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Poetry.

WISHING.

BY JOHN G. SANE.

Of all the amusements of the mind, From logic down to fishing, There is not one that you can find, So very cheap as "wishing!" A very choice diversion too, If we but rightly use it, And not, as we are apt to do, Pervert it and abuse it.

I wish—a common wish indeed— My purse was something fatter, That I might cheer the child of need, And not my pride to flatter.

I wish—that friends were always true, And motives always pure; I wish the good were not so few, I wish the bad were fewer;

I wish—that modest worth might be Appraised with truth and candor; I wish that innocence were free From treachery and slander;

I wish—in fine—that joy and mirth And every good ideal, May come erewhile throughout the earth To be the glorious real;

I wish—with his supremest blessing, And hope be lost in happiness, And wishing be possession.

Miscellany.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Sir Ashley Cooper was one day called to see a Mr. Blight, of Deptford, who had been mortally wounded by a pistol shot, in the year 1806; and he inquired from an examination of the localities, that the shot must have been fired by a left-handed man. The only left-handed man near the premises at the time was a Mr. Patch, a particular friend of the deceased, who was not least suspected. The man was afterwards tried and convicted of the crime, and he made a full confession of his guilt before execution. Yet medical evidence is not always borne out by the fact. A man was stabbed by another in the face. A knife, with the blade entire, was brought forward as evidence against the prisoner at the trial, the surgeon having declared that the wound must have been caused by this knife; the wounded person recovered, but a year afterwards a fistula formed in the face, and the broken point of the real weapon was discharged from the sinus; the wound could not, therefore, have been produced by the knife brought forward against the prisoner at the trial.

We may reasonably conclude that marks, mistaken for blood-stains, found on the clothes of persons, suspected of murder, have often been taken as conclusive evidence against them; but the noble science of chemistry can ascertain when the marks are vegetable stains, however closely resembling those of blood. By an ingenious process suggested by M. Tardieu, of Florence, human blood can be distinguished from animal, and the blood of various animals from that of each other. The microscope, in the hands of a competent person, is eminently useful in discovering the distinction. The benefit resulting from chemistry may be appreciated, when we consider what the fate of many innocent persons would have been without its aid. In March, 1840, a person was murdered at Islington; a man was taken up on suspicion; a sack found in his possession, having upon it many red stains, supposed to be blood. Pringle and Graham examined them, and found them to be from red paint, containing particles of iron, and it was proved that the sack had been worn as an apron by a boy who had been ap-

prentice to a paper-stainer; the accused had received it a few days before, wrapped round a parcel. A firm's lad was taken up on a suspicion of murder. His blue blouse and trousers were marked with red and brown stains, apparently blood, and it appeared as if blood-stained fingers had been wiped on them. The articles were chemically examined, and the marks found to have been caused by vegetable juice. The boy, on being questioned, said that he had the day before he was taken up, gathered a quantity of red poppies, which had been bruised by his treading on them—he took them home in his blouse. If the poor boy had not been borne out in his statement by the chemical process, his little spot of life might have been cut short.

Nothing, indeed, is more common than stains resembling blood; and there are many on whose persons or instruments such have been found, who would have met the fate of murderers had they not been living in times of scientific discovery, which appeared like blood that had been attempted to be washed out; but as none of the color was discharged by the application of water, and being turned by a light crim-on by ammonia, it was proved not to be blood, and the stain was accounted for what it was found that the man had worn a red handkerchief tied round his neck one wet night, while taking violent exercise.

There are few who have not met with cases where the most overwhelming circumstantial evidence might have been brought forward to criminate, had not light been fortunately thrown on the facts, which appeared like blood that had been attempted to be washed out; but as none of the color was discharged by the application of water, and being turned by a light crim-on by ammonia, it was proved not to be blood, and the stain was accounted for what it was found that the man had worn a red handkerchief tied round his neck one wet night, while taking violent exercise.

Accidental injuries may be attributed to design, if sufficient motive for such can be proved. It is recorded that two persons who had been hunting during the day slept together at night. One of them was renewing the chase in his dreams, and imagining himself present at the death of the stag, cried out, "I'll kill him, I'll kill him!" The other, awakened by the noise, got out of bed, and by the light of the moon beheld the sleeper give several deadly stabs with a knife on that part of the bed which his companion had just quitted. Suppose a blow given in his hand, and that the two men had been shown to have quarrelled previously to retiring to rest?

Perhaps there cannot be found a more curious case than one which occurred a few years since at the British Museum, by which a gentleman might have been made liable for a disgraceful transaction. He requested the attendant who was with him, to let him see a particular coin; he opened the drawers of coins, and pointing it out, observed that it was the only coin of that stamp. The gentleman asked if he was sure of that, and was answered that it was a fact. The visitor requested leave to take it in his hand, and on being told it was against rule, drew a written order from his pocket, which he had procured from one of the members. The coin was then placed in his hand, and he examined it closely for a few minutes, and then returned it to the drawer, which the man closed, and took his leave. Before he had time to reach the street, the man rushed after him, demanding the coin. The gentleman said he had placed it in the drawer. It was positively declared not to be there. After a sharp altercation on both sides, the man declared that he must search the gentleman; this he protested he would not allow, and insisted on his again looking into the drawer—the coin could not be found. The police were called and told to search the gentleman. He insisted vehemently that he would allow no such thing, and desired the attendant to go back and look better in the drawer. In a few minutes he returned with many apologies, and the coin in his hand; it had slipped into a chink in the drawer, where fortunately it was at last found. Having heard that there was one of the same stamp in the British Museum, he hid gone for the purpose of examining it, and comparing it with his own. The other coin—which was believed to be the only one in existence—and thus found on the gentleman would have been an everlasting stain upon his character.

There is a case recorded where the accused escaped the fate which every one believed he deserved. About fifty years since a man was brought to trial for the murder of a fellow laborer. The evidence against him was very strong. They had been digging together in the field where the murder took place. The victim was found lying dead upon the ground. The fatal wound was inflicted by the stroke of a spade, which was found lying beside him, the edge covered with hair and blood. His companion was not in the field, but his was the

spade which had given the death blow—it was marked with his name. In further evidence it came out that they had a violent dispute the night before, about the divisions of the sum to be paid for the digging of the field.

To the surprise of every one who attended the trial, the jury could not agree; there was one who refused to join in a verdict of guilty. After having held out for the allotted time, they were taken to the usual confab, and there dismissed. The man was liberated, but though he had escaped with life, he was looked on as a murderer. It was not, for many years after that his character was cleared. The person who had put the poor man to death was a sporting gentleman, who had gone out hunting early in the morning. Some of the hounds had bounded over the hedge, and the gentleman followed them. One man was in the field alone, the other having gone to light his pipe at the nearest cabin. He spoke insolently to the game-man, as he came forward to order him out of the field. The gentleman, in an angry, went to a friend and told what had happened. Acting on his advice, he immediately took ship and went abroad. On finding shortly after that poor man was arrested for murder, the friend of the gentleman managed to have his name on the panel, for the purpose of saving the man; he was the juror who refused to affix his name to the verdict of guilty.

Last Words of Celebrated Persons.

