

J. W. STREE

35 Bids.)
For sale in Bond or duty paid at lowest market rates.
TODD, CLEWLEY & CO
St. Stephen, N. B.

KEROSENE OIL.
 Ex "Emma Pemberton" from Boston.
 10 Casks Kerosene Oil.
J. W. STREET.

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

1st. Refined Po
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Inland Revenue
Act, 1868, Sec.
17.
be distributed under
Department of Inland
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2nd. Refined Po

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W. ENGLAND SETTLEMENT IN
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The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.

E. VARIIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic.

[£2 50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE]

Vol 35

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, JUNE 24, 1869.

No 26



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.
Saturday, 20th May, 1869.
PRESENT:
His Excellency the Governor General
In Council.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Inland Revenue, and under the authority given by the Act passed by the Parliament of Canada, 31st Vic. Cap. 51, 1868, the following Regulations are hereby made, and it is hereby ordered, that the Regulations respecting the granting of Licenses and Permits to Tobacco Dealers, shall be and they are hereby made and established.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

REGULATIONS.

1. Licenses to deal in Raw Leaf Tobacco, and to enter the same ex-warehouse for consumption on payment of duty, may be granted by any of the undersigned Officers on application being made in the proper form, namely:

All Collectors and deputy Collectors of Inland Revenue.

Such Postmasters not exceeding one in each Parish, Township or Municipality, who are not in any other Office of Inland Revenue, as may be from time to time appointed by the Minister of Inland Revenue.

3rd. Application for a License shall be made in such form, and shall contain such information as may be required by the Department, and shall also state the name, place of residence and occupation of the person applying.

4th. A License shall only be valid when granted on a form supplied by the Department of Inland Revenue, and signed by the Commissioner, or any License may be granted by the Minister of Inland Revenue whenever he has satisfactory evidence that the person to whom it is granted has evaded or assisted in evading the payment of any duty to which Tobacco is liable, or that he has failed to comply with these regulations or any of them.

5th. Permits to take Raw Leaf Tobacco out of Bond or from the farmer's premises where it was grown, for consumption, may be granted by the officers and persons hereby authorized to issue Licenses, on application being made in the proper form, and signed by the Department, and shall also state the name, place of residence and occupation of the person applying.

6th. A License shall only be valid when granted on a form supplied by the Department of Inland Revenue, and signed by the Commissioner, or any License may be granted by the Minister of Inland Revenue whenever he has satisfactory evidence that the person to whom it is granted has evaded or assisted in evading the payment of any duty to which Tobacco is liable, or that he has failed to comply with these regulations or any of them.

7th. All persons licensed to deal in Raw Leaf Tobacco shall keep an account of all that they receive or sell or otherwise dispose of in such form as may be prescribed by Departmental Regulations.

8th. All persons issuing Licenses or Permits under these Regulations or who receive any duty on Raw Leaf Tobacco entered for consumption, shall transmit all money so received to the Receiver General at least once in each week or oftener, should the amount collected in one week exceed fifty dollars, and they shall account to the Department of Inland Revenue in such manner, at such times and in such form as may be from time to time determined by Departmental Regulations in that behalf.

9th. All persons licensed to deal in Raw Leaf Tobacco shall keep an account of all that they receive or sell or otherwise dispose of in such form as may be prescribed by Departmental Regulations.

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23rd. All persons licensed to deal in Raw Leaf Tobacco shall keep an account of all that they receive or sell or otherwise dispose of in such form as may be prescribed by Departmental Regulations.

of May, 1868, in possession of parties who were not Refiners, may be allowed to pass inspection provided it bears a first test of one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit.

Sec. 12. Thermometer, without giving off vapor that will explode or ignite on the application of fire.

3rd. All Barrels, Casks, or Packages containing Petroleum which has been inspected shall be branded with the date of the inspection.

Sec. 17. The name of the Inspecting Officer. The degree of heat at which the vapor produced by it ignited.

The name of the refiner, or if imported the name of the importer.

4th. Refined Petroleum may be warehoused and removed in Bond under the Regulations made by an order in Council on the 27th day of April, 1868.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.
Thursday, 28th day of May, 1869.
PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and under the authority of the 19th Session of "The Fisheries Act."

His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following Regulations:—

Herrings shall not be taken between the Fifth day of July and the Fifteenth day of October in any year, on the spawning ground, at the southern end of Grand Manan, in the Province of New Brunswick, within the following limits, that is to say:—Commencing at the eastern part of Seal Cove, including the two Inner Islands (so called) at a place known as Red Point, thence extending westerly along the coast to the southern head of Seal Cove, and extending one mile from the shore; and all nets or other fishing material, apparatus, tackle or gear used for catching Herrings on any part of the said ground during the period above described, shall be seized and forfeited; and every person so using the same shall be subject to fine or imprisonment.

Offenders shall be liable for caught or killed between the First day of June and the First day of September in any year.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

The Dignity of the British Nation.

