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STRAHAN & CO'S MAGAZINES.

Good Words are worth much and cost little.

HERBERT.

12 CENTS A MONTH; \$1.50 A YEAR.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

GOOD WORDS.

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

15 CENTS A MONTH; \$1.75 A YEAR.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

EDITED BY THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D.,—Author of "The Gospel in Ezekiel," "Speaking to the Heart," &c.

15 CENTS A MONTH; \$1.75 A YEAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

THE ARGOSY.

A MAGAZINE FOR THE FUTURE AND JOURNEY.

Read the STANDARD'S monthly notices of these Periodicals.

Messrs. Strahan & Co. will send a copy of each of the most elegant volumes of "GOOD WORDS," "The Sunday Magazine," or an additional copy to any one who will furnish a bookseller with FIVE Subscriber's names.

MONTREAL, 50 ST. PETER STREET.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership lately subsisting between James Moran and James A. Moran, of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, under the firm of James Moran & Son, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said James A. Moran, who is authorized to settle all debts due to said firm by the said firm.

JAMES MORAN.

JAMES A. MORAN.

St. George, September 16, 1865.

TO BE SOLD.

A Bargain, if applied for immediately.

If not disposed of by the 15th of April, the place will be let and possession given on 1st May next.

A desirable situated house for business next to the Hotel de St. George, has been newly shingled and is in good repair, contains 9 rooms and shop attached.

A L S O.

3 Corner Town Lots, in good situations for building purposes. Apply to subscriber.

Terms of payment Liberal.

D. CRIEN.

Rubber.

Rubbers.

AT THE

Albion House.

JOHN S. MAGEE.

Has received an assortment of

Childrens, Ladies, Misses,

Gent's,

Rubber Overshoes.

Also, Ladies Rubber Balmoral Boots, a nice article for the present season, which will be of Childrens and Ladies Boots.

SKELETON SKIRTS.

and the balance of stock of

WINTER DRY GOODS.

He will sell C H E A P for Current American Bills taken at the usual rate.

MORE NEW GOODS.

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

Hats, Bonnets,

Feathers, and Ribbons,

SHAWLS, MANTILLAS,

AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.

Grey and White Cottons,

Shirting, Stripes, and Regatta

Pinks,

Silkies,

and COBSET CLOTHES.

Crashes; Towels.

Ling & Table Li-

nens, Shirt-fronts,

Collars, and Fan-

cy Neck Ties,

Lars, Rubbers,

Boots and Shoes.

Balance of Summer Stock daily exposed per Steamer "Europa" and which receive will be sold at a very small advance on

D. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE.

Hosiery, Gloves,

and Worked Col-

Over Garments for Boys & G

Boys Jackets, Sacks, Pan-

Waists, &c., &c.

Each pattern can be used with ease.

June 23.

JAS. McKINLEY.

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.

E. VARIIS SUMMUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic.

[25 50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE]

No 133

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1866.

No 38

Poetry.

Matters Matrimonial.

You've told me many a time and oft,
That I was fair and comely,
My eyes were bright, my tresses soft—
While other girls were homely.
"She's quite too young to know her will!"
The folks say too each other;
But, if you truly love me still,
Why, go and ask my mother.
I'm told there's care in married life,
That all the joy's in courtship,
When young men have secured a wife,
They say their vows are spurning,
I won't believe what old maids say,
If you want choice another,
You've bothered me so much to day,
Do go and ask my mother.

Miscellany.

A SAD STORY.

A Young German Count Dies in the Streets.

[From the New York Times.]

It is seldom that Americans have to complain of modesty on the part of foreign gentlemen posing in titles of nobility who visit this country. On the contrary, we have been more given to lionizing impostors and swindlers, who affect foreign airs and call themselves "Counts," than to "enterprising angels unaware."

The Police authorities, however, were recently called upon to investigate a case which showed the sad fate encountered by a titled son of a proud family in this city. It appears that a few years ago a young German, about twenty years of age, came to this country on a pleasure excursion. He was the son of exceedingly wealthy parents, and had a title well known in his own land, and which had been honorably borne by his ancestors for many years. Arriving in New York the young man stopped at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he boarded for several months. He had plenty of money, dressed well and made many friends among the young men of New York. He was careful, however, to keep his title in the background, and but two or three persons to whom he brought letters of introduction, knew him as a person of rank. Even these two or three persons were shunned by him after a little while on account of their knowledge of his social position. It was soon observed that the young man was quite intemperate in his habits, and frequently the servants of the house were obliged to carry him to his room and put him to bed, so much he was overcome by liquor. It finally became a matter of serious concern to his friends, and they endeavored to check his intemperate course. Their efforts were useless, and he continued to get intoxicated daily. He was finally forced to change his residence, and found board at a second-rate boarding-house. He seemed to have lost all control of his appetites, and knowing his degraded condition, to have ceased to correspond with his parents and friends. Money ceased to come to him, and he began to feel the want of it. His jewelry soon passed into the hands of the pawn broker, and his apparel became threadbare. He was unable to pay his board, and was turned into the street.