Head of the army—Napoleon. I must sleep now—Byron. Let the light enter—Goethe. I thank God, I have done my duty—Nelson. It is well—Washington. Give D'Yrolle a chair—Chesterfield. It matters little how the head lies—Laing. I'm shot if I don't believe I'm dying—Thurlow. God preserve the Emperor—Haydn. Be serious—Grouse. The artery ceases to beat—Haller. What is there no bringing death?—Cardinal Beaufort. I have loved God, my father and liberty—Stael. Don't let that awkward squad fire over my grave—Burns. A dying man can do nothing easy—Franklin. Let me die to the sound delicious music—Mirabeau. We are all going to heaven, and Van Dyke is of the company—Gainsborough. Is this fidelity?—Nero. A king should die standing—Augustus. Clasp my hand, my dear friend, I die—Alfred. All my notions for a moment of time—Queen Elizabeth. I resign my soul to God, my daughter to my country—Jefferson. It is the last of death—J. Q. Adams. Lord, make haste—H. Hammond. Precious salvation—Sir J. Stoddhouse. I shall be happy—Archbishop Sharpe. God's will be done—Bishop Kerr. Amen—Bishop Bull. I have peace—Perkin Warbeck. Come, Lord Jesus—Burkitt. Cease now, Lady Masham was reading the names—Locke. I thank God, I was brought up in the Church—Bishop Gunning. O Lord, forgive me, especially my sins of omission—Usher. Lord, receive my spirit—Drummer, Hooper, G. Herbert. Thy will be done—Doane. This day let me see the Lord Jesus—Jewell. In te speravi, ne confundat me—Bishop Abbott. God will save my soul—Burgley. And is this death?—George IV. Lord, take my spirit—Edward VI. What a day!—My run already?—Then I die happy—Walt. God bless you, my dear, (Miss Murrin)—Dr. Johnson. Then I am safe—Cromwell. Let the earth be filled with his glory—Bishop Croughton. My days are as a past shadow that returns not—R. Hooker. Let me hear once more those notes so long my solace and delight—Mozart.

DISCOVERY OF THE SILK PLANT IN PERU.—The Department of State has received information from the United States Consul at Lima, Peru, that an important discovery has been made in Peru recently of the silk plant. Preparations are being made to cultivate it upon an extensive scale. The shrub is three or four feet in height. The silk is enclosed in a pod, of which each pod gives a good number, and is declared to be superior in fineness and quality to the production of the silk worm. It is a wild perennial. The seeds are small and easily separated from the fibre. The stems of the plants produce a long

and very brilliant fibre, superior in strength and beauty to the finest linen thread. Small quantities have been worn in the rude manner of the Indians, and the texture and brilliancy are said to be unsurpassed.—[Am. paper.]

LETTER FROM COL. ANDERSON.

(To the Editor of the Globe.)

FREDERICTON, 25th July 1867.

Sir,—In my last letter there were sundry typographical errors which must be charged against my indolent hand writing. With your permission I will mention three which somewhat obscure my meaning. In line 8th for "contribute" read "convoit," line 3th for "have" read "leave," and last line of all for "and a hair" read "and help." One paragraph, however, being correctly printed and in plain English, I fancied could not be misinterpreted. I stated that the permanent Militia Staff, as enumerated, had drawn amongst them \$4,173.48 exclusive of various allowances, and although some of them had held office for a very small portion of the year. Absurdly enough, I find that I am supposed to be one of those officials, and that my pay is included in the above sum. I, with several others, was only "an outsider taken on for the job." Besides the pay of the permanent Staff, as above mentioned, the following supernumeraries were paid by the Province:— Retired Officers, \$1720 30 Royal Artillery, 119 30 15th Foot, 674 40 22nd do, 159 02 Sundry extra drills, Corps not specified, 572 13 Particular Service, 492 52 Total, \$3727 67

The subject of pay, my own among the rest, will, I trust, be investigated some time or other, and I will only mention here that the Governor did me honor to give me nearly "carte-blanc" in the matter of expenditure and I trust I was economical. I have stated in a former letter that I repudiate the accounts as published, and I am confident that the District Paymaster never disbursed a cent without my knowledge. The first troops I called out were placed by me on the same rate of pay as that granted at the Camp of Instruction as I thought it sufficient for men who were really only defending their own homes. How the pay of a private was subsequently raised from 50 cents \$1.07 per diem is curious enough, but too long to enter into at present. Only two Militia Staff Officers served on the Frontier to my knowledge, in their Staff capacities. The whole of the correspondence connected with the Frontier was either in Mr. Gordon's own writing or in that of Capt. Hallows. The Quartermaster General must have found his duties very much increased, but I do not see that he got more than his annual \$100. With reference to the \$35,000 which are considered necessary by the R-reporter for the last eight months' expenses, I can only say what expenditure has been requisite in addition to the usual routine. Extra barracks accommodation seems a strange charge, when the troops leave not only not been augmented, but will be most certainly diminished before long. The fact that every Volunteer was either in Mr. Gordon's own writing or in that of Capt. Hallows. The Quartermaster General must have found his duties very much increased, but I do not see that he got more than his annual \$100. With reference to the \$35,000 which are considered necessary by the R-reporter for the last eight months' expenses, I can only say what expenditure has been requisite in addition to the usual routine. 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TELEGRAPHIC.

New York, Aug. 2. The preliminaries have been settled for a racing match between the Brothers Ward of New York, and the St. John, New Brunswick, four oared crew for one thousand dollars a side, to take place on the Connecticut River at Springfield, on the eleventh of September next.

New York Money Market continued easy. Gold 140.

London, Aug. 2nd. Consols 91.

In the House of Lords this evening, the Reform Bill was reported from the committee of the whole where it was under consideration, and ordered to a third reading. Final action will be taken on the measure on Tuesday next.

Despatches have been received here to-day from Athens, announcing that the Greeks have defeated the Turks in Crete in several recent engagements. The despatches make mention of the departure of a French squadron for Candia, for the purpose of bringing back refugees to Greece.

At the Goodwood races to-day the principal race was that for the Richmond plate. Eleven horses ran. The leading horse's name is as follows:—Camden, first; Lord Ronald, second; Amanda, third.

King William of Prussia has issued a proclamation assuming the duties of Sovereign of the North German States.

At a recent election for members of the Hungarian Diet, Louis Ko south was chosen to represent the City of Waitzen, without a dissenting vote.

New York, Aug. 3. Gold 140.

Gold 140; Money easy; Call Loans 3 to 5 per cent.

The ship Star of Canada, for Montreal, with a general cargo, is ashore at the Pillars. Barque Mary Durkee, outward bound is ashore at St. Roch.

The steamship Napoleon has been despatched to tow the steamship North American to Quebec.

A large number of soldiers in the Garrison whose terms have expired have re-enlisted.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, AUG. 7, 1867.

AS OTHERS SEE US.—We copy the following from an American paper, and although we cannot agree in all particulars with the "Tourist"—yet we give the principal passages of interest in his letter, and have no objection to his friends following the advice tendered in the last paragraph:—

From information lately received, we consider that there are few better opportunities for speculation than those which the little town of St. Andrews, in the province of New Brunswick, now present.

The Dominion of Canada being established, the Canadians, if they are the quick-sighted and enterprising people we believe them to be, will soon become aware of the advantages to be derived from the Seaports they have become possessed of on the north-western coast of the Bay of Fundy, two of which, St. John and St. Andrews, and possibly more, are NEVER CLOSED BY ICE. They will not be slow in discovering the benefits which will accrue from forming DECKS and establishing agencies for the sale of their great staple produce and manufactures; and, as the most desirable part of that coast is not very extensive, it being little over fifty miles from St. John to St. Andrews, they will select such ports as afford the greatest facilities for communication with the interior, and especially where they can most easily and cheaply obtain wharves, stores, houses and land, &c.

