

# The St. Andrews Standard.

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RE VARIS SUMMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic.

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Vol 31

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27. 1864.

No 17

## Poetry.

### LET IT PASS.

Be not swift to take offence;  
Let it pass!  
Anger is a foe to sense;  
Let it pass!  
Brood not darkly o'er a wrong  
Which will disappear ere long;  
Rather sing this cheery song—  
Let it pass!  
Let it pass!  
Strife corrodes the purest mind;  
Let it pass!  
As the unregarded wind,  
Let it pass!  
Any vulgar souls that live  
May condemn without reprieve;  
'Tis the noble who forgive.  
Let it pass!  
Let it pass!  
Echo not an angry word;  
Let it pass!  
Think how often you have erred;  
Let it pass!  
Since our joys must pass away,  
Like the dewdrops on the spray,  
Wherefore should our sorrows stay?  
Let them pass!  
Let them pass!  
If for good you've taken ill,  
Let it pass!  
Oh! be kind and gentle still;  
Let it pass!  
Time at last makes all things straight;  
Let us not resent, but wait;  
And our triumph shall be great.  
Let it pass!  
Let it pass!  
Bid your anger depart,  
Let it pass!  
Lay these homely words to heart,  
"Let it pass!"  
Follow not the giddy throng;  
Better to be wronged than wrong;  
Therefore sing the cheery song—  
Let it pass!  
Let it pass!  
—All the Year Round.

## Miscellany.

### THE CONFESSIONS OF AN ATTORNEY.

They gave in, and the money was handed over to Mr. Jesse Andrews, whose joy at his sudden riches did not, I was forced to admit, appear to be in the slightest degree dampened by any feeling of sadness for the loss of an only child.

We went to inform Mr. Archibald Andrews of these occurrences, and to request further instructions with regard to the equity hitherto paid to his cousin. A considerable time would necessarily elapse before an answer could be received, and in the meantime Mr. Jesse Andrews plunged headlong into the speculation he had been long hankering to engage in, and was he informed me, a few days afterwards, on the royal road to a magnificent fortune.

Clouds soon gathered over this brilliant prospect. The partner, whose persuasive tongue and brilliant imagination had induced Mr. Andrews to join him with his four thousand pounds, proved to be an arrant cheat and swindler; and Mr. Andrews' application to us for legal help and address was just too late to prevent the accomplished dealer in moonshine and delusion from embarking at Liverpool for America, with every penny of the partnership funds in his pockets!

A favorable reply from Mr. Archibald Andrews had now become a question of vital importance to his cousin, who very impatiently awaited its arrival. It came at last. Mr. Andrews had died rather suddenly at Bombay, a short time before my latest arrival there, after executing a will, of which one of the copies was forwarded to me. By this instrument his property—about thirty-five thousand pounds, the greatest portion of which had been remitted from time to time for investment in the British funds—was disposed of as follows:—Five thousand pounds to his cousin, Jesse Andrews, for the purpose of educating and maintaining Archibald Andrews, the testator's godson, till he should have attained the age of twenty-one, and the whole of the remaining thirty thousand pounds to be then paid over to Archibald, with accumulated interest. In the event, however, of the death of his godson, the entire property was devised to another more distant and wealthier cousin, Mr. Newton and his son Charles, on precisely similar conditions, with the exception that an annu-

ity of seventy pounds, payable to Jesse Andrews and his wife during their lives, was charged upon it.

Two letters were dispatched the same evening, one to the fortunate cousin, Mr. Newton, who lived within what was then known as the two-penny post delivery, and another to Mr. Jesse Andrews, who had taken up his temporary abode in a cottage near St. Alban's, Hertfordshire. These missives informed both gentlemen of the arrival of the Indian mail, and the, to them, important despatches it contained.

Mr. Newton was early at the office on the following morning, and perused the will with huge content. He was really quite sorry, though, for poor cousin Jesse: the loss of his son was a sad stroke, much worse than this of a fortune which he might have expected to follow as a matter of course. And the annuity, Mr. Newton thoughtfully observed, was, after all, no contemptible provision for two persons, without family and of modest requirements.

A very different scene was enacted when, late in the evening, and just as I was about to leave the office, Mr. Jesse Andrews rushed in, white as a sheet, haggard, and wild with passion. "What devil's fables are these you write me?" he burst out the instant he saw me. "What on almost shrieking dare you?" he went on, almost to palm with fury—"how dare you?" Archy rich off these accursed lies?" "An infernal—rich—and I—but it is a lie! An infernal device to torture me—to drive me wild, distracted—mad!" The excited man, literally foamed with rage, and so astonished that it was a minute or two before I could speak or move. At last I rose, closed the door, for the clerks in the outer office were hearers and witnesses of this outbreak, and led the way to an inner and more private apartment. "Come with me, Mr. Andrews, and let us talk this matter calmly over," I said.

He mechanically followed, threw himself into a chair, and listened with frenzied impatience to the reading of the will.

