

O BE SOLD,  
in, if applied for immediately  
spaced by the 15th of April, the  
will be let and possession given  
on 1st May next.  
THAT desirable situated House for  
business next to the Record Of-  
fice; has been newly shingled and is  
in good repair; contains 9 rooms and  
shed.  
A L S O—  
her Town Lots, in good situations for  
purposes. Apply to subscriber.  
of payment liberal.  
D. GREEN.

#### olution of Partnership.

It is hereby given, that the partnership  
subsisting between James Moran and  
Moran, of St. George, in the County of  
St. Andrew, under the firm of James Moran & Son,  
day dissolved by mutual consent,  
the said partnership is to be  
settled at the said partnership, who is  
to settle all debts due to and owing  
aid firm.

JAMES MORAN.  
JAMES A. MORAN.  
George, September 16, 1865.

#### 3. Almanacks 1866.

LIAN'S New Brunswick Almanac and  
register for 1866, can be obtained singly  
nts, or by the dozen for retail from  
J. LOCHARY & SON,  
ply of the old Farmers Almanac always  
ndrews Nov. 30, 1865.

#### 4. Rubber.

##### Rubbers

##### AT THE

##### Albion House.

JOHN S. MAGEE,  
Has received an assortment of  
Ladies, Misses,  
Gent's,  
Rubber Overshoes.

Ladies Rubber Balsam Boots, a nice  
for the present season, which with a  
children and Ladies Boots,  
SKELETON SKIRTS,  
and the balance of stock of  
INTER DRY GOODS,  
all sold CHEAP for Current Money  
can Bills taken at the usual discount.

#### 5. New Goods.

ST RECEIVED and now open for sale  
at the very lowest prices:  
Hats, Bonnets,  
Ribbons,  
HAWLS, MANTILLAS,  
D FANCY DRESS GOODS  
Grey and White Cottons,  
Stripes, and Regattas  
Silkies,  
and CORSET CLOTHS  
Crashes; Towel-  
ling & Table Li-  
nens, Shirt-fronts,  
Collars, and Fan-  
cy Neck Ties,  
Ladies, Rubbers,  
Boots and Shoes.

ance of Summer Stock daily expected  
Steamer "Europa" and when received  
be sold at a very small advance on  
D. BRADLEY.

#### Ladies Seminary,

ST. ANDREWS, N.B.

MRS. KENDALL will receive a limited  
box of young Ladies as boarders, in addition  
or daily pupils.  
The course of instruction comprises the  
English, French, and Italian  
Language,  
Reading and Arithmetic, Geography, including  
use of the Globes; Astronomy, History,  
and Singing, pen and ornamental Needle  
work.  
The French, Italian, Music, and Persian classes  
are open. Ladies who desire to pursue any of  
the branches of study exclusively,  
the greatest attention is paid to the comfort,  
manner, religious instruction, and personal  
conduct of the pupils.

TERMS:  
Board and Tuition, including all the branches  
except Italian, £50 per annum.  
DAY PUPILS.  
English, £5 0 0 per ann.  
French, including French, 8 0 0  
Music, 8 0 0  
Fuel for season, 8 0 0

REFERENCES:  
Rev G. Percy, D.D., Quebec; J. Thompson Esq.,  
Wilkes, Esq., high school, Wm Andrews, M.A.,  
Professor McGill College, Montreal.  
Rev S. Bacon, S. Benson, M.D., Henry Cunard  
& Co., Chatham.  
Rev W. Q. Ketchum, J. W. Street and Geo D  
rect, Esq., St. Andrews.

#### FOR SALE.

Hosiery, Gloves,  
and Worked Col-  
ver Garments for Boys & Girls  
Boys Jacks, Sacks, Pants,  
Waists, &c. &c.  
Each pattern can be used with ease.  
JAS. McKINNEY.

# The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

VARIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cyc.

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Vol 33

SAINT ANDREWS, N.B. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1866.

No 13

## Poetry.

### MARY'S DREAM.

The morn had climbed the highest hill  
Which rises o'er the source of Dee,  
And from the Eastern summit shed  
Its silver light from tower and tree.

Mary laid her down to sleep,  
Her thoughts on Sandy far at sea,  
When soft and low a voice she heard,  
Saying, "Mary weep no more for me."

"Mary dear, cold is my clay;  
It lies beneath a stormy sea;  
Far, far from thee I sleep in death,  
So, Mary, weep no more for me!"

Three stormy nights and dismal days  
We tossed upon the raging main;  
And long we strove our bark to save,  
But all our strivings were in vain.

At length great horror chilled my veins;  
My heart was filled with love for thee;  
Far, far from thee I sleep in death—  
So, Mary, weep no more for me."

Lead sang the lark, the vision fled;  
No more of Sandy could she see;  
But soft and low a voice she heard,  
Saying, "Mary, weep no more for me!"

## Miscellany.

### THE PHANTOM SHIP.

#### A NAVAL STORY.

BY WALTER THORNBURN.

Only think of having to leave a ship of  
thirty-six guns in the care of such a born Pickle  
as that lad, Powis! I groaned the Captain, as  
he meditatively poured some brandy into his  
coffee-cup. By George, sir, I shan't have a  
moment's sleep till I set my foot once more on  
my own quarter-deck. That boy is the greatest  
monkey I ever shipped. By George, sir, if  
he hadn't come forward in such a manly way  
to-day to save Jekyll, I'd have broken him."

He certainly is a Pilgric, said the first-  
lieutenant; but I think when there was duty  
to do he'd do it. Duty soon makes a man of  
a boy, if anything will. I was just such an-  
other lad, till I was made captain of a French  
prize, and had to take her back into St. Hel-  
n. O, but there's good in the boy, said the doc-  
tor. He's brave and generous; there's no vice in  
him, it's only mischief.

Only mischief! He's the greatest scape-  
grace I ever had on board.

Then let me stop on board, said the lieuten-  
ant. Allow me to look at the wording of the  
despatch; there must surely be some loop-  
hole.

The captain took up the despatch and read  
it under breath.

No, he said, here is this devil of a clause:  
You are requested to take all your officers  
with you, so as to preserve a dignity that may  
aid your negotiation. No we must all go—  
but I had ever done so, I might do so now.—  
Don't mind you bring some quinine. There's  
safe to be a fever for one or two of us. By  
George, sir, on an African station one ought  
to live on quinine if one wishes to live at all!

The lieutenant and doctor took their leave  
of the captain, who wished to study his maps  
and prepare for the journey.

As the doctor was pacing the deck, and had  
arrived just under the mainmast, he gave a  
look upward to see if the offender was there.  
Yet, there he was, swinging his legs, fifty feet  
up, happy as a bird. As the doctor was still  
straining his head to observe him, there fell  
upon his face a shower of little white paper  
pellets, which were called, and with mock-  
ing words, "To be taken night and morning."  
The doctor was very angry; he tossed his  
head.

That boy will come to a bad end. If I  
were the captain I'd keep him on the mast all  
night—a good dose of fever would tame him  
a bit; and, egad! I would not bring him  
round a day too soon.

But the doctor was angry. If Powis had  
really been ill he would have nursed him as  
tenderly as a woman.

Half an hour after the doctor had retired  
to his cabin for a nap, there was a gabbling  
of voices and a splash of oars round the bow.

There comes those spies of niggers, said  
Gasket, as he looked over the ship's side.  
Hang their yams, and coco-nuts, and bananas!  
All they want, I know, is news of us to signal  
to the slaves. If I was the captain I'd never  
let a nigger set a foot on the deck.

Up scrambled two stalwart negroes with  
nets on their backs, full of fruit. In a mo-  
ment a fair was established at the foot of the

mast. The negroes, eager for news and  
money, jabbering in broken English; the  
sailors, eager for fruit and vegetables, trying  
to learn the best way to the Gorbah coun-  
try.

In the middle of this discussion, down came  
a half-crown, wrapped in paper, at the foot of  
one of the negroes. It was marked, Four  
bananas—and a yam, twopenny; give the change  
to Jekyll.

It was a message from Powis. A tall ne-  
gro, thinking himself unobserved, slipped  
the bit of silver into his waist-band. In a  
moment, however, Jekyll had him by the wrist.

Avast there! he said; fair play's a jewel.  
Let me read what Powis says.

The negro refused to give up the money  
and assumed a vociferously injured air.

A scuffle commenced; in the middle of the  
scuffle appeared the first lieutenant.

Here, no trouble with these niggers, he said.  
If they choose to steal, over with them. Lads;  
bundle them out, fruit and all.

The thing was soon done. Jekyll and a  
sailor wrangled the half-crown from the ne-  
gro, the other sailors pushed the blacks down  
the ship's side, and tossed the ungodly fruit into  
the canoe after them. Jekyll secured the four  
bananas and a yam for his friend Powis, and  
threw the twopenny into the canoe of the en-  
raged blacks, who, shouting and threatening,  
paddled off to the shore.

Here's a pretty fig, said one of the men  
when Powis descended from the mast-head, to  
become in a few hours after, deputy-captain!  
It used to be the high that were brought low,  
but now it's the low who rise high.

An hour after, the look-out man came back  
from Elephant Hill and reported a piratical  
looking schooner as passing the next headland  
at noon. She had then stood out at sea, and  
was hull down at sunset.

Piratical schooner, he hung! was the cap-  
tain's reply. They take every little con-  
ter for a slave. Slaves don't run into the lion's  
den. Bonny River's the place to trap slaves.

Powis received his command as coolly as if  
he had been expecting a vessel for years past.  
He promised little; the captain thought that a  
good sign, and so it was; but still he did not  
conceal from the boy his alarm and distrust.

Powis, said he, be a good lad and take care  
of the ship, or by George, sir, I'll break you! When  
you want advice, ask the quarter-master;  
he's an old sailor, and knows all this coast  
as well as I know the Bill of Portland.

I'd give my head, said the Captain to tell  
Gasket he is in my mainstay if anything hap-  
pens, but when there is divided command  
there is no discipline.

The day after the captain and his retinue  
left the vessel, the negro boat came paddling  
round the Spit fire as usual, but this time in a  
hostile and mocking way. The rowers waved  
their paddles or held up fruit. The negro  
whom Jekyll had detected as a thief was  
especially prominent and vociferous, and stand-  
ing up in his canoe, kept pointing at Powis  
and passing his hand across his throat, as if  
threatening him.

Let me give him a dose of sparrow shot,  
said Jekyll, that'll warn him.

No one must molest them, said Powis, grave-  
ly, and in quite an altered tone.

