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No 27

## Poetry.

THIS IS ALL.

BY ALICE CARY.

Trying, trying—always trying—  
Pulling down to save a fall;  
Living by the dint of dying—  
This is all!

Giving, giving—always giving—  
Gathering just abroad to cast;  
Dying by the dint of living  
At the last.

Sighing, sighing—sighing, sighing—  
Sun in shade, and shade in sun;  
Dying, living—living, dying—  
Both in one!

Hoping in our very fearing,  
Springing hard against our strife;  
Dying in the steel of steeking,  
This is life!

Seeming to believe in seeming,  
Half disbelieving, to approve;  
Knowing that we dream, in dreaming,  
This is love!

Being in our weakness, stronger—  
Lying where there is no breath;  
Feeling harm can harm no longer,  
This is death!

## STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

CORRECTED UP TO MAY 26, 1866.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot of the Regiment is stationed.]

- CAVALRY.
- 1st Life Guard-Regent's Park.
  - 2nd Life Guards, Hyde Park.
  - Royal Horse Guards, Windsor.
  - 1st Dragoon Guards, Madras, Canterbury.
  - 2nd Do, Bengal, Canterbury.
  - 3rd Do, Bombay, Canterbury.
  - 4th Do, Cork.
  - 5th Do, Dublin.
  - 6th Do, Dublin.
  - 7th Do, Bengal, Canterbury.
  - 1st Dragoon, Manchester.
  - 2nd Do, Newbridge.
  - 3rd Hussars, Aldershot.
  - 4th Do, Edinburgh.
  - 5th Hussars, Bengal, Canterbury.
  - 6th Dragoons, Bombay, Canterbury.
  - 7th Hussars, Bengal, Canterbury.
  - 8th Do, Aldershot.
  - 9th Hussars, Dundalk.
  - 10th Hussars, Dublin.
  - 11th Do, Colchester.
  - 12th Hussars, Cairo.
  - 13th Hussars, York.
  - 14th Do, Holmslow.
  - 15th Do, Aldershot.
  - 16th Hussars, Madras, Canterbury.
  - 17th Do, Aldershot.
  - 18th Hussars, Madras, Canterbury.
  - 19th Hussars, Bengal, Canterbury.
  - 20th Do, Bengal, Canterbury.
  - 21st Do, Bengal, Canterbury.

- MILITARY TRAIN.
- Curragh, Troops 1 and 3.
  - Aldershot, 4, 10, 11, 12, 17, 22, 24.
  - Woolwich, 4, 5, 7, 9, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23.
  - Dublin, 6, 8.
  - New Zealand, 13, 14, 15, 16.

- FOOT GUARDS.
- 1st bat., St. George's Bar.
  - 2nd bat., Wellington Bar.
  - 3rd bat., Windsor.
  - Coldstream Guards.
  - 1st bat., Dublin.
  - 2nd bat., Chelsea.
  - Scots Fusilier Guards.
  - 1st bat., Wellington Bar.
  - 2nd bat., Tower.

- INFANTRY.
- 1st Foot, 1st bat., Madras, Colchester. 2nd bat., Curragh.
  - 2nd, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th.

