

ERY STABLE.

RANK ALGAR
The public that he is prepared to furnish notice good horses and comfortable reasonable rates.
—William Henry street,
—March 30th, 1864.

BE SOLD.
If applied for immediately
by the 15th of April, the
will be let and possession given
on the 1st May next.
A desirable situated House for
business next to the Record Office
has been newly shingled and is in
good repair; contains 9 rooms and
a bath.
—A. L. S. O.—
For Town Lots in good situations for
purposes. Apply to subscriber.
(payment liberal).
D. GREEN.

Annals 1865.

IAN'S New Brunswick Almanac and
for 1865, can be obtained singly
or by the dozen for retail from—
J. LOCHARY & SON,
of the old Farmers' Almanac always
rew Nov 30, 1864.

Rubber.

Rubbers

Albion House.

H. N. S. MAGEE,
Has received an assortment of
Gents, Ladies,
Children's

Over-shoes.

Ladies Rubber Balmoral Boots, a nice
or the present season, which with a
children and Ladies Boots,
SKELETON SKIRTS,
and the balance of stock of
ENTER DRY GOODS,
sell CHEAP for Current Money
in Bills taken at the usual discount.

More New Goods.

RECEIVED and now open for sale
the very lowest prices:
Hats, Bonnets,
Hawls, Mantillas,
FANCY DRESS GOODS
Grey and White Cottons,
Ing, Stripes, and Regattas
Silkies,
and CORSET CLOTHES
Crashes; Towel-
ling & Table Li-
neus, Shirt-fronts,
Collars, and Fan-
cy Neck Ties,
Lars, Rubbers,
Boots and Shoes
of Summer Stock daily expected
leamer "Europe" and when received
sold at a very small advance on the
daily price.
D. BRADLEY.

Ladies Seminary.

ST. ANDREWS, N.B.

ES. KENDALL will receive a limited
of young ladies as boarders, in addition
to pupils.
The course of instruction comprises the
English, French, and Italian
Languages;
and Arithmetic, Geography, including
use of the Globes, Astronomy, History,
and Singing; plain and ornamental Needle-
work.
French, Italian, Music, and Singing, class-
room open to ladies who desire to pursue any
branches of study exclusively.
The greatest attention is paid to the comfort-
able, manners, religious instruction, and per-
sonal neatness of the pupils.
TERMS:
Board and Tuition, including all the branches,
at Italian, £50 per annum.
English, £20 0 0 per year.
French, including French, £10 0 0
Music, £5 0 0
Fuel for season £5 0 0
REFERENCES:
Rev. G. Percy, D.D., Quebec; J. Thompson Esq.,
Wilkes, Esq., high school, Wm. Andrews, M.A.,
deane McGill College, Montreal.
Rev. S. Baile, S. Benson, M.D., Henry Cusack,
Chatham.
Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, J. W. Street and Geo. D.
est, Esq., St. Andrews.

FOR SALE.

Hosiery, Gloves,
and Worked
Garments for Boys & Girls
Boys Jackets, Sacks, Pants,
Waists, &c. &c.
Each pattern can be used with ease.
June 23
JAS. McINNEY.

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

R. VARIIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM—Cic.

[\$2 50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

Vol 33

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31 1866.

No 6

Poetry.

BEST CURE FOR TROUBLE.

Work, work, my boys, be not afraid,
Look labor boldly in the face;
Take up the hammer or the spade,
And bludge not for your humble place.

There's music in the shuttle's song—
There's triumph in the anvil's stroke;
There's merit in the brave old strong
Who dig the mine or till the oak.

The wind disturbs the sleeping lake,
And bids it ripple pure and fresh;
It moves the green boughs till they make
Grand music in their leafy mesh.

And so the active breath of life
Should stir our dull and sluggish wills,
For we are not created idle
With health, and stagnant torpor kills?

I doubt if he who lolls his head,
Where idleness and plenty meet;
Enjoys his pillow or his bread
As those who earn the meals they eat.

MARY'S BIRTHDAY.

Seventeen rosebuds in a ring,
Thick with sister flowers best,
In a fragrant coronet,
Mary's servants this day bring.
Be it the birthday wreath she wears;
Fresh and fair, and symbolizing
The young number of her years
The soft blushes of her spring.

Kindly has your life begun,
And we pray that Heaven may send
To our foret a bright sun,
A warm summer, a sweet end;
And where'er her dwelling-place,
May she decorate her home;
Still expanding into bloom,
And developing in grace.

Miscellany.

CASE OF GOODMAN FANE.

(CONCLUDED.)

So the astonished victim of this diabolical
conspiracy was removed, vainly appealing to
the judge to permit him to obtain legal advice.
The worthy man was a lunatic, so thought the
magistrate, and none would look after his in-
terests so well as his children. Their domestic
grief should not be subjected to the further
laceration of a jury trial.

Miss Vere was dismissed from service at
once, much to the gratification of Mrs. Drowth,
who considered her as a rival who had blocked
her way to good fortune. The thought of this
loss induced her to demand something hand-
some from Jefferson Vane, by way of compensa-
tion for her assistance in the domestic plot.

The offer he made was so small as to be
scouted by her; and a quarrel occurred re-
sulting in the departure of Mrs. Drowth, bag
and baggage; and the son and daughter now
remained in undisputed possession of the prop-
erty, to obtain which they had doomed their
father to the horrible imprisonment of a public
madhouse.

But Mrs. Drowth was not to be baffled in
this way, without an effort at retaliation.—
Enraged by her double disappointment, she
conceived the design of bringing the heartless
brother and sister into public disgrace for
their parried conduct; cherishing the ad-
ditional hope of grateful reward from her late
employer, should she succeed in effecting his
release.

