

ENGLAND SETTLEMENT IN
NEW JERSEY.
HAMMONTON TRACT OF
LAND IN NEW JERSEY.
The central portion of a valuable tract of land
situated in the township of Hammonton, New Jersey,
containing about 100 acres, and bounded by the
Atlantic Ocean on the east, by the Hammonton
River on the south, and by the Hammonton
Tract on the west and north. The land is well
adapted for the cultivation of wheat, corn, and
other crops, and is also well adapted for the
pasture of cattle and other stock. The land is
now being offered for sale at a very low price,
and is a rare opportunity for anyone desiring
to acquire a valuable tract of land in New Jersey.

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.

VARII SUMMUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic.

\$2.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Vol 34

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, DEC. 4, 1867.

No 49

Poetry.

SONG OF THE POOR MAN.

FROM THE GERMAN.

A poor, neglected man I pass,
Along life's crowded ways,
And just to keep my courage up,
I weave these simple lays.

The granaries of the rich are full,
Their granaries bright and fair;
But fruitless is the path I tread,
And full of toil and care.

God, thou art rich! thou hast us not
Reft of all joy and love;
Even my poor life can daily claim
Some blessing from above.

In every little village stands
Thy house, with open door,
There music swells, there grace descends,
Alike to rich and poor.

Still smile the sun, the moon, the stars,
Full of sweet love to me;
And in the evening's solemn hush
My spirit talks with thee.

How long in festal robes, O Lord,
Shall at thy feast appear;
And at heaven's pearly gates lay down
The cross I carried here.

Miscellany.

ONLY A CENT.

It was only a cent, you say?
Yes, said the old woman, meekly, Only
a cent. It isn't the value of the money; I do
not care here for that; but when little Master
Harry took out of my till, you know, ma'am,
it was a theft all the same as if it had been a
dollar.

Abund, said Mrs. Rose. The boy is only
six years old. He is a mere baby. There is
another cent. Of course I am willing to give
it to you.

I don't want the cent, said the old woman,
half crying. What I want is to have him
properly punished.

You're a revengeful wretch! said Mrs. Rose.
That's revenge, said the woman. It's love
for the child.

Harry took a heap of him, and I liked him so
well, a pretty dear. Please do, ma'am, punish
him and teach him not to steal. It's a mother's
duty, ma'am. Tisn't only poor boy's
that grows up bad.

This is unbearable, said Mrs. Rose. Punish
that little fellow for picking up a cent—
How did he know to whom it belonged, and
you—a person like you—to talk to me of my
duties? It is too preposterous.

O dear me, ma'am, said the old woman—
I wasn't picking up a cent. I was in my back
room and saw through the curtain. He came
in, looked at the counter and peeped, and slipped
around the counter and took the cent from the
drawer. Then he knocks, and says he, when
I come, I want a cent's worth of lemon drops.
And I took it away and came to tell you; not
for the value.

And go, said Mrs. Rose—
After the present I have sent you, and kind
as I was to Ann—gave her a wedding dress
and a set of china when she was married—
and go on about a paltry cent. Bridget goes
on about a paltry cent. Bridget goes on
about a paltry cent. Bridget goes on about a
paltry cent. Bridget goes on about a paltry
cent. Bridget goes on about a paltry cent.

And after this, Bridget, when I send you for
trifles, there is a new shop to go to—
Quite a decent sort of person keeps it. I shall
patronize her.

It was just because of your kindness, ma'am,
that I want Master Harry to be cured of being
a thief, said the old woman. He was innocent
childhood. It was a sort of bad way
as if there was a man, said the old woman—
Can't you understand.

I understand you are impatient, said Mrs.
Rose. Bridget gave that woman her precious
cent, and look the door after her. Here Harry
is, yet, come to mamma. When Harry wants
a cent, don't ask any one but dear papa and
mamma.

And the young mother kissed her darling
fondly.

He was a beautiful child, but not a frank-
ling one, and his mischief always developed
in secret forays on the cake-box and pre-
serve jars. To be a sly was natural in him,
and the servants knew this if his mother did
not.

Of course he was not punished. Indeed, he
seemed to himself rather a hero than a culprit,
and the next opportunity which offered to help
himself to that which did not belong to him
was seized upon with avidity.

He helped himself to knives, forks in friends'
houses, and to toys belonging to neighbor's
children. His mother forgot her purse upon

her dressing-table, he rifled it of change.

Generally he contrived to conceal the de-
predations; and when discovered, friends feared
to offend the indulgent parents, and contented
themselves with putting portable property
out of Master Harry's reach, when they had
that pleasure of a visit from that small but
troublesome individual.

As for his mother, she thought the child
too cunning to catch, and only shook her head
at him when ten cent pieces dropped from his
jacket pockets, or his snail's missing bracelets
were found in his boot.

Such things always wear off, she said—
Children outgrow them.

But they grew with Harry's growth, and
strengthened with his strength.

And the first small sin, when punished, and
reproof and rebuke administered, all
might have been well; but the mischievous child,
while his person was so daintily cared for and
his comfort so fondly considered, was morally,
as entirely left to himself as any little street
beggar.

To be sure, Mrs. Rose taught him to pray;
but she never explained to him what the
nightly bending of the knee meant. To Harry
it was a mere repetition of words.

She went to church, and would have been
shocked had anyone suggested that she did not
know the "Ten Commandments," but she
had never taught her boy that "Thou shalt
not steal" was a divine command, either theo-
retically or practically.

She never did. And so Harry grew
up a handsome boy, educated and accomplish-
ed, but with no knowledge of his own failing.
The family verdict was that Harry was per-
fect, and he agreed in it fully; and with this
opinion went with the highest recommenda-
tions into the counting house of X & W.

Harry's father was not a rich man, and the
boy's salary was sufficient to supply his war-
drobe and furnish him with any proper recrea-
tion. But the boy had tastes which were ex-
pensive, and a disposition to dissipation. Al-
ways, he hid these things from his parents, but
he could not manage without money.

He had stolen from his parents at home; now
in a position of confidence, he was enabled to
rob his employers. He began with a shilling
and ended with a hundred dollars. Their de-
tection overtook him. The firm kindly for-
gave the boy, because of his youth and his
parents' grief. Mr. Rose paid the money back,
and Harry pretended penitence; and even
now he was not reasoned with as a great sinner,
but as one who had been very foolish.

