

# The St. Andrews Standard.

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E VARIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic.

[52 50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

Vol 34

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, MAY 1, 1867.

No 18

NEW ENGLAND SETTLEMENT IN  
NEW JERSEY  
E HAMMORTON TRACT OF  
LAND IN NEW JERSEY  
The tract of land known as the  
Hammorton tract, containing  
about 1000 acres, was purchased  
by the State of New Jersey  
in 1792, and was then  
conveyed to the State of  
New York, and is now  
owned by the State of  
New York.

## Poetry.

### Spare that Dog.

A PARODY.

"Policeman, spare that dog!  
Touch not a single hair;  
He worries many a hog  
From out his muddy lair.  
Oh, when he was a pup,  
So frisky and so plump,  
He lapped his milk from a cup,  
When hungry at a jump;  
And then his funny tricks,  
So funny in their place,  
So full of canine licks!  
Upon your hands and face.  
You will surely let him live!  
Oh, do not kill him dead;  
He wags his narrative,  
And prays for life—not lead.  
Go get the muzzle now,  
And put upon his mouth,  
And stop that bow-wow-wow,  
And tendency to drow.  
He is our children's pet,  
Companion of their joy;  
You will not kill him yet,  
And thus their hopes destroy.  
No, policeman, spare that pup,  
Touch not a single hair;  
Oh, put your pistol up,  
And go away from there.

## Miscellany.

### Top Dressing.

Upon the subject of applying manure to the surface, Mr. Bright, the well known writer on fruit culture, says:  
"The practice of top-dressing, or surface manuring has long been the favorite method employed by all intelligent gardeners within the circle of my acquaintance. We have long ago learned that masses of rich, nitrogenous manures are not what plants require about their roots but that manures are applied much more successfully and less injuriously by top-dressing, either in solid or liquid form. Nature never manures her plants with curd-masses of concentrated fertilizing substances, but imparts her stimulating and mineral food in a state of most minute subdivision—almost infinitesimal—chiefly from the surface of the earth."  
The great objection to surface manuring is founded upon the probable loss of ammonia, caused by the exposure of decaying manure, upon the surface of the earth. But this loss has been shown by sound reasoning, and by fact deduced from practical experience, to be much less than is commonly apprehended, while the benefit arising from surface manuring, in other respects, more than counterbalances any possible loss of ammonia arising from the practice.  
The soluble and valuable substances (of manure) are not lost to plants. It has been conclusively shown by eminent scientific authorities, that any good soil, containing a fair proportion of clay and carbon, is capable of taking up and retaining effectually ammonia, lime, potash, soda, &c., in a soluble form so that little, if any, passes off in the under drainage water of such soils. These substances, it is true, may wash from the surface, but they cannot pass through a good soil and go off in the drainage water.  
When the surface manure decomposes, its elements are washed into the soil, in a state of solution precisely fitted to meet the wants of plants, and they become themselves active agents in promoting further decomposition and chemical changes in the entire soil.  
Manure, then, I say, chiefly upon the surface. Top-dress your grass after mowing in July or August under a burning summer sun; top dress in the fall before and during the autumn rains. Manure your grass instead of your corn and wheat, broadcast, at any time when you have manure and leisure, and I will be abundantly satisfied with the result."

### London Milk Supply.

The monthly supply of milk from the country into London is 508,000 gallons. The western country contributes 140,000 gallons, the northern counties transmit 125,000 gallons, the eastern counties 95,000 gallons, Hants and Berks 55,000, and from other districts the supply is augmented by 18,500 gallons. Kent and Sussex are the lowest contributing counties; and at the present daily averages 6,604,000 gallons of milk, are brought from the country to London, and this is increased by metropolitan dairymen to an extent of another third, and is retailed out to about 260,000 customers. The aggregate supply of milk consigned to London is the produce of 20,000 cows in the country.

## A WOLF ADVENTURE.

BY L. N. BURDICK.