"A curse is upon me," he shouted, jumping up as I concluded; "the curse of God—a judgment upon the crime I but the other day committed—a crime, as I thought, so cleverly executed! Fool, villain, madman that I have been; for now, when fortune is tendered to my acceptance, I dare not put forth my hand to grasp it; fortune, too, not only for me, but—Oh God! it will kill us both, Martha as well as me, though I alone am to blame for this infernal chance!" This outbreak appeared to relieve him, and he sank back into his chair somewhat calmer. I could understand nothing of all that rhapsody, knowing that his son Archibald had died from natural causes. "It is a severe blow," I said, in as soothing a tone as possible; "a very great disappointment; still you are secured from extreme poverty, from anything like absolute want."

"It is not that—it is not that!" he broke in, though not quite so wildly as before. "Look you, Mr. Sharp, I will tell you all! There may be some mode of extrication from this terrible predicament, and I must have your advice professionally upon it." "Go on; I will advise you to the best of my ability."

"Here it is, then; Archy, my son, Archy, is alive!—alive!—and well in health as either you or I!"

I was thunderstruck. Here was indeed a revelation. "Alive and well," continued Andrews. "Listen: when the cholera began to spread so rapidly, I thought of me of insuring the boy's life in case of the worst befalling, but not, as I hope for mercy, with the slightest thought of harming a hair of his head. Very soon the terrific disease approached our neighbourhood, and my wife took Archy to a country lodging, returning herself the same evening. The next day our only servant was attacked and died. A few hours after that, our first floor lodger, a widow of the name of Mason, who had been with us but a very short time, was attacked. She suffered dreadfully; and her son, a boy about the age of Archy, and with just his hair and complexion, took ill also. The woman was delirious with pain; and before effective medical aid could be obtained—she was seized in the middle of the night—she expired. Her son, who had been removed in to another room, became rapidly worse, and we sent for Dr. Parkinson; the poor fellow was also partially delirious with pain, and clung piteously round my wife's neck, calling her mother, and imploring her to relieve him. Dr. Parkinson arrived, and at first sight of the boy, said, 'Your son is very ill, Mrs. Andrews—I fear past recovery; but we will see what can be done.' I swear to you, Mr. Sharp, that it was not till that very moment the device which has ruined us flashed across my brain. I cautioned my wife in a whisper not to deceive the doctor, who prescribed the most active remedies,

and was in the room when the lad died. You know the rest; and now sir, tell me can anything be done—any device be suggested to retrieve this miserable blunder, this terrible mistake?"

"This infamous crime, you should say, Mr. Andrews, for the commission of which you are liable to be transported for life," I replied.

"Yes, crime; no doubt that is the true word! But must the innocent child suffer for the father's offence?"

"That is the only consideration that could induce me to wag a finger in the business. Like many other clever rogues, you are caught in the track you limed for others. Come to me to-morrow; I will think over the matter between this and then; but at present I can say nothing. Stay," I added, as his hand was on the door, "the identity of your son can be proved; I suppose by better evidence than your own?"

"Certainly, certainly."

"That will do then; I will see you in the morning."

If it should cross the mind of any reader that I ought to have given this self-confessed felon into custody, I beg to remind him that for the reasons previously stated, such a course on my part was out of the question; impossible; and that had it not been impossible I should do so, Mr. Jesse Andrews would not have intrusted me with his secret. The only question now therefore was, how, without compromising the guilty client, the godfather's legacy could be secured for the innocent son.

A conference the next morning with Mr. Flint, resulted in our sending for Mr. Jesse Andrews, and advising him, for fear of accident, or misarranging in our plans, to betake himself to the kingdom of France for a short time. We then had no treaty of extradition with that country. As soon as I knew he was safely out of the realm, I waited upon the insurance people.

"The money ought not to have been received by Mr. Andrews, you say," Mr. Sharp observed the managing gentleman, looking keenly in my face.

"Precisely. It ought not to have been received by him."

"And why not, Mr. Sharp?"

"That is quite an unnecessary question, and one that you know I could not answer if I could. That which chiefly concerns you, is that I am ready to return the four thousand pounds here on the spot, and that delay is dangerous. If you refuse, why of course I will raise from my chair—I must take back the money."

"Stay—stay! I will just consult with one or two gentlemen, and be with you again almost immediately."

In about five minutes he returned. "Well Mr. Sharp, we had, I suppose, better take the money—obtained as you say by mistake."

"Not at all, I said nothing about mistake. I told you it ought not to have been received by Andrews."

"Well—well; I understand. I suppose I must give you a receipt?"

"Undoubtedly; and, if you please, precisely in this form."

I handed him a copy on a slip of paper. He ran it over, copied, transcribed it on a stamp, signed it, and as I handed him a cheque for the amount placed it in my hands. We mutually bowed, and I went my way.

Notwithstanding Mr. Newton's opposition, who was naturally furious at the unexpected turn the affair had taken, the identity of the boy—whom that gentleman persisted in asserting to be dead and buried—was clearly established; and Mr. Archibald Andrews, on the day he became of age, received possession of his fortune. The four thousand pounds had of course been repaid out of Jesse Andrews' legacy. That person has, so to speak, skulked through life a mark for the covert scorn of every person acquainted with the very black transaction here recorded. This was doubtless, much better late than he deserved; and in strict, or poetical justice, his punishment ought unquestionably to have been much greater—more apparent also than it was, for example's sake. But I am a man of fact, not of fiction, and consequently relate events not as they precisely ought, but as they do, occasionally occur in lawyer's offices, and other unpoetical nooks and corners of this prosaic, matter of fact, working day world.