So young yet, said Mrs. Rose to her hus-
band. He really must have forgotten to be bad
no right to it, and then meant to put it back.

And soon Harry was in another situation.
The story of his crime had not been made
public, and again he was trusted; and now he
seemed trustworthy. Years went by, he grew
to be a man and married. He was placed in
the most confidential position in the house—
Vast sums of money passed through his hands.
He was respected and admired and beloved,
not for a brief space of time but for ten long
years. Then a misfortune of thirty years' re-
sponsibilities of father and husband, Harry
Rose was one day missing from his place of
business and from his home.

That he had been foully dealt with was the
first belief of all who knew of his disappearance,
and the excitement and sympathy were
intense. But in a few days the truth was dis-
covered. Harry Rose was a defrauder to an
immense amount. He had committed a robbery,
which stood alone in the annals
of the history of crime. And this was only
the climax to a course of deceit and depreda-
tion commenced with his first year in the es-
tablishment.

He escaped. His plans had been artfully
laid, and the money was about his person.

Detectives were sent upon his track in vain;
and in a foreign land he twisted his ill-gotten
wealth in riotous living, while his parents and
young wife suffered all the agonies of shame
and grief, and his name was a disgrace to the
son who had just learnt to lie.

But successful as he had been—Providence
did not forget his crime. His riches took to
themselves wings. He lost large sums at
gambling tables and in bad company. He be-
came poor; and still in terror of the arm of
justice, and a mint enebled by dissipation,
he found it impossible to retrieve his fortunes.

From the town where he had dwelt in luxury
he wandered away almost a beggar, and in
middle life, for very want of bread, shipped as
a common sailor on board a vessel which stood
in need of hands.

In the vessel he found a Portuguese sailor
—a wild fellow, without common prudence—
who putting a sailor's trust in every one, open-
ly informed his mates that he had in a belt
about his waist a large sum of money, which
he had given to his mother on return home.

He had great pride in the gift, and in the good
opinion his family would have of him when he
made it, and chattered of it frequently. Alas,
the wretched man who listened was one to
whom gold is a temptation not to be resisted.

He dreamt of the leather belt which held
the treasure at night and thought of it all day.

At last, as they lay in an American port, the
sailor's whispers grew too strong for him. He
lifted his grey head from his hammock and
peeped into that of the Portuguese. There
lay the black curls over the bronzed brow,
and the great white teeth glittered in the open
mouth, and black lashes veiled the bright eyes.

He was sound asleep, and it would be easy
to unbuckle the belt, or to cut it off—that
would be more quickly done.

The old man let himself out of the hammock
and crept to the side of the Portuguese. He
drew his knife, cut away the portion of the
belt where the money jingled, and laid thrust
it in his breast when the young man awoke
and grappled him.

The Portuguese was young but unlearned
and bewildered by the surprise of the moment,
and that sharp knife was in the hand of Harry
Rose.

The money—my mother's money—give it
back! cried the youth.

But Harry Rose could not give up the money.
He lifted his knife and drove it into the poor
fellow's breast and fled.

He found a boat and rowed himself to the
shore, and set the boat adrift, and struck
through the city streets, seeking for a place to
hide himself. But those on the ship had been
alarmed. They found the Portuguese dead
in his hammock, his belt, his precious belt, of
which he had talked so much, cut away, and
the strange sailor missing. He was pursued
and captured with the money about him, and
blood stains on his clothes.

And in the city where he was born, and
where yet his old mother dwelt, he met the
fate of the murderer. And before he died he
made full confession of all his crimes.

There are people who go to see men hung.
Those who gratified that horrible curiosity
saw the dead grey haired man upon the gallows
speak these words:

I am about to die, and I die justly; but if
there is a parent here, I want to tell that pa-
rent that my father and mother, who loved me
so, might have saved me from this awful and
shameful end. I had the propensity to steal
in me. Every one has some propensity to
crime stronger than the rest; but I might have
been cured.

I began by stealing a cent from an old wo-
man's top-shop till. If I had been punished
then I believe I never should have stolen a
penny, but it was made light of, and I went on
and here I am. But with my last breath I
want to ask you all to watch your children,
and no matter how slight a crime seems in one
of them, to weed it out with all your strength,
that it may not bring them to my end at last.

And then the black cap was put on, and
Harry Rose looked on the world no more.

And this is not the only instance which warns
us from what small beginnings great crimes
spring.

The thief of only a cent may end in bur-
glary or highway robbery; the lipser of a
white lie may come to forget truth and honor
utterly; and the little fist ready with baby
blows, grown large and strong in manhood, may
commit murder.

Weed your children's hearts even as you
would your garden beds, or rank things will
grow there apace and choke the flowers.

SYSTEMATICALLY SOLD.—Two gentlemen
from New York, one of whom had been in
California nearly a year, and the other just
arrived, were accidentally overheard in the
following conversation at the Sutter House,
Sacramento. The new comer was lamenting
his condition, and especially two beautiful
daughters who were just budding into woman
hood, he asked the other if he had a family.

Yes, sir, I have a wife and six children in
New York, and I never saw one of them.

After this the couple sat a few moments in
silence and then the interrogator again com-
menced.

Were you ever blind, sir?

No, sir, I was never blind, but I was
Another lapse of time.

Did I understand you to say that you had
a wife and six children living in New York
and had never seen one of them?

Yes, sir—I so stated it.

Another and a long pause of silence. Then
the interrogator inquired:

How can it be, sir, that you never saw one
of them?

Oh, I shall say a general laugh followed.

After that the New Yorker, who was espe-
cially distinguished as the man who had six children
and never saw one of them.

The anniversary of the battle of Inkerman
was celebrated in London on the 5th, 16th,
of the now-commissioned officers and men of the
Battalion of Guards who were present at that
battle dining at the Guards' Institute.

The store of Hon Peter Mitchell, at Black
Brook, Altrincham, was forcibly entered on
Sunday week about 320 worth of goods stolen
therefrom.

The Army and Navy Gazette regrets to

learn that the applications of officers to retire
from the British army are unusually large at
present.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor.—As I promised you in my pri-
vate letter that if you should think my 1st effort
in composition worthy of publication I would
again furnish you with another piece for your
columns; I have seen my first, in your last
issue, and can assure you I felt much rejoiced
to think it was not consigned to the "Waste
Basket," but perhaps it was more for encour-
agement than value it was inserted, however
I will now commence, "my glance through
Town," of which I wrote you.

