

NEW ENGLAND SETTLEMENT IN  
HAMMINGTON TRACT OF  
LAND IN NEW JERSEY  
The following notice is hereby given to all persons who have claims against the estate of the late John H. Stevens, deceased, to present the same to the undersigned at his office in New Brunswick, N. J., on or before the 1st day of May, 1867.

# The St. Andrews Standard.

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From the St. Andrews Standard, N. B.  
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## Portry.

**WHAT IS A WOMAN LIKE?**  
A woman is like to—oh stay—  
What a woman is like, who can say?  
There is no living with or without one—  
Love bites like a fly  
Now an ear, now an eye,  
Buz, buzz, always buzzing about one—  
When she's tender and kind  
She is like to my mind!  
(And Mary was so remember)  
She is like to—O dear!  
She's as good, very near,  
As a ripe melting peach in September.  
If she laugh, and she chat,  
Play, joke, and chat,  
And with smiles and good humors meet me,  
She is like a rich dish.  
Of venison or fish,  
That cries from the table "Come eat me!"  
But she'll plague you, and vex you,  
Distract and perplex you;  
False-hearted and ranging,  
Unsettled and changing.  
What, then, do you think she is like?  
Like a wheel? Like a rock?  
Ay, a clock that is always striking.  
Her head's like the gland folks tell on  
Which nothing but monkeys can dwell on,  
Her heart's like a lemon—so nice  
She carves for each lover a slice!  
In truth she's to me  
Like the wind, like the sea,  
Whose raging will hearken to no man,  
Like a mill, like a pill,  
Like a snail, like a whale  
Like an ass, like a glass  
Whose image is constant to no man!  
Like a flower, like a shower,  
Like a fly, like a pie,  
Like a pea, like a flea,  
Like a thief, like—in brief,  
She's like nothing on earth, but a woman.

