

JOHN S. MAGEE,
desirous of calling the attention of the Pub-
lic to a large and varied stock of Goods received
from "United Kingdom," "Nava" and
"I" consisting in part of
Woolen Merinos,
COBURGS,
BLANKETS,
ONS, in white & unbleached, very cheap,
races, Sontags, Clouds, Garibaldi,
is Stewart Hood and Opera Mantles,
ON FLANNELS,
OSNABURGS
Red, white, blue & grey twilled Flannels
Plain Flannels in all colors,
can confidently recommend our Flannels as
and will "hold" long.
Large and varied stock of
BOOTS and SHOES,
Children, youths, Boys, Men, Misses and
old call special attention to the white Waps
made from the very best Southern foot
of warranted round, well made and good
to the St. John Waps, Parks make, pre-
for the Leom.
on want good value for your money, come to
ALBION HOUSE.
JOHN S. MAGEE.

2,000 Gallons
LUBRICATING OIL,
received from the manufacture at Saint
it will be sold wholesale or retail at the
rates, by the Subscriber. Please enquire
ourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.
JOHN BALSON,
Kennedy's Arcade, Water
St. Andrews, Aug. 29, 1866.

ugar & Molasses.
"Loyalist" from Barbadoes via St. John.
this do Barbadoes Sugar.
this do do Molasses.
me 27, 1866. J. W. STREET.

67. Almanacks 1867.
MILLAN'S New Brunswick Almanack and
Register for 1867, can be obtained singly
in cents, or by the dozen for retail from
J. LOCHABY & SON,
supply of the old Farmers Almanack always
and.
St. Andrews Nov. 30, 1866.

Resolution of Partnership.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership
lately subsisting between James Moran and
James A. Moran, of St. George, in the County of
Argyll, under the firm of James Moran & Son,
this day dissolved by mutual consent.
All debts owing to the said partnership are,
to be received by the said James A. Moran, who is
authorized to settle all debts due to and owing
the said firm.
JAMES MORAN,
JAMES A. MORAN.
St. George, September 16, 1865.

Rub. Rubber.
Rubbers
AT THE
Albion House.
JOHN S. MAGEE.
Has received an assortment of
Childrens, Misses,
Ladies,
Gents,
Rubber Overshoes.
Ladies Rubber Balmoral Boots, a nice
style for the present season, which with a
of Childrens and Ladies Boots,
SKELETON SKIRTS,
and the balance of stock of
WINTER DRY GOODS,
will sell CHEAP for Current Money
American Bills taken at their usual discount.

MORE NEW GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED and now open for sale
at the very lowest prices:
Hats, Bonnets,
Feathers, and Ribbons.
SHAWLS, MANTILLAS,
AND FANCY DRESS GOODS
Grey and White Cottons,
Shirtings, Stripes, and Regettas
Pinks,
silkies,
and CORSET CLOTHS
Crashes; Towel-
ling & Table Li-
nens, Shirt-fronts,
Collars, and Fan-
cy Neck Ties,
Boots and Shoes.
Balance of Summer Stock daily expected
per Steamer "Europa" and when received
will be sold at a very small advance on cost
D BRADLEY.

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

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

E VARIIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic.

[\$2 50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

134

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1867.

No 8

Poetry.

A WIFE WANTED.

I want a wife
To cheer my life;
I care not what she lacks of beauty,
So I but find
That she is kind,
And know and practice her duty.

I want a wife
With vigor life;
Averse to strife—
A gentle, unaffected creature;
One who can pass
A looking glass,
Nor stop to glance at every feature.

I want a wife
With vigor life,
Whose nerves are never in a flutter;
Who will not roam,
But stay at home,
And brew and bake, and make the butter.

I want a wife
Who thrives her life
Was never known to be a flirt;
Who'll bring to me
A recipe
To keep the buttons on a shirt.

If such a wife
Dropt from the sun,
And don't mind leaving friends behind her,
With the author of this
She'll find true bliss
By informing him where he may find her.

THE SQUIRE'S TALE.

BY ALEXANDER ANDREWS.

A merry, jovial party was assembled round the fire at Squire Clifton's mansion, on the night of the 20th of December, 1793, drinking the squire's health (for it was his birthday) in a steaming bowl of punch.

The large eight-day clock, that occupied so snug a situation by the side of the fire, had just struck nine, and the watchman's heavy tramp and heavier voice announcing that it was "past nine o'clock," had come within ear-shot, when the squire requested that some of the party would sing a song. As is usual in such cases, all the young ladies present remembered that they had heard several rough or some throaty, and the young gentlemen, "why, they didn't sing."

"Well," said the squire good-humoredly, "so none of you will sing—I must confess, to the words of these beautiful young gentlemen, that I never learnt, but I can tell you a tale, if that will do as well."

"Oh, do, pray do," cried the party.

The squire having whetted his memory (and his white) with a glass of punch, commenced.

"My birth-day in the year '88," said he, "was very differently spent. I was then residing in Paris, and had invited some of my acquaintances to wish me many happy returns of the day; when my servant entered, and informed me that two men were waiting in the hall to speak with me. I had scarcely left the room when I was seized and forcibly dragged to the entrance-door; I resisted as much as I was able, but in vain; a pistol was held at my ear, and I was threatened with immediate death if I did not proceed quietly. As soon as we reached the street, I inquired of the ruffians whether they were conducting me, they replied, 'to the Bastille!' I demanded their authority, and they produced a lettre de cachet, signed by the king. This was sufficient—I knew that there were no hopes of an escape, and all the bright prospects which I had once imagined were opening around me, faded away as the huge gate of the Bastille swung back on its hinges, and the dismal sound of the key grating in the lock, told me I was a prisoner—most probably for life! This reflection made me desperate. I struggled with my guards, but the next instant I received a violent blow, and I fell insensible.

"When I recovered I found myself in darkness. I groped about and soon discovered that my prison was not from the adjoining town, who seemed however to be well known to the proprietor of the shop, came in. After two or three common-place remarks, the conversation turned to the occurrences of the previous evening, when the butcher observed 'that it was a strange thing that the ruffians had lost sight of him at that very village—particularly strange.' 'Yes,' replied the stranger, 'at the same time turning towards Alice with a sly mysterious look, it might be to admire her beauty, but I hear they've got a scent of the willian. I passed two officers on the road, who has a warrant against a man living not a hundred miles from this ere shop, and they'll soon be upon him I reckon.'