Now, without detracting from the numerous advantages which the commercial capital of the province, St. John, will afford, when connected by railway, &c., we would venture to assert that St. Andrews has very many and great claims for their consideration, as a central business port, which MUST EVENTUALLY PREVAIL.

In the first place, it is already the ocean terminus of a Railroad extending into the interior towards Quebec, ninety miles, the head of which road can be met with the present Grand Trunk Line, about eighty miles below Quebec, by a line only two hundred and eight miles in extent, as estimated by a survey made.

The town of St. Andrews is beautifully laid out on the almost level end of an undulating tract of land, similar in extent to that on which New-York is built, bounded on the west by the St. John and broad river St. Croix, and on the south and east by the inner Bay of Passamaquoddy, which forms its outer Harbor, of about equal extent to that of the latter city, completely protected from winds, waves and fogs of the Bay of Fundy, by a double range of large islands, convenient for fishing trade, and abounding in valuable copper ore, leaving four entrances to the Harbor, two of which are large enough for ships of any size, the main passage being two miles wide, and of great depth. Often during the summer, when a strong southerly breeze and thick fog prevail outside, the inner bay and St. Andrews experience sunshine and comparative calm.

St. Andrews has an inner Harbor, about a mile by half-a-mile in extent, formed by an island approaching the mainland at each extremity, which Harbor is capable, for a moderate amount, of being made an excellent Dock. In this Harbor all the small craft are now loaded, and even vessels of eight hundred and a thousand tons; were it converted into a Dock, ships of any size could be loaded and unloaded at the wharves. But there are abundant facilities for building wharves into the outer Harbor and river, where ships of nearly four thousand tons have lately swung at anchor close to the shore, during heavy gales, without danger.

As the river St. Croix, a short distance above the parish line, contracts into a small tidal river or rather creek, four or five miles in extent, almost dry at low water, and closed up by ice in winter, there can be no fear of any other town in the neighborhood eventually interfering with St. Andrews as a seaport, although possibly possessing many other equal advantages.

St. Andrews is universally allowed to possess the most healthy and agreeable climate in the Province of New Brunswick, it is within about three hours and a half steaming by boat direct from St. John, and fourteen hours from Portland, Maine. It is the capital of a large and populous County, and from the hills in its rear may be seen the several towns, St. Stephen, St. George, St. David, Cabot, Eastport, Lubec, Robbinston, Westport, and numerous other settlements and villages. The coast of Nova Scotia around Digby, and the distant Atlantic, bound the sea view.

Owing to the want of capital, want of unanimity and enterprise in the inhabitants, arising from causes which we Americans can not understand, and with which we have no business, real and valuable property can now be obtained at St. Andrews for a very moderate price. Let us go ahead Yankees be first in the field, and secure what will very shortly be of inestimable value to our northern friends, and handsome profits may be realized.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.—We learn from undoubted authority, that W. T. Rose, Esq., will be a candidate for the seat vacated by Judge Stevens; and that he is not offering of his own will, but at the urgent solicitation of many influential persons in the County districts. In his own locality, such men as Judge Stevens, R. Watson, Esq., and other leading gentlemen we are informed, have proffered him their support. Mr. Rose has responded to their request, and from a long and intimate acquaintance with him, we believe he would make an efficient representative. He is progressive in his views, well acquainted with the resources of the country, and its requirements, and has been willing to accord, in public affairs, and has always been desirous of securing the greatest good to the largest number; in addition to his other qualifications he understands the science of Finance.—He is not the man to gratify local prejudices and feelings at the expense of public rights, but would exercise his abilities for the benefit of the County and Province. He has been a consistent and able advocate of Confederation since the question was first mooted, and will use his best efforts (if elected) to perfect the act of union. We do not know whether he has yet issued his card to the Electors, but are satisfied that when it does appear, it will corroborate the views we have thus briefly indicated.

A discussion has arisen in the St. John and Fredericton press, with reference to Candidates for Ottawa pledging themselves to their constituents on the question of route for the Intercolonial Railway. Much may be said for and against the principle, but it has been frequently stated by those papers, "that members only made pledges to secure their election; and again, "that men should go to the Legislature free and untrammelled to let as their judgement dictates for the benefit of the people."

Where a great principle is involved and the interests of a large majority of the people are at stake—the settlement, material prosperity and commercial prospects of the Province are concerned, we can see no objection to Candidates promising to use their influence to secure a certain object desired by a majority of the electors. The candidates in the Northern counties do not hesitate to come out boldly in favor of their favorite route—"the North Shore," and they appear to have united so firmly on that question, as to ensure, at all events, their election.

The idea of requiring a candidate to pledge himself to any particular route, by name, is not a good one. All that they should be required to do, is to pledge themselves to go for the shortest, cheapest and most easily constructed line, one which will command the largest amount of traffic local and general, and promote the settlement of the Province, and the least they can do, is to name the route they believe will embrace these requisites.

The Episcopal Church Bazaar and Pic Nic will be held on Tuesday next, 13th having been postponed from last Tuesday. Arrangements have been made for excursion by Rail and Steamer.

Pic Nics.—This will be a week for Pic Nics, the Wesleyan Sabbath School Festival is to take place to-day, the scholars and teachers & leave in the cars for Chatham. Tomorrow, the Sons of Temperance and Cadets are to have a Pic Nic on the Alma House Grounds; on Friday the Presbyterian Sab-

bath School is to hold its annual Festival, and on Saturday if fine there will be Social Pic Nics.

Circuit Court.—The court was opened yesterday. His Honor Justice ALLAN presided. The Grand Jury were sworn, Mr. David Brown, Foreman. There was quite a large attendance of persons from various parts of the County. Among the legal gentlemen we noticed, Judge Stevens, D. C. Hoff, Atty. General Fisher, D. S. Kerr, Esq., Q. C. T. B. Abbott and A. Mills, Esqs. in addition to those residing here.

There were 3 criminal cases and 18 civil cases entered for trial.

His Honor's charge to the Grand Jury was eloquent; from our notes we give an outline. He said—that the Sheriff's Calendar showed three persons charged with offences. The first and principal case was a charge against a Woman for killing a man named Mooney. It appeared by the depositions which he had read, that the prisoner struck the deceased on the head with a pail, that he walked a few yards and fell down and died. There did not appear to have been any quarrel between them, or any provocation given to the woman to cause her to inflict such a blow. The medical men examined before the Coroner were of opinion that the blow was not the immediate cause of the death, but that the man died from apoplexy accelerated by excitement. If the jury were satisfied that the woman inflicted the blow and that the man died within a few minutes afterwards, it would be better for them to find a bill either for murder or manslaughter, as the Atty. General should think proper to lay before them, and then the whole matter could be fully investigated before the Court and jury and prisoner would have the benefit of any defence that might exist. That the hearing before the Grand Jury was only a preliminary examination and not a trial, and they merely determined whether there was sufficient evidence against a prisoner to put him upon his trial for the alleged offence.—The distinction between murder and manslaughter was this—that to constitute murder, the killing must be malicious, as expressed in the language of the law "with malice aforethought." Malice might be either express or implied, express malice was where the party made threats against the deceased or lay in wait for him and attacked him. Implied malice was where the killing was without any provocation or excuse, and where one person killed another, the law implied that it was done maliciously, and it was for the party charged to show facts to reduce the offence prove murder to the lesser crime of manslaughter.