### New York Extravagance.

In the midst of this patriotic overflow of heart and pocket for the Sanitary Fair, there is also a seething current of extravagant folly setting madly, it would seem, towards ruin. Too much cannot be said or written of this insane mania among us. Where it will and Heaven only knows. During the series of private concerts and *salon-vivants*, given for the benefit of the fair, one of our fashionable ladies—formerly a Boston belle—threw open her house on Madison Square for a masquerade party, not in aid of the Sanitary Fair, but in sheer love of sensation and reckless expenditure. No end of money

was lavished. The costumes were unique, dazzling, gorgeous. Some of them, it is said, disgracefully wanting in modest grace, and womanly fitness; but then when one is masked, one can be oblivious to such effects, I suppose.

The distinguished hostess herself always fertile in expedients for outdoing the boldest leader of ton, on that patriotic occasion, immortalized her genius, appearing before her astonished guests with a coronal of living flame jets! In the course of the entertainment, which was kept up until six o'clock A. M.—breakfast being duly served to the revellers—the wearer of that remarkable head dress, in a most suave and gracious manner revealed the secret of its success. Attached to her hoop skirt was a small gasometer, and a connecting pipe passing up between the elaborate braids of her back hair, secured the brilliant triumphs at the risk of the wearer's life! If you are troubled to believe this story, I can only say "its pity 'tis true." What shall become of a nation in its ordinal hour, if its womanhood find nothing nobler for use or adornment than a buffoon's arts!—[N. Y. Cor. Prov. Journal.]

(From "More Anon" in the Eastport Sentinel.)  
DIPHTHERIA.—Continued.

In the treatment of a disease attended with so little fever, but with such marked depression as is diphtheria, there is, as might be expected, great unanimity among educated practitioners as to the necessity of adopting a supporting plan of treatment and avoiding all depressing remedies. It is worthy of remark that this unanimity obtained among the physicians who wrote of this disease in former periods as well as of our time. In this respect diphtheria does not differ from other severe epidemic diseases such as cholera, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, dysentery &c. Patients suffering from these when prevailing in an epidemic form, seldom, if ever bear depletion, but almost always require a sustaining treatment. They have taught the physician that he must anticipate the coming debility, by a supporting treatment, regardless of the fever, congestion &c., and fortify the vital powers for the final struggle, when the blood becomes poisoned and the nervous system prostrated. Diphtheria, beyond a doubt, belongs to the class of blood diseases. There is conclusive proof of this in the malignant cases, when there is great muscular weakness, prostrated nerve power, a clammy sweat, a rapid, soft and shaky pulse, and gangrene of the throat with a gradual sinking of the patient, and the extinction of life without an effort at reaction. As scarcely any two cases of diphtheria are precisely alike it would be impossible to give any rule of treatment applicable to every variety of the disease, hence each case requires careful study and the treatment modified to suit its peculiar features. The varying intensity of the disease has also prevented a just estimate of the usefulness of remedies, the dissimilarity of which in different hands, has arisen from the different nature of the cases with which they have had to deal, hence his disposition is some, to overestimate the usefulness of remedies which have proved less valuable or worthless when employed by other equally competent practitioners.

Diphtheria is one of the most formidable diseases the physician can meet with in his daily rounds, and one of the most unsatisfactory to treat, and notwithstanding we are told of a head of charlatans, impudent fellows who laugh at this disease, so readily can they manage it, and the still harder fact that the science of numbers, skillfully handled gives an encouraging report of their success, not one in a hundred dying, yet I am confident that one fourth at least of all cases attacked with diphtheria in this part of the country die and that of the malignant cases the great majority have ended fatally.

I do not propose to give any definite mode of treating this disease or suggestions which could enable one to supersede the necessity of a physician's judgment and care. The method of treatment which has been found most useful and which has received the largest share of a professional approbation is the stimulant and tonic method modified in order to suit requirements of different cases. "Alcoholic stimulants, when given in such quantities and intervals as to occasion and keep up a steady, but not excessive excitation, but only quicken the functional offices of each organ, but bring out the latent powers and thus give for the time being the greatest energy to the entire system." It is a well known fact that the habitual use of spirituous liquors as a beverage, augments the blood-making process, renders the blood richer in all its important constituents red globules albumen and fibrin, and thus disposes the system to inflammatory diseases. In proof of this one has only to note the habitual drinker of alcoholic liquors, the *bon vivant*. This condition of the blood is the opposite to that existing in the diphtheritic subject whose blood has, invariably, been rendered poor by exhausting diseases, or im-