From one boarding house to another he sought shelter, but was not allowed to remain long beneath any respectable roof. His craving for liquor possessed him still, and whatever he could pawn or sell for either money or liquor were so disposed of. At length to such a fearful state of degradation did this appetite bring this titled youth that he became an inmate of a low, filthy negro dance house, and the associate of thieves and prostitutes of the vilest description. In this horrible place, ragged, filthy, diseased and drunk, the young man existed for several weeks, the degraded companion of an equally degraded woman. One cold night in winter, after having drunk himself to a beastly state of intoxication, he was kicked out of even this den of thieves, because he had neither money nor what was worth money, into the street. On the following morning a policeman found him lying on the sidewalk near the place, dead—dead from the effects of vile whiskey, and the intense cold. His body was taken to the City Hospital. He was a stranger to the police, and the thieves and prostitutes knew nothing further of him than that he was a drunken white man who had no money. An inquest was held upon the "unknown man," a verdict of "death from natural causes" was rendered, and at the expense of the city, the dead body of the young German Count was buried among the unrecog-nized dead in Potter's Field. A short time afterward his parents died, and an heir was wanted for the large fortune left by them. An effort to trace the wandering son, who had left his home a few years before was made, and he was known to have come to America, and

the Detective Police of this city were called upon to find him. They traced the unfortunate youth, as above described, from his splendid apartments at the St. Nicholas to the pauper's grave in the Potter's Field. Yet a single link was wanting to legally establish the death of this unfortunate youth. Those who knew him, and to whom he had brought letters, did not see his dead body, and consequently there was a legal doubt as to whether or not the man whom the Police found dead was the heir who was wanted. These friends had watched his downward career, and had often tried to snatch him from destruction, but his appetite was stronger than his will or their counsels. One of these friends had, on one occasion, been badly beaten by the low thieves when he tried to take the young man from their den. But not one of all those who saw him after death could furnish the link that was wanted to prove that he who was the Count while living was the pauper whom the city had buried. The estates were not settled for several years, and recently the New York Detective were again called upon, and again went to work, but with the same result. The facts, as above stated, have been embodied in the form of a play, and sent to the old country, and it is thought they will be accepted as proof of the death of the young Count, and that the property will consequently pass to the next of kin.

NEVADA.

We copy the following notice from a "Nevada" paper, published in Danvers-city. It gives some idea of the interest taken in the spiritual instruction of the youth in that new and rapidly growing state. We may state that the Mr. James mentioned, is Mr. Robert J. son of Major James of this place. We are pleased to learn, that one young friend is doing a good business, besides being Organist of the Episcopal Church and one of the teachers of the Sunday School.—[Ed. Standard.]

The Pic Nic at Concordia Park.

The Sunday School of St. John's Church had a picnic, yesterday, at Concordia Park. It was a delightful affair. Between the hours of 8 and 9 in the morning, the children assembled at the Church, with their teachers and friends. Here they received a few words of instruction from their Rector, prayers were said, and some pleasant tunes were sung. After this they were arranged in order of houses and walked in easy procession to the Park. One would judge there were about a hundred and fifty in the procession. Numerous beautiful banners enlivened the scene. The children were gaily dressed, and altogether the procession was such as one delights to look on. A pleasant walk in the cool of the morning took them in a little while to the spot selected for the picnic; this was Concordia Park, deviously regarded of one of the nicest places to go about this city. Here every thing had been done that could be to add to the comfort and enjoyment of all concerned. The numerous pleasant arbors about the place were covered with vines, or green boughs of willow were woven into the lattice work so as to exclude the sun, while the cool breezes played freely through them all. In these arbors, all about the grounds the children laughed and played to their heart's content, and all were children there, young and old alike. It is hard to say which enjoyed themselves the most. There was no restriction to the innocent festivities of the occasion. The gentlemanly proprietor of the grounds generously gave up everything for use, sparing neither expense, nor labor nor attention. The ground is the springs, the flowers, the arbors, the fish-pond, everything was as if it belonged to the children. And they had music, and dancing, and playing, and all sorts of dainties for eating and drinking, and something doing to fill up every moment of time merrily and happily until it was time to go home, and then they had carriages and wagons, and buggies, and dray to carry them back to town. The number of carriages and buggies on the ground; the number of ladies and gentlemen who voluntarily visited the place, both morning and afternoon, testifies the interest the people took in the affair. The Sunday school of St. John's church has a strong hold upon the hearts of Denver people, and it makes a broad grasp.

The Picnic was as pleasant as a Picnic could well be. The happy dispositions of those who composed it; the good order which attended it, being "good order" without the cold appearance of order—perhaps it would be better to say, the lucky confusion that attended it; the admirable arrangements at the Park for comfort and convenience; all these things conspired to make it the perfection of a picnic. There was excellent feeling all the day. We wish our children might often enjoy such a treat, and that old and young might often become children together once deluged a spot as Concordia Park. Mr. Opitz, its proprietor, spurs no pains to make his guests pass their time agreeably.

We might mention as one of the incidents of the occasion, the presentation of two elegant and valuable books. This presentation was made on behalf of the teachers in the Sunday School.

We noticed among the guests of the occasion, Dr. Randall, Bishop of Colorado, the Rev. A. B. Jennings, of Central, and Rev. Mr. Freull.

PRESENTATION.—At the Picnic of the Episcopal Sabbath school on Thursday two elegant books were presented to the Rector, Rev. H. B. Hitchens, by teachers of the school. The name of the happy recipient we inadvertently omitted from our report of the picnic, hence this item.