Manslaughter was the killing another without malice, as if two persons quarrelled, and in the heat of passion, one inflicted a blow upon the other which caused his death, the offence would be manslaughter, because there would be the absence of the previous malice necessary to constitute the crime of murder. In questions of this kind it is important to consider the weapon with which the blow was given. If it was a knife, or axe, or any weapon likely to produce death, malice might be implied, because every person presumed to intend the natural consequences of his act, whereas if the blow was given with a light stick or with the fist, it would probably be different, as such blows would not be likely to produce fatal consequences. If there was a quarrel between two parties, and the deceased struck the woman, and she being excited by the blow, struck the deceased, they would be justified in finding a bill for manslaughter; but no words would justify the blow, and therefore if the prisoner struck the deceased merely in consequence of words used, and he died from the blow, the offence would be murder.

The next case was a charge against a person for stabbing a policeman while in the execution of his duty, with intent either to kill him, or to do him grievous bodily harm.—There could not be positive evidence of a man's intentions, but if a man stabbed another, or made a blow at him with a knife, or fired a gun or pistol at him, a jury would be justified in inferring that he did the act either with the intent to kill him, to maim him, or to do him bodily harm, because that would be the natural result of stabbing or shooting.

The remaining case was for cruelly beating and ill treating a horse. That was an offence against the law, and might be either by actually beating the animal, or by such excessive driving as in the opinion of the jury would amount to cruelty.

There was another case where the party charged was out on bail. It was a charge against a master of a vessel for maliciously destroying her. This was an offence by the law. (Head from Revised Statutes.) The destruction of the vessel in this case was caused by boring holes in her in consequence of which she sunk. They must be satisfied that the act was done maliciously, that the master had no sufficient reason for doing it, and they should consider whether at the time the vessel was seaworthy, and if a fit state to continue her voyage, or to return to the port without endangering the lives of the crew. If they found a bill, the master would have a full opportunity of shewing why he did the act.

These were the only cases which would probably come before them, and as he had no doubt they had served on grand juries before, and understood their duties it would only be necessary to call their attention to the oath they had just taken—to present no one from envy, hatred or malice, neither to leave any one unrepresented, through fear, favor or affection—which expressed all he need say on that point. There was one other portion of their duty he thought it right to remind them of, and that was the necessity of not disclosing their own, or their fellow jurors opinions on any case that came under their consideration. Their oath required that "the Queen's counsel, their fellows and their own they should keep secret." The particular vote of any one of them should never be known outside of the jury room. He believed grand jurors did not always regard this part of their duty as particularly as they ought, though he was willing to think it was done thoughtfully and not intentionally.

He then stated that though he did not consider it any part of his duty to allude to political matters, and he never had done so while the question of Confederation was pending, but now that it was settled he thought it right to refer to the matter. A great change had taken place in the constitution of the country during the present year. There had been a great difference of opinion on that question, but now that it had become the law it was the duty of every person whatever his opinions might have been to submit to it and support the constitution of the country; and he was satisfied from his knowledge of the people of this Province that they would do so.

He said he was not certain that any material change would be made in the administration of the law in the Province, though it was not improbable that some of our legal proceedings might be assimilated to those of U. Canada, where a system of proceeding now in force in England and known as the Common Law Procedure act had been for some years in operation, and was found to work satisfactorily. He should be very glad to see that system adopted here as he was satisfied it would be beneficial to suitors, and save time and expense in litigation, though it would introduce special pleading which was supposed to be something very intricate and dreadful, but really was not so, and was founded on principles of fairness and common sense.

He then referred to the establishment of the County Courts by an act of the last Session of the Legislature, by which certain descriptions of suits could be tried more expeditiously, and it was said, more cheaply than heretofore; and though some defect might be found in the act as it came to be put in practice, and some amendments might be requisite, he hoped it would prove to be beneficial to the country.

The first case McElroy assignee of A. T. Paul Esq. Sheriff vs. Saml. Getty & J. McCombe, tried.—Verdict for Plaintiff, leave to enter noli prosequi on question of law.

Munson vs. Cassibou.—Verdict for Plaintiff \$12 and 61 cents.

The attacks on Mr. Fisher by a portion of the St. John press will be powerless, as that gentleman we learn from good authority, has taken an opposite course to the one he is accused of, and his views will be endorsed by the constituency which he has represented ably for many years.

There appears to be a general desire expressed by those persons holding seats in the Government or Legislature, who intend offering for Ottawa should resign at once. The feeling is growing, and it will perhaps be as well for the forthcoming candidates that they resign before it is too late.

Under the penny postage system, the receipts of the British Post Office have increased prodigiously. In the estimate of Post office revenue in 1867-68, lately submitted to the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, \$23,250,000 was set down as the probable sum for the year.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.—A fatal accident occurred in one of the forts on the Gosport peninsula during the attack made on the forts by the gunboat flotilla on Wednesday. Two gunners of the Royal Artillery were blown away from the mouth of an 8 inch gun by a premature explosion of the powder charge they were engaged at the time in ramming in loading the gun. One poor fellow had his left arm carried over his shoulder, and the other had his left hand and part of the arm, nearly to the elbow, carried away. The former died in the hospital, yesterday morning. The latter may recover, but he is maimed for life, and will have to pay a trifling money compensation for his suffering and loss, on discharge from the Army.—(London Paper.)

The Princess of Wales made her first appearance in the Park of Saturday after her long confinement. There was an unusually large concourse assembled to watch for the Vicereine on his way to Dudley House; and the reception of the Princess, though not noisy or demonstrative, could not but have been most gratifying to her. Though pale and delicate she looks as pretty as ever, and is apparently gaining strength fast.

Rev. Mr. Glass of Carleton County, has a collection of biographical sketches in press, which will be issued in a couple of months.

The defendants in the case of Chipman & Bolton against the Underwriters of the ship "Shooting Star," have applied for a postponement of the trial until next year on account of the absence of important witnesses. Able counsel are engaged on both sides.

DIED.—At Sussex, on the 4th inst., Capt Thomas Beer, R. N., in the 80th year of his age.

At Amherst, on the 27th ult., of consumption, John Stuba, Esq. Barrister and Attorney-at-Law aged 37 years.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS. CLEARED. Aug. 2. Schr. Albert, Thomas, Boston 67273. B. Boards, 7250 Stantling, 4,075 Pickets. C. F. Clinch.

Farm for Sale. THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable farm on Bonchess Point, called the Varden farm, containing 100 Acres with a House and Barn thereon, having a shore frontage on Passamaquoddy Bay. The farm is well known, and does not require further description. An undesirable title will be given.

Terms—25 per cent on day of sale, the residue in one and two years, with approved security. If not sold before 18th September next, will on that day be offered at Auction.

SOPHIA KAMILL. Bonchess, Aug. 5, 1867.

Notice of Assignment. PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that Dennis Bradley and James Bradley, of the County of Charlotte and Province of New Brunswick, lately doing business at Saint Andrews and Saint Stephen, in said County, under the Firm-name of "D. BRADLEY & SON," have this day made an assignment by Deed, purporting to be of all their estate real and personal, to the undersigned Lewis A. Mills of Saint Stephen in the County aforesaid, and Geo. S. Gimmer of Saint Andrews, in said County, Barristers at Law, for the benefit of all of their creditors, within three months from the date hereof. The said Deed may be found at the office of said L. A. Mills, in Saint Stephen aforesaid.