It was towards the close of one of those hot, sultry days so peculiar to the southern climate, that a company of five or six trappers and hunters were congregated together, some sitting and others lounging, half-a-leap upon the benches on the broad stoop, or piazza of a little tavern near the village of Henderson, in the north eastern part of the new State of Texas. The sun already tipped the edge of the western prairie, yet the air was almost stifling; not a breath of wind could be felt, and the heat was of the most oppressive kind. Just at this moment a man was seen approaching upon a large, powerful steed, covered with sweat and foam, and the traveller was sadly begrimed with dust collected from his long ride. He proceeded immediately to the foreman inn, and drawing up at the door, dismounted and ordered his beast to be cared for, after which he hastily brushed the dust from his limbs, and seated himself among the loungers on the piazza.  
A warm day this, said one of the men, removing the pipe from his mouth as he spoke.  
Yes, grunted, rather than spoke, the stranger.  
Come a long way, to-day, I should think? continued the hunter, who seemed determined to enter into a conversation.  
Yes, he answered.  
From beyond the Brazos? interrogated the inquisitive hunter.  
Yes, answered the stranger, nervously moving his seat, as if he wished to settle himself into a quiet sleep.  
Well, you've had a hot ride over the prairie.  
Yes, he closed his eyes.  
The rest had now grouped around to hear the conversation, and one of them, an old trapper, commenced:  
I've known hotter days nor these, though.  
Guess not, interrupted the stranger, suddenly opening his eyes, as if giving up his intention of sleep, nor that there was so much talking.  
But I have, the trapper continued, but two years ago this month, I was trapping down on a fork of the Colorado, for beaver. One afternoon, about two o'clock, I skinned twelve of the critters, and left their carcasses lying over a log. When I returned, in two hours, may I be charged to death by a mink if they hadn't melted, bones and all, and the grease soaked into the ground.  
Don't doubt it at all, said the traveller, suddenly recovering from his fit and torpor into which he had seemingly fallen. It aint nothing but what has happened to me to-day!  
Eh! what was it? they exclaimed quickly.  
Well, it's a short story, and if you wish it, I can so on let you know my day's adventure.  
Yes, let us hear it, certainly, they all answered.  
Well, he commenced, I started about five o'clock this morning from Ripley, and after pursuing the main track up the Brazos for four miles, I crossed the river, and struck straight across the open prairie. The sun had by this time arisen, and began to cast his burning rays upon the plain. The heat soon became oppressive, and as I rode along, I thought I had never felt it so more. It happened that I had filled the canteen, which was suspended from the saddle, as he did so, and—  
What! gasped out his hearers.  
As I did so, he continued, unmindful of the interruption, a new thought struck me. In an instant I tore that canteen from its place, where it had been exposed to the rays of that torrid sun, and when in another moment, the wolf made a second spring at me, I threw the whole of the contents upon him.  
Well!  
Why, gentlemen, the fact is, the water was boiling hot, and with a howl of agony, the blinded and scalded wolf made off in the direction from which he had come, followed by his frightened companions.  
The stranger paused, and with a sorrowful countenance sank back into his seat. Each hunter and trapper gave an exclamation of astonishment, and rose from his seat and entered the bar-room. The stranger meanwhile proceeded to take an easy nap undisturbed by the voice of any inquisitive person, and although he tarried for three days at that hospitable inn, yet when he departed, he found his account all settled, and was urged to call, if he ever had occasion to pass that way again.  
The leaves of geranium are excellent care for cuts, where the skin is rubbed off, and other wounds of the kind. One or two leaves must be bruised and applied to the part, and the wound will be cicatrized in a short time.  
Rosa Donheur's picture of a Horse Fair, which was sold a few years ago for \$10,000, was resold a few months since for \$30,000, and now is offered by auction in New York next week, with a private bid pending of \$50,000.  
"Come here, my dear—I want to ask you about your sister. Has she got a beau?"

did the rest upon seeing the cause of their companion's sudden departure.

I had neglected bringing with me any kind of weapon, thinking it needless, as it is very unusual for one of these cowardly creatures to openly attack a man in daylight, but being pressed with hunger, and there being more than one of them, they made no hesitation in immediately pursuing me. I longed for my faithful rifle, that I might rid myself of my detestable enemy, but in my carelessness had set off on my lonely journey entirely defenceless.

I at once gave spurs to my horse, but he needed nothing but common instinct to acquaint him with the imminent danger he was in. The dust flew in clouds from his iron hoofs, as he thundered over the ground, and the foam flew in flakes from his distended nostrils. Few horses cop equal him in a fair race, and well has he acted his part this day. But his speed could not last him long, at the terrible pace he was now going. I plainly saw the voracious wolves, now nearly fifty rods distant, come on with a long, steady gallop, their hot tongues lolling from their mouths, exhibiting to my terrified gaze, long rows of white, sharp teeth. I knew that if they came up with me all would soon be over, and I again urged my horse to his utmost speed. How far it was to any place of security, I knew not, but I felt certain there could be none in the immediate vicinity.