"The Lord will prosper my endeavors," said
the devoted woman to herself, as she traveled
to the distant hospital in the cars, to see how
the land lay, "for this is a case of conscience."
Under the combined influence of hope and
revenge, Mrs. Drowth embraced the perse-
cuted man, on meeting him in that melancholy
abode, and shed tears almost as freely as if
she had not helped to place him there.

Mr. Fane had but little to say, briefly al-
luding to the conduct of his children, which
so shocked and bewildered him, that he said
he was hardly sure now that it was not all a
dream. He lamented especially that he could
not send tidings to his friends, or to some
lawyer who might undertake his case; for all
which he wrote or might write, was given
into the hands of his son, by order of the
latter.

"I will be your friend, you dear, persecut-
ed man!" exclaimed Mrs. Drowth, taking ad-
vantage of the emergency to give him a kiss,
as a specimen of many more, that he might
have in the future, if he so willed it. "You
little imagine the interest I feel in you; but
I do hope you don't feel half the interest in
that Miss Emily which they say you feel."

"Of course, I could not think of money—
not from you," she declared, with a tender
look.

served his own; and in view of the dread
companionship which he now had, he disavow-
ed all love for Miss Vere, and made the happy
remarks:

"My dear Mrs. Drowth, by your efforts I
am in hopes of regaining my freedom; and
then I will reward you in a way you cannot
expect."

"Means marriage, I'm sure!" thought she
joyfully; and promising to lose no time, she
returned to the city, and applying to a young
and acute lawyer, made a full statement of
the case, and engaged him on behalf of Mr.
Fane.

The lawyer's heart, as well as his mind,
were enlisted in redressing the mighty and un-
natural wrong which had been done; and
after an interview with Mr. Fane, at the
asylum, he formed his plan, and proceeded to
the house where the brother and sister still re-
sided.

"I have come," he said on a professional
errand to you, and therefore I shall allude
with the less ceremony to the unhappy dif-
ferences which exist between you and your
father."

"Differences!" exclaimed Jefferson; "no dif-
ferences, no disagreements, sir! I love our
father, and sadly deplore the wreck of his
reason, which forces us to place him where he
is, for his own good."

"For your own good, you mean, and per-
haps you think," returned the lawyer; "but I
can assure you, sir, that it will be much more
to your advantage, and your honor, if you re-
pent what you have done, and take the first
step toward a final atonement, by at once re-
leasing him."

"And I can assure you, sir," said Jefferson,
frowning, "that Honora and I shall do nothing
of the kind. Our father is an undoubted
lunatic."

"Not undoubted, I beg pardon! I am a
man of common sense as well as a lawyer;
and I doubt that he is mad, most decidedly.
I have seen him; and comparing his conduct
with yours, I should say that you would be
much more appropriately confined than he."

"Humph!" sneered the son, stung by the re-
buke. "You are a lawyer, and your opinions
are paid for."

Whatever recompense I may get is no legiti-
mate concern of yours. But that which does
most essentially concern you, just at present,
is to give a full assent to those opinions, which
you affect to despise."

"And what are your opinions, pray?"
"First, that you should release your abused
father at once, and without further action on
my part. Second, that unless you do, I shall
make an effort, which will not only restore
him to his rights, but fix infamy to your name
as long as you live."

The guilty son turned pale at this exhibi-
tion of firmness; but he remained silent.
Perhaps you had better compromise with
him, in some manner, Jefferson, here suggest-
ed his sister; but she shook his head and mus-
ed awhile.

"There is only one compromise that I am
prepared or willing to make," continued the
lawyer, "acting as your father's agent."

"And what is that?"
"Give me a note to your father, promising
at once to restore him to liberty, if he will
sign an agreement to give you and your sister
one-half of his property, and also that he
will not contract a second marriage without
your consent. I will bear the proposal to
him, and we will see what we can do about it.
This is a liberal offer for me. If refused, I
promise you that I will have a trial by jury,
and try to clear your father at any rate."

"Perhaps your advice is for the best, con-
cluded Jefferson, writing the desired note,
which was signed by himself and sister, and
given to the lawyer. "You may give that to
him; but if he don't comply with the terms,
he shall never get free, if we can help it."

"I will tell him so. But I think by the aid
of this note, I shall be able to make all right."

By this interview, the lawyer had effected
a double purpose. He had assured himself of
the guilty motives of the children of his client,
and obtained a written evidence against them.
He now proceeded to make all right, as he
had said; though not in the manner in which
Jefferson and Honora had expected.

At an early period, a trial by jury was had,
the note was produced in court, and with the
testimony of Mrs. Drowth, was regarded as
conclusive evidence of a conspiracy and un-
natural conspiracy on the part of the son and
daughter of Goodman Fane. Witnesses in
abundance were now present to testify to his
perfect sanity; but the exposure of the plot
seemed to render them superfluous. The ver-
dict of the jury speedily liberated Mr. Fane,
and his children, after a withering rebuke from
the Judge, left the court-room attended by a
shower of hisses from the spectators.

Shortly after his arrival home, with Mrs.
Drowth on his arm, that business-like woman
expressed her curiosity to know the nature of
the reward which when in the hospital, Mr.
Fane said he intended for her.

"Of course, I could not think of money—
not from you," she declared, with a tender
look.

"Oh, no!" said he; "I didn't think of that."
Mrs. Drowth. My idea was, and is, that in
the event of my marriage with Miss Vere
which is now certain to take place soon, you
shall be our housekeeper, with better wages
than ever.

Mrs. Drowth screamed with anger and dis-
appointment, and would have fallen in a
swoon, had she been a lighter body. As it
was, she sat for a few hours; and then she
could do no better, concluded to stay, and
put up with a good situation.