- 13th, 1st bat., Aldershot, 2nd bat., Mauritius, Newry.
- 14th, 1st bat., Sheffield, 2nd bat., New Zealand.
- 15th, 1st bat., N. Brunswick, Chatham, 2nd bat., Gibraltar, Chatham.
- 16th, 1st bat., Canada, Colchester, 2nd bat., Nova Scotia.
- 17th, 1st bat., Canada, Aldershot, 2nd bat., Nova Scotia, Mullingar.
- 18th, 1st bat., Madras, Shorncliffe, 2nd bat., New Zealand, Curragh.
- 19th 1st bat., Bengal, Chatham, 2nd bat., Birmah, Chatham.
- 20th, 1st bat., Bengal, Chatham, 2nd bat., Japan, Chatham.
- 21st, 1st bat., Glasgow, 2nd bat., Madras, Preston.
- 22nd, 1st bat., N. Brunswick, Parkhurst.
- 23rd, 1st bat., Mauritius, Parkhurst.
- 24th, 1st bat., Bengal, Walmer, 2nd bat., Gibraltar, Walmer.
- 25th, 1st bat., Curragh, 2nd bat., Rangoon, Buttavant.
- 26th, 1st bat., Canada, Preston; 2nd bat., Bombay, Preston.
- 27th, Bengal, Buttavant.
- 28th, Aldershot.
- 29th, Malta, Chatham.
- 30th, Canada, Parkhurst.
- 31st, Port-mouth.
- 32nd, Gibraltar, Buttavant.
- 33rd, Bombay, Belfast.
- 34th, Bengal, Colchester.
- 35th, Bengal, Chatham.
- 36th, Bengal, Belfast.
- 37th, Fernoy.
- 38th, Bengal, Colchester.
- 39th, Manchester.
- 40th, New Zealand, Chatham.
- 41st, Bengal, Colchester.
- 42nd, Bengal, Aberdeen.
- 43rd, N. Zealand, Winchester.
- 44th, Dover.
- 45th, Bombay, Parkhurst.
- 46th, Bengal, Newry.
- 47th, Canada, Pembroke.
- 48th, Shorncliffe.
- 49th, Bombay, Colchester.
- 50th, N. Zealand, Parkhurst.
- 51st, Bengal, Winchester.
- 52nd, Portsmouth.
- 53rd, Waterford.
- 54th, Gosport.
- 55th, Bengal, Preston.
- 56th, Portsmouth, Colchester.
- 57th, New Zealand, Buttavant.
- 58th, Bengal, Pembroke.
- 59th, Birm.
- 60th, 1st bat., Malta, Winchester.
- 2nd Dublin.
- 3rd, Birmah, Winchester.
- 4th, Canada, Winchester.
- 61st, Dublin.
- 62nd, Gosport.
- 63rd, Aldershot, Colchester.
- 64th, Templemore.
- 65th, Devonport.
- 66th, Devonport.
- 67th, Cape, Belfast.
- 68th, N. Zealand, Preston.
- 69th, Aldershot.
- 70th, Shorncliffe.
- 71st, Aldershot.
- 72nd, Edinburgh.
- 73rd, Limerick.
- 74th, Dover.
- 75th, Dublin.
- 76th, Madras, Belfast.
- 77th, Bengal, Chatham.
- 78th, Gibraltar, Stirling.
- 79th, Bengal, Aberdeen.
- 80th, Bengal, Chatham.
- 81st, Aldershot.
- 82nd, Bengal, Colchester.
- 83rd, Curragh.
- 84th, Malta, Colchester.
- 85th, Dublin.
- 86th, Gibraltar, Newry.
- 87th, Portsmouth.
- 88th, Bengal, Curragh.
- 89th, Aldershot.
- 90th, Bengal, Preston.
- 91st, Bengal, Aberdeen.
- 92nd, Dublin.
- 93rd, Bengal, Stirling.
- 94th, Bengal, Chatham.
- 95th, Bombay, Pembroke.
- 96th, Bombay, Belfast.
- 97th, Bengal, Colchester.
- 98th, Cape, Buttavant.
- 100th, Malta, Parkhurst.
- 101st, Bengal, Chatham.
- 102nd, Madras, Chatham.
- 103rd, Bombay, Colchester.
- 104th, Bengal, Parkhurst.
- 105th, Bengal, Parkhurst.
- 106th, Bombay, Mullingar.
- 107th, Bengal, Curragh.
- 108th, Madras, Curragh.
- 109th, Bombay, Buttavant.
- 1st bat., Canada, Winchester.
- 2nd bat., Bengal, Winchester.
- 3rd bat., Bengal, Winchester.
- 4th bat., Canada, Do.
- 1st West India Regiment of Bahamas.
- 2nd ditto, Jamaica.

- 3rd ditto, Jamaica.
- 4th ditto, Sierra Leone.
- Ceylon Rifles, Ceylon.
- Cape Mounted Rifles, Cape Good Hope.
- R. Canadian Rifles, Kingston.
- Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, Malta.

## Miscellany.

### MY FARE.

A Cabman's Story.

Don't you make a mistake, now, and think I'm not a working man, because I am. Don't you run away with the idea that because I go of a morning and find my horse and cab waiting ready cleaned for me, and I jump up, and drives off, that I don't work as hard as any mechanic, because I do; and I used to work harder for it used to be Sunday and week-days, till the missus and me laid our head together, and said if we couldn't live on six days' work a week at cabbing we'd try something else; so now I'm only a sixdays' man.—Hansom cab, V. R., licensed to carry two persons.

None of your poor, broken-kneed, knackerers for me. I takes my money into the governor's regular, and I told him flat that if I couldn't have a decent horse, I wouldn't drive; and I spoke a bit sharp, having worked for him ten years.

Take your choice, Steve Wilkins, he says; and I took it, and drives Kangaroo, the wall-eyed horse with a rat tail.

I had a call one day off the stand by the Foundling, and had to go into New Ormond Street, close by; and I takes up an old widow lady and her daughter,—as beautiful a girl of seventeen or eighteen as ever I set eyes on, but so weak that I had to go and help her down to the cab, when she thanked me so sweetly that I couldn't help looking again and again, for it was a thing I wasn't used to.

