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Poetry.

NEARER HOME.

One sweetly solemn thought
Comes to me o'er and o'er;
I am nearly home to-day
That I have never been before.

Nearer my father's house,
Where the many mansions be;
Nearer the great white throne,
Nearer the crystal sea.

Nearer the bound of life
Where we lay, our burdens down;
Nearer leaving the cross,
Nearer gaining the crown!

But lying dark between,
Winding down through the night,
Is the silent unknown stream,
That leads at last to the light.

Closer and closer my steps
Come to the dread abyss;
Closer death to my lips,
Presses the awful chrym.

O if my mortal feet
Have almost gained the brink;
It is but an instant home,
Even to-day than I think.

Father, perfect my trust;
Let my spirit feel in-ward;
That her feet are firmly set
On the rock of a living faith.

Miscellany.

MY FIRST YEAR OF HOUSE KEEPING.

BY ELIZABETH CAMPBELL.

A few days ago my pretty little friend, Laura Harding, came to me in a state of life perplexity. I had long been Laura's confidante, and knew all about her engagement to handsome Ned Morton, and when the marriage was to take place. I therefore naturally conjectured that Laura's present difficulty was in some way connected with her approaching marriage, and I hoped I might be able to say something that would disperse the clouds from her pretty face.

O, Mrs. Harding! she exclaimed, after she had kissed me and tossed her hat and shawl on a neighboring chair, I am in such a fix. A fix my dear! I suppose that means you are in some trouble about something?

Yes, of course, what else could it mean? Excuse my stupid way of expressing myself. But, in more elegant terms, I am in a dilemma.

What is the matter?

I will tell you, in two words. You see I am to be married next Wednesday—day—you know that—and we go on a short tour for a couple of weeks; and when we return Edward wants to go to house-keeping—at once—and I know nothing at all about house-keeping. Now, what shall I do?

By this time Laura was seated on an ottoman at my feet, and was holding my hand and looking up in my face in a most imploring manner. I smiled reassuringly, for I could afford to. I had once been in a similar fix; while now—well, I will only say that everybody who has been to my house returns a second, a third, and even a fifth time! Let that fact speak for itself and for me too.

I don't wonder you are disposed to laugh at me, Laura continued, somewhat reproachfully. I daresay it seems a very trifling circumstance to you, Mrs. Harding—you are such a splendid housekeeper. But I assure you I cannot contemplate the thought of going to house-keeping at once, without the least preparation with any other feeling than absolute horror.

I understand your feelings and sympathize with you, dear, I said; when I married Mr. Harding, I was in your position exactly. I did not know how to cook a breakfast.

You, Mrs. Harding! she exclaimed, against. Well, you cannot think how it comforts me to hear that. I do wish you would give me a little of the benefit of your experience; I know it would enlighten me very much, and be of so much use to me.

I will Laura. I was blessed with the dearest and kindest of mothers; and owing to the straitened circumstances of my family I was brought up as the only daughter I could receive must be a useful education, should be no liberal as possible.

With this view I was kept very close to my books, my music, my French, and all the accomplishments which could be bestowed on me. Of course I was anxious to profit as much as possible by my advantages, and knowing that I could not enjoy them long I gave up my whole time and attention to every sort of study which required the application of my higher intellectual faculties, wholly neglecting

the humble but useful arts of knowing how to make my own plain garments and superintending the cooking of a dinner. The consequence was that, at the age of nineteen, I was a very accomplished and learned young lady, and competent to accept, without an instant's hesitation, the high post offered to me in a young lady's seminary. But when, at the end of my first year's teaching, Mr. Harding insisted, on making me his wife, I felt that I was not at all competent to give the order for his breakfast, or hardly to sew a button on his shirt, in case it might require one.

I accepted his proposition, however, and looked forward hopefully to the possibility of learning all that would be necessary to make me a useful wife. After the usual insane manner of young married people, we began life by going to a boarding-house; the proposal came from me—Mr. Harding had anticipated the pleasure of going into a nice little cottage, or even a suit of rooms, and having a home; but he did not think for a moment of opposing my wishes. He was then only a clerk in the firm where he has since become a partner; and I readily persuaded him because I fully believed, if myself, that we had not money enough to begin house-keeping on my dear Laura, don't for one moment think of boarding houses; let me be a waitress to you in this respect. Begin your married life, if it should be necessary, with one room and a kitchen, rather than a boarding-house; but fortunately for you, nothing of the sort is necessary. You have a handsome little fortune, and Edward has a comfortable income; you will be the happiest of young housekeepers before the end of your first year of married life.

Well—we went to boarding; we paid an enormous sum (considering our income) for two small rooms, and three extremely spare meals; our gas was extra; every little attention, when we had callers, was extra; our washing bill I am sure would have been enough to board two moderate persons, fuel was extra, meals in our rooms were extra—in short, at the end of the week Mr. Harding's modest salary barely covered our personal expenditures. It was in vain that we attempted to economize; economy was not possible under the circumstances—we could find no sufficiently respectable boarding house, where we could live at a lower rate, and when, at the end of the year, the extra expense of a nurse and a housemaid was added to our customary expenses, it became evident that a change must be wrought somewhere. I felt almost desperate. I reflected on my position day and night, and at last I determined to go to house-keeping.

At about the time of Harry's birth, Mr. Harding's salary was increased; and his employers possibly suspecting the condition of his finances, advanced him the extra four hundred dollars which had been added to his salary. This was such a perfect godsend that I felt it would be tempting fate to hesitate a moment longer. I set about searching for rooms. I was a careful task; but after two weeks' search, I found a pleasant, airy suit of rooms, with a small room, and three extremely spare meals; our gas was extra; every little attention, when we had callers, was extra; our washing bill I am sure would have been enough to board two moderate persons, fuel was extra, meals in our rooms were extra—in short, at the end of the week Mr. Harding's modest salary barely covered our personal expenditures. It was in vain that we attempted to economize; economy was not possible under the circumstances—we could find no sufficiently respectable boarding house, where we could live at a lower rate, and when, at the end of the year, the extra expense of a nurse and a housemaid was added to our customary expenses, it became evident that a change must be wrought somewhere. I felt almost desperate. I reflected on my position day and night, and at last I determined to go to house-keeping.