## Miscellany.

### The London Police.

The limits of Modern London are very ill-defined, and it has been truthfully described as a province covered with houses. Its annual growth is tremendous, and long lines of tenements advance slowly and surely into the country without cessation, on every side. The census of 1864 showed a population of nearly 3,000,000, dwelling in about 350,000 houses, and covering an area of 70,029 acres. This embraced all the population in a circle of thirty miles in diameter, the centre of which is Charing Cross. This is termed the metropolis. Of this area the part called "the city," and which was once included within the walls of old London, covers 725 acres with a resident population of 112,000 though during business hours the latter is increased to nearly a million. "The city" still retains its old air of incorporation, with all the rights and privileges thereof, and has a municipal government consisting of a Lord Mayor and a City Parliament, or Court of Aldermen and Common Council. The police of the city are under the control of a commissioner appointed by the Common Council with the approval of the Crown. The police of the metropolis are superintended by a commissioner nominated by the Secretary of State for the Home Department. His salary is £1,500 per annum; and he is responsible only to the Home Department, which has the entire regulation and control of the metropolis with the exception of the city proper. There are also two assistant commissioners, whose salaries are £800 each. It has been for years a source of trouble and disagreement that no considerable portion of the metropolis area as is included in "the city" should maintain a separate police establishment, having a distinct organization and no unity of action with the much greater force under the metropolis commissioners. The embarrassments arising from this circumstance, have been matters of frequent annual version and complaint both in and out of Parliament. For police purposes the city is divided into six districts; in each of which is a station-house. The whole force numbers 628 men. The metropolis, being of course the part outside the city limits, is mapped out into eighteen divisions, each of which is designated by a letter. In these are 122 stations, located at points most convenient for the inhabitants. The number of men of all grades amounts to 6,590. At all the stations, both in and out of the city, officers and men are to be found at any hour, both day and night. Each division is mapped out into a certain number of subdivisions, according to its size and population. Each of these is divided into sections, and these again into beats, all of these being numbered and their limits carefully defined. To each beat certain constables are assigned, and are provided with little maps called beats. The business of the constables on duty is to patrol the beat in a fixed time according to an appointed route. As soon as he goes over it he immediately begins his work again, so that his sergeant knows at any moment where the man ought to be found, unless something unusual has occurred. So thoroughly is this arrangement carried into effect that every street, road, lane, alley and court in the police district is visited constantly, day and night, by some of the force. The beats vary considerably in size. In those parts of the district which are open and inhabited by the wealthier classes an occasional visit is sufficient, and the constable traverses a wide tract. But the limits of each beat are diminished and the frequency of the visits increased, of course, in proportion to the character and density of the population, the concentration of property, and the intricacy of the streets. Within a circle of six miles from St. Paul's the beats are ordinarily traversed in from seven to twenty five minutes, and there are points that are never free from inspection. In the eighteen divisions above mentioned there are now employed eighteen superintendents, whose salaries vary according to their grade, from £140 down to £200; 140 inspectors with salaries from £200 to £281 18s.; and 630 sergeants at weekly pay, twenty of whom receive £109 4s. per annum, and the rest £63 14s. The constables receive, according to their duties, from £78 down to £49 8s. per annum, and their pay averages 18s. (or \$1.50 in gold) per week for each man. Most of them receive less than 8s. per day. In addition to this the government pays for their uniforms, and allows each married man forty pounds of coal weekly all the year, and to each single man the same amount for six months and twenty pounds weekly the rest of the year. The constables are dressed in dark blue with light buff hats, and wear mole-skin caps of the ordinary shape with tops of patent leather. On the collar of each is the letter of his division and the number that belongs to him, so that every man is known by his name, but his identity is marked in 22C or 23P, &c., as the case may be. The police authorities are evidently believing that there is nothing valuable in a name but brevity. The marks of the city police are in yellow; those of the metropolitan force in white. Every man is provided with a baton, or short club of rosewood, a rattle, a lantern, an oil-skin cape and a great coat. While on duty he wears a white band on his wrist. That portion of the police known as the detectives wear no uniform. There are but forty-two of this famous body of men in all, two being attached to each division, and having a staff of six sergeants. Every policeman is provided with a printed card of instructions. They are quite voluminous and minute. They are in general the same that are given to our patrolmen, and which were described in a former article in this paper. They are more particular, however, in the duties required, as might be supposed in a city so vast and so densely populated as London. Besides arrests for the ordinary infractions of law, any policeman may apprehend without warrant any person who is found in any street of the city "exposing for sale any horse, feeding or foddering, or showing him, leading a horse, or repairing a carriage, or turning a horse loose, causing mischief to be done by negligent driving wantonly pelting, hunting or driving cattle when not employed to drive them; causing any cart, public carriage, sledge, truck or barrow to stand any longer than is necessary to take up or set down passengers or freight; leading or driving a horse or carriage upon any footway; fastening a horse so that he stands across a footway; rolling or carrying a cask, tub, hoop or wheel, ladder, plank, show-board or placard, upon any footway; posing a bill against a wall without the consent of the proprietor, or willfully damaging any part of any building, wall, fence or pole; using any profane, indecent or obscene language; to the annoyance of the inhabitants; using any abusive, insulting or threatening words or behavior; blowing a horn or other noisy instrument for the purpose of calling people together, willfully disturbing any individual by jelling or ringing a door bell, or knocking at a door without lawful excuse, willfully extinguishing the light of a lamp." These are a part of the offences against which the police are instructed to protect the inhabitants of London, and in these respects they do their duty well. It would be well if the same instructions, or at least a part of them, could be given to the police of our own city. England is indebted to Sir Robert Peel for its present police system. Previous to 1829 both property and life all the large towns were very insecure. Footpads, burglars, and pickpockets pursued their vocation night and day almost unimpeded, and every town was exposed, without protection, to the most shocking scenes of riot and lawlessness. The watchmen (or Charles, as they were generally called) were for the most part feeble and inefficient men, and never exceeded in number 1s. 6d. per day, and whose very inefficiency were so many temptations to rogues. In London the evils arising from this state of things grew so great as to be intolerable, and to satisfy the public outcry Sir Robert Peel, in 1829 brought forward his famous bill for the establishment of a better system of police in London and its vicinity. The bill became law, and the system a success. Though slightly modified, it has prevailed ever since, and has been gradually adopted in all the large cities and towns of England. The provisions of the law have been carried out in London with great strictness, and consequently with the most satisfactory results. The difficulties have been great, much more so, in fact, than most think. Great opposition was most manifested to the whole system from outstart, and great trouble was experienced in obtaining men for the work. Those who observe a policeman quietly walking along his beat would hardly imagine the extremely laborious nature of his duty. Of the numerous candidates for admission into the force not more than one in three possesses the strength equal to the work. The rigid discipline which exacts this exertion also demands extreme propriety of conduct, and great self-command in the most trying circumstances. At first the number of dismissals and resignations was so great that it was almost impossible to carry on the duty, but the commissioners persevered through every difficulty in enforcing a high standard of conduct, and eventually succeeded in bringing the force into its present remarkable state of efficiency. It is certainly a proof of perfect discipline that six thousand men in the prime and vigor of life, with very small wages, exposed in an unusual degree to the worst temptations of London, and discharging for the most part by night, a very laborious and often irksome and dangerous duty, are kept in complete control without any extraordinary coercive power. The effective organization and working of this system formed Peel's great success, and the English well appreciate it. So well satisfied are the Londoners with their police, that during the past year they paid nearly £10,000 in a voluntary gratuity to different members of their force who had excited their gratitude and admiration by the able and honest way in which performed their duties. [Watchman.]

## Specimen of a new Yankee Dictionary.

Cat.—An animal that old mads love, because it gives out sparks when it is rubbed.  
Treadmill.—A retired place for the accommodation of those addicted to appropriation.  
Bonnet.—A kind of inverted coal-hod, in which ladies' heads are carried.  
Misery.—The life of an unpaid printer.  
Nothing.—The conscience of a thorough politician.  
Umbrellas.—Common property.  
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Tempest.—Something that comes to marriaged people after the honeymoon.  
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Money.—A fish, peculiarly difficult to catch.  
The Graces.—An ugly hole in the ground, which lechers and poets wish they were in, but which unknown pains to keep out of.  
Modesty.—A beautiful flower, that flourishes only in secret places.  
Sensibility.—A quality by which its possessor, in attempting to promote the happiness of other people, loses his own.  
A Young Man of Talent.—An impertinent scoundrel who thrust himself forward; a writer of execrable poetry; a person without modesty; a noisy fellow; a speech maker.  
Lawyer.—A learned gentleman who rescues your estate from your enemy and keeps it himself.  
My Dear.—An expression used by man and wife at the commencement of a quarrel.  
Watchman.—A man employed by the parish to sleep in the open air.  
Thin Shoe.—An article worn in winter by high-spirited young ladies, who would rather die than conceal the beauty of their feet.