Dated St. Andrews, 21st July, 1867. LEWIS A. MILLS, GEO. S. GIMMER, Assignees. Mornings Journal 3m

Mail Contract. SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until Thursday, the 15th August inst., at noon, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between ST. GEORGE and ST. ANDREWS. The Mails are to be conveyed in a vessel drawn by one or more horses at a uniform rate of speed of not less than five miles per hour, and on such days and at such hours as may from time to time be appointed by the Postmaster General. Tenders must be made on the proper printed forms, which can be obtained from any Postmaster; must state the sum per annum for which the service will be performed, and be addressed to the Postmaster General, Fredericton.

JOHN A. MILLAN, Postmaster General of N. B. Post Office Department, Fredericton, August 1, 1867.

SALE OF LUMBER LANDS. For sale at Public Auction, on Saturday, the second day of August next, at 11 A. M., in front of the Custom House, Saint George, N. B., pursuant to an order of His Honor Mr. Justice Weldon, in a proceeding at the instance of the Heirs of the late Wellington Hatch, under section 4 chap. 4 of the Public Statute, "Intestate and Guardian's Estates."

ALL that certain tract of land, situate in the Parish of Saint Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, known as Lots Nos. 103, 106, and 107 in Range seven, Clarence Hill, containing 665 acres more or less, granted to the said Wellington Hatch by grant, dated 2nd Sept. 1867.

Also—All that other tract of land situate on Clarence Hill aforesaid, known as lot D in Range six, containing 173 acres more or less granted by the said Wellington Hatch on the 13th January A. D. 1864.

Also—That tract of land situate in the said Parish of St. Patrick on the South Western bank of Saint Patrick Lake, containing about 400 acres, surveyed in 1840 or 1841 by C. R. Hatheway, Esquire, and heretofore owned by Otis Turner, purchased by said Wellington Hatch at a Sheriff's Sale under Execution against the said Otis Turner.

The above tracts are well wooded with valuable timber. Terms of Sale twenty per cent on day of Sale; thirty per cent on delivery of deed, balance in 6 & 12 months with interest, secured by Bond and Mortgage or other satisfactory security.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned or Benjamin R. Stevenson, Solicitor for infants. Dated 30th July, 1867. GEO. F. CAMPBELL, Barrister.

ST. HELEN CROWN GLASS. Ex "Carrie Wright" from Liverpool. 132 B OXES best quality Crown Window Glass (assorted sizes). J. W. STREET, St. Andrews, July 28th, 1867.

Tea, Pipes, Corks, Allsopp's A/c. Ex "Teumach" from Liverpool via St. John 20 Bbls "Murphy's" fine old still Whiskey. 3 Hbls. "Allsopp's" pale Ale, all sorts. 200 Gross Corks (assorted). 15 Boxes Woodstock & Miner's Pipes. 20 Cheats. 10 Half "A" fine Congou Tea. 15 Doz. Stone Bottles (assorted), &c. &c. July 18th, 1867. J. W. STREET.

PROBATE. In the matter of the late the Parish of Charlotte, WHERREAS Martiney, Executor of the said Pafiled their Account have prayed the Court deceased, and all pre-allowance of the said Notice thereof is to the Creditors and be ceased, and to all pre-estate, and they are before me at a Court of Office of the Registrar, in the said County of Charlotte, on the 11th day of August in the 11th hour of Eleven in the afternoon of the said day, and I have allowed and allowed the said Account.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Registrar of Probates, at St. Andrews, this 11th day of August, 1867. GEO. S. GIMMER, Registrar of Probates, Fredericton for E.

Good Time. JOHN S. MAG attention to his stained bleached Sheet Yard wide Unbleached Dress Goods in 20 cent delaines Mens Straw Call before they are a Women's Serge at 75 cents per pair Skeleton Skirts stock of 2 1/2 yds by received. Ribbed White Cotton ALBION W.

GRAND BAZAAR. THE Ladies of All St. Andrews and on Thursday, the 6th of August, at the house of Mrs. J. W. Street, will give a Bazaar. Proceeds to be applied to the support of the St. Andrews School. Arrangements will be from Woodstock and 1/2 St. Andrews, July 17.

Ker. Ex "Jan 10 B. B. Refill July 17, 1867. French W. 5 Q. R. Casks Wh July 1. NC. All persons having this Office, made up Post Office Departm Fredericton, June 1867.

CHURCH LAND D. J. T. is Ordered to sell that acre by Mail or Tel. Department must be not so prepaid, will of August next. Petitions for Lan transmitted free of 1 Deputies or Labour. In cases of Petition of one dollar in Petition. 2nd.—An unfiled will hereafter be made surveyed at a one dollar of which age Fund, and \$2 1/2—Local Dept missionaries correspond or transmitting letters prepay the postage quarterly for payment. CH.

SUMMER AR. TRAINS leave St. Andrews every Monday at 9 a. m., and St. John every Tuesday, 9 30 a. m. R will leave Richmond day, Thursday and for St. Stephens every Friday at 9 00 a. m. An Express Train every Saturday at 3: Richmond and Houl at 2 30 a. m., in the day. D. J. SHEELY, J. W. STREET, Woodstock St. Andrews, July 1867. S. W. First quality Whisky from Southern St. Andrews, Jan.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS
CLEARED.
Aug. 2. Sch. Albion, Thomas, Boston 67273
B. Boards, 7550 Seantling, 4,075 Pickets
C. F. Clinch.

Farm for Sale.
THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable
Farm on Boacoe Point, called the Varden
farm, containing 100 Acres with a House and
Barn thereon, having a shore frontage on Passa-
nagoguoddy Bay. The farm is well known, and
does not require further description. An unde-
niable title will be given.
Terms—25 per cent on day of sale, the residue
in one and two years, with approved security.
If not sold before 18th September next, will
on that day be offered at Auction.
SOPHIA KAMILL.
Boacoe, Aug. 5, 1867.

Notice of Assignment.
PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that Dennis
Bradley and James Bradley, of the County
of Charlotte and Province of New Brunswick,
lately doing business at Saint Andrews and Saint
Stephen, in said County, under the Firm name
of "D. BRADLEY & SON," have this day
made an assignment by Deed, purporting to be
of all their estate real and personal, to the un-
derigned Lewis A. Mills of Saint Stephen in
the County aforesaid, and Geo. S. Grimmer of
Saint Andrews, in said County, Barristers at
Law, for the benefit of all of their creditors, who
shall execute the Deed of Assignment within
three months from the date hereof. The said
Deed may be found at the office of said L. A.
Mills, in said Saint Stephen aforesaid.
Dated St. Andrews, 21st July, 1867.
LEWIS A. MILLS, Assignee
GEO. S. GRIMMER }
Manning Journal 3m

Mail Contract.
SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office
until Thursday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock
noon, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails
between
ST. GEORGE and ST. ANDREWS,
S. X times per week each way, commencing on
the 1st September next.
The Mails are to be conveyed in a vehicle drawn
by one or more horses at a uniform rate of speed
of not less than five miles per hour, and on such
days and at such hours as may from time to
time be appointed by the Postmaster General.
Tenders must be made on the proper printed
forms, which can be obtained from any Postmas-
ter; must state the sum per annum for which the
service will be performed, and be addressed to
the Postmaster General, Fredericton.
JOHN McMILLAN,
Postmaster General of N. B.
Post Office Department,
Fredericton, August 1, 1867.