As to day is Saturday, and fine at that, I
will take a ramble after school as customary,
in "Our School," to have a repetition of all
tasks said during the week, I proceed to school
with my satchel on my back and thanks to the
watchful care bestowed on me by my parents,
I find my weeks lessons correct, and not only
pleased my teacher, but felt doubly so with
myself, which fact strengthened my mind to
make my "ramble."

I initiated my intention
to a confiding "fellow pupil" and saw by his
wistful look that he would like to accompany
me, I at once tendered to him an invitation to
do so, which was gladly accepted. We ap-
pointed the hour 2 o'clock p. m. to meet at the
upper end of the Town and at appointed hour
met, but laid down no precise plan to direct us;
allowing ourselves only two hours for the
ramble.

We hope the short space of time,
together with our youthful minds, will be am-
ple excuses for all deficiencies which we fear
will be many.

The first place worthy of note we come to
is the Roman Catholic church, we enter and
find it in confusion owing to the state of Renova-
tion which it is now undergoing. We ob-
served a large pillar stone 7 feet high and at-
tached are ranges of stone pipes which forms
a square all around the interior of the build-
ing and must say that in themselves they are
ornaments to the church, and comfortable
to the congregation. We see painters, mas-
ons and carpenters all busy at work.

We were sorry to learn that one of the men
employed in building the chimney met with
an accident by falling from the roof but to us
as to all others, it was gratifying to learn his
injuries were slight, we well cannot delay this
long at other places for our time will not per-
mit, so we leave it for the present and proceed
down the long street from the church and here
we find something to talk about. We see
the residences of four clergymen on this street
and quite close to each other and my com-
panion whispers to me and asks if I think those
four gentlemen will be sufficient to supply the
needs of the "other life." I told him that
the four were working for the same habitation
hereafter. We cannot guess the name of the
street but think from circumstances (just no-
tice) it should be called "Gospel Street."

Now proceed through a cross street towards
the front of the town, and behold a large and
dismal lot of buildings (known as Brewery)
standing there all dark like a haunted and de-
serted barracks and fast going to ruin from
disuse. Oh how we wish we were men and
had money at our disposal, we feel sure we
would not keep it (money) hid from the light
of day in the moneyed men of St. Andrews;
but we would if possible procure the right to
put this Brewery in operation and not only
give men employ, but keep much (perhaps all)
that money (which is now daily sent to other
places for ale) in St. Andrews; I remember
hearing it said that St. Andrews was highly
recommended by the doctors to invalids in
distant parts of the Province, but alas! St.
A. can not boast of its ale; but we will leave
it to again be noticed in a more extended
ramble. Our limited time again reminds us
that we must "travel on." We again retrace
our steps till we come to that which should be
called "Gospel Street" and walked towards
the end of it, and at once came in view of
those buildings which at a glance would in-
form a stranger that he was in the town of
Charlotte, and here we see ourselves that the
Court House is a cross to the county; as al-
so the number of inmates the county goal is to
St. Andrews. We heard it remarked that St.
Stephens people want to get the Court House
and goal up there but don't know where they
could find room for the Court House, surely
not on them dingy narrow streets where peo-
ple have to go close where to spend part of
the summer in order to escape mud etc. They
talk about getting St. Stephens incorporated
but we wonder if the Legislature would do
such a thing as to incorporate a town that can
hardly support the poorest of the poor, we must
refer to the goal, we must confess they have
the most use for it, for we have noticed
that it is occupied more by St. Stephens
than any others in the county but enough of
that for the present, we leave those subjects
to be dealt with by older and wiser heads than
we two school boys can boast of being.

We now pass by that beautiful church of
Standard and say to ourselves it will be useless
for us to describe it again, truly it is an ob-

ject to the town. Here we are on the front
street which we believe is called water street,
and as it is natural for youths of an inquisi-
tive turn of mind, to remain a while at news dealers
shop windows, to look at the pictures exposed
there, and to obtain "cheap reading," of course
we are not exceptions and stop before the win-
dow, to see the latest pictures in "Harper's"
and notice a very fine and neat Map drawn by
W. M. Buck, Esq. We look and criticize it
very accurately; and must say Mr. Buck has
a self worthy of complimentary testimonials from
the county at large, and we wish St. Andrews
had a few more such enlightened men to boast
of (as Mr. B.) to advocate its rights, and work
for its benefit. We went into the shop to ask
the price of it, (the map) but was sadly dis-
appointed at hearing from the news dealer it
was not for sale; we made up our minds to
possess one at any price, and to ask our parents
on our return home for sufficient money to get
one; but we were doomed to disappointment.

We learnt from our news dealer how much
time and trouble Mr. B. had to draw it, and
who did he make it for, but to benefit St. A.,
and surrounding; and surely the ruling powers
of the new Dominion will see at once that the
"Frontier Book" is the preferable to all others.

We cannot enter on that subject for, our time
is fast going.

We stroll as far as the decayed old building
known as the "Town Hall," and declare it a
stranger should ask us the name of that "old
fabric" we would be bold enough to tell him
that the same on the front of it, would tell him
what it once was, but we would carefully con-
ceal the words "Town Hall" from him for
shame would beset in our faces at telling him
the truth, that the town of St. Andrews could
boast of no other "Town Hall" than the one
spoken of, yet we hope the day is not far
distant when we will be proud to tell a stran-
ger there is "Town Hall." We think we will
one time say an editorial paragraph directing
attention to the same in your paper, but like
some other things it was unexecuted. Why
don't the magistrates and others, getting pub-
lic money attend to such things.

We are obliged to omit the remainder of our
young friend, "A Pupil's" letter, and suggest
that his communications be brief, to insure pub-
lication. [Ed. Standard.]

WARNING TO BOYS.—A Sabbath school
teacher writes: Boys ought to be very kind-
to their little sisters. I once knew a little boy
who struck his sister a blow over the eye.

Although she didn't slowly fade away and die
in the early summer time, when the June
roses were blowing, with words of sweet for-
giveness on her pallid lips, she rose and his him-
over the head with a rolling pin, so that he
couldn't go to Sunday school for more than
a month, on account of not being able to put
on his best hat!