## The Charm of a Simple Dress.

Not long since we were at a great public gathering where each lady did her best to appear attractive in the eyes of those about her. Wonderful structures of lace and flowers, called bonnets crowned many a fair head. Gay cloaks, and mantles, and shawls were so disposed as to show every fold to the best advantage. Rich dresses swept the floor, and delicately laced hands wielded sparkling fans of exquisite workmanship. One wearied at last of all this elaboration of ornament. Suddenly a young girl appeared whose sweet blue eyes, fair hair, and delicate complexion were framed in a plain straw bonnet, innocent of flowers, or lace, and tied simply under her pretty dimpled chin, with a plain brown ribbon. Her dress fitted neatly to a plump round figure, and unpretending shawl of neutral colors was thrown over her shoulders, so superior did she appear to us, by contrast with the elaborate display around her, that we could scarcely refrain from giving voice to our thoughts. It was the more pleasing to us because she herself moved in a circle which seemed to demand this exaggeration of dress. And yet what device of ornament could enhance the beauty of that fresh, fair face? What extravagance of dress could improve that graceful, plainly attired form? "Youth and beauty are sufficient unto themselves," we said, as we took another long satisfied look at her mentally thanking her, at the same time, for her courageous and much-needed example.

## PULPIT ZEAL.

No man was ever scolded out of his sins. The heart, corrupt as it is, and because it is and because it is so, grows angry if it be not treated with some management and good manners, and scolds back again. A surly man will bear perhaps to be stroked, though he will growl even under the operation, but if you touch him roughly, he will bite. There is no grace that the spirit of self can counteract with more success than a religious zeal. A man thinks he is fighting for Christ, when he is fighting for his own notions. He thinks he is skillfully searching the hearts of others, when he is only gratifying the multiplicity of his own and cherishingly supposes his hearers destitute of all grace that he may shine the more in his own eyes by comparison. When he has performed this notable task, he wonders that they are not converted; he has given it to them, so, and if they do not tremble and confess that God is in him of a truth, he gives them up as reprobates, incorrigible and lost forever. But a man that loves me, if he sees me in an error, he will pity me, and endeavor calmly to convince me of it, and persuade me to forsake it. If he has great and good news to tell me, he will not do it angrily, and in much heat and discomposure of spirit. It is not, therefore, easy to conceive, on what ground a minister can justify a conduct which proves that he does not understand his errand. The absurdity of it would certainly strike him, if he were not deluded. "You don't seem to know how to take me," said a vulgar boy to a gentleman he had insulted. "Yes, I do," said the gentleman; "but you are a minister, and a woman a mystery."

## The Japanese Jugglers in London.

The troupe of Japanese jugglers now performing at St. Martin's Hall consists of about a dozen persons of all ages and both sexes. Their tricks and evolutions are performed with singular neatness and dexterity. A spinning top is one of the chief instruments of magic with the Japanese jugglers. They spin a top in mid-air, catch it spinning as it comes down upon the top of a stick held in the mouth, and keep it spinning under circumstances of incredible difficulty. It looks like a living thing, and obeys their behests as implicitly, spinning up and down a long stick which is flourished swiftly in the air, then a long the out-stretched arms and across the back of the juggler, then upon the ridge of an open fan, and finally upon the edge of a sword. When the top totters or "swims," as boys call it, the juggler from a fan restores its equilibrium. Both male and female performers delight in these spinning top tricks, executing them with expertness and precision. The "butterfly illusion" is simply a scrap of white paper ingeniously twisted to the shape and semblance of a butterfly by Asi Kirishan, who, by means of a couple of fans, keeps it flying through the air, and hovering over flowers with so accurate an imitation of nature that any one at a distance might mistake the artificial for the living insect. Presently the wizard manufactures a second butterfly, and then the two go dithering together, or settling down upon one object or another, just as butterflies may be seen to do that are born in a bowler. The subtlety of touch and unerring accuracy of sight displayed in the execution of this feat make it one of the prettiest and most amusing of all. Finally, the wizard tears his radiant insect into pieces, and scatters the fragments in the air, in tragic illustration of the evanescence of all lovely things. The acrobatic performances, however, are the most novel features of the entertainment. One of the company hangs by his crooked knees from a cross-bar erected over a scaffold at a great distance from the floor. While in this perilous posture, with his head downwards, he holds in his hands a green cane stem some 10 or 12 ft. long. Up and down this stick one of his comrades runs with the agility of a squirrel, swinging swiftly to and fro, throwing himself into the most difficult of attitudes, and hanging on by the "skin of his teeth," as the saying goes. At last the bamboo breaks at a knot, apparently by accident, causing some sensation among the audience for the safety of the acrobat, who, however, catches a rope that is flung to him and is landed right enough. [Illustrated Times.]

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## A young lady prepossessing appearance.

arrested in Broadway, one afternoon recently for picking the pocket of an elderly woman who was in an omnibus with her son, a young man about twenty two years of age. The young man, whose heart was softened by his father's beauty persuaded his mother to appear against her, and so she was set free. The next day she called to thank the young man for his kindness, telling him that her father had been driven into it by the tyranny of the uncle in whose power she was—that she was never do wrong again, if she had to die for it. The young man, who was a student of law, was surprised that she wished she was dead, and whereby she so wrought upon the young man's feelings that he gave her quite a large sum of money to enable her to leave New York and go to some far off place where she could begin life anew; and after she had gone he was covered that his pocket-book and watch were also gone. The young man now believes in punishing criminals according to law, no matter how handsome they may be.

## TAKE WARNING.

A case of death from fright is given in the Milwaukee Wisconsinian, which occurred at Evansville in that State. A child five years of age, when playing on the steps, was threatened to be shut up in a dark room if he did not go in, and stay in the house. The child, frightened, ran in and fell in his oxymos on the floor. He begged his mother not to let the man shut him up and he would never go out on the steps again. Heickened from this fright, and never recovered. When conscious, he begged his mother to keep the man away and he never would go on the steps again. And when the little fellow was dying, he said, "Papa, don't let me die. I never will go on the steps again."