And here we leave the case of Goodman
Fane in the hands of the jury of our readers,
who cannot fail to see the injustice of a law
which thus easily admits of the persecution of
the innocent; by an incomplete solution of pro-
blems of insanity.

The Canada Oil Regions.

For the information of such of our readers,
as are not already acquainted with the fact
that Canada among other vast resources, has
an inexhaustible supply of Oil, we publish
the following interesting facts relating to the
oil region in that Colony. We have not seen
in our Provincial journals, any extended notice
or description of this valuable and useful na-
tural deposit. That Canada possesses advan-
tages over all other regions may be inferred
from the fact, that she has more strikes in
proportion to the number of wells started—and
the oil is high price.

Bothwell is indeed rapidly coming into note.
She has already established the fact that she
affords a field for safe as well as profitable
investments; and should the developments of
the coming few weeks equal the successful
developments of the past, Bothwell will
take and deserve a place in oil mining history
excelling by no other field on the continent. It
is scarcely six months since the late American
element lent her energy and enterprise to the
development of this field, and yet I am in-
formed, through reliable sources, that the "Oil
Springs" at Bothwell have been known as far
as 70 years ago.

In 1796, Governor Simcoe and party, while
exploring the river "La Trench" (now called
the Thames) came on a party of Indians who
pointed out to the Governor the "Oil Springs"
on the banks of the river. From these springs
the Indians collected oil in considerable quan-
ties—the usual method being to spread a
blanket over the spring until it became satu-
rated, and then wring it into a vessel that
would hold. They used it both for burning
and medicinal purposes. The locations refer-
red to are designated on the old Provincial
maps and are to-day prominent points of inter-
est along the river banks of the Allan farm
and on lot No. 21, Oxford, known as the Mc-
Millan farm (recently purchased by Messrs.
Perham & Knight of Oxford county). An
old settler drove quite a lucrative business for
some years in collecting oil which he took to
Chatham and sold from four to six dollars
a gallon. A hole may be sunk to the depth of
two feet anywhere along the Allen or McMil-
lan farm banks and quite a quantity of oil be
collected.

These with many other curious facts are
well known to the Indians at Moravian town.
The principal obstacle to successful operating
at Bothwell is the difficulty in getting down
through the loose dirt composing the surface
drift to the rock. It is said that after McMil-
lan (original proprietor of the farm above men-
tioned) struck his first well, a Mr. Lick, an
enterprising American and indefatigable work-
er, earnestly commenced and put down nearly
to the rock eight wells; which he was com-
pelled to abandon owing to the great difficulty in
getting through the boulders, gravel, and run-
ning sand comprising the surface drift. The
ninth well, however, he completed, and it was
a success.—I refer to what is called the old Co-
well which, during the first two years yielded
eight to nine thousand barrels of oil.

The system first adopted by Mr. Lick was
to drive a heavy iron pipe similar to that used
in Pennsylvania. This system, however, has
been superseded by what is known here as the
Scotch system of boring, a process introduced
by Mr. McMillan, the first party that attempt-
ed to bore a well for oil on this continent, in
1853, but which, he was compelled to abandon
owing to the difficulty in operating. For sev-
eral years operations were suspended, when
in the fall of 1863, he (Mr. McMillan) induced
his brother, a gentleman of large means, from
Glasgow, Scotland, to send out about thirty
Scotch miners with tools and pipe com-
plete, and it is mainly owing to these old coun-
try men that the Bothwell oil region is indebt-
ed for its development. While the Scotch
system of boring was superior to the first method
attempted by Mr. Lick, yet it was very imper-
fect and has been subject to many improve-
ments during the past three years of oil pion-
eering in Canada; and now is adequate to
overcome all obstacle yet met with and ac-
complish its desired object.

It is an undoubted fact we are credibly in-
formed that McMillan's brother above spoken
of expended \$25,000 operating for oil, before
he received one cent in return. He sold out
last spring however, and realized, it is said,
\$180,000. We Yankees think ourselves dar-
ingly speculative, but we venture to affirm
that few amongst us would venture so much
before getting a return as the two "Cannies
Scotch," especially in the earlier stages of the
oil enterprise here. I speak of these things
not as matter of personal praise or credit, (not
withstanding praise and credit is due) but simply
to give our readers some idea as to date
of the discovery rise and progress of the oil re-
gions of Canada.

In February last, 1865, Mr. Lick succeeded
in getting what is now familiarly known as
the "Lick Well" which he subsequently sold
to the "John Bright Co." of Chicago, for \$100,
000. About this time the celebrated Victoria
well was struck which gave an impetus to the
business; yet the strong current of American
capital and enterprise cannot be said to have
fully set toward Bothwell until the strike of
the "Pepper well" in July of 1865. From this
event things began to assume a lively aspect.
Men of ability and capital came. They saw
money at no distant day and put their should-
ers to the wheel. Houses and derricks went
up like magic. The requisition for labor soon
exceeded the influx or accommodation for labor-
ers. Until to-day when some forty steaming
derricks can be counted upon the Pepper farm,
while from two to five hundred are scattered
up and down the river Thames from London
to Chatham; yet the larger part of these are
within an area of five miles square taking the
Pepper farm for the central point.