Advice and reprehension require the utmost
delicacy; and a painful truth should be deliv-
ered in the softest terms, and expressed no
farther than is necessary to produce their due
effect. A courteous man will mix what is con-
trasted with what is offensive; praise with
correction; deference and respect, with the au-
thority of admonition, far as can be done in con-
sistence with prudence and honor. For the mind
displays pride or pleasure in finding fault; and
is wounded by the bare suspicion of such dis-
graceful tyranny.

Attorney at Law and Solicitor
Office—in Clerk of the Peace Office.
st. Andrews, July 13, 1866.

Dr. Parker.
Has removed to the Cottage in Queen at
the end of the Agency of the Commercial B
and nearly opposite to the Sheriff's.
st. Andrews, Nov. 19, 1866.

Anthracite Coal.
20 Tons Red Ash SALT
100 Sacks Coarse Salt. J. W. STAR
Dec. 7.

The Standard.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY
A. W. SMITH.

At his Office, Water Street Saint Andrews, N. B.

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\$2.50 per Annum—if paid in advance.
\$3.00 if not paid till the end of the year.

No paper discontinued until all arrears are
paid.

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Inserted according to written orders or continued
till forbid, if no written directions.

First insertion of twelve lines and under, 50 cts
Each repetition of do. 20 cts
First insertion of all over 12 lines 8 cts per line
Each repetition of do. 2 cts per line
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.
All letters addressed to this office must
post-paid.

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available

E. & N. A. Railway.

Winter Arrangement
1867 OF TRAINS. 1867

ON and after WEDNESDAY, 27th, instants
until further notice, Trains will run as fol-
lows:

TP TRAINS.
Leave St. John 8.30 a.m. 4.30 p.m.
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The Hon. E. B. Chandler and the Hon. John McAdam were in the city on Saturday. The Government are to meet in a few days, and it is again rumored that the Hon. Mr. Chandler may be included in the present Executive Council of his great experience and to represent in the Legislative Council.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, DEC. 4, 1867.

Offer to build the Intercolonial Railway.

That an offer to construct the Railway from Woodstock to the River du Loup has been made to the General Government, by capitalists in this County, through John B. L. Esq., M. P., for the sum of \$7,000,000 is a fact, and one that does not surprise the people of the County of Charlotte, where the first Railway in British North America was projected. (The St. Andrews & Quebec line) and where men have the means, skill, and knowledge, to carry out any work they undertake.

That the frontier route is the shortest, most easily built, would consume less time in construction, and answer all the purposes desired of a highway from the far western part of Canada to the Atlantic ocean, with two good harbours open at all seasons, will not be denied. As a commercial line it far surpasses all other proposed routes, would be more likely to yield a return, and can be more easily kept open during snow storms which are not so violent and the depth of snow less in the western section than along the northern part of the Province. Another argument in favor of adopting the Frontier route, is the large amount of settlers it would accommodate over the Northern or Central routes, as given by Mr. Buck in his Pamphlet;—the North Shore route 167 inhabitants per mile, Central 72 inhabitants per mile, Frontier 338 inhabitants per mile. This embraces those living within ten miles each side of these routes. The cost too of the respective routes will form a most important consideration to the Government, which has already a large debt on its hands. The cost of the North Shore line, as given in the Pamphlet being \$20,050,000, the Central \$20,930,000. From the foregoing calculations it is plain that neither the Northern nor Central can be built for \$3,000,000 stg. while the Frontier can be built for £417,000 less than the Imperial Guarantee, while the interest saved by adopting the Frontier would be £17,028 per annum. But why multiply instances of saving in construction when the facts are so apparent.

Upon reference to our files, we find that large and influential meetings were held at Quebec and Montreal as far back as 1836 and resolutions passed in favor of adopting a line running direct to St. Andrews, and the Legislature also passed Resolutions backed by the influence of the then Governor General, praying the Imperial Parliament to adopt this route; and had it not been for the dispute which arose between the United States and the Province, with reference to the Boundary line, and the unfair decision (for it was nothing less) placing the Boundary so near the River St. John, it is probable that an Intercolonial Railway would have long since been in running order.

It is a matter of little consequence who builds the Intercolonial Railway, whether Charlotte, St. John or other capitalists, provided it is built, and by the shortest and most likely paying route. As to the military considerations, the arguments which would apply to a Frontier route, could with equal force be maintained against the Central and North Shore routes. The arts of peace and commercial advantage are what the Dominion should cultivate, and should there unfortunately arise differences which would lead to an appeal to arms—the Dominion will be able, with the assistance of the Imperial Government to take care of itself. But such a contingency we trust will never arise.

The proposition which Mr. Bolton is authorized to make, will convince the Government and Parliament, that the line can be built at less than the Imperial Guarantee, and that the people in this section, at all events, are in earnest, and willing to undertake the work.

The "Ottawa Times" of the 28th ult., has an editorial in reply to a writer signed "Economist" on the Intercolonial Railway Route, whose letter also appears in the same paper, which shows the leaning of the editor. The paper was only received this morning, and we are consequently prevented from noticing more fully the article to day.

BOSTON STEAMER.—After Thursday next, there will be but one Steamer a week to Boston for the Winter Season. The International Steamers have given much satisfaction, and made quick trips during the past season.

Our Parliamentary correspondence from Ottawa states that business had fairly commenced after the Address passed. The Intercolonial Railway question is to come up this week, and our correspondent states that the "Frontier Route" stands well—that the North Shore route is out of the question. It was rumored that a prominent gentleman from the Northern section of this Province, had said that if the Major Robinson Line cannot be carried, he would support the Frontier in preference to the Central route. We will look for the speeches on the Intercolonial, with interest. The Nova Scotians are beginning to back harmoniously, having thrown off their surplus steam. Mr. Howe is listened to with marked attention.

The leading members from New Brunswick take a prominent position in all the debates, and hold their own with the leading men from other parts of the Dominion. There is, it is said, strong feeling against a high protection tariff, and it is the general opinion that there will be a compromise between the former New Brunswick tariff and the old Canadian. Our correspondent from his position has access both to the Senate and House of Commons, and facilities for obtaining information, which, when interesting to our readers he has promised to furnish. He says that our member Mr. Bolton is placed on several committees, and is a hard worker; and that the Hon. Mr. Tilley between his office and the Senate is kept busy—indeed there appears to be plenty to do at the Parliament buildings—the sittings generally extend past midnight.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to Mr. Bolton for the following Public Documents—Miscellaneous Statistics of Canada—Public Accounts of the Province of Canada—Report of the Commissioner of Public Works—Tables of Trade and Navigation of the Province of Canada—all for 1866; also the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons, and the Minutes of Proceedings of the Senate of Canada, for which he will please accept our thanks.

