

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.

N. B. WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, 1864.

(\$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.)

Vol 32

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, 1864.

No. 49

St. John "Telegraph."

Prospectus for 1865.

After over two years of uninterrupted success, the Proprietor of the St. John TELEGRAPH is enabled to state that, during the coming year, his Paper will be conducted with more vigor than ever. Neither ability, money, or enterprise, will be spared to make the TELEGRAPH worthy of the people of the Province, and deserving of the very extensive patronage it has received from all classes of society and all parties in politics.

Within the past six months a DAILY has been added to our other editions; and we have great pleasure in stating that it has been well received in all quarters, and has become an institution of the country. We continue to forward the TRI-WEEKLY to all who choose to order them, and have made arrangements to forward Subscribers by mail, papers published on any one, two, or three days of the Week, that they may choose to name.

Between the DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY Editions, over twelve thousand copies of the TELEGRAPH are issued every Week from our Printing Establishment, and our circulation is constantly on the increase. The popularity which this journal has enjoyed, we are convinced, is due in a large measure to its non-party and independent course on political questions. We can assure all of our present Subscribers, and all who are inclined to become Subscribers for the coming year, that the future. The acts of our politicians shall be carefully scanned, as usual their merits receiving the proper meed of praise, and their faults being held up to public censure as they deserve.

The TELEGRAPH for 65 will be well supplied with Correspondence and other contributions from all parts of British America, and especially from all important points in the Lower Provinces; and the Editor will be assisted by gentlemen of talent and sound judgment in its management.

ADWAYS READY RELIEF SHOULD BE TAKEN INTERNALLY. It does well to stop the pain in the stomach, as well, for hours, cure the patient.

HOW IT CURES. The secondary indication of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is to cure the patient of the disease or ailment that causes the pain; that it accomplishes rapidly and healthily. So soft is the patient transformed from misery, weakness, and despondence, to the enjoyment of health and strength, that patients frequently ascribe to its salutary power in the supererogation of enchantment.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM CURED. Twenty Years of Sleepless Nights. Wm. Sydney Myers, Esq., of Havana, Cuba, the son of a prominent merchant, suffered with Acute Chronic Rheumatism for twenty-five years, and for many years he had not enjoyed one whole night's sleep. He applied RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, and immediately gave him ease and secured him the best night's sleep he had enjoyed for twenty years. The cured case of the READY RELIEF cured.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE. There is no occasion for sickness. When you first feel pain, then take a teaspoonful of the READY RELIEF in water, or apply it to the part where you feel the discomfort.

ALL MALIGNANT DISEASES give warning of their presence, and if met promptly they become securely subordinated within the system, will be readily expelled.

CHILDREN OF SCIENCE. Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Blisters, and other ailments of the face, neck, and chest, are cured by the use of the READY RELIEF.

SOLDIERS. Every soldier should carry with him a supply of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. It is a responsible man's duty to be able to take care of himself and his comrades in the field.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM CURED. Twenty Years of Sleepless Nights. Wm. Sydney Myers, Esq., of Havana, Cuba, the son of a prominent merchant, suffered with Acute Chronic Rheumatism for twenty-five years, and for many years he had not enjoyed one whole night's sleep. He applied RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, and immediately gave him ease and secured him the best night's sleep he had enjoyed for twenty years. The cured case of the READY RELIEF cured.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE. There is no occasion for sickness. When you first feel pain, then take a teaspoonful of the READY RELIEF in water, or apply it to the part where you feel the discomfort.

ALL MALIGNANT DISEASES give warning of their presence, and if met promptly they become securely subordinated within the system, will be readily expelled.

CHILDREN OF SCIENCE. Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Blisters, and other ailments of the face, neck, and chest, are cured by the use of the READY RELIEF.

SOLDIERS. Every soldier should carry with him a supply of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. It is a responsible man's duty to be able to take care of himself and his comrades in the field.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM CURED. Twenty Years of Sleepless Nights. Wm. Sydney Myers, Esq., of Havana, Cuba, the son of a prominent merchant, suffered with Acute Chronic Rheumatism for twenty-five years, and for many years he had not enjoyed one whole night's sleep. He applied RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, and immediately gave him ease and secured him the best night's sleep he had enjoyed for twenty years. The cured case of the READY RELIEF cured.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE. There is no occasion for sickness. When you first feel pain, then take a teaspoonful of the READY RELIEF in water, or apply it to the part where you feel the discomfort.

ALL MALIGNANT DISEASES give warning of their presence, and if met promptly they become securely subordinated within the system, will be readily expelled.

CHILDREN OF SCIENCE. Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Blisters, and other ailments of the face, neck, and chest, are cured by the use of the READY RELIEF.

SOLDIERS. Every soldier should carry with him a supply of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. It is a responsible man's duty to be able to take care of himself and his comrades in the field.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM CURED. Twenty Years of Sleepless Nights. Wm. Sydney Myers, Esq., of Havana, Cuba, the son of a prominent merchant, suffered with Acute Chronic Rheumatism for twenty-five years, and for many years he had not enjoyed one whole night's sleep. He applied RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, and immediately gave him ease and secured him the best night's sleep he had enjoyed for twenty years. The cured case of the READY RELIEF cured.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE. There is no occasion for sickness. When you first feel pain, then take a teaspoonful of the READY RELIEF in water, or apply it to the part where you feel the discomfort.

ALL MALIGNANT DISEASES give warning of their presence, and if met promptly they become securely subordinated within the system, will be readily expelled.

CHILDREN OF SCIENCE. Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Blisters, and other ailments of the face, neck, and chest, are cured by the use of the READY RELIEF.

SOLDIERS. Every soldier should carry with him a supply of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. It is a responsible man's duty to be able to take care of himself and his comrades in the field.

Revolutions of Costume.

The Changes of fashion interest everybody, and the framing view of those changes, considered in the light of their relation to social usage, will therefore be found worthy of perusal. Facts of this kind teach us the future by reviewing philosophically the conduct of the past.

