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Goods are worth much and cost little.
TS A MONTH; \$1.50 A YEAR.
AUTOMATICALLY ILLUSTRATED.
GOOD WORDS.
Norman MacLeod, D. D.,—One
of Her Majesty's Chaplains.
TS A MONTH; \$1.75 A YEAR.
ROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.
E SUNDAY MAGAZINE.
ED BY THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D.,
"The Gospel in Ezekiel," "Speak-
ing to the Heart," &c.
TS A MONTH; \$1.75 A YEAR.
ILLUSTRATED.
HE ARGOSY.
ZINE FOR THE FINEST AND JOURNEY.
THE STANDARD'S monthly notices
Periodicals.
esra, Strahan & Co. will send speci-
es, and offer one of the most eleg-
"GOOD WORDS," or the "Sun-
azine," or an additional copy to any
will furnish a bookseller with FIVE
er's names.
REAL, 308 ST. PETER STREET.
Almanacs 1866.
LAN'S New Brunswick Almanac and
ister for 1866, can be obtained singly
s, or by the dozen for retail from
J. LOCHARY & SON,
ly of the old Farmers' Almanac always
drews Nov. 30, 1865.
Division of Partnership.
E is hereby given, that the partnership
ly subsisting between James Moran and
Moran, of St. George, in the County of
under the firm of James Moran & Son,
day dissolved by mutual consent,
his owing to the said partnership are to
ed by the said James A. Moran, who is
d to settle all debts due to and owing
aid firm.
JAMES MORAN,
JAMES A. MORAN.
orge, September 16, 1865.
TO BE SOLD.
ain, if applied for immediately
disposed of by the 15th of April, the
ice will be let and possession given
on 1st May next.
T THAT desirably situated House for
business next to the Record Of-
fice, has been newly shingled and is
in good repair; contains 9 rooms and
a shed.
A LSO,
rrier Town Lots, in good situations for
purposes. Apply to subscriber.
of payment liberal.
D. GREEN.
Rubber.
Rubbers
AT THE
Albion House.
JOHN S. MAGEE,
Has received an assortment of
lens, Misses,
Ladies,
Gent's,
ubber Overshoes.
Ladies' Rubber Balmoral Boots, a nice
for the present season, with a sole
children and Ladies Boots,
SKELETON SKIRTS,
and the balance of stock
INTER DRY GOODS,
all sold CHEAP for Current Money
can be taken at the usual discount.
MORE NEW GOODS.
ST RECEIVED and now open for sale
at the very lowest prices:
Hats, Bonnets,
Shawls, and Ribbons.
HAWLS, MANTILLAS,
D FANCY DRESS GOODS
Grey and White Cottons,
ting, Stripes, and Regattas
Silkies,
and COSET CLOTHS
Crashes; Towel-
ling & Table Li-
nens, Shirt-fronts,
Collars, and Fan-
cy Neck Ties,
lars, R ubber's,
Boots and Shoes.
ance of Summer Stock daily expected
steamer "Europa" and when received
e sold at a very small advance on at
D. BRADLEY.
FOR SALE.
Hosiery, Gloves,
and Worked Col-
or Garments for Boys & Girl
Boys Jackets, Sacks, Pants,
Waists, &c. &c.
ch pattern can be used with ease.)
ine 23.
JAS. McKINNEY.

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.
E VARIIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic.
[25 50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE
No 35
SAINT ANDREWS, N.B. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1866.
Vol 33

Poetry.
If you should e'er get Married.
If you should e'er get married John,
I'll tell you what to do—
Go get a little tenement,
Just big enough for two!
And one spare room for company,
And one spare bed within it—
And if you'd begin love's life aright,
You'd better thus begin it.
In furniture, be moderate, John,
And let the stuffed chairs wait;
One looking glass will do for both
Yourself and loving mate;
And Brussels, too, and other things,
Which make a fine appearance,
If you can better afford it, they
Will, better look a year hence.
Some think they must have pictures, John,
Scherer and costly, too;
Your wife will be a picture, John,
Let that suffice for you.
Remember how the wise man said,
A tent and love within it,
Is better than splendid house,
With lustering every minute.
And one word as to cooking, John,
Your wife can do that best;
For love to make the biscuit, rise,
Is better far than yeast.
No matter if each day you don't
Bring turkey to your table,
I'll better rubby by and by,
When you are better able.
For all you buy, pay money, John,
Money that every day—
If you would have your life run smooth,
There is no better way.
A note to pay is an ugly thing,
(If thing you choose to call it)
When it hangs over a man who has
No money in his wallet.
And now when you are married, John,
Don't try to escape the rich;
It took them many a tedious year
To gain their coveted niche;
And if you gain the summit, John,
Look well to your beginning,
And then will all you win repay
The care and toil of winning.