The New York sun says: "England though a cross between a bully and a pellar, covers the heads of her subjects with the national shield, whether on sea or land, and in whatever part of the world they may be found. No man wears her livery or invokes the protection of her flag in vain. She search'd American ships for British-born sailors, in the face of protests and war. She demanded the return of Mason and Slidell, two American traitors, to the deck of the British steamer from whence they had been taken; and Mr. Seward went on his knees. King Theodore refused to surrender half dozen of her subjects, and she prepares to ravage Abyssinia with fire and sword."

"Three and six pence a gal" exclaimed Mrs. Partington, looking over the Price Current. "Why, bless me, what is the world coming to when gals are valued at only three and six pence?"

A. A. Stockton, J. H. Crawford, Jeremiah Travis, A. H. Hamington, J. R. Pugsley, and A. E. Oulton, were sworn and enrolled Barristers of the Supreme Court on Thursday last. Mr. Milner, (from Wetmore & Barker's office) and Mr. O'Connor, (from Fraser & Winslow's office, Fredericton) were at the same time admitted Attorneys.

A western paper relates that a man has actually sold his wife for ten cents, the sale having been by auction, and that the papers were made out by a justice of the peace.

Ink from India rubber is the latest invention. It will be useful for such as cannot spread their few and feeble thoughts over a sufficient expanse of paper.

EARLY AND PRODUCTIVE.—Mr. Gallagher tells us that he mowed a ton of hay from a quarter of an acre on the Catholic Chapel grounds, here, on the 8th inst.

It is quite curious that notwithstanding the frequency with which railroad trains run off the track, the means for restoring them are of so rude and primitive a nature. An invention has just been patented to accomplish the work quickly and accurately.

General McClellan has, it is said, written a letter declining to be a candidate, but promising to take the stump for whomsoever the New York convention may nominate.

Hay is arriving at St. John, in large quantities, value about \$15 per ton. A few weeks ago it sold for \$11.

The sister of Emma, Queen of the Sandwich Islands, who have been at the Grand Falls last week.—Journal.

An Irishman illustrating the horror of solitary confinement, stated that out of one hundred persons sentenced to endure this punishment "for life" only fifteen survived it!

Sheep are sheared by machines in Texas. California is filled with starving clerks.

A LIFE-WATCH.

BY GEORGIANA C. CLARK.

FROM THE CONTENTS OF THE CLASPED VOLUME.

[concluded.]

I know not whether I am mad or sane. I know not whether I was mad when I did it. There is madness in my family. My mother died raving mad. The old earl, my grandfather, was methodically mad, and was kept under disguised restraint in his ancestral mansion, that the world might not know it. But it coaxed out, as things concealed usually do, with exaggerations. If I am mad, I was not accountable for it. And if I am sane, I have explained it by a long life of cruel and horrible self-torture. To live all my days in a house converted into a mausoleum; to be condemned to sit upon an unburied coffin; to be numbered everywhere with a tenant who should be in the tomb; to live alone with the dead; to eat and drink by the side of a skeleton; to taste food out of a blood red land, and have a blood red sky before me,—are parts of my punishment. I never see a blue sky or a gray distance.

Everything has a sanguinary haze over it, as if I looked through spectacles of flame colour. And yet I did not shed blood,—ah; no I did not do that.

I have formed a friendship for this woman and I should like to talk to her, yet I cannot divulge my secret. She seems to love her husband, yet not as I loved mine. As I loved him? As I do love him—passionately, wildly, fearfully, madly, so that I can never take my gaze off his coffin; so that I rise in the darkness and silence of the night to kiss and embrace the cold wood; and I feel my passion and remorse eating out my heart. I cannot weep. I never shed a tear now, as I never shed a tear then. My grief is cold and fearless, as my rage was cold and fearless, and my happiness cold and fearless, when he lived. Outwardly, only outwardly. Within I was and am a human volcano, and the fire is consuming my heart and brain, sense and being, slowly, slowly,—heaven, how slowly! It is retribution.

In my girlhood I was beautiful, and gifted with extraordinary talents. What ever I undertook I mastered, I studied astrology, and cast my nativity. I saw the doom then, but did not comprehend it. Could I see literally know the future, of what use would it be? Should we be warned, advised, or guided? No! Doom is doom, and we should rush on blindly towards it.

In every accomplishment I excelled, and yet I was but fifteen years of age, living in retirement at a country seat with my governess when I met my future husband. I was sketching the stump of a tree in a grove, he out with a dog and a gun. Our eyes met with a flash of light and we loved each other. He was so handsome a heathen might have thought him a deity descended from the clouds. His hair was fair, rich, and waving over eyes blue as heaven, his complexion more delicate, if possible, than my own. His voice was soft, rich, and manly. He had travelled and was as well read as myself. I did not discover all this at first. But we loved as our eyes met. Then we were impelled to speak. We walked home, and saw my chaproom,—an interview which resulted in his seeking my father whose parliamentary duties yet held him in London. No parent could object to such an unexceptionable suitor as Lionel; but an obstacle existed on his side, whose father Lord (I will betray no names, not even to her I fancy my friend, but for the credit of those so unwillingly related, suppress all nomenclature, and carry shame and crime alone to the grave)—Lord—refused to sanction his son's union with the daughter of a lunatic grandchild of an idiot.

