money in her hand.

Come along, I cried. She didn't move, but looked strange and serious. Ain't you going to buy candy with it? I asked. Then she shook her head gravely, and put the dime in her pocket, saying, "I don't think she meant me to hear the world." "It's for father's honor," and leaving us she went back to the school-room. What did she mean by that, mother? Oh, she is so strange.

Her mother is very poor, you know, replied Mrs. Sterling, laying up Katie's singular remark to be pondered over.

She must be, said Flora, for Katie has worn the same frock to school every day for almost three months.

Mr. Sterling, who did not let a single word of this conversation escape him, was far from feeling as comfortable about the prospect of getting back the money he had loaned Mr. Granger, as he had felt an hour before. He understood the meaning of Katie's remark—"It's for father's honor," the truth flashing at once through his mind.

There was another period of three months, and Mrs. Granger called again upon Mr. Sterling, and gave him twenty-five dollars more.

The pale, thin face made a strong impression on him. It troubled him to take the money from her small fingers, in which the blue veins shone through the transparent skin, as it veils counted out. He wished that she had sent the money instead of calling. It was on his line to remark: Do not trouble or pinch yourself to pay faster than is convenient, Mrs. Granger, but capudity whispered that she might take advantage of his considerate kindness, and so he kept silent.

No, dear, it's for father's honor, I can not spend it.

Mr. Sterling was passing a fruit shop, where two children were looking in at the window, when this sentence struck upon his ears.

An apple went out but a penny, Katie, and I want one so badly, answered the younger of the two children, a little girl not five years of age.

Come away, Maggie, said the other, drawing her sister back from the window. Don't look at them any more—don't think about them. But I can't help thinking about them, sister. Katie pleaded the child.

It was more than Mr. Sterling could stand. Every trait of his own children was supplied. He thought of the barrel. And here was a little child pleading for an apple, which cost only a cent. But the apple was denied because the penny must be saved to make

good the dear father's honor. Who held that honor in pledge? Who took the sum total of the pennies, saved in the self-denial of little children, and added them to his already brimming coffers? A feeling of shame burned the cheeks of Mr. Sterling.

Here little ones, he called, as the two went slowly away from the fruit shop window. He was touched with the sober look on their sweet young faces as they turned at the invitation.

Come in and I'll get you some apples, he said.

Katie held back, but Maggie drew out her hand, eager to accept the offer, for she was longing for the fruit.

Come, repeated Mr. Sterling, speaking very kindly.

The children then followed him into the shop, and he filled their aprons with apples and oranges. Their thankful eyes and happy faces were in his memory all day. This was his reward, and it was sweet.

Three months more, and a visit from the pale young widow. It was all she had been able to save, she said, but she made no excuse and uttered no complaint. Mr. Sterling took the money and counted it over in a hesitating way. The touched thereof was pleasant to his fingers for he loved money. But the vision of the sober children's faces before his eyes, and the sound of pleading child voices in his ears. Through over-giving toil and the denial of herself and little ones the poor widow had gathered this small sum, and was now paying it into his hands, to make good the honorable contract of her dead husband. He hesitated, ruffling in a half absent way the edges of a little pile of bills that lay under his fingers. One thing was clear to him, he never would take anything more from the widow. The balance of the debt must be forgiven. The people would get to understand the widow's case; they would hear of her self denial, and that of her children, in order to keep pure his honor, and they would ask naturally—who was the exacting creditor? This thought affected him unpleasantly.

Slowly, as one in whose mind debate still went on, Mr. Sterling took from his desk a large pocket book and selected from one of the compartments the note on which, Mrs. Granger had now made three payments, for some moments held it in his hands, looking at the face thereof. He saw written down in clear figures the sum \$300. Seventy of this had been paid. If he gave up or destroyed the slip of paper, he would lose two hundred and thirty dollars. It was something of a trial to one who loved money so well, to come up squarely to this issue. Something fell in his mind, with her share of the money in her hand, not see the writing and signatures of the obligation, but a sad, pleading little face, and with the vision of this came to his ears the sentence—"No, dear, it's for father's honor."

The debate in Mr. Sterling's mind was over. Taking up a pen he wrote across the face of Mr. Grangers note, the word "cancelled," and then handed it to the widow.

What does this mean? she asked looking bewildered.

It means, said Mr. Sterling, that I hold no obligations against your husband.

Some moments went by ere Mrs. Granger's thoughts became clear enough to comprehend all. Then she replied, as she reached back the note—

I thank you for your generous kindness—and he left his honor in my keeping, and I must maintain it spotless.

That you have already done, answered Mr. Sterling, speaking through emotions new to him; it is as white as snow.

Then he thrust upon her the twenty dollars she had just paid him.

No, Mr. Sterling, the widow said. I should be as I will! was the response.

I would rather touch fire than your money. Every cent would burn upon my conscience like living coals!

Be kept this last payment, urged the widow; I shall feel better.

No, madam! Would you throw fire upon my conscience? Your husband's honor never had a stain. All men knew him to be pure and upright. When God took him, he assumed his earthly debts, and did not leave upon you the heavy burden of their payment. But he left with you another and most sacred obligation, which you have overlooked in part.