poverished by the demands of increase and growth, as in children, or by scrofulous, or other taint of the system. "Observation and deduction enable us to arrive at the practical conclusion that alcoholic liquors act, not only as a stimulant to the system at large, but to the blood itself, increasing its vital status." In other words the alcohol and the disease neutralize each other, hence the stimulant is to be regarded as an antidote to diphtheria. And what is claimed for alcohol as a stimulant for the blood, may with equal propriety be claimed for Quinine as a tonic for the nervous system. Both quinine and alcohol should be given with regularity and in sufficient doses to obtain their full effects, and the latter in diminished doses until every vestige of the disease disappears. From the outset to a permanent restoration to health one or both of these remedies should be given. As to local treatment the same weight of evidence will sustain the statement that it is of little effect, and many of the local applications positively injurious. Blisters, leeches, fomentations or poultices which only serve to invite the blood to the point of their application are the most objectionable and should never be used in diphtheria. All irritant, astringent, or stimulating gargles increase the inflammation of the throat, and the effusion of the false membrane. While many of the remedies used, serve not only to augment the congestion already existing, but destroy the natural covering of the unaffected parts, when the false membrane takes its place thus serving to extend the disease. In some rare instances when the respiration is greatly interfered with and the disease has not extended into the trachea, life may be saved by opening the wind pipe (trachea) as a last hope.

It rarely happens that a physician is consulted sufficiently early in this disease to render the most efficient aid. In fact it is one of the most sad features of a physician's sad experience in all diseases even, that the most opportune moment is frittered away by the friends of the patient in the use of inefficient or positively injurious Cometic or patent remedies, giving the disease, of however trivial a nature time to become thoroughly fixed, before being called upon and then he is ushered into the presence of the patient with the complaisant assurance that they have done all they knew or their neighbors, to find the sufferer undergoing all the distress and dangers of a fully developed disease when at the outset of the attack the right means would have so put in check or modified the disease that it would have run its course without endangering the life of the individual. I speak plainly upon this matter because it is uniformly the case in this part of the country, for some to me, unaccountable reason, that a physician is not called upon by most families until they consider the patient in actual danger of dying. It is difficult even for a physician, oftentimes, to estimate accurately the probable severity of an attack of diphtheria or other disease, at its inception, hence it needs the close observation of an experienced physician who knows how to estimate the appearances or changes in a disease. And it is well to bear in mind that gray hairs and a bald-head do not constitute wisdom. Whatever medicines are prescribed, it is essential to their success that they should be administered regularly, at stated intervals, and no one should be fool-hardy enough to assume the responsibility of withholding or adding to the directions given by the physician who alone is held responsible for the result in the case. Herein lies much of the centure attached to physicians, who often times find it more difficult to diagnose the faithfulness of the one entrusted to administer medicines than to manage the disease. If medicines do not appear to agree with the patient or improve the condition, the physician should be apprised of the fact and it left to his judgment to make the change.

"Children who do not like castor oil can have it prescribed in the recent Paris fashion. The quantity of oil prescribed is placed in a pipkin over a fire and an egg broken into it and stirred up; when cooked, a little salt or sugar or curant jelly should be added. The patient cannot possibly detect the medicine, and will be most likely to cry for some more of the mixture."

"ARRAH, darlint," cried Jamie O'Flannigan to his loquacious sweetheart, who had given him no opportunity of answering her remarks during a two hours' ride behind the little bay nags in his oyster wagon—"are yer after knowing why yer checks are like my ponies there?" "Shure and it's because they're red, is it?" quoth the blushing Bridget. "Faith and a better reason than that, macourneen. Because there's one of them each side of a waggin' tongue!"







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Eastport, flour  
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ton, flour, pork,

Ac. G. Houlton and J. W. Street.  
16. —Barque Robert Leonard, Perry, Boston,  
Ballast, C. F. Clinch.  
Schr. Gern, Peters, Boston, ballast, R. Ross.  
Sloop Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, general  
cargo, to sundries.  
23. —Schr. Fanny, Maloney, Boston, ballast,  
master.  
" Coral, Kent, Portsmouth, ballast, C.  
M. Gove.  
" Frank, Thompson, Eastport, general  
cargo, Tobin's Express, G. Houlton.  
26. —Pilot, McMaster, Eastport, general cargo,  
W. Whitlock and G. Houlton.

April 8. —Schr. Only Son, Mowatt, Calais,  
Hacmatac Knees, by C. H. Kelly.  
Schr. Jane, Clark, Baggor, shingles, by  
Stevens & Co.  
42. —Rambler, Young, Calais, hacmatac  
knees, by C. H. Kelly.  
Brig Ann Lovitt, Bent, Kingston, Jama-  
ica, ice and lumber by J. D. Turner.  
13. —Sarah Matilda, Armstrong, Eastport,  
cedar, railway sleepers, B. Robinson.  
14. —Harriet, Britt, Bangor, shingles and  
potatoes by Stevens & Co.  
19. —Germ, Peters, Boston, railway sleep-  
ers, by R. Ross.  
Hattie, Hunt, Boston, railway sleepers by  
R. Ross.  
Hope, Parker, Annapolis, ballast.  
Only Son, Mowatt, Calais, shingles, C.  
M. Gove.  
20. —Eather, Clark, Boston, railway sleep-  
ers, R. Ross.  
26. —Charley, Bradford, Boston, Lumber,  
by C. F. Clinch.

MARITIME —Cleared at New York, 18th.  
bark Lyman Kann, Lewis, for St. Andrews.  
Cleared at Boston, 20th, bark Brenda, for  
St. George; schr. Amanda, for St. John.