But Lionel and I were mad for love. We met; we eloped; we married, and fled to the Continent to avoid the reproaches and interference of angry parents.

After I had consented to elope, I looked around our place for a receptacle wherein I might pack the few clothes I intended to take with me. In the coach-house I saw the old box or chest destined to play so awful a part in my wretched story. I contrived to deposit what I needed unobserved; and in the silence of night, when all slept, I aroused the young groom, who slept over the stable; and offered him a handsome gift of gold, yellow and shining in the light of the lamp I held, if he would harness the horses and take me and that dingy box to where Lionel awaited us.

The coachman, an old family servant, might have refused to drive so young a mistress on so doubtful a journey. But Sam was of an age when such deeds raise sympathy in the breast; so he took his reward, and I, with my box, was hurried from my home.

Wary of travelling we returned to England and rented a small house—a mere cottage not far from Broadstairs, where as we thought, we ran little risk of being seen by anyone who knew us. My husband, being fond of bathing sought the shore every morning, and I sat in the garden until he returned.

We had not been at Broadstairs very long when I fancied that there was a change in his manner. I was certain some secret rested upon his mind, and I became aware also that though he went to the shore, he ceased to bathe. Sitting alone with busy thoughts I grew jealous and determined to watch him, so instead of remaining home, one day I hurried along a by-road to a part of the esplanade that overlooked the sands. I cut my eyes downwards, and saw him walking with a young lady about my own age. After a time they left the sands and walked towards our home. They were too preoccupied to detect that they were followed, but sat down to talk by a quiet bank near a cornfield, where I hid myself amongst the wheat.

I was not near enough to hear his words, to which she listened so earnestly, or hers, on which he seemed to hang with tender interest. I noticed him holding her hands fondly, twining her curls in his fingers, and I saw him kiss her before they parted. I watched this day after day, and yet said nothing. She only passed a few minutes each time in his company as if fearful of being missed by her friends. But was not that enough? Was it not too much for a young loving wife to witness?

One morning I noticed a bouquet of flowers, just gathered, lying on the carpet where he had been writing. Full of suspicion I diverted his glance to another part of the room and with a hasty glance read the words scribbled upon slip of paper: "I will meet you at sunset on the sands, and if your plans are ripe enough, we will leave Broadstairs to-morrow. He returned to his desk, folded the note, and went out with it and the flowers. Could I not guess how the one would be concealed within the other, and for whom? Did I not know the golden haired syren with the sweet baby-face that had bewitched him?

That morning I spent home, a wretched prey to rage, jealousy and wrath. At all hazards the secret meeting must be prevented. Should I charge him with perjury, unbridled, unprovoked? Should I prevail? Should I risk a failure? No; a thousand times no. As our dinner hour drew near, a knock, an evil, a vile idea entered my miserable mind. I was mad then, I know now that I was mad. I laughed when I remembered the laudanum in a tiny bottle on the mantle shelf of dressing room. I emptied it into the wine decanter.—Lionel drank wine, but I did not. After dinner he slept. Coffee was brought, but still his slumber lasted. It was as I wished, I sat and watched him. The hours went on slowly. I sent the servants to bed, and the house was very quiet. It grew late, the wax light, there was no gas—burned down, down low; he still slept very heavily. One, two, three, four, then three. It was broad daylight, and I drew up the blinds for I was getting restless and alarmed. Daylight was let in, and it fell upon the arm chair and upon the face of a dead man. I dropped at his foot; I tried to pray, but knelt there wordless and thoughtless. Then surely I was mad—carefully, cunningly, strangely mad. As heaven is my witness, I had only meant to cause a sleep to stop that meeting and to put off an explanation so bitterly humiliating, so stormy in the aspect of its gathering clouds.

I knelt before my dead husband and laughed. I had no part in the laughter; it was as if the voice of some strange spirit issued from my lips, and sounded curiously in my heart. I was aroused suddenly by hearing the servant, and the fair girl with the golden hair and the baby's face would stand by and see me strangled out of life upon a scaffold. How I found strength for the terrible task I cannot tell, but I took Lionel in my arms and carried him into our sleeping chamber, which adjoined, threw open the windows that led from the dining room into the garden, and then locked myself and my crime away together. I laid him on the floor by the great box, and knelt down.