I took the advice of an experienced matron in my kitchen, appointments, and at the expense of a humble carpet on my parlor and a scanty assortment, I had almost liberal supply of pots, pans, saucepans, strainers, kettles, bowls, etc.; and half triumphantly, half doubtfully, we moved into our new home. However, I had less sensitiveness now about acknowledging my shortcomings to my husband, and he cheered me by declaring emphatically that he knew very well I should be the best of housekeepers.

To begin with, I dismissed the nurse, for I was now strong enough to take charge of the baby myself; and I positively refused to engage a general house-servant till I should have enough about my new vocation not to appear as an idiot in her eyes; for in this country, at any rate, it is absolutely necessary for the mistress of a household to know more about the management of a kitchen than her servant does; if she does not, they quickly change places, and instead of the mistress ruling the maid, the maid rules her.

And here Laura, let me insert one word of advice, whatever your ignorance on these subjects may be, never let it appear before your servant. When you are at a loss on any matter relating to your dinner or any other subject appertaining to the management of your house, consult me or any other friend; but maintain a manner of profound knowledge concerning every thing when under the eagle eye of your cook or maid of all work, as I felt myself safe to admit a servant to spy the nakedness of the land of house-keeping knowledge; but I was unaccustomed to house work, and the baby required a great deal of my time; so I was at last obliged, with fear

and trembling, to call in the assistance of a stout Hibernian. However, it was a great satisfaction to know that, notwithstanding the many, and in some instances expensive, blunders, which I had made, our expenses at the end of the week averaged just one half during the reign of boarding houses. On one occasion, it was my first Sunday dinner, I had, desirous to celebrate the event, procured a very handsome, plump turkey, of moderate size. The lady was unusually good—he slept the whole forenoon—and I devoted my entire energies to the dinner. At length, it was ready, and I gently but triumphantly, tinkled the bell to summon my husband, and at the same time, not awoken Harry. Harry slept like a cherub, and Mr. Harding came, very light of foot, and complimented me on the elegant appearance of the table. It was very pretty to look at. The dainty china cups were of a most cunning pattern, glowing cranberry space within the sparkling oval of cut glass dish, two or three little bits of silver, which had been presented to us, glittered and looked quite rich and splendid, the turkey was a most delicate lovely brown, and been so carefully looked with my own hands that it was smooth and unbroken to the end of a perch. I sat down with all the dignity of conscious power, and watched Mr. Harding as he carefully sharpened the carver, with a feeling of elation such as I can never experience again for a similar cause, and then I saw him begin to carve.

He carved beautifully, and I soon forgot the turkey and the dinner in admiring his deft skill and thinking how charming it would be when we came to give little dinner parties. Presently he stopped with a muttered exclamation; then he bent a look of bewildered inquiry upon the bird, then he coughed, and grew so blunderingly red in the face that I started up in alarm. The carver dropped from his hand, and he sank, shaking, into his seat. I was completely terrified, in my perplexity I too, looked at the turkey with an undefined presentiment that the cause of his agitation was there.

O horror! my beautiful turkey!—the pride of my dinner—I had cooked it just as it had come from the market, forgetting that there were certain preliminaries which must needs be gone through before consigning it to the oven in short, I had not drawn it. I, too, sank in my seat. I was covered with confusion, my face burned; and it was some moments before I could turn my husband's eyes; but when at last I looked at him, and saw that he was almost strangled with suppressed laughter, the full alacrity of rebellion burst upon me, and we both laughed heartily and long and boisterously.

Master Harry burst in upon our merriment with a series of discordant yells; but we contrived to enjoy a very comfortable dinner, although we did not partake of the turkey. This was only one of a dozen equally ludicrous blunders, (though the most serious of them all), which I made during my novitiate, and when I engaged my first servant I was not sufficiently versed in the politics of our mistress of the kitchen to conceal my scanty knowledge on the subject of keeping house. The consequence was that she despised me before the end of the first week, and before the end of the first month she had made me the main support of my establishment, and my utter ignorance and simplicity, with all the other faults of the street. Of course I was obliged to discharge her. The next one stole and drank and was impertinent, so she went at the end of a fortnight. I went through a perfect sieve of servants before I got one to my mind, but I learned a great deal, too. In utter desperation, at last, I went to Castle Garden, and there I picked out a mild faced, bright-eyed girl, with a kind, gentle voice and very strong brogue; she knew nothing at all; but I undertook her instruction, and in teaching her I taught myself. She is with me still—it is just fifteen years since she first came into my family; and if some sensible fellow does not persuade her to go to house-keeping on her own account, I dare say she will remain with me as long as she lives.

Laura had listened to me with marked attention, and when I ceased speaking she drew a long breath, and said:

Well, you have almost frightened me more than I was before, Mrs. Harding. But then it is a great consolation to know that you were ever so long ago, just as big a goose as I am!

But there is no occasion, dear Laura, to be so frightened, it was really not hard work at all after I had once fairly put my mind to it and then I can warn you of many rocks which I ran against. Only assure yourself, most seriously, that you can never be the mistress of your husband's house, nor fully the mistress of your own heart, either, till you can proudly and confidently take your seat at the head of the hundred and fifty little steps by which the appearance has been made tasteful, luxurious, elegant and thoroughly wholesome and appetizing, and there is no question but you will succeed.

Oh, thank you my dear Mrs. Harding—you are so good! I shall give up my whole mind to the business of becoming an accomplished housekeeper!

And I looked after the smiling face and grateful form as she bade me good-by and hurried away, well assured that a true, modest, gentle spirit, and a loving heart, which I decided will, would soon make her the pride of a happy man's heart and home.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

The Engine-Drivers' Strike.

The chief strength of the drivers, in a strike like this, being a general impression in the public mind to the effect that engine drivers are a highly skilled class and consequently difficult to replace. Such, however, is not the case. A locomotive engine is emphatically a self-teaching machine—a machine that only requires watching, not working. Engine driving is a simple and simple—stopping, starting, and regulating the speed and direction—could be taught to any intelligent man in a couple of hours; and men who now earning less wages in other trades could be made into really efficient drivers in the course of three months. The quadrants that guide the movements of the regulator handle has "shut" and "open" marked on it, the gauge-glass showing the height of the water, and the spring balance, indicating (in plain figures) the pressure of steam in the boiler are constantly before the eyes of the driver on the footplate. Everything else that it is requisite to know is indicated in the same mechanical and unerring manner, and the whole art of engine driving—apart from an acquaintance with the curves and gradients on the road—consists in moving about half a dozen handles in accordance with the registrations of the indicators.