Alice leaned for a moment against the door for support; her strength had well nigh failed

her, but it was only for a moment. She felt the absolute necessity of immediate exertion, and her energy rose in proportion to the danger. Hurrying home, she communicated the intelligence to Stewart. He was for immediate flight, but she was not. "The officers may meet you as you pass along the village, to take a different route, may get information and overtake you before you have proceeded half a mile. Follow my advice, and you cannot but be safe."

At the time that Stewart was diligent and persevering, before the ale-house was his constant resort, he had, in compliance with the wishes, and for the convenience of his wife, undertaken to form a cellar under their little parlour. The excavation had been about half completed, when— But we forbear. In this state it had been left unfinished; and Alice despairing of its being ever touched again by him, had replaced the boards which had been removed, and covered them with the matting which served them for a carpet. Had the thing been made for the purpose, it could not have afforded a better hiding place, and into it Stewart was forthwith concealed, the boards again replaced, and the furniture ranged around, that it might if possible, elude observation.

It was about a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes after this was completed, that Alice Stewart appeared almost an age, when as she sat apparently busy with her needle, her quick ear caught the sound of approaching footsteps, and the tones of a strange deep voice which appeared to stop just before the door— She felt her heart beat high and her breath come thick at this truly trying moment, and laid down her work in a state of breathless suspense, which she had scarcely done, when the little gate was heard to swing upon its hinges, followed at almost the same instant by a loud knocking at the door. Alice Stewart immediately rose from her seat, and proceeded thither. She had vanquished her little agitation, and now appeared calm and collected, though her countenance was deadly pale.

Notwithstanding all her resolution, however, a half suppressed scream proceeded from her lips as she upraised the latch; three men with fierce repulsive looking features, stood before her, who without one word of recognition or apology, immediately entered the house.

"And so you say, madam, that you know where this precious villain of a husband is?" exclaimed one of the unfeeling officers, after he had vainly questioned Alice respecting him, for a few minutes, "but will not give us any information. Well, well, it matters little, I'll warrant we shall soon get some clue to him, whether you will or not, so now, old Newsome—Taylor—search the house."

The men instantly obeyed the command, and forthwith commenced a vigilant search. Beginning with the room in which Alice was seated, they proceeded through the house, ransacking every hole and corner. Not an apartment was left unpryed into; not a single suspicious article untouched. They examined narrowly every chimney, closet, pair of drawers; peeped under and at the top of every bed; examined likewise the outside of the house, garden, wash-house, copper, water butt, and in fact, every nook and crevice big enough to hold a good sized rat, yet all to no purpose. Stewart was nowhere to be found, and irritated by their want of success, after half an hour's fruitless search, they returned to the apartment where Alice had remained.

"So you had better now look to yourself, you —" exclaimed the same officer as he entered the room, (thinking too frightened Alice) at the same time garrishing his language with a few bitter-ouaths, "or we'll have a warrant out against you before to-morrow morning, as an accomplice. I am however desirous to give you one more chance, an' again, for the last time, ask you, will you tell us where he is?"

"No," replied Alice firmly, "I will not."

A pause for a few moments ensued, and the officers, muttering between their teeth, were preparing to depart. They have arrived at the threshold of the house, and had already raised the latch, when one of them suddenly turned towards Alice, and stamping against the ground with his foot, which he had done several times before, exclaimed, "Is there no cellar under here, marm—the floor appears to sound uncommonly hollow, very much as if there were." This was indeed a question; their previous ones Alice had either refused to answer, or in accordance with the dictates of her conscience, had spoken nothing but the truth. But now the temptation was too great; an answer must be given. She started, hesitated for a few moments, and then replied faintly, "There is not." "There is not, my pretty lady," rejoined another of the men in a sarcastic tone, almost before the falsehood had filled from her lips, "then where the deuce does this lead?" and turning round, Alice perceived him in the very act of raising one of the boards which led into the cellar— She could scarcely believe her senses—she was completely paralysed with surprise, and uttering an involuntary scream, hurried from the room, the victim of feelings which it would be impossible to conceive, much less describe.

diately proceeded one by one into the cellar. The men, exulting in their discovery, immediately before five minutes had elapsed, Stewart, though he made a desperate resistance, was in the hands of the officers of justice.

BANQUET TO THE DELEGATES FROM THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

At the banquet given by the Canada Club to the Delegates from British North America, in reply to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers."

The Earl of Carnarvon, who was received with considerable cheering, in responding to the toast said—"It is with the greatest satisfaction that I appear here this evening. It is now a good many years since I had the pleasure of dining with the Canada Club, and I am very glad of being once more in the position of receiving their compliments. I am much pleased also to be allowed the privilege of returning thanks on the part of my colleagues and myself for the honor you have been good enough to do us; and really, when I listened to the flattering and very friendly words in which the toast was introduced, I felt that I had a great deal to return thanks for. To me it is a source of the utmost satisfaction to meet at this convivial table those gentlemen with whom I have had the pleasure of forming private acquaintance and friendship—amongst them gentlemen who come here to us as delegates from the other side of the Atlantic on one of the most important missions that a colony has ever sent to the mother-country (hear, hear). They come to us as the representatives of the responsible Government of those colonies (hear, hear). We in this country are so familiar with the every day details of responsible government that we are, I think, sometimes in danger of forgetting it is completely the exception and not the rule; that out of England there are few countries in the world where constitutional government has fair play, and has endured only for a short time (hear, hear). It is a certain sense in the colonies that the problem of constitutional responsible government is being tried, and it is to those colonies that we look for an exhibition of those great qualities which have made it possible here in England.

Occasionally we hear it urged that responsible government is fatal to the connection between a colony and the mother country but I do not believe it (hear, hear). On the contrary, so far from having destroyed that connection, I believe that responsible government has saved and confirmed the connection (cheers). When more than a quarter of a century ago responsible government was conceded, it was conceded, one might say, amid the wreck and ruin of the then existing system (hear, hear). The great dependencies of the Crown in the East Indies had not then started up into their high state of prosperity—the Australian colonies were almost unknown to fame—the West Indies were reeling under the effects of recent emancipation; and even Canada, which is now so united and so prosperous, was then under a passing cloud of internal discord (hear, hear). If we look around us and see the contrast which is now presented, I think that there is every reason to congratulate ourselves on the change (hear, hear). It is sometimes said, and said too almost in a tone of reproach, that responsible government is a very simple and easy matter. Well all I can say in answer to that assertion is that, if it be so simple a matter, I should wish there were more illustrations of it all over the world (cheers).