How grand we are, said Jekyll, under breath,  
to another misanthrope. I thought it would  
be a lark when Powis was captain. I vote  
for going ashore. (These last words were  
said aloud.)

We are short-handed, said Powis; no one  
leaves the vessel except of duty, till the cap-  
tain's return. The negroes are not so friendly  
as they were. We mustn't get into a scuffle  
with the natives.

We used to call 'em niggers, said a pert lit-  
tle ship-boy, winking at Jekyll; and after all,  
Gasket, they say, is the real captain.

Powis made no reply to this impertinence,  
but paced the deck thoughtfully.

There were only fourteen men left in the  
ship besides Powis and the two midshipmen.

There will be no work now much, said one  
of the sailors to the carpenter.

No; were all captains now, replied the car-  
penter, there was a dangerous notion pre-  
valent about the Spittle that discipline was  
to be relaxed under Puckle Powis.

As eight bells were struck (four o'clock in  
the morning), the officer of the watch (Gasket)  
went usual to the scuttle, knocked three times  
to call the watch. All starboard in, ahoy  
eight bells. Do you hear the news there, you  
sleepers?

Instead of the usual sprightly answer, "Ay,  
ay!" a voice answered, "tarbooinies be—"  
(Give us half an hour more snooze; there's no  
captain aboard now.)

Another ten minutes elapsed; at the ex-  
piration of that time a stern shrill boy's voice  
bellowed the sleepers. This time it was Powis's  
Skulkers, ahoy! Do you hear the news,  
there, sleepers? and mind, if you do not turn  
out in five minutes, I report you to Captain  
Willoughby as mutineers. Quartermaster, go  
down, and take the name of the last man up.

This spirited reprimand was enough. In  
three minutes every man was on deck and at  
his duty.

An hour later, just at daybreak, Gasket  
suddenly came to Powis, as he was lying down  
for half-an-hour on the sofa in the captain's  
cabin and begged him to come on deck instan-  
tly. There was something odd in the old sail-  
or's manner. Powis was on deck in a mo-  
ment.

There it is, sir, said Gasket, pointing to the  
entrance of the bay; if that is not a real ship  
strike my name off the ship's books and sell  
me for a nigger.

Powis looked (he was all quiet alertness  
now, and grave as a statesman). There in  
the dull, curdling, grey daylight certainly was  
a long grey object stealing along close to the  
shore. Its sails were grey; its sides were  
blackish, colorless, and spectral. It certainly  
was ghastly enough. As they looked it sud-  
denly rounded the corner of the headland, and dis-  
appeared from view.

Powis did not say much; he only remarked  
That is no phantom ship. We must look after  
that; but you were right, after all, Gasket.

I ever saw such a change in a lad in twenty-  
four hours in all my life, was the quartermas-  
ter's reflection, as Powis retired to form his  
plans for foiling any scheme the crew of the  
phantom ship (as the sailors began to call it)  
might have formed.

The look-out from Elephant Hill the next  
afternoon, made no signal, they had not seen  
any vessel; but as they were getting into their  
boat to come off to the vessel at sunset, a smoke  
had risen from a place in the bush, not fifty  
feet from the look-out point. It was evident-  
ly a signal to some vessel waiting off the mouth  
of the bay.

The majority of the sailors were by this  
time deeply imbued with the belief that one  
vessel that had been seen was a spectre ship.  
They had collected in knots in the fore-castle  
and were discussing the legend of the Phantom  
Ship.

It's no canny, said a Scotch sailor to the rest  
his bodes no good to us men, when auld Nick-  
ie ben leaves his sooty hatless and takes to  
gadding on the Africky coast.

Powis had just lit a lamp in the state cab-  
in, and was pouring over a chart of Elephant  
Bay, when in haste Jekyll, red with excite-  
ment, and his hair over his eyes, he carried  
a large musical box under his arm. It was  
chiming out after the prickly, nervous manner  
of its species, "Corn rigs are lony."

Look here, Powis, old Cyclops lent his musi-  
cal snuff-box on the table in his cabin. Come  
along, and let's have a cheerio and some grog  
together, and I'll wind it up, all fresh. But  
how serious you look! Do you feel ill?

Powis did not reply for a moment; when  
he did so, he spoke in a low firm voice, with  
every word articulated in a peculiarly keen  
manner.

Jekyll, he said, this is no time for skylark-  
ing. There is work for us to do that may lead  
us to promotion, or a hole in the head, by  
twenty-four hours. We must have no boy's  
tricks now. Go and tell Gasket I want him.

There was something not to be gained by  
Powis's manner; so Jekyll p.d. down the  
box, much as it it were red hot, and hurried  
on deck, returned in a moment with Gasket.

If you please, Mr. Powis, said Gasket,  
scrapping the floor with one foot, I think it  
would do you good not to leave the watch to-  
night. You'll be knocking yourself up; in-  
stead you will, sir. Take my advice, and  
keep to your hammock to-night. I can do all  
there is to do.

Gasket, said the boy Captain, firmly but  
not harshly, I am in command of this vessel.  
You men shall take their orders from me,  
and from me alone. All we require  
is to do a good example to the men,  
and you to set duty as a quartermaster.

As I hope to do, said the astonished sailor;  
as I hope to do, Mr. Powis; but knowing as  
young gentlemen is—

My age, Gasket is no concern to any one.  
You take your orders from me, and me only;  
mind, I'll have no inter-ference. You were  
not let behind as my nurse. Let a good look  
out be kept; put a third man on duty in the  
cross-trees, and never let him take his eyes  
off Elephant Hill. If the phantom ship is a  
slave, and male of real plank, and I not moon-  
shine and fog, we'll have a snap at her as sure  
as there is rum in Jamaica. She puts into  
some bight of land that we must find out, and  
I see lands her crew to-night to bring slaves  
from some baracoon we have not found out, I  
think we may get the landing-net under her  
quite easy.

What, with fourteen men? muttered Jekyll.  
Oh, he's mad! Why it's the rat chasing the  
terrier

But Powis had not heard him; he was  
again absorbed in his chart.

That night, by Powis's orders, all lights  
were put out in the ship at a very early hour.  
He wished to give the slaves if such the phan-  
tom vessel was, a notion that loose watch was  
kept on board the Spittle.

The whole night with only now and then a  
short rest in the cabin, the boy-captain remain-  
ed himself in the cross-trees, as vigilant as a  
deer stalker. Gasket was by his side, equally  
intent on the harbor mouth.

All of a sudden Gasket felt his arm clutched,  
and he looked round.

For one moment a tongue of fire had risen  
from the apex of the look-out hill, the seaward  
side, and then disappeared.

It was momentary as the gleam of a shoot-  
ing star. Ten minutes afterwards the same  
ghostly vessel, seen by a moment's moonlight,  
to be around the headland, but this time its  
progress was inwardly and not outwardly.

It's an out and in wind; just what they  
want, whispered Gasket; they have swept  
too, for I can see them; now they are hidden  
again; if it was a clear night, they daren't  
risk it.

Take the night-glass, cried Powis; keep it  
turned on the third light from the headland;  
if they pass that we loose them, if they stop  
there we have them, for they go there to land  
their men, and we'll have a snap at their ves-  
sel in the r. abs-nce. Does she pass? Now,  
quick, be on the cloud in over the moon again.

She has not passed, cried Gasket; she has  
steered up some lagoon not down in the chart.  
She must know of the captain's being ashore,  
and trust to get her cargo in while we are tied  
up by the heels.

Get up your anchor quickly, said Powis;  
with the bearing of a young admiral, and  
steer straight for the second light. Is there  
any land-mark, Gasket?

Ay, ay, sir; a tuft of palm trees between  
two sand-hills.

(Concluded in our next.)

### MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 14th Mar.  
1866.

#### MEMORANDUM.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief  
has been pleased to make the following ap-  
pointments:

Captain Thomas Anderson, late H. M. 78th  
Regt., to have the rank of Colonel in the Mil-  
itia of New Brunswick, whilst employed on  
particular service in the Western Military Dis-  
trict; 14th March, 1866.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief  
has been pleased to make the following ap-  
pointments:

Major Cuthbert Willis to be Commandant  
at Saint Andrews.

#### MEMORANDUM.

Major Cuthbert Willis to have the rank of  
Lieutenant Colonel whilst acting at Saint  
Andrews.

By Command,  
G. J. MAUNSELL, Lt. Col.  
Adj. Gen. of Militia.

FREDERICTON, March 22.

The Bill authorizing the Caledonia Mining  
and Manufacturing Company to wind up their  
affairs, was agreed to.

Mr. Baiy introduced a Bill relating to the  
Water-races and the impounding of Cattle in  
certain parts of Queens and Sanitary.

The Order of the Day was taken up at 11  
o'clock.

Mr. Frae spoke an hour in defence of the  
Government, and Mr. McClellan followed, but  
neither opened up new points—except in re-  
lation to the Governor's salary question.

The Attorney General replied that the Gov-  
ernment was paying His Excellency the  
amount which they blamed the late Govern-  
ment for paying; but the Exchequer was car-  
rying out the arrangement of their predeces-  
sors, which was that His Excellency drew the  
full amount claimed by him, returning to the  
Treasury sum in dispute.

McClellan finished his speech on Want of  
Confidence motion by asserting that feeling in  
favor of Confederation was growing, and that  
Government had shown signs of yielding to  
call of people.

Provincial Secretary followed, making on-  
slaught on Fisher and religious and secular  
press for abuse of Government and men who  
about such conduct, defended policy of Govern-  
ment in not appointing Auditor General, and  
spoke of an influence brought against them  
during the year. Will resume to-morrow.

A MOONLESS MONTH.—The month of  
February, 1866, will be marked in the astro-  
nomical calendar as the month which has no full  
moon! January had two full moons and  
March will have two; but February had none.  
Of course this peculiar conjuncture of periods,  
that makes the full moon show her face but a  
few hours before the month comes in, and  
again a few hours after the month goes out, it  
is a rare thing in Nature—but how rare, do  
you suppose, gentle reader? It has not oc-  
curred before in your lifetime or ours—nor  
since the time of Washington; not since the  
discovery of America by Columbus; no, nor  
since the fall of Adam, nor since the creation  
of the world, unless that be placed back my-  
riads of years. And it will not occur again  
according to the computation of astronomers,  
for two millions and a half of years.—[New  
York Evangelist.

The police of Philadelphia now arrests all  
persons found lounging at the street corners

and in front of churches on Sunday. About  
a hundred and fifty young men were taken in-  
to custody for this offence on Sunday last.