**SEEDS.**  
Just Received:  
20 BUSH HARVEY SETTLEMENT HERDS GRASS.  
20 bushels Canada do  
350 lb. Northern Red Clover.  
A few samples Southern Tolaree Seed.  
All new and good, and for sale by  
J. LOCHARY & SON.  
St. Andrews, April 27, 1864.—41.

**Carriage for Sale.**  
A Carriage  
with double or single rigging is offer-  
ed for sale. In good repair.  
Apply to  
ALEX. DONALD.  
April 27, 1864.—41

**PROPERTY FOR SALE.**  
THE Subscriber offers for sale  
his farm containing be-  
tween 60 and 70 acres, within  
three miles of St. Andrews,  
on the corner of the St. John and  
St. Andrews Roads. Upwards  
of thirty acres under good cultivation, with  
150 loads of compost for manuring the land. On  
the premises are a good dwelling, 36x28, thor-  
oughly finished with a large new barn.  
The above farm bounds on the St. Croix River,  
and is a most desirable situation. For terms ap-  
ply to B. R. STEVENSON, Esq., or to the sub-  
scriber on the premises. If not previously sold, it  
will be disposed of on the 15th of May next, at  
Public Auction.  
ALEX. McCURDY.  
April 30, 1864.

**SECOND  
PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION,  
1864.**

THE Second Provincial Exhibition of the Pro-  
vincial Board of Agriculture, will be held in  
FREDERICTON,  
on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday,  
and Friday,  
October 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, 1864,  
when will be offered \$300 in premiums for  
LIVE STOCK, AGRICULTURAL AND HORTI-  
CULTURAL PRODUCTIONS, AGRICULTURAL  
IMPLEMENTS, MANUFACTURES, FINE ARTS,  
LADIES' WORK, &c.  
All Entries for Exhibition must be made on  
printed forms, which together with the premium  
list may be obtained of the Secretary of the  
Board, the Directors of Agricultural Societies,  
County Local Committees, Secretary of St. John  
Mechanics' Institute and of Joseph W. Lawrence,  
Esq., St. John, and of John H. Reed, Esq., Fred-  
ericton, (free of charge) to whom they will soon  
be forwarded.  
These forms are to be filled up as directed in  
the forms, and forwarded to the secretary, JAS.  
G. STEVENS, Esq., St. STEPHEN, at the time,  
as in premium list named.  
Special attention of Exhibitors is requested to  
the Regulations contained in Form of Entry, and  
to the Regulations in Prize List.  
JAMES G. STEVENS,  
Sec. Prov. Board Agriculture.  
St. Stephen, April 23, 1864.

**ALBION HOUSE,**  
WATER STREET.  
St. Andrews.  
JOHN S. MAGEE  
begs to inform his friends and customers that in  
a few days he will be prepared to show his stock  
of  
New and Fashionable  
Hats.  
Bonnets.  
Ribbons.  
Flowers,  
and general stock of  
STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS,  
arriving per steamers  
Caledonia, Redcar, and Hibernia.

**ASSESSORS' NOTICE.**  
NOTICE is hereby Given, that the un-  
derigned Assessors of Rates and Taxes  
for the Parish of St. Andrews, in the County  
of Charlotte, will receive, until the 26th day  
of May next, statements in writing, from all  
liable to be assessed for the current year  
in the Parish of St. Andrews of the real and  
personal properties and income they possess.  
J. LOCHARY,  
B. R. FITZGERALD, Assessors.  
JOS. H. MEARS.  
Dated St. Andrews, April 27, 1864.

**FARMING LANDS  
FOR SALE AT AUCTION.**  
THE North half of Lot  
No. 6, granted to Ad-  
am Dickey, fronting on the  
Digdequash River, and sit-  
uated within forty rods of the  
Lawrence Station, on the New Brunswick  
and Canada Railway, containing 100 acres.  
Also Lot No. 6, granted to John Keltie,  
fronting as aforesaid, and situated within a  
mile and a quarter of the same Station, con-  
taining 300 acres. The Great Road from  
St. Stephen to Grand Water Brook passes at  
the Station, and a good Bye Road from the  
Station passes through the 300 acre lot.—  
The Branch Railroad connecting with St.  
Stephen will, it is supposed, pass through  
this lot. The lands are covered with thrifty  
growing soft and hard woods, are wholly un-  
improved, and the SOIL IS GOOD. These  
lands are valuable for the timber and cord-  
wood, and are peculiarly fitted for farming  
purposes.  
The above described property will be sold  
in lots to suit purchasers on **Thursday,  
15th May**, in front of the Post Office, St.  
Andrews, at 12 M. Terms liberal and  
made known on day of sale.  
G. F. CAMPBELL,  
Auctioneer.  
April 27, 1864.—(advocate.)

