

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.

E. VARIIS SUMMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic.

\$2.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

133

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28 1866.

No 9

TO BE SOLD.
argain, if applied for immediately
of disposed of by the 15th of April, the
place will be let and possession given
on 1st May next.

HAT desirably situated House for
business next to the Record of-
fice; has been newly shingled and is
in good repair; contains 9 rooms and
attached.

A L S O .
Corner Town lots, in good situations for
ing purposes. Apply to subscriber.
terms of payment liberal.
D. GREEN.

Resolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership
lately subsisting between James Moran and
A. V. Moran, of St. George, in the County of
lotie, under the firm of James Moran & Son,
his day dissolved by mutual consent.
I debts owing to the said partnership are to
be paid by the said James A. Moran, who is
authorized to settle all debts due to and owing
to said firm.

JAMES MORAN,
JAMES A. MORAN,
St. George, September 18, 1865.

\$5. Almanacks 1865.

MILLIAN'S New Brunswick Almanac and
Register for 1865, can be obtained singly
for 1 cent, or by the dozen for retail from
J. J. JACQUES & SON,
supply of the old Farmers Almanac always
on hand.
Andrews Nov. 30, 1864.

ib. Rubber, Rubbers

AT THE
Albion House.

JOHN S. MAGEE.

Has received an assortment of

Childrens, Ladies, Misses,

Gent's,

Rubber Overshoes.

Ladies Rubber Balmoral Boots, a nice

style for the present season, which with a

childrens and Ladies Boots.

SKELTON SKIRTS.

and the balance of stock of

WINTER DRY GOODS.

will sell CHEAP for Cash, and on

credit at the usual discount.

MORE NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED and now open for sale

at the very lowest prices:

Hats, Bonnets,

Shawls, Mantillas,

FANCY DRESS GOODS.

Grey and White Cottons,

Stripes, and Regattas

Shirts, and Regattas

Shirts, and Regattas

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Poetry.

NEARER TO GOD.

Nearer, my God, to Thee,
Nearer to Thee!
Even though it be a cross
That lays me low,
I will not cease to lift
My soul and voice,
Still all my song shall be,
Nearer, my God, to Thee,
Nearer to Thee!

Though like a wanderer,
The sun gone down,
Darkness be over me,
My rest a stone;
Yet in my dreams I'd be
Nearer, my God, to Thee,
Nearer to Thee!

There let the way appear,
Step unto Heaven;
All that Thou sendest to me,
I'll receive;
In mercy given;
Angels to beckon me,
Nearer, my God, to Thee,
Nearer to Thee!

Then with my waking thoughts
Bright with Thy praise,
Out of my stony griefs
Bethel I'll raise;
So by my woes to be
Nearer, my God, to Thee,
Nearer to Thee!

Or if on joyful wing
Cleaving the sky,
Sun, moon, and stars together,
Upward I fly;
Still all my song shall be,
Nearer, my God, to Thee,
Nearer to Thee!

Miscellany.

ALMOST MARRIED.

I am a miserable man. What I've been
through no pen can describe. I am a bachelor,
and probably shall ever remain one. I never
attempted to marry but once, and that was
a short time ago in the city of Boston.

I sat down to tell you about it, but the tears
dim my eyes so that I can hardly see the page.
The sobs heave up from the bottom of my
bosom. O Tom Day, why were you ever
born?

I am not wealthy, neither am I handsome.
But I have an excellent disposition, so my
friends say. In fact, my Aunt Lucy told me
that she thought I should make one of the
best of husbands—that is, if I could get a wife.

I am thirty-two years of age. My business
at present is nothing—no matter what it is,
for that has nothing to do with my story. I
have travelled with a circus; but that was
several years ago. I don't suppose you ever
heard of me in those days, for my position was
very exalted—I was a "tent man." I tried
to be a "tumbler," but I did not succeed
in that. If I had, probably I should have
made for myself a great name and Tom Day
would be heard of years after his death. As
it is, I don't suppose he will. But to my story.

I have—or had, what I considered, a friend.
He resides in Boston. His name is Davis,
Jerome Davis. He is a married man. His
wife is a Boston woman. Jerome came from
his native place. We went to school
there, and we have been friends ever since.

This last fall Jerome invited me to visit
him in the city. "You must come Tom," said
he, "for you know you have never been to see
me since I was married. Why, you've never
seen my wife, Tom?"

"No, that's a fact," I replied.
"Well, come down then, wont you?"
He seemed so very anxious, that I promised
him I would. We were standing on the plat-
form of the Juliet station at the time, and just
as he had finished the train came in, stopping
a minute, and then, puffing and snorting, was
off again, with Jerome standing in the door of
my car, waving his hat and handkerchief at
me as long as I remained in sight.

The paternal Day bought a farm in J—
soon after. We were to take possession in
November. But meantime there were several
weeks in which I should have nothing to do.
A lucky thought struck me. "I'll go to see
Jerome in Boston. I can spend my time there
as agreeably as elsewhere, I do not doubt, and
so, go I will."

Having formed the resolution, nothing was
left for me but to put it into execution. The
next day it rained, and as that was Saturday,
I concluded to wait until the Monday follow-
ing, determined not to start upon my journey
in bad weather.

custom in our family—and then bidding her
adieu, with tears in my eyes, I set forth, my
mother's warning, to beware of bad company
while in the wicked city of Boston, ringing in
my ears.

I'd never been in Boston before. But for
all that, although the streets are as crooked as
as they can well be, I had no great difficulty
in finding the house of my friend, Jerome
Davis.

He was at home when I got to the house,
and I never wished to find a warmer welcome
anywhere, than he gave me. I was inroduced
to Mrs. Davis, and believe me, my dear reader,
I would give the whole world, were it
mine, for such a wife. Not that she was beauti-
ful. By no means. There was no beauty
about her. But there was something about
her, lovely to look upon. And there, more
than all that, I knew that she possessed a
warm, loving heart. I wanted "some one
to love, some one to care for," because I want-
ed some one to love me. I have lived thirty-
two years alone. Is it not time that I had
some one to comfort and love me?

That one came forward in the person of
Betty Creekey—Mrs. Davis's sister. When
I took her little soft, plump hand in mine, and
looked into her bright eyes, I felt that we were
intended for each other. I think she experi-
enced a little of the same feeling. Something
in the expression of her twinkling blue eyes
seemed to say—"we are one." Perhaps you
think this all imagination on my part, but
nevertheless, I do believe that Betty Creekey
felt it and tried to express it as plain as she
could without her tongue.

For my part, these midnight orbs of mine
told Betty Creekey that I loved her, and
that I would be her own dear Thomas, if she
would only accept me.

All this was performed in less than three
minutes; yes, while I held the lovely Betty's
hand within mine own.

I asked Jerome about her afterwards.
She's your wife's sister, you said?
Yes, he replied.
But if I remember, your wife's maiden name
was not Creekey, eh?

Why, no, that's a fact. Why, you see she's
a widow!
O, ah, yes, I see. A widow, indeed! Hus-
band long dead? I inquired.

About two years. Killed in the army.—
Ah, then he was a soldier?
Yes.

And he was killed—poor Betty! I said,
my voice choking, while the tears stood in
these deep brown eyes of mine.

Yes it was a hard thing for her, poor girl.
But Jerome. It is a wonder to me how the
frail creature bore up so well under her great
affliction. We did think that she would not
long survive him; but, thank God, she is
better now.

I am of a very sympathetic nature. I al-
ways feel for those who are in distress. My
heart is large and warm, and it seemed to me
then that I could take Betty Creekey to my
bosom, feeling for her as ever man felt for
woman.

Time passed away. I saw more and more
of Betty every day. We were thrown to-
gether very often. Besides, I often asked
her to attend the theatre with me, and those
blissful nights I shall always remember.—
We went to the Sunday evening concerts, too;
and then a night when we returned, we al-
ways found that Jerome and Mrs. Davis had
retired.

Those Sunday evenings could not come and
go, without giving us a knowledge of each
other's feelings, even though we never spoke
directly of love. But the time came at last
when we felt that there must be a definite un-
derstanding between us.

I remember the night well. I was seated
upon the sofa, and Betty Creekey sat beside
me and one of her little dimpled hands had
been mixed up with mine, so the neither of us
knew who it did belong to. I felt that I must
speak at once. I had kept it back so long
that I was red in the face, and my heart was
fairly burning up with passion; and as near
as I could tell, Betty was feeling very much
the same.