Revolutions in costume are periodical, as in almost everything else in this world. From the beginning of century, when dresses were reduced to their narrowest proportions, they have gradually increased in size till they have become so unbecomely and so unbecomingly distended that it is neither safe nor possible to wear them. Of course this applies to feminine more than to masculine costume; but both are progressing in a parallel line on the racing ground of fashion. Singularly enough the tendency toward distention regularly coincides with the progress of the century. When a century, for instance, is in its first years, civilized humanity seems to feel young, and in no way eager to conceal under a pile of garments the beautiful forms granted to the "lords of creation."

As the century advances in years, fashion assumes matronly ideas, and stately notions quite unknown to the preceding generations of beaux. And when the century approached towards its completion, then all the resources, all the craft of millinery, tailoring and perfumery are brought to bear on the means of dissimulating old age and decrepitude. In the beginning of a century man is not ashamed of himself. With the sunny confidence of youth he walks in the streets and appears in assemblies dressed as nearly as possible as the man of nature. In the latter part of the century youth itself seems to delight in assuming the appearance of old age. The examination of any book of costume affords numberless illustrations of this inscrutable law of revolutions in dress, from the middle ages down to our own time.

Writing and preaching against fashion have in all time but only been perfectly useless, but the wearer more determined to persevere in it, however unseemly, ridiculous or even dangerous to wear. Some days ago three of the demi-monde, dressed in the light garments worn at the beginning of the present century, appeared in the garden of the Tuilleries and caused, as it may be imagined, an immense sensation. But they were not allowed to enjoy long the benefit of being stared at in wonderment by the promenaders of the Parisian garden.

Authority, under the form of a three-cornered *ergot de seigle*, expelled them from the fashionable garden. It appears that each of them had adopted one of the colors of the French tri-color. The question is known if the ladies were expelled for want of respect for the flag, or for their bold protestations against the prevailing fashion introduced by the Spanish lady who reigns at Tuilleries. There is no fear that such an attempt will be repeated in Hyde Park, for the simple reason that no lady would dream of making such experiments in public. Men's costume is naturally less exaggerated in form than the dresses of the fair sex. It is also slower in its secular development. Hats, for instance, although from time to time slightly modified in type keep during the century the same general form. The eighteenth century was condemned to the ridiculous three-cornered hat; the nineteenth is doomed to the still uglier chimney pot. General Poy, writing an military costume, considered it an immense boon for the soldier the superseding of the breeches by the trousers. He held that the suppression of the garter gave much more easiness to the movement of the leg.

But the opinion of Poy is no longer pertaken by the French military authorities, since irresistibly drawn in the circle of revolving fashion, they have come back to breeches and leggings for the French infantry. A similar attempt made by the volunteers in England is very likely to lead her sons, in a given time, back to the costume of their fathers. As it is we may fairly expect that the prevailing fashion of enormously distended dresses is to prevail during the rest of the century in spite of all its perils and its ugliness. Our grandmothers had the doors of their houses raised and enlarged to allow the introduction of their head-dresses and their hoops. Until such alterations have been largely practiced in our constructions, carriages, theaters, ball-rooms, etc., there is no chance of seeing the taste for the present bell-shaped dresses diminish or begin to disappear.

"Arrah, me darlint," cried James O'Flanigan to his loquacious sweetheart who had given him no opportunity to answer her remarks during a drive behind his bay ponies, "are ye after knowin' why yer cheeks are just like my poones there?" "Faith may be its because they're red, is it?" "Indeed there's a better reason than ever that, mavoneen. Because darlint there is

one of them each side of a waggin tongue; James got time to speak ever after.

Things worth Knowing.

LEATHER.

What Leather is—It is made of the skins of various animals, tanned for use by undergoing a variety of preparations. How it is prepared—The skins are first deprived of the hair by being steeped in lime water, then tanned by being soaked in a strong infusion of oak or hemlock bark, and lastly greased, waxed, and dyed.

What it is used for.—Immense numbers of articles in common use are made of leather, such as boots, shoes, gloves, saddlery, book-binders, traces, picture-frames, and numerous other articles. But the principal consumption of it is in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and gloves.

Different kinds of Leather.—Morocco leather is made from the skin of the goat, and it derives its name from the country of Morocco, in Africa, whence the knowledge of dyeing and preparing it was received. But excellent Morocco leather is now prepared in London. French leather is superior to that of almost every other country in the world, being remarkably soft and pliable. The chamois, a species of antelope, inhabiting the Alps and Pyrenees, furnishes a beautifully soft skin, which is valuable for many purposes, and is usually called wash-leather.

Wash-leather is used for cleaning plates, glass, and jewelry. Shagreen is a peculiar kind of grained leather, made of the skins of horses, the sea, and shark. Shagreen made from the latter is esteemed the best, and there is a large manufactory of it at Constantinople. It is used in binding books, making writing cases, etc. As a skin, from its great toughness and elasticity, is made into drum heads, leaves for pocket books, etc. Deer-skin, also furnishes us valuable leather, which is made into strong riding gloves and gaiters.

Parachut is made of skin of the sheep, goat, and mutton. It appears to have been used as a material for writing at a very early period, and it is probable that the *rolis* frequently referred to in the Old Testament, as containing the law, mean parchments. The word is only once mentioned expressly in the Bible, namely by St. Paul, second epistle of Timothy.

In preparing skins for parchment, they are first stripped of the hair, by being sprinkled with quicklime, then washed, drained, stretched, scraped, rubbed with fine chalk, and lastly, left to dry. They are then sent by the skinner to the parchment-maker, who stretches them, and peels them with a sharp instrument, till they are deprived of about half their thickness, and then rubs them carefully with pumice-stone till they are quite smooth. The chips and parings of parchment are made in size, which is used for stuffing calicoes, glazing paper, etc.

Velum is made of the skins of young calves, and is finer and whiter than common parchment. From the durability of parchment it is valuable for deed, and other law-papers. It forms an important article of the commerce of France, and great quantities are exported from that country to England, Holland, and Germany.

WHAT FOGS ARE.—Fogs are clouds of water near the earth's surface.