Miscellany.
Admiral Broke of the Shannon.
In war as in literature, a man's chance of
being remembered depends more on the es-
sential vigour than on the magnitude of
the tasks which he performs. Gray's Odes and
two or three of Junius's letters will probably
rest as long as the "Wealth of Nations" or the
"Decline and Fall" and the little fight at
Thermopylae bids fair to outlive the gigantic
battles of Lepidus and Solferino. The story
of Admiral Broke of the Shannon, to
give him his true designation—is perhaps the
best illustration of this truth as far as naval
history is concerned. What he did in life was
to fight a frigate action—a thing that hun-
dreds of men now totally forgotten have done
likewise. But it was so brilliant and decisive
a frigate action, so clearly the result of moral
training, and so opportune a victory in a small
but disastrous war, that it is as sure of living
in the country's nautical annals as the sen-
sitive of Camperdown or St. Vincent. The
Americans fell upon us when we were strug-
gling for our national existence against the
greatest conqueror of modern times. By
never fighting except with the odds on their
side, they won some battles, the more expect-
edness of which made a full half of their glory.
For once, the British Navy, "in some mea-
sure," as Captain Brenton says, "lost its
spirits." At this crisis, in the summer of
1813, Captain Philip Thomas Vere Broke, of
the "Shannon," engaged and took the "Ches-
apeake," a frigate far more numerously man-
ned than his own, in fifteen minutes. Brief
and bold, and very bloody, the exploit at once
raised him to the highest pitch of celebrity.
Feminore Cooper, in his "History of the Navy
of the United States," is obliged to admit that
"the victory was remarkable" and Broke's
countrymen naturally welcomed it in a differ-
ent spirit. His health was proposed after
dinner by the great Wellington himself, then
in the Peninsula. Honours from the Crown
and the great cities of the empire poured in
upon him, along with the congratulations of
his own service. In short, that one well-
spent quarter of an hour of a summer's day
did for him what whole lifetimes have failed
to do for other not undistinguished men.
And very properly for all his previous years
had been a preparation for that supreme mo-

ment of trial, and all his subsequent years
were more or less affected by the wounds
which he received in his fiery strife.
Like many of our best admirals—such as
Boscawen, Byron, Howe, Rodney, and Col-
lingwood—Broke came from an old English
family. He was the eldest son of Broke, of
Broke Hall on the Orwell, not far from Har-
wich, one of whose ancestors was killed in
command of a ship, fighting the Dutch in
1665. Born in 1776, he was sent first to
school at Chesham in Surrey, and then to the
Royal Academy at Portsmouth, to be prepa-
red for the Navy. A want of general culture
is the weak point of naval men. But Philip
Broke was a reader through life, and so fair a
Latinist as not only to appreciate Horace
thoroughly, but to be able to express himself
in decent Latin prose. He went to sea in
1792 in the "Bulldog" sloop, from which he
shifted to "L'Eclair," another small craft, and
then to the "Southampton" frigate, in which
he served at the battle of St. Vincent. He
was also in Sir John Warren's action off Ire-
land in 1798, and received his promotion ear-
ly, for he was a commander at twenty-three,
and a captain at twenty-five. No training
could have been better. He found himself in
the thick of a war while still a boy. He was
in small vessels that were always moving
about, and he had every opportunity of
thoroughly learning a business which he
thoroughly loved. Four years after being
posted—during which interval he married—
Broke took the command of the "Druid" frigate,
which he held for a year. From the
"Druid" he went, in August, 1806, to the
"Shannon," the name of which runs as natu-
rally now with Broke as Broke Hall itself. She
was a fine frigate, of thirty-eight guns; eight-
een-pounders on the main, and thirty-two
pound carronades on the upper deck. Her
first cruise under Broke was for the protection
of our whalers on the Greenland and
Spitzbergen coasts. She then passed from
the regions of eternal ice to the land of grapes
and flowers, being employed in the reduction
of Madeira. Returning home, she was at-
tached to the Channel fleet under Lord Gaus-
sier, and had much hard and rapid cruise-
ing from Plymouth to Brest, from Brest to Cadiz,
from Cadiz to Tangier, going backwards and
forwards, as a Mercury of the great squadron,
then watching the French. The Shannons
—for our seamen always call themselves after
their ships—were now receiving their educa-
tion. The frigate was a school of which
Broke was the head; and she was taking the
impress of his mind. He was a tremendous
man for gun-drill, and a man of sleepless ad-
ress and activity; but a thorough gentleman
with it all—polite and good-tempered, while
strict and watchful; of cultivated taste, but
plain, sober simplicity of character; and he
turned his eyes wistfully to his "beloved
L—" at home, anxious to be with her and
her young ones again,—could he only do some-
thing for the honour of old England and the
old Brokes first. The American War of Mr
President Madison gave him the wished-for
chance.
That war found the "Shannon" on the North
American station, to which she had proceeded
in 1811, the year before it began. How disas-
trous its early events at sea were to us, no
Englishman is likely to forget. August, 1812,
the Guerrier was taken by the Constitution.
In October the Macedonian was taken by the
"United States." December saw the Con-
stitution victorious over the Java. That the
American frigates thus successful were of su-
perior force to ours nobody now denies. Fen-
more Cooper, the distinguished historian of
the American navy, puts the best face on the
fact, but does not dispute it. "We must catch
one of those great American ships with our
frigates," writes Broke to his wife, "to send
her home for a show, that people may see
"what a great creature it is," and that our
frigates have fought very well though so un-
lucky." And he spared no pains to make the
"Shannon" ready for the encounter. In March
and the following months of 1813 he was off
Boston, and his first mention of his future an-
tagonist occurs on April 14. "One of their
frigates," "Chesapeake," writes he "got safe in";
this is mortifying, but fortune must change in
time." He goes on: "Eight years of my youth
and all my plans of rural quiet and domestic
happiness have faded a ray or been cruelly in-
terrupted by the imperious call of honour—
But surely no man deserves to enjoy an es-
tate in England who will not sacrifice some of
his prospects to his country's welfare, either
by actual service, if capable, or at least by the
example of zeal and voluntary privation in
her cause." True to this good old doctrine,
he held on, watching Boston and exercising at
the great guns. The "Chesapeake" mean-
while, was given by the Americans to an of-
ficer of whom they are still just proud—Cap-
tain Lawrence—a fine gallant fellow, very
popular among their seamen, and who dur-
ing the past February had taken H. M. S. sloop
"Pescadore" when in command of the "Hornet."
The Shannon was getting short of provisions
and water; the year advanced; and Broke
grew very anxious that the Chesapeake should
come out. That she might have every fair