Again I cast a glance behind me, and, as if to dispel every earthly hope, I discovered that one, the fiercest looking of the animals, was some rods in advance of the rest, and now twenty rods from me; his pace was unslackened, and occasionally a short howl would issue from his throat. I in vain endeavored to urge my horse to a faster run, and despair began to seize hold of me. I looked again; with a triumphant yell the foremost wolf was rapidly coming up, followed by his more tardy companions a short distance in the rear, their savage eyes fixed with a glaring look upon me.  
I had for the past few moments been ascending a gentle acclivity, and as I arrived at the summit, I saw, scarce half a mile from me, a large stream. I suddenly became possessed with the idea that if I could only gain the opposite shore in advance of them, and I dug the spurs into the flank of my weary steed up to the hilt, and dashed onward, but one hasty look behind me completely dispelled the hope, for there, not ten paces from me, came my fierce enemy, followed by the others. The perspiration poured from me in a torrent, and the sun cast its burning glare full upon me. I was now within a quarter of a mile of the river, when the wolf who had now gained my side, with jaws extended, and the hot breath issuing from his mouth and nostrils, gave a spring upon me.  
The stranger paused, and covered his face with his hands, as if to shut out from his imagination the horrid sight. His listeners drew a long breath, and with open ears they anxiously awaited the continuation of the narration.  
What next? for gracious sake, stranger, how did you escape?  
The traveller looked up; a mournful shade was upon his countenance; with a firm, low voice, he proceeded:  
Gentlemen, my horse dashed aside, and that was the saving of my life, for the wolf came within arms reach, and my left hand was dashed around, hitting the canteen, which was suspended from the saddle, as he did so, and—  
What! gasped out his hearers.  
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"Come here, my dear—I want to ask you about your sister. Has she got a beau?"

"No; the doctor says it's the jaundice she's got."

## Amusements.

All innocent amusements, of whatever nature, are not only desirable, but without them, mankind would become effeminate, intellectually weak, and would degenerate physically. The limbs, muscles, brain and every organ of the body, and mind must be properly exercised, or its development will be deficient and unhealthy. How natural for little children to indulge in play. How necessary for them to do so. How charming to behold them in the simplicity and vivacity of their natures, their cheeks all aglow, their voices in clear, ringing tones giving tokens of that rich employment which all childish sports evolve. Who would not lead to childhood every joy of which it is susceptible and which they are capable of imitating? When so little children, it is cruelly to withhold the means of enjoyment to the young. From the baby with its rattle, the little child with its trumpet or whistle, to the youth in the social party or dance, and to mature age in commingling pleasant and socially with friends, such recreations add vigor to the body, clearness to the intellect and strengthen the moral faculties. They make the blood course healthfully through the veins, the lungs to inspire and respire with precision, the digestive organs to perform their work satisfactorily and the entire organism to present a beauty and harmony of action delightful to the beholder.  
Then do not withhold the means of enjoyment to the young, but rather add to their joyous sports every thing in your power to impart. Never rebuke innocent pastime. The cheerful laugh should be encouraged. Singing, dancing and all athletic sports not only tend to healthy development, to augment the enjoyment of youth, but also to increase the capacity to enjoy. Gymnastics are vigorous and add to elasticity to the action of the body and strength and beauty to the form.  
Beautiful Incident.  
A naval officer being at sea in a dreadful storm, his lady was sitting in the cabin near him, and filled with alarm for the safety of his vessel, was so surprised at his composure and serenity, that she cried out:  
"My dear, are you not afraid? How is it possible you can be so calm in such a dreadful storm."  
He rose from his chair, lashed to the deck, and supporting himself by a pillar of the bed place, drew his sword and pointed it to the breast of his wife, exclaiming:  
"Are you not afraid?"  
She instantly answered, "No."  
"Why?" said the officer.  
"Because, rejoined the lady, "I know the sword is in the hands of my husband, and he loves me too well to hurt me."  
"Then," said he, "remember I know in whom I believe, and that He holds the winds in His fist, and the waters in the hollow of His hand."  
It is not the will of God to give us more troubles than will bring us to use by faith simply in him; he loves us too well to give us a moment of uneasiness.  
PAYING LIKE A SINNER.—Several years ago, in North Carolina, where it is not customary for the tavern-keepers to charge the militiamen anything for lodging and refreshments, a preacher, presuming stopped at a tavern one evening, made himself comfortable during the night, and in the morning entered the stage without offering to pay for his accommodations. The landlord soon came running up to the stage, and said:  
"There is some one who has not settled his bill."  
The passengers all said they had, but the preacher, who said he understood that he never charged ministers anything.  
"What! you a minister of the gospel—a man of God?" cried the innkeeper, "you came to my house last night; you sat down at the table without a blessing; I lit you to your room, and you went to bed without paying to your Maker (for I stood there until you're fired), you rose and washed without prayer, ate your breakfast without saying grace, and as you came to my house like a sinner and eat and drank like a sinner, you have got to pay like a sinner!"  
DEVELOPMENT OF WRITING-MATERIAL. The earliest mode of writing was on pyramids, tiles, shells, stone, ivory, bark and leaves of trees. Copper and brass plates were very early in use; and a bill of feoffment on copper was some years since discovered in India bearing date 100 years B. C. Leather was also used, as well as wooden tablets. Then the papyrus came into vogue, and about the eighth century was superseded by parchment. Paper, however, is of great antiquity, especially amongst the Chinese, but the first paper mill in England was built in 1588 by a German, at Darford, in Kent. Nevertheless, it was nearly a century and a half, namely 1713, before Thomas Watkins, a stationer, brought paper making to anything like perfection. The first approach to a pen was the stylus, a

kind of bodkin. Subsequently, reeds pointed and split like pens used, and whatever may be said of our pens and paper on the score of convenience, it is clear from early records that the inks of the ancients were greatly superior to our own.