Drivers are not mechanics, as a body they do not know anything—or need they know anything—of the principle or construction of an engine, nor can they do anything in the way of repairing their engines. Many of the oldest and best paid drivers of the present day, were broken down workmen of various trades, who look to engine driving when the mechanic drivers struck some fifteen or sixteen years ago. Such men begin as cleaners, and are promoted from that to firing and then to driving. The complaint that men favoured by foremen or managers are put through these different grades in a few months is in itself evidence of how easily drivers are made, as it is not to the competence of the men promoted but the unjust system of promotion that the general body object. In a word, there is hardly any class of working men above the rank of general labourers who could be more easily replaced than engine drivers.

We understand that if the men on the Brighton Railway had not come on terms when they did, the company would by the end of this week have had a sufficient number of new drivers to carry on the work of the line. They could have got plenty of men before the strike, but they did not care about giving definite promises to the applicants for work, as they did not think their own men would have carried matters to the extreme they did. If any class of directors were really pushed for drivers they would probably try to get them from among the erectors and fitters of the locomotive trade, as they are the class from whom the locomotive drivers were originally taken, the man who had charge of the engine in the shop going out with it as driver. Just now there is rather a superabundance of this class of workmen, and in addition to being able to drive they would have the advantage of understanding the principle of the engine.

FLOWERS.

Have you a flower garden? Do you cultivate flowers? Flowers please the eye; their fragrance is sweet. Their cultivation improves the taste, the intellect, the heart. Neither man, woman nor child can cultivate flowers without being benefited thereby. Flowers in or around the house, reveal to us the spirit of the household. They are never seen where coarseness, ignorance, beastliness, hold their carnival. We associate them with purity, delicacy, cultivation and moral worth. No matter how humble the cabin, or how rude otherwise the surroundings, the sight of flowers at once put us at our ease—we know we are among friends, they are a standing invitation for us to enter the dwelling. We want no formal introduction to the inmates; we know they are worthy our acquaintance; we are sure of a pleasant reception, and of hospitable treatment of every household where flowers are loved and cultivated. It is not now too early to be planning the work and preparing the seed, for the flower garden which is to ornament and grace our premises the coming season.

WARTS ON HORSES.—To cure warts on horses, mix equal quantities of turpentine and sulphuric acid, stirring slowly in a tumbler and afterwards bottle the mixture.—Rub gently around the base of the wart, and then apply the medicine to the wart with a feather once or twice a day; it will gradually eat them off.

CHILLED RAILWAY WHEELS.—We have before us a letter written by Mr. Swinyard, the General Manager of the Great Western Railway of Canada in which he says that both wrought and cast iron wheels are used upon his line, "but that cast iron wheels are much preferred both in point of safety and economy." These cast iron wheels have no wrought iron tyres but are cast with chilled rims and flanges. They are made at Toronto and are 2 ft. 9 in. in diameter and weigh 450 lbs. each. No accident has happened on the line from any failure of these wheels. [Engineering.]

Nothing new is in this Province.—Ed. STAND.

FRENCH ORDNANCE.—The largest gun in the French service is for coast defence. It is a 10½ in. breech loader, throwing a 436 lb projectile with a 50 lb charge. For sea and garrison service the most powerful gun is a 9½ in. breech-loader, throwing a 318 lb shot with 44 lb of powder. [Ibid.]

The Intercolonial Railway.—Of which the construction is, we think, now secured, is an interesting undertaking to engineers at a time when new railway enterprises generally are so much impeded by financial difficulties. The new line will sweep the whole of winter success if any attain to Mr. A. L. Light, the Engineer who has so ably reported upon it, and confidently advocated its construction. [Ibid.]

THE GREAT TUNNEL.—The Bill of the British Chamberlain, Mr. F. Smith, and the North Western, and to have two tunnels, one three and the other four miles long, in a total length of 24 miles, has passed the House of Commons on the third reading. [Ibid.]

COAL TO LONDON.—In the month of January, February and March last, 1,637,397 tons of coal were brought to London. The arrivals by sea have fallen off 347,688 tons, as compared with the same period of last year, while the railways have gained 128,290 tons. [Ibid.]

Josh Billings says it is highly important when a man makes up his mind to become a rascal, that he should examine himself closely and see if he is not better constructed for a phool.

Josh Billings on Penicillin.—I always advise short sermons, especially on a hot Sunday. If a minister can strike in in about 40 minutes, he either has a poor gospel or else he is boring in the long place. [Ibid.]

My son, if things will wear tight boots there are three things that must inevitably suffer—namely, a bad view, a bad gain, and a bad temper.

MAGAZINE.

DEMOCRAT'S Monthly Magazine. Universally acknowledged the Model Parlor Magazine of America; devoted to Original Stories, Poems, Sketches, Architecture and Model Cottages, House-hold Matters, Games by mail, as well as one of the best authors, and profusely and artistically illustrated with costly Engravings (full size), useful and reliable Patterns, Embroideries, Jewellery, and constant succession of artistic novelties, with other useful and entertaining literature. No person of refinement, economical housewife, or lady of taste, can afford to do without the Model Monthly. Single copies, 50 cents; back numbers, as specimens, 10 cents; other mailed fees, \$3.00; three copies, \$7.00; five copies, \$12.00; and splendid premiums for clubs at 50 cents with the first premium to each subscriber. Address: W. JENNINGS DEMAREST, No. 473 Broadway, New York.

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Losses promptly adjusted and paid, without reference to England. The Subscribers are supplied Agents of the above Company, and is proposed to take risks against Fire on all terms.

GEO. D. STREET, Feb 19, 1867.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ST. STEPHEN, N.B. Offer for sale a large stock of FLOUR, Potatoes, Tea, TOBACCO

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

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LONDON, May 9.
The demands of the Prussian Cabinet in regard to Luxemburg are assuming a menacing tone.