I wish to express my thanks, and the thanks of the little ones, to those who so kindly united in making this Picnic pass off pleasantly.—To Mr. Opitz, for the free use of his grounds.—To Mr. Kellogg and the Gillmans and Mr. James, for discoursing sweet music.—To Mr. Smith, for the free use of his day.—To Mr. Catter and to many others, both gentlemen and ladies, whose names I will not take time to mention. May you all have many days of as solid pleasure as the children did on the 28th inst. I cannot wish you greater earthly reward for your kind help.

H. B. HITCHINGS,

Rector of St. John's Church.

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How Much Makes a Man Rich.

To be rich said Mr. Marcy, formerly Secretary of State, "requires only a satisfactory condition. One man is rich with a hundred dollars, while another, in the possession of millions, may think himself poor; and if the necessities of life are enjoyed by each, it is evident that the man who is best satisfied with his possession is the richest."

To illustrate this idea Mr. Marcy related the following anecdote: While I was Governor of the State of New York, said he, I was called upon one morning, at my office, by a rough of a backwood-man, who stalked in and commenced conversation by inquiring "if this was Mr. Marcy?"

I replied that was my name.

"Bill Marcy," said he.

I nodded assent.

"Used to live in Southport, didn't ye?"

I answered in the affirmative, and began to feel a little curious to know who my visitor was, and what he was and what he was driving at.

"That's what I told 'em," cried the backwoodman, bringing his hand down on his thigh with a tremendous force. "I told 'em you was the same Bill Marcy who used to live in Southport; but they wouldn't believe it, and I promised the next time I came to Albany, to come and see you and find out for sure. Why, you know me, don't you Bill?"

I didn't exactly like to ignore his acquaintance altogether, but for the life of me, I could not recollect having seen him before; so I replied that he had a familiar countenance, but I was not able to call him by name.

"My name is Jack Smith," answered the backwoodman, "and we use to go to school together, thirty years ago, in the little red school-house in old Southport. Well, times have become a great man, and got 'rich,' I suppose?"

I shook my head and was going to contradict that impression, when he broke in: "Oh! yes you are. I know you are rich; no use denying it. You was controller for a long time; and the next time we heard of you, you was governor. You must have had a heap of money, and I am glad of it—I glad to see you getting along so smart. You was always a smart lad at school, and I knew that you would come to something."

"I thanked him for his good wishes and opinion, but told him that political life did not pay as well as he imagined. "I suppose," said I, "fortune has smiled upon you since you left Southport?"

"Oh, yes," said he, "I ain't got nothing to complain of. I must say I got along right smart. You see, shortly after you left Southport, our whole family moved up in Vermont and put right into the woods, and I reckon our family cut down more trees and cleared more land than any other in the State."

"And so you made a good thing of it—How much do you consider yourself worth?" I asked, feeling a little curious to know what he considered a fortune, as he seemed to be so well satisfied with his.

"Well," he replied, "I don't exactly know how much I am worth; but I think (straightening himself up) if all my debts were paid I should be worth three hundred dollars clear cash!" He was rich, for he was satisfied.

Once at Watton, Rowland Hill was preaching in the afternoon, the only time when it seemed possible to be drowsy under him. He saw some sleeping, and paused, saying, "I have heard that the miller can sleep while the mill is going, but if it stops it awakes him. I'll try this method," and so sat down, and soon saw an aroused audience.

A man escaped from the Ohio State Prison four years ago, but returned to the institution a short time since and expressed a desire to

serve out the remainder of his sentence. He said he had been married while out of prison, but made no further explanation.

In the house of commons recently:—

Mr. CHILDERS stated that the Canada contract terminated at the end of next year, and it was anticipated that the postage of letters would be sufficient to pay for the service, the shilling rate being reduced to sixpence, and all letters being carried to New York.—By the arrangements which were contemplated there would be something like a daily postal communication between this country and America, and it was hoped that the confederation of the North American colonies would facilitate improved arrangements for the mail service between them and England.

THE NORTH POLE.—Two French gentlemen recently explored the island of Spitzbergen in a manner never before done. They have measured the mountains, mapped the whole coast, examined the vegetable products, the geological composition, &c., of the island.—They found that the long day extending over several months, during which the sun never sets, became intensely hot after a month or two by the unceasing heat from the sun. In this period vegetation springs up in great luxuriance and abundance. The North Pole is on a matter of 600 miles from the island, and it is thought by the explorers, as by many others, that the Pole itself and the sea which is supposed to surround it, could be reached from Spitzbergen without any great difficulties being encountered.

A singular fact noticed by the explorers in connection with this island is the enormous quantities of floating timber which literally cover the waters of bays and creeks. A careful examination of character, condition, and kind of these floating logs would no doubt lead to a conclusion as to whence and how they came, and probably suggest new theories for the solution of geographical problems connected with the Arctic Seas.

THE LAST OF THE MAMELUKES.

The Pacha of Egypt, in 1818, assembled together with the whole corps of the mamelukes, as if for a feast; and having secured all egress except a steep and precipitous descent over the sides of the elevation, (the platform of the citadel), he destroyed them with cannon. They came according to their custom, with the finest arms and bearing about them all their wealth. At a signal, given by the pacha, death burst forth on all sides. Crossing enfilading batteries poured forth their flame and iron, and men and horses weltering in their blood. Many precipitated themselves from the summit of the citadel, and were destroyed by the alays. Two, however, recovered themselves.