How Fogs are Formed.—There is always a great deal of moisture rising from the surface of the earth. This is called spontaneous evaporation, and is owing to the warmth of the ground caused by the sun's rays. When the air is about the same temperature as the ground, we do not perceive this transparent steam, but it rises up into the higher regions, and there forms clouds. At this period of the year, however, though the earth is made warm enough in the middle of the day to cause moisture to rise, the chill frosty nights and mornings condense, or thicken it into mist, which becomes visible to us, and we see it drifting in gray masses along the ground. The air above is not warm enough to permit it to rise higher.—But if the sun shines upon it, it disappears, because as the air gets warmer, it becomes so thin and transparent to be visible.

Dense Fogs.—Dense, or thick fogs, are never seen except when the weather is very still and calm, because if there be much wind or agitation in the air, the mist is carried away.

London Fogs.—London fogs are distinguished from vapors, by the facts that they gather in their vaporous folds the smoke, and other matters imparted to the air by the operations of man. This is also the case with fogs generally that arise near large towns.

Difference between Fogs and Mists.—Fogs usually rise over the land; but the term mist is applied to vapors that rise over marshy places, or surfaces of water.

WHAT IS SALT MADE OF.—Salt is composed of two simple substances, *chloride* and *sodium*. Neither occurs pure in nature, but may be produced artificially. The chemical

union of these two substances form what is called a chloride of sodium, which is common salt. It is very soluble, that is, easily melted in water. So great indeed is its tendency to dissolve, that it becomes liquid by exposure to a damp atmosphere.

Without salt human life cannot be preserved in a healthy state. An old Dutch method of executing criminals was by feeding them only on bread in which no salt was contained. Fearful disease was the consequence, and the poor criminals died miserably.

Salt is an antiseptic, which means that it is a preservative from putrefaction. Meat which is intended to be kept for any length of time, or to be sent abroad for use in distant and hot countries, is preserved by means of salt. Deep slits are cut in the meat, which are filled with salt; the moisture of the meat soon dissolves the salt, and the liquid thus produced is called brine; the whole substance of the meat is soaked through with this brine, and thus it is preserved from taint and putrefaction. Fish is preserved in the same manner. Ham and bacon is made to keep in the same way, only that it is called curing. Salt is also requisite for animal life. Herbivorous animals, or those which feed exclusively on herbage of any kind, used salt in any one way or another; tame animals, as cattle and sheep, which cannot seek salt for themselves, are provided with their fodder by their owners. Cattle fed in the eastern counties of England, where the shore lies low and the sea occasionally overflows, leave what are called salt-marshes, sooner than those in other parts of the country, and their flesh is remarkably fine and healthy. Salt-licks, as they are called in North America, are tracts of land where the soil is strongly impregnated with salt, which crystallizes on the surface, and these are great resorts of the wild animals which come there from vast distances.

The great natural deposits of salt are called salt mines. The most remarkable of these in England are in Leeshire, near the Weaver, and its tributary streams. Salt was first discovered at Northwich, in searching for coal in the year 1670, since which time it has been found at Northwich, Middlewich, and Winsford. There are salt works also at Droitwich, in Gloucestershire, and Shirleywich in Staffordshire, besides two others in Durham. Salt is also found in various other parts of Europe, in France, Germany, Hungary, and Spain, as well as in every other quarter of the globe.

Salt obtained from sea-water is called bay salt. The sea-water is admitted into large clay pits, and evaporated or dried up by the heat of the sun. The crust of salt remains at the bottom. Bay salt is very coarse, and only used for the commonest purposes.

Salt is in the Scriptures, frequently made symbolic of wisdom; the apostle Paul says, "Let your speech be always with grace, seasoned with salt; and the Saviour says, 'Have salt in yourselves, and peace one with another.' The Greeks meant something of the same kind when they spoke of Attic salt, or wit, or otherwise, acuteness of intellect.

Salt, as containing in itself the essence of incorruptibility was used anciently to typify or represent that which should last for ever.—Hence, we find that the covenant of the Almighty with the Jews is frequently spoken of as a covenant of salt.

It was also anciently, and is so to this day, used in the East as a symbol of hospitality. To eat of a man's bread and salt was to make him your friend for ever, to forget or injure him after having so eaten, was to be guilty of black ingratitude.

To say that you eat such a man's salt in the East is the same as saying that you owe your living to him.

EDITORS A PAPER.—Editing a paper is a very unpleasing business.

If it contains too much political matter, people won't have it.

If it contains too little, they won't have it.

If the type is large it don't contain enough reading matter.

If the type is small they can't read it.

If we publish telegraph reports folks say they are nothing but lies.

If we omit them they say we have no enterprise, or suppress them for political effect.

If we have in a few jokes, folks say we are a rattle lead.

If we omit jokes, they say we are an old fossil.

If we publish original matter, they blame for not giving selections.

If we publish selections, folks say we are lazy for not writing more and giving them what they have not read in some other paper.

If we give a man complimentary notices, we are censured for being partial.

If we do not, all hands say we are a greedy hog.

If we insert an article which pleases the ladies, men become jealous.

If we do not cater to their wishes, the paper is not fit to have in their houses.

If we attend church, they say is only for effect.

If we do not, they denounce us as deceitful and desperately wicked.

If we remain in the office and attend to business, folks say we are too proud to mingle with our fellows.

If we go out they say we never attend to business.

If we do not pay bills promptly, folks say we are not to be trusted.

If we do pay promptly, they say we stole the money.

A SINGULAR SERMON.—Four gentlemen and an old minister were assailed on the highway by three robbers, who demanded and took possession of all their funds. The old minister pleaded very hard to be allowed a little money, as he was on his way to pay a bill in London. The highwaymen, as our authority informs us, "being generous fellows, gave him all his money back again on condition of his preaching them a sermon. According they retired a little distance from the highway, and the minister addressed them as follows:—

"Gentlemen—You are the most like the apostles of any men in the world, for they were wanderers upon the earth, and so are you; they had neither lands nor tenements that they could call their own; neither, as I presume, have you. They were unalterably fixed in the principles they professed, and I dare say, so are you. They were despised of all, but those of their own profession; and so I believe, are you. They were often hurried into jails and prisons—were persecuted by the people, and endured great hardship; all of which suffering, I presume have been undergone by you. Their profession brought them all to untimely deaths; and if you continue in your course, so will yours bring you? But in this point beloved, you differ mightily; for the apostles ascended from the tree into heaven, whereas I am afraid you will never come; but your deaths were compensated with eternal glory, yours will be rewarded with eternal shame and misery, unless you mend your manners.