Suddenly an idea came into my head. I opened the box, and taking out my clothing made it a bundle. There was a closet in the room which I had once opened, and had seen amongst our domestic curiosities the old ticking of a bed. I took it and covered it with Lionel, and with the same strange strength lifted him into the box. He was barely dead, but his limbs were not stiff, and I folded them into the space. Then I locked up the box and dressed, and went in to breakfast. A note lay on the table. It was contained in a pink envelope, directed in a girlish hand. As my eyes rested upon it my jealousy and anger rushed to life again. I felt glad Lionel was dead. I took up the note which she wrote with the yellow hair and pink face must have sent, and tearing it open read, "Dear Lionel,—dear Lionel! How the letters ran before my eyes! Did she dare to call him her dear Lionel! Ay, it was there, written upon the pink paper with perfumed ink.

"Dear Lionel,—I have 'pleaded your cause with papa and mamma, but cannot stir them; and because they think I must have seen you here our governess is ordered to bring us all home by the first train to-morrow. But do

not despair; for if I can do nothing at present, I will yet reconcile them to you some day. I fear I shall not be allowed to write, but in silence and absence do not doubt that I am, and ever shall remain,

Your affectionate sister,
Edith."

His sister! Ah! I was ever closer so terrible? This, then, must be his favourite sister Edith, of whom he had so often talked, but who was unknown to me. Alas! why had he kept this meeting secret? That, too, was obvious; could he expose me to the mortification of knowing that she was pleading for my recognition by his family, or that he was forced to meet a dearly beloved sister by stealth because he had chosen me to be his wife?

And Lionel was dead. I hardly comprehended the fact. Fear was upon me. I must fly, and I must conceal the deed. Twenty miles from my own home a lonely house stood in the midst of a wood. It was called the haunted house, and no one of the simple country folk dared approach; far less inhabit it. In a fit of madness I wrote to the landlord, and requested he would let it to me, with permission to enter immediately, saying that I was anxious to secure a good house at a low rent, I did not doubt he would be happy to accept. I would have given any price for the house, but I wished to give a likely reason, not the true one. My offer was accepted by return of post.

Meanwhile I had told my two servants that their master had left early in the morning for town, whither he wished me to follow him, as we found it necessary to take a long and unexpected journey. I had paid all debts when the landlord's letter came. Hurrying to London I there disposed of our valuable plate and whatever I possessed, except some linen, a few jewels, and the horrible sarcophagus, heretofore to be my life watch. I was anxious to gain a new shade, as I knew the delays of a day or two would cause detection. But my room was purposely circuitous and broken to build any efforts that might be made to trace me, though under the family ban it was hardly likely. The chest was placed in a large room—a sort of loft—at the top of the house; and after a few preparations had been made by three women who were induced to come to the haunted place whilst it was day, I was left alone. The fact of my having a large box put in the loft excited no suspicion. The conjecture was that it contained books.

There without servants, without the companionship of a living soul, I dwelt alone for many years, until upon the death of the old landlord a new master of the soil desired to pull the house down. Then with my chest I travelled from place, a haunted restless woman, asking of myself eternally, "Am I sane or mad?"

I had written so much of my history in this poor cottage at Hamstead, to give it to one who has been kind to me; but going over the details of my life has raised in my mind a horrible suspicion the bare form of which, as it suddenly came before me, cast me into that frenzied fit which has closed the weary life of one who neither wants nor wishes to die—one who only desires to live her vague life on and on, gazing eternally at the sarcophagus. The idea, the certainty so terrible in its nature, is that Lionel was not dead when I placed him in the chest. Lionel was under the influence of the narcotic, but living—Lionel, my love, my husband, was put living into the tomb and stifled by his beautiful wife's mad hands; and his young wife of sixteen summers locked up his life and the secret of her crime and sat down heartlessly beside it to perform her cruel life watch.—Let her die.

EDITING A PAPER.

Editing a paper is a pleasant business. It contains too much political matter, people won't have it.

If the type be too large, it don't contain enough reading matter.

If the type be small, people won't read it. If we publish original matter, they complain of us for not giving selections.

If we publish selections, men say we are lazy for not writing more, and giving them what they have not read in some other paper.

If we give a man a complimentary notice, then we are censured for being partial.

If we do not, all lands say we are mercenary.

If we insert an article that pleases the ladies, men call it silly.

If we do not cater to their wishes, the paper is not fit to have in the house.

If we publish poetry, we affect sentimentality. If we do not, we have no literary taste.

If we remain in the office and attend to business folks say we ought to mingle with the people.

If we are not there constantly, they say we never attend to business.

An apothecary asserted in a large company that all bitter things were hot. No, replied a physician, a bitter cold was an exception.

TELEGRAPH NEWS.

New York, 19th.
Eight tons of arms taken from the Fenians by United States Government officers on the Canadian border have been sent to this City. Gold 141 1/2.

London, 19th.
In the House of Lords this evening the Earl of Edinburgh in some remarks on the Abyssinian Expedition suggested on account of the unusual character of the service performed by the troops, that special honors be paid to them upon their return from the theatre of their exploits.

The Duke of Cambridge, Commander in Chief of the army expressed the opinion that an award of unusual honors to the members of the Abyssinian Expedition would be a precedent. The subject was then dropped.