SALE OF LUMBER LANDS.
For sale at Public Auction, on Saturday,
the second day of November next, at 11
A. M., in front of the Custom House, Saint
George, N. B., pursuant to an order of His
Honor Mr. Justice Weldon, in a proceeding
at the instance of the Heirs of the late Wel-
lington Hatch, and in pursuance of chap. 4
of the Public Statutes, "Of Infants and Guardians."
Also—All that other tract of land
situate on Clarence Hill aforesaid, known
as lot D, in Range six, containing 178
acres more or less granted to the late Wel-
lington Hatch on the 13th July A. D. 1861.
Also—That tract of land situate in the
said Parish of St. Patrick on the South
Westerly bank of Saint Patrick Lake, con-
taining about 400 acres, surveyed in 1840
or 1841 by C. R. Hatheway, Esquire, and
hereinafter owned by Otis Turner, purchased
by said Wellington Hatch at a Sheriff Sale
under Execution against the said Otis Turn-
er.
The above tracts are well wooded with
valuable timber.
Terms of Sale twenty per cent on day of
Sale; thirty per cent on delivery of deed,
balance in 6 & 12 months with interest, se-
cured by Bond and Mortgage or other satis-
factory security.
For further particulars apply to the un-
derigned or Benjamin R. Stevenson, Soli-
citor for Infants.
Dated 30th July, 1867.
GEO. F. CAMPBELL,
Guardian.

ST. HELEN CROWN GLASS.
Ex "Carrie Wright" from Liverpool.
132 BOXES best quality Crown Window
Glass (assorted sizes).
J. W. STREET,
St. Andrews, July 28th, 1867.

Tea, Pipes, Corks, Allsopp's A/c.
Ex "Tecumseh" from Liverpool via St. John
2 Hds. "Murphy's" fine old still
20 Qr. Casks } Whiskey
3 Hds. "Allsopp's" pale Ale
300 Gross Corks (assorted).
15 Boxes Woodstock & Miner's Pipes.
20 China } fine Congou Tea.
15 Doz. Stone Bottles (assorted), &c. &c.
July 18th, 1867. J. W. STREET.

Probate Court.
County of Charlotte.
In the matter of the Estate of Patrick Egan,
late of the Parish of St. Stephen in the Coun-
ty of Charlotte, deceased.
WILHELM Martin Horas and Patrick De-
vo, Executors of the last Will and Testa-
ment of the said Patrick Egan, have this day
filed their Account with the said Estate,
and have prayed 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 the said account.
Notice thereof is therefore hereby given, to all
the Creditors and next of Kin of the said de-
ceased, and to all persons interested in the said
Estate, and they are hereby cited to appear be-
fore me at a Court of Probate, to be held at the
Office of the Registrar of Probates in Saint An-
drews, in the said County of Charlotte, on Fri-
day the twenty-third day of August next, at the
hour of Eleven 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 19th day of July,
A. D. 1867.
B. STEVENSON, Judge of Probates for the
County of Charlotte.
GEO. S. GRIMMER, Registrar of Probates.
GEO. S. GRIMMER, Proctor for Executors.

Good Time coming at Last.
JOHN S. MAGEE begs to call particular
attention to his stock of Bleached and Un-
bleached Sheetings and Shirting Cottons.
Yard wide Unbleached from 8 cents per yd.
Nice bleached Cotton at 10, 12 & 16 ct.
Dress Goods in Delains at reduced prices,
20 cent delaines now selling for 15.
Mens Straw Hats at half price.
Call before they are all gone.
Womens Serge Congress Boots are offered
at 75 cents per pair.
Skeleton Skirts at reduced prices. A new
stock of 2 1/2 yd wide Bleached Skirting, late-
ly received.
Ribbed White Cotton 11-er, 12 cts per pair
ALBION HOUSE,
Water St., St. Andrew.

GRAND BAZAAR AND FESTIVAL!
THE Ladies of All Saints Church, St. Andrew, will
hold a Bazaar and sale of useful and Fancy articles,
on Tuesday, the 6th day of August next, in the large
building at the head of the Steamboat Wharf, Saint An-
drews.
Proceeds to be applied to completion of the new Church.
Arrangements will be made for Excursions by Train
from Woodstock, and Steamers from Glace, St. Stephen
and Keswick.
B. STEVENSON, Secy. Building Committee.
St. Andrews, July 17, 1867.

Kerosine Oil.
Ex "Jane" from Boston.
10 B BLS. Refined Kerosine Oil.
J. W. STREET,
July 17, 1867.

French White Wine Vinegar.
5 Qr. Casks White Wine Vinegar.
July 17. J. W. STREET

NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against this Depart-
ment, are requested to present the same to
this Office, made up to the 20th inst.
JOHN McMILLAN,
Post Office Department,
Fredericton, June 26, 1867.

NOTICE.
CROWN LAND NOTICE, 3rd July, 1867.
It is Ordered by His Excellency in Coun-
cil, That after this date all correspond-
ence by Mail or Telegram with the Crown Land
Department must be prepaid, and no Letters &c.
not so prepaid, will be received after the 1st
day of August next.
Petitions for Land already surveyed will be
transmitted free of postage, either through Local
Deputies or Labour Act Commissioners.
In cases of Petitions for unsurveyed Lots, a
sum of one dollar must be deposited with each
Petition.
2nd.—An uniform rate of charge of \$3 per lot
will hereafter be made for cost of survey of all
Lots surveyed at the expense of Government, one
dollar of which will be credited to the Postage
Fund, and \$2 to the Survey Fund.
3rd.—Local Deputies and Labour Act Com-
missioners corresponding with the Department,
or transmitting Returns or Land Petitions, will
prepay the postage, and render their accounts
quarterly for payment.
CHAS. CONNELL, Sur. Gen.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1867.
New Brunswick & Canada Railway
and St. Stephen Branch Railway.
TRAINS leave St. Andrews for Richmond Sta-
tion every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday,
at 9 a. m., and St. Stephens for Richmond Sta-
tion every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at
9 30 a. m.
Returning
will leave Richmond for St. Andrews every Tues-
day, Thursday and Saturday at 9 00 a. m., and
for St. Stephens every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday at 9 00 a. m., until further notice.
An Express Train will leave St. Andrews
every Saturday at 3 30 p. m. Returning will leave
Richmond and Hamilton Stations every Monday
at 2 30 a. m., in time for Boat to Boston same
day.
AGENTS.
D. J. SEELY, Water street, St. John; G. W.
YANVOET, Woodstock. HENRY OSBURN,
St. Andrews, July 3, 1867. MANAGER.

WARPS!
First quality White & Blue Warps. Made
up from Southern Cotton, for sale by
J. LOCHARY & SON,
St. Andrews, Jan. 9, 1867.

JOHN BEET,
Fancy Steam Dyer,
St. Stephen.
ALL articles of Wearing Apparel dyed in the
most approved manner, and warranted to
give satisfaction.
Articles left at the store of J. Lochary & Son,
will be duly re-arranged.
June 26, 1867. 3npd

T. McVAY & Co.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DEALERS IN
Dried Smoked and Pickled Fish, Flour,
Meal, Provisions, Country Produce,
General Groceries, &c.
SOUTH SIDE MARKET SQUARE,
ST. ANDREWS.
Bourbon Whiskey.
Ex "Harriet" from Boston.
1 Phil fine Old Bourbon proof Whiskey do 40 O. P.
2 Puncheons do do 40 O. P.
June 12th, 1867. JAMES W. STREET.