The Poor Philosopher's Comfort.—When a stranger treats me with want of respect, said a poor philosopher, I comfort myself with the reflection that it is not myself that he slights, but my old 'shabby' coat and hat, which, to say the truth, have no particular claim to veneration. So if my hat and coat choose to fret about it; let them; but it is nothing to me.

In England no less than about two hundred and seventy acres of its precious lands are devoted to lavender growing. Each acre yields six thousand two hundred pounds, one hundred of which gives up by distillation about one pound of the odor anually. It requires six ounces of this to make one gallon of lavender water.

Fifty years on a stem eight inches in length are exhibited at a Fair in San Francisco. The papers there boast of fruit crops in one year, and they say three crops are not uncommon in the interior.

AN ART ILLUSTRATION.—A person asking how it happened that many beautiful ladies took up with indifferent husbands, after many fine offers, was thus aptly answered by a mountain maiden. A friend of her's requested her to go into the cannibal and get him the handsomest roe. She met get it at once going through, without turning. She went, and coming out, brought him quite a meaty roe. When he asked her, was that the handsomest she saw? "Oh, no," replied she, I saw many finer as I went along; but I kept in hopes of one much better, until I got nearly through, and then I was obliged to take up with anyone I could find—and got a crooked one at last.—[Sike some others.

The Indians call the telegraph the whispering spirit.

Kerosine Oil. Ex Steamer from Boston. 10 CASKS Kerosine Oil. J. W. STREET & SON, Nov. 29, 1864.

Layer Raisins. Ex Steamer from Boston. 20 Boxes Best Layer Raisins. J. W. STREET & SON, Nov. 30, 1864.

CHAMPAGNE. Ex "Eleanor" from London. 12 Bots Impr. Champagne. 6 do Extra. Do J. W. STREET & SON, Nov. 27, 1864.

CHAMPAGNE. Ex "Eleanor" from London. 12 Bots Impr. Champagne. 6 do Extra. Do J. W. STREET & SON, Nov. 27, 1864.

CHAMPAGNE. Ex "Eleanor" from London. 12 Bots Impr. Champagne. 6 do Extra. Do J. W. STREET & SON, Nov. 27, 1864.

CHAMPAGNE. Ex "Eleanor" from London. 12 Bots Impr. Champagne. 6 do Extra. Do J. W. STREET & SON, Nov. 27, 1864.

CHAMPAGNE. Ex "Eleanor" from London. 12 Bots Impr. Champagne. 6 do Extra. Do J. W. STREET & SON, Nov. 27, 1864.

CHAMPAGNE. Ex "Eleanor" from London. 12 Bots Impr. Champagne. 6 do Extra. Do J. W. STREET & SON, Nov. 27, 1864.

CHAMPAGNE. Ex "Eleanor" from London. 12 Bots Impr. Champagne. 6 do Extra. Do J. W. STREET & SON, Nov. 27, 1864.

CHAMPAGNE. Ex "Eleanor" from London. 12 Bots Impr. Champagne. 6 do Extra. Do J. W. STREET & SON, Nov. 27, 1864.

CHAMPAGNE. Ex "Eleanor" from London. 12 Bots Impr. Champagne. 6 do Extra. Do J. W. STREET & SON, Nov. 27, 1864.

CHAMPAGNE. Ex "Eleanor" from London. 12 Bots Impr. Champagne. 6 do Extra. Do J. W. STREET & SON, Nov. 27, 1864.

CHAMPAGNE. Ex "Eleanor" from London. 12 Bots Impr. Champagne. 6 do Extra. Do J. W. STREET & SON, Nov. 27, 1864.

CHAMPAGNE. Ex "Eleanor" from London. 12 Bots Impr. Champagne. 6 do Extra. Do J. W. STREET & SON, Nov. 27, 1864.

CHAMPAGNE. Ex "Eleanor" from London. 12 Bots Impr. Champagne. 6 do Extra. Do J. W. STREET & SON, Nov. 27, 1864.

CHAMPAGNE. Ex "Eleanor" from London. 12 Bots Impr. Champagne. 6 do Extra. Do J. W. STREET & SON, Nov. 27, 1864.

CHAMPAGNE. Ex "Eleanor" from London. 12 Bots Impr. Champagne. 6 do Extra. Do J. W. STREET & SON, Nov. 27, 1864.

CHAMPAGNE. Ex "Eleanor" from London. 12 Bots Impr. Champagne. 6 do Extra. Do J. W. STREET & SON, Nov. 27, 1864.

CHAMPAGNE. Ex "Eleanor" from London. 12 Bots Impr. Champagne. 6 do Extra. Do J. W. STREET & SON, Nov. 27, 1864.

CHAMPAGNE. Ex "Eleanor" from London. 12 Bots Impr. Champagne. 6 do Extra. Do J. W. STREET & SON, Nov. 27, 1864.

CHAMPAGNE. Ex "Eleanor" from London. 12 Bots Impr. Champagne. 6 do Extra. Do J. W. STREET & SON, Nov. 27, 1864.

CHAMPAGNE. Ex "Eleanor" from London. 12 Bots Impr. Champagne. 6 do Extra. Do J. W. STREET & SON, Nov. 27, 1864.

CHAMPAGNE. Ex "Eleanor" from London. 12 Bots Impr. Champagne. 6 do Extra. Do J. W. STREET & SON, Nov. 27, 1864.

CHAMPAGNE. Ex "Eleanor" from London. 12 Bots Impr. Champagne. 6 do Extra. Do J. W. STREET & SON, Nov. 27, 1864.

CHAMPAGNE. Ex "Eleanor" from London. 12 Bots Impr. Champagne. 6 do Extra. Do J. W. STREET & SON, Nov. 27, 1864.

Original issues in Poor Condition Best copy available

woman of New Brunswick burn with shame and indignation to be told that they are such persons as to be satisfied with such a condition?