Montreal, 19th.
Hon. Messrs. Gwynne and Auldham have 4th resigned their places in the Quebec Government.

It is reported that the Military authorities have decided to pull down the old fortifications at Quebec.

Letters from Rome give accounts of great privations and suffering among the forces which recently left Canada to engage in the service of the Pope.

The 16th R. M. L. left for Quebec to day to work on the fortifications.

The 78th Highlanders will follow in a few days.

The only regiments now here are the 16th and 100th regiments.

The Steamship Monarch arrived here last night with drafts for different regiments making in all about 1250 men.

The weather is excessively hot and several cases of sunstroke have occurred, and one soldier died in consequence.

Toronto, 19th.

Large quantities of Military stores direct from Woolwich have arrived here for the use of the Regulars and volunteers, also shot and shell for the Gunboats.

New York, 20th.

Gold 140 1/2.

London, 23rd.

The Irish political reform bill was agreed to tonight by the House in Committee.

The boundary bill was read for the third time.

New York, 23.

John H. Serratt has been released from prison at Washington for \$20,000 bail.

Steamer Morning Star from Cleveland for Detroit collided with a bark on Lake Erie Saturday night. Both vessels sank and twenty lives lost.

Gold quiet and steady at 140 1/2.

The 78th Highlanders.

A short time ago the 78th Highlanders, one of the most distinguished regiments in Her Majesty's Service, and famed for its bravery, was presented with a new set of Colors by Lady Windham. This gallant regiment was first embodied in the year 1793 at the commencement of the French War, and was then called "Senforth's Highlanders." They fought in India in 1803 under Wellesley, and remained in that country until 1817, taking part in all the prominent campaigns of the time. They were again sent to India in 1842, and in 1857 were about to return home when the Persian War broke out, and the "Roanoke Bluffs" were soon on the scene of action. No sooner was this war brought to a close than the Sepoy rebellion broke out. This outbreak with all its horrors, is still fresh in the minds of us. The work of suppressing that rebellion was performed by a mere handful of men, who were determined to conquer or die, and among the rest the 78th were perhaps the most distinguished. They were addressed by their General (Havelock) after the capture of Cawnpore, in the following brief but encouraging speech:—

"I have been forty years in the service; I have been engaged in action about forty-seven times; but in the whole of my career I have never seen any regiment behave better; nay more I have not seen one behave so well as did the 78th Highlanders this day. I am proud of you, and if ever I have the good luck to be made Major-General, the first thing I shall do will be to go to the Duke of Cambridge and request that when my turn arrives for a Colonelcy of any regiment, I may have the 78th Highlanders."

Colonel Anderson, formerly known here as Commander of the Frontier in 1857, was Captain of the Light Company in this distinguished regiment, and served in India and Persia, having taken part in the numerous actions in which his regiment was engaged, in addition to which he was appointed linguist, from his knowledge of eastern languages. Maj. Gen. Stedel, at present serving in Canada, formerly belonged to the regiment, and some of the drill instructors at present stationed in this Province, remember the Colonel a dashing young officer, and a brave soldier.—(Ed. Standard.)

A boy named Hope, 17 years of age, had his right hand cut off by a circular saw in Hanson's mill, near Leppington, yesterday. He was brought to the City last night, and this morning amputation at the wrist was performed by Drs. Steves and Clouston. "Mutilation of the stump rendered this necessary," Globe.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.—Win. Giberson, of Tobique, was lying on the track of the Stephen Branch Railway on Tuesday afternoon. The train went over him—his legs were smashed to pieces, his head badly cut, and he died the same evening. Those who gather from the St. Stephen Courier, which also states that two sons of T. V. Briggs, Esq., aged 17 and 22, were drowned in Boyden's lake on Tuesday evening. "They were out fishing in a small boat which capsized whilst lying at anchor from an attempt of one of them to pass from one end of the boat to the other. The third party succeeded in reaching the shore, but the two young men were drowned. The youngest sank first, and it is supposed that the eldest was lost in the act of diving to rescue his brother. The bodies were recovered the same night."

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, JUNE 24, 1868.

The Excursion to St. George, to attend the Pic Nic and Bazaar on the 1st July, will take place on SATURDAY NEXT the 27th inst., as it will be the only opportunity of securing the services of the Steamer for excursions this season. We trust that the day may be fine, and the excursionists numerous.

MANUFACTURES.—The people of Woodstock fully alive to the interest of their town, the necessity of giving employment to their population, and thereby retain them in the Province, are establishing manufactures. The latest is a company formed, styled the "New Brunswick State Company" for the manufacture of Barrel staves, casks, &c. A correspondent a few weeks ago directed attention to the propriety of establishing manufactures in this vicinity, and suggested that one requiring but a small amount of capital might be put in operation immediately; for the manufacture of articles in daily use which are now imported. Will not the people be aroused ere it is too late, and take a leaf out of the book of their enterprising fellow countrymen. "Where there is a will there is a way," and something should be done to encourage the people to remain in the Province, and not be compelled to seek a living in a foreign land, amid the cold neglect of a stranger race. To deny our country is not the way to improve their position. There is no country we know of, where the taxes are lighter, and possessing a more healthy atmosphere than our own Province. We have as good men and skillful mechanics, as there are anywhere else, and inducements should be held out to them to remain in the country.