Men who came here four or six months ago
ago "clandestinely" fearing to let their friends
know that they were about to venture
upon slippery ground, leaving word with their
clerks or neighbors that they were going
"West for flour" or some other commodity, now
are pleased to read their names in the Both-
well Reporter as being identified with such a
stock company, interested in such a purchase
or a stockholder in such a well. Real estate
and stocks of all descriptions are gradually on
the upward tendency, and I am here pleased
to make a noteworthy remark that, notwith-
standing the unparalleled success of the wells
recently started, and the new "strikes" wait-
ing pumps, we are as yet free from that real
estate mania which has ruined so many panic
stricken purchasers in other oil fields, by the
extravagant prices and royalties paid for well
sinking lots, through the artful representations
of the speculator and the unfortunate hallucina-
tion of the purchaser. Our choicest lots have
not yet exceeded \$2,000 per acre while in
Pennsylvania, lots large enough to set the
engine house and derrick have been sold as
high as \$10,000. The people are beginning to
look upon the question of oil mining as a
permanent legitimate business of itself, and
when we fully throw off the scales from our
eyes and dreams of fortune made in a day, and
go to work on the principal that a certain
amount of labor will bring its proportionate
amount of reward from the science of mining
as a system that can be brought upon a practical
working basis and upon a level with other in-
terests either agricultural or mercantile, then
and not till then can investments be made
with the same safety guaranteed in other in-
terests or pursuits.

VALUE OF ADVERTISING.—A few years
ago a man in Hartford was keeping a modest
shoe store in State street, and in the old
fashioned way would probably have got along
and made a fair living. A day or two ago
one of the Hartford papers published a list of
real estate purchased within a few weeks by
this shoe dealer, the purchase money amount-
ing in the aggregate to \$80,000. We know
from items of his previous purchases that he
was already a real estate owner to a large al-
mount. We believe that he still keeps that
unpretending shoe store. How has he made
his fortune? Advertising? That is the
whole secret. He has advertised far and wide;
advertised by the column, and by his own or
borrowed brains he made his advertisements
so readable that often they were meritorious
literary productions in the paper. He has
kept his name before the people, the people
have bought his goods and he is now a wealthy
man.

The New Haven Register says: We have
a similar example in a different line of trade
in this city. A gentleman, who is still a
young man, came here with a few hundred
dollars, and opened a store 17 x 18 feet, but
brought with him what was more valuable—
thorough knowledge of his business and of the
value of advertising. He now lives in one of
the finest houses in this city, owns largely in
real estate, is sound, for we don't know how
many thousands, and is still enlarging his busi-
ness and carrying it on with an energy and
success which cannot fail to place him high on
the scroll of the income tax list. True, his
advertising expenses for the past year were
some \$60,000, but no one can visit his estab-
lishment without seeing that it pays.—[Al-
bany Argus.

SALTING STOCK. Never omit to salt the

stock twice or three times a week, and provide
free access to pure water. [Rural Register.

HAVE YOU GOT A BABY? A bachelor
friend of ours was riding a day or two ago in
the country when he overtook a little girl and
boy, apparently on their way to school. The
little girl appeared to be five or six years of
age, and was beautiful as a fairy. Her eyes
were lit up with a gleam of intense happiness,
and her cheeks glowed with hues of health.
Our bachelor friend looked at her admiringly.
She met his glance with a smile, and with an
eager voice, saluted him with:

Have you got a baby?
He was struck aback by the question and
something like a regret stole over his mind as
he looked upon the animated and beautiful
little face before him.

"No," he answered.
"Well," she replied, bringing her tiny form
proudly up, "see here!" and passing on, still
smiling, to tell the joyous news to the next
she might meet.

What a world of happiness to her was con-
centrated in that one idea—a baby!
And in her joy she felt as if all must have
the same delight as herself; and it was a mat-
ter of affectionate pride to her that liked her
little heart above the reach of envy, for in that
baby was her world, and what else had she to
crave?

THE NEWS-PAPERS. The New York Era,
calls the newspaper the poor man's book, from
the filled columns of which, he, gleams much
useful information, gains a knowledge of events
that are passing around him, and for a small
investment daily or weekly, receives more
really useful and general knowledge than is
contained in many libraries costing hundreds
of dollars. "Let the newspapers be encour-
aged, and let the conductors use all care and
discretion, so that they may indeed prove
worthy vehicles of intelligence."

"ONLY A LITTLE BROOK." A simple but
very touching incident has been related to us,
says the Maine Press, in connection with the
last moments of a beautiful little girl of Bath,
who lately died at the age of nine. A little
while before she died, as the sorrowing
friends stood around her watching the last
movings of the gentle breath, the last faint
fluttering of the little pulse, they became
aware, from broken words, that she strug-
gled with natural dread from the unknown way
that was opening before her. She had come to
the borders of the mysterious river, which
separates us from the dim hereafter, and her
timid feet seemed to hesitate and fear to stem
the flood. "But after a time her fears subsided
she grew calm, and ceased to talk about the
long, dark way, till at the very last she bright-
ened suddenly, a smile of confidence and
courage lighted up her sweet face, "O, it is
only a little brook!" she cried and so passed
over the heavenly shore.

RATHER PERSONAL.—An amusing debate
took place between Mr. W., a skeptic on re-
ligious matters and a German Lutheran.—
The skeptic, ridiculing the truth of certain pas-
sages in the Bible, and supposing his antagon-
ist about cornered in argument, asked him if
he believed Balaam's ass ever spoke like a
man. The Lutheran was silent for a mo-
ment, and then said: "Me read mit the Bible
dat von Balaam beat his schekass, and she
speak chist like a man. Me believe dat—
Me never hear a schekass spoke like a man
myself, but me hear a good many man speak
chist like a schekass."

COTTON MATTER often quoted the remark
of a friend that "there was a gentleman nam-
ed in the 19th chapter of the Acts of the apos-
tles, to whom he was more indebted than to
any other man in the world. This was the
prudent 'Town Clerk' who earnestly advised
the excited people to do 'nothing rashly.' On
all occasions of consequence, or of urgent haste,
he would say 'Friend, let us first advise with
the Town Clerk of Ephesus.'"