Darling creature, said I, striking an attitude
and turning my "witching eyes" upon the
countenance of this lovely female, how can I
tell you?

Thomas she cried, in a voice choked with
emotion and spruce gum, thou needest not tell
I have known it all along.
Thou hast, darling one? And thou knowest
that thou art all the world to me? O Betty!
Betty Creekey, my all, my only love!
It is needless, perhaps to say that we imme-
diately fell into each other's arms, while I pray-
ed kisses upon the sweet lips and blooming
cheek of that darling creature.

And still there comes a dread when I think—
O Tommy, she sobbed, do not speak of that.
We shall never be parted—
"But, should oceans divide us, Tommy,
And leave the least a dream,
They cannot be so wide, Tommy,
But love can span the stream."

she sang, her voice trembled. But will not
speak of that again.
No, darling Betty, we will only look upon
the bright side. If trouble comes, it will be
bad enough then, without borrowing it now.

We kissed and then bade each other good-
night, retired. I cannot tell you half the hap-
piness I felt that night. It was so strange to
love and be loved in return! O, my heart
will break for very joy! I cried as I entered
my chamber that night. I could not sleep.
I could only lie and think of Betty—and my
own great love for her. We were to be mar-
ried very soon, and I had to think that all
over too, and lay my plans for the future.

Next day I told my friend Jerome about my
little affair. He didn't seem at all surprised.
He seemed to take it as a matter of course.—
But for all that he was very happy to learn
that Betty and I had come to an understand-
ing.

The wedding will follow soon, I suppose.
Tom? said he.
Yes, as soon as Betty can get ready.
That's right, delays are dangerous, you know
Jerome answered.

So preparations for the wedding were made
at once. Everybody was busy but just Betty
and I. We were busy with our love, and
could not be disturbed.

Meantime I wrote to my friends, and told
them that when I returned from Boston I
should bring a wife with me. I did not wish
to take them entirely by surprise, but still I
only told them just enough to excite their curi-
osity for more.

The wedding day arrived. It was Wed-
nesday. A more beautiful day for the season
the sun never shone upon. Betty was all
smiles, and for that matter, so was I. Jerome
Davis and Mrs. Davis also looked exceedingly
affable. And when at last the minister ar-
rived everybody wore a broad grin, they felt so
exceedingly happy, although I never could
imagine why, they were no friends of mine.

The marriage ceremony was to take place in
Mrs. Davis's front parlor. Already we had
taken our position. The minister stood before
us. A buzz around the room and all was si-
lent, so still that I heard my heart beating (it
might have been Betty's) at the bottom of my
bosom. The minister opened his lips to speak,
but no sound issued from them. He turned
pale, pale as death, the book fell from his hand
and he staggered back, his eyes fixed upon
the door.

I turned, and beheld a fine looking man of
about thirty-five or forty years, standing in the
doorway. No one but the minister had noticed
him. He looked pale and care worn and wore
a suit of a fine blue. An awful suspicion flash-
ed across my mind. I trembled, and just then the
bride turned toward the door. O, oh, oh, oh, oh,
she gasped, and then turning herself from my
gasp, rushed into the outer room, crying—
"Creekey! Creekey!"

That was enough. I stopped to hear no
more. I was motionless. The soldier lived. I
fled from the house. Through the streets of
Boston I wandered till night. I was half
crazed. I could not return to the house of
my friend Jerome. No I never wished to
look upon his face again.

That night I went to the theatre, and saw
Maggie Michael play "Fanchon." Poor Di-
der! He "wanted to die." I could
sympathize with him. The play did me good.
I felt that there might be some poor Didier as
myself in this world of woe.

And I bury my sorrows minding cows and
tending the plough.

TAKING COLD.—Thou shalt take cold and
bring upon thee all various forms of incur-
able disease, by living as I have an extra gar-
ment when per-pirating from heat or vigorous ex-
ercise. When exercise has been taken the per-
son should rest awhile removing an extra gar-
ment, and if lying down or exposed to a cur-
rent air, more clothing, instead of less, should
be added till well rested. When exposed to
cold from getting the feet wet, dry clothing
put on, and vigorous exercise taken how-
ever stupid the person may feel; unless too
much exercise has been previously taken, in
which case remove the damp clothing, retire
immediately to bed and cover very warm; and put
warm feet so as to create warmth with a short
time. Before, and during the continuance of
exercise, a person may drink cold water, but
never immediately, on ceasing from exercise,
however thirsty.

A traveller stopping at a hotel exclaimed one
morning to the waiter: "What are you do-
ing, you black rascal! You have roused me
twice from my sleep by telling me breakfast
was ready, and now you are attempting to
strip off the clothes! What do you mean?"

"Why," replied Pompey, "if you isn't going

to get up, I must have the sheet any how,
cause dey'r waiting for de table cloth."

AN ISLAND OF SALT IN LOUISIANA.

A Philadelphia gentleman, just returned
from a protracted sojourn in the Southern States,
thus describes a salt mountain in the Parish
of St. Mary's, Louisiana.
"The name of the Island is 'Petit Anse,'
and consists of a hill, at some points one hun-
dred and sixty feet high, containing about two
thousand and twenty acres of land
surrounded by the waters of Bayou Vermillion
situated about nine miles from Vermillion Bay
in the above named parish.

"Although salt has been manufactured upon
the island for many years, yet the discovery
of the mines were not made until 1863, and
they were only worked by the Confederates
for a period of about three months previous to
its occupancy by our troops, during this short
space of time it is estimated that the quantity
taken out was not less than 20,000,000
pounds by means of rude machinery.

The quality of this article is very superior
to the nation, for although the production of
salt in the United States in 1860 was nearly
130,000 of barrels, yet the importations of this
article from foreign ports were very large."

ROASTED GRASSHOPPERS.—Among the
choice delicacies with which the California
Digger Indians regale themselves during the
summer season, is the grass-hopper roast. Hav-
ing been an eye-witness to the preparation and
discussion of one of their feasts of grasshoppers,
we can describe it truthfully. There are dis-
tricts in California, as well as portions of the
plains between Sierra Nevada and the Rocky

Mountains, that literally swarm with grass-
hoppers, and in such astonishing numbers that
a man cannot put his foot to the ground, with-
out walking there, without crushing great num-
bers. To the Indians they are a delicacy, and
are caught and cooked in the following man-
ner: A piece of ground is sought where they
most abound, in the centre of which an excava-
tion is made, large and deep enough to pre-
vent the insect from hopping out when once
in. The entire part of Diggers, old and young,
male and female, then surround as much of
the adjoining grounds as they can, and each
with a green bough in hand, whipping and
thrashing on every side, gradually approach
the hole, driving the insects before them in
countless multitudes, till at last all, or nearly
all, are secured in the pit. In the meantime
smaller excavations are made, answering the
purpose of ovens, in which fires are kindled
and kept up till the surrounding earth, for a
short distance, becomes sufficiently heated to
cook the insects, and a flat stone, large enough to cover
the oven, is placed over the hole, and the insects
are emptied into the oven and closed in. Ten or
fifteen minutes suffice to roast them, when
they are taken out and eaten without further
preparation, and with much apparent relish,
or, as is sometimes the case, reduced to powder
and made into soup.

And having from curiosity tasted, not only of the roast, really, if one
could divest himself of the idea of eating an
insect as we do an oyster or shrimp without
other preparation than simple roasting, they
would not be considered very bad eating even
by more refined epicures than the Digger In-
dians.—[California paper.

WRITING FOR THE PRESS.—There are
thousands of excellent farmers in our country,
who are capable of penning communications
that would be read with great interest and
profit. It is not to be expected that the man
who has always been accustomed to wield the
plow and spade, and other implements of hus-
bandry, will be able to pen an article equal to
the man who has never done but little else in
his whole life but write.

We desire to have our young farmers try
their hand a little. If they fail, it can be no
worse for them. Writing and communication
will greatly facilitate the task of penning au-
thority. Farmers have great deal of leisure
during our long winter evenings; and it would
be an excellent way to spend a portion of
their time to write communications on subjects
connected with their business. Let us sug-
gest a few thoughts to aid young writers:

Write briefly. You can pen a communica-
tion of good length on one page of foolscap
paper. Record facts which have been inter-
esting and profitable to yourself, and you
may rest assured that your writings will be
perused with interest by others. Young writ-
ers sometimes think that if a communication
does not cover three or four pages of foolscap
paper, it will not be acceptable to an editor.