The demand for American petroleum in  
Europe far exceeds the supply, and two com-  
panies have been formed at Genoa and Turin  
to work the petroleum wells known to exist in  
Parma and Calabria, and which are said to  
have supplied the material to the old republic  
of Genoa in the Middle Ages, when it was  
used for lighting the towns. In Paris the price  
has risen gradually from 18 sous (or cents)  
the litre, or imperial quart, to 30 sous, and can  
now only be obtained with difficulty, even at the  
latest price.

### "I Thought it was my Mother's Voice."

A friend told me, not long ago, a beautiful  
story about kind words. A good lady, living  
in one of our large cities, was passing a dring-  
ing saloon as the keeper was thrusting a young  
man out into the street. He was very young  
and very pale, but his haggard face and wild  
eyes told that he was far gone in the road to  
ruin, as with an oath he brandished his clenched  
fists, threatening to be revenged on the man  
who ill-used him. This poor young man was  
so excited and blinded with passion that he  
did not see the lady who stood very near to  
him, until she laid her hand upon his arm, and  
spoke in her gentle, loving voice, asking him  
what was the matter.

At the first kind word the young man start-  
ed as if a heavy blow had struck him, and  
turning quickly round, paler than before and  
trembling from head to foot, he surveyed the  
lady for a moment, and then, with a sigh of re-  
lief, he said:

"I thought it was my mother's voice, it sound-  
ed so strangely like it! but her voice has been  
buried in death for many years.  
You had a mother, then, and she loved you?"

"With that sudden revulsion of feeling which  
often comes to people of fine nervous tempera-  
ment, the young man burst into tears, sobbing  
out, Oh, yes, I had an angel mother, and she  
loved her boy! But since she died the world  
has been against me, and I am lost!—lost to  
good society, lost to decency, and lost for-  
ever!"

No, not lost forever; God is merciful, and  
his pitying love can reach the chief of sinners,  
said the lady, in her low, sweet voice; and  
the timely word swept the hidden chords of  
feeling which had long been untouched in the  
young man's hearth, thrilling it with magic  
power, and awakening a host of tender emotions,  
which had been buried very deep beneath the  
rubbish of sin and crime.

More gentle words the lady spoke, and  
when she passed on her way the youth follow-  
ed her. He marked the house where she en-  
tered, and wrote the name which was on the  
door-plate in his memorandum book. Then he  
walked slowly away, with a deep, earnest  
look on his white face, and a deeper, more ear-  
nest feeling in his aching heart.

Years glided by, and the gentle lady had  
quite forgotten the incident we have related,  
when one day a stranger sent up his card, and  
desired to speak with her.

Wondering much who it could be, she went  
down to the parlor, where she found a noble  
looking, well-dressed man, who rose deferential-  
ly to meet her. Holding out his hand he said:

"Pardon me, madam, for this intrusion; but  
I have come many miles to thank you for the  
great service you rendered me a few years  
ago," said he in a trembling voice.

The lady was puzzled and asked for an ex-  
planation, as she did not remember ever hav-  
ing seen the gentleman before.

"I have changed so much," said the man  
"that you have forgotten me; but though I  
only saw your face once, I am sure I should  
have recognized it anywhere. And your  
voice, too, it is so like my mother's!"

"These last words made the lady remember  
the young man she had kindly spoken to in  
front of the drinking saloon so long before, and  
she mingled her tears with those that were fall-  
ing over the gentleman's cheeks.

After the first gust of emotion had subsided  
the gentleman sat down and told the lady how  
those few words had been instrumental in sav-  
ing him and making him what he then was.

"The earnest expression of 'No, not lost for-  
ever,' followed me wherever I went," said he,  
"and it always seemed that it was the voice  
of my mother, speaking to me from the tomb.  
I repented of my many transgressions, and re-  
solved to live as Jesus and my mother would  
be pleased to have me; and by the grace of  
God I have been enabled to resist temptation  
and keep my good resolution."

"I never do a deed there was such power in  
a few words before," exclaimed the lady, "and  
surely ever after this I shall take more pains to  
speak them to all the sad and suffering ones I  
meet in the walks of life.—[Sunny Faces.

Air is about eight hundred and sixteen times  
lighter than water.

The greatest height at which visible clouds  
ever exist does not exceed ten miles.



## TELEGRAPHIC.

FREDERICTON, March 23.  
A lengthy discussion took place on the Bill to enable Justices to try suits for local rates and taxes, in the Parliament where they reside.  
On Want of Confidence Debate, Gillmor finished his speech, followed by Kerr in support of Amendment, and Cowan and Scott against. Gillmor's speech very denunciatory of the Press, the Opposition and Fisher in particular.  
Kerr denounced the Anti-Confederate bias, injustice to North in Executive arrangements, and imprudent management of Railway finances; Confederation is the wish of the people.

March 24.  
The whole morning was consumed in discussing Bill to extend time of Act of Incorporation of Albert County Railway Company, during which seriousness of the late Government in introducing Facility Bill was canvassed. Progress reported.  
The Provincial Secretary laid before the House the annual Report of Trade and Navigation for the past year.

March 24.  
In afternoon Lewis spoke in favor, and Young against amendment. The former was elected in favor of Confederation and would oppose Government, because they were insincere. The latter supported Government, generally, but especially because he was elected against Confederation and would so vote, and therefore, support Government.

Williston then followed in a telling speech of over an hour's length. He reviewed his position in that Legislature for the last nine years; had always voted with Conservatives and on that ground voted last year with Government's general policy, though against them on Confederation, but when he saw their motions minute of Council he resolved to oppose them. It was unworthy of any Government.

His County was Confederation, and he was resolved to oppose Government, because he had no faith in their union professions. The course they were taking was destroying all prospects of union and was encouraging their supporters to declare against them. He regretted to have to pursue this course, but would place country above party.

He exposed the Government's neglect in omitting to introduce a temporary revenue law to meet the case of goods hitherto provided for in the Treaty.  
He read Gillmor a severe rebuke upon the Billingsgate language made use of by him and denounced it as unworthy of his position and discreditable to House.

Williston's speech had a telling effect, coming, as it did, from one who is looked upon as an impartial and independent member. It was really an able effort. [Morning Journal.]

March 26.  
The Bill to amend the Act to incorporate Albert County Railway Company—

A Bill to authorize the Trustees of the St. Andrews Church, St. John, to sell property in Salisbury—

And the Bill to change the name of the Parish of Palmerston, in Kent, to St. Luke's, were agreed to.

The Bill to exempt Volunteers from six dollars local taxes annually, and from payment of Railway fare when on duty, lengthily debated upon, in which opinion was generally expressed that the total expense of Volunteer organization should be borne by Province and officers and men relieved from all expenses.—Progress reported.

Mr. Wetmore brought in a Bill to provide for Registration of Births and Deaths.

Mr. Connell a Petition against the passage of a Bill Incorporating the Town Council of Woodstock to take a stock on Woodstock Railway Company.

March 27.  
Attorney General introduced a bill to revise and continue chapter 34, title III of revised statutes "Of the payment of interest on Treasury Warrants," also a bill to revise and continue an act entitled "An Act to provide for the prompt payment of all demands upon the Provincial Treasurer."

Mr. Troop a bill to provide for the payment of certain claims upon the Commissioners of Sewers and Water supply, St. John and Portland.

Mr. Boyd a bill to facilitate construction of a deep sea wharf at St. Andrews's.

Bill to provide for partition of lands, agreed to.

Mr. Bailey presented petition from Queen's in favor of bill for abolition of imprisonment for debt.

Boston, March 24.  
A Toronto Canada dispatch of the 23rd says the excitement has quieted down, but though no relaxation is apparent in the preparations for defense.

There was almost a panic in Montreal last night over a report that 19,000 Fenians were marching on Isle Aux Noix.

A volunteer from Brockville has been sent to Montreal for admitting himself a Fenian.

According to Michael Murphy, the supposed Canadian Head Centre, \$5,000 dollars of Fenian Bonds have been taken up in Canada.  
The citizens of Ottawa are still so nervous that night patrols and countersigns are still in force.

The left wing of the Canadian army on the St. Lawrence border still exhibits great activity, and fresh troops are constantly arriving. The military authorities say that if the Fenians attempt to cross at Odgensburg they will fire on that City with the guns of Fort Wellington at Prescott.

Nearly a million feet of contract timber is awaiting shipment at Ottawa for the States.  
Gold 128.

New York, March 23.  
Fire in Cincinnati early this morning destroyed Pike's Opera House, and several adjoining buildings. Loss two million dollars,

of which the owners of the Opera House lose one half. Insurance small.  
No news on the 24th. Gold 126 3/4.

March 27.  
MATAMORAS, 13th, VIA NEW ORLEANS, 26th.—Two engagements have taken place at Paris, Northern Mexico. The Liberals under Marquisio were defeated by General Dowry. The Liberals reinforced by Trevoy, afterwards attacked the French under Baron Du Brian, who was killed with one hundred men, except four who were captured.  
Gold 126 3/4.

STRANGE RUMORS AFLOAT.  
There has been a good deal of talk in the community for several days respecting the telegraphic advices from Sir Frederic Bruce, upon which the Government based their call to arms.

It is now said, though how far the report may be correct we are not prepared to say, that the telegrams were the concoction either of some war or evil disposed person in the States. In such case, the Government have paid no little responsibility resting upon their shoulders. A prudent body of men would have taken some steps to ascertain the reliability of these despatches before acting upon them. It does not appear that our Government did anything of the kind; or if they did, they withheld the facts in order to get control of the revenue. The whole thing is enshrouded in a mystery which we trust will be unravelled.—The thing is too serious to admit of trifling or being snuffed out by the self sufficiency of Government lacks.—[News.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The Legislative Council, by amending the strongest paragraph in the Address, have passed a direct vote of "Want of Confidence" in the Government, for which they have drawn down upon themselves the wrath of the Freeman. The have sought to lay the address so amended before the Lieut. Governor, and be thus placed in a position to communicate with His Excellency, and receive papers and correspondence relating to important subjects; but the Government have intervened, and ordained that both addresses must be passed simultaneously. If the Government really have such clean hands, why are they afraid to lay before the House State papers, which they know must have a weighty influence on the present debate? and why shield themselves behind an old obsolete rule of the house? This is more of their secrecy and withholdings.

The Legislative Council have also rejected the first paragraph in the Government Naval Defences Bill.—[Reporter.]

On Tuesday evening, Jas. G. Stevens, Esq. delivered a finished and highly interesting extempore on "Lessons from Practical Illustrations of Life and Conduct."—[Ibid.]