What? asked the widow, in an almost startled voice.

To minister to the wants of your children, whom you have pinched and denied in their tender years—giving of their meat to cancel an obligation which death has paid! And you made me a party in the wrong to them.

Alas, madam! Mr. Sterling's voice softened very much—"if we could all see right in the right time, and do right at the right time, how much of wrong and suffering might be saved! I honor your true hearted self devotion, but I shall be no party to its continuance. As it is I am your debtor in the sum of fifty dollars, and will repay it in my own way and time."

Mr. Sterling made good his word. Under Providence, this circumstance was the means of breaking through the hard crust of selfishness and capidity which had formed around

his heart. He was not only generous to the widow in after years, but a door of many deeds of kindness and humanity to which he had been in other times a stranger.

The Confession of a Printer's Errand Boy.

What d'ye got a week?

Overheard while standing up out of the rain the other day under a gateway in Fleet Street.

So—yer got a place, then, Jim; aye—where is it?

Oh! at Work'emhard's, the printers, in the Strand, here; was Jim's reply.

Six shillings and my overtime.

And how much is that?

Tuppence a hour after 8 o'clock going out with proofs, and nothing a hour indoors from 8 till 10, 'cause it goes off the early closing movement o' Saturdays.

Oh! going out with proofs. What's that, Jim?

Why, taking round the things in print to the swells wot writes 'em, as yer goes home o' nights; and sometimes wait harnessers. Our warehouseman, yer sees, is supposed to study four conveniences, as he chills it! Walker, says I: 'cause look here. I live at Spittlefields; and I got the proofs for a swell who lives at Islington, 'cause it's in my way home. But then, yer see, where there's no harnessers, we chop about and sort 'em to please ourselves, as we happen to go that way home. But where there's harnessers we sticks to 'em.

Stick to what, Jim?

Why, the harnessers, to be sure!

What for?

Because, yer see, where there's harnessers there's generally perquisites?

What's them, Jim?

Why, sometimes werry little, Bill; 'cause look here! There's a swell parson who writes such fizing tales for our magazine, but who don't put his name in print, but only his initials!

His initials, Jim?

His initials, I tell yer!

Never saw one, Jim!

Why then, his first and last letters, to be sure; and calls it Hanyonimus—what a big name! cove yer, Bill!

Well, yer see, that's cause I work at a factory, Jim. But about these harnessers and perquisites, as yer calls 'em.

Well, as I said afore sometimes they're little, and sometimes they're nothin' at all, Bill. The swell parson, as I was tellin' yer on, who little thinks I reads all he writes, and gives a copy to my young gal, who says it is really beautiful—well, this swell keeps me a stepping out the double shuttle on the door mat, often for two mortal hours in the cold passage and never stands a bit or a sup.

Lor, Jim! yer don't say so!

Honor bright! The other Saturday night, it was past eleven o'clock afore I got my harnesser from him, and he always brings it out himself. So as I heard him coming I made up to his feelings, for it was one of them precious cold nights, Jim; so I crouched down all of a heap on the mat, and begun blowing my fingers to warm 'em, and went into shivers like a dancing nigger.

What's the matter, boy? says he.

Werry cold, sir, says I.

Are you going back to the printer's to-night, my lad?

No, sir. I never works o' Sundays, 'cause I goes to Sunday School. I thought I had him there in sanctified style.

Oh! you go to Sunday School, do you?

Well, I'm glad to hear that. Here's your harnesser—but wait a minute; as you are a Sunday School scholar, I'll make you a little present! and he bolted back into his room again.

Thought the Sunday School dodge would lick him, says I to myself, as I looked up my hands like mad, to make my finger ends tingle and slipped into the toe and heel brakedown movement at the thought of the present—When all of sudden out came the parson again.

Here, my lad; when you've done with this you can give it to your fellow Sunday scholars! And what d'ye think it was the parson gave me, Bill.

Can't tell, Jim—p'raps a tannier!

A track, Bill, s'help me! As I live a track!

A track! What d'ye mean, Jim?

Why one o' them little fawken a-dozen sheets about the black kids in foreign parts. A track, and no mistake! And what d'ye think I did with it, Bill?

Tell us!

Why, I tore it up into bits, and stuffed it into his letter box and bolted. That's what I did with it.

Vell he was a shabby cove, and no mistake. Just like that sort o' people, Bill, sometimes they'll pat yer on yer head, and stroke yer hair down with their smooth hands so as it'll not brusing for a week, and after asking yer age and all the curious things about yer father and yer mother, and yer sisters and brothers, and godfathers and yer godmothers, and all them sort o' folks, and will end it by giving

yer a him-book or a track, as this swell parson did. But never mind so much as a tannier or even a three penny bit. One day a bishop gave me a lozange, because I had a bad cough!

Well, you do get amouse a rum lot, Jim.