The Chairman, in brief but cordial terms, proposed the toast of the evening "The health of the Delegates from the provinces." Those gentlemen he said, did not belong to any one political party, but to all, and indeed some of them occupied in their respective countries positions which, in England, would be called her Majesty's Opposition. Those facts showed the strength of feeling for union which prevailed in the provinces, and the authority which it commanded. He then coupled with the toast the names of Hon. Mr. Macdonald (of Canada), the Hon. Mr. Archibald (of Nova Scotia), and the Hon. Mr. Fisher (of New Brunswick).

The Hon. John A. Macdonald, Attorney General of Upper Canada, responded.

Mr. Archibald returned thanks on behalf of Nova Scotia.

The Hon. Charles Fisher, who replied to the toast on behalf of New Brunswick, said he thanked them for the manner in which the toast had been received.

How to go to BED ON COLD NIGHTS.—Hall's Journal of Health—good authority—give the following advice on this subject:—"Do it in a hurry, if there is no fire in the room, and there ought not to be unless you are quite an invalid. But if a person is not in good health it is best to undress by a good fire, warm and dry the feet well, draw on the stockings again; jump into bed, and draw up with head and ears under cover for a minute or more, until you feel a little warmth; then uncover your head; next draw off your stockings, straighten out, turn over on your right

side and go to sleep. If a series of shillacs comes over you on getting into bed, it always will do injury, and its repetition increases the ill effect, without having any tendency to "harden" you. Nature abhors violence. We are never shocked into health. Hard usage makes no garments last longer."

LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND.
BY AGNES STRICKLAND.

Mrs Strickland has not a few claims to the honor of being the biographer of the Queens of England. She was the first to "enclose" this field, and that is generally; she has drawn from original documents, and that, is originality, and moreover, "the herself is the descendant of one of the queens whom she commemorates."

"The Queen of England" says that learned commentator on the laws and constitution of this country, Blackstone, "is either queen-regnant, queen-consort, or queen-dowager." The first of these is a female sovereign reigning in her own right, and exercising all the functions of regal authority in her own person, as in the case of her present Majesty Queen Victoria, who ascended the throne both by rightful inheritance, the consent of the people, and also in full accordance with the ancient British customs, noticed by Tacitus, in these remarkable words:—"Solent feminarum dicta bellare, at sexum in imperia non discernere."

No other princess has, however, been enthroned in this land under such auspicious circumstances as our present Sovereign Lady. Mary I. was not recognised without bloodshed. Elizabeth's title was disputed. Mary II. was only a sovereign in name, and as much dependent on the will of her royal husband as the primacy of England for declining to assist at her coronation, or to take the oaths. The same scruples of conscience withheld the non-juring bishops and clergy, and many of the nobility and gentry of England, from performing their homage either to her or to Queen Anne.

Not one of those four queens, therefore, was crowned with unanimous consent of her people. But the repulsive exclamations that drowned the pealing of the bells and the thunders of the artillery, at the recognition of our beloved Queen, Queen Victoria, in Westminster Abbey can never be forgotten by those who then heard the voices of a united nation uplifted in acclamation. I was present, and felt the mazy walls of the abbey thrill from base to tower with the mighty sound, as burst of loyal enthusiasm within that august sanctuary was echoed by the thronging multitude without, hailing her queen by universal suffrage.

The queen-regnant, in addition to the cares of government, has to preside over all the arrangements connected with female royalty, which in the reign of a married king, devolve on the queen-consort; she has, therefore more to occupy her time and attention than a king, for whom the laws of England expressly provide, that he is not to be troubled with his wife's affairs, like an ordinary husband.

Illustrations for Children.

I once saw a preacher trying to teach the children that their souls would live after they were dead. They listened, but evidently did not understand it. He was too abstract. Snatching his watch from his pocket, he said: "James, what is this I hold in my hand?"

A watch, sir.

A little clock, says another.

Do you all see it?

Yes, sir.

How do you know it is a watch?

It ticks, sir.

Very well; can any of you hear it tick?

All listen. After a pause—

Yes, sir, we hear it.

He then took off the case and held it in one hand, and the watch in the other.

Now, children, which is the watch? You see there is two—which is the watch?

The little one in your right hand.

Very well again. Now I will lay the case aside—put it away down there in my hat—Now let us see if you can hear the ticking.

Yes, sir, we can hear it, exclaimed several voices.

Well, the watch can tick, and go, and keep time, when the case is taken off and put in my hat. So it is with you, children. Your body is the case—the soul is the inside. The case—the body may be taken off and buried up in the ground, and the soul will live and think, just as well as this will go, as you see, when the case is off.

DR. DR. LEWIS' OPINION.—The women of America are falling into a sadly dilapidated condition—round shouldered, nervous, with thin, soft muscles and general exhaustion. Efforts are being made to restore them through gymnastics, horseback riding, and other similar measures. But these means, good as they are, will never be extended to the nation at large, or continued through any considerable part of the life. Besides, the labor thus performed is non-productive, or at best reaches only the individual engaging in the exercise.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Queen opened Parliament with a speech of which the following is a portion:—
In again recurring to your advice and assistance, I am happy to inform you that my relations with foreign powers are on a friendly and satisfactory footing.
I hope that the war in which Prussia and Austria have been engaged may lead to the establishment of a durable peace in Europe. I have suggested to the United States a mode by which questions pending between the two countries arising out of the civil war may receive an amicable solution and which, met as I trust will be in a corresponding spirit, will remove all grounds of possible misunderstanding and preclude relations of cordial friendship.
Resolutions in favor of a more intimate union of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, have been passed by their several Legislatures, and delegates duly authorized and representing all classes of Colonial party and have concurred in conditions upon which such a union may be best effected. In accordance with their wishes a Bill will be submitted to you which by consolidation of Colonial interests and resources will give strength to the Provinces as members of the same empire animated by feelings of loyalty to the same sovereign.
New York, Feb. 6.
Gold 136½.
A German writer estimates that an acre of buckwheat yielded fourteen pounds of honey daily. Single hives gathered three pounds on favorable days.
A young lady vocalist, being much admired during a rehearsal, declared that she trembled so that she could not "shake."
"Ah Mr. Simpkins, we have not claims enough for company," said a gay wife to a frugal husband. "Plenty of claims, my dear, but a little too much company."
An economical family in Maine put the parings of a bushel of apples into a cheese hoop and obtained a quart of nice cider.
A man advertises for "a competent person to undertake the sale of a new medicine," and adds, "that will be profitable to the undertaker." No doubt of it.
Thousands of oil-wells protrude, Bit-you-men.