The Freeman says the excitement in Halifax was owing to a rumor "that a number of Fenian iron-clads had left New York for an attack on that City. This is not the case, although the real grounds for the excitement have not yet transpired."—[Ibid.]

PAY OF VOLUNTEERS.—There has been a slight change made in the pay of the Volunteers called out in the City. Instead of 50 cents a day for services, which was the amount allowed at the outset, but 25 cents a day is now to begin. This will make the pay, including the amount allowed in lieu of rations, 75 cents per day. At the close of a month's service, however, each good-conduct man is to be allowed \$6. In this pay arrangement there certainly has been considerable bungling. In Canada the orders calling the men into service fixed the pay at once; the amount allowed each private is 75 cents a day, which includes the allowance for rations. Lieut. Colonel gets \$5 57 a day; other officers sums proportionate to their rank.—[Morning News.]

## The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, MARCH 28, 1866.

"Union should henceforth be the watchword of all loyal British Americans," says that reliable and honest paper the "Scottish American Journal," and without accusing those who differ from us, of any want of loyalty, we endorse the sentiment. There appears little doubt now, that this is the prevailing feeling of New Brunswick; the discussion on the want of confidence motion in the Legislature has revealed the fact so sedulously kept secret for months, that a majority of the members elected as Anti-Confederates are Unionists, and that the Quebec scheme in a modified form will be adopted. The speeches as reported in anti-confederate journals prove this, if proof were wanted.

We do not know of any movement which has hastened on Confederation equal to the proposed Fenian invasion of the Colonies.—The people of the lower Provinces feel that they are isolated—that there is a want of concerted action for the protection of their lives and property in the event of a Raid of any kind; but we really cannot believe that those vandal Fenians ever had any serious intention of attacking this Province. It is possible, but not probable that those bodies of foreigners made up of the off-scouring of the American disbanded army, and led on by the self-styled Gen. Sweeney, would like to make some feat upon the Province, but they would meet with a hot reception. No body of genuine Irishmen, will ever attack these Colonies, where there are so many of their countrymen with their families and property, enjoying the blessings of a free government, worshipping under their

own vine a fig tree without let or hindrance and enjoying the immunities and freedom guaranteed to them by the constitution,—who would spring to arms for the protection of their wives and families from any invading foe. As before stated these threatened attacks upon the Province has had the effect of pushing on Confederation, under which the people would not be called upon to bear the whole burden of expense of protecting themselves, as they must do at present, and for which they will have to pay either directly or indirectly. The following apposite extracts bearing on the subject are copied from the Scottish American Journal:—

"Those who were at first disposed to regard Fenianism as an unmitigated evil, will be disposed to modify that opinion when they discover how thoroughly the machinations of local adherents have tended to unite the people of British America in patriotic feeling and sentiment. The presumption that 'Gen. Sweeney and his men meant to make some sort of border raid during the present week, has suggested to Lord Monck and his advisers the expediency of testing the spirit and pluck by which the Volunteers of the Province are animated. Accordingly, a volunteer force fifteen to twenty thousand strong has been called out by the Governor-General, and distributed at different points either on the frontier, or in easy communication with it. All the railroads are put in condition to make the transportation of troops from one point to another easy and rapid. The response made to the summons of Lord Monck has been cordial and every way satisfactory."

Meanwhile Confederation in British America has got a host forward, which it could not otherwise have expected in half a score of local campaigns. The whole of the Provinces see the advantage—the supreme necessity for Union in view of the dangers of contiguity to filibustering population. New Brunswick will shortly follow the example of Newfoundland, and declare for the Quebec plan of federation in a modified form. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island will not lag far behind; and before the close of the present year, we feel confident a sound, strong, healthy political Union will be formed—awaiting only the ratification of an Imperial enactment, which will not be long withheld. In view of these cheering facts we can afford to regard Fenians and Fenianism with supreme indifference. Union should henceforth be the watchword of all loyal British Americans. In Union is safety, strength, and power. Let us hope the day of Confederation will be hastened."

We understand that the Militia of this County are being placed in a state of efficiency, in fact on a war footing under the direction of Col. Anderson who as we previously announced has been appointed to the command of the Western Division of the Province. The Volunteer companies and Home Guards are drilled—also the Artillery Company, Capt. Osburn's. A gun has been mounted and ready for service with a supply of ammunition, canister, grape &c., in fact everything is being done in a systematic and military style, which goes to prove the wisdom of Col. Anderson's appointment, and his ability, energy and popularity. We learn that the Colonel will visit St. Stephen and St. George with the intention of placing the Battalions in an efficient state.

The Volunteers of St. Stephen and St. George were warned for duty, but not called out for active service.

The organization of the Home Guards as we anticipated in our last issue, is now complete, and has been recognized by Lieut. Col. Willis. Eighty-three men volunteered for service, and two companies have been formed. No. 1 is commanded by Capt. Watdlaw, No. 2 by Capt. Stickney. Capt. James has been appointed Major of the Guards. Officers and non-commissioned officers have been assigned to each company, which assembles for drill four times a week. There are now two drill Sergeants in town, and the different companies are making rapid progress.

From the special correspondence of the Globe.

FREDERICTON, March 24.  
This morning Col. Boyd called the attention of the House to a falsehood in regard to him, which appeared in the last number of the "Morning News," where it was stated that the militia in St. Andrews had consented to turn out provided Col. Boyd would be displaced by Major Willis as commander. The Colonel stated that the Governor had called upon him to take command of the battalion at once, but he replied that he could not leave his legislative duties at present, but any commands received from the Commander-in-Chief would be transmitted to the Major of the battalion, and fully carried out. His Excellency said that if Col. Boyd did not go himself, he would appoint Major Willis, and so Major Willis was appointed; but then these papers will say things that are not correct.

This is in part an error. Here is the paragraph and some officers and men have endorsed it, since the "Globe's" report has been received. No one doubts the Commander-in-Chief having called upon him "to take command of the Battalion," but the Governor was told publicly, more than once, "that the Battalion was in a disorganized state," and the reports in the Adjutant General's office, cannot be denied; some of the officers are willing that their replies should be published, provided per-

mission is given. Popular officers such as are appointed, could raise any number of men required.

"Capt. James' company of Home Guards will now be filled up without any delay, and we understand, they have an assurance that they will not be compelled to serve under Col. Boyd, who is represented so unpopular in the Battalion that the Commander in Chief has deemed it necessary to appoint Col. Willis to its temporary command."

The Provincial Secretary's Speech on the Amendment to the Address, is very severe, particularly so on that portion of the Press which commented upon him; the "Religious papers," as he terms them, came in for hard hits. Some of the Opposition members in reply were equally severe; but as we have not space for the Speeches of the Administration neither can we spare room for those of the Opposition. The St. John Legislative correspondence to the Press, will answer all purposes.

THE CAMPO BELLO RAID.—There need be no mystery respecting the telegraph report, it is genuine, and we know it was confirmed. Capt. Robinson received a letter from an official in New York, which corroborates the telegram.

The heaviest fall of snow which we have had this winter, fell from Friday until Monday Evening. There is now excellent travelling, but it is not likely to last any length of time, as the sun will melt the snow rapidly; however there will be sufficient to enable persons to get their wood hauled, of which there is but a small supply in town.

The military ardor of the inhabitants cannot be excelled. Capt. Phasant's company are doing garrison duty, in martial style. Red coats in the streets are quite refreshing, and the uniforms in the churches on Sabbath last, gave proof that loyalty was at a premium.

We are obliged to those friends who furnished us with reports of the meetings for forming the Home Guards, but under present circumstances, we do not believe there is any necessity to give them publicity. "The resolution" which was not moved, as it was irregular, was simply a mistake, and it is hardly fair for "Briton" to bring his big gun to bear upon the mover, whoever it was, "fairplay is a jewel."

A DIFFICULT POSITION.—The "Eastern Advocate" published in Westmorland County says:—

"We should like to see the man who could define clearly the position of the Government on the question of Confederation. Are they in favor of Union or opposed to Union? Will they, if they are sustained by the House give their influence to promote a Federal Union of the Provinces, or will they continue to hinder the success of such measures as may be adopted by the friends of progress for the furtherance of that object?"

FRESH FUEL.—Last night we received the following telegram from St. Stephen:—"The whole available Volunteer force is under orders to report to Lt. Col. Inches by eight o'clock to-night, armed and equipped for active service."

Nothing definite transpired but it is supposed they are to march to St. Andrews.  
Some person or persons are playing a queer game.—[Telegraph, Saturday.]

IMPROVED RIVER STEAMERS.—It is stated that Messrs. Hatheway and Small are preparing to place on the river next spring, a Steamer which is expected will make the passage to and from St. John in one day. He rate of speed is calculated at sixteen miles an hour. An American Company, it is reported, intend also to put a fast steamer on the river next spring. We hope both parties will carry out their intentions, so that the public may have quick passages and low fares.—[Farmer.]

SMALL POX.—We learn that several cases of small pox have occurred in the parishes of St. Francis and St. Basil, Victoria Co., during the past winter; and that a case has but recently been reported in the lower part of the last named parish. Persons visiting that part of the country should exercise a reasonable amount of caution.—[Intelligencer.]

Secretary McCulloch has sent a communication to Congress, in which it appears that the available balance, in the Treasury according to the returns received to the 19th inst., is \$123,423,885 91, consisting of coin \$57,799,921 37, currency \$65,623,964 54, of which sum 21,780,358 55 was in deposit in the national banks designated as depositories.

There is to be a new steamboat on the route between Chatham, St. Andrews and Eastport. Capt. A. Michener has gone to New York to procure a suitable steamer.

Recent advices from Bishop Burgess who is at the West Indies; state that his health is much improved.

Sailed from S. C., 13th inst., Bge. Florence Chipman, Jones, for Liverpool.

BIRD.

At East Boston, Mass., on the 10th inst., Mary Jane, beloved wife of Mr. John Davis, formerly merchant of Charlotte Town, P. E. Island, and second daughter of the late Levi Lockhart, Esq., of St. John, N. B., in the 54th year of her age. None knew her but to love her.  
St. John papers please copy.

## FIRST SPRING GOODS.

AT THE  
British House,  
St. Andrews, March 28, 1866.

Just received per British Steamer via Boston.

3-4 4-4 8-4 and 9-4 Table Linens,  
Grey and White Sheetings and Shirtings,  
100 Doz. Ladies and Gents. Hk's,  
Fancy Ties, Braces, Collars,  
Prints, Bed tick, Onaburgs,  
Crashes, Diapers, Towellings,  
Linen, Towels, Satinets, Corda,  
Checks, Mohairs, Gingham, DeLaines,  
Alpacas, Colours, Plaid, Linen Threads,  
Clark's Cotton Thread, Shirt Brads,  
Fancy Braids, Laces, Netts.  
With a splendid assortment of  
Ready Made  
CLOTHING.