CONUNDRUMS.

Why is an unmarried lady always in the
wrong? She is a miss.

Why is the letter D a reformer? It makes
men—mend.

Why was the first day a very long one?—
There was no Eve.

Why is a ship sailing into port like a church
bell? Because it is often sounding.

Why is a watch-dog longer at night than he
is in the morning? He is let out at night,
and taken in in the morning.

Why is charity like a star? It shines best
in the dark.

Curiosity—a "stop" from the "organ" of
speech.

Why is a hungry boy like a wild horse?—
He wants a bit in the mouth.

When is charity like a top? When it be-
gins to hum, (home).

ANAGRAMS.—Si-ters enough.—Ans. Right-
cousness. Forget pails.—Ans. Prodigions.

FROM THE STATES.

Boston, Jan. 27.
The steamship Java, with Liverpool dates to the 18th inst., has arrived.
A violent snow storm prostrated the wires, and telegraphic communication with London had been suspended for two days and continued interrupted when the Java left Liverpool.

The London Times editorially pronounces the African Slave Trade practically extinct. The Paris trials are still progressing. The Jury could not agree on a verdict in the case of Byrre, the prison warden charged with aiding the escape of Stephens, and were discharged. Byrre remains in custody.
It is reported that Stephens was not allowed to tarry in Paris, and that he has gone to Geneva to confer with M. Hôlier and members of his International Revolutionary Club. Gold 133½.

Jan. 27.
There is no news this afternoon.
Flour, wheat and corn, dull. Beef steady. Pork dull, mess \$2.75. Lard quiet at 13½ a 18 cents. Wilkey's, 13½. Gold 133.

Jan. 29.
The steamer "Ashlar Agnes," with 1020 bales cotton, was recently burned on the Atamalia River, Georgia. The boat was valued at \$60,000, and insured for that amount. Most of the cotton was also insured. Five or six negroes lost their lives. Gold—133½.

Jan. 29.
A preliminary report on the Reciprocity Treaty was furnished to the Members of Congress to-day.

A draft of a bill is appended extending the present Treaty for one year from the 17th of next March, on condition that Canada shall repeal all duties and taxes on salt, cars, locomotives, vehicles of all kinds, machinery, furniture, tools, implements, soap, starch, boots, shoes, leather, horse shoes, lower shoe nails, harness, tags, beads, matches, music, musical instruments, clocks, tin and wooden ware, muslin delaines, coarse shawls, ratinets, sheetings and shirtings worth less than one dollar a pound; and raise her internal tax and duty on spirits to at least seventy-five cents per gallon, wine measure; and discontinue her free ports on Lake Huron and Superior.

It also provides that the United States may impose any internal taxes on the productions of the Province, which they lay upon their own products of the same kind.
The President is authorized to appoint two commissioners to negotiate a Reciprocity Treaty, whose duty it will be to provide for the permanent security of the fisheries, and interchange of products, regulate commerce and other matters. Gold 140½.

NOT LIABLE TO REDEMPTION. The following Banks have surrendered their charters, and are not liable to redeem their paper after the dates placed opposite their names. No doubt many of them will redeem their whole circulation.

- MAINE.**
Augusta Bank, Augusta, Oct. 20, 1866.
Auburn Bank, Auburn, Feb. 11, 1866.
Bank of Maine Bank, Bangor, Feb. 1, 1866.
Bank of Somerset, Skowhegan, May 21, 1866.
Bank of Windham, Windham, May 28, 1866.
Bath Bank, Bath, July 14, 1866.
Freeman's Bank, Augusta, April 18, 1866.
Granite Bank, Augusta, July 21, 1866.
International Bank, Portland, Aug. 5, 1866.
Kendusken Bank, Bangor, Oct. 18, 1866.
Leviston Falls Bank, Lewiston, May 2, 1866.
Long Reach Bank, Bath, Oct. 20, 1866.
Maine Bank, Bangor, Jan. 16, 1866.
Marine Bank, Bangor, Feb. 23, 1866.
Market Bank, Bangor, Sept. 23, 1866.
Northern Bank, Hallowell, Oct. 17, 1866.
Oakland Bank, Gardiner, Dec. 16, 1866.
Orono Bank, Orono, March 29, 1866.
Skowhegan Bank, Skowhegan, April 30, 1866.
State Bank, Augusta, Jan. 1, 1866.

Will redeem all their circulation.

Directors voted to extend liability one year. The following Banks are closing up business or under injunction, and their bills should be refused:

- American Bank, Hallowell, Me.
Amoskeng Bank, Manchester, N. H.
Cheshire Bank, Keene, N. H.
Cocheo Bank, Dover, N. H.
Connecticut River Bank, Charlestown, N. H.
Dover Bank, Dover, N. H.
Langdon Bank, Dover, N. H.
Manchester Bank, Manchester, N. H.
Mechanics & Traders Bank, Portsmouth, N. H.
Pawtucket Bank, Epping, N. H.
Pennichuck Bank, Nashua, N. H.
Wear Bank, Hampton Falls, N. H.
White Mountain Bank, Lancaster, N. H.

HORRIBLE BUTCHERY.—A monster in human shape who called himself John Hanley, but whose name is John Cooper, brutally butchered his sister in the township of Grosve, Michigan State, not many days ago. It appears that getting into the slightest altercation with her, he drew a revolver from his pocket and fired its contents at her, but the shot failing to take effect, he thereupon raised an axe and felled her to the ground with a single blow between the eyes. Not satisfied with this, he struck at her body several times, sending the axe right through the breast, actually cutting her heart from the body, laying it a quivering bloody mass at her side. The butchered mother's children only fled for snore, but the neighbors who came obedient to the call could render assistance only in securely binding the fiend incarnate who, bloody and undismayed by the result of the denouement in which he had been engaged, appeared at the back door of the premises when they arrived. The Detroit Free Press, from which we glean the particulars of this most diabolical

murder, declares that the murderer after he was arrested gloried in his crime, and exhibited a nonchalance perfectly hideous in its enormity. We seldom find in the annals of crime anything so horrifying as the details of the murder from which the foregoing particulars are culled.