THE INTERCOLONIAL SURVEY we notice from the "Toronto Globe" of Friday last is still progressing; the only section of the work discontinued is that upon which Mr. Hartley was engaged, but—there may be a reason for the course pursued without detriment to the interests of the central line. In our last edition we published a paragraph from the "Aurora" giving a favorable view of the lines surveyed by Messrs. McLennan & Buck, who are still at work; it is reported that their "line presents no engineering difficulties." The distance surveyed is nearly 60 miles. Mr. Buck's official reticence, prevents our stating facts we suspect, which would tell in favor of his work. We imagine the "Sentinel" must have had some motive in stating that "the surveys had all been suspended."

The "Scottish American Journal" alludes to the Military preparations which have been in Canada for receiving the Fenian army of invasion; the two branches of the defensive force of regulars and volunteers were actively preparing themselves in consequence of rumors of an immediate attack; the volunteers were thoroughly organized. Three brigades formed jointly of regulars and volunteers with detachments of cavalry, regular and volunteer artillery, were situated at Toronto, Hamilton, and London; at the latter point Colonel Anderson, C. B., will command the reserves. A large quantity of war material has been sent to different points, and rural battalions are to assemble at their head quarters of their stations for a week's drill. City battalions drill two afternoons each week. It was reported that a skirmish had occurred at Bothwell between a party of volunteers on their return home from drill and a number of supposed Fenians; one of the volunteers was wounded severely; an unsuccessful attempt was made later the same night to break open a drill shed and get arms.

The same paper pertinently observes.—"We have not heard of any preparations being made in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick against Fenian raids." An observation which is true to the letter.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY for July prompt as usual, and with an additional quantity of Summer Literature, is the most useful and interesting of all the parlor periodicals, readable from beginning to end, and better than that, its tone is elevated and earnest, very unlike the frivolous artificiality that disgraces so many fashion journals. The fashions are a feature, as ever. Ladies in the country they can not make a garment without Demorest's Magazine, and there in addition to the treasured patterns, always a fund of useful and valuable information upon all household and domestic subjects. W. Jennings Demorest, 473 Broadway, New York \$3.00, yearly.

The renowned Wesleyan Minister Rev. W. Morley Panshau, preached in the Centenary Church, St. John, on Sunday last, to a congregation of about 2000 people. His style, manner, and delivery, are highly eulogised in our exchanges. The Rev. Gentleman was to deliver his celebrated Lecture "Daniel in Babylon" in the Institute on Monday Evening last, and is to preside at the Conference to be held in Fredericton this week, when he will repeat his Lecture.

A Mr. Kerr, of Edinburgh, has invented a reflector for a locomotive, by the means of which the engineer is able to see the rear of his train, the conductor and all who are either getting off or on, without moving from his seat. It can be arranged for any length of train by simply changing the angle of reflection. It has been tried and pronounced to be a success in every respect.

We regret to learn that two sons of Mr. T. V. Briggs of Robinson, were drowned by the upsetting of a boat in Boyden's lake on the 16th inst.; their respective ages were 17 and 22 years. A man named Reynolds with them, who could not swim, saved himself by getting on the boat, and paddling ashore.

Should the telegram from New York of the seizure of 8 tons of Fenian arms on the borders of Canada turn out correct, it will be a damper that will extinguish the fire of the brotherhood, and discourage another raid.

In a previous issue we copied from the "Canadian," an article on the advantages to be derived from the establishing of manufactures in this Province, and we cheerfully give insertion to the second article from the same able writer in the aforesaid journal. It is high time something was done to provide remunerative employment to the young men of the Province, who are leaving our shores every month, for the far west, and enriching that country by their skill and labor. Unless this is done, the scenes of the past few weeks will be repeated, until the bone and sinew of the Province will have left us never to return.

Manufactures.

NO. 2.
Possessed as we are of an aptitude, and an inclination, to speculate on the issues of any enterprise, in the success of which, we take a deep and lively interest, we very naturally enquire,—what are the particular advantages likely to be obtained by the establishment of manufactures in these Maritime Provinces. These are so numerous, so varied in their character, and so beneficial in their influence upon society, that we can but merely glance at a few of the most important.