The above is the first instalment of our Spring Goods, the balance is expected by first Steamers, which together with the Stock on hand, will be offered at such prices as will insure quick sales.

D. BRADLEY & SONS.

## April Sessions, 1865.

ORDERED, That applications for Wholesale and Tavern Licenses, shall be made to the Clerk previous to Friday, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of the Court week. Such applications shall state the name of the applicants, the description, the place, and of the building in which it is intended to sell; and the applicant shall furnish any other information which the Court may require; and the Clerk shall publish the notice in a Newspaper of this County.

PER ORDER.

March 28, 1866.

## NOTICE

PERSONS having accounts against the County must present them at the office of the Clerk of the peace, by 10 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday, the 10th day of April next.

PER ORDER.

March 28, 1866.

## NOTICE

WHEREAS my wife Sarah Jane, has left her bed and board without any just cause of provocation, I hereby forbid all persons trusting on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

St. Andrews, March 10. JAS. R. McCURDY.

## NOTICE

ALL Persons having any demands against the estate of the late Elizabeth Townsend, of Chamcook, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months from this date; and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN TOWNSEND, Administrator.

March 14, 1866.

## Meeting of Courts.

The Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, will be held at the Court House, on Tuesday the 16th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

At which time and place all Magistrates, Coroners, and Constables of said County, and all persons required to be at those Courts, are hereby publicly notified to give their attendance.

ALEX. T. PAUL,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

March 7, 1866.

## TO LET.

THP Store occupied by Christopher Hatch.—Possession given 1st April.  
The Store and house occupied by Mr. Carson. Store occupied by Mrs. McVay.

March 7. Apply to A. G. BERRY.

## CRUSHED SUGAR & ALCOHOL.

Ex "Harriet" from Boston.  
10 BLS Refined Crushed Sugar,  
5 Puncheons Alcohol 95 per cent O. P.  
6 Kegs Saleratus.

Feb. 21st 1866. J. W. STREET.

## NOTICE

A CALL of Ten per Cent is hereby made upon the Shareholders in the  
St. Andrews Rural Cemetery Company,  
payable at the Office of the Treasurer within 30 days from this date. Notice is also given that the Stock List lies at the Treasurer's Office, and is open for additional subscribers.

By order of the Directors.  
ALEX. T. PAUL,  
Sec'y & Treasurer.

Feb. 21.

## New Molasses.

To arrive from Halifax via St. John.

10 HDS choice Cienfuegos Molasses,  
4 Puncheons Demerara Rum, 40 O. P. &c.  
Feb. 21, 1866. J. W. STREET.

## Herrings.

20 HALF Bbls. Supr. Winter Caught Herrings.  
12 Bbls. Grand Maan Do.

Feb. 21, 1866. J. W. STREET.

## Music Books Lost.

WITHIN a few weeks, a Lady dropped out of a sleigh, on Edward street, near the Standard Office, a Dukimer and an old Scotch edition of Sacred Music. The finder will be suitably rewarded, on leaving them at the Standard Printing Office.

Feb. 26.

## Molasses, Ginger Wine, &c.

JANUARY 17, 1866.  
Just Received:  
10 Hds. Demerara Molasses,  
2 Casks Ginger Cordial,  
14 Cases Pale and Dark Brandy, &c. &c.  
J. W. STREET.

## NOTICE

PICKED up at the Swallow on the 16th ult., a small twelve feet long, painted light the owner can have by proving expenses.

JONAT

Grand Manah, Jan., 17, 1866

## WARE

First quality White & Blue tured from Southern Cotton, for J. L. C.  
St. Andrews, Jap., 9, 1866.

## Molasses &

Just received  
12 Puns. Cienfuegos Molasses  
& 1 Hds choice Barbados J. W. S.  
Oct. 25th, 1865.

## Brick. B

15 M. Good Brick.  
For sale by J. W. S.

## STRAHAN & CO'S

ed Words are worth a  
BERT.

## CENTS A MONTH

BEAUTIFULLY ILLU  
GOOD W  
Edited by Norman MacL  
of Her Majesty's

## 15 CENTS A MONTH

PROFUSELY ILLU  
THE SUNDAY N  
EDITED BY THOMAS  
Author of "The Gospel i  
ing to the Her

## CENTS A MONTH

ILLUSTR  
THE AR  
A MAGAZINE FOR THE YI

Read the STANDARD  
of these Periodicals.  
"Messrs. Strahan &  
men copies, and offer  
volumes of "GOOD W  
day Magazine," or an s  
who will furnish a  
subscriber's names.

MONTREAL, 50 ST

## CHARLOTTE CO

PUBLIC NOTICE if the  
surance of an Act of J  
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is entitled "An Act rel  
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rom the date of this No  
the said Bank in Saint A  
Dated the 15th day

## NOT

Is hereby given that as  
to the House of A  
for an Act to incorporat  
ly Society.  
St. Andrews, Jan. 10

St. And

THE Co-partnership of  
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Box, has been dissolve

The business will be

by

## JUST RE

## ALBION

FOURTH IN  
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Also a supply of V

## More Ne

Now opening I

Gold  
Watches, Chain  
Keys, I  
Wedgewood, Faian,  
Papier Mach

## FANCY

Electroplated &  
HARDWARE  
Skates from 50c  
Albertine and other  
PERFUMES

cleaned. Old gold  
Dec. 1866



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received per British Steamer via  
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8-4 and 9-4 Table Linens,  
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Apocals, Coburgs, Plaids, Linen Threads,  
Ruffs, Laces, Netts.

With a splendid assortment of  
**Ready Made CLOTHING.**

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PER ORDER.

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PICKED up at the Swallow Tail Light Station  
on the 16th ult., a SMALL SHIP, about  
twelve feet long, painted light blue bottom, which  
the owner can have by proving property and pay-  
ing expenses.

JONATHAN KENT,  
Light Keeper.

Grand Manan, Jan., 17, 1866.

## WARPS.

First quality White & Blue Warps. Manufac-  
tured from Southern Cotton, for sale by  
J. LOCHARY & SON.  
St. Andrews, Jan., 9, 1866.

## Molasses & Sugar.

Just received.  
12 Puns. Cienfuegos Molasses.  
& 1 Hhd. choice Barbados Sugar.  
J. W. STREET & SON.  
Oct. 25th, 1865.

## Brick. Brick.

10 M. Good Brick.  
For sale by J. W. STREET & SON.

STRAHAN & CO'S MAGAZINES.

Good. Words are worth much and cost little.

REMARK.

CENTS A MONTH; \$1.50 A YEAR.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

GOOD WORDS.

Edited by Norman MacLeod, D. D.—One  
of Her Majesty's Chaplains.

15 CENTS A MONTH; \$1.75 A YEAR.

PROFESSLY ILLUSTRATED.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

EDITED BY THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D.,  
Author of "The Gospel in Ezekiel," "Speak-  
ing to the Heart," &c.

CENTS A MONTH; \$1.75 A YEAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

THE ARGOSY.

A MAGAZINE FOR THE FUTURE AND JOURNEY.

Read the STANDARD's monthly notices  
of these Periodicals.

Messrs. Strahan & Co. will send speci-  
men copies, and offer one of the most elegant  
volumes of "GOOD WORDS," or the "Sun-  
day Magazine," or an additional copy to any  
one who will furnish a bookeller with FIVE  
subscriber's names.

MONTREAL, 50 ST. PETER STREET.

**CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.**

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby Given, that in pur-  
suance of an Act of Assembly passed on the  
14th day of June, 1865, (26th Victoria Chap.)  
intituled "An Act relating to the Charlotte  
County Bank." The President and Directors of  
said Bank intend to close the concern and  
business of the Bank, all persons holding any  
Notes or Bills of the said Bank, or having any  
claims as a creditor of the Bank, are hereby re-  
quested to present the same within twelve months  
from the date of this Notice, to the President of  
the said Bank in Saint Andrews.

Dated the 15th day of August, 1865.

GEO. D. STREET,  
PRESIDENT.

## NOTICE

Is hereby given that an application will be made  
to the House of Assembly at its next Session  
for an Act to Incorporate the St. Andrews Friend-  
ly Society.

St. Andrews, Jan., 10, 1866. 41

St. Andrews, January 1, 1866.

THE Co-partnership existing between the sub-  
scribers, under the firm of J. W. STREET &  
Sons, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

J. W. STREET.

The business will be conducted as heretofore  
by J. W. STREET.

JUST RECEIVED AT

**ALBION HOUSE.**

FOURTH IMPORTATION

this season of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods.

Also a supply of White Cotton Warps.

JOHN S. MAGEE.

Now opening by the Subscriber,

Gold & Silver

Watches, Chains, Brooches Rings,

Keys, Lockets, &c.

Wedgewood, Parian, Scotch wood,

Paper Machie, and other

**FANCY GOODS.**

Electroplated & Britannia Metal

Ware.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Skates from 50cts to \$6.00 per pair.

Albertine and other S LAMPS.

PERFUMES, Pomades,

White Lead, Putty,

Acres & Alzes, &c. &c.

and Jewellery repaired and  
cleaned. Old gold and silver bought.

Dec. 1865. GEO. F. STICKNEY.



## SHERIFF'S SALES

Sheriff's Sales to take place at the  
Court House, St. Andrews,  
N. B. & C. Railway do April 20

To be sold at Public Auction at the Court  
House, in St. Andrews, in the County of  
Charlotte, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNES-  
DAY, the eighth day of June, 1864:—

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and de-  
mand, whatsoever of the NEW BRUNSWICK  
AND CANADA RAILWAY AND  
LAND COMPANY, LIMITED, of, to and to all the  
following lands, described as follows:—

First, all that certain tract of land, (excepting  
so much of the same, as lies and is situated in the  
County of York.)