Nothing is more erroneous. Editors usually
prefer short articles to long ones. Four short
communications would be much more likely
to prove acceptable to editors, and to be pub-
lished, than one long one.

If there is any subject on which you have

made discoveries, or on which you have
thoughts that would be likely to be profitable
to other farmers, sit down to write upon it,
but confine yourself to that subject alone—e-
g. the management of cows, or sheep, or other
animals.

Many farmers have certain modes of per-
forming different kinds of labor, which if dis-
cussed in proper language, would be of great
value to beginners. Let our young men im-
prove their talents in communicating their
knowledge to others.

While engaged in manual labor the mind
may be employed in the investigation of some
subject to write on, after the labors of the day
have closed.—[N. Y. Observer.

A GROWING POWER.—Since the days of
Peter the Great, Russia has advanced her
frontier 700 miles towards Vienna and Berlin
500 miles toward Constantinople, and 1200
miles toward Lahore and Kurrachee in India.
She has taken from Sweden more than half
her territory; from Poland territory more ex-
tensive than Austria; from Turkey, provinces
equal to Prussia, the Rhine provinces, Belgium
and Holland; from Persia, provinces as large
as Great Britain; and from Turkey and China
countries greater than the whole of Europe.
Her population in the same time has increased
sixfold.

A woman went into a house at Boston the
other day with an infant in her arms and ask-
ed to stay awhile, as she was weak and tired.
She also asked for something stimulating, say-
ing that she was recently confined. The lady
of the house went to get a glass of ale for the
stranger, and on returning found that her own
infant, which she had left asleep in the cradle,
had been taken away by her visitor and a ne-
gro baby left in its stead. Nothing has been
heard of the woman since, and the affair cre-
ates great excitement among the interested
parties.

WHAT A BOOK DID.—A member of the
British Parliament, Mr. Jackson, recently
gave his history to a mechanics' association of
young men. When eleven years old, he was
taken from school and put at hard work at a
ship's side from six in the morning till nine at
night, with half an hour for breakfast and three
quarters of an hour for dinner. At the end
of nine months, his master being sick, he was
put into the office, where he found an *Encyclo-
pædia Britannica*, which he read from begin-
ning to end. After that he never lost an
hour. When he had worked till nine, and
gone to bed at ten, he had hung a lamp over
his bed, and read a part of the night.

He is not only an honored member of Par-
liament, but is distinguished in commerce.—
He has commercial relations with almost
every part in the world, and all his success
is ascribable to the knowledge derived from
books, beginning at the *Encyclopædia*. "Read!"
was his exhortation to young men. "Instead
of smoking your pipe and drinking beer in a
public house, read, and you will find art,
science, language, something to entertain, sup-
port and instruct you."

A JUST REWARD.—When Napoleon I.
sailed on his expedition to Egypt, the ships
accompanying him were crowded with troops.
It frequently occurred that a man accidentally
fell overboard, and at such times Napoleon was
said to have manifested the greatest interest
in rescuing the unfortunate soldier from his
peril, although when in battle, to general over-
sight showed greater indifference to the wholesale
slaughter resulting from his orders; there the
certain loss of thousands of lives never deter-
red him from pursuing a plan which promised
success. On the occasion referred to, he stimu-
lated the sailors to watchfulness and exertion,
by liberally rewarding all who helped to res-
cue a drowning soldier. One night a loud
splash was heard near one of the ships, and
immediately the cry was raised "man over-
board!" The vessel instantly put about, the
boats lowered, and for a long time, the search
continued; until at length the sailors succeeded
in saving—a quarter of beef which had slip-
ped from a nose at the bow of the ship. Of
course a good laugh followed, but Napoleon
ordered that at a larger reward than usual be
paid, as the sailors had exerted themselves,
enough un-successfully, as much as would have
been necessary to save life.

Punch says that a Yankee baby will crawl
out of his cradle, take a survey of it, invent an
improvement, and apply for a patent before he
is six months old.

A ship-building association is about to be
formed in Quebec. The object of the associa-
tion is to build a ship for the purpose of
rescuing sailors who are lost at sea.

When it is made to measure, the ship
will be a good one, and will be a great
asset to the association.

A collector, at Paris, who at the public dis-
putations, was asked if he understood Latin.
"No," he replied; "but I know who is wrong
in the argument." "How?" asked his friend.
"Why, by seeing who is angry first."

The coroner says a great many people died
this year that never died before.

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Ints.

Silicious

Crashes, Towel

ling & Table Li

neus, Shirts, Hats,

Collars, and Fan

cy Neck Ties,

ars, Rubbers,

Boots and Shoes

ance of Samner Stock daily expected

Stemmer "Europa" and when received

be sold at a very small advance on cost.

D B R A L E Y.

Ladies Seminary.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

MRS. KENDALL will receive a limited

er of young ladies as boarders, in addition

to daily pupils.

because of instruction comprises the

English, French, and Italian

Languages:

ting and arithmetic, geography, including

use of the Globes; Astronomy, History,

and Singing, pen and ornamental Needle

work.

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Poetry.

NEARER TO GOD.

Nearer, my God, to Thee,
Nearer to Thee!
Even though it be a cross
That raiseth me;
Still all my soul shall be,
Nearer, my God, to Thee,
Nearer to Thee!

Though like a wanderer,
The sun gone down,
Darkness be over me,
My rest a stone;
Yet in my dreams I'd be,
Nearer, my God, to Thee,
Nearer to Thee!

There let the way appear,
Step unto Heaven;
All that Thou send'st to me,
In mercy given;
Angels to beckon me,
Nearer, my God, to Thee,
Nearer to Thee!

Then with thy waking thoughts,
Bright with Thy praise,
Out of my stony griefs,
Bethel I'll raise;
So by my woes to be,
Nearer, my God, to Thee,
Nearer to Thee!

Or in joyful wing,
Cleaving the sky,
Sun, moon, and stars forget,
Upwards I fly;
Still all my soul shall be,
Nearer, my God, to Thee,
Nearer to Thee!

Miscellany.

ALMOST MARRIED.

I am a miserable man. What I've been
through no pen can describe. I am a bachelor,
and probably shall ever remain one. I never
attempted to marry but once, and that was a
short time ago, in the city of Boston.

I sat down to tell you about it, but the tears
dim my eyes so that I can hardly see the page.
The gods heave up from the bottom of my
bosom. O Tom Day, why were you ever
born?

I am not wealthy, neither am I handsome.
But I have an excellent disposition, so my
friends say. In fact, my Aunt Lucy told me
that she thought I should make one of the
best of husbands—that is, if I could get a
wife.

I am thirty-two years of age. My business
at present is driving—no matter what it is,
for that has nothing to do with my story. I
have travelled with a circus; but that was
several years ago. I don't suppose you ever
heard of me in those days, for my position was
very exalted—I was a "tent man." I tried
to be a "tumbler," but I did not succeed
in that. If I had, probably I should have
made for myself a great name and Tom Day
would be heard of years after his death. As
it is, I don't suppose he will. But to my
story.

I have—or had, what I considered, a friend.
He resides in Boston. His name is Davis,
Jerome Davis. He is a married man. His
wife is a Boston woman. Jerome came from
Jullit, my native place. We went to school
there, and we have been friends ever since.

This last fall, Jerome invited me to visit
him in the city. "You must come Tom," said
he, "for you know you have never been to see
me since I was married. Why, you've never
seen my wife, Tom?"

"No, that's a fact," I replied.

"Well, come down then, won't you?"

He seemed so very anxious, that I promised
him I would. We were standing on the plat-
form of the Jullit station at the time, and just
as he had finished the train came in, stopping
a minute, and then, puffing and snorting, was
off again, with Jerome, standing in the door of
rear car, waving his hat and handkerchief at
me as long as I remained in sight.

The paternal Day bought a farm in J-
soon after. We were to take possession in
November. But meantime there was several
weeks in which I should have nothing to do.
A lucky thought struck me. "I'll go to see
Jerome in Boston. I can spend my time there
as agreeably as elsewhere, I do not doubt, and
so, so I will."

Having formed the resolution, nothing was
left for me but to put it into execution. The
next day it rained, and as that was Saturday,
I concluded to wait until the Monday follow-
ing, determined not to start upon my journey
in bad weather.