reason to do so he sent away his consort, the
Tenedos, to another cruising ground at the
end of May; and finally he sent in a written
challenge to Captain Lawrence, which is a
perfect model in taste and sense of all that
such a composition ought to be. It would
seem, however, that Lawrence was "under
weigh before this letter reached him, if it
ever reached him at all."
On the afternoon of a glorious summer day
—Tuesday, June 1, 1813—the news ran
round the docks of the Shannon that the
Chesapeake was coming out; and, spreading a
cloud of sail to the tight breeze, the stately
frigate bore down from her native shores to-
wards the offing. Some pleasure boats hung
in her wake to see the fight,—the shore was
covered with spectators. Nay, it is said that
an entertainment was prepared on shore for
the victors—so little doubt had the good city
of Boston who the victors would be. As the
Chesapeake drew near, Broke summoned his
crew, and made a brief, hearty, rather grim
speech. It was no time for one of those half-
jolly little harangues with which some offi-
cers school used to herald an attack on a
Frenchman. We had had several beatings
and Broke knew the responsibility. "Don't
cheer," he said; "go quietly to your quarters."
And when a seaman, looking up at the rusty
blue ensign on the mizen peak, asked, "Mayn't
we have three ensigns, sir, like she has?"
"No," said Broke; "we have always been an
unassuming ship."
The supreme moment was now come. The
Chesapeake having reduced her press of sail
round within pistol shot on the Shannon's
starboard quarter. The Shannon at once pour-
ed a rolling broadside from aft forward, into
her, with tremendous effect; and the battle
began. In a few minutes Captain Lawrence
had fallen mortally wounded, and soon after
him every officer of whom the command could
have developed was either wounded or killed.
The frigates surged ahead abreast of each
other, under topsails, cannonading, for a brief
space; when the Chesapeake, becoming un-
manageable, fell on board the Shannon, strik-
ing her with her larboard quarter, about the
sixth gun on the maindeck. Instantly the
Shannon's boatswain, Stevens, began to lash
the ships together, regardless of sabre cuts,
from the effects of which he died. Captain
Broke rushed forward, roaring for boarders,
and spring sword in hand, at their head, on
to the enemy's deck. The resistance was
desperate but short. The Americans were
driven down the hatchways very soon; though
for a moment the triumph was marred by a
sol accident. The English in hoisting their
own colours put them under the American en-
sign, and the Shannon, thinking that a rescap-
ture was at hand fired again and killed her
own first lieutenant. Meanwhile, Captain
Broke, assailed in the moment of victory by
enemies who had already received quarter,
sank covered with blood and with his skull
fractured, on a cannonade slide. But the bat-
tle had been won, and won in thirty minutes
during which 252 men had been killed or
wounded in the two ships. The loss was al-
most equal to what has occurred in some gen-
eral actions; nor has anything like such slaugh-
ter been common in our sea-fights since the
bloody Dutch wars of the seventeenth cen-
tury.
The two frigates—one with her captain dy-
ing, the other with her captain lying helpless
in her cot—now made for Halifax, which
Captain Lawrence did not live to see. At Halifax
the welcome of the Shannon was enthusiastic.
Among the visitors who rushed off to see the
vessels was a shrewd observant hand, with an
eye for whatever was noticeable in life. His
name was Haliburton; and more than fifty
years afterwards, when he had become a re-
tired judge, a member of the British Parlia-
ment, and a famous humorist, sat down on the
banks of the Thames to write an account of
what he saw on that day to Broke's son, Sir
George Brokesmittleton. The letter is given
in the book before us. Haliburton saw the
Chesapeake's deck before it was cleaned:
"The coils and fids of rope (he says) were
stepped in gore, as if in a slaughter-house."
"Pieces of skin, with pendant hair, were adher-
ing to the sides of the ship; and in one place
I noticed portions of fingers protruding as if
thrust through the outer wall of the frigate
while several of the sailors, to whom liquor
had evidently been handed through the por-
t-holes by visitors in boats, were lying asleep
on the bloody floor, as if they had fallen in ac-
tion, and expired where they lay."
A Hogartian picture of this kind naturally
stamped itself on young Haliburton's mind.
"I was but seventeen years of age," he adds,
and it made upon me a mournful impression
that even now, after a lapse of half a century,
remains as vivid as ever."
The recovery of Broke during the summer
was tedious; and, indeed, he can hardly be
said ever to have recovered entirely. After an
absence from duty of some months, during
which he wrote many delightfully gentle and
playful letters to his wife, forming some of the
pleasantest reading in the biography he return-
ed to England, which he reached in November.
The long space which succeeded the great war