E. & N. A. RAILWAY.—In our issue to day, the Winter Arrangement of the E. & N. A. Railway is advertised. We are happy to notice that the published monthly receipts for Tariff and Passengers largely exceeds the corresponding months last year. This, among other causes, is attributable to the judicious management of the chairman, Mr. Thomas, who is a most efficient officer.

Old winter has fairly visited us at last, and given one of his stiff embraces to remind us, that he is now fairly in possession of his icy throne. Up to Saturday afternoon the weather was as mild as spring, the streets soft, and the fields in good condition for the plough; but the wind hopped round to the West during Friday night last, on Saturday night it veered round to the North West, and the thermometer fell to 10 above zero. On Sunday it still continued cold, but on Monday the weather moderated and snow fell to about three inches in depth, giving the country quite a wintry appearance.

The President's Message has been published, it is lengthy, and touches upon many matters of interest, among others, the American claims against the British Government for the depredations committed upon the commerce of the United States. The proposition to leave the matter to arbitration was rejected by the President. He states that a treaty has been concluded with the King of Denmark, for the cession of the Islands of St. Thomas and St. John, to the United States.

I T E M S.

E. H. Duval, Esq., was here this week on his semi-annual inspection of the Schools in this district.

During the gale on Saturday last, several accidents occurred in Boston—signs, and new houses were blown down, carriages upset, people knocked down; so furious was the gale that foot passengers were in constant danger of being killed, one man was blown from a staging and instantly killed.

Mr. Charles Dickens gave his first reading in Boston on Monday evening last, his selections embraced his "Christmas Carol" and "The Trial from Pickwick."

Another Earthquake occurred at St. Thomas Nov. 18, the sea rose 50 feet doing much damage.

The Steamer Nova Scotia, the last for the season for Liverpool left Quebec on the 30th ult. Snow had fallen 6 inches in depth.

Steamer Nestorian from Liverpool via London, arrived at Portland on the 1st inst., with 200 passengers.

It is still hoped that Dr. Livingston, the great African explorer is living.

Shipbuilding in New York and Philadelphia has been suspended.

Bishop Lynch of Charleston, S. C., lectured in Boston last week, subject—Rome in 1867. The lecture is highly commended in the city papers.

Letters received at New York on the 30th Nov. state that fears were entertained at Kingston of a rising of the Negroes in the Parish of St. Thomas at Christmas.

NOTICE.—Bills which have been forwarded from the STANDARD OFFICE for the Elections, advertising &c., must be paid without further delay, or they will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection. Money is required immediately for the business.

The above notice published in our last issue, was written in the usual form; it has been suggested however, that if any had paid they might feel aggrieved; as it only applied to the local Elections, we may state, that after declaration, Mr. Stevenson called upon us and paid his bill promptly.

London, Nov. 30. The Cunard line is to receive \$30,000 sterling for the weekly mail service between Liverpool and New York, for one year.

Warren, Halpine and Costello, the Fenian prisoners, who were sentenced to imprisonment for a term of years, were to day brought from Dublin to Pentonville, suffer their sentence. They were handcuffed and strongly guarded.

Evening.—The proposed income tax, to pay the expenses of the Abyssinian expedition was passed to a second reading in the House of Commons this evening.

A despatch from Naples to day states that Mount Vesuvius is in a grand state of eruption.

In the Reichstag yesterday the draft for a new constitution was adopted after strenuous resistance by the Liberals.

Italy has not yet acceded to the proposed conference. Yesterday an official note was sent to France asking certain explanations. The final answer of Italy will depend on the nature of Napoleon's reply.

The Fenian Burke was up for examination at Bow Street to day. Maury testified a considerable length. No decision was reached.

There is considerable excitement on account of the Fenians. An outbreak is feared at Manchester, where arms have been seized by the police authorities; only one arrest had been made.

Despatches from Cork received late to night make mention of serious apprehensions there also.

Consols 94½.
Gold 120½.

OTTAWA, Nov. 29. After long discussion Canada's petition claiming sent for Katooraka was received.

MacLough read resolutions relative to the admission of Rupert's Land and North West Territory.

Bill for this purpose and the Inter Colonial Railway Bill will be introduced on Tuesday. The latter provides for raising one million pounds over three millions guaranteed if required.

The four leading organs of the Government in Ontario and Quebec viz: Montreal Gazette, Daily News, Ottawa Times and Toronto Leader, have come out in lengthy editorials in favor of the Northern-Central by Apolonia Metapadla to River du Loup.

The new pamphlet favoring that route meets with general approval of the Press and Representatives.

Inter-Colonial Railway and Hudsons Bay resolutions tabled to day.

Ottawa, Canada, Nov. 30.—The discount on American invoices for the ensuing week is declared to be 28 per cent.

In the House last night Hon. Mr. McDonnell gave notice that he would on Monday next introduce resolutions that it expedient to address Her Majesty to unite Rupert's Land and Northwest Territory with the Dominion of Canada authority to legislate for their future welfare and government.

Special to the "Morning Telegraph."

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, CA, 30th.

The Committee on Banking and Currency met to day and finally revised the Commercial Bank Bill which will be reported to both Houses and specially acted upon. The general opinion is that the Bank will resume business at an early day.

Hon. John Rose, Minister of Finance, has been re-elected to Parliament from Huntingdon by acclamation.

Charles Dickens writes to a friend in Montreal that he expects to give a few readings in Canada in the latter part of April.

The House of Assembly for the Province of Ontario will meet for business Dec. 2nd.

Re-olutions respecting the Inter Colonial Railway are expected to be laid before the House to night. They provide for two Commissioners, who with two to be appointed by the Imperial Government, are to superintend the works. They also provide for raising one million sterling on the credit of the Dominion, in addition to the three million pounds guaranteed by the Imperial Government.

The question of the route for the road will be afterwards decided.

A statue of Adam Smith, the author of "The Wealth of Nations," is to be erected in the city of Oxford, for the purpose of commemorating his connection with the University.