Robinson Crocker, Esq., M. P. P., for the County of Northumberland, died at his residence, Chatham Head, on Monday last. He had been in ill health for some time past, and his death was not unexpected.

The London Spectator states that the Danish government is so pressed for money that it would be very willing to sell Iceland for a good round sum. The island is considerably larger than Ireland, and its 64,000 inhabitants are very good, obedient people. Let us take them into our new Confederation.

The Pekin Gazette contains a report from the Chinese Government on the extinction of the rebellion, which ends with the following words:—"It is, therefore, most needful that thanks be offered to the gods for their assistance. Wherefore the Board of Rites is directed to examine into the services rendered by the different gods, and to report to us."

The two pedestrians Buck and Forest walked without intermission in Paddock's building from Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock until last evening at 9, when the authorities very properly interfered, and forbade them continuing their foolish undertaking. Forest, it is said, was becoming quite flighty, from over exertion.

The Montreal "Gazette" says:—"We understand that the Hon. John Ross has been appointed a Commissioner by Her Majesty, on behalf of Imperial Government, under recent treaty between Great Britain and the United States, by which certain matter in dispute (the San Juan difficulty, we believe among others) are to be settled by Commissioners, one to be named by each government, and the empire, in case of disagreement, by the king of Italy."

We observe that the attempt to be made to obtain from the U. S. Congress this winter a grant in aid of the trans-Atlantic Telegraph, is called by American writers a planter scheme for laying a telegraph to connect England with one of her colonies.

The Portland Courier says, one of the curiosities of our mode of electing President is this—that a chance of 25,000 votes in those States giving Lincoln the smallest majorities would have elected McClellan, though Lincoln would still have had a popular majority of a quarter of a million.

Auction Sale.

The undersigned will sell at Auction at their sales room on Thursday 8th inst., at 10 o'clock. Hhds Best Pale Geneva Quarter Casks Cognac Brandy, Wine, Brandy, Kerosine Oil, Cheats, Half Chests, Best Congo Tea, do do do Oolong do Crushed Sugar, Boxes, Best Layer Raisins, Half do, Barrels Muscovado Sugar, Hhds Cienfuegos Molasses, Blis Superfine Flour, Boxes P. Y. and common Sosp, Cider, Vinegar, &c. &c. JAMES W. STREET & SON. Dec. 7, 1864.

Liverpool Salt.

100 SACKS Liverpool Salt. Dec. 7, 1864. J. W. STREET & SON.

Per Ship Landed from Liverpool.

5 BLS Crushed Sugar, Blis Flannel, Heavy Ready-made shirts, Grey Cottons and stripes. Lowest rates for cash. H. W. GODDARD & CO. Dec. 7, 1864.

1865. Almanacks 1865.

McMILLAN'S New Brunswick Almanack and Register for 1865, can be obtained singly at ten cents, or by the dozen for retail from J. LOCHARY & SON. St. Andrews, Nov. 30, 1864.

Kerosine Oil.

Ex Steamer from Boston. ASKS Kerosine Oil. J. W. STREET & SON. Nov. 29, 1864.

Layer Raisins.

Ex Steamer from Boston. 20 Boxes, Best Layer Raisins. Nov. 30, 1864. J. W. STREET & SON.

CHAMPAGNE.

Ex "Eleanor" from London. 12 doz Impr. Champagne. 6 doz Pils. Do. Nov. 27, 1864. J. W. STREET & SON.

New Goods!

Just received and now offered for Sale.—BLANKETS, Flannels, grey, white and blue; Orleans, Corbels, different colours; Pilot and Beaver Cloths, Brown and Black; Tweeds, Doekins, Striped and Checked; Seal Skin, and Black Mantle Cloths. Gray and White Homespuns. Prints, Checkings, Sheetings, Tickings, Warps, Wickings, and the usual assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, suitable for fall and winter use. J. LOCHARY & SON.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE Insurance Companies

OF LONDON AND LIVERPOOL! Fire Capital £1,000,000 stg.; Life Capital £100,000 stg. CHAIRMAN—F. W. Russell, Esq., M. P. (Chairman of the National Discount Company.) DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: FIRE—Mr. Ald'm Fakin (Messrs. Dakin Bros.) LIFE—J. H. Mackenzie, Esq., Gresham House, Old Broad Street. W. P. Clerehugh—General Manager. NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH OFFICE, ST. JOHN. ALEX. W. SCOTT, General Agent.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Effect on every description of property at moderate rates. Claims settled with promptness and liberality.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Every variety of Life Assurance business transacted, and the advantages offered by other companies afforded, combined with other peculiar liberal conditions. GEORGE F. CAMPBELL, Agent for St. Andrews. St. Andrews, Nov. 28, 1864.

E. & N. A. Railway.

Running of Trains.

1864, Winter Arrangement 1864. ON and after Monday, 21st November, Trains will run as follows:—Leave St. John at 9 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. "Sussex" "10 a. m. "Sussex" "7 a. m. The 4.30 Train from St. John goes no further than Sussex. All these Trains will carry Passengers and Freight. K. J. ALLEN, Chairman. Railway Commissioners' Office, St. John, N. B., 7th Nov., 1864.

TEA, CROCKERYWARE, WARPS.

To arrive per ship Westfield from Liverpool. Tea a superior article. 8 Cases Crockeryware, White and Blue Warps. Lowest rates for Cash. H. W. GODDARD & CO. St. Andrews.

Executor's Notice.

ALL Persons having claims against the estate of the late Mrs. Sarah Lynn, deceased, are requested to render their accounts, duly audited, within three months from the date hereof, to the undersigned; and those indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. HENRY O'NEIL, RICHARD VEREKER, Executors. St. Andrews, Sept. 26, 1864.

TEA, CRUSHED SUGAR, GENVA &c.

To arrive by the "Eleanor" from London via St. John. 40 CHESTS of London Congo Tea. 20 Bils Itteh Crushed Sugar. 5 do Granulated Sugar. 25 Hhds Best Pale Geneva. 40 Bils London Porter and Pale Ale, &c. J. W. STREET & SON. St. Andrews, Sept. 28, 1864.