At the first shock of the concussion, both horses and riders were stunned; they trembled, for an instant, like equestrian riders, shaken by an earthquake, and then darted off with the rapidity of lightning. They passed the nearest gate, which fortunately was closed, and found themselves out of Cairo. One of the fugitives took the road to El Ezish; the other darted up the mountains; the pursuers divided, one half following each.

It was a fearful thing—that race for life or death. The steeds of the desert, let loose on the mountains beyond from rock and rock, fed torrents, flew along the edges of the precipices. Three times the horse of the mamluke fell, breathless; three times, hearing the tramp of his pursuers, he arose, and renewed his flight. He fell at length not to rise again. His master exhibited a touching instance of reciprocal fidelity; instead of gliding down the rock into some chasm, or gaining a peak inaccessible to cavalry, he seated himself by the side of his courser, threw the bridle over his arm, and awaited the arrival of his executioners. They came up and he fell, beneath a score of sabres, without a motion of resistance, a word of complaint, or a prayer or mercy.

The other mamluke, more fortunate than his companion, traversed El Ezish, gained the desert, escaped unhurt, and in time became governor of Jerusalem. He was the last and only remnant of that redoubtable corps, which thirty years before, rivalled in courage, though not in fortune, the elite of Napoleon's army.

NEARNESS OF DEATH.—When we walk near powerful machinery we know that one single misstep and those mighty engines would tear us to shreds with their flying wheels, or grind us to powder in their ponderous jaws. So when we are thundering across the land in a rail car, and there is nothing but half an inch of iron flange to hold us on the track. So when we are in a ship, and there is nothing but the thickness of a plank between us and eternity. We imagine, then that we see how close we are to the edge of the precipice. But we do not see. Whether on sea or on land, the partition that divides us from eternity is something less than the oak plank, or half an inch of iron flange. The machinery of life and death is within us. The tines that hold the beating powers in their place are often not thicker than a piece of paper, and if that thin partition ruptured, it would just be

the same with us if a cannon ball had struck us. Death is inseparably bound up with life in the very structures of our bodies. Struggle as would to widen the space, no man can, at any time, go farther from death than the thickness of a sheet of paper.

A son of Erin while leaning against a post at a corner waiting for a job, was heard soliloquizing to himself between the puffs of his "dandheen":—"There is two ways of doing it, I must lay up two hundred dollars a year for twenty years, or twenty dollars a year for two hundred years. Now which way will I do it. The man who made a shoe for the foot of a mountain is now engaged on a hat for the head of a discourse—which which, he will manufacture a plane for Gen. Intelligence.

A man who advertised to give "the best of sound, practical advice for fifty cents, that would be applicable at any time and to all persons and conditions of life," on application by a victim "per mail," sent the following:—"Never give a boy a dime to watch your shadow while you climb a tree to look into the middle of next week. It don't pay."

An exchange says, "Babies resemble wheat in many respects. Firstly—Neither are good for much till they arrive at maturity. Secondly—Both are bred in the house, and are also the flower of the family. Thirdly—Both have to be cradled. Fourthly—Both are generally well thrashed before they are done with."

Calamities, though they may wear the guise of punishments, are never administered solely for the sake of punishment, but of correction; and what we call, indiscriminately, fortunate events, and thoughtlessly image to be recompense, are never dispensed merely as the recompense, but rather as the trials, of our obedience.

What an argument in favor of social connection is the observation that by communicating our grief we have less, and by communicating our pleasure we have more.

Late Paris Fashions says, "The newest shape for the small ornament dignified with the name of a hat is a narrow band, instead of a round saucer, something the shape of a Napoleon head-dress, either of fancy straw or horse hair, or of pulled tulle, upon which beads, chains, flowers are lavished at will or caprice. These are placed on the top of the head and in order to displace the accepted order of things as far as possible, the long strings which have for so long been tied in front, under the chin, are likely to be in a little time fastened under the chin, and to be allowed to float down the back."

Mrs. Henrietta W. Davenport, of Helena, Ark., has just been notified that she has fallen heir to an estate worth \$2,000,000, in Scotland, through her uncle, Robert Bruce Blackburn, recently deceased who was one of the heaviest manufacturers in Europe.

The cholera is making its appearance in many parts of England, and the mortality in some cases rather alarming.

Uninterrupted sunshine would parch our hearts; a few light shade and rain to cool and refresh them.

An Irishman on board a vessel at the point of foundering, being desired to go on deck as she was going down, replied that he had no wish to go up there "to see himself drowned."

Five out of thirty-five safes in the Portland ruins had preserved their contents.

When a man is opposed to Christianity, it is because Christianity is opposed to him.—[Hall.]

The incense burnt in the Chinese empire in 1861 was said to cost \$150,000,000 annually.

During the month of May, 15,000 emigrants left Liverpool for the United States.

I envy no man that knows more than myself, but pity those that no less.—[J. Browne.]

"Keep your dog away from me," said a dandy to a butcher boy.

"Damn that ere dog, he's always after puppies said the boy.

TO THE LADIES.

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

Millinery Goods

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

Flowers, Ribbons, Blouses, Laces, Feathers.

HATS, TURBANS, &c.