Beginning at a birch tree standing on the west-  
erly side of the railway and in the northeasterly  
angle of block number six, granted to the Saint  
Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company, in the  
parish of Saint James, thence running by the  
magnet of the year 1858 south seventy-three de-  
grees west, three hundred and fifty-six chains  
along the northerly line of said grant, (crossing  
the road from Oak Point Bay to Woodstock, and  
the south branch of Canoe River,) or to the north-  
erly line of lot number four, surveyed for Hugh  
Pinkerton; thence along the same, north eighty  
degrees west, seven chains, or to the southeasterly  
line of lot of land surveyed for John Reid; thence  
along the easterly line thereof, north two de-  
grees east, fifty chains to the northeasterly an-  
gle of the same; thence along the northern line  
thereof, and the northern line of another lot sur-  
veyed for John Reid and the northern line of a  
lot surveyed for Wm Johnston, north eighty-eight  
degrees west, fifty chains to a spruce tree stand-  
ing in the northeasterly angle of the last men-  
tioned surveyed lot; thence along the westerly line  
thereof, south two degrees west, thirty-one chains,  
or to a cedar tree; thence north seventeen de-  
grees west forty-two chains or to a hemlock tree  
standing on the easterly line of a grant to the Trustees  
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# TELEGRAPHIC.

**FREDERICTON, March 23.**  
A lengthy discussion took place on the Bill to enable Justices to try suits for local rates and taxes, in the Parishes where they reside.  
On Want of Confidence Debate, Gillmor finished his speech, followed by Kerr in support of Amendment, and Corant and Scovill against. Gillmor's speech very denunciatory of the Press, the Opposition and Fisher in particular.  
Kerr denounced the Anti-Confederate bias, injustice to North in Executive arrangements, and imprudent management of Railway finances; Confederation is the wish of the people.

**March 24.**  
The whole morning was consumed in discussing Bill to extend time of Act of Incorporation of Albert County Railway Company during which seriousness of the late Government in introducing Facilitating Bill was canvassed. Progress reported.  
The Provincial Secretary laid before the House the annual Report of Trade and Navigation for the past year.

**March 24.**  
In afternoon Lewis spoke in favor, and Young against amendment. The former was elected in favor of Confederation and would oppose Government, because they were insincere. The latter supported Government, generally, but especially because he was elected against Confederation and would so vote, and therefore, support Government.

Williston then followed in a telling speech of over an hour's length. He reviewed his position in that Legislature for the last nine years; but always voted with Conservatives and on that ground voted last year with Government's general policy, though against them on Confederation, but when he saw their notorious minute of Council he resolved to oppose them. It was unworthy of any Government.

His County was Confederate, and he was resolved to oppose Government, because he had no faith in their union professions. The course they were taking was destroying all prospects of union and was encouraging their supporters to declare against them. He regretted to have to pursue this course, but would place country above party.

He exposed the Government's neglect in omitting to introduce a temporary revenue law to meet the case of goods hitherto provided for in the Treaty.

He read Gillmor a severe rebuke, upon the Billingsgate language made use of by him and denounced it as unworthy of his position and discredited to House.

Williston's speech had a telling effect, coming, as it did, from one who is looked upon as an impartial and independent member. It was really an able effort. [Morning Journal.]

The Bill to amend the Act to incorporate Albert County Railway Company—  
A Bill to authorize the Trustees of the St. Andrews Church, St. John, to sell property in Salisbury—

And the Bill to change the name of the Parish of Palmerston, in Kent, to St. Luke's, were agreed to.

The Bill to exempt Volunteers from six dollars local taxes annually, and from payment of Railway fare when on duty, lengthily debated upon, in which opinion was generally expressed that the total expense of Volunteer organization should be borne by Province and officers and men relieved from all expenses. Progress reported.

Mr. Wetmore brought in a Bill to provide for Registration of Births and Deaths.

Mr. Connell a Petition against the passage of a Bill Incorporating the Town Council of Woodstock, to take a stock on Woodstock Railway Company.

**March 27.**  
Attorney General introduced a bill to revise and continue chapter 34, title III of revised statutes "Of the payment of interest on Treasury Warrants," also a bill to revive and continue an act entitled, an Act to provide for the prompt payment of all demands upon the Provincial Treasurer.

Mr. Troop a bill to provide for the payment of certain claims upon the Commission of Sewers and Water supply, St. John and Portland.

Mr. Boyd a bill to facilitate construction of a deep sea wharf at St. Andrew's.

Bill to provide for partition of lands, agreed to.

Mr. Bailey presented petition from Queen's in favor of bill for abolition of imprisonment for debt.

**Boston, March 24.**  
A Toronto Canada despatch of the 23rd says the excitement has quieted down here though no relaxation is apparent in the preparations for defence.

There was almost a panic in Montreal last night over a report that 12,000 Fenians were marching on Isle Aux Noix.

A volunteer from Brockville has been sent to Montreal for admitting himself a Fenian.

According to Michael Murphy, the supposed Canadian Head Centre, 85,000 dollars of Fenian Bonds have been taken up in Canada.

The citizens of Ottawa are still so nervous that night patrols and countersigns are still in force.

The left wing of the Canadian army on the St. Lawrence border still exhibits great activity, and fresh troops are constantly arriving. The military authorities say that if the Fenians attempt to cross at Ogdensburg they will fire on that City with the guns of Fort Welling at Prescott.

Nearly a million feet of contract timber is awaiting shipment at Ottawa for the States.

**Gold 128.**

**New York, March 23.**

Fire in Cincinnati early this morning destroyed Pike's Opera House, and several adjoining buildings. Loss two million dollars,

of which the owners of the Opera House bore one half. Insurance small.

No news on the 24th. **Gold 126 1/2.**

**March 27.**  
**MATAMORAS, 13th, VIA NEW ORLEANS, 20th.**—Two engagements have taken place at Paris, Northern Mexico. The Liberals under Marmuza were defeated by General Lowry. The Liberals reinforced by Trevoy, afterwards attacked the French under Baron Du Briar, who was killed with one hundred men, except four who were captured.

**Gold 126 1/2.**

**STRANGE RUMORS AFLOAT.**

There has been a good deal of talk in the community for several days respecting the telegraphic advices from Sir Frederic Bruce, upon which the Government based their call to arms. It is now said, though how far the report may be correct we are not prepared to say, that the telegrams were the concoctions either of some "vag" or "evil" disposed person in the States, or of some "vag" or "evil" disposed person in the States. In such case, the Government have paid no little responsibility resting upon their shoulders. A prudent body of men would have taken some steps to ascertain the reliability of these despatches before acting upon them. It does not appear that our Government did anything of the kind; or if they did, they withheld the facts in order to get control of the revenue. The whole thing is enshrouded in a mystery which we trust will be unravelled. The thing is too serious to admit of trifling or of being snuffed out by the self sufficiency of Government hawks. [News.]

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**—The Legislative Council, by amending the strongest paragraph in the Address, have passed a direct vote of "Want of Confidence" in the Government, for which they have drawn down upon themselves the wrath of the Freeman. The have sought to lay the address so amended before the Lieutenant Governor, and be placed in a position to communicate with His Excellency, and receive papers and correspondence relating to important subjects; but the Government have intervened, and ordained that both addresses must be passed simultaneously. If the Government really have such clean hands, why are they afraid to lay before the House State papers, which they know must have a weighty influence on the present debate? and why shield themselves behind an old obsolete rule of the house? This is more of their secrecy and withholding.

The Legislative Council have also rejected the first paragraph in the Government Naval Defences Bill. [Reporter.]

—On Tuesday evening, Jas. G. Stevens, Esq. delivered a finished and highly interesting extempore on "Lessons from Practical Illustrations of Life and Conduct." [Ibid.]

The Freeman says the excitement in Halifax was owing to a rumor that a number of Fenian iron-clads had left New York for an attack on that City. This is not the case, although the real grounds for the excitement have not yet transpired. [Ibid.]

**PAY OF VOLUNTEERS.**—There has been a slight change made in the pay of the Volunteers called out in the City. Instead of 50 cents a day for services, which was the amount allowed at the outset, but 25 cents a day is now to begin. This will make the pay, including the amount allowed in lieu of rations, 75 cents per day. At the close of a month's service, however, each good-conduct man is to be allowed \$6. In this pay arrangement there certainly has been considerable bumbling. In Canada the orders calling the men into service fixed the pay at once; the amount allowed each private is 75 cents a day, which includes the allowance for rations. Lieutenant Colonels get \$5 87 a day; other officers in proportion to their rank. [Morning News.]

## The Standard.

**ST. ANDREWS, MARCH 28, 1866.**

"Union should henceforth be the watchword of all loyal British Americans," says that reliable and honest paper the "Scottish American Journal," and without accusing those who differ from us, of any want of loyalty, we endorse the sentiment. There appears little doubt now, that this is the prevailing feeling of New Brunswick; the discussion on the want of confidence motion in the Legislature has revealed the fact so sedulously kept secret for months, that a majority of the members elected as Anti-Confederates are Unionists, and that the Quebec scheme in a modified form will be adopted. The speeches as reported in anti-confederate journals prove this, if proof were wanted.

We do not know of any movement which has hastened on Confederation equal to the proposed Fenian invasion of the Colonies. The people of the lower Provinces feel that they are isolated—that there is a want of concerted action for the protection of their lives and property in the event of a Raid of any kind; but we really cannot believe that those vanguard Fenians ever had any serious intention of attacking this Province. It is possible, but not probable that those bodies of foreigners made up of the off-scouring of the American disbanded army, and led on by the self-styled Gen. Sweeney, would like to make some feint upon the Province, but they would meet with a hot reception. Nobody of genuine Irishmen will ever attack these Colonies, where there are so many of their countrymen with their families and property, enjoying the blessings of a free government, worshipping under their

own vine a fig tree without let or hindrance and enjoying the immunities and freedom guaranteed to them by the constitution,—who would spring to arms for the protection of their wives and families from any invading foe. As before stated these threatened attacks upon the Province has had the effect of pushing on Confederation, under which the people would not be called upon to bear the whole burden of expense of protecting themselves, as they must do at present, and for which they will have to pay either directly or indirectly. The following apposite extracts bearing on the subject are copied from the Scottish American Journal:—

"Those who were at first disposed to regard Fenianism as an unwarlike evil, will be disposed to modify that opinion when they discover how thoroughly the machinations of its agents have tended to unite the provinces of British America in patriotic feeling and sentiment. The presumption that 'Gen.' Sweeney and his men meant to make some sort of border raid during the present week, has suggested to Lord Monck and his advisers the expediency of testing the spirit and pluck by which the Volunteers of the Province are animated. Accordingly, a volunteer force fifteen to twenty thousand strong has been called out by the Governor-General, and distributed at different points either on the frontier, or in easy communication with it. All the railroads are put in condition to make the transportation of troops from one point to another easy and rapid. The response made to the summons of Lord Monck has been cordial and every way satisfactory.