The statue, which has been executed by an Austrian sculptor, has cost £700, and is said to be an excellent likeness.

A GHOST STORY.—A very fine Ghost Story comes to us from Montreal, through the medium of a private letter. It runs as follows:—

A few days ago a ghost was seen near Jones Tannery, Montreal. It spoke to the watchman stating it was murdered in the Bend and buried on Jones' farm alongside of the Tannery. It also stated that the house it was murdered in, and the Tannery was to be burnt down shortly. It likewise appeared at another place with its head cut off, and covered with blood. The above is stated for a fact by a great many persons residing near the field.

Our thanks are due Mr. Alexander of the Eastern Express for late Boston papers.

On Wednesday last forty vessels laden with produce sailed from Charlottetown, P. E. I., for various European and American ports.

A DISTRESSING COUGH causes the friends of the sufferer as much pain as the sufferer himself. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will certainly cure coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, and that speedily. When did it ever fail?

Rev. Newman Hall was present in the House of Representatives the other day, and opened the proceedings with prayer.

Mrs. Howell, mother in law of Jefferson Davis, died at the house of Mr. John Lovell of Montreal, on the 25th Nov.

It is expected that the European and North American Railways will be opened to Oldtown, in Maine, by next January.

The Shipcarpenters of Quebec have struck for higher wages. It is said that Lunatic of Montreal has procured \$5,000 from that City in aid of the strike.

Dates from Australia state that the Cannibals of Fiji have murdered and eaten the Rev. S. Barker, Wesleyan Missionary, and six christian natives.

For the Standard.

My dear Editor.—I have seen a great deal lately in the newspapers about the consecration of a new Episcopal Church in this town, which led me to attend its service on last Sunday evening, and while I could not help admiring the building, which is certainly calculated to inspire a proper devotional feeling in the worshippers within its walls, I was at the same time most surprised, and I may be said, at the irreverent behaviour of a number of individuals, whom I was informed composed the choir. These persons seemed to me to have entirely forgotten where they were, and to act as if between the periods of their singing or chanting, their only business was to talk to each other, and prepare for the succeeding exhibition of their vocal powers. I hope this is not their ordinary practice.

Considerable quantities of lime-juce will be forwarded to Abyssinia for the use of the English troops, and a supply of the extract of wild lettuce will also be sent.

The French police have captured, at Harro a gang of forgers, who were manufacturing notes on the Bank of Russia to an enormous amount.

The Provincial Council of Alexandria (Italy) lately voted, in a morning sitting, 5000 for the wounded Garibaldians in the Roman insurrection, and a like sum in the evening for the same object.

The burial of Parisians is performed by one company, which employs eight hundred persons. They own hundreds of horses, which are either jet black or pure white.

There is a good deal of wisdom in the saying that he who itches for office has the right to be scolded.

A child with two heads has been born and is flourishing in England.

A French woman, whose hair grows twelve inches a year, has realized \$400 from its sale.

A distillery in Chicago, now being conducted had arrangements by which vinegar was delivered from the pipes, when the inspectors were making examinations.

List of Prisoners now in Abyssinian fort Mandala.

Name Occupation. When imprisoned.

Consul Cameron, H. B. M. Consul, Massowah Jan 3 1864.

L. Kerans, late Secretary to Cameron Jan 3 1864.

R. McKelvey, late servant to do Jan 3 1864.

J. MacCreu, servant to do Jan 3 1864.

D. Peire, late servant to do Jan 3 1864.

A. Baruel, painter and teacher of languages Jan 3 1864.

English Mission, H. B. M. Assistant Political Resident July 1 1866.

Lieut. Pridoux, 3rd do July 1 1866.

Dr. Blanc, Civil Surgeon July 1 1864.

Rev. Sterne, Missionary 1864.

H. Rosenthal, Missionary 1864.

Mrs. Sterne, 1864.

Mrs. Rosenthal, 1864.

Mrs. Flad, Missionary 1864.

Mrs. Flad and three children, 1864.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 26, Steamer Maria Ann, Stewart, St. John assorted cargo H. O'Neill and others.

Nov 27, Julia Clinch, Maloney, Boston boards & pickets C. F. Clinch.

Nov 27, Mr. Dec. 1.—Schooner Africa, of and from St. John, N. B., for Boston, arrived here to day in tow, full of water, having struck on Wood Island ledge. Her cargo is oil and furniture.

TEA MEETING.

THE Ladies of the Wesleyan Church and congregation, St. Andrews, intend holding a Tea Meeting in

RUSSELL'S HALL,

ON

TUESDAY EVENING, 10th inst.

Tea on the table at 7 o'clock.—Tickets each 36 cents, to be had at the stores of Messrs. A. B. Stevenson, W. Ingram, Capt. Balson, and J. S. Magee, Esq. A number of Fancy and useful articles will be offered for sale. A large attendance is respectfully solicited.—Per 4.

NOTICE.

All Parties having Accounts against the County, and intending to present them for payment next April session, are requested to file the same in the office of the Sub-Register, on or before the 15th day of MARCH next, after they may be examined and submitted to the Grand Jury.

By order of the Court of Sessions. GEO. S. GRIMMER, Clerk of the Peace for Charlotte County. Dec. 2, 1867. Courier 3 mss.

KEROSENE. KEROSENE.

32 Barrels Kerosene Oil, also, Glass, Putty, Nails, Fine and Coarse Salt, Rooms, Pails, Shells, Tobacco, Molasses, Tea, Sugar, Raisins, and a general assortment of Groceries, &c. For sale cheap at Nov. 27.

C. K. O. HATHAWAYS.

NEW GOODS.

Just received per Steamer "China" via Halifax: Black, Brown, and Drab Whiteny Cloths,

Black, Blue, and Brown Belsters, Black and coloured Drapings.

A few pairs of Blankets. The above goods, together with some Groceries, will be sold at very low prices.

JOHN BRADLEY, British House, St. Andrews, November 20, 1867.

"DUNVILL & CO'S."

Old Irish Whiskey. "Ex Lavinia" from Belfast.

30 Cases of Old Irish Whiskey. 5 Mr. Oakes & Co. Wholesale. Nov. 29.

J. W. STREET.

PROBATE COURT.

County of Charlotte. In the matter of the Estate of John McDouall, late of the Parish of St. Andrews in the County of Charlotte, deceased.