Earthen, Crockery & Glassware Show Rooms.

F. CLEMENTSON, has on hand and for sale, every description of the above ware direct from the manufacturers in Staffordshire which he offers for sale wholesale and retail on the most reasonable terms. An inspection solicited. St. John, Oct. 19, 1864. F. CLEMENTSON.

C. E. POTTER, Carver, Gilder, Looking Glass & Picture frame MANUFACTURER, 85, Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

Importers of Looking Glass Plates, English and Foreign Plate and Sheet Glass, &c.

H. W. GODDARD & CO.,

Have now on hand a good stock of Overcoatings and Tweeds, Hats, Caps, Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Ready-made Coats, Pants and Vests, Gloves, Ties, Collars, Woolen Scarfs, &c. Cottons, Prints, Struffs, Cotton Warps, Tea, Tobacco, &c. &c. Wholesale and Retail. Terms Cash.

A BOOK EVERY ONE SHOULD READ—WILDERNESS JOURNALS IN NEW BRUNSWICK BY THE Hon. A. H. Gordon, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. Price 25 cents at H. W. Goddard & Co.

TO LET.

ONE half the House corner of King and Park Street recently occupied by Mrs. Hannah. Possession given immediately. Apply at this Office.

New Brunswick & Canada Railway.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

A Passenger and Freight Train will leave St. Andrews for Woodstock Station every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 a. m. and Woodstock Railroad Station for St. Andrews every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 a. m. Also an Express Train will leave Woodstock Railroad Station every Monday at 3 a. m., in time for Boat same day for St. John, and will leave St. Andrews Station every Saturday on arrival of Boat from Boston.

THROUGH TICKETS: From Woodstock to Boston, \$5.00 Do. " " Portland, 4.25 Do. " " St. John, 3.00 Agent St. John—J. D. SEELY, Water St. Woodstock—G. W. VANWART. HENRY OSBURN, MANAGER. St. Andrews, Oct. 31, 1864.

WM. H. WILLIAMSON, Druggist,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity, that he has resumed his former business as 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 prescriptions, and medicines for cattle &c. He has also for sale Drugs, Chemicals, Family and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet articles, paints, oils, Varnish, Glass, putty, &c. Every shade of paint prepared for use. The whole will be sold low for cash. American money taken at a discount. aug 24

JOHN BALSON, Shipbroker and Commission Agent, 193, South Side Market Square.

Respectfully solicits a share of business which an extensive experience, enables him to conduct IN Store and for sale a constant supply of Flour, Provisions, Dry and Pickled Fish, salt; also the celebrated Albertine Oil, wholesale and retail, with Lamps, Chimneys, and Burners; all of which will be sold at the lowest possible rates. Also, 20 Barrels Choice Apples. Exporters of lumber can be accommodated with wharfe to any extent, at the most central wharf in the Port, at moderate charges. Particular attention will be given to shipping business entrusted to his care. Masters of Vessels will find it to their interest to give him a call. St. Andrews, May 11, 1864.

SKETCHES OF STONEWALL JACKSON,

giving the leading events of his Life and Military Career, his dying moments and the obsequies at Richmond and Lexington. For sale at this Office.

Valuable Properties for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale the following properties situated in the Parish of St. George. A LOT of land containing 400 acres in Block 20 in the grant to Philip Bailey, formerly owned by John Oliver, on the western side of the Maguadavie River. A tract of land containing 200 acres, adjoining the above lot on the northern side. Also another lot containing 150 acres adjoining lots formerly owned by Dr. Thompson and John McElroy. Also another lot containing about 100 acres, commencing at the Kelly road, and running westerly, adjoining the same properties. The above land is in one block, and on it are a good dwelling House and large Barn; it also has a healthy growth of hard and soft wood; with about 200 acres under pasturage and grass. These properties will be sold in lots or in one block to suit purchasers. One half down, the other half to be secured by Bond and Mortgage. BENJ. N. HANSON, Nashwalk, opposite Fredericton.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable property on Water Street, opposite Mrs. Kerr's, being Lot No. 2; on the upper half is a large dwelling containing 8 rooms and a store, with a barn and garden; on the lower half is a neat one story dwelling with a store, barn, and small garden.—The above property is well known, and is a most eligible stand for business. Terms and other information given on application at the Standard Office. THOS. JOHNSON. St. Andrews, Oct. 19, 1864.

Just Received, 20 BARRELS Fresh Laked Pilot Bread,

15 Dozen Mineral Waters, consisting of Acrated Soda Water, Lemonade, Gingerade, Concentrated Champagne Cider, and Saraparilla, cooling and refreshing beverages. A constant supply will be kept up during the warm weather. JAMES BOYD.

Alcohol

Ex "Emma Pemberton" from Boston. 10 Puncheons pure Molasses Alcohol. J. W. STREET & SON. Sept. 19, 1864.

T. McVAY, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

Business in the above line attended to on the most reasonable terms. ST. ANDREWS.

DRY GOODS.

H. W. GODDARD & CO. Have now on sale a lot of Winter DRY GOODS. Special attention invited to their stock of Cloths, Tweeds, &c. &c. The noted Siberia Overcoating, a capital heavy cloth for cold weather. American Funds taken.

London Paint & Oil.

To arrive per "Eleanor" 8 Hhds. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil. 2 Tons "Brandram Bros." London white Paint. J. W. STREET & SON. Oct. 26, 1864.

Fall and Winter 1864.

Just opened at the Albion House, Water St. St. Andrews. A well selected stock of Staple and Fancy Goods, to which attention and inspection is invited. JOHN S. MAGEE.

Furs, Furs, Furs!

New and Fashionable at the Albion House, JOHN S. MAGEE.

Fancy Dress Goods

In all the new varieties at the ALBION HOUSE.

WARPS, WARPS, WARPS.

St. John manufacture—dressed and dressed, prime and reliable article at the ALBION HOUSE.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS.

In all the new plans at the ALBION HOUSE.

Flowers and Millinery Goods

The most fashionable. Bonnets trimmed and Caps made to order at the ALBION HOUSE.

Mantles & Mantle Cloths.