St. Petersburg, May 9.
The Emperor Alexander will visit Paris in June next.

Berlin, May 9.
The Prussian Diet yesterday accepted the new constitution for the North German Confederation.

Liverpool, May 9.
Corn declined 3d. Mixed western 43s 3d per quarter.
Cottons 94 1/2.

New York, May 10.
There was a serious riot in Richmond, Virginia, last evening between fire companies and negroes. A company of United States troops suppressed it.
Gold 135.

Richmond, May 9th.
Our rivers are swollen by very heavy and destructive freshets.

Three Mills at Kouchibougué have been swept away.
Kouchibougué Bridge, 7 miles north of Richmond is reported swept away, and it is feared many other northern bridges must share same fate.

THE LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICTON, May 14th, 1867.
His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following

SPEECH:

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

It affords me sincere pleasure to meet you for the first time in Parliament.

In conformity with the address of the House of Assembly, delegates were appointed to proceed to England to unite with delegates from Canada and Nova Scotia in arranging with the Imperial Government for the Union of British North America.

I congratulate you upon the successful manner in which those gentlemen discharged the important and delicate mission confided to them. I will direct the paper connected with the subject to be laid before you. Her Majesty the Queen, with that earnest solicitude for the welfare of all her subjects which she has always evinced, having been graciously pleased to assent to the Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, in which the immediate construction of the Inter-colonial Railway was secured, I feel confident that the people of this Province, ever distinguished for their loyalty, will cheerfully unite in giving effect to the provisions of that Act, and that under Providence it will be productive of lasting benefit to New Brunswick. Your attention will be called to the changes necessarily consequent upon the Union. It is, I know, a source of rejoicing to you all that the Imperial Parliament has authorized the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to guarantee the interest of Three Millions of Pounds sterling for the construction of the Inter-colonial Railway—an object so long desired by the inhabitants of this Province—so necessary for defence, for the development of its resources, the advancement of its material interests, the more perfect union of the different Provinces, and the consolidation and perpetuation of British power on this continent.

The success which during the past year has attended agricultural and lumbering operations affords cause for gratification and thankfulness, and I trust that the depression which unfortunately at present exists in the important business of ship building, a business in which this Province has been so pre-eminent distinguished, may soon cease, and that the commercial prosperity of your seaports may be thus restored.

I consider it my imperative duty to express my opinion as to the necessity of the Militia being placed upon a more efficient footing, for the determination evinced by the Imperial Government to maintain the integrity of this portion of the Empire, demands corresponding exertions on the part of this Province.

The Officers of that force are I am aware, most desirous that immediate steps may be taken to attain that object, and it affords me the greatest possible satisfaction to be able to bear testimony to the zealous and soldier-like feeling which pervades both the Volunteers and Militia of the Province.

By the Imperial Act of Union the power to enact laws regulating the Militia and for defensive purposes is vested in the Parliament of Canada, otherwise I should have pressed upon your attention the necessity of preparing the able bodied men of the Province by military drill, exercise and organization, to defend their homes and their country. At present I can hardly express my sincere desire that every means may be adopted for this purpose, and I well know that Her Majesty's subjects in New Brunswick will consider no sacrifice too great to attain so important an object.

You will I am sure, agree with me in the opinion that the Rifle Association which has been organized will be of great service in stimulating the Military ardour and keeping alive the loyal zeal of the Volunteers and Militia. It is my pleasing duty to inform you that this Association has met with marked success.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:
I have given directions that the accounts of the Provincial income and expenditure for the past year be laid before you. You will be gratified to find that the revenue was considerably in excess of the expenditure, notwithstanding the large sum required for defensive purposes in consequence of the threatened attack of lawless desperadoes on the frontier.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:
Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Towards the close of the year 1865, the Lieutenant Governor in conjunction with the Governments of the other British North American Provinces, appointed a commission to make enquiries with a view to opening new channels of trade with the West Indies and South America.

The report of this Commission will be laid before you. A large increase of these countries will afford a wider scope for the enterprise of our merchants, and must be productive of general advantage. In leaving you to your legislative duties I must assure you of my confident belief that your deliberations will tend to the welfare of New Brunswick, and you will readily join with me in grateful thanks to Almighty God for the peace and prosperity which has fallen to your lot, and in a heartfelt prayer that the change which will shortly be made in your position as an internal portion of the British Empire may result as well in the development of the vast natural resources of the Provinces as in the increased honour and renown of the Mother Country.

The past winter has, we learn caused more than the usual amount of damage to the track of the E. & N. A. Railway leaving it, when the frost came out of the ground, quite rough and uneven. A good deal of activity has, however, been displayed by the trackmen in making the necessary repairs, so that the road is now tolerably good order. We learn that the work of putting in a siding at Penobscot will be commenced without delay. [Telegraph.]

ALBERT COUNTY.—The Hon. Mr. McClellan having accepted a seat in the Senate, and a report having gained currency that Mr. Lewis is about to accept a seat in the Legislative Council of this province we understand that a Requisition will be tendered by the electors of Albert to Israel S. Gross, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, of this City, requesting him to be a Candidate for the Commons of Ottawa at the coming election for that County. Mr. Gross is a native of Albert, a rising young man in his profession, and a staunch Confederate. [Th.]

The following extract from the "Freeman," is an indication that some persons in St. John begin to feel, that the route of the Inter-colonial Railway is a matter of vital importance to that city:—

"In our own Province a line of railroad, paid for almost entirely out of the Provincial Treasury, connects the enterprising wealthy town of St. Stephen, now in course of construction, will complete the connection between St. Croix, on which lumber pays no export duty, and the St. John at Woodstock. The St. Andrews road formerly diverted much of our trade to Boston, this new opening will be the channel for all the trade that is not forced to seek an outlet by the St. John. Heavy lumber must for some time come down to this port, but deals box shooks, shingles, &c. &c., and the produce of the iron mines, whenever they are worked, the surplus, oats potatoes, &c. &c. will all go by the shorter and easier route, and manufactures, West India produce, tea &c. &c. will be received in return by the same route, and this important and growing trade of the most fertile part of our own Province, will be lost to us for ever."