Men with minds to plan, and hands to labor—are the bone and sinew, the life blood of a nation, and are indispensable to the development of its resources, and the promotion of its material greatness, then, whatever tends to an increase of population, must necessarily contribute to its prosperity. No matter what may be its advantages of position, climate, or soil,—untold wealth may lie around in ocean, forest, field, or mine;—yet, without men, all is practically worthless. Now, while this is the great want of the Dominion we are sorry to say that there never, perhaps, was a time in our history when so many of our people were leaving our shores, intending never to return. And let it be remembered, that they are not dissatisfied with our system of government, they do not complain of oppressive taxation, nor have they any particular grievance, but the sole cause is want of remunerative employment. Men of a mechanical turn of mind, seeing no prospect of obtaining it at home, go, and seek it abroad, and thereby diminish our population, retard our progress, prevent our growth, and damage our reputation in the eyes of other nations. Such a state of things ought not to continue, and there is no reason why it should. Something must be done to induce our people to remain at home. Those who will not engage in agricultural or piscatorial pursuits, must be encouraged to devote their attention to manufactures. Our country is rich in resources—in wood, coal, iron, stone, and many other things of enduring importance—with water-power unequalled in the world, and rare facilities for manufacturing purposes. Let our moneyed men—for we have them,—feel that the destiny of our people, for weal or for woe, are largely entrusted to their keeping; and that, by a prudent investment of capital, in those branches of industry that have benefited other lands so largely, they will be entitled to the benediction of present and future generations, as true patriots and public benefactors. And let "the powers that be," by judicious and enlightened legislation, give practical encouragement to all such efforts to promote the general good;—to this, Great Britain owes it, that some 30,000,000 of souls, are found within the narrow limits of the British isles. Without manufactures her population would not, in all probability, have been one half of what it is, while the rest would have gone,—where too many of ours are daily going—to build up and strengthen another, and an alien power. What is true of Britain may be equally so of the Dominion, if we choose; like her we will save those who otherwise must leave us, besides the additional advantage, owing to our larger area, of providing for any number of emigrants from the Old World.

With an increase of population there is necessarily an increase of wealth. Every person must be fed and clothed, and directly and indirectly the revenue of the country is benefited thereby. The cost of governing the country is correspondingly less, while many other interests intimately connected with these, derive decided advantages therefrom.

Shall we then stand by, with folded arms, and witness the expropriation of so many honest and industrious individuals; or shall we, in the true spirit of commercial enterprise, immediately inaugurate and energetically sustain those new industries which promise such a rich reward to their projectors, and which the present and prospective interests of the country imperatively demand.

A telegram from Ottawa informs us that the Governor General has sanctioned the 1st of July a Public Holiday.

The weather is unusually moist for this time of year, but the growing crops look uncommonly well; the grass will be most luxuriant.

The Hon. J. Hilyard Cameron, of Toronto, addressed a public meeting in the Mechanics Institute, St. John, on Saturday Evening; during his address he ably shewed the benefits which will result from a Union of the Provinces, and proved "that there was no reason why our allegiance to the dear old Mother Country should not continue," and pointed out our formerly standing "singly in small Provinces while now we were united into one, and possessed all the strength and advantages which flow from Union;"—that "now we were the third maritime power on the face of the earth,"—that "as Rome was not built in a day, neither can the benefits of the new order of things be felt till it has had time for development."

A vote of thanks was passed to the hon. gentleman.

DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA.—Of all the juvenile periodicals, DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA is the only one that has made a distinctive name and place. Its pictures, its games, its puzzles, render it universally popular among the little ones, while its varied and instructive character equally recommends it to the attention of parents and teachers. The series of French lessons, or the music, which is a feature are alone worth several times the cost of the book. \$1.50 yearly.

W. J. Demorest, 473 Broadway, N. Y.

SOMETHING ABOUT YOUNG MEN AND THE WEST.—The California papers say that that region is over crowded with young men who have gone thither to get clerkships and who are actually suffering.

The San Francisco Bulletin says that every steamer going to the shoring who have gone there to find good pay and an "easy time." It says:—

"Some have even been foolish enough to throw up berths at home, thinking that because California is a prosperous country, clerks must be in demand. When they get here they walk the streets, bore their acquaintances, prey upon their friends, and are snubbed by strangers who are weary of answering the common interrogatory, 'Do you want a clerk in this establishment?'"

He who will go there and work has enough to eat and drink and can easily lay by something, but the business of begging for fancy places is indeed a legally one.

SCALDED.—At Woodstock on Tuesday last a man named Roney was scalded by a boiler of hot water which he pulled over himself.

The last number of the Eastern Advocate, printed at Hillsboro', announces in a mourning column that owing to want of patronage its publication will cease with the present issue.

Every steamer bound for Europe goes out crowded with passengers. Germans in large numbers are embarking every day. They say they can live cheaper in the old country than in the States.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

June 17, B. J. Emma, Hilton, Boston, ballast, C. P. Clinch.

13, Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, gen. cargo.

20, Delta, Cook, Calais, plaster, C. R. Goodnow.

20, Only Son, Peacock, Redbeach, plaster, Hanson Bros.

22, Empress, Magee, Fishing voyage, Fish, &c., Clinch, McLean & Co.