## WHEN STONES ARE SCARCE.

When stones are scarce, always kill two birds with one.

## PROBATE COURT.

County of Charlotte. In the matter of the Estate of ALEXANDER GRANT, late of the Parish of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, deceased. WILHELMUS GEORGE D. STREET and CHARLES W. WARDLAW, Esquires, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Alexander Grant, deceased, have this day filed their Account with the said Estate, and have prayed that the Court, next of Kin of the deceased, and all persons interested in the said Estate, may appear and attend the passing and allowance of the said account. Notice thereof is therefore hereby given, to the Creditors and next of Kin of the said deceased, and to all persons interested in the said Estate, and they are hereby called to appear before me at a Court of Probate, to be held at the Office of the Registrar of Probates, in Saint Andrews, in the said County of Charlotte, on Wednesday the seventeenth day of April next, at the hour of Eleven in the forenoon, to attend the passing and allowance of the Account of the said administrators. Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court, this thirteenth day of March, A. D. 1867. J. R. STEVENSON, J. W. CHANDLER, Registrar of Probates. Judge of Probate for the County of Charlotte. pro hac vice.

## To the Court of General Sessions in 1867 for Charlotte County.

The Petition of of the Parish of in the County of Charlotte, Humbly sheweth, That Petitioner is a Householder, residing in the Parish of in said County, and is desirous of obtaining a License to keep a TAVERN at (here specify the place and building) in said Parish. That Petitioner is a person of orderly and sober habits, and is the means of comfortably entertaining travellers, and is prepared in all respects to comply with the Laws of this Province, and the Regulations of this Honorable Court, relating to the sale of Spirituous Liquors and the keeping of Taverns. And as in duty bound will ever pray. Dated [ Parish ] [ Signed ] the day of A. D. 1867. The above petition is to be accompanied with the following recommendation signed by not less than two freeholders, viz:— The Subscribers, resident freeholders in the Parish aforesaid, certify that we know the petitioner, that we believe the statements by him above subscribed, and recommend him to the prayer of his petition be complied with. The foregoing is the form of petition to be presented by applicants for Tavern Licenses at regular Sessions, which petition is to be in Court on or before Thursday at the first week of the Court. But forms of petitions may be had at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace. GEO. S. GRIMMER, Clerk of Peace. St. Andrews, March 8, 1867.

DR. STEVENSON  
at Law and Solicitor  
a Clerk of the Peace office  
New Brunswick, N. J., July 13, 1866.

DR. PARKER  
moved to the Cottage in  
the Agency of the Comptroller  
opposite to the Sheriff's  
office, Nov. 19, 1866.

Anthracite Coal  
a Red Ash Egg Co.  
SALT  
acks Coarse Salt.

The Standard  
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A. W. SMITH  
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## TELEGRAPHIC.

**LONDON, April 4th.**  
The annual Budget was presented to Parliament to-day. The excess of receipts over expenditure for the last year and the balance remaining in Exchequer is officially stated at two and a half million pounds. The estimated income for the present year will exceed sixty nine million pounds, and the estimated expenditure is sixty-eight million pounds.

It is proposed by the Government to retain the present tax on salt and to impose a low duty on receipts from Marine Assurance and also on Premiums annuities.

**Florence, April 4th.**  
The Italian Ministry have tendered their resignations to the King, and a new ministry will be formed.

Our Montreal telegram of 5th, says:—  
"Further advance in strong Bakers flour was asked for to-day, but no sales were reported. Good quality sold at \$8 25. A sale of 5000 barrels of Rye flour reported for July and August delivery at \$8 25. Freight to St. John via rail and steamer, flour 50 cents per barrel, grain 30 cents per barrel."—[Telegraph.]

**New York, April 5.**  
An explosion in the Clover Hill coal pits, Virginia, on Wednesday killed and buried 23 white and 30 colored miners. The shafts have been closed to extinguish the fire and efforts are being made to recover the bodies.

**Gold 132 1/2.**

**London, April 5th.**  
Consols 91. U. S. 5-20's 75 1/2.

**Liverpool, April 5th.**  
Sales of cotton for the week 50,000 bales. Stock in port 668,000. Market to-day dull inactive. [Lancs 12 1/2. Orleans 13 1/2. Broad stuffs, provisions, and produce quiet.]

**New York, April 5.**  
Passengers on board the steamer Barcelona state that the revolution, which has taken place in Hayti was of the most bloody kind. The loss on the part of the revolutionists was very heavy and the streets of Port-au-Prince were literally covered with the dead.

This is the fifth attempt to put down Jeffersons government and at last has succeeded so far as Jefferson is concerned.

**Gold 132 1/2.**

**London, April 5.**  
The Budget laid before the House of Commons last night by Mr. Disraeli gives general satisfaction and is well received by the press and members of Parliament.

All hopes for the safety of Dr. Livingstone have been abandoned. Later advice from the Cape of Good Hope confirms beyond doubt the report of his death.

**Consols 91. 5-20's 75 1/2.**

**Berlin, April 5.**  
The North German Parliament will adjourn on the 15th.

The Prussian Government is about to raise a hundred thirty million Thalers.

**Dublin, April 5.**  
A desperate rebel, recently taken prisoner in the fight near this city and who gave his name as McClure, proved on examination to be Col. Melvor, a prominent Fenian agitator and formerly an officer in the United States Service.