Monday came and found me ready to start.

I kissed my mother on both cheeks—that's the

custom in our family—and then bidding her
adieu, with tears in my eyes, I set forth, my
mother's warning, to beware of bad company
while in the wicked city of Boston, ringing in
my ears.

I'd never been in Boston before. But for
all that, although the streets are as crooked as
as they can well be, I had no great difficulty
in finding the house of my friend, Jerome
Davis.

He was at home when I got to the house,
and I never wished to find a warmer welcome
anywhere, than he gave me. I was inroduced
to Mrs. Davis, and believe me, my dear read-
er, I would give the whole world, were it
mine, for such a wife. Not that she was beau-
tiful. By no means. There was no beauty
about her. But there was something about
her, lovely to look upon. And then, more
than all that, I knew that she possessed a
warm, loving heart. I wanted "some one
to love, some one to care for," because I wan-
ted some one to love me. I have lived thirty-
two years alone. Is it not time that I had
some one to comfort and love me?

That one came forward in the person of
Betty Creeksay—Mrs. Davis's sister. When
I took her little soft, plump hand in mine, and
looked into her bright eyes, I felt that we were
intended for each other. I think she experi-
enced a little of the same feeling. Something
in the expression of her twinkling blue eyes
seemed to say—"we are one." Perhaps you
think this all imagination on my part, but
nevertheless, I do believe that Betty Creeksay
felt it and tried to express it as plain as she
could without her tongue.

For my part, these midnight orbs of mine
told Betty Creeksay that I loved her, and
that I would be her own dear Thomas, if she
would only accept me.

All this was performed in less than three
minutes; yes, while I held the lovely Betty's
hand within mine own.

I asked Jerome about her afterwards.
She's your wife's sister, you said?
Yes, he replied.

But if I remember, your wife's maiden name
was not Creeksay, eh?
Why, no, that's a fact. Why, you see she's
a widow!

O, oh, yes, I see. A widow, indeed! Has-
band long dead? I inquired.

About two years. Killed in the army.—
He enlisted four years ago, replied Jerome.
Ah, then he was a soldier?

Yes.
And he was killed—poor Betty! I said,
my voice choking, while the tears stood in
these deep brown eyes of mine.

Yes it was a hard thing for her, poor girl!
said Jerome. It is a wonder to me how the
little creature bore up so well under her great
affliction. We did think that she would not
long survive him; but, thank God, she is
better now.

I felt more love for her than ever when I
learned how the dear, sweet creature had suf-
fered.

I am of a very sympathetic nature. I al-
ways feel for those who are in distress. My
heart is large and warm, and it seemed to me
then that I could let Betty Creeksay to my
bosom, feeling for her as ever man felt for
woman.

Time passed away. I saw more and more
of Betty every day. We were thrown to-
gether very often. Besides, I often asked
her to attend the theatre with me, and those
beautiful nights I shall always remember.—
We went to the Sunday evening concerts, too,
and then a night when we returned, we al-
ways found that Jerome and Mrs. Davis had
retired.

Those Sunday evenings could not come and
go, without giving us a knowledge of each
other's feelings, even though we never spoke
directly of love. But the time came at last
when we felt that there must be a definite un-
derstanding between us.

I remember the night well. I was seated
upon the sofa, and Betty Creeksay sat beside
me and one of her little dimpled hands had got
mixed up with mine, so the neither of us really
knew who it did belong to. I felt that I must
speak at once. I had kept it back so long
that I was red in the face, and my heart was
fairly burning up with passion; and as near
as I could tell, Betty was feeling very much
the same.

Darling creature, said I, striking an attitude
and turning my "witching eyes" upon the
countenance of this lovely female, how can I
tell you?

Thomas she cried, in a voice choked with
emotion and spruce grin, thou needest not tell.
I have known it all along.

Thou hast, darling one? And thou know-
est that thou art all the world to me? O Bet-
ty! Betty Creeksay, my all, my only love!

It is needless, perhaps to say that we imma-
diately fell into each other's arms, while I rain-
ed kisses upon the sweet lips and blushing
cheek of that darling creature.

I will be your wife, Tommy, whenever you
wish me to, she murmured, with great tears of
joy rolling down her cheeks.

Let it be soon, Betty, dearest, for I feel
now that I should die were we to be parted.

And still there comes a dread when I think—
O Tommy, she sobbed, do not speak of this
We shall never be parted—

"But, should oceans divide us, Tommy,
And leave the past a dream,
They cannot be so wide, Tommy,
But love can span the stream."

she sang, her voice trembled. But will not
speak of that again.

No, darling Betty, we will only look upon
the bright side. If trouble comes, it will be
but enough then, without borrowing it now.

We kissed and then bade each other good-
night, retired. I cannot tell you half the hap-
piness I felt that night. It was so strange to
love and be loved in return! O, my heart
will break for very joy! I cried as I entered
my chamber that night. I could not sleep.—
I could only lie and think of Betty and my
own great love for her. We were to be mar-
ried very soon, and I had to think that all
over too, and lay my plans for the future.

Next day I told my friend Jerome about my
little affair. He didn't seem at all surprised.
He seemed to take it as a matter of course.—
But for all that he was very happy to learn
that Betty and I had come to an understand-
ing.

The wedding will follow soon, I suppose.
Tom said he.

Yes, as soon as Betty can get ready.
That's right delays are dangerous, you know
Jerome said word.

So preparations for the wedding were made
at once. Everybody was busy but just Betty
and I. We were busy with our love, and
could not be disturbed.

Meantime I wrote to my friends, and told
them that when I returned from Boston I
should bring a wife with me. I did not wish
to tell them entirely by surprise, but still I
only told them just enough to excite their curi-
osity for morning day arrived. It was Wed-
nesday. A more beautiful day for the season
the sun never shone upon. Betty was all
smiles, and for that matter, so was I. Jerome
Davis and Mrs. Davis also looked exceedingly
amiable. And when at last the minister ar-
rived everybody wore a broad grin, they felt so
exceedingly happy, although I never could
imagine why, they were no friends of mine.

The marriage ceremony was to take place in
Mrs. Davis's front parlor. Already we had
taken our position. The minister stood before
us. A buzz around the room and all was si-
lent, so still that I heard my heart beating (it
might have been Betty's) at the bottom of my
bosom. The minister opened his lips to speak,
but no sound issued from them. He turned
pale, pale as death, the book fell from his hand
and he staggered back; his eyes fixed upon
the door.

I turned, and beheld a fine looking man of
about thirty-five or forty years, standing in
the doorway. No one but the minister had
noticed him. He looked pale and care worn and
worried, as if he had a great deal on his mind.
An awful suspicion flashed across my mind.
I trembled, and just then the bride turned
toward us, and she said, "I feel as if I should
like to see you, and then I'll tell you."

My gipsy, rushed into the outstretched arms, cry-
ing—
Creeksay! Creeksay!

That was enough. I stopped to hear no
more. I was undone. The soldier lived. I
fled from the house. Through the streets of
Boston I wandered till night. I was half
crazed. I could not return to the house of
my friend Jerome. No I never wished to
look upon his face again.

That night I went to the theatre, and saw
Maggie Michael play "Fanciel." Poor Dic-
ker Barbaud! He "wants to die." I could
sympathize with him. The play did me good,
for that there might be some poor Didier as
unhappy as my self, in this world of woe.

And I bury my sorrows milking cows and
holding the plough.

TAKING COLD.—Those gods take cold and
bring upon themselves various forms of incur-
able disease, by laying aside an extra garment
when perishing from heat or vigorous exer-
cise. When exercise has been taken the per-
son should rest a while removing an extra gar-
ment, and if lying down or exposed to a cur-
rent air, more clothing; instead of less, should
be added till well rested. When exposed to
cold from getting the feet wet, dry clothing
put on, and vigorous exercise taken how-
ever stupid the person may feel; unless too
much exercise has been previously taken, in
which case remove the damp clothing. Retire
immediately to bed covered very warm and put
warm feet so as to create warmth in a short
time. Before, and during the continuance of
exercise, a person may drink cold water, but
never immediately on ceasing from exercise,
however thirsty.

A traveller stopping at a hotel exclaimed one
morning to the waiter:—What are you do-
ing, you black rascal! You have roused me
twice from my sleep by telling me breakfast
was ready, and now you are attempting to
strip off the clothes! What do you mean?