Drive out toward the country, cabman, the nearest way, says the old lady; and when we want to turn back, I'll speak.

Poor gal! I says, she's an invalid. She's just such a one as my Fan would have been had she lived; and I says this to myself as I gets on to my box, feeling quite soft; for though I knew my gal wouldn't have been handsome, what did that matter? I didn't like to lose.

Well, go up the hill and through Hampstead; and I touches Kangaroo on the flank, and away we goes, and I picks out all the nicest bits I could, and when I comes across a pretty big view, I pulls up, and pretends as there's a strap wanted tightening, or a hoof picking, or a fresh knot at the end of the whip, and so on.

Then I goes pretty quickly along the street, and walks very slowly along the green lanes; and so we goes on for a good hour, when the old lady pushes the lid open, and I kisses it, and tells me to turn back.

All right, mum, I says; and takes 'em back another way, after following the same plan; and at last pulls up at the house where I supposed they was lodgers, for that's a rare place for lodgings about there.

I has the young lady leaning on my arm when she gets out, and when she was at the door she says "Thank you" again so sweetly and so truly that it almost upset me. But the old lady directly after asks me the fare, and I tells her; and she gives me sixpence too much, and though I wanted to pocket it, I wouldn't, but hands it back.

Thank you, cabman, she says; that's for being so kind and attentive to my poor child. Good-bye, mum, I says, I don't want paying for that.

Then she smiles quite pleasant, and asks me if it would be worth my while to call again the next afternoon if it was fine, and I says it would; and next day, just in the same way, I goes right off past Priam's Hill, and seeing as what they wanted was the fresh air, I makes the best of my way right out, and then when we was amongst the green trees, Kangaroo and me takes it easy, and just saunters along.

Going up hill, I walks by his head, and picks at the hedges, while them two, seeing as I took no notice of 'em, got to take no notice of me. I mean, you know, treated me as if we was old friends, and asked me questions about the different places we passed, and so on.

Bimeby I drives 'em back, and the old lady again wanted to give me something extra for what she called my kind consideration; but 'No, Stevie; I says to myself, if you can't do a bit of kindness without being paid for it, you'd better put up the shutters, and take to some other trade. So I wouldn't have it, and the old lady thought I was offended; but I laughed, and told her as the young lady had paid me; and so she had, with one of her sad smiles, and I said I'd be there again next day if it was fine.

And so I was; and so we went on, day after day, and week after week; and I could see that, though the sight of the country and the fresh air brightened the poor gal up a bit, yet she was getting weaker and weaker, so

that, at last, I half carried her to the cab and back again after the ride. One day, while I was waiting, the servant tells me that they wouldn't stay in town, only on account of a great doctor, as they went to see first, but who came to them now; and, last of all, which I went to the house, I used to be in a fidget for fear the poor gal would be too ill to come out. But no, month after month she kept on; and when I helped her, used to smile so sweetly, and talk so about the trouble she gave me, that one day, feeling a bit low, I turned quite silly, and happened to look at the poor gal, standing there with the tears in her eyes. I had to hurry her in, and get up on to my seat as quick as I could, to keep from breaking down myself.

Poor gal! always so loving and kind to all about her,—always thanking me so sweetly, and looking all the while so much like what one would think an angel would look,—it did seem so pitiful to feel her get lighter and lighter, week by week; so feebly, that at last, I used to go up stairs to fetch her, and always carried her down as a child.

Then she used to laugh, and say, Don't let me fall, Stephen; for they got to call me by my name, and to know the missus, by her coming in to help a bit; for the old lady asked me to recommend 'em an honest woman, and I knowed none honester than my wife. And so it was with everybody—it didn't matter who it was,—they all loved that poor gal; and I've had the wife come home and sit and talk about her, and about our Fanny as died, till she's been that upset she's cried terribly.

Autumn came in werry wet and cold, and there was an end to my jobs there. Winter was werry severe, but I kept on hearing from the miss how the poor gal was,—sometimes better, sometimes worse; and the miss allus shook her head werry sadly when she talked about her.

January Feberwerry went by terribly cold, and then March came in quite warm and fine, so things got so forward, you could buy nighties wondrous cheap in April; and one night my wife tells me that it was as fine next day as it had been, I was to call, and take the old lady and her daughter out.

Next day was Sunday. It was as fine a spring day as ever I did see, and I sicks a deaf-downdrily in on each side of Kangaroo's head, and then spends two-pence in a couple o' bunches o' wilets, and pins 'em in on the side where the poor gal used to sit, put clean straw in the box, and then drives to the place with the top lid open, so as to sweeten the inside, because swells had been smoking there that morning.