Shawls and Scarfs at the ALBION HOUSE.

Berlin Goods

In Breakfast Shawls, Tea Scarfs, Gauze and Clouds, Hood and Jackets at the ALBION HOUSE.

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers.

Of the best qualities at the ALBION HOUSE.

HOSIERY—HABERDASHERY.

Balmoral shirtings, Prints Delaines and Coburgs in Black and Colors at the ALBION HOUSE.

GREY AND WHITE SHIRTING,

and Shirting Cottons, Crimean Flannels, Saxony and Welsh do. also, willd Kersey, Red, White and Blue flannels in twilled and plain at the ALBION HOUSE.

TWEEDS, TROUSERING,

and Sealskin at the ALBION HOUSE.

KEROSENE OIL.

10 BARRELS Rock Oil. JAMES W. STREET & SON. Nov. 7th, 1865.

CARD.

To the Ladies of St. Andrews and the County of Charlotte. MRS. MAGEE begs to inform her Lady Friends and Patrons, that she has now ready for inspection her fall and Winter stock of Flowers, Ribbons, Hats, and Millinery goods, all of the newest styles. Having received late London and Paris Fashion Books, she is prepared to make them up to order in the latest mode. Mantles made to order, Finking and stitching executed with dispatch and neatness. Orders respectfully solicited. Address Albion House, Water-street, St. Andrews, Oct. 19.

London Porter, Pale Ale, Wines Geneva, &c.

Ex "Eleanor" from London via St. John 65 Hhds. London Porter and Pale Ale, quarts and pints. 4 Hhds. superior pale Sherry. 1 do. old Port. 25 Cases do. DeKuyper & Sons best 6 Hhds. & Qu. casks do. Geneva, boiled and raw Linseed Oil, &c. &c. J. W. STREET & SON. June 8.

BRANDIES.

To arrive per "Swift" from Charente, 14 Hhds. Martell & Co.'s best Cognac 25 Br. Casks do. Brandy, Pale & Coloured, vintage 1862 and 1863. do. do. vintage 1860. 40 Cases do. J. W. STREET & SON. June 8.

SHERIFF'S SALES

Sheriff's Sales to take place at the Court House, St. Andrews. N. B. & C. Railway do. June 8. 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:—

1. The right, title, interest, claim and demand, whatsoever, of the NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED, of and to all the following lands, described as follows:—First, all that certain tract of land, (excepting so much of the same, as lies and is situated in the County of York)

Beginning at a birch tree standing on the westerly side of the railway and in the northerly angle of block number six, granted to the County of York 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-six chains along the northerly line of said grant, (crossing the road from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock, and the south branch of Canoeos river), or to the northerly line of lot number four, surveyed for H. H. Pinkerton; thence along the same, north eighty degrees west, seven chains, or to the southeasterly line of a Red and the northern line of a lot surveyed for Wm. Johnston, north eighty-eight degrees west, fifty chains to a spruce tree standing in the northwesterly angle of the last mentioned surveyed lot; thence along the westerly line thereof, south two degrees west, thirty-one chains, or to a cedar tree; thence north seventeen degrees west forty-two chains or to a hemlock tree standing on the easterly line of a grant to the Trustees of Greekook Church, in the parish of Saint Andrews, in connection with the Established Church of Scotland; thence along the same, north three degrees and thirty minutes east, eleven chains and fifty links (crossing Canoeos River) to a stake standing in the northerly line of the same, north eighty-six degrees and thirty minutes west, three chains and fifty-seven links to a hemlock tree; thence north seventeen degrees west, two hundred and thirteen chains, or to a cedar tree; thence south seventy-three degrees west three chains and forty-five links to a spruce tree standing on the easterly line of a grant to Freeman H. Reid; thence along the same, north seventeen degrees west, one hundred and forty-four chains and fifty links, (crossing Mud Lake road and the line dividing the counties of York and Charlotte) or to a hemlock tree standing on the northern angle thereof; thence north two degrees east, one hundred and thirty-seven chains, (crossing Trout Brook) or to a cedar tree; thence north seventeen degrees west one hundred and twenty-six chains and fifty links (crossing City Camp road, 2nd Works Brook) or to a dry birch tree; thence north seven degrees east forty chains, or to a post standing on the southerly bank or shore of the Chipmunk-creek Outlet; thence north twenty-three degrees east one hundred and twenty-eight chains, (crossing a brook running into said outlet, and recrossing the road from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock) or to a post standing on the southerly line of lot number two, granted to John McAlister; thence along the same, south 88 degrees east, twenty-eight chains and fifty links, or to a birch tree standing in the southeasterly angle thereof; thence along the easterly line of the same, north two degrees east, nine chains and twenty-five links to a birch tree; thence north seventy-three degrees east one hundred and twenty-eight chains, (crossing City Camp road, 2nd Works Brook) or to a maple tree standing on the westerly line of lot A, granted to John Porter; thence along the same, south two degrees west, six chains and seventy-two links to an ash tree standing on the northerly bank or shore of the second Digdigwash Lake above mentioned; thence following the various courses of the same in a southeasterly direction (crossing a brook at its mouth) to a cedar tree standing at a point where the southerly line of said mentioned grant meets the said ash tree or shore of said Lake; thence along said line, south eighty-eight degrees east, eleven chains to a spruce tree standing in the southeasterly angle of said last mentioned grant; thence along the easterly line thereof, north two degrees east, twenty-eight chains; recrossing the last mentioned brook to a hemlock tree; thence north seventy-three degrees east five hundred and twenty-seven chains, (crossing the railway above mentioned, White Beaver Brook, Thompson's road, the outlet of Foster's Lake, the Maguadavie River, and the south branch of Cranberry Brook) or to a pine tree; thence south twenty-four degrees and thirty minutes west one hundred and eighty chains, (crossing Mink Lake) or to a post standing in the northwesterly angle of block number eight, granted to the New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company; thence along the northerly line thereof and its prolongation, south seventy-three degrees west, four hundred and two chains, (crossing White Beaver Brook, crossing another brook passing an ash tree and crossing the railway above mentioned), or to the westerly side of said railway; thence along the same in a southerly direction, thirty seven chains, or to a birch tree standing on the northerly line of a grant to Thomas W. Newcomen; thence along the same, north eighty-eight degrees east fifty-on chains, or to the northwesterly angle thereof; thence along the westerly line of the same south two degrees west, sixty-seven chains and fifty links, or to a stake standing in the southwesterly angle thereof; thence along the southerly line thereof, south eighty-eight degrees east fifty-on chains, or to a birch tree standing on the northerly line of a grant to Joseph Walton; thence along the same and its prolongation, south forty-eight degrees west twenty three chains, crossing Digdigwash river, or to westerly bank or shore of the same; thence following the various courses thereof down stream in a southerly direction to the westerly side of the Railway above mentioned, and thence along the same south seven degrees one hundred and twelve chains, recrossing the County line above mentioned to the place of beginning. Containng twenty nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-two acres more or less, distinguished as Block number nine.