New Fancy Goods.
ST. ANDREWS, N. B., May 8th, 1867.
ALBION HOUSE, Water St.
JOHN S. MAGEE is now daily receiving
his stock of
New Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
which were bought when markets were at low
rates, and are offered at low prices. Inspection
by intending purchasers is solicited.
Refined Crushed Sugar, Wines
London Porter, Pale Ale, &c.

Ex the "Choice" from London via St. John.
20 Bbls refined Crushed Sugar,
20 chests Congou } 50 half do
50 half do } TEA. Oolong Tea
10 Kegs Bi Carbonate Soda,
5 bags Java Coffee,
140 casks "Bridges" London Porter & Pale
Ales
12 Qr Casks } Pale & golden Sherry, Ale,
12 Cases best Champagne, qts & pints,
2 Hds 12 Qr Casks Port Wine,
2 Puncheons fine Old Jamaica Rum,
5 casks "Brandram Bros" best bottled and
Raw Lined Oil,
25 Cwt do best White Paint, &c &c.
May 29. J. W. STREET.

Skeleton Skirts
very cheap at the ALBION HOUSE.
Gents you will find nice light summer COATS
made and straw Linen, at the
ALBION HOUSE.
Balance of Stock of Paper Hangings offered at
cost; about durable Goods for BOYS WEAR,
at the ALBION HOUSE.
A large variety of Summer DRESS GOODS, in
all the new styles, at the Albion House.
A well selected stock of Cambric PRINTS at the
Albion House.
Hemp Carpets at the Albion House.
A large stock of all kinds of New and Fashion-
able DAILY GOODS, for sale at the
Albion House.
Be sure and call at the ALBION HOUSE before
purchasing—and you will save money.
The ALBION HOUSE is situated at
the corner of Water & King Streets,
SAINT ANDREWS,
in Kennedy's Arcade, Market Square.
Look out for the sign.

Gin & Brandies.
MAY 22, 1867.
Ex the "Waverly" from Charante and
"Ceres" from Delfshaven, via Saint John.
30 Hds. } GENEVA.
24 Qr. Casks }
160 Cases } Jas. Hennessy & Coe
7 Hds. } best pale and col'd
25 Qr. Casks } Brandy.
150 Cases } "Vine Growers Co's"
15 Hds. } do. do.
26 Qr. Casks } do. do.
200 Cases } J. W. STREET.

CARD.
Opening of New and Fashionable Millin-
ery.
Mrs. MAGEE has much pleasure in informing
the Public that she will be prepared on Saturday
next to display her new stock of Millinery and
Fancy Goods. The readers of the Standard and
all other persons are particularly invited to call,
and examine the same.
May 8. Mrs. J. S. MAGEE.

NOTICE.
It has been ordered by His Excellency the Ad-
ministrator of the Government in Council,
That on and after the first day of May next, all
the Fees, Perquisites, and other Revenues, (except
the Commission allowed on Postage Stamps) de-
rived at any of the Post Offices in this Province,
in connection with the duties thereof, shall be col-
lected by the officer in charge, and accounted for
as belonging to the general Revenues of the Post
Office, to the Head of the Department.
JOHN McMILLAN,
Postmaster General.
Post Office Department
Fredericton, N. B., 6th March, 1867.

Flour and Corn.
Ex schr. "Rom" from New York.
100 Hds Flour, 100 Bags Corn.
April 9th, 1867. J. W. STREET.

London White Lead & Oil.
Ex the "Eleanor" from London,
5 Hds. Boiled and Raw Lined Oil,
14 Ton best ground White Lead,
4 Cwt. best Putty, &c. &c.
J. W. STREET

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
ST. STEPHEN, N. B.
Offer for sale a large stock of
FLOUR, Pork, Tea, TOBACCO
Mellasses, Sugar, Saleratus, Spice,
and other Grocery goods and Provisions, at low
rates.
Havana Cigars.
Havana Cigars,
Imported and for sale by
TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.

REMOVAL.
THE Subscriber begs leave to return thanks
for past favours, and to inform her numer-
ous 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 CRIMPING
executed with neatness and dispatch. PATTERNS
cut to order.
MRS. CHALMERS.
April 24. 3m

NEW GOODS.
The Subscriber has just received and is now open-
ing a large stock of well
Selected Dry Goods,
suitable for
Spring & Summer
use, both rising in part,
Alpacas, Delaines, Tibets, Coburgs, Mohairs
Prints, Grey and White Cottons,
Stripes and Regattas,
Fancy Flannels, Hats, Caps, Boots
and Shoes, together with a large stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING.
Intending purchasers will please call and ex-
amine.
C. BRADLEY.
P. S. Persons indebted to the Subscrib-
er, will please call and settle their accounts
and save further trouble.
St. Andrews, May 22, 1867. 4i

NOTICE.
TO ALL whom it may concern.
THE Subscriber has now all accounts made
out, and will feel thankful to those indebted to
him to call on or before the 20th inst., and
settle their accounts, and save ex-penses. Should
this be neglected, at the above period the ac-
counts in his hands will be positively sued, and
expenses follow.
British House,
St. Andrews, June 1, 1867.
D. BRADLEY.

Timothy Seed,
HARVEY TIMOTHY SEED, for sale by
J. INGLIS STREET.
April 3.

NOTICE.
It is hereby given, that all Auctioneers in the
County, retaining their Auction Licences after
the publication of this Notice, will be con-
sidered to pay an annual County Tax of \$3.00.
Auctioneers wishing to exempt themselves, may
renew their commissions, and are requested to
transmit them to the County Treasurer to be duly
forwarded to the proper officer.
St. Andrews, May 10, 1867.
GEO. S. GRIMMER,
Courier 4i Clerk of Peace.

NEW GOODS,
THE SUBSCRIBER
Has just Received
PER
Steamers "CANADA" and "ARABIA,"
VIA BOSTON
Part of our "Spring Goods" being carefully
selected from Manufacturing Houses of
the "Firm & Class" in "Great Britain."
And will be disposed of at a very
The balance of "our stock" will arrive per steam-
ers "Europa" and "Asia" when a full description
of goods and prices will be given.
Remember our "Note" will be
SMALL PROFITS TO MEET THE TIMES
WHITE
WARPS! **WARPS!**
From the New Brunswick Cotton Mills, pre-
pared for the Loom—quality warranted.
Also a Lot of those superior White Warps,
from the
ROYAL RIVER MANUFACTURING CO'S, MILLS,
No. 8, 9, 10.
Just received at the Albion House, and offered
for sale at lowest market rates.
JOHN S. MAGEE.
GREY, BLUE AND YELLOW.
Just received two Bales of
BLUE, GREY,
SCARLET, BELOW FLANNELS,
at the Albion House, good value will be sold
cheap, to make room for further importation.
JOHN S. MAGEE
WHITE and UNBLEACHED COTTONS. I am now
offering superior articles in White and Unbleach-
ed Cottons, at low rates.
JOHN S. MAGEE.