WHEREAS the Executors have filed their account with the said Estate, and have prayed that the Creditors and next of Kin of the deceased, and all persons interested in the said Estate, may appear and attend the passing and allowance of said account.

NOTICE thereof is therefore hereby given, to all the Creditors and next of Kin of the said deceased, and to all persons interested in the said Estate, and they are hereby cited to appear before me at a Court of Probate, to be held at the office of the Registrar of Probates in Saint Andrews, in the said County of Charlotte, on Friday the thirtieth day of December next, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to attend the passing and allowance of the account of the said Executors.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this 12th day of November, A. D. 1867.

S. H. WHITLOCK, GEO. D. STREET, Registrar of Probates, Judge of Probates for the County of Charlotte.

PROBATE COURT.

County of Charlotte. In the matter of the Estate of David W. Jack, late of the Parish of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, deceased.

WHEREAS the Executors have filed their account with the said Estate, and have prayed that the Creditors and next of Kin of the deceased, and all persons interested in the said Estate, may appear and attend the passing and allowance of said account.

NOTICE thereof is therefore hereby given, to all the Creditors and next of Kin of the said deceased, and to all persons interested in the said Estate, and they are hereby cited to appear before me at a Court of Probate, to be held at the office of the Registrar of Probates in Saint Andrews, in the said County of Charlotte, on Friday the thirtieth day of December next, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to attend the passing and allowance of the account of the said Executors.

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Magazines and Illustrated Periodicals, received every week, and for sale by JOHN INGRAM.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 7th inst. at 2 P. M. The following (so called) Chamcook, viz. 5 in Block Letter A. Also E. at the big head. Terms: mainline on delivery of the 2 by order of the Sea S. J.

St. Andrews, Nov. 5, 1867.

Noti

A N-Application will be: kind of the Legislature An Act to establish a Boon stream above the bridge.

Case Bi

—Fr. "Tertiary" 200 CASES—Home and colours Nov. 13.

ALBION

Hark. St Important

JOHN S. MAOES, served his FALL & Dry Goods, the following plate with the

FASHIONA

of their kind, and bel kets were at lowest poi

Bleached Sheet, Bleached Long (4 White Cotton) 1 Do do Do do

Bleached Sheet, 2/2 Unbleached Cotton Factory Cut Factory Cut Factory Cut

WHITE CO warranted top, in as guarantee 1 St. John dressed W

FLAIR White Flannel from Rel do Blue do Grey do

SAXONY FLA Waxed Flannel Tailled Flan

A good line of Fa cents per yard. I have for atten department. Saxi Eider down, very l Heavy Scotch In the Printed Ca

Patent cotton Shirting suit Tickings. Ombre for to ticks.

DRESS CO Lustre. Co Tuesday

Gala Plains, Del French trills, F

CLOTH Beaters, Pilot the new styles, Silver seal Mant cloth.

Furs! Special attention Imported house of G. Al, New York, Am. Burl, dressed, and a day—very

Imit. Fitch Collarette, Vi Collarettes, Ca Martin Mulls, Green Blank one sett. Very collar and Res Fur Caps in 11

Lamb trimmed Mens Canada Ladies and ch

MILLIN is repete will list the ready

British, No beautiful d French Lace ECCLESIA! Risk Ribbo satin, Real U eat novelty, iving in this in the arms, aged Grand, Mrs. MAOES

NOTICE sign the Parish Charlotte, December persons li Number 10 the real as pomes, as Four lines to a wara Chairman

St. And

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY



RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL REMEDY

FOR THE MOST EXHAUSTING PAIN

OF A FEW MINUTES.

AND

EARLY CURE FOR PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Proves Remedies to all other Medicines at once.

It is the only medicine that will relieve the most

exhausting pain, no matter from what cause it may arise, or where it may be seated.

If in the Head, Face, or Throat;

If in the Back, Spine, or Shoulder;

If in the Arms, Breast, or Side;

If in the Lungs, or Pleura;

If in the Nerves, Teeth, or Ears;

Or in any other part of the body, its application to the

part where the pain exists will afford immediate relief.

IF SEVERE PAIN

In the Head, Face, or Throat;

In the Back, Spine, or Shoulder;

In the Arms, Breast, or Side;

In the Lungs, or Pleura;

In the Nerves, Teeth, or Ears;

Or in any other part of the body, its application to the

part where the pain exists will afford immediate relief.

One teaspoonful of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

is a sufficient quantity to relieve the most

exhausting pain, no matter from what cause it may arise, or where it may be seated.

If in the Head, Face, or Throat;

If in the Back, Spine, or Shoulder;

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North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, OF EDINBURGH & LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

FIRE & LIFE

CAPITAL - £2,000,000 STERLING

(WITH LARGE ACCUMULATIONS)

The Subscriber having been appointed General Agent for New Brunswick for the above Company, is now prepared to effect insurances on reasonable terms.

NICHOLAS T. GREATHAM Esq., Agent for St. Andrews and vicinity.

HENRY JACK, General Agent.

Aug 9

FLOUR

IN STORE - Ex extra. "Julia Clinch" and "Maria Jane" from New York.

1,000 Barrels Flour, various grades.

Jan. 30.

C. F. CLINCH.

NEW FRUIT.

Ex Steamer from Brighton.

20 Boxes of Apples.

20 half do. Layers Raisins.

Oct. 3.

J. W. STREET.

JOHN BALSON, Shipbroker and Commission Agent, KENNEDY'S ARCADE, Water St.

Begs to announce that he has removed his place of business to that eligible stand, Kennedy's Arcade, fronting the Market Square, and two doors South of the "ALBION HOUSE," where he respectfully solicits a share of patronage 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 ALBION 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 wharfage 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, February 1st.

NOTICE.

John S. Magee.

Respectfully announces that he has now received the greater portion of his Fall and Winter stock of New Goods, - upwards of -

50 Bales, Cases and Packages

consisting of all the most desirable Goods for the present season in

COTTON GOODS.

Prints, Grey shirtings, White shirtings, Striped Shirting, Regattas, Reels, Denims, Cotton Flannels.

WOLLEN GOODS.

Cloth, tweeds, trousers, Confederate Grey, Singsail-drills, Blankets, Camp Quilts, Flannels in cotton and wool, and all wool Saxony, Welsh, Twilled, Plain Red, White, Blue, Yellow, Grey, Fancy Crimean Flannels.