Whiskey, Brandy, Porter, Wines, &c.
Ex G A Coonan from Liverpool via St. John
2 Hbls. Best Scotch Malt
6 Dr Casks Whiskey
3 Hbls. do do
40 Qr Casks do do
40 Cases "Baird & Co." Malt Whiskey,
20 do "Bernard & Co." Old Tom Gin,
100 Cases "Hennessy" pale & cold Brandy,
10 do 4 doz "Glenlivet" XX Porter,
3 Hbls Port
4 do Sherry
4 do Ginger Cordial, &c.
January, 1867. J. W. STREET.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE.
EDITED BY THOMAS CUTHBERT, D. D.,
Author of "The Gospel in English," "Speaking to the Heart," &c.
15 CENTS A MONTH; \$1.75 A YEAR.
ILLUSTRATED.

THE ARGOSY.
A MAGAZINE FOR THE FIRE-SIDE AND JOURNEY.
Read the STANDARD's monthly notices of these Periodicals.
Published by Messrs. Strahan and Co.

MONTRAT, 50 ST. PETER STREET.
Edited by Norman MacLeod, D. D.,—One of Her Majesty's Chaplains.
15 CENTS A MONTH; \$1.75 A YEAR.
DEVELOPERS ILLUSTRATED.
Messrs. Strahan & Co. will send special men copies, and offer one of the most elegant volumes of "GOOD WORDS," or the "Sunday Magazine," or an additional copy to anyone who will furnish a bookseller with FIVE Subscriber's names.

ST. JOHN Tobacco Factory.
THE Subscribers solicit Traders in Tobacco to examine their Stocks of **Cavendish** and **Navy**, manufactured from the best material at their Factory, Water Street.
The article is of superior quality, and will be sold at prices below the cost of importation.
J. & R. REED.

TELEGRAPHIC.

New York, Feb. 7.
A special London despatch by Cable says:—
"Great preparations are making for the Reform demonstrations on the 11th. People say they will show the Queen a procession worth seeing. The bitterness of popular feeling is undiminished. Pleasants are scarce. Even personal regard for the Queen is eclipsed by the Reform fever. A series of receptions are announced to-day."
Gold 137½.

London, Feb. 6.
In Parliament last night, Lord Derby in reply to an enquiry made by Earl Russell, said Lord Stanley had asked Mr. Seward to state plainly the points of the claims on which and an adjustment by arbitration was desired by the Government of the United States.

A new Atlantic Telegraph Company is now forming with the intention of laying a submarine cable by way of the Azores to Halifax.

London, Feb. 7.
The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 3 per cent. Consols are quoted 99 11-16 for money, U. S. 5-20's 72 9-16. Illinois Central 80½. Erie 39½.
Kingston, C. W. Feb. 7.
The Daily News announces several new discoveries of Gold in the township of Loughborough, not far from Kingston.

New York, Feb. 8.
Gold 137½.

Light.
A serious item of business and domestic expense, arises from the consumption of the several artificial light in the evenings. A new gas, patented in Canada, and introduced in some of the cities there—with great success, promises a great return in the item mentioned, and is an invention which, it would appear, is even better adapted to rural towns than large sea board cities, as in the former case the raw material is more readily obtained.

The gas is made of old stumps, wood of various kinds, bones and other animal and refuse matters. The cost of erecting the works is about about one-half the ordinary gas works, while the strange and most important point, financially, is in the fact that each town, in supplying itself with gas would from the residue of the wood, bones and other matter, get large supplies of such valuable materials as tar, turpentine, phosphorus, pyroigneous acid, liquid ammonia and super-phosphate of lime; and the sum of these at even half the present market rate would more than pay the whole working expenses. This seems an extravagant assertion, but it is fully warranted, if the quantities given of the several extracts are correct. Reduced to figures the statement of the profits of making this gas as compared with that from coal, is positively, astounding.

It occurs to us that this invention would be well worth the consideration of some of our enterprising people in Woodstock. The gas could be manufactured here much cheaper than in Canada, while the surrounding agricultural country would always offer a ready market for the rest of the materials above-mentioned.

The speech of the Hon. Charles Fisher, at the dinner of the Canada Club, concluded with the following eloquent peroration:—
We therefore, look to England to assist us to complete this work—inaugurate this union, and you add to your own strength. He could not contemplate the future that lay before them, when the road was carried to the Pacific, without feeling his own littleness. He was lost in wonder at the stupendous results that loomed up in the distance; that present themselves to his intellectual vision. He was unable to portray the effect to the maritime provinces, the valley of St. Lawrence, the great lakes, the Red River, and the Saskatchewan all to the shores of the Pacific filled with free men; the peoples of Europe and their products and their manufactures would pass over it for ever and with the trade of India, China, Japan, and the islands of the South Sea. The old flag, the hold cross, at once the symbol of faith and the emblem of our nationality, will float over these lands, and England, to use the language of one of her statesmen, would send forth one of her sons to perpetuate her laws, her language, and free institutions to the end of time.—(Loud cheers.)

DREADFUL ICE SNOW.—The Montreal Witness publishes a letter from St. Regis, C. E., dated the 25th stating that a dreadful ice snow-jack place there. The writer says:—
"I was awakened at half-past four by some one calling 'Ice come! Ice come!' I jumped out of bed and ran down stairs, when I found myself in water. The noise of crushing ice was like thunder, and the rushing water, screams of poor Indians, men, women and children, all in the dark, were frightful. Ice came within a few feet of our house, and as it stands on the highest ground in the village, you can imagine the position of matters. It was a fearful scene, Mr. Combs got up into a tree and had to sit there for three hours, the ice being up to the roof of his house. The priests and many others had nothing to eat for a day. The poor Indians lost their all, and are lying on straw without any covering."

They opened a new Market House in Charlottetown, P. E. I. the other day, which is said to be the biggest thing of the kind in the Lower Provinces. It is 150 feet long, 45 feet wide, 30 feet high, and contains 103 windows and ten doors. A cellar 8 feet high stretches under the whole building divided into 10 apartments. There are 8 ventilators. The whole is surmounted by a cupola, which 85 feet from the ground.

The British Government has notified the Cunard Steamship Company that the contract for the conveyance of mails will not be renewed after the present year. The plans are under discussion which will change the whole system of mail conveyance and most probably reduce the rate of postage materially.