"Why," replied Pompey, "if you isn't going
to get up, I must have the sheet any how,
cause dey's waiting for de table cloth."

AN ISLAND OF SALT IN LOUISIANA.

A Philadelphia gentleman, just returned
from a protracted sojourn in the Southern States
thus describes a salt mountain in the Parish
of St. Mary's, Louisiana.

"The name of the Island is 'Petit Ance' and
consists of a hill, at some points one hun-
dred and sixty feet high, containing about two
thousand two hundred and forty acres of land
surrounded by the waters of Bayou Vermillion
situated about nine miles from Vermillion Bay
in the above named parish.

"Although salt has been manufactured upon
the island for many years, yet the discovery
of the mines were not made until 1863, and
they were only worked by the Confederates
for a period of about three months previous to
its occupancy by our troops, during this short
space of time it is estimated that the quantity
taken out was not less than 20,000,000
pounds by means of rude machinery.

The quality of this article is very superior
(99,100) pure salt and so far as tests have
been made, the deposit seems inexhaustible,
and promise to be one of the greatest develop-
ments of the age, consequently of great benefit
to the nation, for although the production of
salt in the United States in 1860 was nearly
130,000 of bushels, yet the importations of this
article from foreign ports were very large."

ROASTED GRASSHOPPERS.—Among the
choice delicacies with which the California
Digger Indians regale themselves during the
summer season, is the grass-hopper roast. Hav-
ing been an eye-witness to the preparation and
discussion of one of their feasts of grasshoppers,
we can describe it truthfully. There are dis-
tricts in California, as well as portions of the
plains between Sierra Nevada and the Rocky
Mountains, that literally swarm with grass-
hoppers, and in such astonishing numbers that
a man cannot put his foot to the ground, while
walking there, without crushing great num-
bers. To the Indians they are a delicacy, and
are caught and cooked in the following man-
ner:—A piece of ground is sought where they
most abound, in the centre of which an excava-
tion is made, large and deep enough to pre-
vent the insect from hopping out when once
in. The entire part of Diggers, old and young,
male and female, then surround as much of
the adjoining grounds as they can, and each
with a green branch in hand, whipping and
thrashing on every side, gradually approach
the centre, driving the insects before them in
countless multitudes, till at last all, or nearly
all, are secured in the pit. In the meantime
smaller excavations are made, answering the
purpose of ovens in which fires are kindled
and kept up till the surrounding earth, for a
short distance, becomes sufficiently heated to
roast the ovens. The grasshoppers are now taken
in coarse bags, and, after being thoroughly
soaked in salt water for a few moments, are
emptied into the oven and closed in. Ten or
fifteen minutes suffice to roast them, when
they are taken out and eaten without further
seasoning, and with much apparent relish,
or, as is sometimes the case, reduced to powder
and made into soup. And having from curi-
osity tasted, not of the roast, really, if one
could divest himself of the idea of eating an
insect as we do an oyster or shrimp without
other preparation than simple roasting, they
would not be considered very bad eating even
by more refined epicures than the Digger In-
dians.—[California paper.

WRITING FOR THE PRESS.—There are
thousands of excellent farmers in our country
who are capable of penning communications
that would be read with great interest and
profit. It is not to be expected that the man
who has always been accustomed to wield the
plow and spade, and other implements of hus-
bandry, will be able to pen an article equal to
the man who has never done but little else in
his whole life but write.

We desire to have our young farmers try
their hand a little. If they fail, it can be no
worse for them. Writing and communication
will greatly facilitate the task of penning an-
other. Farmers have great deal of leisure
during our long winter evenings; and it would
be an excellent way to spend a portion of
their time to write communications on subjects
connected with their business. Let us sug-
gest a few thoughts to aid young writers:

Write briefly. You can pen a communica-
tion of good length on one page of foolcap
paper. Record facts which have been inter-
esting and profitable to yourselves, and you
may rest assured that your writings will be
perused with interest by others. Young writ-
ers sometimes think that if a communication
does not cover three or four pages of foolcap
paper, it will not be acceptable to an editor.

Nothing is more erroneous. Editors usually
prefer short articles to long ones. Four short
communications would be much more likely
to prove acceptable to editors, and to be pub-
lished, than one long one.

If there is any subject on which you have
made discoveries, or on which you have
thoughts that would be likely to be profitable
to other farmers, sit down to write upon it,
but confine yourself to that subject alone—e.g.
the management of cows, or sheep, or other
animals.

Many farmers have certain modes of per-
forming different kinds of labor, which, if dis-
tributed in proper language, would be of great
value to beginners. Let our young men im-
prove their talents in communicating their
knowledge to others.

While engaged in manual labor the mind
may be employed in the investigation of some
subject to write on, after the labors of the day
have closed.—[N. Y. Observer.

A GROWING POWER.—Since the days of
Peter the Great, Russia has advanced her
frontier 700 miles towards Vienna and Berlin
500 miles toward Constantinople, and 1200
miles toward Lahore and Kharach in India.
She has taken from Sweden more than half
her territory; from Poland territory more ex-
tensive than Austria; from Turkey, provinces
equal to Prussia, the Rhine provinces, Belgium
and Holland; from Persia, provinces as large
as Great Britain; and from Tartary and China
countries greater than the whole of Europe.
Her population in the same time has increased
sixfold.

A woman went into a house at Boston the
other day with an infant in her arms and ask-
ed leave to stay awhile, as she was weak and tired.
She also asked for something stimulating, say-
ing that she was recently confined. The lady
of the house went to get a glass of ale for the
stranger, and on returning found that her own
infant, which she had left asleep in the cradle,
had been taken away by her visitor and a ne-
gro baby left in its stead. Nothing has been
heard of the woman since, and the affair cre-
ates great excitement among the interested
parties.

WHAT A BOOK DID.—A member of the
British Parliament, Mr. Jackson, recently
gave his history to a mechanics' association of
young men. When eleven years old, he was
taken from school and put at hard work at a
ship's side from six in the morning till nine at
night, with

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Hon. A. H. Gillmor to be Commissioner to authenticate Provincial Deputations, in place of the Hon. R. D. Wilton.

John Ruel to be Preventive Officer and Clerk to the Deputy Treasurer at the Port of Fredericton, in room of James McAlpine, deceased.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, FEB. 28, 1866.

HON. S. L. TILLEY'S ADDRESS ON CONFEDERATION.

On Wednesday evening last, according to published announcement, a large, yes, the largest and most respectable audience ever convened in St. Andrews, (among whom were several ladies,) as assembled in Govt's large building. On the platform were several of our leading men. It was moved and carried by acclamation, that J. W. CHANDLER, Esq. take the chair. Mr. Chandler briefly introduced Mr. Tilley, as a gentleman not only extensively and favorably known in the Province, but far beyond its limits. We took copious notes of the Address, which occupied two hours and twenty-five minutes in delivery, but our space will not permit of more than a brief abridgement of the hon. gentleman's eloquent and convincing arguments, which were frequently applauded. Since his maiden speech before the Young Men's Debating Society, in St. John, many years ago, we had not heard him address a public meeting, until Wednesday evening last, and it affords us much pleasure to state that those we have conversed with of our "anti" friends expressed themselves satisfied with his explanation, and also of the benefits which would follow a Union of the Colonies, on better terms than those proposed, if we can get them, if not, on the Quebec arrangement. The best proof of the change in favor of Confederation, will be given at the polls, there, the question was divided with the little light thrown upon it at that time, and now that the people have had full information given them, and had time to consider, we leave the question to be decided there—no doubting the result. We have to crave the indulgence of Mr. Tilley for the brevity of our report, which however contains some of his strong points for a Union. It is no easy duty to report so fluent and eloquent a speaker.

Correspondents inform us, that Mr. Tilley addressed large and attentive audiences at Bonaventure on Thursday afternoon, and at the town of Saint George, on Friday evening, gaining over numerous converts in those places, to the British cause of Confederation. But to the address:

The Hon. Mr. TILLEY on rising, said that though not the first time he had appeared on a public platform, it was the first time he had appeared in that position in the town of St. Andrews. He referred to the Requisition sent him last year and this, to speak here on the proposed Union of B. N. America, and apologized for the unavoidable disappointments that had taken place. He then proceeded to the discussion of the question, remarking that in considering the subject at this time, he occupied a more favorable position than he would have done had he been here twelve months ago. Now men have had fourteen months for reflection, and have as a consequence a better knowledge of the details of the measure than they had; now it is clearly understood that the proposition has the entire approval of the Imperial Government; public Despatches having clearly established that. When it was discussed last winter, many supposed that the British Government had not entered heartily into the arrangement, and that the people of New Brunswick were called upon to change their constitution, simply because it was necessary to find a solution for Canadian difficulties. The wishes and position of the British Government are now clearly understood. He then proceeded to state the reasons that led the members of the Quebec Convention to vote unanimously in favor of a Union of the B. N. A. Colonies.