Thirty years ago, the sterile plains of Texas "the great desert of the South west" belonged to Mexico. To-day Texas is going more and more into the world at large, than the republic of Mexico, with its eight millions of inhabitants.

Lady (in a fashionable hooped dress)—"Little boy, can I go through this gate to the river?" Boy—"Perhaps. A load of hay went through this morning."

The wholesale prices charged are an average of 2s. per bushel (eight quarts); and the value of milk brought to London for consumption represents a sum of \$560,400 per annum.

"I can marry any girl I please," said a young fellow boasting. "Very true," replied a wag, "for you can't please any."

## Harbour Regulations.

From thirtieth March to first of October vessels to be moored North-west and South-east, and before and after those periods North-east, and South-west. When swinging within twenty-four hours after anchoring, the main jib or spanker booms to be rigged in. No anchor to be laid above low water mark. No vessel to be left over night without some person on board, and to be fast moored with their bows and stern anchors, with buoy and buoy ropes. Rats' astern to be kept close to the vessel. No vessel to throw out ballast while passing through the harbour, or when anchored excepting under the direction and permission of the Harbour Master, who shall direct a tarpaulin to be laid under the ballast Port, so as to prevent any ballast falling into the water. Every commander of a vessel refusing or neglecting to comply, with the directions of the Harbour Master, shall pay a fine of not less than five, and not more than twenty pounds for each and every offence. The Harbour Master to show the commander and Pilot of every vessel he shall take in charge, these Rules and Regulations, and present in his own name, for all breaches thereof, and may demand and receive as his fees from the master of every vessel entering the harbour, coaters excepted, five shillings for vessels above fifty tons, and not exceeding one hundred tons, and ten shillings for every vessel exceeding one hundred tons, and arriving from one port to another in this province.  
JOHN DALSON,  
Harbour Master.

## MAGAZINE.

DEMORST'S Monthly Magazine, universally acknowledged the Model Parlor Magazine of America; devoted to Original Stories, Poems, Sketches, Architecture and Model Cottages, Household Matters, Gems of Thought, Personal and Literary Gossip (including special departments on Fashion), Instructions on Health, Gymnastic, Equestrian Exercises, Music, Amusements, etc.; all by the best authors, and profusely and artistically illustrated with costly Engravings (full size), useful and reliable Patterns, Embroideries, Jewelry, and a constant succession of artistic novelties, with other useful and entertaining literature. No person of refinement, economical housewife, or lady of taste, can afford to do without the Model Monthly. Single copies, 50 cents; back numbers, as specimens, 10 cents; either mailed free—Yearly, \$3, with a valuable premium; two copies, \$5 50; three copies, \$7 50; five copies, \$12, and append premium for clubs at \$3 each, with the first premium to each subscriber. Address: W. JENKINS JEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, New-York. Demorest's Monthly and Young America, to be gathered, \$4, with the premiums for each.

## Refined Petroleum.

Ex Steamer from Boston.  
20 BLS. No. 1, Kerosine Oil.  
(Sep 25.) J. W. STREET.

## 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.

## WHOLESALE GROCERS,

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.  
Offer for sale a large stock of  
FLOUR, Pot, Tea, TOBACCO  
Molasses, Sugar, Saleratus, Spice,  
and other Grocery goods and Provisions, at low  
est rates.  
T. D. CLEWLEY & CO.

NEW ENGLAND SETTLEMENT IN  
NEW JERSEY  
E HAMMORTON TRACT OF  
LAND IN NEW JERSEY  
The tract of land known as the  
Hammorton tract, containing  
about 1000 acres, was purchased  
by the State of New Jersey  
in 1792, and was then  
conveyed to the State of  
New York, and is now  
owned by the State of  
New York.

Advertisement for various goods and services, including books, stationery, and other items.

B. R. STEVENSON  
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 street  
joining the Agency of the Commercial Bank  
at nearly opposite to the Sheriff's.  
St. Andrews, Nov. 19, 1866.