The want of a Block at the Western Bait ground, may yet lead to the loss of shipping. For some years there has been only a buoy to designate the position of the foul ground or bar, which is bare at low water. Last year H. M. S. Niger ran ashore and was on the bar for some hours, but was got off without damage, subjecting the officer in charge to a court of inquiry; and had an inquiry been made elsewhere, our Provincial Government would have ordered a block to be erected. The Commissioner of buoys and beacons at this Port, should have a block at once built, as there are sands on hand for the purpose.

DEMORST'S MAGAZINE.—This is without exception the best Magazine of Fashion published in the United States. The June number is now before us and is as fresh and fragrant as the month itself. The contents are various and selected with much discrimination, they relate to matters affecting the parlor, nursery and kitchen. The fashion plates and patterns are worth the price of subscription, and the selected original articles are edifying and instructive. Price \$3 U. S. per annum.

The weather which was stormy and wet last week has cleared off with a bracing North wind, and clear sky. Farming operations may be said to have commenced fairly on Monday last, but the ground is still very damp and in low lands too wet for ploughing.

NEW WORK ON BRITISH AMERICA.—We have seen some of the advance sheets of this work by the Rev. Robert Wilson, of this Town. In our next issue, we will notice the pamphlet, which appears to be vigorously written and contains a large amount of useful information.

The train of the St. Stephen Branch Railway ran off the track near Deer Lake on its downward passage on Monday, upsetting two or three loaded cars and making some breakage. The accident was caused by a defective rail. As there is a great deal of traffic on the railway now, two loaded trains passing over it every day, we would suggest to the manager of the N. B. and C. Railway the desirability of making certain repairs, which all must admit are necessary to the preservation both of life and property. [St. Stephen Courier.]

The Special Sessions called for last Tuesday met in the office of the Clerk of the Peace in St. Stephen according to appointment, and re-appointed Messrs. John Murphy and Albert Foster, Policemen for the ensuing year. There were nine Justices present, exclusive of the Chairman and the vote was carried by a majority of one. There was quite an animated discussion. [Th.]

AMERICAN EDITORS.—An editor, and a Western one, expresses the hope that his subscribers will excuse the scarcity of original matter in a certain number of his paper, for he has "had the headache, the gout, a fit of ague and fever, and an increase of one to his

family; besides, he hasn't been very well himself." He, of course, under such circumstances, ought to be excused. But about the coolest thing on record is the advice of the "Madison Courier," who, in the absence of reading matter from his paper, remarked, that if reading the news alone was the object of his subscribers, "they will find enough that is new to them in the Bible, and it is good reading too."

One of the best stories we remember referring to a stolen watch comes from a French source. In a pit of an old French opera one of the audience suddenly discovered that his watch was gone. The evening's entertainment had not commenced, and the owner of the property mounted a bench, stated the loss, which could not have occurred above two or three minutes, and begged those around him to remain perfectly quiet, as his watch struck the hours like a clock, and it being then on the stroke of seven, the watch would speedily indicate into whose possession it had fallen.

There was a dead silence; but the eye of the proprietor detected an individual who was trying to edge away from the vicinity, and he immediately denounced the thief as the thief. The latter was seized, and the watch was found upon him; and as the owner quietly put it into his pocket, he remarked, "The watch does not strike the hours, but I thought my assertion that it 'did' would enable me to strike out the thief."

Till and Dinnin, two of the parties imprisoned a few weeks ago for burglary, &c., came near having an escape from goal the other day. Some circumstance induced the gaoler to examine the room in which the two men named were confined, and he discovered that two heavy iron bars had been cut through and that everything was ready for a start, there being nothing but the clapboards on the outside of the building between the prisoners and liberty. [Woodstock Sentinel.]

MOST CENTS.—The excavations have been for the last two years delayed on the French slope by a vein of quartz, which did not admit of an advance of more than two to two and a half feet a day. That layer has now been got through, and one of much softer stone having succeeded, the performing machines are able to accomplish double that distance each day. In a short time when certain improvements shall have been effected in the machinery, from six to seven feet will be perforated every twenty-four hours. After the section now worked a portion of solid equally friable, will be entered on, and this has already been reached on the Italian side. The united progress will then amount to a total of 13 ft. per diem, and in four years the tunnel will be completed. In the meantime the English company is actively proceeding with the railway over Mont Cenis which it hopes to be able to open for traffic before the end of the present year.

Any indication that Senators and prospective members of the House of Commons, would, as a rule, desire to become political pluralists might warrant opposing legislation. We fancy, however, that public opinion against the practice will keep political greediness in check. [Journal.]

The legislature of Nova Scotia was prorogued on Tuesday, General Williams, in his speech, expresses his belief that the adoption of the measure of Union "will not only greatly increase the general prosperity of British America, and elevate all these Provinces in the scale of Nations, but that the Union was imperatively demanded, in order to give stability to the Institutions they enjoy, and permanent security to this portion of Her Majesty's dominions as an integral portion of the Empire."

On the first day of next January the London "Times" will complete its 80th year; its first number bears date January 1, 1788.

On the 15th inst., after a lingering illness, Selena Amelia, daughter of Francis and Jane Waddell, aged 11 years and 10 months.

On the 11th inst., Eleanor Ann M. only child of William and Eliza Morrison, aged 15 months and 11 days.

On the 3d inst., Mrs. Tufts, aged 79, relict of the late Mr. James Tufts.

On the 15th inst., after a lingering illness, Selena Amelia, daughter of Francis and Jane Waddell, aged 11 years and 10 months.

On the 11th inst., Eleanor Ann M. only child of William and Eliza Morrison, aged 15 months and 11 days.

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NOTICE.

PARTIES having Accounts against Col. C. H. GRAY, are requested to render them forthwith for payment. B. R. STVENSON.
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.	No.
125	£1000 0 0	8	56
43	£1000 0 0	7	56
259	£1000 0 0	7	56
51	£500 0 0	8	57
50	£500 0 0	7	57

For further particulars apply to
HARVEY, JEVUJS & 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 Guests. Every attention will be paid to secure their comfort.

The tables will be supplied with the best the market affords.
The rooms are spacious and airy.
N. B. Livery Stable in connection.
MICHAEL CLARKE, Proprietor.

Successor to Edward Macdonald.
Selling Andrews, May 15, 1867.