**New York, April 6.**

**Liverpool, April 6.**

The Cotton market is dull and inactive and prices further declined 18 1/2; sales 7000 bales middling uplands 12 1/2 middling Orleans 13 1/2. Broadstuff market firm. Flour 28s 9d for Western Canal Wheat 13s 6d, for Milwaukee Red and California White Corn 41s per quarter; for mixed Western Oats 3s 4d per 45 lbs; peas 48s per quarter; barley 4s 7d. Provision market quiet. Pork 77s 6d; Beef 12s 6d; Bacon 38s 6d, Lard 49s, Tallow 44s 6d.

Produce markets are generally unchanged. Petroleum 11d for spirits, and 1s 5d for standard, White Rosin 8s 6d, for common Wilmington, 1s for fine Ashes, 3s for fine Pops, Spirits of Turpentine 37s.

**Consols 91. 5-20's 75 1/2.**

**New York, April 6.**

**Gold 132 1/2.**

In the House of Representatives at Washington, on Tuesday—

M. Banks reported a joint resolution declaring that the people of the United States cannot regard the proposed confederation of the Provinces of the Northern frontier of this country without extreme solicitude that a confederation of States on this continent, extending from ocean to ocean, established without consulting people of the Provinces, and framed on the monarchial principles of Government, endanger most important interests, and tend to increase and perpetuate the embarrasments already existing between the two Governments.

After so much discussion the resolution was passed without a division.

William Thomson, the famous Maori Chief and able "British statesman" as he is called, died in December last in New Zealand, though the intimation of his decease has only reached England a fortnight ago. He was a gentleman of color, and his native sagacity and skill as a statesman and courage as a warrior were of the highest order. We have the following account of the singular conclusion of his career:

"He died some what after the manner of his fathers; for when the sickness smote him, and he knew there was not much hope of life, he was moved by his men from one favorite old haunt to another, that he might have a last look at the land before he died. At length, knowing the hour to be near, and distinctly predicting the day he gave orders that there should be a great feast for all people during the time of mourning; and then on the evening of the 28th, as he was being carried in a litter across

a range of hills, the old chief breathed his last."

**THE FENIAN OUTBREAK IN IRELAND.**  
The Pall Mall (London) Gazette says concerning this matter:—

"When we consider what the circumstances of this new outbreak signify, then we say, it takes a serious aspect. It shows that dissatisfaction in Ireland is widespread, that it is growing, that it has an organization which works in precisely the most harassing manner; and, moreover, that while its mode of working is judicious enough to harass our military power, it is audacious enough and successful enough to encourage the rebellious spirit which so largely prevails over the country. In short, this outbreak justifies all the apprehensions that in a country like Ireland, five or six thousand rebels, divided into different bands, and acting on the plan of the late Polish insurrection, may harass and fatigue five times that number of troops, and keep the country in a state of revolt for an almost indefinite time."

**A Wise General.**—Gen. Stisted, of Toronto, has made several trips to the frontier, and has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the geography of all the exposed points. If the troops are to be called out to repel invasion, they will have a General at their head who will not be guided entirely by maps and charts in leading them to meet the foe; but a state of things which will be a great improvement on the management of last June. [Montreal Witness.]

**The Standard.**

**ST. ANDREWS, APRIL 10, 1867.**

On Mr. Tilley's arrival in Fredericton, he was presented with an Address of congratulation, to which the Hon. gentleman made an extempore reply, during which he was frequently cheered. The Fredericton Reporter has a very full report of Mr. Tilley's speech which was published in the St. John papers. We notice that Mr. Tilley spoke in warm terms of the fairness and liberality of the Canadians—their desire to deal on equal handed justice to the Maritime Provinces, and the harmony which existed among the Delegates generally. The following extract from the report of his speech is copied from the Reporter:—

"Some people were of the opinion that under confederation our local legislature would become mere municipalities, and the Governments unimportant, but such was not his opinion. The departmental officer that would necessarily be removed would be the Postmaster General, and he believed there would be as fair an opportunity for talented men in the local Legislatures, as there was in the House as now constituted. No doubt equally able with those in the House, would be found in the local Legislatures. In all probability, the Act of Confederation would take effect about the beginning of July, and the elections for Ottawa would in that case be early in August. In order that trade might be fettered as little as possible, immediately on the Act taking effect, all articles the produce or manufacture of each Province would pass free of duty between the Provinces, and pending a revision of the tariff by the Confederate Parliament, goods would be admitted from the United Kingdom or other countries into each Province at the rates of duty as they now stand in each Province respectively; and if taken from one Province to another, in the case of foreign goods, the difference in the duties of the Province would only require to be paid in regard to the Intercolonial Railway, the Canadians were quite as anxious as ourselves to have it built at once, so that they might have an outlet to the seaboard through the British territory."

As soon as the Confederate Parliament met, engineers would be sent to locate the line between Nova Scotia and N. Brunswick, which was one in regard to which little difference as to route existed. The work there would probably be proceeded with immediately, and engineers would be sent to the centre of New Brunswick to survey the route for the remainder of the line which would be commenced not later than in the following Spring. Then the road will go on with all possible despatch, and the long unfulfilled dream of Colonial statesmen be realized.

The measure of Confederation has been opposed by many men who were sincere in their convictions, but he would venture to assert that in the next ten years under it, this Province would advance more rapidly than in any forty of its former history; and not one of the men in ten would object to it then. In five years, this Province with her railway system complete, and contemplated by the legislation laid up on the subject, would begin to experience a flow of prosperity to which it had hitherto been a stranger. His predictions in regard to the success of the Confederation measure had been realized, and he felt equally confident that his ideas in regard to the benefits it would bring to the Province would be realized as well.