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

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

TERMS  
\$2 50 per Annum—if paid in advance.  
\$3 if not paid till the end of the year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are  
paid.  
ADVERTISEMENTS  
inserted according to written orders or continued  
if no order is given.  
First insertion of 12 lines and under, 50 cts  
each repetition of 60. 20 cts  
First insertion of all over 12 lines 8 cts per line,  
each repetition of 2 cts per line,  
advertising by the year as may be agreed on.  
All letters addressed to this office must  
be post-paid.

Original issues in Poor Condition  
Best copy available

TELEGRAPHIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24. Advertis from Mexico state that Maximilian is still at Queretaro, with 14,000 troops.

BERN, April 25. The Swiss Government will post an army of observation on the French frontier.

PARIS, April 25. The leading editorial of an official character in the "Constitutionnel" today declares that France does not desire war.

LONDON, April 25. A despatch from Wolff's News Agency at Berlin dated this evening states that the Prussian Government, leaving the introduction in the diet of interpolations as to its policy, which may lead to further complications in the Luxembourg question, has refused to enter into a long discussion in that body.

BERLIN, April 25. Wolff's News Agency reports that King Leopold of Belgium takes to the Emperor Napoleon a new plan of peace which has been proposed by Prussia, and which provides for the neutralization of Luxembourg.

MONTREAL, April 27. A Corporal of Rifle Brigade named Marr was deliberately shot in the back at Quebec yesterday, by a private named Bevan and immediately expired.

It is understood that no difficulty will be experienced by John A. Macdonald in forming a Privy Council, and it will include some of the leading Delegates from all the four Provinces.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL has again declared dividends at the rate of ten per cent., per annum.

IT IS SAID that discontent and disappointment about the Universal Exhibition are general both with Parisians and foreigners.

ORDERS OF SESSION.

APRIL 1867. Ordered.—That the balance due St. Stephen Bank, be paid by Collector of Rates for that Parish out of first money collected from the Police fund \$168.93 N. B. currency, and from the Poor \$41.74 U. S. currency, \$31 N. B. currency.

Ordered.—That hereafter no person in the County of Charlotte holding the commission of a Justice of the Peace, be granted a Tavern License for the sale of spirituous liquors; for the reason that persons acting as Justices of the Peace may be called on to adjudicate on persons committing breaches of the Peace under the influence of liquor sold by such Justices.

Ordered.—That the amount due the Police fund by W. T. Rose, Esq., \$14.92, be paid by him to the County Treasurer, to be put to the credit of said fund.

Ordered.—That report of Committee for St. Patrick accounts be adopted, and that the Clerk of Peace call upon late Collector mentioned in same for payment of the balance therein reported due from him.

Ordered.—That all cattle found running at large in the Parishes of St. Stephen and St. George at any time during either day or night be taken up and impounded, and that all field drivers, hog receivers or Pound keepers be authorized and instructed to take up and impound

such cattle, subject to the fine and penalties now by law imposed within the same. And it is further

Ordered.—That no goose shall be allowed to run at large without yokes; the Pound keepers are authorized to see that this order be duly carried out.

Ordered.—That the Clerk of the Peace be instructed to call on the Collector of St. Stephen, Robert Clark, to pay over forthwith the sums due by him on the Assessment of 1866, and to place in the hands of a Justice the full returns of uncollected taxes for same period.

Ordered.—That the office of County Auditor be abolished. Mr. Russell gave notice of reconsideration to-morrow.

Ordered.—That Parish lists of St. George be confirmed.

Resolved.—That no horses, cattle, hogs, or sheep shall run at large in that part of the Parish of St. James, from Moore's Mills to H. Maxwell's, and from Moore's Mills to Oak Hill Road at James Love's, from 1st September till the 1st May in each year under a penalty upon the owners of one dollar for each and every offence, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace, as in local suits, with costs.

Report on the Committee of St. George accounts adopted.

FIRST FRUITS.—We clip the following from the Halifax Colonist. "A leading Anti-Confederate from a western district a tanner, who has been loud in his denunciations of the Union with Canada was to bring upon the Province, was somewhat astonished while in the city a few days ago, to receive from the agent of a Canadian firm an order for three thousand dollars worth of upper leather, it having been ascertained that, that article can be manufactured better and cheaper than in Canada. The leather is to be furnished by the first of May, whether it shall be subject to duty or not."