soon began and the rest of Broke's life was
passed in retirement. He was domestic and
studious, and lived chiefly at his country house
among a family who loved him; and neigh-
bours who were proud of him; attending to
country business, potting yew trees, planting
oaks, reading Horace, and going regularly to
Church, like a model country gentleman. A
fall from his horse in 1822 brought back
some of the bad effects of his wound; and the
last years of his life were spent in a very
shattered state of health. He took a vivid in-
terest in the navy; and sent more than one of
his sons into it; and we find him discussing
the details of the Syrian war in December,
1840. A fortnight after this letter was writ-
ten—on January 2, 1841—he died in a hotel
at London, where he had come for medical
advice and on the 9th he was laid with his gal-
lant ancestors inside the ancient walls of
Nacton church. There are greater, but there
are no purer names in the history of the British
navy, in which Broke of the Shannon will
always hold a high and honourable place.—
[Pall Mall Gazette.]
OUR RAILWAY.
It is satisfactory to know that persons from
a distance speak well of our Railway and
Harbor. A correspondent of the Montreal
Gazette, says:—
"Having been lately upon the St. Andrews
(N. B.) Railroad, I naturally asked myself
why this road is never thought of in our
schemes for getting in the water, to the
seaboard through British territory.
St. Andrews has an excellent harbor, of
easy access, that never freezes, and where
there is water enough for everything. The
line of battle ship "Duncan" was lately
at anchor there.
The road about sixty miles in length, of the
same gauge as our Grand Trunk, has been
running for several years. It connects the
harbor of St. Andrews with the St. John river
at Woodstock, a point about one hundred and
twenty miles from its mouth at the city of St.
John, and 154 miles from the present terminus
of the Grand Trunk at Riviere du Loup, to
which the route is a cheap one for railroad
construction, offering no engineering embar-
rassments; and the New Brunswick portion
is through a flourishing agricultural country.
We have been for fifteen years talking and
negotiating about an intercolonial road, upon
a plan that, when commenced, will not be soon
finished, while the work of one season, in the
completion of this 152 miles of railway, would
give us all we actually require, by the shortest
route that can possibly be laid down.
It may be said the road runs too near the
American frontier. In time of peace all we
require is independence of American laws and
Custom House legislation, which are as well
secured by a road one foot within our territory
as though it were one hundred miles.
In time of war, if it ever should come, there
is no argument against the St. Andrews and
Woodstock route, that does not apply to the
Grand Trunk elsewhere. Between Quebec
and Riviere du Loup it must run within thirty
miles of the American frontier. From Cora-
wall to Kingston it runs directly along the
line, and our waters are much exposed to shot
from the American shore as the harbor of St.
Andrews.
If a road be really required through British
territory for commercial purposes, the route I
have indicated is unquestionably the best one,
and it may be had at once, at small cost. Its
completion need not interfere with the con-
struction of the military road."
A Remarkable Tree.
The Paris correspondent of the New York
Methodist furnishes the following interesting
account of a species of tree brought withing
a few years from Australia to Algiers:
"The Moniteur, in giving an account of the
Emperor's visit to the Jardin d'Acclimation at
Algiers, stated that his Majesty was much
struck with the rapid growth of the Eucalyptus
Resinifera, or Australian tree, which has at-
tained a height of thirty feet and a diameter
of six inches in two years. This remarkable
tree in its native soil, Australia—sometimes
reaches the height of 340 feet, and has been
found more than nineteen feet in diameter at
about a yard from the ground. It often yields
pork 200 ft. long without a single knot—
The wood, not withstanding its rapid growth,
is hard, and heavier than oak. It also presents
beautiful colors and is consequently well ad-
apted for cabinet work. An astringent gum,
known in commerce as kino, is obtained by
making incisions into its bark. The eucalyptus
is an evergreen; its leaves have nearly
the same shape as the laurel. The develop-
ment of its internal branches are no less won-
derful than its stems. They are small and
at the trunk attains the height of about one
hundred feet when they shoot out almost hori-
zonally, sometimes to the length of ninety feet
giving the tree an appearance of an enormous
umbrella. The seed, strange to say, is very
small, and not unlike that of the tobacco plant.
The flowers are white, of a most agreeable

smell, and much liked by bees, which extract
from it a most delicious honey. It is also
remarked in Australia that the tree is almost
unknown in districts where this tree is abun-
dant."
THE SKIN. What is the skin? which
It is that which covers the body as the bark
covers the tree.
Has a person more than one skin?
Yes; two. The inner one is called the heart
skin.
Is the inner one strong?
It is, and can be stretched like a piece of
India rubber.
Is this skin the same colour in every one?
It is.
Why, then, are not all of the same color?
Between the outer and inner skin there is
a substance like jelly, which in some races is
white, in others black, in others copper colored.
What is the outside skin?
It is a very thin covering in most parts of
body; but on the inside of the hands, and legs,
tons of the feet, it is full of little holes, or pores,
as they are called, which are so close to each
other that you cannot put the point of the
smallest needle between them.
Why is the outer skin so full of holes?
To let useless matter go out in the form of
perspiration.
What happens when these pores are closed?
Sore, pain, and ill health.
How can the skin be kept in a healthy
state?
By thorough washing every day.
ARRESTED FOR SINGING A PATENT
SONG.—The commanding officer at Notingham
has arrested a man who gave a promise to an-
other there with his daughters eight and a
years old, and sent him to the millitary prison
at Richmond. The offence charged was that
they sang pathetic songs, in which the close of
the rebellion was published very successfully
the Southern papers, and is really a beautiful
piece of poetry. One verse in French, which
is a considerable one, of the most alluring
is the following:—
Furt that lonner softly, slowly, slowly
Treat it gently—it is holy—
For it drops—the life—the death.
Touch it not—unfold it never—
Let it drop there furled forever and
For its people's hopes are dead and
Are you an Odd Fellow?
No, sir; I have been married more than
a week.
I mean, do you belong to the order of Odd
Fellows?
No; I belong to the order of married men.
Mercy, how dull! Are you a Mason?
No; I'm a carpenter.
Worse and worse! Are you a Son of Peace
perance?
No; I'm a son of Mr. John Gooling's.
SPELLING. Dear Sir,—On Monday, May
I am to make a mare, and shall be ob-
liged to you if so be as you will send me
down by the coach some provisions for the
occasion, as I am to ask my brother the
marr, and the rest of the bunch.—I am, Sir,
&c. The answer of a wag into whose
it happened to fall, ran as following:—
In obedience to your orders, I have sent
per coach two bagsels of the best oats, and
died, him to make a mash.
ITEMS.
"Bob" said a young fellow at a fancy
"you are missing all the sights on the side."
"Never mind, Bill," retorted Bob, "I'll
all the misses on the other."
Thirty-six hundred dogs have been drowned
at one station in New York the present sea-
son.
A lady fixed the following letters in the
ton of a flour barrel, and asked her husband
to read them.—O-L-C-L-R-M-T.
A young doctor, on being asked, "How
you treat the cholera?" replied, "I treat it
unmitigated conk!"
A lady who had just been three days
ried, perceived her husband enter stoop-
ing behind him and gave him a kiss; the hus-
band was angry, and said she offended against
decency. "Excuse me," she exclaimed, "I
did not know it was you."