He said they had the experience of the neighboring Republic before them; the official records of that country showed most conclusively the advantages of Union—they marked the rapid progress in its trade and commerce after the union of all the States, as compared with the statistics previous to the Union. He dwelt at considerable length upon this point; and then proceeded to show the importance of Free Trade and the Intercolonial Railway to British America, and explained at great length the reasons why, in his judgment, and in the opinion of the members of the Conference, that this Railway and Free trade could only be had by a Political Union. He dwelt upon the advantages that New Brunswick would derive from this Railway, and made a feeling allusion to the efforts put forth by our townsman, the late John Wilson, Esq., in this direction, and called the attention of the audience to the fact, that amongst the few men in New Brunswick who had in past days advocated Railway connection with Canada and free trade with British North America and a Political Union, were numbered several of the leading men in the town of St. Andrews. (We know this to be correct.) The hon. gentleman predicted that their most sanguine expectations would be realized. All honor, said he, to the memory of those far-seeing and intelligent men.

He pointed out the sources of traffic for this line when built—the products of the West that cannot now be sent to market before the close of navigation—the facilities for shipment from the open ports of this Province during the winter months—the impetus it would give to our West India trade. Now we have but few return cargoes of West India produce, 9,000 bbls. of Molasses being all that is consumed in New Brunswick, and it requires but few vessels to bring us all the sugar we consume. Had we the population of Canada to supply during six months of the year, our vessels would have return freights, and be greatly to our advantage. Now, under the repeal of the Reciprocity treaty, we want a new market for our fish, that would be secured in the Union and by the Intercolonial Railway. Shut out of the American market, or entering it upon unequal terms for this intent union becomes the more necessary. See, said he, what a large business could be done on this road developing this branch of business. There are in Canada a million of people, who during a considerable portion of the winter season, consume a very large quantity of fish. The probabilities are, that during this season, a cargo of fresh fish forwarded daily, would find a ready and remunerative market there; no one could say what the business would be, that would be developed by the construction of that Railway. He referred to the vast expenditure that must under any circumstances be made in New Brunswick by the construction of that road; he estimated it at ten million dollars; see, said he, what that of itself would do for the country; a very large portion of the line must be built in New Brunswick, opening up some of the best lands in the Province. He refuted the assertion that New Brunswickers could not compete with Canadians and Nova Scotians in manufactures when placed upon the same footing—instanced the manufacture of ships, though not occupying as favorable a position as the shipbuilders of Canada, they receiving a drawback upon materials entering into their construction. The New Brunswickers though but one third of the whole population of British America, construct over one third of the whole of the tonnage, and their ships command the highest prices in the British market. He intimated that all New Brunswick wanted was a fair field and no favor.

We can only glance at Mr. Tilley's arguments in favor of the general question of the Union. After devoting an hour to this branch of the subject, he turned to the Quebec arrangement, which are generally presented to the Quebec arrangement. He said if terms more favorable than those agreed upon at Quebec could be had, every person would say by all means get them, but for his part he was willing to take it upon the Quebec arrangement if no better could be had. He then proceeded to the considerations of the Quebec scheme, and the popular objections thereto. The great cry was "they had sold the country for 80 cents a head." He showed the absurdity of such a statement, not only by figures, but by an amusing illustration or two. He made it appear by his statement, that in the Union, New Brunswick for the next 20 years, must receive greater pecuniary advantages than she can out of the Union; he showed that the permanent receipts for the general Government amounts to \$1,087,000, and with the \$63,000 bonus for 10 years, the receipts for that period amount to \$1,100,000, whereas the average of the receipts for 1864 and 65, as shown by Mr. Gillmor's financial statement of last Session, and his estimate of Revenue for 1865, was the net revenue of 1864 was \$1,100,000, the largest ever received in New Brunswick, and the largest likely to be collected for several years to come under the same tariff, the average of the two years was but \$847,639 while the receipts for New Brunswick had we been in the Union during the same period would have been \$1,100,000. He asked, was this giving all our revenues to Canada and receiving but 80 cents a head? He then showed that the amount secured from the General Government for local purposes, exceeds the expenditure for those services in 1864 & 65, by over \$20,000; and that provision was made by the General Government in addition to this, for the Intercolonial Railway, Western Extension and branches; while in 1865, the revenue was some \$75,000 less. Expenditure, and no claims during that year for the Western Extension or branches, which must soon fall upon our Treasury.

Mr. Tilley then explained that the sum paid per head by the people of New Brunswick in 1864, would be ample if paid by the whole population of the Union, to meet all the expense of the Union; this he established by Collector Smith's Report of 1864, in which it is shown that the Canadians in that year paid for import and excise duty \$2.56 per head, Nova Scotia same year \$2.69, New Brunswick \$3.10, Newfoundland \$3.65, P. E. Island \$1.98. The population of all these Provinces paying what New Brunswick did, would give \$1,667,000 more than was collected in 1864; and the revenue of that year was more than sufficient to meet the united expenditure of the whole. The excess of revenue will, he said more than meet the increased expenditure. The tariff of New Brunswick yielding more than any other Province or Colony except Newfoundland—places our people in these arrangements in a very favorable position.

He next explained at great length, the statements contained in Collector Smith's report, in which he says that "the Canadian tariff applied to the imports of New Brunswick for 1864 would have produced a much larger amount than was collected in New Brunswick in that year." The opposition assert, he said, that had we been in the Union, we would have paid this additional sum; he said there was no truth in the statement whatever, and he established his assertion in a clear and satisfactory way. He alluded to the article of spirits, upon which a duty of \$1 a gallon is imposed in Canada; this rate was charged

against the New Brunswick imports, by Mr. Smith, and a large amount of our one hundred thousand dollars appeared against us, when in fact, had we been in the Union, we would not have imported spirits from the States we would have done as our fellow colonists in Canada—discontinued the importation from the U. States, and used what was manufactured in our own Union paying 30 cts per gallon as excise duty into our own treasury. [A voice here called out, Canadian whiskey is not fit to drink.] Mr. Tilley replied, that the speaker was no doubt a much better judge than he (Mr. T.) was; but that if it was not better than Yankee whiskey it is said to be, God help those who drink it. He then said this one article alone, ed how groundless were the statements of the anti-confederate organs. The hon. gentleman said further, that he need but refer to Mr. Smith's statements to show, that under the tariff of Canada, the people of that Province did not pay as heavy taxes as in New Brunswick—quoting from his Report he proved that Canadians paid but \$2.56 per head, while New Brunswickers paid \$3.10. He next combated the assertions that Canadians did not consume as much as the people of this Province do; and showed by official returns that such was not the case; the evidence furnished upon this point was conclusive.

Leaving the financial branch of the subject, he discussed the question of Representation, and the security we have in the Union, and reminded his audience that all local questions, still remain with our Local Government and Legislature—that the roads, bridges, education, crown lands, &c., remain entirely in their hands. He referred to the arrangement by which the Maritime Provinces have 24 members in the Legislative Council, while Lower Canada has 20, and Upper Canada 20. Upon this and other branches of the subject, our space prevents us entering further.

Mr. Tilley's closing remarks were most patriotic and feeling, and met with a hearty response from the audience, by whom he was frequently enthusiastically applauded.

A vote of thanks was then moved, seconded, and carried by acclamation, to the Hon. S. L. Tilley "for his able, instructive and convincing Address," to which Mr. Tilley responded. Three cheers were then given for the Queen; and three more for Confederation, in a manner which told plainly, that the people's eyes had been opened, and their minds made up to support the good cause.