European steamers from New York are said to have their full complement of passengers engaged for the next three months. It is the same on the other side, the rush of Europeans from Great Britain and Ireland being so great that fares have been raised.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, FEB. 13, 1867.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The following facts with reference to the Bank of England may be interesting, many have heard nothing about its resources, and even in England according to a London paper few understand the position of the Bank to the State; an idea exists, that its privileges are of enormous extent and incalculable value. The Bank is entitled to issue £15,000,000 sterling against Government securities, for every further note issued it must have gold in its vaults. Its relation to the State consists in its being—first, as farming the privilege of issue; second, as managing the National Debt; third, as an ordinary bank of deposit. The gross profit on the £15,000,000 is easily ascertained, it is represented by the 3 per cent. interest made on the capital (the security which the Bank holds in place of gold against its notes,) and amounts to about £450,000 per annum. This is the gross profit from which we must deduct "the expenses of manufacturing, issuing, and exchanging the notes issued not only in London but at the ten branches of the Bank of England in the country," amounting to about £170,000; so that the profit of £450,000 is reduced to £280,000. Of this £280,000 more than £190,000 goes to the State, leaving the privilege of issue worth £90,000 to the Bank.—The amount of £190,000 is paid to the State under two heads—a direct payment of £133,000, and about £60,000 as composition for stamp duty. It will accordingly be seen that the State derives double the profit from the issue to that made by the Bank, and the capital of the latter being £14,000,000 and the profit on its issue department being £90,000, the percentage of profit from this source amounts to five-eighths per cent. on its capital; and we ought further to take into account that for this fractional remuneration the Bank guarantees the State; the note-holder at present has the security, not only of the Government debt, but of the capital of the Bank. If the State were to suspend payment, the Bank is by no means *ipse facto* relieved of its responsibility.

Meeting of Rate Payers.
A meeting of the Rate Payers has been called for the 23d inst., as will be seen from the following notice for the purpose therein stated; and as the people are deeply interested in the object for which the meeting is convened, it is to be hoped there will be a full attendance. That the building in which the Parish School is held is totally unfit for the present demands of the Parish, cannot be denied, the room is too small, badly ventilated, and consequently unhealthy for the teacher and pupils, in fact no person however well qualified for the important, responsible, and onerous duties of a teacher, can do justice to himself or scholars, in a pent up ten by twelve room, and in addition to other inconveniences be obliged to pay for the accommodation (?) out of the miserable pittance granted by law. Besides, all well appointed educational institutions have a very necessary adjunct in the shape of a play ground, where children can amuse themselves in the open air without annoyance to any one; and men of large experience have stated that a large school room and play ground is as requisite for youth, as a good preceptor. It will be in the power of the rate payers by a majority (we trust it will be a unanimous vote to provide "a commodious School House and play ground," and we sincerely hope "wise counsel will prevail."

A copy of the following notice has been posted up in public places for several days, and with the publicity which has been given, the rate payers who do not attend, will have themselves to blame, should they disapprove the action of the meeting. As we before said, a suitable School House and play ground are imperatively required.

ST. ANDREWS, 22 Feb. 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a public meeting of the Rate Payers of School District No. 1, in pursuance of a requisition handed to us for the purpose of taking into consideration the proper steps for providing a sufficiently commodious School House and play ground for said District, the appointment of School Committee and any other matter connected with the Parish School, will be held in the Parish School Room, St. Andrews, on Saturday the 23d inst., at 3 P. M.

A. W. SMITH, Trustee.
J. LOCHART, Jr., Trustee.

THE FISHERIES.—We understand that great dissatisfaction exists among the Fishermen at the Southern side of Grand Manan, in consequence of the permission granted American fishermen to occupy their fishing ground at the ridiculous low rate of fifty cents per ton; these vessels can enter American ports duty free, but a British fishing vessel is subject to a duty of \$1 per barrel. This is but a small part of the disability which our fishermen lie under. They complain that the original time allowed for spawning has been extended from "the middle of July to the middle of September"—to the 15th October, which is disadvantageous to our fishermen; and again the spawning ground has been extended, thereby preventing our fishermen of the privilege of herding fishing. They also require a qualified person from Charlotte County, to superintend the Fisheries—one who commands a vessel which would be a protection to the Fisheries, and might also be employed at other times supplying the Light houses in the Bay of Fundy. Such a person and vessel can be obtained, and the cost to the Government would be comparatively small, in comparison to the benefits which would accrue to the fisheries and the present expense of supplying the Lights. We shall return to this subject at another time.

As an instance of the amount of deals and other lumber exported from this Port during the past year 1866, we give the quantities shipped by two of our Lumber Merchants, as near as we could get at them; the amounts are at all events under rather than above the mark:—
Mr. Clinch shipped to:
Great Britain 3,455,240 ft. deals
To United States 1,750,000 do
1,890,500 Laths
53,073 Palings
Mr. Ross shipped to Boston:
Sleepers 113,208
To St. Stephen 20,236
Poles 2,690
Total 136,134

We will be happy to publish the quantities shipped by others when furnished with the statistics. The manufacture and shipment of lumber, gives employment to a large number of men and vessels, and we learn that a much greater amount of business will be carried on during the present year, as we understand large contracts have been entered into.

NO MAILS.—The travelling has been so bad, that no mails from St. John or the States had been received at St. George from Friday last to Tuesday. In low lands the roads are overgrown, and it is dangerous to pass over them in daylight. Friday's mail was brought into St. George on the postman's back. The travelling is something better now, and unless there should be another heavy storm, the mails will soon be received as they are due. The mail carriers have had a hard time for the last three weeks, being obliged to travel several miles out of their way to reach their destination. Wagons and carts are used in town, as the streets are bare in many places.

We learn from the "Globe" that Colonel Thomas Anderson at one time Major of the St. John Volunteer Battalion, and late Adjutant General of Militia, has become an honorary member of Captain Thurgar's Company, and has acknowledged the honor in a very handsome manner. Colonel Anderson has always taken a warm interest in the Volunteers of St. John, and although not now in any way connected with the St. John Volunteer Battalion this last act proves that his heart is in the movement.

No doubt of it, the COLONEL, as he is familiarly known in Charlotte County, is universally, and it is unnecessary to add, deservedly respected. His foresight and thorough military disposition of the small force under his command to protect the Frontier, during the Fenian invasion last spring, for several weeks, was such as to merit notice from the Government, and had common justice been done him, by the then Commander-in-Chief, his services would have received not only a suitable acknowledgment from the Imperial Government but something more tangible. We are pleased to hear, were Colonel Anderson appointed inspector General of Volunteers and Militia in the Province, it would give unbounded satisfaction in every County; and it is only surprising that he has not received such an appointment ere now. That he is every inch a soldier, performs his duty, and has the qualifications required, is admitted by Officers competent to form an opinion.