Great Reduction in Price of
Cotton Goods and
straw Hats at
JOHN S. MAGEE'S
ALBION HOUSE.
From this date, I will sell for Cash
the following goods at reduced prices:
White shirtings, at reduced prices;
Printed Cottons, at reduced prices;
Cotton Ties, at reduced prices;
Men's Straw Hats, at reduced prices.

[From the Royal Gazette.]
The Queen's Exequatur, empowering Mr. Denis B. Warren to act as United States Consul at Saint John, having been signed by Her Majesty, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor will fully recognize Mr. Warren in that capacity in this Province.
Levi Young, John McIntosh, Thomas Block, John Orr, Joseph Donald, and Joseph Simpson, the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, AUG. 29, 1866.

A Deep Water Landing.

We have repeatedly urged upon the people of this Town, the necessity of a Wharf, which should be available to the largest class of vessels at all stages of the tide.

During last winter a survey was made for a Wharf at Joe's Point with an estimate of its probable cost, and a Town Meeting was held to consider the subject; subsequently surveys were made at the Eastern end of the Town, and a public meeting was again held, when the general opinion was in favor of a Wharf at Indian Point. Waiting for the present our own opinion, as to the best locality, it is our firm belief, that never was the necessity for prompt action in the matter, more urgent than at present. Let us have Wharf somewhere within the limits of the Town at once.

We are credibly informed that our St. Stephen friends, ever alive to their interests; with a view to bringing traffic to their Railway have decided not only upon a commodious Wharf at its present terminus, but upon its continuation to the Lodge, where a deep water landing accessible at all seasons of the year, will be erected. It is further stated that they intend to convey passengers and freight from the Lodge to St. Stephen, free of charge, in order to secure the Express and other Foreign trade; a what contrast this to ourselves situated upon a peninsula, in one of the best of harbors, with a Railway already constructed in convenient proximity, and suffering our trade year after year to leave us—just for the want of energy and concert of action. Is it not high time that a Public Meeting were again held, and prompt and efficient action taken in the matter, ere the last vestige of our commerce be diverted from us. Having once failed to obtain the necessary legislation, through some informality, let us endeavor in working the matter (Wharf) into shape, to take due care that there be no such thing as fall again.

The appointment of so many Magistrates has become a growing evil, in fact a farce. There is not a Session room in the Province which would accommodate the Magistrates of the County for which they are appointed. The old addition of "too many cooks spoil the broth," will hold good in this instance. An old, respectable and well qualified Justice observed the other day, that "there was a time when it was considered an honor to have a seat on the bench; that now neither ability or respectability were looked to, but that an active political hack or whipper-in at elections, was all that was required to entitle a person to be appointed a J. P." Three years ago we suggested that a revised commission should be issued lessening the number of Justices to fifty at the largest number for each County. The creation of offices and the appointment of an unnecessary number of officers as a reward for political partisanship is detrimental to the public interest, and calls loudly for a change.

OUR STREETS.—The Commissioner, Mr. Pheasant, has had the streets thoroughly gravelled, and the water tables cleared out, which from all we hear is giving much satisfaction. Our attention has been directed to the large amount of work performed already on the streets. It should not be forgotten that for the last two or three years, considerable sums were expended in building large culverts, which although costing large amounts will last during the present generation, and are the main cause of our dry streets. A very general complaint is urged of the small sum at the disposal of the Commissioner, owing to the number of persons exempt by law—viz: the Volunteers and fire brigade.

The Republicans and Democrats of Maine, have held conventions for nominating Senators and County officers. From some of the papers it appears, that the Democrats are sanguine of success and hope to hold the reins of power for the next four years. The endorsement of President Johnson's policy, gives them encouragement, and is an indication of how the national pulse beats. They are the best judges of what will be of benefit to their Country.