Yes, and you'd say so if yer knew every thing. Sometimes I have got to go to some of our poplar lawthers. Ah! them's the swells to do the thing right for yer. There's one on'em who lives up in High Park; I always have that round because once I lived in Oxford Market, and so my name was looked for that beat, though our warehouseman never thinks fit to alter it because I moved now to Islington. But that's no matter; and never grumbles, because it's always for good shindoll of something nice, in the kitchen with the servants—such stunning gals, Bill! They always like me to come because I can sing a song to 'em, and having as much as I can put away, yer gives a bagfull to take home to mother, which is very acceptable just now, 'cause father's out o' work; and she often says when are yer goin' to the poplar lawthers agin?—But strike me comie, Bill, if there ain't 4 o'clock, and I've got to be in Bloomsbury Square with this 'ere proof to a swell who's goin' off into the country by the train, and I was to be sure and be there by a quarter of 4. I'm off like steam, here goes, Bill, so good bye!

Good bye, Jim, and I say! bawled out Bill, as Jim flew up Fleet street like an express runaway engine, send us a track when yer get one; and tell us next time yer goin' to the poplar lawthers!

And, whilst the last new comie, Bill once more wended on his loitering way.—[By the Editor of the Press News.

A WIFUL LIE.—When Clobber once went to visit Booth, and knew that he was at home a female domestic denied him. Clobber took no notice of this at the time, but when in a few days afterwards Booth paid him a visit in return—he called out from the first door that he was "not at home." How can that be (answered Clobber), do I not hear your voice?—To be sure you do (replied Clobber), but what then? I believed your 'servant maid', and it is hard indeed, if you won't believe 'me'.

—H. M. S. Royal Albert, flag ship of Vice Admiral Sir George Rodney Murray, K. C. B., left Spithead on the 24th April, for Halifax.

—A man was found lying on the street in Charlottetown one morning last week speechless. On examination it was discovered that his spine was broken. It is supposed that he was attempting to break into Dr. Hobbs's house, and while so engaged fell down and injured himself.

MAGAZINE.

DEMOREST'S Monthly Magazine, universally acknowledged the Model Parlor Magazine of America; devoted to Original Stories, Poems, Sketches, Architecture and Model Cottages, Household Matters, Gems of Thought, Personal and Literary Gossip (including special departments on Fashions), Instructions on Health, Gymnastic, Equestrian Exercises, Music, Amusements, etc.; all by the best authors, and profusely and artistically illustrated with costly Engravings (full size), useful and reliable Patterns, Embroideries, Jewelry, and a constant succession of articles novel, timely, and otherwise of entertaining literature. No person of refinement, economical housewife, or lady of taste, can afford to do without the Model Monthly. Single copies, 30 cents; back numbers, as specimens, 10 cents; either mailed free.—Yearly, \$3, with a valuable premium; two copies, \$5.50; three copies, \$7.50; five copies, \$12; and splendid premiums for clubs at \$3 each, with the first premiums to each subscriber. Address: W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, New-York. Demorest's Monthly and Young America, together, \$4, with the premiums for each.

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Feb 19, 1867.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

Offer for sale a large stock of FLOUR, Pot, Tea, TOBACCO

Molasses, Sugar, Syderatus, Spice, and other Grocery goods and Provisions, at low rates.

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THE LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICTON, 16.
Mr. Stevens presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Dunbarston praying that a bye road leading from Levi Brown's to the main road in that Parish should be placed on Great Road list.

Mr. McQueen moved for a detailed statement of the Delegations and the expense of the same since the prorogation. The consideration of these resolutions stands over for Monday.

Mr. Young asked the Government whether any provision had been made for placing a summer on the route between Campbelltown and St. John. Hon. Mr. M. LeBlanc replied that the summer would be placed on the route between St. John and Miramichi, twice a week, and would proceed once a week to the more northern parts, if the Canadian Government did not place a boat on that route.

The House went into Committee on the Bill to enable the Woodstock Railway Company to recall and amend certain debentures. It appears that but two debentures had been issued by the Company, and the value \$30,000, which were found to be too large for convenience.

Mr. McInerney called attention to the House and the Government to the list of Senators as published in the papers, held to be Government organs. Mr. Sullivan had previously called attention to this matter, and quoted resolution of the House passed in 1872 providing that in the distribution of seats in the Legislature, Council, now appointments, should be made with due regard to the rights of all denominations. Mr. McInerney proceeded to say that if the list as published was correct, a denomination embracing nearly one third of the people of the Province had been left entirely without representation. He prepared to submit to Confederation although carried against his wishes. Irishmen he said had borne oppression at home, but when they came to this country they hoped to receive justice. However, perhaps if the Government had made the appointment they might have chosen some renegade, but if they omitted the denomination altogether from the ranks of Senators, it would be like a dagger sent home to the heart of every Catholic in the country, and would not soon be forgotten nor forgiven.

Mr. Tilley replied, stating that the Government could not be expected to be accountable for all that appeared in the columns of papers friendly to their policy, nor could they be expected to make known in all cases what they intended to do. However, Mr. McInerney's remarks and objections were certainly premature, as the Proclamation had not been issued and would not be issued until the 20th inst. He trusted, however, that when the names of the Senators appeared, there would not be any "wonderings" among them.

Provincial Secretary moved that the House go into consideration of His Excellency's Speech on the 20th inst.

On motion of Mr. Young, the Bill's introduction by him and relating to the existing election law, and the law defining the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in Civil Suits, respectively, were referred to select committees.