[From the Halifax Colonist.]

"The action of Mr. Wilmet, of the New Brunswick Cabinet, was not surprising to any one who has watched the course of the present Government, in the sister Province. When they first came into power, and forged themselves into an administration, they failed to inspire even their own friends with any very strong faith in their permanency; their whole action and attitude seemed temporary and provisional; and the prophecies of failure which were so freely indulged in at the expense, were more than justified in any measure they were made by those who knew them best. The policy upon which they had entered, was of the weakest kind;—the negative,—that of opposition to the Union of the Provinces;—a policy which is 'admirable for those who are trying to pull down a Government, but unfavorable for a party when itself becomes a Government and is called to do something. On this policy alone they were united, and apart from this on all the other questions of Tariff, or Railroad Extension, or Education, or Internal Improvement, there were scarcely any two of them who really thought alike. Individually, they were not men of commanding personal influence in politics; many were altogether new at the trade; the larger number of them, to say the least of it, had enjoyed but little experience in the affairs of state. This would, after all, have been no great disadvantage if they had come together with some general policy upon which any number might have agreed; in such a case, new members might have brought fresh vigor to the Government of the country, and their ignorance of political trickery would have done them credit. It was not so much that the materials were actually discordant as that, for various reasons it was next to impossible, that they could ever become concordant; but then, after all, it gave but little concern to the New Brunswickers, as they seem to have put these men in power, not so much for the purpose of gaining a new Government, as of putting out the old."

The New Brunswick Administration has succeeded, perhaps, in benumbing Confederation in the other provinces, by bringing its chief opponents into disrepute, and giving the people leisure to compare, if not the different principles of Union and Disunion, at least the men who respectively uphold them. It is safe to assert that if the New Brunswickers do not relish Confederation, they at least admire Tilley and Gray; and if the promise of the present is realized, and another election should take place in that Province, it is more than probable, that many who care nothing at all for British American Union in the abstract, may rally round the old popular favorites who have so often returned at the head of the poll, and Tilley and Gray; may finally settle calmly down in that place where all the Province feels they ought to be.

"In such an event there are other circumstances which may be fairly assumed as likely to act in favor of Confederation. A failure in an Administration elected expressly to oppose it, would naturally weaken opposition. The question itself also might appear in a more favorable light to the people. When first we look at the polls, it was new, and perhaps on that account altogether understood by them. They may now perceive that New Brunswick has much to gain and little to lose by a Union with Canada; the difference in the tariffs of the two Provinces is small; the position of that Province is a commanding one, since it forms the place of junction between Nova Scotia and the West; that union would make the Intercolonial Railroad a certainty, and secure the more rapid completion of their favorite plan of West-ward Extension. Other things will, also, have weight in commending Confederation to the good wishes of the people; the Governor is favorable to the project and the repeated wishes of the Imperial Government, even if they excite the sneers of the St. John's Freeman, will not be altogether despised or disregarded among a people who believe that they are the most loyal British Americans."

We have received from Mr. B. Hanson a communication setting forth the bodily injuries which he had received at the hands of the Mr. Hatheway, during a recent scrimmage on the Nashua about some logs. We advised Mr. Hanson not to publish the document, but if he felt aggrieved he knew where to seek and obtain redress. [Frederick Reporter.]

Whether from the want of a Police Magistrate, a night watch, or what cause soever, the city after 10 o'clock, p. m., is given over to a gang of young rowdies, who not unfrequently improve the liberty thus afforded by abusing orderly citizens and committing other offences against the peace of the inhabitants. The other evening a person who endeavored to quell a disturbance in the upper part of the city, received for his pains a wicked blow in the face from a club, which laid open the cheek, injuring one of the eyes to such an extent that the sight is endangered. Surely our authorities might accomplish something to put a stop to such notorious proceedings. [Ibid.]

We are pleased to learn that the general desire frequently expressed of late, for an early commencement of work on our Branch Railway is about to be gratified. From all we can learn we think we are justified in stating that one another issue of the "Sentinel" reaches its readers, the first soil will have been turned, and the work of construction really begun. [Ibid.]

In Dover, N. H., Dec. 5th, by Rev. L. D.

Hill, George L. Goodwin, Esq., of Lebanon, Me., to Miss Hannah Connelley, formerly of St. George, Charlotte County, N. B.

One or two cases of small pox having appeared among the passengers on board the large steamer at Halifax, from Hamburg, en route to New York, the sick were sent to the Hospital, and the ship ordered to a place of quarantine.

The New York Times closes series of articles against Reciprocity by threatening the repeal of the arrangement by which goods can be brought through the United States in bond. We would not be surprised to find this policy carried into effect. The cattle exclusion policy, in violation of treaty stipulations, should prepare us for any species of folly.

STOPPING A NEWSPAPER.—The worst economy in the world says the Leviston Journal, is stopping your local paper. Its cost is trivial, but you must be a peculiar man if it won't pay for itself twice over, in the information it will furnish you now and then in your business, by which you may take advantage of this or that movement in the markets; this or that discovery; this or that new enterprise, and so on through a long list of affairs. It may be set down as a rule that the man who cannot afford to take a paper, blindly denies himself scores of opportunities for improving his material condition; besides it is only a very mean man who will borrow from his neighbor the paper he vainly thought he could crush by stopping it.