Two women named Mrs. Alfred Alexander, and Mrs. Beelan a widow, have been doing an extensive business in shop-lifting at

Calais. A large quantity of the goods were discovered at their residence, Milltown. The women were committed and will be tried at the next term of the Court at Madras.

SABBATH SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—On Saturday last the friends connected with the Scotch Church Sabbath School here, afforded the children and some invited guests, a rustic picnic, on Navy Island opposite this Town.

A beautiful spot in a small grove was selected and tables arranged, upon which were placed an abundance of good things, which, with excellent tea and coffee, were done ample justice to by the children first and their friends afterwards, as there appeared to be a bountiful supply for all. After the repast, the children amused themselves in various innocent plays; as the shades of evening gathered around, their Superintendent, Rev. Mr. Home, called them together, the boats were filled and returned safely to the Public landing where all disembarked without the slightest accident having occurred to mar the pleasures of the day, and all arrived at their homes much pleased with the entertainment. The teachers spared no pains, and were untiring in their efforts to make the Festival pass off agreeably, and we must say, they succeeded admirably in their praiseworthy purpose. Where all did so well, we shall not be guilty of invidiously selecting any one, for special notice.

The Festival might be taken as a specimen of what Presbyterians can do, with an energetic popular and competent Superintendent over their Sabbath School.

NEW CHURCH.—The frame of the new Episcopal Church is being raised and will be ready for boarding in this week. The building when finished will present a handsome appearance, and add materially to the look of King street. It is much to be regretted, that the Church was not erected on the commanding site originally selected, as it would present a more imposing view—but the majority decided otherwise.

ERRATA.—The sum of money generously given by a military gentleman, was to be divided among the Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Roman Catholics, and not "the various denominations" as stated in our last issue.

THE HARVEST.—Everything indicates an abundant harvest, although the Spring was so discouraging. The hay crop is nearly all in, and has proved fully equal to the yield of last year. Grass took an early start this year, but the cold rains in the late part of the Spring retarded its growth considerably. The beautiful weather of June and July, however, has brought the yield above average. Oats promise well, in fact, as far as our observation has gone, they are crop of the year. The earlier fields have already ripened, although we fear that as a general thing the crop will be rather late. Wheat, or at least what little we have seen, will be fit to cut in a day or two; the yield will be average. Buckwheat looks very well, especially on new land. There are some fields in the harvest which look extraordinarily well.

We are informed that the rust is appearing in some of the potato fields below Fredericton. We have strong hopes, however, that the present dry weather will retard its spread, until it is too late for any great injury to be done. In other respects the potato crop looks very well.

The fruit crop this year will we fear, not come up to the average. The present year was marked in some parts of the province by the large number of caterpillars which were found on the apple trees.—[Farmer.]

NARROW ESCAPE.—A seaman named Wm. B. Hoyt, this morning fell from the topsail yard of the brig "Dawn of Day," lying in the stream. In his fall he struck the fore yard and also a man at work heaving the windlass, which let him down so easily that he got off with a contusion of the scalp, a severe sprain of his right ankle and small injury to his hand. These would be bad enough at ordinary times, but they are as nothing compared with the death from which the man seems to have so narrowly escaped. Dr. Bunting was called and was promptly on hand; he attended to the man's wants on board the vessel, and had him removed to the Marine Hospital.—[Globe.]

It is perfectly clear that the British, statesmen are fully impressed by the importance of the subject—that they are in the broad sense united, and that there are not the slightest grounds for supposing that they are in any way indifferent to their American Colonies, or to get rid of them.—[Head Quarters.]

The New York Herald of the 22d contains a long account of the Buffalo Fenian Pic Nic. There were a great many people present; the battle of Limestone Ridge was represented—the British troops, personated by the Buffalo circle, were, of course, defeated. There was no presentation however, of the Fenians captured by the Canadian volunteers and now in prison in Canada.—[Globe.]

OUT OF SEASON.—A day or two since two ladies from the country, on a shopping excursion to New Bedford, dropped into a hardware

store, where agricultural implements are sold and innocently inquired for cradles. The storekeeper said it was rather late in the season for the article, and he had sold all he purchased. The ladies looked at each other wonderingly, and whispered, laughing, when one turning to the blushing storekeeper, remarked: "Out of season!—I thought babies were always in season." This lady was one of natures noble women.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LONDON, Aug. 23.
Treaty of peace between Austria and Prussia was to have been signed yesterday, and ratified within eight days.

Peace has also been signed with Bavaria. Southampton, Aug. 23d.
Steamship Hansa arrived here today.

Liverpool, Aug. 23d.
The Bark Duncan was abandoned at sea crew saved.

London, Aug. 24—Even'g.
One of the conditions of peace between Prussia is to evacuate Bohemia within a fortnight.

A telegram from Athens reports that fighting has occurred in the Islands of Candia and that the United States Consulate has been damaged.

Consols 88½ 5-20's 70.
Gold 150½.

Next York, Aug. 24.
The news that a Treaty of peace between Prussia, Austria, Italy and Bavaria has been signed at Prague, is hourly expected.

PRAGUE, Aug. 24.
The most perfect concord exists among the Plenipotentiaries assembled here, and a Treaty of Peace, though not yet signed may be regarded as accomplished.

The Prussian troops are rapidly returning from Bohemia.

Six thousand remain at Prague as garrison until the Treaty of Peace about being signed is carried into effect.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.
The Prussian Chamber of Deputies, has voted a congratulatory address to the King, upon the successful results of the war.