The Provincial Secretary laid before the House the Ninth Annual Report of the Railway Commissioners, copies of which were laid on the desks of the several members.

Abstract of the Report of the Auditor General on the year's accounts.

Total Receipts.	\$1,373,255.95
Expenditure.	1,314,112.88
Balance.	\$59,143.07

This balance would be considerably greater if confined to ordinary transactions, as the expenditures of subsidies to St. Stephens Branch Railway, amounting to \$39,560, and the amount of \$16,793 to the E. & N. A. Railway for construction purposes, together with Provincial debentures to the amount of \$61,400, and the reduction of the debt to Savings Bank, of \$12,944.18, in all amounting to \$183,717.18, with above balance of \$59,143.07 makes a total of \$212,839.25. From this should be deducted debentures sold, \$109,200, leaving a balance in favor of the Province of \$142,639.25.

May 17.
Mr. Beckwith moved a resolution for a Committee to consider Highway Law with view to its alteration.

Mr. Williston introduced a Bill relating to Dover. On motion, the rule was suspended, and the Bill read a second time and referred to a Committee. Speaker appointed two bachelors and three married men, viz., Smith, Dow, Williston, Stevens, and Skinner.

Mr. Beckwith moved for papers and a detailed statement of expenses of the Anti-Delegation of 1855.

Mr. Fisher introduced a Bill relating to the office of Receiver General.

Nothing done in Legislative Council in forenoon Session, except bringing in of Railway and Auditor General's reports by Hon. Mr. Botsford.

Mr. Mitchell went home this morning but will return in a few days.

No business done in the House in the afternoon till 3 o'clock, when, in reply to Mr. Stevens, the Provincial Secretary said that the estimates would be submitted on Monday.

Mr. Hubbard thought the number of members should be cut down to twenty-one, and that a new Election should be had as soon as the Union Act comes in force. He thought expenses should be cut down, as funds would be very limited. He would place Executive salaries at £500 each, and reduce to £400 next year. He commenced duties on the necessities of life, and thought a surplus in the Treasury had tendency to induce prodigality.

Mr. Lindsay replied, and thought some of the Comptroller should have more Members, and gave a statement of the proportion of Members

tants to the number of Members in several Counties.

Mr. Tilley took occasion to reply to remarks made by Mr. Smith at several times, with reference to the financial position of the Province. He stated he would have fifty year Thirty Thousand Dollars more for Roads and Bridges than last year, and will under Union have next year Forty Thousand Dollars more than this. In 1881 we will have One Hundred and Sixty Thousand more than this year.

Mr. Smith in reply said Mr. Tilley had been a false prophet in the past and would be found so in this instance.

Mr. Tilley replied, seventy thousand dollars had gone to make up the deficiency from last year when Mr. Smith had charge of the Government of the Province.

The Attorney General introduced a Bill relating to Export duty on lumber. The Bill provides that governing in Council may arrange with the Government of Canada for collecting Export duty on Lumber, and appoint at the various ports of the Province proper persons to collect the same.

May 18.
Connell introduced Bill to prevent Carleton County Municipal Councils who are Stockholders in Woodstock Railway from voting for grant in favor of Railway by Council.

Stevens introduced Bill to amend Act imposing a tax on unimproved granted lands.

Skinner introduced Bill to Incorporate International Telegraph Company. Rule suspended, was read second time and referred to a Committee.

Smith then charged Government with evasion, delaying business, injustice to River Counties in Senate matter, and malfeasance generally.

Fisher charged the late Government with imbecility and said they fell in consequence of not having the confidence of the people, and went to the country on a Constitutional issue and were overwhelmingly defeated.

Smith said back stairs influence was the cause.

McClan said Government had not wasted time. They were not like late Government 40 days trying to pass their Address.

Montreal, May 17.
Mr. McGee's address to his constituents appeared to-day. It is long dated Paris, and ably written. He takes strong ground against sectarian party of Upper Canada.

He hints that present Militia system will have to be changed, for a far more effective one.

May 20.
Mr. Chandler introduced a Bill to amend the Act relating to the burying ground at St. Andrews with a petition in favor.

TELEGRAPHIC.

BERLIN, May 16th.

The North German Gazette, the organ of Bismarck, says the final execution of the treaty signed at London and the evacuation of the fortress of Luxembourg by Prussia will be inflexible in the way prescribed by the London Conference and that Prussia will need more time.

Dublin, May 16.

Prisoners Flood, Duff and Cady, are now on trial before the special Commission.

Liverpool, May 16th.
Bradstuffs market easier; Corn declined 6d. Sales of mixed western at 41s 6d per quarter; wheat quotations unchanged. Barley and oats steady at previous quotations.

New York, May 17.

Gold 136½.

Dublin, May 18.

The trial of the Fenian prisoners Flood, Duff and Cady was finished last evening—in the cases of Burke and Doran they were found guilty. Their sentence will probably be pronounced to-day.

Toronto, C. W. May 18.

A despatch from Montreal says, apartments have been reserved at the St. Lawrence Hall for Jeff. Davis and his family, who are expected there to-morrow. The Southern refugees residing here intend to invite him to visit this city.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Fredericton, 15th May, 1867.