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, MAY 1, 1867. We have selected a large and excellent Press, and intend making other necessary improvements in the Standard. Will our friends aid us by paying the amounts they are indebted.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—The "St. John Globe" copies a portion of our notice of Mr. Buck's review, and pertinently adds:—"Our contemporary will engage in a useless crusade if he endeavors to stir up in the Government organs any feeling of this kind." Well, all we can say is, that "embarrass" whom it may, we will not be deterred from advocating what we believe and know, will be a benefit to the whole Province. No amount of talent, nor political or sectional bias, or sophistry, can gainsay the fact, that the Frontier route is the only one that will be of service to St. John, and that none other will include so many miles of Railway already in operation—nor can any other line be built within the estimate. In fact, the Dominion will have quite enough on its hands, without increasing its responsibilities by seeking a market to raise another million sterling. We agree with our contemporary the "Arctocott Pioneer," who says—

The subject of railroads will be discussed by the Provincial press until the route of the proposed Intercolonial Railway is established.—There is no doubt in our mind that the nearer it runs to the American Line the better it will pay. What would the business of the St. Andrews amount to outside of what is directly or indirectly connected with this side of the line? The St. John Globe says the people of that city prefer that route which will cost the least, and which would afford the best chance of paying. They do not desire to see the people of the whole Confederacy taxed to keep open a northern or a central line; when a southern line would at least pay something towards the "grace for the carriage wheels."

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graphically noticed by its author, and so correctly given by him; and may add, that the political student can rely upon its correctness, and learn the past political condition of this Province. We do not know of any one better qualified or who would more fairly represent the true state of feeling then existing, than Mr. Fenety, whom we have had the pleasure of being acquainted with from the time he issued the first number of the "Morning News." We trust that his work will find a place in every family in the Province, and that its compiler will receive a pecuniary reward for his labors.

We copy the following, from the (London) Canadian News:—

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—Referring again for a moment to Mr. Adderley's speech, it is proper to mention that Mr. A. Laiders Light, whose opinions and estimates were quoted by her Majesty's Under Secretary of State for the Colonies is an engineer of great professional experience. He was for many years actively engaged in the location and construction of railways in the United States and Canada, and held successively the appointment of chief engineer of railways to the maritime provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and received from the Administration of the day the most complimentary testimonials. Amongst other works constructed by Mr. Light was that portion of the European and North American Railway which Mr. Adderley referred to as being "a line in which the greatest engineering difficulties had to be overcome" and which was admitted to be the best on the continent of America. In 1861 Mr. Light made a reconnaissance of the three lines contemplated for the Intercolonial Railway, and the Report he then published on this great international project has since been generally regarded as the most reliable document on the subject. As a proof of the correctness of the opinions here formed, his estimates have been used as the basis for the present calculations, the more recent surveys, in all essential points, confirming Mr. Light's original conclusions as to the cost and entire practicability of the undertaking. It will also be in the recollection of our readers that in the winter of 1861 when difficulties were anticipated on the Trent affair, Mr. Light was called upon by the Hon. the Secretary of State, and Colonel Bessborough, of the Royal Engineers, to take the troops through the Country from Halifax to Quebec; and we may add that on his return to England on the completion of this service Mr. Light was appointed by the late Duke of Newcastle Imperial Engineer to the same Intercolonial Railway, which was at that time under the consideration of the Imperial Government, and which was about, it was then believed, to be immediately proceeded with. We hope therefore that Mr. Light's great professional ability and the valuable local knowledge of the country he has acquired in the past will be secured by those who will have to arrange for the construction of this great national undertaking.

The italics are our own for obvious reasons. It will also be in the recollection of our readers, that Mr. Light when quite a young man commenced his great professional experience in this Province with the construction of a portion of the St. Andrews & Quebec Railway as an assistant Engineer, and afterwards as Chief Engineer to the Company, if we remember rightly; this line was then estimated by him to cost Twenty-five hundred pounds sterling per mile to Woodstock. From this line, and this place, Mr. Light was translated to St. John and the E. & N. A. Railway, where he had a more general abiding place and an ample field for the display of his great professional ability, and evidently become a man of mark! We are only surprised that in the sketch furnished to the Canadian News his local habitation here, and his name in professional connection with our railway should have been so carelessly omitted.

A CONCERT was given on Monday evening last, in the Parish School House, by the Pupils of Miss Reed's Class, assisted by "our Amateurs." Miss Reed presided at the Piano.—The various pieces of the programme were well rendered, some of them were encored, and all applauded. It is no easy task to instruct such small children in the art of singing and to make them capable of sustaining their parts in solos and duets before a public audience, with such credit, as the pupils did on Monday evening; two of the young girls, played accompaniments on the piano with considerable taste and skill, and to say that "our Amateurs" performed their parts, with taste, judgment and ability, is only to re-echo the general sentiment so frequently expressed. The Rev. Mr. Home proposed a vote of thanks to the performers in which he ably vindicated such innocent and elevating amusements, regretting that so small an audience was present, owing perhaps, to the short notice given and the belief that the building was not in a suitable preparation. He trusted that on similar occasions in future, the public would patronize largely such performances.

We heartily coincide with the views expressed; and trust, where we have such a dearth of amusements that in future performances of this description will be well supported and largely attended.