PARIS, Aug. 24th, P. M.
It is re-asserted that the Emperor Napoleon has firmly rejected the demands of the Empress of Mexico, for assistance to quell the insurgents.

Among the reasons given by Napoleon for his refusal of aid, was, the necessity of keeping faith with the United States, concerning the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico.

Breadstuffs dull.
Provisions unchanged.

Consols 88½ United States 5-20's 70½.
Gold 147.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.
VIENNA, Aug. 25, P. M.
The Emperor Francis Joseph has determined to strengthen his Empire, as well as his hold upon the affections and loyalty of his subjects, by granting a new constitution and ministry to Hungary.

It is announced as officially that a new ministry will soon be formed for Hungary, upon the basis of the constitution granted the Magyars in 1848, the revocation of which was the cause of the Hungarian revolution of 1848-9.

PARIS, Aug. 25th, P. M.
The Empress Charlotte, will not return to Mexico, and it is conceded on all hands that the Empire in that country approaches its end.

It is authoritatively announced that if additional French troops are sent to Mexico it will be only in sufficient to protect the interest of French subjects during the fall of the Empire, and to secure a quiet evacuation of Mexico. They will not be used to sustain the dynasty of Maximilian.

PRAGUE, Aug. 25th, P. M.
The Cession of Venetia to Italy is fully accomplished. Before the treaty of peace between Prussia, Austria, Italy and Bavaria was signed, Austria freely and unreservedly ceded Venetia to Victor Emmanuel.

LONDON, Aug. 25th, P. M.
Advices have been received to-day from Point De Galle, Island of Ceylon, via the Prussian Gulf and Mediterranean cables, that a civil war has broken out in Japan.

Breadstuffs dull.
Provisions unchanged.

Consols 88½ United States 5-20's 70½.
Gold 146½.

BERMINGHAM, Eng. 27.
The reform demonstration in this City to-day was grand, and passed off without a riot or disturbance of any kind, which had been to some degree apprehended.

Many thousands of people were present. The platform adopted by the immense assemblage is in favor of residential manhood suffrage.

John Bright delivered an address this evening in support of the platform.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.
Information has been received here which induces the general belief that the articles of the Treaty of Peace signed at Prague are almost identical with the original preliminaries to peace interchanged at Nicholasburg on the 26th of July.

The details of the Treaty will not be made public, however, until it is ratified by all the parties involved.

LEIPSIG, Aug. 27.
A large and influential meeting has been held in this City, which declared in favor of a union of the Kingdom of Saxony with Prussia.

Breadstuffs flat. Provisions quiet.
Consols 89 5-20's 72.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.
Gold 148½.

The Freemasons of Calais, St. Stephen and

Baring intend having an excursion to Princetown next Thursday.

We are happy to state that the Branch Railway Company have at length decided upon the Public Landing as a Terminus. The Company will never regret this step. The lease of Messrs. Rose, Bolton and Chipman have all been secured and the construction of blocks and erection of the necessary building will be begun at once.—[Courier.]

The property recently owned and occupied by Mr. J. Harry Frink St. Stephen has been purchased by Lieut. Col. Inches for a residence for himself.—[Id.]

A Canadian merchant, returned from Havana after 21 days absence has brought, or orders for 200,000 boxes shooks, some cargoes of bay, 100,000 feet W. P. lumber an assorted cargo of lard, furniture, beans, &c.—[Toronto Globe.]

A STRONG WESTERN BREEZE.—The town of Monroe, Ohio, has been nearly destroyed by a hurricane, only six houses remaining. The injury to property in the vicinity was very great. Many persons were injured, and two are missing. A cow was whirled into an apple tree.

The Northampton (Mass.) Press-records that Rev. F. D. Huntington, Bishop of Maine, who is on a visit to that town, dispatched, a few days since on Mount Holyoke, a rattlesnake over 6 ft. in length and eight inches in circumference, the snake being coiled under the feet of his horse ready to spring, when discovered. A portion of the rattles were lost in the conflict, making it impossible to state the age.

The water is quite high in the St. Croix, and nearly all the mills are working full time.

The St. John Globe, which once ridiculed the Fenian movement as a something which we have no reason to be afraid of is now advocating the procuring of breechloading rifles to meet the Fenian invaders with.

Texas is restored to the Union! A number of girls who recently left for factories in the United States, have returned with a better opinion of their country than when they left.

The discovery of the gunpowder plot to blow up the Houses of Parliament has turned out to be an affair of insignificant importance. Although the report by the cable was generally discredited here, the facts as published in the London papers were that about five pounds of fine gunpowder, done up in a brown paper, with a slow match attached to it was found about fifteen paces from the Little Abington side of the Victoria tower. At this spot, if the powder had exploded, it could have done no damage besides breaching a few windows of the House of Parliament.

The Light-House Board give notice that after the 15th of August the fog signal at West Quoddy Head near Eastport, Me., will be changed so that during foggy weather, a Daboll trumpet will give blasts of five seconds duration, with intervals of twenty seconds between the blasts.—[Lewiston Journal.]

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.
ARRIVED.
Aug. 22, Schr. Moses Waring, Plummer, Eastport ballast, E. K. Richards.

Emma, Lord, Calais, Lime, Esty.
Diaba, Carson, St. George, Rail Road Iron Co.
25, Maria Jane, Maloney, Boston, ballast, C. F. Clinch.

William Johnson, Knight, New York, Flour & Co. Sundry.
28, Emma, Lord, Calais, Lime, Esty.