The Tea Meeting and Concert of St. Andrews Division Sons of Temperance which took place on Thursday evening last, was a very pleasant affair. The tables were filled with abundance of good things "pleasant to the eye, and sweet to the taste." It was after 8 o'clock before we entered the building, but we found that the fair attendants were kept busy pouring out tea and coffee, and helping the large company to a variety of cake and other nice edibles, to which ample justice was done. After tea, a choir of male and female singers, entertained the audience by singing a number of new and popular songs; accompanied by the piano, at which Mrs. Stickney presided. During the intermission of an hour, the Hon. Mr. Tilley delivered a most thrilling address, in which he depicted the downward course of the drunkard with all its woes, and showed the blessings of total abstinence; urging upon the "Sons" the duty of strictly adhering to their pledge, and continuing in their good work; he also stated the large amount which was paid annually in this Province for Liquors, and pointed out many useful purposes which so large a sum might be applied to, showing that it was sufficient to build some of the Branch Railways now in course of construction. A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to the hon. lecturer for his able address. The choir then sung several pieces, and concluded with the National Anthem—God Save the Queen, and thus terminated one of the most agreeable gatherings of the season.

From Messrs. Strahan & Co., Montreal, we have received the February number of *Sunday Magazine*, the contents of which are—"Annals of a quiet neighborhood," "An evening with Dr. Livingstone," "On an imperfectly understood Scripture character," "Our Father's business, or methods to do good," "On the loss of friends," "Palms," "Alliceia of Prague," "The Beatitudes," "Mr. Wills' cruelty," "Evening Hymn," "A meditation on Sorrow," "A visit to good work at Edmonton," "Frederick W. Robertson," "A Sunday Evening Meditation," "The Mount of Myrrh."

We advise our readers to purchase this Magazine.

The Monthly of "Good Words" has also reached us from the same publishers. This Magazine contains the highly interesting narrative of "Madonna Mary," "England's Throne," "A Visit to the Capital of Montenegro," "Religious Life in Palestine when Christ appeared, and how he dealt with it," "The old yearnancy weeks," "A Frenchman's impressions of England a century ago," "The ends of life," "Homeward, by the Editor," "A Syrian tale," "A Moorish Romance." All the articles will be found very interesting.

The FENIANS.—No one must suppose that the Fenians in the States are not working for the accomplishment of some desperate end with vigor and persistence. They never have

been more active in the endeavor to collect money, to purchase arms and munitions of war, and with every evident success too. What the end and purpose of these appeals and the Fenian leaders themselves best know, and can best explain.

QUEEN'S SPEECH.—It is not probable that the opposition will now assert that the Queen does not favor Confederation. In the speech at the opening of Parliament, Her Majesty says:—

"I watch with interest the proceedings which are still in progress in British North America with a view to a closer union among the Provinces, and I continue to attach great importance to that object."

The Queen, her Ministry, Parliament, and the people of the Mother Country, as well as a large majority of the Inhabitants of Provinces, desire a Union of the Colonies, which it is probable will be hastened on by the Repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty. It matters little what party carries it, the measure, not the men, its advocates are ready with their argument to take position, and lead on to Union.

A PROPOSITION.—The New York Journal of Commerce says that rather than attempt the liberation of Ireland, it would prove cheaper in the end to import the entire population of Ireland and buy every man a farm in America.

There has been no small stir among the Opposition, with reference to His Excellency, the Lieut. Governor's visit to Canada. Almost every cause has been assigned for his absence, and yet we believe the real object, has not been even hinted at.

THE GLEANER has been re-issued by Mr. James J. Pierce, son of the former editor; the paper looks much better in its folio form than quarto—is well printed and carefully edited—the selections are good. Its editor is in favor of a Union of the Colonies—but would "like to see a less expensive and less cumbersome scheme adopted than the one agreed upon at Quebec." Very good, so says Mr. Tilley in other words—"better terms if we can get them, but if not, the Quebec arrangement." The Gleaner was last year an out-poken "anti" now from patriotic motives an advocate for Union.

TIGER CATS.—The County of Albert is infested with Tiger Cats—several sheep have been killed by these animals, which will attack man when cornered. Why not pass an act for the destruction of Tiger cats, as well as bears. The legislation would be worthy of some new member who would thereby distinguish himself.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO MESSAGE.—The President communicated to Congress on Monday his Veto Message on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. It is very elaborate, covering upwards of thirty foolscap pages.

He announces his decided opposition to all such legislation upon various grounds, the principal of which are as follows:—

1. It is unwise to place so much patronage in the hands of the Executive as is given by this bill.

2. He regards many of its features as unconstitutional.

3. He thinks Congress has no right to adopt such legislation for the Southern States so long as they are unrepresented in either branch of Congress.

He enters very fully into his reconstruction policy, and thinks the Southern Representatives ought to be admitted.

CHOLERA.—The following scrap is of sufficient importance to demand serious consideration on the part of our authorities and householders. As the spring opens the matter should be carefully attended to.

The "Scientific American" predicts that next summer we are to have the cholera among us. It says its course thus far has been just the same as its course in previous visitations, and next summer it will be due in this country. It recommends that energetic and reasonable measures be taken in all the cities to prevent or at least ameliorate the ravages of the terrible pestilence.

AID TO THE E. & N. A. RAILROAD.—The House has passed the act authorizing Bangor to loan its credit to the European & North American Railroad to aid in the construction of that road to the amount of \$500,000, provided the act is accepted by three-fourths of the legal voters of the city.—[Bangor Whig.

Boston, Feb. 24.

There is no news worth telegraphing this evening.

Gold 136 1/2.

Flour 10 to 15 cents lower. Wheat and Corn dull—no quotations. Beef steady. Pork quiet—Mess \$28 per barrel. Lard dull. Whiskey steady.

PITTSBURG, Pa., 24th.—The Fenian Congress adjourned sine die to-day, after passing a resolution disclaiming all connection with American party politics, and adopting and address urging on the work of immediate preparation for war.

SACVILLE ACADEMY.—We are pleased to learn that the success of the appeal in aid of the "Fund for rebuilding this Institution has been so great that the Trustees will, at once

proceed with the work. In the County of Westmorland subscriptions to the amount of \$6,250 have been promised, including \$5000 from Sackville, all denominations contributing liberally. Though a third of the funds required has yet to be provided, no fears are entertained that these will not be forthcoming.—[Journal.

A bill now before the U. S. Congress provides for the imposition of a differential duty of ten cents per pound on all teas imported into the United States from countries other than those of growth. The object of the increased duty is to put a stop to the importation of tea from Great Britain and the British North American Provinces.

We were informed by a reliable authority, last week, that St. Stephen would on the completion of the railroad become immediately a customer to this County of Carleton for at least 100,000 bushels of oats annually.—[Sentinel.

The latest discovery that we have heard of is using a piece of flint stalk, suckers grow in swamps and bogs, as a wick for kerosene lamps. The Portland Argus says it is very porous and through it the oil passes freely and burns well.

The famous cigar ship is expected to cross the Atlantic in four days. It is called a cigar ship because it is light at the end, and goes with a puff.

AT RICHMOND on the 23rd instant, by the Rev. James Kidd, A. M., Mr. William Benn, to Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Tapley, both of Richmond, Carleton County.

MUSIC BOOKS LOST.—WITHIN a few weeks, a Lady dropped out of a sleigh, on Edward street near the Standard Office, a Dalcimer and an old Scotch edition of Sacred Music. The finder will be suitably rewarded, on leaving it at the Standard Printing Office. Feb. 28.

CRUSHED SUGAR & ALCOHOL. Ex "Harriet" from Boston. 10 BLS Refined Crushed Sugar, 5 Puncheons Alcohol 95 per cent O. P. 5 Kegs Selerators. Feb. 21st 1866. J. W. STREET.

NOTICE. A CALL of Ten per Cent is hereby made upon the Shareholders in the St. Andrews Rural Cemetery Company, payable at the Office of the Treasurer within 30 days from this date. Notice is also given that the Stock List lies at the Treasurer's Office, and is open for additional subscribers. By order of the Directors. ALEX. T. PAUL, Secy & Treasurer. Feb. 21.

New Molasses. To arrive from Halifax via St. John. 10 HDS Choice Cienfuegos Molasses, 4 Puncheons Demerara Rum, 40 O. P. &c. Feb. 21, 1866. J. W. STREET.

Herrings. 20 HALF Bbls. Supr. Winter Caught Herrings, 17 Bbls. Grand Marfan Do. Feb. 21, 1866. J. W. STREET.

NEW BRUNSWICK. 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 fourth day from the opening of the Session, both inclusive; and that the Clerk of the 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 such County where Newspapers are published. Feb. 21st CHAS. F. WELMORE, CLERK.