Just run yer sponge and leather over the apron a bit, Duddy, I says to our waterman, afore I left the stand.

Got a wedding on? he says, seeing how perticker I was.

There, look alive! I says quite snappish; for I didn't feel in a humor to joke; and then, when I'd got all as I thought right, I drives up, keeping the lid open, as I said afore.

When I draws up, I put the nose-bag on the old horse for him to amuse himself with, and so as I could leave him, for he wouldn't stir an inch with that bag on, to please all the placemen in London. Then I rings, and at last gets my orders to go and help the young lady down. I takes off my hat, wipes my shoes well, and goes up; and there she was a waiting and smiled so pleasantly again, and held out her hand to me, as though I'd been a friend, instead of a rough, weather-battered street cabman. And do you know what I did, as I went in there, with my eyes all dim at seeing her, so, so changed? Why I felt as I ought to do it, and I knelt down and took her beautiful white hand in mine, and kissed it, and left a big tear on it, for something seemed to say so plainly that she'd soon be where I hoped my own poor gal was, whom I always say we lost; but my wife says, No, not last, for she is ours still.

She was so light now, that I carried her down in a minute; and when she was in the cab and saw the wilets, she took 'em down in her hand, and nodded and smiled again at me, as though she thanked me for them.

Go the same way as you went the first time, Stephen, she says.

And I pushed over all the quieter bits, and took her out beyond Hampstead; and there, in the greenest and prettiest spot I could find, I pulls up and sits there listening to the soft whispers of her voice, and feeling, somehow, that it was for the last time.

After a bit, I goes gently on again, all more and more towards the country, where the hedges were turning so beautiful and green, and all looked so bright and gay.

Bimeby I starts again, for there was a pretty view, and you could see miles away. Of course I didn't look at them if I could help it; for the real secret of people enjoying a ride is being with a driver who seems no more to be than the horse,—a man, you see, who knows his place.

But I couldn't help just stealing one or two looks at the inside where the poor gal lay back in the corner, looking out at the bright springtime, and holding them two bunches o' wilets close to her face. I was walking back,

and forward; then, patting the horse and straightening the harness, when I just caught the old lady's eye, and saw she looked rather frightened, and she leans over to her daughter and tells her by name quickly; but the poor gal did not move, only stared straight out at the blue sky, and smiled so softly and sweetly.

I didn't want no telling what to do, for I was in my seat and the old horse flying amost before you could have said Jack Robinson twice; and away we went, full pace, till I came up to a doctor's, dragged at the bell, and had him up to the cab in no time; and then he rode on the footboard of the cab, in front of the apron, with the blind let down, and he whispered to me to drive back softly, and I did.

The old lady has lodged with us ever since, for I took a better place on purpose, and my missus always attends on her. She's werry fond o' talking with my wife about their two gals who have gone before; but though I often take her for a drive over the old spots, she never says a word to me about such things; but soon after the funeral she told Sarah to tell me as the wilets were not taken from the poor gal's hand, and sent me a note to buy a suit o' mourning.

Of course I couldn't wear that every day, but there was a bit o' rusty crape on my old shawl hat not such a werry long time ago; and I never buy wilets now, for now they lay in baskets in spring time, sprinkled with the drops o' bright water, they seem to have tears upon 'em, and make me feel sad and upset, for they start me off thinking about "My Fare."

### MASONIC AFFAIRS.

We observe that an Independent Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons has been established in Nova Scotia. This organization is in addition to the Provincial Grand Lodges, holding under authority of England and of Scotland. There are now, three grand bodies having jurisdiction over subordinate Lodges in Nova Scotia. In New Brunswick, at the present time, there is a district Grand Lodge holding under authority from England and subordinate Lodges working under authority direct from Scotland and Ireland. In Canada there is an Independent Grand Lodge, and subordinate Lodges operating under warrants from Scotland and England. In other Provinces we believe an anomaly of a like kind prevails. With these facts, and the knowledge of the difficulties which arise from the existence of such a state of affairs before them, we think the Fraternity would display commendable wisdom by considering propriety of effecting an arrangement which would do away with these diversified authorities, and the conflicting interests which arise from their maintenance, and of adopting some general plan for the better government of this time-honored institution. If a suggestion of ours would not be considered amiss, we would propose that there be organized, as speedily as circumstances will admit, and the consent and co-operation of the Parent Grand Lodges can be obtained, a Grand Lodge of British North America, under the patronage of the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland. And to further this design, we would recommend the assembling in Convention at some central or nearly central place—say St. John—of delegates from the Lodges in the various Provinces, vested with authority to consider all matters relating to the government of the Craft within their respective jurisdictions, and frame a scheme of amalgamation. [Morning News.]