Jessie, Grant, St. Stephen, ballast, C. F. Clinch.

CLEARED.
Aug. 22, Schr. Diadem, Morrison, Eastport 30,000 pickets C. F. Clinch.

Esther, Clark, Calais, 65 M. Deals, Kelly & Co.

25, Emma, Lord, Calais, 165 M. Shingles Goodnow.

Frank, Johnson, Eastport, 8000 ft. pine plank, R. Ross.

28, Bob, Sweetney, Calais, 30 M. ft. deals Kelly & Co.

Harriet, Britt, Boston, 2,500 sleepers, R. Ross.

Emma Pemberton, Britt, Portland 2450 sleepers, R. Ross.

Moses Waring, Plummer, 50,000 ft. Boards, E. K. Richards.

Pilot, Hill, Calais, 90 M. laths, Kelly & Co.

Charlie, Hannah, Portland, 2450 sleepers, R. Ross.

Only Son, Peacock, Eastport, plank, R. Ross.

27, Nellie Johnson, St. George, Flour & Co. Olive Matilda, Kilpatrick, Boston, 2200 sleepers, A. Watson.

Rainbow, Avery, Calais, 9 M shingles Kelly & Co.

28 Emma, Lord, Calais, 160-M shingles Goodnow & Son.

Utica, Maloney, 2400 sleepers, R. Ross.

2,000 Gallons ALBERTINE OIL.

Just received from the manufactory at Saint John, and will be sold wholesale or retail at the lowest rates, by the Subscribers. Please enquire for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.
JOHN BALSON,
Kennedy's Arcade, Water St.
St. Andrews, Aug. 29, 1866.

Valuable Real Estate at Public Auction.

BY virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 1st day of April, A. D. 1858, and made between Sarah Wier, Richard B. Wiggins, Elizabeth Wiggins, S. D. Lee Street and Joanna P. Street, George D. Street, Susan Street and Thomas T. Wier, of the one part, and the undersigned of the other part; there will, for the purpose of satisfying the Mortgage money and interest, be sold at Public Auction on the premises, on Thursday, the 6th day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. the premises described in the said Mortgage to-wit:—

All those certain pieces, parcels or lots of land situate lying and being, in the Town of St. Andrews, known and distinguished on the plan of the said Town, as Lots Nos. five (5) six (6) in Block letter B. and numbers seven and eight, in Block letter F. in Farr's Division, with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Terms at sale.

R. D. JAMES,
St. Andrews, Aug. 22, 1866. Mortgagee.

Freedom Notice.

I have given my son SAMUEL his Freedom from this date, and will not demand any remuneration for his services, nor pay any debts of his contracting.

WM. BALBER,
St. Andrews, Aug. 22, 1866.

WHITE WARPS.

From the New Brunswick Cotton Mills, prepared for the Loom—quality warranted.

Also a Lot of those superior White Warps, from the

ROYAL RIVER MANUFACTURING CO'S. MILLS,
No. 8, 9, 10.

Just received at the Albion House, and offered for sale at lowest market rates.

JOHN S. MAGEE.

GREY, BLUE AND YELLOW.

Just received two Bales of

BLUE, GREY, SCARLET, YELLOW FLANNELS,

at the Albion House, good value will be sold cheap, to make room for further importation.

JOHN S. MAGEE,
Albion House.

Skeleton Shirts.

Grey Skeleton Shirts, 20 springs, at the Albion House for One Dollar.

JOHN S. MAGEE.

ST. JOHN Tobacco Factory.

THE Subscribers solicit Traders in Tobacco to examine their Stocks of Cavendish and Navy, manufactured from the best materials at their Factory, Water Street.

The article is of superior quality, and will be sold at prices below the cost of importation.

J. & H. REED.
St. John, Aug. 22, 1866.

Special Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to call and settle without delay.

All Notes and Balances of accounts that are over due, remaining unsettled on the 5th day of September next, will then be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection, without respect of persons.

CHAS. F. CLINCH.
St. Andrews, Aug. 15, 1866.

PICKED UP, a small BOAT

nearly new off Cross Island, about three weeks ago.

The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses.

St. Andrews, Aug. 7, 1866. T. H. RUNT.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Consular Agent for Spain, at this Port, is prepared to furnish necessary papers for vessels leaving for Spanish Ports.

N. T. GREATHREAD.
St. Andrews, August 1, 1866—8m.

List of Licences.

NAMES of Persons who have arranged the fees for Licences granted to them at the April Sessions 1866:

	Grand Manan
Turner Wooster	do
Marshall Small	do
Edward Pheasant	do
Mrs. Kearney	do
Mrs. Davis	do
W. O. McMichael	do
James Gallagher	do
Frank Gallagher	do
John McCollly	do
Henry Murphy	do
Charles McGee Jr.	do
James Lyout	do
James Bogue	do
Timothy Kiordan	do
James McCready	do
Thomas Orr	do
Mark H. Patten	do
Flanders & Knowles	do
Mrs. Quin	do
Philip Breen	do
Martin Murphy	do
Joseph Patch	do
do Upper Mills,	do
Campo Bello	do
GRO. S. GRIMMER,	do
Clerk of Peace.	do
St. Andrews, April 1866.	Aug.

Sugar & Molasses.

The "Loyalist" from Barbadoes

17 Hbls. } do

18 Hbls. } do

19 Hbls. } do

20 Hbls. } do

21 Hbls. } do

22 Hbls. } do

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74 Hbls. } do