The Hon. Mr. Coles has been returned by an over whelming majority in the contest with Mr. Ross—the latter polled but 25 votes.—Mr. Whelan's defeat, confirmed by the returns is unaccountable, and takes everybody, even Rielly, the successful candidate, by surprise. The vote in Mr. Whelan's district stood thus: McCormack 560, Rielly 507, Whelan 458, and McEwen 215.

A SAD ACCIDENT occurred at Princeton on Monday last. A young man named John Lucas, employed on the Lewy's Island Railroad, while working about the train, fell on the track. The wheels passed over his leg above the knee, injuring him so as to cause death. He was taken to his home in Milltown, but only lived a few hours.—St. Croix Courier.

We beg leave to direct attention to the advertisement of the Morning Journal, in another column.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

London, April 28. The general conference of European Powers to settle the difference between France and Prussia, will meet in London on the 15th of May. It has been agreed that in the meantime the Fortress of Lombardy shall be dismantled.

London, April 29. The European Conference which is to meet in London next month to settle the dispute between France and Prussia in regard to Luxembourg will be composed of representatives from Great Britain, France, Prussia, Austria, Russia, and the King of Holland as the Grand Duke of Luxembourg.

It is understood that the following terms have been agreed upon at Paris for the deliberations of the conference: First. France is not to enlarge her present boundaries.

Second. The fortifications of Luxembourg are to be evacuated and dismantled.

Third. The future political status of the Grand Duchy is to be ascertained and determined by the conference.

Fourth. The final decision of the conference is to be guaranteed by all the governments participating therein.

Breadstuffs and Provisions firm and advancing. Consols 91 1/2. 5-20's 71 Ek. Div. New York, April 30. Gold 136 1/2.

MARRIED. At St. John, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. W. H. DeVeber, Rector of St. Paul's (Valley) Church, James Doonville, Esquire, son of Colonel Donville, R. A., to Isabella, daughter of William H. Scovill, Esq., of St. John.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS. ARRIVED. April 25, Sehr. Harry, Hunt, Boston, ballast, master. Franklin, Coats, Boston, do. Bqe. Joshua S. Emery, Liverpool, 20,000 bush. Salt, Clinch, McLean & Co. 27, Maria Jane, Maloney, Boston, do. Jane, Clark, Bangor, Canvas, master. 28, Oats, Small, Lubec, ballast, master. Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, Sundries, C. F. Clinch & others. 30, Only Son, Peacock, Red Beach, Plaster. Albert, Thomas, Portland, ballast.

CLEARED. April 25, Rainbow, Avery, Calais, deals, Kelly & Co. Princess, Mahoney, Calais, deals, do. 30, Johanna, Holmes, Grand Manan, Salt. May 1, Jane, Clark, St. Stephen, ballast, Lacon, Bradford, Portsmouth, 3200 Sleepers, R. Ross.

NOTICE.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders and Proprietors of Lots in the Saint Andrews Rural Cemetery Company, will be held in the Town Hall on Monday Evening, 6th May next, at 7 P. M., for the election of Directors, and the transaction of business. A full and punctual attendance is requested. May 1, 1867. ALEX. T. PAUL, Secy.

AUCTION.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale on Thursday, 16th May, at 11 o'clock, a. m. on the premises, a Parcel of Land, containing about a Town Lot and a half, adjoining the Wesleyan Burying Lot. For particulars apply to St. Andrews. A. D. STEVENSON, Auctioneer.

\$50 REWARD.

REWARD of Fifty Dollars will be given to any person who will give such information, as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who have been guilty of cutting the India Rubber Hose belonging to No. One FINE ENGINE COMPANY. W. WHITLOCK, } Comm'ee JAS. RUSSELL, } of Town GEO. F. STICKNEY, } Property. May 1, 1867.

THE LATEST NEWS.

received in St. John, up to the hour of going to Press is published in the "MORNING JOURNAL," which is issued three times a week at \$2.50 a year in advance. Persons interested in the course of

The Flour and Provisions Market will find the latest quotations from Montreal, received by telegraph, in every issue of the Journal.

The Political News of Canada, which is of increasing interest is speedily telegraphed to the Morning Journal. Correspondence from London, Paris, (During the Exhibition) Ottawa, Halifax, and Fredericton

will appear from time to time in the Journal. Arrangements for special correspondence and telegrams during the sessions of the local Legislature have been made.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS, are discussed in the Journal, and reliable and valuable information imparted by well informed writers. If Persons remitting sums of \$1, 2, or \$5, will receive the paper during the period for which their remittance pays.

Specimen copies sent to any address on application. The "COLONIAL PRESBYTERIAN" Containing a digest of the News of the week, both Religious and Secular, with all the latest Telegrams received exclusively for the "Morning Journal," Market Reports, &c., is published weekly in St. John, and offered to clubs of five or more at \$1.50 each subscriber.