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 west of the south branch of Canoeos river, surveyed for Robert Pinkerton; thence running by the magnet south two degrees west five 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 so by 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 Dix, lot number seven granted to George Jones, lot number eight granted to Peter J. Cooke, lot number nine granted to Jonathan Godfrey, lot number ten granted to George Boyd, lot number eleven granted to David Manser, lot number twelve granted to Robert Shaw, lot number thirteen granted to David Lion, lot number fourteen surveyed for Robert Milkam, lot number fifteen surveyed for James Coulter, lot number sixteen surveyed for Sidney Mitchell, lot number seventeen surveyed for Alexander Grant, lot number eighteen surveyed for Solomon Simpson, lot number nineteen granted to John McGorby, lot number twenty granted to William Magford, lot number twenty-one granted to George J. Thomson, lot number twenty-two granted to Hugh Boyd, lot number twenty-three granted to Samuel Elliott, lot number twenty-four granted to William Magford, lot number twenty-five surveyed for John Mitchell, lot number twenty-six granted to Asa Mitchell, lot number twenty-seven surveyed for James Clark, lot number twenty-eight surveyed for Thomas Molton.

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 Superior Court of this Province, to wit:—first at the suit of the Hon. John J. Robinson, endorsed to levy \$3229 12 7/2-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 5, altogether \$12,422 12 6, with interest, together with Sheriff's fees and incidental expenses. THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

The sale of the above properties is postponed by order of Judge Wilmet, until the first Tuesday in November next, or until otherwise ordered. THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

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

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

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Oct. 31, 1864.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House, in St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, at 12 o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, the 20th of May, 1865:—

ALL the right title, claim and demand whatsoever of SAMUEL BILLINGS, of and to the following properties, described as follows:—Lot Nos 3 and 7, in Block Letter A, in the Town of St. Andrews in Morris' Division. Lot No 7, Block 5, on the North East side of Prince of Wales street, in Victoria Terrace, so called.

Lot No 8, in Block 5, on the North East side of Prince of Wales street in Victoria Terrace, so called.

The same having been seized under, and taken by virtue of an execution of F. L., issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province at the suit of James W. Street, and John A. Street, jun. for \$231, 122, with interest from 13th Feb. 1864, together with Sheriff's fees and incidental expenses. THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Nov. 14, 1864.

MORE NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED and now open for sale at the very lowest prices:—Hats, Bonnets, Feathers, and Ribbons, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, and Fancy Dress Goods, Grey and White Cottons, Shirting, Stripes, and Regatta Prints, Silicates and COBSET CLOTH, Crashes; Toweling & Table Linens, Shirt-fronts, Collars, and Fancy Neck Ties, Hats, Rubbers, Boots and Shoes. Balance of Summer Stock daily expected on Steamer "Europa" and when received will be sold at a very great advantage. BRITISH HOUSE, D. BRADLE, St. Andrews, N. B., May 3, 1864.

TOBACCO.

10 BOXES first quality Tobacco. J. W. STREET & SON. Nov. 7th, 1864.

COAL.

To arrive per "Utic" from Sydney, N. S. W. 100 C HHAL best penny House Coal.

ed to the place of beginning. Containng twenty nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-two acres more or less, distinguished as Block number nine.

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 west of the south branch of Canoeos river, surveyed for Robert Pinkerton; thence running by the magnet south two degrees west five 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 so by 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 Dix, lot number seven granted to George Jones, lot number eight granted to Peter J. Cooke, lot number nine granted to Jonathan Godfrey, lot number ten granted to George Boyd, lot number eleven granted to David Manser, lot number twelve granted to Robert Shaw, lot number thirteen granted to David Lion, lot number fourteen surveyed for Robert Milkam, lot number fifteen surveyed for James Coulter, lot number sixteen surveyed for Sidney Mitchell, lot number seventeen surveyed for Alexander Grant, lot number eighteen surveyed for Solomon Simpson, lot number nineteen granted to John McGorby, lot number twenty granted to William Magford, lot number twenty-one granted to George J. Thomson, lot number twenty-two granted to Hugh Boyd, lot number twenty-three granted to Samuel Elliott, lot number twenty-four granted to William Magford, lot number twenty-five surveyed for John Mitchell, lot number twenty-six granted to Asa Mitchell, lot number twenty-seven surveyed for James Clark, lot number twenty-eight surveyed for Thomas Molton.

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 Superior Court of this Province, to wit:—first at the suit of the Hon. John J. Robinson, endorsed to levy \$3229 12 7/2-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 5, altogether \$12,422 12 6, with interest, together with Sheriff's fees and incidental expenses. THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

The sale of the above properties is postponed by order of Judge Wilmet, until the first Tuesday in November next, or until otherwise ordered. THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

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

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

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Oct. 31, 1864.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House, in St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, at 12 o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, the 20th of May, 1865:—

ALL the right title, claim and demand whatsoever of SAMUEL BILLINGS, of and to the following properties, described as follows:—Lot Nos 3 and 7, in Block Letter A, in the Town of St. Andrews in Morris' Division. Lot No 7, Block 5, on the North East side of Prince of Wales street, in Victoria Terrace, so called.

Lot No 8, in Block 5, on the North East side of Prince of Wales street in Victoria Terrace, so called.