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:

Captain Rex M. King, 4th Battalion Charlotte County Militia, Upper Mills.

By Command.

GEO. J. MURSELL, Lt. Colonel.

Adjutant General of Militia.

Our correspondent in Fredericton learns that there will be several private bills before the Legislature, one of them being a bill establishing a Cemetery in St. Andrews, and of course closing the old burying grounds in the town which are neither ornamental nor useful.

Owing to old prejudices it sometimes required decided action in order to effect an improvement of this kind.—[Journal.]

Circuit Court.—Yesterday three prisoners were arraigned, viz: Ann Jenkins, charged with larceny; Patrick McCarthy, charged with larceny; and Edward Barnes, charged with causing grievous bodily harm to John Bellamy. Jenkins and Barnes pleaded Not Guilty, and were remanded for trial on Monday next, before His Honor the Chief Justice, who will try all the Criminal cases at this Court, thus materially relieving the Judge of the Assizes Court. The boy McCarthy pleaded Guilty.

The case of Jenkins vs. M. Gowan (Chief Justice) was decided in a verdict of \$140 for the Plaintiff.—[News.]

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF MONTRÉAL.—The "Minerve" of yesterday says: Engineer officers have arrived at Longueil within the past week, and have commenced preliminary operations in regard to fortifications. We learn from a reliable source that the British Government have given orders to send a considerable quantity of war material to Canada.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, MAY 22, 1867.

Comparative Statement of the Revenue received at the Port of St. Andrews for the April Quarter.

	1866.	1867.
Ordinary Imports	2053.17	5049.97
Do Exports	256.05	262.78
Railway Import	303.52	308.47
Light House dues	197.75	169.30
St & D Seamen do	56.87	45.41
Boat & Beacon do	85.14	27.24
Cape Race Light do	nil.	42
	\$393.459	\$5863.59
Increase 1867 1866 99.		

A summary of Legislative proceedings is given in our columns. The amount of work done as yet, is inconsiderable, owing to several causes;—the Government is almost daily in Session, preparing and arranging measures to bring before the House, and debating the perplexing question of appointing Senators; the list as published a fortnight ago, does not please some of the River Counties, although from what has been said by the Hon. Mr. Tilley, we are not sure that it was correct; and political capital is being made because not one of the Senators (as published) is a Roman Catholic, and only one Baptist. Why do not the Presbyterians and Wesleyans complain because they have been treated so gingerly?

No doubt political rather religious considerations actuated the Government in their selection of Senators, still a large body such as the Roman Catholics are, should have at least one member in the Senate, and the River Counties are entitled to more than one Senator.

Mr. O'Neil, (who is not a Confederate.) Carleton, Victoria, York and Kings, should have had one Senator each. A most important question, and one in which they are deeply interested, the route of the Intercolonial Railway, will be decided by the Senate, and we are inclined to think, that unless a change is made in the list, St. John, as well as other Western Counties will be left out in the cold.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—A Lecture by the Rev. Robert Wilson.—We are in receipt of a copy of this brochure, have glanced over its forty-eight pages, and have risen from the perusal much edified. It gives a brief history of the B. N. A. Provinces, written in simple language, and breathes a spirit of loyalty, which will be sure to give it a hearty welcome in every loyal family. It is well adapted to be used as a text-book for our common schools; as it gives in a small compass and plain language a brief history of our country. We have only space this week, to give an extract of two from this interesting little work:

When any country has become, or is likely to become, the theatre of important changes, it becomes a deeply interesting and instructive study to familiarize ourselves with the leading events in history; it geographical position, physical features, agricultural, commercial and manufacturing capabilities; mineral resources, political, educational and religious institutions; and the manners, customs and characteristics of its people. To such a study we now invite attention, fully persuaded that there is quite sufficient in the past, present and future of British North America to render such an exercise both pleasing and profitable.

Of the many vast and magnificent regions over which waves so proudly the red cross flag of England, none occupy a more honorable and influential position than the territories owned and occupied by the British race on this continent. Their vast area, extended seaboard, great inland lakes, noble rivers, capacious harbours, rich mineral resources, unequalled fisheries, fertile soil, salubrious climate, and intelligent, brave, patriotic and liberty-loving population, suggest a thousand themes for consideration of the Philosopher, the Statesman, the Philanthropist and the Christian. This subject—always interesting—has been rendered intensely so by the triumphant issue of the Confederation of British North America. In the progress of events, the people of Britain and America, have manifested the deepest interest, and have regarded the consummation of the Union scheme as a matter of the gravest and most momentous character.

In the proclamation of the New Dominion the annexation—hence the death-knell of all his expectations, while the loyalist tells it as the inauguration of a new era in colonial history, in which his country is to become the equal of republican America, and, perhaps, the equal of Britain herself.

This great country comprehends and includes the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, the Red River Settlement, and the vast unorganized regions of the Hudson's Bay Territory. It is bounded on the North by the Arctic Ocean and Baffin's Bay, on the East by the Atlantic Ocean and the United States, and on the West by the Pacific Ocean and Russian America. Its greatest length is 3,000 miles, its greatest breadth is 1,600 miles and contains an area of about 2,600,000 square miles of land and about 1,400,000 square miles of water. (With these boundaries one third of this northern continent is included and extent of territory larger than the whole of Europe with its family of nations, and equal to the United States of America.)

QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.—Friday next will be the Queen's Birth Day, and we trust that it will be observed in a loyal manner. We understand that the "Gordon Rifles" (Capt. Stevenson) and the Battery commanded by Capt. Osburn, will be out in full force and fire a Royal Salute. Last year it will be remembered; H. M. S. Cordelia, and the St. John Volunteers were stationed here. The St. Andrews and St. John Volunteers, and Capt. Osburn's Battery, preceded to the Pottery grounds, and after performing several manoeuvres,—at noon, H. M. S. Cordelia and our Battery fired a royal Salute, and the Volunteers a *jeu de joie*. The troops then gave three rousing cheers for Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen; and afterwards marched past and saluted their commander, Lieut. Col. O'By.

In the afternoon dinners were given by the Gordon Rifles and the Battery. In these "piping times of peace" we can hardly expect such a grand display, as we had last year when threatened with an attack from the Fenians, but nevertheless there should be no lack of rejoicing, now that we are under the flag of Union, which binds us more closely to the Government of England. An extra expenditure of powder would not be unacceptable, and a liberal display of bunting, will show that we rejoice in the return of our National Holiday.

Is it not high time that meetings were being organized and held for the purpose of selecting a man to represent Charlotte County in the House of Commons at Ottawa. In our issue of the 20th March, we suggested that "would it not be advisable that localities throughout the County should be preparing to give their voice in the choice of a member, by holding caucus meetings; intending candidates would then pause before offering themselves, and study their interest, by being guided by the general expression of public opinion."

An American exchange commenting upon Jeff. Davis being admitted to bail says with a good deal of truth, "that if the U. S. Government is not prepared to give him his trial that it should admit him to bail—but that is all there will ever be of it." Just so; according to their constitution, before its recent amendment, Mr. Davis had a right to secede.

We have heard of some recent local appointments, but not wishing to anticipate the official organ, the Royal Gazette, we will wait until they are made known "by authority."

A correspondent in Canada, has promised us a few notes with reference to the route of the Intercolonial Railway, which will awaken the people to a sense of their interests.

We direct attention to the sale of personal property of C. H. Gray, Esq., on Thursday the 30th inst., in Falls' Store; Mr. Gray, it is said has gone on a tour to South America, and it is probable will be absent for some time.

The new Wesleyan Church is to be dedicated on Sabbath next. Special collections will be taken up at the close of the services.

DIED.
On the 18th inst., Mary, wife of the late Rev. Jerome Alley, D. D., formerly Rector of this Parish, aged 85 years.

On the 18th inst., Elizabeth, infant daughter of Geo. F. and Mary J. Stickney, aged 18 days.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

May 15, Matilda, Stinson, Potatoes, St. Stephen.

18, Daisy, Carson, St. John, ballast.

Harriet, Britt, Bangor, Molasses, Stevens & Co.

Louisa, Clark, Boston, ballast.

Superior, Greenlaw, Robinson, ballast, master.

CLEARED.

May 16, Schr. Emma, Love, Calais, Shingles, Goodnow.

Emma Pemberton, Britt, Portland, 2450 sleepers, R. Ross.

Lacom, Bradford, Portland, 3,000 Sleepers, R. Ross.

18, Olive Matilda, Kilpatrick, Boston, 2300 Sleepers, A. Watson.

21, Superior, Greenlaw, Fishing Voyage.

DEDICATION SERVICES.

THE NEW WESLEYAN CHURCH in this Town will be (D. V.) dedicated to the Worship of GOD, next Sabbath, 26th inst. Morning and Evening Services will be conducted by the Pastor—The P. M. Service by Rev. J. Home.

Special collections taken at the close of each service. Seats free.

May 22.

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May 22.

Sale of Household Furniture, &c. &c.

To be sold at Auction, on Thursday the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock a.m., at FALLS' Store, lately occupied by C. F. Clinch:

SITTING ROOM set in Mahogany and Hair Cloth.
Drawing Room set in Rosewood and Damask, Dining Room and Hall Furniture, Bed Room sets in imitation Oak, Rosewood and Walnut, with a great variety of other articles usually found in a well furnished house.

Also—a service of Silver Plate.
A Pong, set single Harness &c., about 5 Tons Hay, with stable and Farm implements, all of which may be inspected at Col. Gray's House from this date, or at Falls' store two days previous to sale.

Terms—Cash on delivery, for purchases under Fifty dollars; above Fifty dollars approved Notes at 3 months, with interest.

A. D. STEVENSON, Auctioneer.

St. Andrews, May 22.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received and is now opening a large stock of well

Selected Dry Goods,

suitable for

Spring & Summer

use, consisting in part,

Alpacas, Delaines, White, Chorges, Mahairs, Prints, Grey and White Cottons,

Stripes and Regattas,

Fancy Flannels, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, together with a large stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Intending purchasers will please call and examine.

C. BRADLEY.

P. S. Persons indebted to the Subscriber, will please call and settle their accounts and save further trouble.

St. Andrews, May 22, 1867.

Gin & Brandy.