E. & N. A. Railway.
Summer Arrangement.
ON and after WEDNESDAY, May, the 1st
Trains will run as follows:
UP TRAINS.
Leave St. John for Shediac and
Point du Chene at 7.00 a. m.
" " " " " 2.00 p. m.
" " " " " 6.30 p. m.
DOWN TRAINS.
Leave Sussex for St. John at 6.30 a. m.
" " " " " 8.00 a. m.
" " " " " 6.30 p. m.
The 2 P. M. and 5.30 P. M. Up Trains and the
6.30 A. M. and 12.30 P. M. Down Trains carry
Freight.
Freight for Stations between St. John and
Sussex will go by 6.30 Train.
Freight must be at St. John and Sussex Sta-
tions one hour and at other Stations half an
hour before the time of departure of the Train
by which it is to be forwarded, except that freight
intended to go from St. John by the 2 P. M. Train
must be delivered at the Station before 1
o'clock.
GEO. THOMAS,
Chairman.
Railway Commissioners Office,
St. John, N. B., Apr. 17, 1867. apr 18

NOTICE.
WHEREAS my wife Mary, left her bet-
and board in January last, without just cause
of provocation, I hereby forbid all persons
trusting her on my account, as I will not
pay any debts of her contracting.
SAMUEL COMMACK.
L'Etang, June 17, 1867. 4m

Flour, Pork & Corn.
Ex "Mary Ellen" from New York:
250 B BLS. superior Extra State and II. H.
Katra Ohio Flour, assorted brands
50 Bushels Corn,
10 Bbls. extra Mess Pork.
J. W. STREET.

MAGAZINE.
DEMOREST'S Monthly Magazine, universally
acknowledged the Model Parlor Magazine
in America; devoted to Original Stories, Poems,
Sketches, Architecture and Model Cottages, House-
hold Matters, Gems of Thought, Personal an-
Literary Gossip (including special department
on Fashions), Instructions on Health, Gymnastic
Equestrian Exercises, Music, Amusements, etc., etc.
all by the best authors, and profusely and arti-
stically illustrated with costly Engravings (61
size), useful and reliable Patterns, Embroideries
(Jewelry), and a constant succession of artistic novel-
ties, with other useful and entertaining literature.
No person of refinement, economical household-
or lady of taste, can afford to do without the Model
Monthly. Single copies, 30 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
special premiums for clubs at \$3 each, with the
first premium to each subscriber. Address
W. JENNINGS DEMOREST
No. 473 Broadway, New-York.
Demorest's Monthly and Young America, to-
gether, \$1, with the premiums for each.

NOTICE.
CROWN LAND OFFICE, 26th Feb. 1867.
It is ordered in Council, That any person who
has procured Land under the Labor Act, (or
his Assigns) before the 1st day of January, 1861,
but has not yet received and improved as prescrib-
ed by the regulations, may apply to have the
Sale cancelled and the Lot advertised for sale by
Public Auction, subject to the payment of the val-
ue of existing improvements; and if such person
or his assigns, be the purchaser, fifty per cent of
the labor returned will be credited on the pur-
chase.
It is further ordered, that all Sales before 1st
January, 1861, to persons under the Labor Act,
and not yet granted, shall be cancelled on the 1st
day of November, 1868, and the Lots then be-
coming vacant, unless such persons do previously
perform the necessary conditions of payment, im-
provement, and residence, or avail themselves of
the privilege above offered.
The equitable interest of the parties (or their
assigns) who may have made improvements or
performed labor on any of the Lots to be sold
or forfeited, will in all cases be fully protected
against subsequent purchasers; but in no case
shall such persons having made improvements on
the Lands, or performed labor in part or in whole
for such Lands, have any claim therefor upon the
Government of this Province.
CHARLES CONNELL,
Sur. Gen.
Mar 27—3m

LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post Office, St
Andrews, June 20, 1867.
County Alice S } Rudge William
Dick Samuel W } House Dr
Dunnellon John H } Shaw John M
Henly Capt. Alb. } Williams Mary Alice
McDonald William } Wibber Elias
Mattall Miss A } Wood Joseph
Persons calling for any of the above will please
say "Advertised."
G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.
P. O. St. Andrews, June 20, 1867.—2i

Refined Petroleum.
Ex Steamer from Boston.
BLS. No. 1. Kerosine Oil.
J. W. STREET.

FISH FISH.
THE Subscriber has received on consignment,
a lot of
Barrels and half barrels Pickled HERRINGS,
Dry COD and POLLOCK.
Also a supply of Smoked Herrings,
(Acadian 4i)
C. F. CLINCH

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 Gen-
eral Agent for New Brunswick for the above Com-
pany, is now prepared to effect insurances on
reasonable terms.
NICHOLAS P. GREATHREAD, Esq., Agent for St.
Andrews and vicinity.
HENRY JACK,
General Agent.
Aug. 9.

LONDON
PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Established in 1782.
CAPITAL 5,000,000 STERLING
Office—Lombard Street and Charing Cross.
This Company will effect insurances on the favorable
terms as the nature of the risk will admit.
Agents at St. John, N. B., J. W. WELDON.
Office Virginia Block, Building
St. Agent at St. Andrew, B. STEVENSON, N.
Office—Kingston, opposite Record Office
St. Andrew, August 23, 1867.

Lots for Sale.
THE Subscriber offers for sale Five Lots in the
Block formerly belonging to the Madras School
fronting on Sophia and Parr streets. The lots
are in excellent condition, and well located for
building. For particulars apply at the Standard
Office, or to
C. A. KENNEDY.
March 27.

FOR SALE.
THE Corporation of St. PETER'S Church Grand
Manu, will offer for sale at Public Auction,
at the Church Gate, on Wednesday, the 15th
day of May next, between the hours of 12 o'clock
noon, and 3 o'clock P. M.
Half an Acre of Land more or less, situate at
Grand Harbour on the West side of the Creek
near the Public Landing and being a part of the
Glebe Land granted said Corporation.
Terms and further particulars at sale.
GEO. F. CAMPBELL, Esq., Rector.
GOULDEN CHURCH, Church
PHILIP NEWTON, Esq., Warden
Grand Manu, Feb. 1, 1867.—3m 15

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 build-
ing a **Deep Water Wharf at Joe's**
Point, St. Andrews, and a **Line of Railway**
therefrom to the Head 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.

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.
ST. STEPHEN.
Offer for sale Ex "Emma" from Cardenas:
125 HDS. very bright Centrifugal
SUGAR,
74 Boxes Brown Havana do
50 " White do
Also—Ex "St. John's" from Remedios
238 Hds. } Strictly Prime Remedios
25 Tierces } Molasses,
15 Hds. Choice Sugar. June, 1865.

Choice Fish.
A few Bundles 50 lbs each Bundle, choice Pol-
lock Fish, for family use, are offered for sale by
the subscriber, at One dollar and twenty five cents
per Bundle.
JOHN S. MAGEE,
Albion House.

Cases Brandy.
100 Cases Pale and Brown Brandy, vin. '64, just
received at the Albion House.
J. W. STREET.
Feb. 5, 1867.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons having any demands against the
Estate of EDWARD WILSON, Esq., of St.
Andrews, deceased, are requested to present the
same duly attested within three months; and all
those indebted to said estate are requested to
make immediate payment to
B. L. STEVENSON, Executor.
St. Andrews Feb. 26, 1867.

TEA
30 Half chests
S'uchong
Just received and for sale by
TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.
St. Stephen.
Layer Raisins.
Ex Steamer from Boston.
20 Boxes } Best Layer Raisins.
20 Half do }
Nor. 30, 1866. J. W. STREET.