**New Brunswick;  
Charlotte, ss:**  
To the Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, or  
any Constable within the said County,  
greeting:  
WHEREAS MARGARET McCURDY, Adminis-  
tratrix of all and singular the goods, chatt-  
els, and credits of John Alfred McCurdy,  
late of the parish of Saint Andrews, in the County  
of Charlotte, deceased, hath prayed that Li-  
cense may be granted to her to sell the Real Es-  
tate of the said deceased, for payment of debt;  
you are therefore required to cite the heirs and  
next of kin of the said deceased, and all others in-  
terested, to appear before me at a Court of Pro-  
bate, to be held at Saint Andrews, on **Monday,  
twenty-third day of May** next, at eleven  
o'clock in the forenoon, to shew cause why the  
said License should not be granted.  
Given under my hand and the seal of the said  
Court, this twenty-second day of April,  
A. D. 1864.  
JAMES W. CHANDLER,  
Judge of Probates for  
Register of Probates,  
B. R. STEVENSON, Proctor.

**Probate Court,  
County of Charlotte.**  
In the matter of the Estate of JOHN RYAN,  
late of Bangor, in the State of Maine, de-  
ceased.  
WHEREAS PATRICK HEPHERN, of the parish  
of Saint Patrick in the County of  
Charlotte, a brother-in-law of the said deceased,  
has prayed that Letters of Administration of the  
said estate within this province may be granted  
to him.—Notice is therefore hereby given to the  
next of kin of the said deceased, and they are  
hereby cited to appear before me at a Court of  
Probate, to be held at the office of the Register of  
Probates, in Saint Andrews, on **Monday, the  
twenty-third day of May** next, at eleven  
o'clock in the forenoon, to take out  
Letters of Administration in the said estate, or  
shew cause why the same should not be granted  
to the said Patrick Heffern, or such other person  
as the Judge of Probates may see fit to appoint.  
Given under my hand and the seal of the said  
Court, this twenty-second day of April,  
A. D. 1864.  
JAMES W. CHANDLER,  
Judge of Probates for  
Register of Probates,  
B. R. STEVENSON, Proctor.

**NEW GOODS.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER  
HAS JUST RECEIVED  
PER  
STEAMERS 'CANADA' & '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  
"small advance on cost and charges."  
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  
BRITISH HOUSE.  
St. Andrews.  
AND  
VICTORIA HOUSE,  
St. Stephen.  
D. HEADLEY.  
CHARLES P. BUTLER & CO.,  
Shipping & Commission Merchants,  
No. 115 Wall Street,  
New York.

**Charlotte General Sessions.**  
APRIL, 1864.  
Extract from the Report of the Grand Jury.  
We cannot conclude without expressing the  
grief we feel in common with you, in ships at the  
great loss the County has experienced by the  
death of Mr. Jack, the late County Treasurer,  
and Mr. Hatch, the late Clerk of the Peace; two  
gentlemen who performed the duties of their re-  
spective offices with integrity and ability, and to  
the perfect satisfaction of the community. Their  
memories will long be affectionately cherished by  
their fellow citizens.  
Sessions Room, April 13, 1864.  
Upon motion of Robert Watson, Esquire, ac-  
cused by James W. Street, Esquire, and passed  
unanimously.  
Whereas in the inscrutable ways of Almighty  
God, two of the leading officers of this County  
David W. Jack, and Wellington Hatch, Esquires  
have been removed by death since the last session  
of this Court, and whereas this Court desires to ex-  
press and record its confidence in the integrity and  
worth, and its appreciation of the long and faithful  
services and urbane deportment of the said officers  
respectively, therefore  
Resolved.—That this Court deeply regrets the  
melancholy dispensation which has deprived it and  
the County of their valuable and efficient ser-  
vices, the community of useful members, and the  
several families of the deceased affectionate pro-  
tectors.  
ORDERED.—That the above resolution be en-  
tered upon the minutes of the General Sessions.—  
a copy thereof published in the Saint Andrews  
"Standard" for two weeks,—and copies thereof  
transmitted to the families of the said David W.  
Jack, and Wellington Hatch.  
A true copy from the Records.  
G. S. GRIMMER, Clerk.

**Alcohol.**  
Ex "Emma Pemberton" from Boston.  
10 Pipes Alcohol 90 x 2 P.  
J. W. STREET & SON.  
April 19, 1864.  
**TO BE SOLD,**  
a Bargain, if applied for immediately.  
If not disposed of by the 15th of April, the  
place will be let and possession given  
on 1st May next  
THAT desirably situated House for  
business next to the Record Of-  
fice; has been newly shingled and is  
in good repair; contains 9 rooms and  
shop attached.  
A. I. S. O.—  
3 Corner Town Lots, in good situations for  
building purposes. Apply to Subscriber.  
Terms of payment liberal.  
D. GREEN.  
**New Brunswick & Canada Railway.**  
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.  
A Passenger and Freight Train  
will leave St. Andrews for Woodstock every  
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 a. m.,  
and Woodstock Station for St. Andrews every  
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 a. m., un-  
til further notice.  
HENRY OSBURN,  
MANAGER.  
St. Andrews, Jan. 1st, 1864.  
**TO LET.**  
And Possession given 1st May.  
THAT eligible House and Store known  
as the late Dr. McStay's Dispensary,  
with the lot attached on Water street.  
Apply to  
ALICE K. MCSTAY.  
March 16, 1864.  
**TO LET,**  
And Possession given 1st May.  
THAT large and well finished Store ad-  
joining Mr. Hatheway's Water street.  
The store will be fitted by the subscriber for a  
dwelling and store if required, by applying im-  
mediately.  
D. BRADLEY.  
March 16, 1864.  
**TO LET,**  
From the 1st of May next.  
THAT neat Cottage with a garden attached, in  
rear of the Court House. The premises  
are in good order. Apply to  
CHAS. GILLILAND.  
March 9, 1864.