23, Emily, Johnson, Calais, plaster, C. R. Goodnow.

CLEARED.

June 16, Sch. Jane, Clark, Boston, 2450 sleepers, Robert Ross.

23, Elizabeth Bowley, Gatecomb, New York, 95M Deals, C. P. Clinch.

Boston,—arr'd—brig Mary Ellen, Hines St. George; sch. John McAdam, Willard, Philada.

FISHERIES OFFICE.

St. John, N. B., 11th June, 1868.

THE undersigned is directed by the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries to give notice that FISHING LICENSES, to Foreign Fishing Vessels, to prosecute deep sea fishing during the year 1868 in the waters of Canada and Prince Edward Island, on payment of tonnage fee of Two Dollars per ton, will be issued at this office, and at the following places in New Brunswick:—

At the Customs Office at West Isles and St. Andrews; at Grand Manan, through the Local Fishery Officer; also at Miramichi and N. W. H. VINNE, Esq., Inspector of Fisheries, for N. B. and N. S.

June 23, 31

PIC NIC AND BAZAAR.

The Ladies of St. George, intend holding a PICNIC AND BAZAAR, on the pleasantly situated grounds of Thomas Barry, Esq.

On SATURDAY next, 27th inst., with the object of raising funds to assist in purchasing and improving grounds for a Cemetery.

Arrangements will be made to have a Boat leave St. Stephen on that morning, touching at St. Andrews on her way, and also to secure the services of the Brass Band on the occasion.

The object being a laudable one, they hope to receive the patronage of the public generally. Further particulars in handbill which will be issued shortly.

St. George, June 9, 1868.

LOTS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is authorized to offer for sale, those beautifully situated Town Lots, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in Block letter G. Morris Division, of the Town of St. Andrews, known as the McGill lots; they possess many advantages as building lots for situation, surroundings &c. and would be sold at a reasonable rate.

Further particulars made known on application to

ROBT. GLENN.

DOG FOUND.

CAME to the premises of the Subscriber, a WHITE HOUND, brown and black about the head and ears, with a brass collar about its neck, the owner's name and office engraved thereon.

Apply at the STANDARD OFFICE.

June 12, 1868.

Sugar & Wine.

Ex "Malaga" from Halifax via St. John.

Bright Sugar, 100 lbs. per cwt.

Or. Casks Port Wine.

J. W. STREET.

G. F. STICKNEY.

Watchmaker and Jeweller.

Has received a further supply of

Watches, Jewellery, and Electroplated Goods.

Britannia Metal, Paper Moulds, Wedgwood and Porcelain Ware, Tea Trays, CUTLERY and HARDWARE.

General Fancy and House Furnishing Goods, Shooting and Fishing Tackle.

Stationery, Brushes, Combs, Hairbrushes and Fancy Soaps, Edge and Joiners Tools, Saws, Files, &c., Pickles and Sauces.

CLOCKS, Watches and Jewellery REPAIRED and cleaned. Old gold and silver bought. Agent for Messrs. Lazarus & Morris, celebrated perfected Spectacles.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Charlotte County, 53.

Constable within the said County.

1868 SPR

WANTED, WANTED PURCHASE

JOHN S. MAGUE

to the fact that he is of New and Fashionable of the usual variety and people in the Town and lectured with great care himself and his agents, shall do our best to sell many descriptions than last season.

Tablecloth Cottons com Bleached do

Print Cotton

White Cambric Hdkfs.

Good Corsets

Ladies white cotton Flr Skeleton Skirts new sh Good daine Dresses for Ladies and Childrens

Above are sentiments our friends seek, but we call and examine, shall do our best to sell. Remember the Alliance Mr. O'Neill's, corner of St. Andrews.

P. S.—Cut this ad for reference.

LAZARUS PRACTICAL OPTIC LONDON &c

Have G. F. STICKNEY, of Sole Agent for the ad. CELEBRATED SPECT

Which have been ext England States, which they claim, the eyes over those in ordin may be seen in their res during a residence

1st. That from the lenses, they assist and ing frequent changes

2d. That they conf nes of vision, with ar fort not hitherto enjoy

3d. That the eye are ground is made purposes, and is pable to become seri

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5th. That the eye PRESERVE AS V

And are cheap, ing money with the 25 one of the Fir the store of their Ag the purpose of fitting when any spectacles the interval will be not properly fitted

WE EXPIR

E. & N.

SUMMER 1868

ON and after MO ther notice, Tra down the Leave St. John for Leave St. John for

Leave St. John for Leave St. John for

The 6 15 a. m. 11 a. m. Train from and 5 p. m. Trains Freight.

Freight from St. West will be sent b must be delivered o'clock.

Freight for Sta delivered at St. J Freight to be for delivered at St. from other Station an-hour before the Freight Train.

Goods for Prince accompanied with in value, to prevent de Goods intended f the United States, when the value shall by a U. S. Consul's