NOTICE.

Whereby given, that at the next meeting of the Legislature, an application will be made for the passage of an Act authorizing the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to contract a loan on the Credit of the Town of Saint Andrews, including all the Real Estate and property holders, south-eastward of the dividing line between the McFarlan and the old McIntosh farm, (as called) to facilitate the construction of a Deep Water Landing, at or near the South Eastern end of Water Street. St. Andrews, N. B., 6th February, 1866.

Molasses, Ginger Wine, &c. JANUARY 17, 1866. Just Received: 10 Hbls. Demerara Molasses, 2 Cases Ginger Cordial, 14 Cases Pale and Dark Brandy. &c. &c. J. W. STREET.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby Given, that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly passed on the eighth day of June, 1865, (28th Victoria Chap. 44) intitled "An Act relating to the Charlotte County Bank." The President and Directors of the said Bank intend to close the concern and business of the Bank, all persons holding any Notes or Bills of this Bank, or having any claims as a creditor of this Bank, are hereby required to present the same within twelve months from the date of this Notice, to the President of the said Bank in Saint Andrews. Dated the 15th day of August, 1865. GEO. D. STREET, PRESIDENT.

SALT. SALT. SALT. 20 SACKS. Live pool Salt. sop 27. J. W. STREET & SON.

TRI-WEEKLY

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PICKED up at on the 16th twelve feet long, p the owner can hav ing expenses.

Grand Mahan, J

First quality w tured from South

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12 Pans, 12 Hbls choice

Oct. 25th, 1865

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'Good Words' HERBERT.

12 1/2 CENTS A

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Dec. 1866

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY



RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL REMEDY.
SHOWS THE MOST EXHAUSTIVE PAIN IN A FEW MINUTES.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Proves its superiority to all other medicines at once. IT'S FIRST INDICATION.

Is in relief of the sufferer of PAIN, no matter from what cause it may originate, or where it may be seated.

If in the Head, Face, or Throat;
If in the Arm, Shoulder, or Elbow;
If in the Joint, Limb, or Muscle;
If in the Nerve, Tooth, or Ear;

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

IF SEIZED WITH PAIN

In the Stomach, Bowels, or Liver;
In the Bladder, Spine, or Lungs;
In the Teeth, Ear, or Throat;
In the Brain or Nervous System;

One teaspoonful of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF in a teaspoonful of water will, in a few minutes, restore the patient to ease and comfort.

If Laid, Crippled, or Bed-ridden;
If Paralyzed, Stiffened, or Burned;
If Bruised, Wounded, or Cut;
If Strained, Inflamed, or Swollen;
If Stung, or Seized with Fits;
If Weak in the Stomach or Bowels;

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

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

should be applied to the part or parts where the pain exists, in a few minutes, restore the patient to ease and comfort.

It is a powerful remedy for all kinds of pain, and its use is recommended by all the leading medical authorities.

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ALBION HOUSE

Water St.
St. Andrews.

J. H. S. Magee begs to announce to the public that in consequence of a pressure of business he is unable to keep his premises made up, and is sorry to hear that the demand was so great, as to have a great number of them have been sold.

He is now giving pleasure in announcing that he has received per steamer New Brunswick and Quaker last Monday, a good lot of

New and Fashionable Goods,

consisting of White and Gray Cottons, Prints, Ribbons, Shawls, Scarves, Fancy Dress Goods, Hosiery, Caps, Collars, Vests, Ties, Boots, and Shoes.

Also, a large stock of

Black, white and drab, Belton's 8 ring, Panama, Under-las, Corsets, Kid Gloves, White Black, and covered Table Head & silk Gloves.

Large Greenish for Dresses.

White Black & white for Shawls.

White tucked Skirts.

Skeleton Skirts, elegant, single Gore.

Double Gore Trail.

with a general assortment of small wares, to all of which attention is invited.

Each week Catalogues by the pound. May 24

Whiskey.

Ex Steamer "Britannia" from Glasgow.

3 HDS. 3 qts. Cass's best Malt Whiskey.

J. W. STREET & SON.

June 26th, 1865.

Good Investment.

The subscriber offers for sale, the Town Lot

in on Victoria Terrace, 1st house contains nine

rooms, and has an excellent cellar, and is adapted

for two families.

June 7-2m C. E. O. HATHAWAY.

Valuable Farm

TO BE SOLD.

The owner being about to leave the Province.

VALUABLE Freehold Property, one mile and

a half from St. Andrews, containing about

350 Acres in excellent order, and well fenced,

with a good and every necessary convenience,

for carrying on the Farm, with an abundance of

supply of manure, an excellent 12 m Stone Wall,

long, one, most, round, walled, good,

and surrounding the house 7 acres of

Orchard of Apples, and other fruit trees.

For particulars apply to the owner on the farm

High Road, St. Andrews, N.B.

R. D. JAMES.

NEW FRUIT.

20 Boxes of Apples, 20 Boxes of

Oranges, 20 Boxes of Lemons, 20 Boxes of

Pine Apples, 20 Boxes of Peaches, 20 Boxes of

Plums, 20 Boxes of Cherries, 20 Boxes of

Raspberries, 20 Boxes of Strawberries, 20 Boxes of

Blackberries, 20 Boxes of Currants, 20 Boxes of

Gooseberries, 20 Boxes of Mulberries, 20 Boxes of

Serviceberries, 20 Boxes of Elderberries, 20 Boxes of

Junberries, 20 Boxes of Huckleberries, 20 Boxes of

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WM. H. WILLIAMSON,

Druggist.

RE-PECTFULLY 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 Dr. Gove's Medical Hall

adjoining the Union store, Water Street, where

he is prepared to make up Physicians' prescrip-

tions, and medicines for cattle &c.

He has also for sale Drugs, Chemicals, Fam-

ily and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet ar-

ticles, paint, oil, Varnish, Glass, putty, &c.

A very shade of paint prepared for use.

The whole will be sold low for cash. American

money taken at a discount. aug 24

E. F. LAW,

Watch and Clockmaker,

Shop adjoining H. Whitakers opposite Brad-

ford Hotel Water Street.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry neatly repaired.

St. Andrews Aug. 12, 1865

NEW GOODS,

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just Received

PER

Steamers "CANADA" and "ARABIA"

VIA BOSTON

Part of our "Spring Goods" being carefully

selected from Manufacturing Houses of

the "First Class" in "Great Britain."

And will be disposed of at a very

low price.

The balance of "our stock" will arrive per steam-

ers "Europa" and "Asia" when a full description

of goods and prices will be given.

Remember our "Motto" will be

SMALL PROFITS TO MEET THE TIMES

Kerosine Oil.

ASKS Kerosine Oil.

Nov. 29, 1865 J. W. STREET & SON.

Anthracite Coal.

A few tons of Anthracite coal, for sale by

J. W. STREET & SON

Oct. 26th, 1865.

TEA.

30 Half chests

Just received and for sale by

J. W. STREET & SON.

Oct. 26th, 1865.

Layer Raisins.

Ex Steamer from Boston.

20 Boxes of Best Layer Raisins.

Nov. 29, 1865 J. W. STREET & SON.

BRANDIES.

To arrive per "Swift" from Charante,

Cartell & Co. best Cognac

20 Boxes of Brandy, Pale & Coloured,

vintage 1862 and 1863.

40 Cases do do vintage 1860.

ALBION HOUSE

Water Street, Saint Andrews, N.B.

Dress Goods, in Large

Printed Cashmeres

Chalices, Alpaccas,

Lama Cloths and Plain Bareges

Cheap Cottons,

Table Linens, Towels,

apkins, Sheetings,

JOHN S. MAGEE

BRADFORD & CO.,

Eastport, Maine.

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN

CLOTHS & READY MADE CLOTHING

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.

SEAMEN'S OUTFITS,

BOYS' CLOTHING, TRUNKS, VALISES

&c., &c.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

CUSTOM WORK EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

July 31, 1865—

PEACE & PLENTY.

In anticipation of the War coming

to an end this year and consequent

fall of Cotton, whether

RI-MOVED FALLS OR NOT,

B. R. STEVENSON

Attorney at Law and Solicitor

Office—in Clerk of the Peace office.

St. Andrews, July 13, 1865.

DR. PARKER.

Has removed to the Cottage in Queen street

adjoining the Agency of the Commercial Bank

and nearly opposite to the Sheriff's

St