And will be prepared to take orders, and make up the goods in the latest style of FASHIONS, having received her patterns from London.

MANTLES, BONNETS and DRESS CAPS made to order. The public are invited to call and see our New Goods.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LONDON, Aug. 9th.

The latest telegrams to-day from the continent indicate no change in the aspect of affairs and the Italian position remains unaltered.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9th.

The Officers of the British Customs service have seized blockade runners at this port on behalf of U. S. Government.

The ship Fairlight, Capt. Bush, which sailed from Hong Kong, May 29th, for Shanghai, was lost, no date, in the China sea.

LONDON, Aug. 9th, Evening.

Advices received to-day announce that the trace between Austria and Italy has been extended ten days.

Consols 87½. United States 5-20s—68½. Gold 148½.

LONDON, Aug. 10th.

The session of Parliament has been closed. The Queen's speech on the occasion of the dissolution returns thanks to the Government of the United States for the action taken by it in the matter of the late Fenian raids on Canada.

The speech also expresses the Queen's gratification at the success of the Atlantic Cable.

The remainder of the Address from the Throne relates to Home questions.

Napoleon had asked from Prussia an extension of the frontier of France.

Consols 87½. United States 5-20s—68½.

Aug. 11.

An armistice has been agreed upon between Austria and Italy, upon the basis of the cessation of hostilities.

The Empress of Mexico has arrived in Paris. She seeks asylum from the French Government for the cause of Maximilian.

No decision has yet been given by Prussia to the French demand for an extension of frontier to the Rhine.

Consols 87½. United States 5-20s—68½.

Gold is quoted at 149½.

LONDON, Aug. 13—Noon.

The armistice between Italy and Austria, which expired on Saturday, has been renewed four weeks.

The official Berlin paper opposes the claim of France for an extension of its frontier.

The Court of Russia has visited the United States squadron at Cronstadt.

There is no important political news this evening.

Consols 87½. United States 4-20s—68½.

A MAN TWELVE HOURS IN THE WATER.

A young man named Taylor, belonging to Wood Islands, left Charlottetown in a small boat—its only occupant, on Thursday last, for St. Peter's Island.

It was about 4 o'clock in the evening when he started, and was blowing quite fresh.

When some distance outside of the harbor, a small storm struck the boat and upset her.

Taylor, although unable to swim, yet succeeded in scrambling on to the bottom of the boat, and making himself fast thereto.

The boat, bottom upwards, with its solitary occupant, drifted out into the Bay with the ebb of the tide.

Previous to and after dark he saw the steamer Belle, and several other sailing vessels, pass by him, but at too great a distance to make himself heard by them.

During the night, the sea continually washed over him, and knew not whether he was being drifted, except, from an occasional glance of the light of the Black House that he was being carried out to sea.

Gradually upon the flow of the tide, the Black House light shone out nearer and clearer, and the boat slowly drifted inside the harbor and up the North River, finally stranding on the shore near Mr. Dockendorf's, where poor Taylor was found shortly after daylight on Friday morning completely exhausted after his frightful adventure in the Bay during the (to him) long and dreary night.

His escape seems almost miraculous, and must prove a source of thankfulness to himself and friends.—[Charlottetown P. E. Island Herald.]

A WRINKLE FOR CROAKERS.—In an article on "International Courtesy," we find the following in the Scottish American Journal:

"It has been the especial pleasure of the British naval and military authorities in the Provinces to show respect and courtesy to American officers of either service, visiting them on private or official business. Just as we are writing, there comes the report of the American naval officer recently commanding Fishing Station at Magdalen Islands. This officer not only reports favorably on the large number of fishing licenses that have been taken out by American vessels, and upon the general good feeling prevailing, but he praises in the highest terms the good officers rendered to him by Admiral Sir James Hope at Halifax, whom it appears, put his naval supplies freely at the use of the American officer. No diplomatic service can accomplish half as much for peace and a good understanding as these courtesies, and it is exceedingly appropriate that they should be shown at this particular crisis."

THE POTATO ROT.—We learn with regret that this terrible scourge has made its appearance in many parts of King's County, especially in the vicinity of Keshington, where it is feared the crops will be almost a total loss.

The potato crop had presented every indication of an abundant yield, and farmers throughout those parts were in hopes that for this season at least, they would escape the effects of this baneful disease; but alas, their expectations have been blighted, and it is feared the loss will be felt seriously by many.

All other crops, oats and buckwheat especially, look magnificent, and more than an average yield is confidently expected. Thus, a kind

Providence, although he has caused a partial failure of one, will give, we sincerely trust, an abundance of all the others.—[Globe.]

The cable fleet were to have left Henri's Content, on Thursday morning last, for the spot where the cable of last year was lost, to endeavor to recover it and lay the balance of the cable.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, AUG. 15, 1866.

Comparative Statement of the Revenue received at the Port of St. Andrews for the Quarter ended 31st July 1866.

	1865.	1866.
Ordinary Import Duties	\$3937 47	\$8821 58
Export do.	553 19	504 82
Railway Import	324 40	671 43
Light House Duties	166 10	155 10
S & D Seaman do	34 21	88 63
Boat & Beacon do	63 53	56 98
Cape Race Light	1 38	1 67

Increased in 1866 \$5,159 63.

Treasury Office,
St. Andrews, 31st July 1866.