NOTICE
IS hereby given, that all Auctioneers in the County, retaining their Auction Licenses after the publication of 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.

New Fancy Goods.
ST. ANDREWS, N. B., May 8th, 1867.
ALBION HOUSE, Water Street, Market Square
JOHN S. MAGEE is now daily receiving his stock of

New Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
which were bought when markets were 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 Subscriber will offer for sale on Thursday, 16th May, at 11 o'clock, a.m. on the premises, a Parcel of Land, containing about a Town Lot and a half, adjoining the Wesleyan Burying Lot. For particulars apply to
St. Andrews, May 1, 1867.
A. D. STEVENSON, Auctioneer.

\$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. WHITLOCK, Comm'r
JAS. RUSSELL, }
GEO. F. STICKNEY, } Property.
May 1, 1867.

THE LATEST NEWS
received in St. John, up to the hour of going to Press is 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 graphed 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. IF Persons remitting sums of \$1, 2, or \$3, will receive the paper during the period for which their remittance pays.
IF 75 specimen copies sent to any address on application.

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.

Asses

NOTICE is here
Assessors of
of St. Andrews, in
respect, until the 1st
in writing, from all
current year in the
real and personal p
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B. R. STI
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J. H. ME
St. Andrews, Ap

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By order of the

St. Andrews, Apr

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April 23d, 1867.

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April 24.

FROM the 1st MA
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April 2, 1867.

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St. Andrews, Apr
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THE following w
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Government of this Pr
Mar 27—3m
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B. R. STEVENSON.

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	8
41	£1000 0 0	7
253	£1000 0 0	7
51	£500 0 0	8
50	£500 0 0	7

For further particulars apply to
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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 the most comfortable.

The tables will be supplied with the best market affords.

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N. B. Livery Stable in connection.

MICHAEL CLARKE,
Proprietor.

Successor to Edward Phelan.

St. Andrews, May 15, 1867.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that all Auctioneers in the County, retaining their Auction Licences after the publication of this Notice, will be compelled to pay an annual County Tax of \$3.00. 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.

New Fancy Goods.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., May 8th, 1867.

ALBION HOUSE, Water St.

Market Square

JOHN S. MAGEE is now daily receiving

his stock of

New Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

which were bought when a market was at its lowest; and are offered at low prices. Inspection by intending purchasers is solicited.

CARD.

Opening of New and Fashionable Millinery.

Mrs. MAGEE has 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

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For particulars apply to

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Auctioneer.

St. Andrews, May 1, 1867.

\$500 REWARD.

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W. WHITLOCK, Comm'r of Town

GEO. F. STICKNEY, Property.

May 1, 1867.

THE LATEST NEWS

received in St. John, up to the hour of going to press is published in the

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which is issued three times a week at \$2.50 a year in advance. Persons interested in

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will find the latest quotations from Montreal, received by telegraph, in every issue of the Journal.

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Correspondence from

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Ottawa,

Halifax,

and **Fredericton**

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COMMERCIAL MATTERS,

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

Specimen copies sent to any address on application.

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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.

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, of the real and personal properties and income they possess.

B. R. STEVENSON, Assessors
S. H. WHITLOCK, of Rates
J. H. MEARS

St. Andrews, April 24, 1867.

NOTICE.

A N 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 5th 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 in 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 9, 1867.

General, Whiskey, Case Gin, &c.

Ex Steamer "Acadia" from Glasgow and "Eleanor" from London via St. John.

25 Hhds. Geneva ("J. DeKuyper")

20 doz. Cans. do 1 doz. each.

40 doz. Old Tom do 1 doz. each.

40 doz. Best Scotch Whiskey, quarts and pints.

April 24, 1867. **JAMES W. STREET.**

Notice

IS hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature, at its ensuing Session, 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 favour, 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. Patterns cut to order.

Mrs. CHALMERS.

April 24. 3m

House to Let.

FROM the 1st MAY next, the House in Queen Street, known as the "Comolly house,"

Enquire of **J. W. STREET.**

April 2, 1867.

Partnership Notice.

THE Subscribers having entered into Partnership 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 OF ASSEMBLY.

THE following was adopted as one of the Standing Rules of the House in the Session of 1862:

"26th.—That no Bill of a private nature shall be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of the Session, both inclusive; and that the Clerk of this House do, one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature, cause fifty copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties, for distribution, and cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two Newspapers in each County where Newspapers are published."

CHAS. F. WETMORE, CLERK.

NOTICE.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 26th Feb. 1867.

IT is ordered in Council, That any person who has procured Land under the Labor Act, (or his Assigns) before the 1st day of January, 1861, but has not yet resided and improved as prescribed by the Regulations, may apply to have the Sale cancelled and the Lot advertised for sale by Public Auction, subject to the payment of the value of existing improvements; and if such person or his assigns, be the purchaser, fifty per cent. of the labor returned will be credited on the purchase.

It is further ordered, that all Sales before 1st January, 1861, to persons under the Labor Act, and not yet resided, shall be cancelled on the 1st day of November, 1868, and the Lots then become vacant, unless such persons do previously perform the necessary conditions of payment, improvement, and residence, or avail themselves of the privilege above offered.

The equitable interest of the parties (or their assigns) who may have made improvements or performed labour on any of the Lots to be sold or forfeited, will in all cases be fully protected against subsequent purchasers; but in no case shall such persons having made improvements on the Lands, or performed labour in part or in whole for such Lands, have any claim thereon upon the Government of this Province.

CHARLES CONNELL,
Sur. Gen.

Mar 27—3m



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 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 northeasterly angle of block number six, granted to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company, in the parish of Saint James, thence running by the magnet of the year 1858 south seventy-three degrees west, three hundred and fifty-five chains along the northerly line of said grant, (crossing the road from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock, viz. Lot number four, surveyed for Hugh Boyd, lot number three granted to Joseph Dixon, lot number seven granted to George Mings, lot number eight granted to Peter J. Corke, lot number nine granted to Jonathan Godfrey, lot number ten granted to George Boyd, lot number eleven granted to David Manner, lot number twelve granted to Robert Shaw, lot number thirteen granted to David Lion, lot number fourteen granted to John Mullock, lot number fifteen granted to James Coulter, lot number sixteen granted to Silvery Mitchell, lot number seventeen granted to Alexander Grant, lot number eighteen granted to Hugh Boyd, lot number nineteen granted to William Magford, lot number twenty granted to George J. Thomson, lot number twenty-one granted to Hugh Boyd, lot number twenty-two granted to Samuel Elliott, lot number twenty-three granted to John McCoubrey, lot number twenty-four granted to William Magford, lot number twenty-five granted to John Mitchell, lot number twenty-six granted to John Mitchell, lot number twenty-seven granted to John Mitchell, lot number twenty-eight granted to John Mitchell, lot number twenty-nine granted to John Mitchell, lot number thirty granted to John Mitchell.