MAY 20, 1877.

Ex the "Waverly" from Charlotte and "Ceres" from Delphavien, via Saint John.

30 Hds. Best pale Brandy.

24 Qr. Casks

160 Cases

7 Hds. J. & Hennessy & Co.

25 Qr. Casks

150 Cases

15 Hds. Best pale and col'd Brandy.

25 Qr. Casks

200 Cases

"Vine Growers Co."

do. do.

J. W. STREET.

NOTICE.

PARTIES having Accounts against Col. C. H. GRAY, are requested to render them forthwith for payment.

B. R. STEVENSON.

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Office of Household Furniture, &c. &c.

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DINING ROOM set in Mahogany and Hair Cloth.
Drawing Room set in Rosewood and Damask, Dining Room and Hall Furniture, Bed Room sets in imitation Oak, Rosewood and Mahogany, with a great variety of other articles usually found in a well furnished house.
Also—a service of Silver Plate.
Pung, set single Harness &c., about 5 Tons, with stable and Farm implements also of which may be inspected at Col. Gray's House from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. or at F.A.L.'s store two days previous to sale.
Terms—Cash on delivery, for purchases under \$50 dollars; above Fifty dollars approved Notes 3 months, with interest.
A. D. STEVENSON, Auctioneer.
St. Andrews, May 22.

NEW GOODS.

the Subscriber has just received and is now opening a large stock of well
Selected Dry Goods,
suitable for
Spring and Summer
use, comprising in part,
Lace, Delaines, Tulle, Charges, Mohairs,
Prints, Grey and White Cottons,
Stripes and Regattas,
Fancy, Flannels, Hats, Caps, Boots
and Shoes, together with a large stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING.
Intending purchasers will please call and examine.
C. BRADLEY,
P. S. Persons indebted to the Subscriber, will please call and settle their accounts and save further trouble.
St. Andrews, May 22, 1867.

Cin & Brandies.
May 20, 1867.
Ex the "Waverly" from Charlotte and
"Ceres" from Delphaven, via Saint John.
24 Qr. Cases } Best pale Brandy.
160 Cases }
7 Hhds. } Jas. Hennessy & Co.
25 Qr. Cases } Best pale and cold
150 Cases } Brandies.
15 Hhds. } "Vine Groves" Co's
20 Qr. Cases } do. do.
J. W. STREET.

NOTICE.

PARTIES having Accounts against **Col. C. H. GRAY**, are requested to render them forthwith for payment.
B. R. STEVENSON,
St. Andrews, N. B., May 15, 1867.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY **JOSEPH ASPINAL**,
At the Auction Mart, LONDON,
On Tuesday, the 4th day of JUNE 1867, at 10 o'clock, in
THE undermentioned Mortgage Bonds
or Indentures of Mortgage, of the New
Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company.

Numbers	Amounts	No. of Registered Coupons
125	\$1000 0 0	5
41	\$1000 0 0	7
229	\$1000 0 0	7
51	\$1000 0 0	8
50	\$500 0 0	7

For further particulars apply to
HARVEY, JEVONS & RYLEY,
Solicitors,
12 Castle Street,
Liverpool.

Railroad Hotel.
Water Street, Market Square,
St. Andrews.
The Subscriber having leased the above Hotel and thoroughly refitted it, is now prepared to accommodate Permanent and Transient Boarders. Every attention will be paid to secure their comfort.
The tables will be supplied with the best market affords.
The rooms are spacious and airy.
N. B. Livery Stable in connection.
MICHAEL CLARKE,
Proprietor.
Successor to Edward Pheasant.
(St. Andrews, May 10, 1867.)

NOTICE
IS hereby given, that all Auctioneers in the County, relating to this Notice, will be compelled to pay an annual County Tax of \$8.00. Auctioneers wishing to exempt themselves, may resign their commissions, and are requested to transmit them to the County Treasurer to be duly forwarded to the proper office.
St. Andrews, May 10, 1867.
GEO. S. GRIMMER,
Clerk of Peace,
Court 41.

New Fancy Goods
St. Andrews, N. B., May 28, 1867,
ALBION HOUSE, Market Square
JOHN S. MAGEE is now daily receiving his stock of
New Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which were bought from markets at lowest rates, and are offered at low prices. Inspection by intending purchasers is solicited.
CARD.
Mrs. MAGEE has much pleasure in informing the Public that she will be prepared on Saturday next to display her new stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods. The readers of the Standard and all other persons are particularly invited to call, and examine the same.
May 8. Mrs. J. S. MAGEE.

THE LATEST NEWS

received in St. John, up to the hour of going to Press published in the
"MORNING JOURNAL,"
which is issued three times a week at \$2 50 a year in advance. Persons interested in the course of

The Flour and Provisions Market
will find the latest quotations from Montreal, received by telegraph, in every issue of the Journal.

The Political News of Canada
which is of increasing interest is specially telegraphed to the Morning Journal.

Correspondence from
London.
Paris, (During the Exhibition)
Ottawa.
Halifax.
and Fredericton
will appear from time to time in the Journal. Arrangements for special correspondence and telegrams during the sessions of the local Legislature have been made.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.
are discussed in the Journal, and reliable and valuable information imparted by well informed writers. Persons remitting orders of \$1, 2, or \$3, will receive the paper during the period for which their remittance pays.