Report says that our townsman, Mr. Buck, C. E., having recently tendered his resignation as Engineer of the St. Stephen Branch Railway, the Board of Directors subsequently passed a Resolution expressive of their full appreciation of his services during the construction of the Road, which is now open for general traffic. Mr. Buck, we further understand will commence the survey for the Hospital Branch next week.

FIRE.—About 2 o'clock this morning an unoccupied house on Wm. Henry street was discovered on fire. The house was formerly owned by Mrs. Ames, and latterly by A. J. McCurdy who resides at present in Robbins-stone. The house and barn were consumed at one time Geo. Cole's cottage and the Scotch church were in imminent danger, but fortunately there was no wind, and they escaped. It is generally believed the place was set on fire. The property was insured.

A correspondent complains that "some young men are in the habit of preambulating the streets at night in a state of intoxication, singing songs, making hideous noises, and latterly breaking windows," and asks "are there no means to abate the nuisance." Yes, by the appointment of an efficient police force; and as these worthies are known, it will be easy for our correspondent to enter a complaint before a Justice of the Peace, where they will receive summary justice.

Comparative statement of the Revenue collected at the Port of St. Andrews in quarter ended 31st January 1867.

	1866.	1867.
Import Duty	5,419.67	6,377.57
Export do	408.75	388.12
Railway Impost	410.89	645.61
Light-house dues	106.35	165.95
S. & D. Seamens do	30.09	53.25
Buoys & Beacons	29.40	49.92
Cape Race Light		1.75
	\$6435.15	\$8281.54
Increase 1867	\$1846.39.	

LECTURE.—On Thursday evening last the Rev. Mr. Thurlow delivered his lecture in the Wesleyan Church on "Men for the Age." Owing to pressing business, we were prevented from attending, but we learn that the lecture gave general satisfaction.

We regret to learn that an embankment on the St. Stephen Branch Railway, was carried on to the track on Saturday last, owing to the heavy rain, but that navies were employed to clear the debris away, and that but a temporary stoppage of the train would take place.

We remind lovers of the Terpsichorean art, that the Ball to be given by the Battery, is to take place to-morrow evening, in Gov's Hall, which has been handsomely decorated, and every arrangement made to ensure a pleasant evening.

We learn that the stock for the Wharf is already so nearly taken up, that operations will be commenced without delay. Upwards of \$5,000 are subscribed; the Committee who are energetic men, will push on the work.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.—The Chief Superintendent of Schools, John Bennett, Esq., is continuing the system he inaugurated of "Public Competitive Examinations" of Schools in the various Counties. Already they have been held in Kentigouche, with marked success; and we notice that Circulars have been issued intimating that similar examinations are to be held at Chatham on the 10th July, and at Bathurst on the 16th July. The Candidates are examined in spelling, reading, writing, written arithmetic, mental arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, mathematics, Latin, Greek, and French, but in no case in less than five.

Three Prizes of value, to be the property of the Schools obtaining them, will also be open to Competition as follows:—
One Prize to be awarded to the School taught a First Class Teacher,
Do. do Second do.,
Do. do Third do.,
whose Registers shall exhibit the most regular attendance during the current term, ending 1st April next; but the award will in no case be made unless the average attendance shall reach or exceed 55 per cent. of the numbers enrolled.

ITEMS.
The public education in Spain is very backward, as may be imagined from the fact that out of a total of 72,157 municipal councillors, no less than 12,479 are unable to read or write. Among the number are included 422 mayors and 838 deputy mayors.
—Mrs. Spencer of Coldwater, Michigan, threatens her husband with a divorce unless he raises a moustache.
Mr. W. H. Bidwell, editor of the Eclectic Magazine, has been appointed by the U. S. Government as a special agent to inquire into the condition of the American colony in Palestine.

The mother of Lieut. Baines, the gallant officer who lost his life in his efforts to save life and property at the recent Quebec fire, has written a graceful letter of acknowledgment and thanks to the citizens of Quebec for their kind expression of sympathy and their generous gift of funds for the erection of a suitable tablet in the Parish church yard near the home of his family and friends.

The Journal of St. Hyacinthe of the 28th says:—"Yesterday morning about nine o'clock, the cars on the Grand Trunk railroad took fire between Windsor and Richmond. The mail-car was consumed and four persons were injured. The registered letters were saved; but it is believed that the newspapers were destroyed. The fire caught from two stoves which were in the car."

A church living at Arboe, County of Armagh, Ireland, worth £500 a year, has become vacant, and been offered to every fellow in turn in Trinity College, Dublin, and refused

by all. £500 a year gone a begging in Ireland is somewhat of a novelty.

Tenders for 50,000 Sleepers for Annapolis Railroad, are asked in the Halifax papers. The Marquis of Westminster, the richest man in the world, whose annual income amounts to nearly a million sterling, intends to devote several years income to the rebuilding of a great part of London, which stands upon his property.

The Naples Rothschild has retired from business with a fortune of \$40,000,000. It is proposed that 20,000,000 of people should each destroy a five dollar bill apiece, per day, and thus dissolve the national debt of the United States.

Greasing the hoofs of horses is practised in northern Europe in winter to prevent balling. It is worth a trial.

Twenty tons of Postage Stamps were issued last year; or 454 square miles of paper. A wheelwright in Autlay, France, recently hanged himself because his wife refused him a cup of coffee on his coming home fatigued from work. She cut him down, however, in time to save his life.

TELEGRAPHIC.—The jurisdiction of R. T. Clinch, Esq., which has been heretofore confined to the lines within this Province, has been extended. Mr. Clinch is now the Superintendent of the Line from Sackville to Bangor. This increased jurisdiction, of course, carries with increased duties and responsibilities, and must be taken as a proof of the confidence and esteem in which Mr. C. is held by the managers of the Companies whose interest he represents.—[Globe.]

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.
Feb. 7, Schr. Rockaf, Mowat, Eastport, goods Express Co.
Mary Ellen, Wm. Waycott, New York, ballast.

CLEARED.
Feb. 8, Schr. William, Cook, Calais, 150,000 shingles.

FOR SALE.