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

The same having been seized under, and taken by virtue of the following executions, issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, to wit:—

First, at the suit of the Hon. John J. Robinson, endorsed to levy \$2529 12 1/2—second, at the suit of Francis H. Johnson, endorsed to levy \$331 30, and third at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Saint Stephens Bank, in the County of Charlotte, endorsed to levy \$29110 3 1/2, together with Sheriff's fees and incidental expenses.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,
Dec. 1, 1863.

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

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, June 6, 1864.

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

Sheriff's Office, Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, Oct. 31, 1864.

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

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Per **ALEX. T. PAUL,**
Under Sheriff.

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

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

ALEX. T. PAUL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, April 17, 1865.

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

ALEX. T. PAUL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, July 17, 1865.

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

ALEX. T. PAUL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, Oct. 19, 1865.

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

ALEX. T. PAUL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, Jan. 16, 1866.

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

ALEX. T. PAUL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, April 18, 1866.

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

ALEX. T. PAUL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, July 16, 1866.

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

ALEX. T. PAUL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, Nov. 8, 1866.

The above sale is further postponed until the 29th day of April next.

ALEX. T. PAUL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, 27th Feb. 1867.

The above sale is further postponed until the 25th day of May next.

ALEX. T. PAUL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, 24th April, 1867.

The above sale will take place at the Court House on Saturday the 25th day of May instant, without Reserve.

ALEX. T. PAUL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, May 13, 1867.

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

The said two tracts containing together Thirty Thousand Acres more or less, subject nevertheless to the following lots of land situated on the easterly and westerly sides of the above mentioned road from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock, viz. Lot number fourteen surveyed for Joseph Dixon, lot number seven granted to George Mings, lot number eight granted to Peter J. Corke, lot number nine granted to Jonathan Godfrey, lot number ten granted to George Boyd, lot number eleven granted to David Manner, lot number twelve granted to Robert Shaw, lot number thirteen granted to David Lion, lot number fourteen granted to John Mullock, lot number fifteen granted to James Coulter, lot number sixteen granted to Silvery Mitchell, lot number seventeen granted to Alexander Grant, lot number eighteen granted to Hugh Boyd, lot number nineteen granted to William Magford, lot number twenty granted to George J. Thomson, lot number twenty-one granted to Hugh Boyd, lot number twenty-two granted to Samuel Elliott, lot number twenty-three granted to John McCoubrey, lot number twenty-four granted to William Magford, lot number twenty-five granted to John Mitchell, lot number twenty-six granted to John Mitchell, lot number twenty-seven granted to John Mitchell, lot number twenty-eight granted to John Mitchell, lot number twenty-nine granted to John Mitchell, lot number thirty granted to John Mitchell.

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

The same having been seized under, and taken by virtue of the following executions, issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, to wit:—

First, at the suit of the Hon. John J. Robinson, endorsed to levy \$2529 12 1/2—second, at the suit of Francis H. Johnson, endorsed to levy \$331 30, and third at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Saint Stephens Bank, in the County of Charlotte, endorsed to levy \$29110 3 1/2, together with Sheriff's fees and incidental expenses.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,
Dec. 1, 1863.

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

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, June 6, 1864.

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

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St. Andrews, Oct. 31, 1864.

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Per **ALEX. T. PAUL,**
Under Sheriff.

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

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

ALEX. T. PAUL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, April 17, 1865.

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

ALEX. T. PAUL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, July 17, 1865.

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

ALEX. T. PAUL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, Oct. 19, 1865.

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

ALEX. T. PAUL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, Jan. 16, 1866.

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

ALEX. T. PAUL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, April 18, 1866.

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

ALEX. T. PAUL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, July 16, 1866.

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

ALEX. T. PAUL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, Nov. 8, 1866.

The above sale is further postponed until the 29th day of April next.

ALEX. T. PAUL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, 27th Feb. 1867.

The above sale will take place at the Court House on Saturday the 25th day of May instant, without Reserve.

ALEX. T. PAUL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, May 13, 1867.

NOTICE.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY



RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE GREAT INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

STOPS THE MOST EXHAUSTING PAIN IN A FEW MINUTES.

EASILY CURED THE PATIENT.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Proves its superiority to all other Medicines as soon as it is used.

It relieves the sufferer of PAIN, no matter from what cause it may originate, or where it may be seated.

It is the Head, Face, or Throat;

It is the Back, Spine, or Shoulder;

It is the Arms, Hands, or Side;

It is the Throat, Lungs, or Hoarse;

It is the Nerves, or any part of the body.

Or in any other part of the body, its application to the part or parts where the pain exists will afford immediate relief.

It is used with PAIN.

In the Head, Face, or Throat;

In the Back, Spine, or Shoulder;

In the Arms, Hands, or Side;

In the Throat, Lungs, or Hoarse;

In the Nerves, or any part of the body.

Or in any other part of the body, its application to the part or parts where the pain exists will afford immediate relief.

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In the Arms, Hands, or Side;

In the Throat, Lungs, or Hoarse;

In the Nerves, or any part of the body.

NEW FRUIT.

Ex Steamer from Boston:

30 Boxes of Layers Raisins.

Oct. 3.

J. W. STREET.

Selling Off! Selling Off!

At British House

THE Subscribers now offer for sale their large and well assorted stock of Dry Goods.

The stock consists in part of the following:-

Broad Cloths, black and colored Dressings

Casement, Tweeds, Checkings, Russel Cord

Homespuns, French DeLaines, Merinos, Tweeds

Poplins, Comings, Bartheles, Alexander Cloths

Prints, Alpaca, black and colored and figured

Prints, white and grey Cords, Stripes, Checkings

Ozbergues, Cambrics, Sefties, Towellings, &c.