HOMESPUN good for Boys or Men's wear.

Flirt cloths, Beavers and Whineys. Mantle cloths in black and coloured - Sealskins, Dogskin, Tweeds, &c. &c.

DRESS GOODS.

In all the new styles, Tulle, French Merinos, British Lustres and Coburgs, Tweeds, Gala Plaids in all wool and cotton & wool, Challie, Poplinettes.

A few SUPERIOR BLACK SILK Dresses

Trimming Goods in all the new style

Bugle, Tinsel Velvet, Plain Velvets, &c.

MILLINERY goods of all descriptions.

Skeleton Skirts, La Belle, Bon-ton, Promenade, Excelsior, and other styles.

Balmoral skirtings, all colours.

A nice assortment of Zephyr, Hosiery and Plaid Long and Square SHAWLS.

READY MADE CLOTHING, Bras, woollen socks, Neck ties, Scarfs, and Mufflers for gentlemen.

Ladies and Childrens

Boots, shoes, and Rubbers.

With a variety of other goods too numerous to list. The Standard would hardly contain their names.

To all of which public attention is invited. Give us a call and see what we have got. - All goods sold at a small advance on cost to ensure a speedy sale, and in no case can we make a second price.

JOHN S. MAGEE, ALBION HOUSE, Water St.

New Fancy Goods

St. Andrews, N. B., May 8th, 1867.

ALBION HOUSE, Water St., Market Square.

JOHN S. MAGEE is now daily receiving, his stock of

New Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

which were bought when markets were at lowest rates, and are offered at low prices. Inspection by intending purchasers is solicited.

French White Wine Vinegar.

5 Q. Casks White Wine Vinegar.

July 17.

J. W. STREET.

WARP.

First quality Warp & Blue Warps. Macafuse

tured from Southern Cotton, for sale by

J. LOCHARY & SON.

St. Andrews, Jan. 9, 1867.

Railroad Hotel.

Water Street, Market Square, St. Andrews.

The Subscriber having leased the above Hotel and thoroughly refitted it, is now prepared to accommodate Permanent and Transient Boarders. Every attention will be paid to secure their comfort.

The tables will be supplied with the best the market affords.

The rooms are spacious and airy.

N. B. Livery Stable in connection.

MICHAEL CLARKE, Proprietor.

Successor to Edward Thrasart.

St. Andrews, May 15, 1867.

Offer for sale Ex "Emma" from Cardenas:

125 HDS. very bright Centrifugal SUGAR.

74 Boxes Brown Hagaras do.

Also - Ex "Polly Jones" from Remedios

28 Hbls. Strictly Prime Remedios

125 Tierces do.

25 Hbls. Choice Sugar.

June, 1865.

Western Insurance Co. Limited of England.

Capital £1,000,000 Sterling.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid, without reference to England.

The Subscriber has been appointed Agent of the above Company, and is prepared to take Risks against Fire on liberal terms.

GEO. D. STREET.

Feb. 19, 1867.

Wm. H. Williamson, Druggist.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity, that he has resumed his former business of a Druggist, in the shop formerly known as Mr. Sandgraves' building, adjoining the Union Store, Water Street, where he is prepared to make up Physicians prescriptions, and medicines for sale.

He has also for sale Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet articles, paints, oils, Vaseline 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

Anthracite Coal.

A few tons of Anthracite coal, for sale by

J. W. STREET

Oct. 25th, 1866.

Refined Crushed Sugar, Wines

London Porter. Pale Ale, &c.

Ex the "Choice" from London via St. John.

20 Bbls refined Crushed Sugar.

20 chests Congo 50 half do

50 half do TEA. Oolong Tea

5 bags Java Coffee.

140 casks "Bridges" LONDON PORTER & PALE

4 Hbls do

12 Q. Casks Pale & golden Sherry, A1.

12 Cases best Champagne, qts & pints.

2 Hbls 12 Q. Casks Port Wines.

2 Puncetons fine Old Jamaica Rum.

5 casks "Brambling Box" best bottled and

White Liqueur.

25 Cwt do best White Flour, &c. &c.

May 29.

J. W. STREET.

BRADFORD & CO., Eastport, Maine.

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN CLOTHS & READY MADE CLOTHING

TAILORS, TRIMMINGS.

SEAMEN'S OUTFITS

BOYS' CLOTHING, TRUNKS, VALISES, &c. &c.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

CUSTOM WORK EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, AND DISPATCH

July 31, 1866.

Mechan's Fine Malt Whiskey.

To arrive per the "Dr. Kane" from London:

20 Quarter casks do Whiskey.

3 Hogheads do

J. W. STREET.

House to Let.

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

Enquire of

April 2, 1867.

Molasses.

20 HDS. choice Retaining Molasses.

J. W. STREET

SUGAR and MOLASSES.

Ex "B. Young" and "Emma" from Remedios

HDS. choice Centrifugal Sugar,

90 " Bright Muscovado do

343 " do

25 Tierces - Bright Muscovado Molasses.

For sale in Bond or duty paid at lowest market rates.

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.

St. Stephen, N. B.

2000 Gallons Albertine Oil.

Just received from the manufactory at Ft. John, and will be sold wholesale or retail at the lowest rates, by the Subscriber. Please enquire for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN BALSON, Kennedy's Arcade, Water St.

St. Andrews, Aug. 29, 1867.

Sugar & Molasses.

Ex "Loyalist" from Barbados via St. John.

17 Hbls. do Choice Barbados Sugar.

5 do do do

18 Hbls. do do

June 27, 1866.

J. W. STREET.

1867. Almanacs 1867.

McMILLAN'S New Brunswick Almanac and Register for 1867, can be obtained singly at ten cents, or by the dozen for retail from

J. LOCHARY & SON.

A supply of the old Farmer's Almanac always on hand.

St. Andrews, Nov. 30, 1866.

LONDON PREMIER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1782.

CAPITAL 5,000,000 STERLING

Office - Lombard Street and Chancery Cross.

This Company will effect insurances on fire, on the terms of the London Act, with the usual clauses.

Agent at St. John N. B., J. W. WELDON.

Sub-Agent at St. Andrews, Office: William Beck, Building

Office: King Street, opposite Record Office

St. Andrews, August 23, 1865.

JOHN S. MAGEE.