**THE INTERCOLONIAL.**—The St. John Globe of the 6th inst. quotes some paragraphs from Fredericton and Quebec papers, with reference to the proposed route of the Intercolonial Railway, and briefly but truthfully says:—

"The people of St. John prefer that route which will cost the least and which would afford the best chance of paying. They do not desire to see the people of the whole Confederation taxed to keep open a northern or a central line; when a southern line would at least

pay something towards the "grease for the carriage wheels." Let the road be built down to meet the St. Andrews Road at Woodstock or vicinity, follow the course of that road until it reaches the point of intersection of Western Extension and then on to St. John. The electors of St. John, and indeed of the river Counties, and of Charlotte County, should support no candidates for the seats in the Parliament of Ottawa, unless they pledge themselves to this route."

We have much pleasure in transferring to our columns the following extract from an article in the Fredericton Head Quarters of the 3rd inst., which we heartily endorse. Alluding to the fact, that Col. McDougall, head of the Canadian Militia, has been drafting a new Militia Bill for the United Provinces, and that under its provisions, each Province will have an officer at the head of its militia, under orders, of course, of the Commander-in-Chief. It then pays a well merited tribute to the ability of Col. Anderson, as an officer well qualified for the position. We quote:—

"Since Confederation is now a fixed fact, and people must make the best of the new order of things, it is a matter of great importance that the most efficient officers should be appointed to places of trust, and the right men be put in the right places. We know of no better officer for the head of the militia of this Province than Colonel Anderson, who has been for a considerable time now resident in Fredericton. His skill as a soldier, his experience as a commander of militia troops, his knowledge of the country, which some of his dispatches when Adjutant General clearly evinced, and his popularity as a man, give him strong claims upon the powers that be."

The Court of Queen's Bench in London has decided that the convictions of Fenian prisoners in Canada were legally arrived at. Nineteen men have been tried and sentenced.

As our "Anti" friends begin to realize the fact that Confederation is now the order of the day, and that further opposition would be childish, they are dropping in gracefully to the ranks, and are inclined to help in working out the problem. Many of them were sincere in their convictions in opposing the measure, but time that the great work of change, has led them to view the Union in a new light, and they appear willing to give the great question a fair trial. A few however of the Disunionists, are driven to the wall for arguments; their leader still calls the Queen, Parliament, the British people and our delegates, "Schemers." The thoroughly Anti-British, and disloyal sentiments of the maps will stamp him, as an object of detestation, by every right minded person in the Province.

**THE SENATE.**—Among the names of the Legislative Councils who are to be appointed to the Senate, we heard that the Hon. J. J. ROBINSON, from Charlotte County, is to have a seat. The appointment would give much satisfaction to many in this County.

The Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace were opened here yesterday by His Worship Justice Hatheway; absence on business prevented our hearing the charge to the Jury. No causes were entered for trial.

The weather has been bleak and cold for the season, but is now fine, with evident signs of Spring. For several days large flocks of wild geese have passed over to the northward, and robins and other birds have also made their appearance; the ground in the vicinity of the Town is drying up, and persons are preparing to commence work in their gardens.

There is still we are informed a large quantity of snow in the woods, and the lakes are only beginning to be unsafe to travel upon.

**A FIRE** took place at Eastport on Friday night last, destroying, Whaler's, McGregor's and Kane's stores and Robertson's tinmith shop, Belle's fish market and a tailor shop.

**THE BRITISH MARINE SERVICE.**—From an Admiralty return just presented to the House of Commons, says the Army and Navy Gazette, it appears that during the year 1865 there were 38,253 petty officers, seamen, marines, and boys serving in 327 ships, ten Coast-guard ships, and five divisional barracks of Royal Marines; and that 61-17 per cent. of these could read well, 27-92 indifferently, 10-91 not at all; that 50-41 could write well, 34-91 indifferently, and 15-15 not at all.

As regards their religious creed, 72-67 per cent. belonged to the Church of England, 4-75 were Presbyterians, 8-20 "other Protestant Dissenters," and 13-38 Roman Catholics.

Rev. Mr. Nelson, of the Episcopal church, who is about leaving for England, was the recipient, on Thursday, of a courteous address and a purse containing \$114. The address was signed by the church wardens, vestrymen and a large number of parishioners. A feeling reply was given by the Reverend gentleman as we are informed. [Woodstock Sentinel.]

A number of farmers and others of Cole's Island and Sackville are making arrangements for starting a Cheese Factory. The other day we referred to a similar undertaking being in progress at Sussex. The examples of Canada is infectious.

**London, April 7th.**  
At a meeting of the Liberal members of Parliament, it was resolved to offer a determined opposition to the Reform Bill introduced by the Government.

They propose to bring the subject to a test vote as soon as possible and confidently expect to carry a majority of Parliament against the Bill, in which event the members of the Derby Cabinet will resign.

**London, April 6th.**  
There is a general distrust in political and financial matters all over Europe.

**New York, April 8th.**

**Gold 132 1/2.**

**FIRE.**—We regret to learn that the house of Mr. Daniel Maxwell on the Old Ridge Road, was totally consumed by fire on Sunday morning last about 1 o'clock. A large portion of household furniture together with two pigs and some poultry were also burned. The origin of the fire is unknown. There was no insurance and Mr. Maxwell's loss is very heavy.

We have heard of two or three attempts at house breaking lately. If the fellows are caught we hope they will get punishment enough to sicken them of it for the remainder of their natural lives.

We understand a wealthy gentleman of this place is about establishing a factory near the foot of Chepmetts Brook Lake for manufacturing the extract of Hemlock bark for tanning purposes. We believe the demand for extract will warrant its manufacture as an article of export.