RAILWAY CONNECTION.—In the article from "Herepath's Journal" contained in our last issue, among other advantages to be secured by the completion of our Railway, is freedom from the fiscal enactments of the United States. Let us bear in mind that this freedom is as effectually attained by a line running only fifty feet as fifty miles from the boundary line. Indeed a large portion of the line now open, is with the Americans, who are as ready to avail themselves of this advantage as ourselves.

For all commercial purposes, the nearest the line is located to the Frontier the better will the road pay when completed. Shall we shut our eyes to all these real advantages for the imaginary possibility of a war between the two nations. Does not common sense teach us that among the most effectual means of defending our border against sudden invasion, are facilities for transporting troops and military stores along that border. The cultivation of more intimate commercial relations with our neighbors, is far more potent in averting war, than ten times the sum required for our public works spent upon fortifications.

We have already alluded to the mineral and agricultural wealth of the country to be opened up by the completion of this railway, a fact of which, the writer in "Herepath's" appears to be somewhat aware. From the "Victorian Express," it seems the precious metal (gold) has been discovered in alluvial deposits in the vicinity of Grand Falls.

This cannot fail to make Grand Falls the centre of an industrious and thriving population—the proper development of whose wealth will depend much upon facilities for access to the seaboard. Again, we have reason to consider the Imperial guarantee of £4,000,000 to construct the Intercolonial Railway, a fixed fact. Let us bestir ourselves to take advantage of the favorable signs of the times, by providing suitable wharf accommodation in our harbor, so that the want of these may not forever be made our reproach. And we would suggest to those having the management of such matters, the propriety of taking measures at an early day as possible, to present as the result of actual survey, the feasibility of the extension of our road as far as at least as Grand Falls, and subsequently to Riviere du Loup.

THE CONFEDERATE PAPERS, are represented by the opposition, as "fame-followers" and controlled by their "masters." Now this is unfair, as the Confederate like Anti-Confederate journals, give expression to their individual views independently, and each is responsible only for what appears in its own columns.

We live in a free country, and the majority of the people have declared that the country shall have its freedom guaranteed. Before such terms as "disloyal" and "annexationist" are applied to any journal, there should be abundant proof cited to warrant the stigma. No measure however good was ever introduced which did not meet with opposition, and the sincerity of its opponents may be as genuine, as the advocacy of its warmest supporters.

We can respect the opinions of our opponents, even though we do not agree with them. It is recorded that every man should be fully persuaded in his own mind.

THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN Victoria County, has drawn thither a number of speculators. "Rockers" and "pans" have been in requisition, and "prospectors" report "favorably."

All is not gold that glitters—but the surferous particles at Little River, Grand Falls, are reported to be the genuine article. The geological surveys recently made, have not indicated gold in that region, but "accidents" have wrought many important and beneficial changes of late. Returned Australians and

Californians assert that there is gold in New Brunswick.

The Montreal Herald intimates that another Fenian invasion is likely to take place in October if not sooner. It also says that no Confederate officer of rank or respectability has had, or will have, any connection with the deluded men of the Stevens, Roberts, Sweeney or other Fenian wing.

The Herald is an out and out Anti-Confederate paper and is not likely to get up what is commonly termed a Fenian scare.

In our next issue we will give a report of the trial of John Ryan for the murder of John McCarty.

Ryan was sentenced 12 years in the Penitentiary with hard labor.

The Court will probably rise to-day.

The St. Stephen Branch Railway Company, know no such word as delay. The last cargo of rails for the line arrived there on the 4th inst., and it is confidently expected that the line will be opened at the latest by the 1st of November next. The contractors intend keeping their promise of having the line ready for traffic before the snow falls. What a fine example of enterprise, energy and perseverance, they have set their rich friends of St. John, to push forward Western Extension. Will they pass it by?

We trust they will.

"The Author, or Sketches from Life," by W. F. Deacon, is the title of a pamphlet of 64 pages, sent us by the writer. It is well written, and far superior to the yellow covered novelettes published in the States. To state that the work is published by J. & A. McMillan, is a guarantee that it is nearly printed. For sale by J. Inglis Street.

The St. Stephen Baptist Society are to hold a Picnic at Moore's Mills on Thursday, 22d inst. The railway cars have been engaged for the occasion and will leave Mr. Chipman's store in the morning. We learn that every arrangement has been made to have the affair pass off pleasantly, and wish the excursionists a good time.

A friend has kindly furnished us with the report of the Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives on the Neutrality law. As the Senate adjourned without taking up the amendment, it falls to the ground.

The new vessel at Robinson which has been ready for launching for the last fortnight, was built by Mr. A. Cookson for Hon. John McAdam, Capt. Reed and others.

THE OFFICIAL DEBATES for 1866 have been received from the publisher, Mr. C. W. Day, St. John. Parties desiring to preserve these important debates for future can order them at once, as Mr. Day has a few copies for sale. Price 75 cts.

THE CABLE between Newfoundland and Cape Breton has been repaired and is now in working order. Mr. Mackay, the efficient Superintendent at New Foundland discovered and repaired the break, and messages now come direct from London.

FIN AHEAD.—The Indian exhibition in the Town Hall, Thursday Evening. Several wonderful feats performed, and amusing incidents related. See bills.