Meanwhile Confederation in British America has got a hoist forward, which it could not otherwise have expected in half a score of local campaigns. The whole of the provinces see the advantage—the supreme necessity for Union in view of the dangers of contiguity to filibustering population. New Brunswick will shortly follow the example of Newfoundland, and declare for the Quebec plan of federation in a modified form. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island will not lag far behind; and before the close of the present year, we feel confident a sound, strong, healthy political Union will be formed—awaiting only the ratification of an Imperial enactment, which will not be long withheld. In view of these cheering facts we can afford to regard Fenianism and Fenianism with supreme indifference. Union should henceforth be the watchword of all loyal British Americans. In Union is safety, strength, and power. Let us hope the day of Confederation will be hastened."

We understand that the Militia of this County are being placed in a state of efficiency, in fact on a war footing under the direction of Col. Anderson who as we previously announced has been appointed to the command of the Western Division of the Province. The Volunteer companies and Home Guards are drilled—also the Artillery Company, Capt. Osburn's. A gun has been mounted and ready for service with a supply of ammunition, caustic, grape &c., in fact everything is being done in a systematic and military style, which goes to prove the wisdom of Col. Anderson's appointment, and his ability, energy and popularity. We learn that the Colonel will visit St. Stephen and St. George with the intention of placing the Battalions in an efficient state.

The Volunteers of St. Stephen and St. George were warned for duty, but not called out for active service.

The organization of the Home Guards as we anticipated in our last issue, is now complete, and has been recognized by Lieut. Col. Willis. Eighty-three men volunteered for service, and two companies have been formed. No. 1 is commanded by Capt. Wardlaw, No. 2 by Capt. Stickney. Capt. James has been appointed Major of the Guards. Officers and non-commissioned officers have been assigned to each company, which assemblies for drill four times a week. There are now two drill Sergeants in town, and the different companies are making rapid progress.

From the special correspondence of the Globe.

**FREDERICTON, March 24.**  
This morning Col. Boyd called the attention of the House to a falsehood in regard to him, which appeared in the last number of the "Morning News," where it was stated that the militia in St. Andrews had consented to turn over provided Col. Boyd would be displaced by Major Willis as commander. The Colonel stated that the Governor had called upon him to take command of the battalion at once, but he replied that he could not leave his legislative duties at present, but any commands received from the Commander-in-Chief would be transmitted to the Major of the battalion, and fully carried out. His Excellency said that if Col. Boyd did not go himself, he would appoint Major Willis, and so Major Willis was appointed; but then these papers will say things that are not correct.

This is in part an error. Here is the paragraph and some officers and men have endorsed it, since the "Globe's" report has been received. No one doubts the Commander-in-Chief having called upon him "to take command of the Battalion," but the Governor was told publicly, more than once, "that the Battalion was in a disorganized state," and the reports in the Adjutant General's office, cannot be denied; some of the officers are willing that their replies should be published, provided per-

mission is given. Popular officers such as are appointed, could raise any number of men required.

"Capt. James' company of Home Guards will now be filled up without any delay, and we understand, they have an assurance that they will not be compelled to serve under Col. Boyd, who is represented so unpopular in the Battalion that the Commander in Chief has deemed it necessary to appoint Col. Willis to his temporary command."

The Provincial Secretary's Speech on the Amendment to the Address, is very severe, particularly so on that portion of the Press which commented upon him; the "Religious papers," as he terms them, came in for hard hits. Some of the Opposition members in reply were equally severe; but as we have not space for the Speeches of the Administration neither can we spare room for those of the Opposition. The St. John Legislative correspondence to the Press, will answer all purposes.

**THE CAMPO BELLO RAID.**—There need be no mystery respecting the telegraph report, it is genuine, and we know it was confirmed. Capt. Robinson received a letter from an official in New York, which corroborates the telegram.

The heaviest fall of snow which we have had this winter, fell from Friday until Monday Evening. There is now excellent travelling, but it is not likely to last any length of time, as the sun will melt the snow rapidly; however there will be sufficient to enable persons to get their wood hauled, of which there is but a small supply in town.

The military order of the inhabitants cannot be excelled. Capt. Pheasant's company are doing garrison duty, in martial style. Red coats in the streets are quite refreshing, and the uniforms in the churches on Sabbath last, gave proof that loyalty was at a premium.

We are obliged to those friends who furnished us with reports of the meetings for forming the Home Guards, but under present circumstances, we do not believe there is any necessity to give them publicity. "The resolution" which was not moved, as it was irregular, was simply a mistake, and it is hardly fair for "Briton" to bring his big gun to bear upon the mover, whoever it was, "fairplay is a jewel."

**A DIFFICULT POSITION.**—The Eastern Advocate published in Westmorland County says:—

"We should like to see the man who could define clearly the position of the Government on the question of Confederation. Are they in favor of Union or opposed to Union? Will they, if they are sustained by the House give their influence to promote a Federal Union of the Provinces, or will they continue to hinder the success of such measures as may be adopted by the friends of progress for the furtherance of that object?"

**FRESH FUEL.**—Last night we received the following telegram from St. Stephen: "The whole available Volunteer force is under orders to report to Lt. Col. Inches by eight o'clock to-night, armed and equipped for active service."

Nothing definite transpired but it is supposed they are to march to St. Andrews. Some person or persons are playing a queer game. [Telegraph, Saturday.]

**IMPROVED RIVER STEAMERS.**—It is stated that Messrs. Hatheway and Small are preparing to place on the river next spring, a Steamer which is expected will make the passage to and from St. John in one day. He rate of speed is calculated at sixteen miles an hour. An American Company, it is reported, intend also to put a fast Steamer on the river next Spring. We hope both parties will carry out their intentions so that the public may have quick passages and low fares. [Farmer.]

**SMALL POX.**—We learn that several cases of small pox have occurred in the parishes of St. Francis and St. Basil, Victoria Co., during the past winter; and that a case has but recently been reported in the lower part of the last named parish. Persons visiting that part of the country should exercise a reasonable amount of caution. [Intelligencer.]

Secretary McCulloch has sent a communication to Congress, in which it appears that the available balance, in the Treasury according to the returns received to the 19th inst., is \$123,423,885 91, consisting of coin \$57,799,921 57, currency \$65,623,964 54, of which sum \$1,780,558 55 was in deposit in the national banks designated as depositories.

—There is to be a new steamboat on the route between Calais, St. Andrews and Eastport. Capt. A. Michener has gone to New York to procure a suitable steamer.

—Recent advices from Bishop Burgess who is at the West Indies, state that his health is much improved.

Sailed from S. C., 13th inst., Bq. Florence Chipman, Jones, for Liverpool.

**Died.**  
At East Boston, Mass., on the 10th inst., Mary Jane, beloved wife of Mr. John Davis, formerly merchant of Charlotte Town, P. E. Island, and second daughter of the late Levi Lockhart, Esq., of St. John, N. B., in the 64th year of her age. None knew her but to love her.

St. John papers please copy.

# FIRST SPRING GOODS.

AT THE  
**British House,**  
St. Andrews, March 28, 1866.

Just received per British Steamer via Boston.

3-4 4-4 8-4 and 9-1 Table Linens;  
Grey and White Sheetings and Shirtings,  
100 Doz. Ladies and Gents Hk's,  
Fancy Ties, Braces, Collars,  
Prints, Bed ticks, Osnaburghs,  
Crashes, Diapers, Towellings,  
Linen, Tweds, Satinets, Corda,  
Checks, Mohairs, Gingham, DeLaines  
Alpacas, Colours, Flasks, Linen Threads,  
Clark's Cotton Thread, Silk Braids,  
Fancy Braids, Laces, Netts.

With a splendid assortment of  
**Ready Made CLOTHING.**

These are the first instalment of our Spring Goods; the balance is expected by first Steamers, which together with the Stock on hand, will be offered at such prices as will insure quick sales.

D. BRADLEY & SONS.

## April Sessions, 1866.

**ORDERED,** That applications for Wholesale and Tavern Licenses, shall be made to the Clerk previous to Friday, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of the Court week. Such applications shall state the name of the applicants, the description of the place, and of the building in which it is intended to sell; and the applicant shall furnish any other information which the Court may require; and the Clerk shall publish the notice in a Newspaper of this County.

PER ORDER.

March 28, 1866.

## NOTICE

PERSONS having accounts against the County must present them at the office of the Clerk of the peace, by 10 o'clock, A. M. on Tuesday, the 10th day of April next.

PER ORDER.

March 28, 1866.

## NOTICE

WHEREAS my wife Sarah Jane, has left her bed and board without any just cause of provocation, I hereby forbid all persons trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

St. Andrews, March 10. JAS. R. McCURDY.

## NOTICE

ALL Persons having any demands against the estate of the late Elizabeth Townsend, of Chamcook, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months from this date, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN TOWNSEND, Administrator.

March 14, 1866.

## Meeting of Courts.

The Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, will be held at the Court House, on Tuesday the 16th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, noon. At which time and place all Magistrates, Coroners, and Constables of said County, and all persons required to be at those Courts, are hereby publicly notified to give their attendance.

ALEX. T. PAUL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

March 7, 1866.

## TO LET.

THE Store occupied by Christopher Hatch. Possession given 1st April. The Store and house occupied by Mr. Carson. Store occupied by Mrs. McVay.

March 7. Apply to A. G. BERRY.

## CRUSHED SUGAR & ALCOHOL.

Ex "Harriet" from Boston.

10 BLS Refined Crushed Sugar.

5 Puncheons Alcohol 98 per cent O. P.

5 Kegs Salsaparilla.

Feb. 21st 1866. J. W. STREET.

## NOTICE

A CALL of Ten per Cent is hereby made upon the Shareholders in the St. Andrews Rural Cemetery Company, payable at the Office of the Treasurer within 30 days from this date. Notice is also given that the Stock List lies at the Treasurer's Office, and is open for additional subscribers.

By order of the Directors.

ALEX. T. PAUL, Sec'y & Treasurer.

Feb. 21.

## New Molasses.

To arrive from Halifax via St. John.

10 HDS choice Cienfuegos Molasses.

4 Puncheons Demerara Rum, 40 O. P. &c.

Feb. 21, 1866. J. W. STREET.

## Herrings.

20 HALF Bbls. Supr. Winter Caught Herrings.

12 Bbls. Grand Manan Do.

Feb. 21, 1866. J. W. STREET.

## Music Books Lost.

WITHIN a few weeks, a Lady dropped out of a sleigh, on Edward street, near the Standard Office, a Dulcimer and an old Scotch edition of Sacred Music. The finder will be suitably rewarded, on leaving them at the Standard Printing Office.

Feb. 26.