The Rev. Mr. Medley, we understand, will shortly leave for England, his physician having recommended a temporary change of climate for the re-establishment of his health. [St. Croix Courier.]

The present High Sheriff of London is William McArthur, Esq. formerly of Dorset. He was one of the Wesleyan deputation who recently visited the United States.

A Texas planter writes to a Galveston paper that an attempt has been made to teach monkeys to pick cotton.

The patron of a cheap boarding house, when accused of carrying off the pillows of his bed, said he had by accident put them into his case for wash of cotton.

At a ball given at the Tuilleries, the Prussian Princess Kinsky Karadow wore a dress, the material of which was completely invisible, so closely was it covered with fresh hot-house roses and diamonds.

**DIED.**  
At St. John, on the 6th inst., Alexandria Sophia Gilbert, wife of Laughlan Donaldson, Esq. aged 82 years.

At Charlottetown, on the 25th ult., Alice, youngest daughter of John and Mary A. Stenford, aged 5 years and 6 months.

**Ship News.**

**PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.**

**ARRIVED.**

April 7, Schr. Emeline, Fuller, Red Beach, Mead, Master.  
Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, Sundries, J. R. Bradford & others.

8, Olive Matilda, Kilpatrick, Boston, ballast, Daisy, Carson, Portsmouth, ballast.  
Ellen McLeod, Gunnison, Calais, Ballast, Master.

9, Sailing Diana, Carson, St. John, ballast, Helena, Ingersoll, Eastport, Flour and Corn, J. W. Street.

Louisa, Clark, Boston, Oranges, W. Ingram.

**CLEARED.**  
April 3, Schr. Harriett, Britt, Bangor, Shingles, Stevens & Co.

Sailing Diana, Carson, Calais, Boards, Kelly & Co.

6, Mary Elizabeth, O'Brien, Grand Manan, Molasses, &c., Master.  
Gorm, Molasses, Bath, 1700 Sleepers, R. Root.

Only Son, Pencock, Pembroke, 35 tons iron, R. Ross.

8, Harrie, Hunt, Boston, 1700 Sleepers, 10 tons iron, R. Ross.

9, Charlie, Gatecomb, Bangor, Shingles, Stevens & Co.

Princes, Mahoney, Calais, deals, Kelly & Co.

Arrd. 6th inst., schr. "Julia Clinch" Adams, from Cardenas, Molasses, Sugar, &c., for St. Stephen—22 days; had very heavy weather the entire passage.

Sailed from Cardenas, 22d ult., Bark Jessie, Grant, for Matanzas.  
Sld. from Liverpool, 17th ult., Joshua S., for St. Andrews, N. B.

**NOTICE.**

An application will be made to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session, for the passage of an Act to revive an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the making Rules and Regulations for the management of the Poor in the Parish of Saint Andrews," passed in the 5th year of the late King George 4th.

Also for the passage of an Act declaring that the rents received under the leases granted under chapter 43, 11th Victoria, shall be appropriated for the use and benefit of the Town of Saint Andrews, the lands referred to in said Act being held in trust for the benefit of the inhabitants of said Town.

By order of the Court of General Sessions.  
GEO. S. GRIMMER,  
Clerk of Peace.  
St. Andrews, April 9, 1867.—61

**NOTICE.**  
WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth, has left my bed and board, without provocation, I forbid any person harboring or trusting her on my account as I will pay no debts contracted by her.  
April 6, 1867. LORENZO HUNT.

## Copartnership Notice.

THE Subscribers having entered into Copartnership under the style and Firm of **CLINCH, McLEAN & CO.,**

will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of articles required in the Fishing business. CHAS. F. CLINCH, JAMES McLEAN, ANDREW McLEAN.

St. Andrews, April 3, 1867.

C. F. Clinch, will carry on his usual mercantile business as heretofore, on his own account.

**Flour and Corn.**

Ex schr. "Romp" from New York: 100 Bbls Flour, 100 Bags Corn.

April 9th, 1867. J. W. STREET.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE following was adopted as one of the Standing Rules of the House in the Session of 1862:—

"20th.—That no Bill of a private nature shall be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of the Session, both inclusive; and that the Clerk of this House do, one month prior to the meeting of the Legislature, cause fifty copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties, for distribution, and cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two newspapers in each County where Newspapers are published."

CHAS. P. WETMORE, CLERK.

## PARISH OFFICERS.

Assessors of Rates.—B. R. Stevenson, S. H. Whitlock, J. H. Means.

Overseers of Poor.—J. R. Bradford, Jesse C. Bartlett, Charles Stevenson.

Commissioners of Highways.—E. Phinney No. 1, Jas. Gallagher No. 2, John Curry, No. 3.

Collectors of Rates.—Wm. Rollins.

Revisors of Votes.—F. W. Bradford, C. E. O. Hatheway, J. Lechary, jr.

Trustees of Schools.—J. Lechary, jr., A. T. Paul, R. Bert Glenn.

Town Clerk.—Thomas Algar.

Clerk of Market.—Thomas Algar.

Constables.—Henry Whitaker, C. Morison, R. Haddock, L. Chase, Wm. Tutton, A. Markes, Jas. Simpson, James Hartford.

Fence Viewers.—L. Chase, Jas. McCarty, John Townsend, E. Denmore, Luther Lawrence, Martin Grant.

Surveyors of Roads.—Geo. Gilson, No. 1, J. Townsend, No. 2, J. Cunningham, H. Thompson, Elliot Hume, D. McCann, Jas. Kelly, Mich. Haggerty, Jas. F. Greenlaw, Patrick O'Brien, Wm. Kelly, Wm. Rollins, Mich. Hickey, No. 3, Geo. McCulloch, Edward Carr, A. McCarty, Jas. McFarlan, Ansley Rhy, Jas. Simpson, John Simpson, (lake) Gawn Nixon, A. Hitchings, Hugh Fallon, H. Cudlow, R. Giles.