THE Corporation of ST. PAUL'S CHURCH Grand Manan, will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Church Gate, on Wednesday, the 16th day of May next, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 3 o'clock P. M.
Half an Acre of Land more or less, situate at Grand Harbour on the West side of the Creek near the Public Landing, and being a part of the Glebe Land granted said Corporation.
Terms and further particulars at sale.
GEO. T. CAREY, Rector.
COCHRAN CRAIG, Church
PHILIP NEWTON, Wardens.
Grand Manan, Feb. 1, 1867—3m Feb 13

UBIQUE.
ST. ANDREWS BATTERY OF ARTILLERY.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF ST. ANDREWS BATTERY CAPT. OSBURN,
New Brunswick Regiment Artillery,
will be held at

GOVE'S HALL, St. Andrews, on THURSDAY Evening, 14th Feb. 1867, at 8 o'clock.
Officers and members of Batteries, Volunteer Companies, and Militia Officers, are requested to appear in Uniform.

COMMITTEE:
Henry Osburn, Andrew Lamb, C. Shea, W. B. Morris, J. Jones, T. Armstrong, N. T. Gresthead, J. McDonald, Geo. Elliott, John Dolley, J. I. Street
Tickets.—Lady and Gentleman \$1 50, additional lady 50 cents. Gents. single ticket 50. Members of Volunteer Companies with a lady \$1, additional lady 50 cents. May be had of the Committee or of the undermentioned:
Wm. Whitlock, Geo. F. Stickney, Henry O'Neil, John Ingram.
St. Andrews, Feb. 5, 1867.

NOTICE.

To Merchants and Shipowners.

VESSELS going to Spanish ports from New Brunswick without Consular Papers will be fined, and dealt with according to law.
HENRY JACK,
Vice-Consul of Spain for New Brunswick.
Feb 6 31

FISH, FISH.

THE Subscriber has received on consignment, a lot of
Betrals and half barrels Pickled HERRIN GS
Dry COD and POLLOCK.
Also a supply of Smoked Herrings.
Jan. 30. C. F. CLINCH.
(Acadian 4)

FLOUR.

IN STORE.—Ex schrs. "Julia Clinch" and "Maria Jane," from New York, 1,000 Barrels Flour, various grades.
Jan. 30. C. F. CLINCH.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHAT EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE
One of the Original WEEB
Sewing Machines.

These celebrated Machines are now on sale at the Subscriber's, where the public are invited to examine and test for themselves.

JAMES STOOP, Agent.

Jan. 16.

THE Beacon Light
No Light will

St. Andrews, Jan.

Havana

17 M Havana C
Imports

Flour, P

250 B BLS. sup
Extra
200 Bushels Corn,
15 BLS. extra Mes

New Brunswick

WINTER

will leave St. Andrew
Monday, Wednesday
turning will leave W
day, Thursday and S
their notice.

Passenger at
J. D. SERLY, Water
VANWAT, Woodstock

St. Andrews, Dec.

E. & N.

Winter

ON will run as foll
Leave St. John for

Leave Shelburne for
Sussex

All Freight Train
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St. John, N. B., D

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ARCTIC

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HIRAN
CHARI
A. RAI

P. on, Nov. 23, 1

Dresses,

A nice assortment
and Rich Evening
Blue and Pink I
Tarleton MUS

White, Blue,
Pink, for
Also Ladies and
WHITE

ALBION MUS.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY



RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

THE GREAT INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL REMEDY FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE HEAD, NECK, CHEST, LUNGS, AND STOMACH.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Proves its superiority to all other Remedies at once. It is the only Remedy that can be taken in a few minutes, and it cures the patient.

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NEW FRIEST.
Ex-Steamer from Boston:
30 Boxes } Layers Raisins.
20 half do. }
Oct. 3. J. W. STREET.

Selling Out! Selling Out! At British House.

The Subscribers now offer for sale their large and well assorted stock of Dry Goods. The stock consists in part of the following—viz—

Broad Cloths, black and colored Duckings, Casement, Tweeds, Cloakings, Rustel Cards, Homespuns, French Delaines, Merinos, Tweeds, Poplins, Coburgs, Javanese, Alexander Cloths, Lustres, Alpacaes in black and colored and figured Prints, white and grey Cottons, Stripes, Tickings, Ozenbergs, Cambrics, Selvages, Towellings, &c.

Paisley, Dagee and Woolen Shawls, Parasols, Umbrellas, Corsets, Hoop Skirts and Shirtings, Hosiery in Cotton, Wollen and Silk, Gloves, Straps, Collars, Neck Ties, Breeches, Pocket Handkerchiefs in Cotton, Linen and Silk, Merino, Wollen and Cotton Undershirts and pants, Cloth and Damask Table Covers, Scotch and Home Carpetings, Blankets, Flannels in grey, scarlet, blue and fancy checks, Cotton Warps.

Also a large assortment of Ready made Clothing, Hats and Shoes.

The whole to be sold without reserve as the subscribers are determined to close their Dry Goods business in St. Andrews.

L. DODD, LADDER & SON.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN S. MAGEE, Respectfully announces that he has now received the greater portion of his Fall and Winter stock of New Goods,

—arrived at—

NEW GOODS.

30 Bales, Cases and Packages consisting of all the most desirable Goods for the present season in—

COTTON GOODS.

Prints, Grey sherings, White shirtings, Striped Shirting, Regattas, Reels, Denims, Cotton Flannels.

WOLLEN GOODS.

In Cloth, tweeds, trousseings, Confederate Grey, Singson-drills, Blankets, Camp Quilts, Flannels in cotton and wool, and all wool Saxony, Welsh, Twilled, Plain, Red, White, Blue, Yellow, Grey, Fancy Chinese Flannels.

HOMESPUNS good for Boys or Men's wears.

Flirt cloths, Beavers and Whiteings, Mantle cloths in black and colored Sealskins, Dogskin, Tweeds, &c. &c.

DRESS GOODS.

In all the new styles, Thibets, French Merinos, British Lustres and Coburgs, Tweeds, Gals Flannels in all wool and cotton & wool, Challis, Poplinettes.

A few SUPERIOR BLACK SILK DRESSES—Trimming Goods in all the new styles, Bagie, Tinet Velvet, Plain Velvets, &c.

MILLINERY goods of all descriptions, Skeleton Skirts, La Belle, Bon-ton, Promenade, Excelsior, and other styles.

Balmoral shirtings, all colours.

A nice assortment of Zephyr, Himalaya and Flaid Long and Square SHAWLS.

Ready Made Clothing, Breeches, wooten socks, Neck ties, Scarfs, and Mullers for gentlemen.

Ladies and Childrens

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers.

with a variety of other goods so numerous that the Standard would hardly contain their names.