The Montreal (Canada) Mingle states that there is a wide spread rumor in that city to the effect that "Her Majesty intends sending to Canada her cousin, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, to open the next session of Parliament, which, for that reason, will be postponed until May next. The Duke will come as Viceroy to give credit to the inauguration."

ST. ANDREWS, JAN. 31, 1866.

CANADA OIL REGION.—On our outside page we have given an interesting description of the oil region at Bathwell in Canada West. The place is 41 miles west from London, a city of 16,000 inhabitants, with all the modern conveniences for travellers. The fare from Portland, Me., to London and return, is \$25 U. S. Currency; from London to Bathwell \$1.25. This would be a pleasant and perhaps profitable trip to those desirous of visiting Canada West.

A private note from J. D. Pulsifer, Esq., dated Bathwell, 19th inst., says that the Bolon, or Prince Well, on the farm adjoining the McMillan and McKay farms, was publicly tested by a distinguished committee of thirteen, of which Joel Perham, Esq., was chairman, and by actual measurement of the oil pumped in one hour and a half it was found to have yielded in that time at the rate of 100 barrels per day. The Bedger and Melten wells are pumping as usual. The Lewiston well has been waiting for a fortnight for pump and tubing, which have been delayed on the route. The Maine Oil Co.'s well is ready for drilling. The Androscoggin well is still among the boilers. Other wells owned in Maine are progressing as fast as the difficulties will permit. [Lewiston Journal.]

The public meeting held in the Town Hall, passed, at all events, one resolution, which is a step towards getting a public Wharf—viz: to assess the people in the sum of \$10,000 for that purpose. Where? That query could not be answered even by themselves, as a committee was appointed to ascertain the best site at the lower end of the Town, in the vicinity of the Railway Depot. Well, it is admitted that the Town must have a deep water wharf, and the fear of a few thousand dollars may lead to its being erected somewhere near Indian point; but looking to the benefit of the whole Town, we are free to state, a wharf at the southern end, may benefit the Railway, but not the Town—whereas a deep Sea landing near Joe's Point will be of general service, and benefit both interests, the Town and Railway. Why cannot a large railroad, which would meet all requirements, be built to Joe's Point? The cost would be comparatively trifling in comparison to building abutments for a railway along the shore. No town ever yet succeeded without taxation for public improvements; we hope yet to see the people united, and that they will follow the example of our St. Stephen friends—and by a united effort obtain the larger rather than the smaller benefit. Why the little village of Baring raised \$40,000 for even a private speculation. Persons outside the Parish will not lend a helping hand, unless some comprehensive measure is adopted. How sadly such men as the late John Wilson, James Rait and others of that stamp are needed. Has their mantle been consigned to the tomb with them?

The first number of "the Messenger, and Sons of Temperance Journal" is received. It is to be published monthly, under direction of the committee of the Grand Division, at St. John, and is devoted exclusively to the propagation of temperance principles. It says that during 1864, that \$700,000 were expended for Liquor imported into this Province!

The little village of Baring, has a Company with a capital of \$40,000 to carry on a Wollen factory. Union is strength, verifying the old adage where there's a will there's a way.

The Rifle Company is at present being drilled by Sergeant Quinn of the 10th Regiment. He is one of the sergeants sent out for the purpose of drilling the volunteers. We are glad to hear that the Company is gaining daily in numbers and efficiency. [Courier.]

We regret to learn that last Sunday morning about 9 o'clock, the house of Mrs. Connick, a widow, near Moore's Mills, was destroyed by fire, together with her household furniture, and about 300 bushels of grain. Estimated loss \$1500, N. B. currency. No insurance. [Ibid.]

One day last week about noon as Mr. F. B. Bailey was passing along the street, near the residence of L. L. Lowell, Esq., in company with Mr. E. H. Nash, a rifle bullet whizzed past his head grazing his coat collar. It is somewhat remarkable that this is the second time Mr. Bailey has been in similar danger. Persons firing guns in a careless manner should be dealt with as the law directs. [Ibid.]

Skating Rink is the latest novelty here.

New Publications.

From Messrs. Strahan & Co., Montreal, we have received the January number of the "SUNDAY MAGAZINE," which opens with a continuation of that admirably written paper—"Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood," portraying the duties of a Pastor to his flock and the intimate relation and mutual good understanding which should exist between them. The writer puts the following pertinent question, which it would be well for all clergymen to ponder upon, and ask themselves—"How can a man be the pastor of a parish, if he never entertains his parishioners?" Just so,—he must live in the affections of his people, if he expects to be useful to them—and look more to the flock than the fleece. "When our Children are about us"—is also a most admirable article, by A. Raleigh, D. D., and should be read by all parents. Will the publishers please forward the December number of this interesting and useful Magazine to this office, as we have not received it.

Good Words, for January, has also been placed on our table by the same eminent publishers. Among the leading features of the present volume is a story by Mrs. Oliphant commenced in the number before us, entitled "Madonna Mary,"—a story of English life, which is to be continued during the year. It will also contain a new series of papers by the editors Norman MacLeod, D. D., on Travels—and other articles on our common Faith. Character Sketches, by a leading writer of the day.

Sunday Magazine \$1.75 per year.
Good Words \$1.50

They are worth double the price, should be extensively patronized, and can be ordered through any bookseller.

U. S. NAVY.—In another column we have given a list of the Barks in Maine and New Hampshire which have surrendered their charters and are not liable to redeem their bills; and also those closing up business, or under injunction, whose bills should be refused.

Merchants and Traders should cut out the article, and stick it up in their stores, for reference, as some of these bills are in circulation here at present.