—Dr. Jack, President of the University, and John Bennett, Esq., Chief Superintendent of Schools, returned to Fredericton, after an extended tour of the Province, in which they combined pleasure with able efforts towards improving the educational institutions of the country.

—The Pacha of Egypt was present at a ball given on board the English admiral's ship. After admiring the figures of the dance and the gracefulness of the dancers he confessed that he was astonished that distinguished officers and ladies should fatigue themselves in that way for nothing. For his part, he was thankful that he had slaves whom he could see dance whenever he chose, without himself going through the labors of the motion.

—Count De Flahault, the Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, has proposed to the French Emperor the creation of a new order, to be conferred exclusively on women, as a recompense for striking acts of courage and clarity. It is to be called the "Order of Eugene."

—A young girl in Indianapolis took a terrible revenge upon an elder sister for a fancied injury. Procuring a stick of nitrate of silver at a drug store, she dissolved it in her sister's wash pitcher. The young lady performed her morning ablutions, and was horrified in the course of the morning to find that her hands had turned as brown as those of a mulatto. A look at the glass revealed the alarming fact that her face was the same color. It will be some time before she turns white again.

—Professor Agassiz returned to Boston last week from his explorations in Brazil. He has been absent a little more than a year, and

during that time he has made many important discoveries in geology and natural history, finding abundant evidence to establish his favorite theory of glacial action and adding to the classifications of the animal kingdom several hundred species hitherto unknown or undescribed.

"WETHER" WISE ANIMALS.—On Thursday evening a flock of sheep numbering 50 60, were being driven up King street from the Digby steamer, one of their number—probably a "wether"—made a bolt into the door of Mr. Frost's Shoe Store, which was open at the time, and the rest followed, the whole flock entering the shop and nearly filling it up, causing no small excitement in the street and among the customers and clerks in the store.

A crowd of persons collected quickly in front of the door, that for several minutes it was impossible to get the animals out, except by the slow process of dragging them out by the head, one at a time, until finally one bolder than the rest rushed out, and others following his example the shop was cleared as speedily as it had been filled. No material damage was done to the premises.—[Telegraph.]

MUSQUASH ON THE RAMPAGE!—Considerable excitement was created yesterday at the Police Court in Portland, by an action for assault and battery brought by one—McLarg, of Musquash, against the School Mistress (Miss Clarke) and four other ladies of the same place, who she claimed against the Building Committee for work done on the School House, which not being arranged to his satisfaction he took possession of the house one morning and refused to let the Teacher in. The other ladies coming promptly to her rescue, she gallantly headed an assault, took the place by storm, and rolled the old fellow out into the door yard in a manner much more expeditious than planned to him amid the shouts and cheers of the husbands and fathers who acted as referees.

The vanquished Mr. McLarg then sought the strong arm of the law for revenge, and the matter was tried yesterday before Mr. Tapley who, however, held that the complainant had no business in the school house, and consequently dismissed the case ordering Mr. McLarg to pay costs.—[Herald.]

DROWNED.—A correspondent at Danforth, writes us that a young man by the name of George McAlister, was drowned in the Mattawamkeag stream, near the mouth of the Backushegan, on the 29th ult. He was in bathing, and vaulting out too far in the stream, was carried down by the current and drowned. A small boy who was on the bank gave the alarm, but help was not obtained until too late. He was from New Brunswick, where he has a father's living.—[Houlton Times.]

TEMPERANCE VS. CHOLERA.—At a meeting of the N. Y. Board of Health, last week, Dr. Crane mentioned a striking fact in the following words: "In the Stygian and pest-ridden Twelfth Ward, of Brooklyn, not a solitary one of the five hundred members of the Father Mathew Society resident therein has been attacked by cholera." Mr. Arton commented on this remark by adding that not a cholera case had yet occurred among the sixteen leagues and members of the Father Mathew Society in that city.

Among the recent "inventions" in France which have been brought to light by the recent discussion on the needle-gun is one which fires twenty balls a minute, and has a musical box in the butt, thus doing away with the necessity of regimental bands.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUBA.

HALIFAX, Aug. 14.

The steamship Cuba, Captain Stone, left Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th, Queenstown on the 5th and arrived at Halifax at 10 a. m. 14th. She has 47 and 132 Boston passengers.

Extensive discovery and seizure of Fenian ammunition and materials has been made at Lunenburg.

In the House of Lords the Jamaica affair has been debated and conduct of the officials denounced but it was held that Gov Eyre could not be indicted or accused of murder.

He stated that 756 arrests had been made in all. Of these, most had been released, but 320 persons remain in prison and still indulge in seditious hopes. He showed that the Fenian movement still continued, the consequent necessity for present measures.

Mr. Magnin moved amendment, declaring cause for continuance of suspension of Act no longer existed.

Mr. Gladstone supported the measure, which after a debate was carried by 105 to 31.

Gen. Sir Harvey Jones died.

Baring reports large business in 5-20s.

THE WAR.—No new facts of a moment transpired in regard to peace prospects and negotiations but speculations are extensively indulged in.

Pague seems fixed upon as place for negotiation and was expected they would shortly commence.

Signor Farini is dead. An official Prussian Gazette indignantly repudiates the charges of Bavarian Journals, that Prussia had in any way infringed the conditions of Armistice.

FRANCE.—It is stated the Government of the United States has preferred claims on certain persons in France, who have disposed of public property belonging to Southern confederation.