To all of which public attention is invited, Give us a call and see what we have got—All goods sold at a small advance on cost to ensure a speedy sale, and in no case can we make a second price.

JOHN S. MAGEE, ALBION HOUSE, Water St.

REMOVAL.

JOHN BALSON, shipbroker and Commission Agent, KENNEDY'S ARCADE, Water St.

Kege to announce that he has removed his place of business to that eligible stand, Kennedy's Arcade, fronting the Market Square, and two doors south of the "Albion House," where he respectfully solicits a share of patronage which an extensive experience enables him to conduct.

IN Store and for sale a constant supply of Flour, Provisions, Dry and Pickled Fish, salt; also the celebrated Albion Oil, wholesale and retail, with Lamps, Chimneys, and Burners; all of which will be sold at the lowest possible rates.

Also, 20 Barrels Choice Apples. Exporters of Lumber can be accommodated with "wharfage" to any extent, at the most central wharf in the Port, at moderate charges. Particular attention will be given to shipping business entrusted to his care.

Masters of Vessels will find it to their interest to give him a call.

St. Andrews, February 1st.

KEROSENE OIL.

Ex "Emma Pemberton" from Boston. 10 Casks Kerosene Oil. J. W. STREET & SON.

Earthen, crockery & Glassware

show Rooms. 29 Dock Street, St. John.

F. CLEMENTSON, has on hand and for sale every description of the above ware direct from the manufacturers in Staffordshire which he offers for sale wholesale and retail on the most reasonable terms.

An inspection solicited. St. John, Oct. 19, 1y F. CLEMENTSON.

W. H. WILLIAMSON, DRUGGIST.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the 1st abtants of St. Andrews and vicinity, that he has resumed his former business of a Druggist, in the shop formerly known as Mr. Snodgrass' building, adjoining the Union store, Water Street, where he is prepared to make up Physicians prescriptions, and medicines for cattle &c.

He has also for sale Drugs, Chemicals, Family and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet articles, paints, oils, Varnish, Glass, putty, &c. Every shade of paint prepared for use. The whole will be sold low for cash. American money taken at a discount.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has just Received

Steamers "CANADA" and "ARADIA," VIA BOSTON

Part of our "Spring Goods" being carefully selected from Manufacturing Houses of the "FIVE CENTS" in Great Britain, and will be disposed of at a very

The balance of our stock will arrive per steamers "Europa" and "Asia" when a full description of goods and prices will be given.

Remember our "House" will be SMALL PROFITS TO MEET THE TIMES

Kerosine Oil.

Ex Steamer from Boston. 2 CASKS Kerosine Oil. J. W. STREET.

"Anthracite Coal."

A few tons of Anthracite coal, for sale by J. W. STREET

TEA

30 Half chests

Souchong, Just received and for sale by TODD, CLEWLEY & CO. St. Stephen.

Lager Raisons.

Ex Steamer from Boston. 20 Half do. Best Lager Raisins. J. W. STREET.

Brandies.

To arrive per "Swift" from Charente, 14 Hhds. Martell & Co.'s best Cognac, 22 Br. Casks Brandy, Pale & Colored, vintage 1862 and 1863. 0 Cases do do vintage 1860.

ALBION HOUSE.

Water Street, Saint Andrews, N. B.

Dress Goods, in Bareges

Printed Cashmeres Delaines, Challies, Alpacaes, Lama Cloths and Plain Bareges

Cheap Cottons, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, Sheetings, JOHN S. MAGEE

BRADFORD & CO.,

Eastport, Maine. MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN CLOTHS & READY MADE CLOTHING TAILORS TRIMMINGS.

SEAMENS OUTFITS.

BOYS' CLOTHING, TRUNKS, VALISES, &c. &c.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

CUSTOM WORK EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

July 31, 1860—

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.

WHITE and UNBLEACHED COTTONS. I am now offering superior articles in White and Unbleached Cottons, at low rates.

JOHN S. MAGEE, Albion House.

Molasses.

20 H HDS choice Retailing Molasses. J. W. STREET

H. H. STEVENSON, Attorney at Law and Solicitor

Office—in Clerk of the Peace Office, at. Andrews, July 13, 1860.

DR. PARKER.

Has removed to the Cottage in Queen street adjoining the Agency of the Commercial Bank and nearly opposite to the "Star," St. Andrews, Nov. 12, 1860.

A NEW ENGLAND SETTLEMENT IN NEW JERSEY.

THE HARMONIC TRACT OR LAND IN NEW JERSEY

The tract of land situated in the county of Hudson, State of New Jersey, containing 100 acres, more or less, and is situated in the town of Harmon, and is bounded on the north by the town of Harmon, on the south by the town of Harmon, on the east by the town of Harmon, and on the west by the town of Harmon.

It is situated in the town of Harmon, and is bounded on the north by the town of Harmon, on the south by the town of Harmon, on the east by the town of Harmon, and on the west by the town of Harmon.

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JOHN S. MAGEE,

Is desirous of calling the attention of the Public to a large and varied stock of Goods received per steamer "United Kingdom," "Nawa," and "Napoli," consisting in part of

FRENCH MERINOS, COBURGS, BLANKETS,

COTTONS, in white & unbleached, very cheap. Breezes, Soutages, Clouds, Garibaldi, Maria Stewart Hoods and Opera Mantles, COTTON FLANNELS, OSNABURGS

Prints, Red, white, blue & grey twilled Flannels Plain Flannels in all colors. We can confidently recommend our Flannels as good, and will sell cheap.

A large and varied stock of BOOTS and SHOES, in childrens, youths, Boys, Mens, Misses and Ladies—of warranted manufacture.

Would call special attention to his white Warps which are made from the very best Soufflen cotton and warranted solid, well made and good. Also the St. John Warps, Parks' make, prepared for the Loom.

If you want good value for your money, come to the ALBION HOUSE.

JOHN S. MAGEE.

2,000 Gallons

A BERTINE OIL, Just received from the manufactory at Saint John, and will be sold wholesale or retail at the lowest rates, by the Subscriber. Please enquire for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN BALSON, Kennedy's Arcade, Water St. St. Andrews, Aug. 23, 1860.

Sugar & Molasses.

Ex "Loyalist" from Barbados via St. John. 17 Hhds. Choice Barbados Sugar. 18 Hhds. do do Molasses. June 27, 1860. J. W. STREET.

1867. Almanacks 1867.

McMILLAN'S New Brunswick Almanack and Register for 1867, can be obtained singly at ten cents, or by the dozen for retail from J. LOCHARY & SON.