Paisley, Borge and Woolen Shawls, Parasols

Umbrellas, Corsets, Hoop Skirts and Shirts

Shirts, Cotton, Wollen and Silk, Gloves,

Shirts, Cotton, Neck Ties, Linens, Pocket

Handkerchiefs in Cotton Linen and Silk, Merinos

Woolen and Cotton Undershirts and pants, Cloth

and Linen Table Covers, Scotch and Hemp

Carpets, Blankets, flannels in grey, scarlet,

blue and large checks, Cotton Wares.

Also a large assortment of Ready made Cloth-

ing, Boots and Shoes.

The whole to be sold without reserve as the

subscribers are determined to close their Dry

Goods business in St. Andrews.

D. BRADLEY & SON.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN S. MAGEE,

Respectfully announces that he has now

received the greater portion of his Fall

and Winter stock of New Goods,

upwards of-

50 Bales, Cases and Packages

consisting of all the most desirable

Goods for the present season in

COTTON GOODS.

Prints, Grey sherings, White shirtings,

Stripes, Sherrings, Regattas, Reels, Denims,

Cotton Flannels.

WOLLEN GOODS.

In Cloth, tweeds, trousseurs, Confederate

Grey, Sonewall-dolls, Blankets, Camp

Quilts, Flannels in cotton and wool, and all

Wool Saxony, Wollen, Twilled, Plain, Red,

White, Blue, Yellow, Grey, French-Crimson

Flannels.

HOMESPUNS good for

Boys or Men's wear.

Also in the new styles, Thinets, French Mer-

inos, British Lustrous and Cambrics, French

Gala Prints in all wool and cotton & wool.

Casement, Poplins, &c.

DRESS GOODS.

In all the new styles, Thinets, French Mer-

inos, British Lustrous and Cambrics, French

Gala Prints in all wool and cotton & wool.

Casement, Poplins, &c.

A few SUPERIOR BLACK SILK DRESSES

Trimmed with all the new styles.

Bugle, Tinsel Velvet, Plain Velvet, &c.

MILLINERY goods in all the new styles.

Stationery, Stationery, &c.

Business Stationery, at all colors.

A nice assortment of Zephyr, Himalaya and

Phil Long and Square SHAWLS

REAL YAKA CLOTHING, Breeches, woolen

sacks, neck ties, Scarfs, and Mullers for

gentlemen.

Ladies and Children

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers.

With a variety of other goods so numerous

that the Standard would hardly contain their

names.

To all which public attention is invited.

Give us a call and see what we have got-

All goods sold at a small advance on cost to

ensure a speedy sale, and in no case can we

make a second price.

JOHN S. MAGEE.

ALBION HOUSE

Water St.

Goods remaining on hand, and for sale low by the Undersigned.

March 27, 1867.

20 Bbls Refined Crushed Sugar,

8 Bags Rio Coffee,

2 Cases Nutmegs,

1 Bag Cloves,

1 do Pimento,

1 Chest Cassia,

10 Kegs 1 cwt. Carbonate of Soda,

3 Bbls Rice,

3 Hbls & Bbls Barbadoes Sugar,

14 Hbls Muscovado Molasses,

20 Chests London Congou Tea,

5 Half "

12 " American Souchong,

8 " Olong,

12 Boxes Canada blue Starch,

15 Cwt Brandram Bros No 1 London

White Paint,

75 Kegs do Yellow, black & green paints,

4 Hbls boiled & raw Linseed Oil,

3 Cwt best Putty,

50 Boxes St. Helens crown Window Glass,

assorted sizes,

10 Hbls "

8 Qr casks "

2 Pipes "

3 Hbls "

21 Qr casks "

12 Hbls "

12 Qr casks "

70 Cases "Vine Growers" Brandy,

10 do "

14 do Scotch Malt Whisky,

10 Bbls "Cordon Royal" Champagne,

9 Cases 4 doz. "Gibson & Co" Extra

Stouts,

40 Bbls 4 doz. London Porter, qts & pints,

114 do "

J. W. STREET.

Alcohol & Petroleum Oil.

Ex "Harriet" from Boston.

10 Panchecks Alcohol, 95 p. et proof,

10 Bbls Refined Petroleum Oil,

March 26

J. W. STREET.

W. H. WILLIAMSON, Druggist

Respectfully announces to the Inhabitants

of St. Andrews and vicinity, that he has re-

sumed his former business of a Druggist, in the

shop formerly known as Mr. Souders' building,

adjoining the Union Store, Water Street, where

he is prepared to make up Physicians prescriptions,

and medicines for sale.

He has also for sale Drugs, Chemicals, Fam-

ily and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet

articles, printer's Ink, Vermilion, Glass, Putty, &c.

Every shade of paint prepared for use.

The whole at the lowest price for cash. American

money taken at a discount. aug 24

Kerosine Oil.

Ex Steamer from Boston.

20 Bbls Kerosine Oil.

Nov 22, 1866

J. W. STREET.

Ambracite Pond.

A few tons of Ambracite pond, for sale by

J. W. STREET

Oct 23, 1866

TEA

30 Half chests

Souchong,

Just received and for sale by

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.

June, 1866.-tm

St. Stephen.

Layer Raisins.

Ex Steamer from Boston.

20 Boxes of Best Layer Raisins.

Nov. 30, 1866.

J. W. STREET.

Brandies.

To arrive per "Swift" from Charente,

34 Bbls of "Martell & Co" Best Cognac

22 Bbls Casks of Brandy, Pale & Coloured,

Vintage 1862 and 1863.

10 Cases do do vintage 1860.

ALBION HOUSE.

Water Street, Saint Andrews, N. B.

Dress Goods, in large

Printed Cashmeres

Delaines,

Challies, Alpaca,

Lama Cloths and Plain Bareges

Cheap Cottons,

Table Linens, Towels,

Napkins, Sheetings,

JOHN S. MAGEE

BRADFORD & CO,

Eastport, Maine.

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN

CLOTHS & READY MADE CLOTHING

TAILORS TRIMMINGS.

SEAMENS OUTFITS,