WILLIAM ELDER, A. M. Editor and Proprietor of the Morning Journal and Colonial Presbyterian. St. John, April 29, 1867.

Notice to the Public.

Arrangement has been concluded between the Postal Departments of the UNITED STATES and this Province, commencing on the 1st May, whereby a continuous Registration of Letters will be secured, thus providing a means of tracing them through the different Post Offices of the United States and this country, thereby affording a safer mode of transmission than heretofore.

JOHN McILLAN, Postmaster General. Post Office Department Fredericton, April 29, 1867. may 131

Assessors Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned Assessors of Rates and Taxes for the Parish of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, will receive, until the 1st day of June next, statements in writing, from all liable to be assessed for the current year in the Parish of St. Andrews, of the real and personal properties and income they possess.

B. R. STEVENSON, Assessors S. J. WHITLOCK, } of J. H. MEARS, } Rates St. Andrews, April 24, 1867.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature at its next session, for the passage of an Act to incorporate a Company for the purpose of building a Deep Water Wharf at Joe's Point, St. Andrews, and a Line of Railway therefrom to the line of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway.

Also for the passage of a Bill, to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, to contract a Loan on the credit of the Town of St. Andrews, for the purpose of building a Town Hall, in St. Andrews.

St. Andrews, April 23, 1867.

TO LET.

The House and Shop on the corner of William Henry and Water streets. Three stores in the long building on Wm. Henry street. The House occupied by Donald M. Berry; the house occupied by A. G. Berry, and the house on the corner opposite to Mr. Cogswell's.

Apply to A. G. BERRY. April 24.

Geneva, Whiskey, Cuse Gin, &c.

Ex Steamer "Acadia" from Glasgow and "Eleanor" from London via St. John. 25 Hbls do Geneva ("J. DeKuyper.") 20 Qt. Casks do do each. 150 Cases do do do. 50 do Old Tom do do. 40 do Best Scotch Whiskey, quarts and pints. April 23d, 1867. JAMES W. STREET.

Notice.

Is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature, at the ensuing Session thereof, for the passage of an Act to Repeal the Fourth Section of the Act of Assembly 19th Vict. Chap. 27, entitled "An Act relating to the Public Burial Grounds in the Town of Saint Andrews," and to declare the remainder of the said Act in full force and operation.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return thanks for past favours, and to inform her numerous customers and friends that she has removed to the house on Water Street, adjoining Miss Kerr's, where she will continue to carry on as formerly.

Dress Making, Mantle Making and Millinery. Always having on hand the latest styles in French, English and American fashions. MACHINE SEWING, PINKING and CROCHING executed with neatness and despatch. Patterns cut to order. Mrs. CHALMERS. April 24. 3m

House to Let.

FROM the 1st MAY next, the House in Queen Street, known as the "Conolly house." Enquire of J. W. STREET. April 2, 1867.

NOT.

An application will be made to the Legislature at its next session, for the passage of an Act to revise the laws for the management of the Parishes of Saint Andrew and the late King George. Also for the passage of the Act to provide for the management of the Parishes of Saint Andrew and the late King George. Also for the passage of the Act to provide for the management of the Parishes of Saint Andrew and the late King George. Also for the passage of the Act to provide for the management of the Parishes of Saint Andrew and the late King George.

Co-partners.

THE Subscribers have heretofore under 1 CLINCH, Mc will keep constantly on ment of articles required

St. Andrews, April 3 C. F. Clinch, will caution business as heret

HOUSE OF.

The following was Standing Rules of 1862:—"That no Bill be received by the House from the printing of any Bill, until the 1st day of the month previous to the date, cause fifty copies each of the Clerks of Councils, for distribution to be inserted in the Royal Papers in such County published."

Flour a.

Ex schr. "Homp 100 Hbls Flour, 100 April 9th, 1867.

Timothy.

HARVEY TIMOTHY April 3.

NOT.

It is ordered in Court his Assignee) before the but has not yet received the by the Regulations, Sale cancelled and the Public Auction, subject to his assignee, but the labor returned will be

Goods remain.

sale low by the March 20 Bbls Refined Cr 2 Lrgs Rio Coffee, 2 Cas' Nutmegs, 1 Cg Cloves, 1 doimento, 1 Chest C. Asia, 10 Kegs 1 swt. Carb 3 Bbls Rice, 12 Hbls Moscovado, do 20 Chests London C. 5 Half " " 12 " " America 8 " " Olona 15 Boxes Canada bla 12 Cst Brandram White Paper 75 Kegs do Yellow 4 Hbls boiled & r 3 Cst best Patty 50 Boxes St. Helens assorted size

Alcohol & F.

Ex "Harriet 10 Puncheohs Alcohol 10 Cbls Refined Pe March 26.