## Molasses, Ginger Wine, &c.

JANUARY 17, 1866.

Just Received:

10 Hds. Demerara Molasses.

2 Cases Ginger Cordial.

14 Cases Pale and Dark Brandy. &c. &c.

J. W. STREET.

# NOTICE

PICKED up at the Swallow on the 16th ult., a small twelve feet long, painted light the owner can have by proving expenses.

JONATHAN

Grand Manan, Jan., 17, 1866

## WARE

First quality White & Blue tured from Southern Cotton, for sale by J. L. LOU

St. Andrews, Jan., 9, 1866.

## Molasses &c.

Just received 12 Punc. Cienfuegos Molasses 6 Hds choice Bartindos.

J. W. STREET.

Oct. 25th, 1865.

## Brick. B.

15 M. Good Brick.

For sale by J. W. STREET.

## STRAHAN & CO'S

ed Wordare worth n

ERBERT.

## CENTS A MONTH

BEAUTIFULLY ILL

## GOOD W

Edited by Norman Mac

of Her Majesty's

15 CENTS A MONTH

PROFESSOR ILL

## THE SUNDAY

EDITED BY THOMAS

Author of "The Gospel

ing to the Hg

## CENTS A MONTH

ILLUSTRATED

## THE AR

A MAGAZINE FOR THE

"Read the STANDARD

of these Periodicals.

"Messrs. Strahan

men copies, and offer

of volumes of "GOOD W

ay Magazine," or any

one who will furnish

subscriber's name.

MONTREAL, 50 ST

## CHARLOTTE CO

PUBLIC NOTICE

In pursuance of an Act

of the 14th of June, 1860



## FIRST RING GOODS.

AT THE  
**British House,**  
ndrews, March 28, 1866.

Received per British Steamer via  
Boston.

8-4 and 9-4 Table Linens,  
and White Sheetings and Shirtings,  
Doz. Ladies and Gents. Hk's,  
Linen, Towels, Satinets, Corda,  
Prints, Bed ticks, Onaburgs,  
Crashes, Diapers, Towellings,  
Checks, Mohairs, Gingham, DeLaines  
Alpacas, Coburgs, Plaids, Linen Threads,  
Cotton Thread, Shift Brails,  
Braids, Laces, Netts.

With a splendid assortment of  
**Ready Made**  
**CLOTHING.**

Below is the first instalment of our  
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contracted.

Andrews, March 10. JAS. R. McCURDY.

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mooch, are requested to present the same dis-  
tested within three months from this date;  
all those indebted are requested to make im-  
mediate payment to JOHN TOWNSEND,  
March 14, 1866.

## Meeting of Courts.

The Courts of Common Pleas and General Ses-  
sions of the Peace for the County of Charlotte,  
to be held at the Court House, on Tuesday the  
3 day of April next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

At which time and place all persons holding any  
Notice or Bills of the said Bank, or having any  
claims as creditors of the Bank, are hereby re-  
quired to present the same within twelve months  
from the date of this Notice, to the President of  
the said Bank in Saint Andrews.

Dated the 13th day of August, 1865.  
ALEX. T. PAUL,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

## TO LET.

Half Store occupied by Christopher Hatch.—  
Possession given till April.  
The Store and house occupied by Mr. Carson.  
Store occupied by Mrs. McVay.

Apply to A. G. BERRY.

## CRUSHED SUGAR & ALCOHOL.

Ex "Harriet" from Boston.  
5 BLS Refined Crushed Sugar,  
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5 Kegs Salaratus.

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14 Cases Pale and Dark Brandy, &c. &c.  
J. W. STREET.

## NOTICE

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on the 16th ult., a SMALL SKIFF, BOAT about  
twelve feet long, painted light blue bottom, which  
the owner can have by proving property and pay-  
ing expenses.

JONATHAN KENT,  
Light Keeper.  
Grand Manan, Jan. 17, 1866.

## WARPS.

First quality White & Blue Warps. Manufac-  
tured from Southern Cotton, for sale by  
J. LOCHARY & SON.  
St. Andrews, Jan. 9, 1866.

## Molasses & Sugar.

Just received.  
12 Punc. Cienfuegos Molasses.  
6 Hds. choice Barbados Sugar.  
Oct. 25th, 1865. J. W. STREET & SON.

## Brick. Brick.

15 M. Good Brick.  
For sale by J. W. STREET & SON.

## STRAHAN & CO'S MAGAZINES.

ed Words are worth much and cost little.

CENTS A MONTH; \$1.50 A YEAR.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

GOOD WORDS.

Edited by Norman MacLeod, D. D.—One  
of Her Majesty's Chaplains.

15 CENTS A MONTH; \$1.75 A YEAR.

PROFESSLY ILLUSTRATED.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

EDITED BY THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D.,  
Author of "The Gospel in English," "Speaking  
to the Heart," &c.

CENTS A MONTH; \$1.75 A YEAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

THE ARGO.

A MAGAZINE FOR THE YOUNG AND THE OLD.

Read the STANDARD monthly notices  
of these Periodicals.

Strahan & Co. will send speci-  
men copies, and offer one of the most elegant  
volumes of "GOOD WORDS," or the "Sun-  
day Magazine," or an additional copy to any  
person who will furnish a bookkeeper with FIVE  
subscribers a season.

MONTREAL, 30 ST. PETER STREET.

## CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that in pur-  
suance of an Act of Assembly passed on the  
24th day of June, 1865, (29th Victoria Chap-  
ter 13) intituled "An Act relating to the Charlotte  
County Bank," the President and Directors of  
said Bank intend to close the concern and  
business of the Bank, all persons holding any  
Notice or Bills of the said Bank, or having any  
claims as creditors of the Bank, are hereby re-  
quired to present the same within twelve months  
from the date of this Notice, to the President of  
the said Bank in Saint Andrews.

Dated the 13th day of August, 1865.

GEO. D. STREET,  
PRESIDENT.

## NOTICE

Is hereby given that an application will be made  
to the House of Assembly at its next Session for  
an Act to Incorporate the St. Andrews Friend-  
ly Society.

St. Andrews, Jan. 10, 1866.

St. Andrews, January 1, 1866.

THE Co-partnership existing between the sub-  
scribers, under the firm of J. W. STREET &  
SON, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

J. W. STREET,  
J. A. STREET.

The business will be conducted as heretofore  
by J. W. STREET.

## JUST RECEIVED AT

## ALBION HOUSE.

FOURTH IMPORTATION  
this season of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods.

Also a supply of White Cotton Warps.  
JOHN S. MAGEE.

## More New Goods.

Now opening by the Subscriber,

Gold & Silver

Watches, Chains, Brooches, Rings,  
Keys, Lockets, &c.

Wedgewood, Parian, Scotch wood,  
Papier Machie, and other

## FANCY GOODS.

Electroplated & Britannia Metal  
Ware.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,  
Skates from 50cts to \$6.00 per pair.

Albion and other S LAMPS,  
PERFUMES, &c.

White Lead, Putty,  
Ages & Alzes, &c. &c.

Old gold and silver bought.  
Dec. 1865. GEO. F. STICKNEY.

## SHERIFF'S SALES

Sheriff's Sales to take place at the  
Court House, St. Andrews.  
N. B. & C. Railway do April 20

To be sold at Public Auction at the Court  
House, in St. Andrews, in the County of  
Charlotte, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNES-  
DAY, the eighth day of June, 1864:—

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and de-  
mand, whatsoever of the NEW BRUNSWICK  
AND CANADA RAILWAY AND  
LAND COMPANY, LIMITED, of and to all the  
following lands, described as follows:—

First, all that certain tract of land, (excepting  
so much of the same, as lies and is situated in the  
County of York.)

Beginning at a birch tree standing on the westerly  
side of the railway and in the northwestern  
angle of block number six, granted to the Saint  
Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company, in the  
parish of Saint James, and thence running by the  
margin of the year 1868 south seven degrees three

degrees west, three hundred and fifty chains  
along the northerly line of said grant, crossing  
the road from Point Bay to Woodstock, viz. Lot  
number four of the said grant, and the south  
branch of Canoe River, to the north  
line of lot number four, surveyed for Hugh  
Pinkerton; thence along the same, north eighty

degrees west, seven chains, to the northwestern  
line of lot of land surveyed for John Reddy,  
thence along the said line, north twenty-two  
degrees east, fifty chains, to the northwestern  
angle of the same, thence along the northern line  
thereof, and the northerly line of another lot sur-  
veyed for John Reddy, to the north line of lot

number four, surveyed for John Reddy, to the north  
line of lot number four, surveyed for John Reddy,  
thence along the said line, north twenty-two  
degrees east, fifty chains, to the northwestern  
angle of the same, thence along the northern line  
thereof, and the northerly line of another lot sur-  
veyed for John Reddy, to the north line of lot

number four, surveyed for John Reddy, to the north  
line of lot number four, surveyed for John Reddy,  
thence along the said line, north twenty-two  
degrees east, fifty chains, to the northwestern  
angle of the same, thence along the northern line  
thereof, and the northerly line of another lot sur-  
veyed for John Reddy, to the north line of lot

number four, surveyed for John Reddy, to the north  
line of lot number four, surveyed for John Reddy,  
thence along the said line, north twenty-two  
degrees east, fifty chains, to the northwestern  
angle of the same, thence along the northern line  
thereof, and the northerly line of another lot sur-  
veyed for John Reddy, to the north line of lot

number four, surveyed for John Reddy, to the north  
line of lot number four, surveyed for John Reddy,  
thence along the said line, north twenty-two  
degrees east, fifty chains, to the northwestern  
angle of the same, thence along the northern line  
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angle of the same, thence along the northern line  
thereof, and the northerly line of another lot sur-  
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ed to the place of beginning. Containing twenty  
nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-two acres  
more or less, distinguished as Block number  
nine.

The second Tract being situated in said Parish  
of St. James, in the said County of Charlotte, and  
beginning at the northwestern angle of Lot  
number three west of the south branch of Canoe  
river, surveyed for Robert Mulken; thence  
running by the margin of the year 1868 south  
seven degrees three degrees west, three hundred  
and fifty chains, to the northwestern angle of  
said grant, and thence running by the margin of  
the year 1868 south seven degrees three degrees  
west, three hundred and fifty chains, to the  
northwestern angle of said grant, and thence  
running by the margin of the year 1868 south  
seven degrees three degrees west, three hundred  
and fifty chains, to the northwestern angle of  
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and fifty chains, to the northwestern angle of  
said grant, and thence running by the margin of  
the year 1868 south seven degrees three degrees