Found Keepers.—John Dolly, A. Stevenson, John Curry.

St. Andrews, April 1867.

## House to Let.

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

April 2, 1867.

## Timothy Seed,

HARVEY TIMOTHY SEED, for sale by J. INGLIS STREET.

April 3.

## NOTICE.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 26th Feb. 1867.

It is ordered in Council, That any person who has procured Land under the "Labor Act," (or his Assigns) before the 1st day of January, 1861, but has not yet resided and improved as prescribed by the Regulations, may apply to have the Sale cancelled and the Lot advertised for sale by Public Auction, subject to the payment of the value of existing improvements; and if such person or his assigns, be the purchaser, fifty per cent. of the labor returned will be credited on the purchase.

It is further ordered, that all Sales before 1st January, 1861, to persons under the "Labor Act," and not yet granted, shall be cancelled on the 1st day of November, 1868, and the Lots then become vacant, unless such persons do previously perform the necessary conditions of payment, improvement, and residence, or avail themselves of the privilege above offered.

The equitable interest of the parties (or their assigns) who may have made improvements or performed labor on any of the Lots to be sold or forfeited, will in all cases be fully protected against subsequent purchasers; but in no case shall such persons having made improvements on the Lands, or performed labor in part or in whole for such Lands, have any claim therefor upon the Government of this Province.

CHARLES CONNELL, Sur. Gen.

Mar 27—3m

## MAGAZINE.

DEMAREST'S Monthly Magazine, universally acknowledged the Model Parlor Magazine of America: devoted to Original Stories, Poems, Sketches, Architecture and Model Cottages, Household Matters, Gems of Thought, Personal and Literary Gossip (including special departments on Fashions), Instructions on Health, Gymnastic, Equestrian Exercises, Music, Amusements, etc.; all by the best authors, and profusely and artistically illustrated with costly Engravings (full size), useful and reliable Patterns, Embroideries, Jewelry, and a constant succession of artistic novelties, with other useful and entertaining literature.

No person of refinement, economical housewife, or lady of taste, can afford to do without the Model Monthly. Single copies, 30 cents; back numbers, as specimens, 10 cents; either mailed free.—Yearly, \$3, with a valuable premium; two copies, \$5 50; three copies, \$7 50; five copies, \$12, and splendid premiums for clubs at \$3 each, with the first premiums to each subscriber. Address W. JENNINGS DEMAREST, No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

Demarest's Monthly and Young America, together, \$4, with the premiums for each.

## Goods remaining on sale: low by the Un

March 27, 1867

20 Bbls Refined Crushed 5  
8 Bags Rio Coffee,  
2 Cases Nutmegs,  
1 Bag Cloves,  
1 do Pimento,  
1 Chest Cassia,  
10 Kgs 1 cwt. Carbonate  
3 Bbls Rice,  
3 Hbls & Bbls Barbadoes  
14 Hbls Muscovado Mols  
20 Chests London Congou  
5 Half "

12 " American Sou  
18 Boxes Canada Blue St  
3 Cwt Branderam Bros  
White Paint,  
75 Kgs do Yellow, bla  
4 Hbls boiled & raw Li  
3 Cwt best Putty,  
50 Boxes St. Helena crown  
assorted sizes,

10 Hbls } GENE  
8 Qr casks }  
2 Pipes } Best I  
27 Qr. casks } B  
12 Hbls } B  
12 Qr casks } B R  
70 Cases "Vine Growers  
10 do "Hennessey"  
14 do Scotch Malt W  
10 Baskets "Cordon Ry  
9 Cases 4 doz. "Gai  
Stout,  
40 Bbls 4 doz London  
114 do "

## Alcohol & Pet

Ex "Harriet" fr

10 Puncheons Alcohol,  
10 Cbls. Refined Petrol  
March 26.

## Choice

A few Bundles 50lbs eat  
lov. Fish, for family use, at  
subscriber, at One dollar  
per bundle.

## New Brunswick &

On and after this date  
draws for Richmond every  
Friday at 9 a. m., and  
mond every Tuesday, Th  
10 a. m.

Return  
will leave Richmond Sat  
day, Friday and Satu  
and St. Stephens every M  
Friday at 9.30 a. m. unt  
AGE

D. J. SERLY, Water  
VANWOUT, Woodstock.

St. Andrews, March 5.

## Cases I

100 Cases Pale and Bro  
Received. Feb. 5, 1867.

## Lots for

The Subscriber offers  
Block formerly belong  
fronting on Sophia and  
are in excellent condi  
building. For particular  
Office, or to  
March 27.

## NOT

All Persons having  
A Estate of EDWARD  
Andrews, deceased, and  
same duly attested wit  
those indebted to sai  
make immediate paym  
Z. C. H.  
R. K. S.  
St. Andrews, Feb. 26.

## Western I

(Limited)

Capital \$1,  
Losses promptly a  
reference to England.  
The Subscriber has  
above Company, and  
against Fire on libra

Feb. 19, 1867.

## FL

IN STORE—Ex  
"Maria Jan  
1,000 Barrels Flour,  
Jan. 30.

## FOR

THE Corporation  
Mann, will off  
at the Church Gate,  
day of May next, b  
noon, and 3 o'clock.  
Half an Acre of l  
Grand Harbour on l  
near the Public Lib  
Glebe Land, and  
Terms and furth

COC  
PHI