A Imperial decree suppresses the "Courrier du Dindefiche," Paris correspondent of London times asserts the result of war has occasioned deep feeling and discontent in France.

The Emperor himself was confident Austria being victorious, hardly concealed the hope he

should obtain the Rhine Provinces without the cost of a single man. Bourse quiet 69 25.

THE FISHERIES.—We are informed that the people of this County are beginning to turn their attention at last to the Fisheries as a profitable branch of industry. Quite a number of young men have engaged in it this summer on a small scale. We are glad to note this move in the right direction, and trust it will lead to enlarged operations next season.—[Miramichi Gleaner.]

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 8 Sch. Bab, Sweeney, Calais, ballast Kelly & Co.

14 Perseverance, Glass, St. Stephen, 305 iron rails, R. Ross.

Pidgeon, Johnson, Calais, ballast, Kelly & Co.

Romp, Mitchell, ballast, E. K. Richards.

CLEARED.

Aug. 8 Sch. Anglo American, Nickerson fishing voyage.

Julia Clined, Adams, New York, dead time her & palling, C. F. Chubb.

Bob, Sweeney, Calais, dead & ballast Kelly & Co.

2 Matilda Stinson, St. Stephen, 250 sheep, R. Ross.

10 Maria Jane, Maloney, Boston 2500 sheep, R. Ross.

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

11 Diadem, Morrison, Eastport, laths, C. F. Clined.

12 Albert, Cogswell, Portland, lumber, J. Darling.

14 Pilot, Hill, Calais, boards & Kelly & Co.

Special Notice.

All Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to call and settle without delay. All Notes and Balances of accounts that are overdue, remaining unsettled on the 31st of September next, will then be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection, without respect of persons.

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

NOTICE.

I hereby forbid any person from trusting my wife ALICE, on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting from this date.

JOHN CHAPMAN.
St. Andrews, August 15, 1866.

PICKED UP, a small BOAT

off Cross Island, about three weeks ago. The owner can have the same by paying transportation and paying expenses.

St. Andrews, Aug. 7, 1866. T. H. RUNT.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Coroner for the County of St. Andrews, at this time is prepared to furnish necessary papers for those leaving for Spanish Ports.

N. F. GREATHAM.
St. Andrews, August 1, 1866—3m.

List of Licensees.

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

	Grand Annual
Turner & Coaster	do
Marshall Small	do
Edward Pleasant	St. Andrews
Mrs Kearney	do
Mrs Davis	do
W O McMichael	do
James Gallagher	do
Frank Gallagher	do
Henry Murphy	St. George
Charles McGee Jr.	do
James Lynott	do
James Bogue	do
Timothy Jordan	do
James McCleady	do
Thomas Orr	do
Mark H Patten	do
Flinders & Knowles	do
Mrs. Quin	do
Philip Breen	do
Martha Murphy	do
Joseph Patch	do

do Upper Mills
GEO. S. GRIMMIE,
Clerk of Peace,
St. Andrews, April 1866.

Great Reduction in Price of Cotton Goods and straw Hats at JOHN S. MAGEE'S, ALBION HOUSE.

From this date, I will sell for Cash:

Unbleached sheetings	at reduced prices,
White shirtings	at reduced prices,
Printed Cottons	at reduced prices,
Cotton Hosiery	at reduced prices,
Men's Straw Hats	at half price,
Summer Dress Goods	at great reduction.

I am determined to make a clearance in order to give room for Fall Stock.

SELLING OFF.—SELLING OFF and have been daily, for the last four years, and will continue to do so while so largely patronized. Butter taken in exchange for goods, at market rates.

Have a few of these warranted sound prepared Warps on hand (made this season) price 2.75 each. Come early and secure cheap goods; all of which are new, this seasons importation. There will be a great rash for them—so come before all are gone.

Remember the ALBION HOUSE, Corner Water and King Sts.

JOHN S. MAGEE.
N. B.—Under no circumstances will a second price be made.

Sugar & 1

Ex "Loyalist" from 17 Hhds. } Golden Sherry, 18 Hhds. } Also superior fresh 18 Hhds. } Cordial; Joe Creams da June 27, 1866.

PIANO

A Handsome Rosewood ply to

Finian

THE Subscriber offers Finian Haddies, j Also superior fresh Cordial; Joe Creams da June 27.

Wines, Crushe Nutmegs,

Ex "Eleonor" Golden Sherry, GENEVA—2 Pipes, 24 OLD TOM GIN—20 PORTER & ALE—110 NUTMEGS—3 Cases. RICE—10 Bbls. CARBONATE OF SO MARMALADE—1 C COFFEES—7 Bags R. TEAS—25 chest, 50 h chests (Golong, &c. &c. May 30, 1866.

SUGAR and

Ex "B. Young" and 86 Hhds. choice 50 } Brigs 36 } Bright 35 } Bbls. For sale in BOND o ket rates. TO June 1866.

Havan

17 M Havan C Imports June 1866.

where the public are invited to examine and test for themselves.

Market Square, June 1866.

JAMES STOOPE, Agent

Ex "Corra L" 23 Cases 1 doz. each 5 do 4 doz do 10 Cases Old Tom 3 Hhds. Best Malt 3 do Ginger W June 6th, 1866.

Pu