TEA, SODA AND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—We are requested to announce that the Ladies of All Saints Church intend holding a Tea, Soda and Musical Festival in the Town Hall, on Thursday evening 7th February next. The proceeds to be appropriated to Church purposes. Addresses suited the occasion will be made by talented speakers, some of whom are expected from other places. No effort will be spared to make the evening pleasant. Tea on the table at 7 o'clock. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Tickets for sale at the stores of G. F. Suckey, John S. May, and at the door.

The new Battery of Artillery we learn, has been organized. The officers are—Henry Osburn, captain, T. F. Odell, Lieutenant, W. Morris, ensign, and forty-one members, the men composing the company are of the best material for such service, intelligent and respectable mechanics. We understand this battery is attached to Col. Foster's battalion, St. John, and will not therefore belong to the 1st Battalion. Other changes will, it is reported take place shortly which will give a spur to the Battalion.

The greatest snow storm this winter commenced on Thursday afternoon and continued until Friday night, and drifted in huge piles making travelling very heavy, and detained the Saturday's mail several hours. The roads will soon be in good order for travelling.

The Maine Board of Agriculture, have passed resolutions of condolence on the death of the late Dr. Ezekiel Holmes, a warm friend and advocate of the Agricultural interest, a man of pre-eminent abilities and an honor to his native state.

The little village of Baring, has a Company with a capital of \$40,000 to carry on a Wollen factory. Union is strength, verifying the old adage where there's a will there's a way.

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Skating Rink is the latest novelty here.

Mr. W. L. Alterton, we believe, deserves the credit mainly of establishing it. The Rink is at the mouth of the Creek, and is flowed from the flume of the mill adjoining, and no doubt will be a favorite and interesting resort for our young men and maidens this winter. [Carleton Sentinel.]

POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.—A gentleman hands in the following statement of the present occupations of the members of the Government:—

THE CABINET.
The Lieut. Governor—Moose hunting.
President of the Council—On a pleasure excursion between Richmond and Washington at five guineas a day, public funds.
Provincial Secretary—in the bosom of his family—among the little "g's."
Board of Works—in the woods, playing a game of axe-handles with the Hansons.
Surveyor General—All right.
Postmaster General—Provisionally in his office.
Members not holding office, decline attending to public business—don't pay at ten guineas a trip.

NOT OF THE CABINET.
W. H. Needham, Esq.—Playing Solicitor General in Sunbury. Appointment understood to be provisional. [Colonial Farmer.]

—There is an increase in the December receipts of the Nova Scotia Railway of \$1,813.35 over those of the corresponding month of 1864.

—Lord Minto was to leave England for Canada by the first steamer in February.

RECIPROCITY.—The Hon. Mr. Henry telegraphs from Washington to Dr. Tupper that he finds the Government at Washington "apparently favorable and friendly," but he adds that "the result is uncertain."

—It is stated that the Falls of St. Anthony are rapidly undergoing a change; that during the spring of 1850 they receded about two hundred and fifty feet to the middle of the river, and nearly one hundred and forty feet further the next spring.

—A newspaper editor says he felt called upon to publish Father Lewis' sermon on the "Locality of Hell," as it was a question in which nearly all of his readers were deeply interested.

—The gas monopolists of Chicago are about coming to grief, as a new gas, made from crude petroleum gas is fully four times greater than the light of the coal gas, and that it can be made at a very much less cost.

—A new telegraph is being tested in New Orleans, that works without electricity, batteries, chemicals or poles. The report says the apparatus is very simple, and easily worked.

—St. Valentine's Day will be also Ash Wednesday and All Fool's Day Easter Sunday, this year.

DIED.
On the 27th inst. after a long illness, Mr. Henry McLarnon, aged 60 years leaving a family and friends to mourn their loss.

St. John, on Friday evening, the 26th inst, Mr. Robert Foulsh aged 71 years.

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE.
TO
ST. STEPHEN.
THE Subscribers intend to supply a want long felt here, and will commence running a Tri-Weekly Stage between St. Andrews and St. Stephen, leaving St. Andrews, on Monday Wednesday and Friday, returning same days. Passengers and goods taken on reasonable terms. Books kept at R. T. Fitzsimons' Store. They trust by accommodation and desire to give satisfaction to merit a share of patronage.
R. T. FITZSIMONS,
THOS. TRUSDALE.

St. Andrews, Jan. 24, 1866.

NOTICE.
PICKED up at the Seallow Tail Light Station 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 paying expenses.
JONATHAN KENT,
Light Keeper.

Grand Manan, Jan. 17, 1866.

Molasses, Ginger Wine, &c.
Just Received:
10 Hhds. Demerara Molasses,
2 Casks Ginger Cordial,
11 Cases Pale and Dark Brandy. &c. &c.
J. W. STREET.

WARPS.
First quality White & Blue Warps. Manufactured from Southern Cotton, for sale by
J. LOUGHARY & SON.
St. Andrews, Jan. 9, 1866.

LETTERS.
REMAINING in the Post Office, St. Andrews, January, 6, 1866.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Anderson Kitty Ann | Annie M Kelly |
| Anderson John | Lundy Miss Mary |
| Ballinghame William | Lambert John |
| Cook William | Lorry Wm M |
| Conly Mary | Lawrence Mrs Rice |
| Dawson Julia | Mills William |
| Glave Mrs Thos | McCurdy William |
| Glew John | McCracken Hugh |
| Gray P T | Moran J A |
| Gibson John | Parish of Town Clerk |
| Jackson P B | Powers Capt Thos |
| Knight Gillman | Rankin J |
| Keenan Mrs Wm | Walsh Robert |

Persons calling for any of the above will please say "Advertised."
G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.
P. O. St. Andrews, Jan. 1866.—25.

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available