**SHERIFF'S SALES**  
Sheriff's Sales to take place at the  
Court House, St. Andrews.  
John Billings, Land, April 12.  
Angus Holmes, Jr. do April 30.  
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 WEDNES-  
DAY, the eighth day of June, 1864:  
ALL the right, title, interest, claim and de-  
mand, whatsoever, of the NEW BRUNSWICK  
AND CANADA RAILWAY AND  
LAND COMPANY, LIMITED, of, in 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 west-  
terly side of the railway and in the northerly  
angle of block number six, granted to the Saint  
Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company, in the  
parish of Saint James, thence running by the  
margin of the year 1858 south seventy-three de-  
grees west, three hundred and fifty-six chains  
along the northerly line of said grant, (crossing  
the road from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock, in the  
parish of Saint James, thence running by the  
margin of the year 1858 south seventy-three de-  
grees west, seven chains, or to the southeasterly  
line of a lot of land surveyed for John Reid;  
thence along the easterly line thereof, north two  
degrees east, fifty chains to the northerly angle  
of the same; thence along the northerly line  
thereof, and the northerly line of another lot sur-  
veyed for John Reid and the northerly line of a  
lot surveyed for Wm. Johnston, north eighty-eight  
degrees west, fifty chains to a spruce tree standing  
in the northerly angle of the last mentioned  
surveyed lot; thence along the westerly line there-  
of, 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 stand-  
ing on the easterly line of a grant to the Trustees  
of Greenwood Church, in the parish of Saint An-  
drews, 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 Canose River) to a stake  
standing in the northerly angle thereof; thence  
along the northerly line of the same, north  
eighty six degrees and thirty minutes west, three  
chains and fifty-seven links to a hemlock tree;  
thence, north seventeen degrees west, two hun-  
dred and thirteen chains, or to a cedar tree; thence  
south seventy-three degrees west three chains and  
fourty-five links to a spruce tree standing on the  
easterly line of a grant to Freeman H. Todd;  
thence along the same, north seventeen degrees  
west, one hundred and forty-four chains and fifty  
links (crossing Mud Lake road and the line di-  
viding the counties of York and Charlotte) or to a  
hemlock tree standing on the northerly angle there-  
of; 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, Ed. Works  
Brook) or to a dry birch tree; thence north seven  
degrees east, thirty chains, or to a post standing  
on the southerly bank or shore of the Chipmunk-  
cook Outlet; thence north seventy-three degrees  
east one hundred and twenty-eight chains (cross-  
ing a brook running into said outlet, and recross-  
ing 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 beech tree  
standing in the southeasterly angle thereof; thence  
along the easterly line of the same, north two de-  
grees east, nine chains and twenty-five links  
to a beech tree; thence north twenty-seven de-  
grees east, one hundred and ninety-four chains  
(crossing a brook and the second Digdequash  
Lake) or to a maple tree standing on the westerly  
line of lot A, granted to John Porter; thence  
along the same, south two degrees east, twenty-  
four chains and seventy-four links to an ash tree stand-  
ing on the northerly bank or shore of the second  
Digdequash Lake above mentioned; thence fol-  
lowing the various courses of the same in a south-  
easterly direction (crossing a brook at its mouth)  
to a cedar tree standing at a point where the  
southerly line of said last mentioned grant strikes  
the said bank or shore of said Lake; thence along  
said line, south eighty-eight degrees east, eleven  
chains to a spruce tree standing in the southeas-  
terly angle of said last mentioned grant; thence  
along the easterly line thereof, north two degrees  
east, twenty-eight chains, recrossing the last men-  
tioned brook to a hemlock tree; thence north se-  
venty-three degrees east five hundred and twenty-se-  
ven chains (crossing the railway above men-  
tioned, White Beaver Brook, Thompson's road, the  
outlet of Foster's Lake, the Magaguadavic Hay  
road, and the south branch of Cranberry Brook)  
or to a pine tree; thence south twenty-four de-  
grees and thirty minutes west, one hundred and  
eighty chains, (crossing Mink Lake) or to a post  
standing in the northerly angle of block num-  
ber eight, granted to the New Brunswick and Ca-  
nada Railway and Land Company; thence along  
the northerly line thereof and its prolongation,  
south seventy-three degrees west, four hundred  
and two chains, (recrossing 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 degrees west, fifty  
one chains, or to the northerly 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 south-  
westerly angle thereof; thence along the south-  
westerly line thereof, south eighty-eight degrees east,  
fifty-one chains; thence the westerly side of the railway  
above mentioned; thence following the various  
courses of the same in a southerly direction three  
hundred and thirty-eight chains, (crossing a branch  
of Digdequash river and a brook running into said  
river, or to a spruce tree standing on the north-  
westerly line of lot number one granted to Joseph  
Walton; thence along the same and its prolonga-  
tion south forty eight degrees, west twenty three  
chains crossing Digdequash river,) or to westerly  
bank or shore of the same; thence following the  
various courses thereof down stream to a south-  
westerly direction to the westerly side of the Railway  
above mentioned, and thence along the same