Persons desiring to send to any address on application, will receive the paper during the period for which their remittance pays.

The "COLONIAL PRESBYTERIAN"
Containing a digest of the News of the week, both Religious and Secular, with all the latest Telegrams received exclusively for the "Morning Journal." Market Reports, &c., is published weekly in St. John, and offered to clubs of five or more at \$1.50 each subscriber.

WILLIAM ELDER, A.M.
Editor and Proprietor
of the Morning Journal and Colonial Presbyterian.
St. John, April 30, 1867.

\$50 REWARD.
A REWARD of Fifty Dollars will be given to any person who will give such information, as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who have been guilty of cutting the India Rubber Hose belonging to No. One Fire Engine Company.

W. WILLOCK, Comm'r
JAS. RUSSELL, Comm'r
GEO. F. STICKNEY, Property.
May 1, 1867.

Assessors Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned Assessors of Rates and Taxes for the Parish of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, will receive, until the 1st day of June next, statements in writing, from all liable to be assessed for the current year, in the Parish of St. Andrews, if the real and personal properties and income they possess.

R. R. STEVENSON, Assessors
J. H. WILLOCK, of Tax
J. H. MEARS, Rates
St. Andrews, April 24, 1867.

NOTICE.
An application will be made to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session, for the passage of an Act to revise an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the making Rules and Regulations for the management of the Poor in the Parish of Saint Andrews," passed in the 6th year of the late King George 4th.

Also for the passage of an Act, declaring that the rents received under the leases granted under chapter 43, 11th Victoria, shall be appropriated for the use and benefit of the Town of Saint Andrews, the lands referred to said Act being held in trust for the benefit of the Inhabitants of said Town.

By order of the Court of General Sessions,
GEO. S. GRIMMER,
Clerk of Peace.
St. Andrews, April 3, 1867.—61

Geneva, Whiskey, Case Gin, &c.
Ex Steamer "Acadia" from Glasgow and "Eleanor" from London via St. John.
25 Hhds. } Geneva ("J. DeKuyper")
20 Qr. Cases }
100 Cases } do 1 doz. each.
50 do Old Tom " " " "
40 do Best Scotch Whiskey, quarts and pints
April 23, 1867. JAMES W. STREET.

Notice
IS hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature, at the ensuing Session thereof, for the passage of an Act to Repeal the Fourth Section of the Act of Assembly 19th Vict. Chap. 27, entitled "An Act relating to the Public Burial Grounds in the Town of Saint Andrews," and to declare the remainder of the said Act in full force and operation.

REMOVAL.
THE Subscriber begs leave to return thanks for past favours, and to inform her numerous customers and friends that she has removed to the house on Water Street, adjoining Miss Kerr's, where she will continue to carry on as formerly.
Dress Making, Mantle Making and Millinery.
Always having on hand the latest styles in French, English and American fashions.
MACHINE SEWING, PINKING and CRIMPING executed with neatness and dispatch. Patrons call to order.
Mrs. CHALMERS.
April 24. 3m

Copartnership Notice.
THE Subscribers having entered into Copartnership under the style and Firm of
CLINCH, McLEAN & CO.
will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of articles required in the Fishing business.
CHAS. F. CLINCH,
JAMES McLEAN,
ANDREW McLEAN.
St. Andrews, April 3, 1867.
C. F. Clinch, will carry on his usual mercantile business as heretofore, on his own account.

House to Let.
FROM the 1st MAY next, the House in Queen Street, known as the "Conolly house,"
Residence of J. W. STREET.
April 2, 1867.

SHERIFF'S SALES

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, to and to all the following lands, described as follows:—

First, all that certain tract of land, (excepting so much 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 northwesterly angle of block number six, granted to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company, in the parish of Saint James, thence running by the margin of the year 1838 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 Hugh Pinkerton; thence along the same, north eighty degrees east, fifty chains to the northerly 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 line of the same; thence along the northerly line thereof, for John Reid and the northerly 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 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 Greylock 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 northwesterly angle thereof; thence along the northerly 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 post standing on the southerly line of the same; thence north seventy-three degrees west, three chains and fifty 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 Mill Lake road and the line dividing the counties of York and Charlotte) or to a hemlock tree standing on the southerly line of the same; 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, and Woods Brook) or to a dry birch tree; thence north seven degrees east, forty chains, or to a post standing on the southerly line of the same; thence north thirty degrees east, one hundred and twenty-eight chains, (crossing a brook and the second Digdegashun 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 Digdegashun Lake above mentioned; thence following the various courses of the same in a southerly 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 the southerly line thereof, north two degrees east, twenty-eight chains, (crossing the last mentioned brook to a hemlock tree; thence north twenty-three degrees east, eleven chains and twenty-seven links, (crossing the railway above mentioned, White Beaver Brook, Thompson's road, the outlet of Foster's Lake, the Magogashun Hay road, and the south branch of Canoe river) or to a spruce tree standing on the southerly line of the same; 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 Digdegashun Lake above mentioned; thence following the various courses of the same in a southerly 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; 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