**Alcohol.**  
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DAY, the eighth day of June, 1864:  
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First, all that certain tract of land, (excepting  
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County of York).  
Beginning at a birch tree standing on the west-  
terly side of the railway and in the northerly  
angle of block number six, granted to the Saint  
Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company, in the  
parish of Saint James, thence running by the  
margin of the year 1858 south seventy-three de-  
grees west, three hundred and fifty-six chains  
along the northerly line of said grant, (crossing  
the road from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock, in the  
parish of Saint James, thence running by the  
margin of the year 1858 south seventy-three de-  
grees west, seven chains, or to the southeasterly  
line of a lot of land surveyed for John Reid;  
thence along the easterly line thereof, north two  
degrees east, fifty chains to the northerly angle  
of the same; thence along the northerly line  
thereof, and the northerly line of another lot sur-  
veyed for John Reid and the northerly line of a  
lot surveyed for Wm. Johnston, north eighty-eight  
degrees west, fifty chains to a spruce tree standing  
in the northerly angle of the last mentioned  
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along the same, south two degrees east, twenty-  
four chains and seventy-four links to an ash tree stand-  
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lowing the various courses of the same in a south-  
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March 9, 1864.

south seventeen degrees one hundred and twelve  
chains, recrossing the County line above men-  
tioned to the place of beginning. Containing twenty  
nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-two  
more or less, distinguished as Block num-  
ber 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 Canose  
river, surveyed for Robert Pinkerton; thence  
running by the magnet south two degrees west  
ten chains to a northern line of Block number six,  
granted to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail-  
road Company; thence along the same south se-  
venty-three degrees west, thirteen chains to a ce-  
dar tree; thence north seventeen degrees west  
fifteen chains and twenty-nine links to a post;  
and thence south eighty-eight degrees east eight-  
teen chains to the place of beginning. Containing  
The said two tracts containing together Thirty  
Thousand Acres more or less, subject nevertheless  
to the following lots of land situated on the eas-  
terly and westerly sides of the above mentioned  
road from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock, viz: Lot  
number fourteen surveyed for Joseph Dixon, lot  
number seven granted to George Mings, lot num-  
ber eight granted to Peter J. Corke, lot num-  
ber nine granted to Jonathan Godfrey, lot num-  
ber ten granted to George Boyd, lot number eleven  
granted to David Mawer, lot number twelve  
granted to Robert Shaw, lot number thirteen  
granted to David Lion, lot number seven-  
teen surveyed for Robert Malkson, lot number eight-  
een surveyed for James Cutler, lot number nine-  
teen surveyed for Sidney Mitchell, lot number six-  
teen surveyed for Alexander Grant, lot number  
twenty surveyed for Solomon Simpson, lot num-  
ber twenty-one surveyed for John McCoubrey, lot  
number five granted to William Muggford, lot  
number four granted to George J. Thomson, lot  
number three granted to Hugh Boyd, lot number  
two granted to Samuel Elliott, lot number one  
granted to William Muggford, lot number twenty-  
four surveyed for Geo. Eales, lot number twenty-  
five surveyed for John Mitchell, lot number six-  
teen surveyed for Asa Mitchell, lot number twen-  
ty-two surveyed for James Clark, lot number fifteen  
granted to John Nicholson, and lot number twenty-  
three 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 Supreme Court of this Province, to wit:  
first at the suit of the Hon. John J. Robinson, en-  
dorsed to levy \$3229 12 7—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 \$2110 3 3,  
altogether \$12,422 12 6, with interest, together  
with Sheriff's fees and incidental expenses.  
THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

**Property for Sale.**  
THE Subscriber offers for sale the house oppo-  
site Odell & Turner's Store, at present oc-  
cupied by himself; attached to the premises there-  
is a barn. The house occupies a good business  
stand.  
PATRICK QUINN.  
St. Andrews, Feb. 10, 1864.—112.

**Administration Notice.**  
ALL persons having claims against the Estate  
of the late WILLIAM HENRY STAGG, Esquire, de-  
ceased, are required to render their accounts,  
duly attested, within three months from the date  
hereof, to DENG. R. STEVENSON, Esquire; and those  
indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make  
immediate payment to the said DENG. R. STEVEN-  
SON, who is hereby authorized and empowered to  
give receipts and discharges for the same.  
ALICE HATCH,  
Administratrix.  
St. Andrews, 29th March 1864.—rm 110011

**LIVERY STABLE.**  
FRANK ALGAR  
Informs the public that he is prepared to for-  
nish on short notice good horses and comfortable  
waggon at reasonable rates.  
Stable—William Henry Staggs.  
St. Andrews, March 30th, 1864.

**TO LET,**  
And Possession given immediately.  
ONE HALF of the dwelling occupied  
by Mr. Wm. McLean, corner of King  
and Parr streets. Apply at the  
STANDARD OFFICE.  
March 30, 1864.

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