### AS DULL AS A HOE.

Why should the hoe be made the whipping post for so many blighted scythes, axes, knives, and other tools? As dull as a hoe!—Many a farmer works the year through with a hoe whose edge is thicker than an old-fashioned copper, when a few minutes turning of the grindstone would put it in good working order. A sharp hoe saves time and strength, and does one's work better than a dull one. No farmer will mow ordinarily longer than a day, without grinding his scythe: why not always keep and edge also upon the hoe?—[Ag.]

The London "Times" says that, according to the estimate of the commissioners, four hundred and thirty-eight persons were shot in Jamaica, during the time martial law was in force, about six hundred of both sexes flogged and one thousand houses of the peasantry burned down.

A Mrs. Carver of Calais, who for some time has been troubled with a cancer in her breast, fell dead on Wednesday. A subsequent examination showed that the cancer had eaten into one of her blood-vessels, thereby causing her death.

Two hundred rabid canines were killed in Michigan City, this spring.

The spirit of the age—speceries and snobberies.

Rather ominous—to be importuned by your young wife to get your hair shaved.

Say little, think much, and do more.

Almanacks 1866.

Partnership.

TO BE SOLD.

Rubber.

Albion House.

More New Goods.

Wool Seminary.

For Sale.

Original issues in Poor Condition. Best copy available.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, JULY 4, 1866.

Intercolonial Railway.

No. III. An able writer over the signature of "W" in the St. John "Morning News" of Sep. 8, 1861 has demonstrated very conclusively from statistics that the E. & N. A. Railway which then paid scarcely 1 per cent on its cost, would, if made a part of a continuous line from Halifax to Quebec as easily pay 4 per cent.—The ex-Attorney General of this Province has also stated recently, "that it would pay 6 per cent when connection with Nova Scotia and the United States was secured." With these connections can any exceptional reason be given why the N. B. & C. Railway when completed through to Riviere du Loup, should not have its paying qualities increased in a like proportion. Not the least important consideration is the fact that the completion of our road will form a connecting link also between the commerce of the rivers St. Lawrence and St. John, the two great natural highways of Canada and New Brunswick.—The commercial importance of the St. Lawrence is well understood by Canada and the Western States, as was that of the St. John by the Americans when the Ashburton treaty was made. Indeed the American merchants are quite as anxious as we are to tap the waters of the St. John with the desire on their part to turn the current of trade to Bangor.

In the early part of 1862 immediately subsequent to the "Trent affair," our neighbors were considering the expediency of building a railroad along the Frontier to connect with the railroad system as a military necessity; thus shewing that they regarded proximity to those who might possibly become enemies in a far different light from those who object to our road as part of the Intercolonial on account of its being so near to the United States.

Those only who have made the matter a subject of special investigation have any adequate idea of the immense wealth which is shut out from market, in many instances run to decay or wastefully destroyed for want of Railway communication.

From the able report on Western Extension by E. R. Burpee, C. E., in January 1865, it appears that it not infrequently requires two years for conveying lumber to the seaboard. Setting aside the deterioration in quality and the large quantity lost, the interest on its market value would be no inconsiderable sum towards paying the interest upon the cost of the road. Again like the section of country opened up by Western Extension, 80,000 between Woodstock and Riviere du Loup there are thousands of acres of land averaging upwards of thirty cords of excellent cordwood per acre, which now with great labor is chopped, piled and burned, often to the detriment of the soil, when the same labor would render the greater portion of it fit for market, and at present realize about \$1 per cord in St. Andrews. The cost of transportation would be less than half of this amount. Again geological examinations confirm the belief that there is a vast bed of iron ore and other minerals extending from Woodstock to the St. Lawrence, and that its development is limited only by the want of facilities for conveying it to a market.—Shall this untold wealth remain forever locked up, or be diverted to the United States by reason of our supineness?

When once located and work actually commenced, we could not reasonably expect the line of the Intercolonial Railway to be changed, in order that a part of it might be made common to our own. It therefore becomes those interested in the N. B. & C. Railway and the friends of material advancement in this portion of the Province generally, to take the initiative, to act promptly—otherwise the golden opportunity may be forever lost. Unlike ourselves, our neighbors have acquired new energy from their late civil war. The union Pacific Railway is being pushed vigorously forward both from Kansas and California and it is confidently expected by some that it will be completed in six years. The line between Truro and Moncton has been commenced, and its completion may be regarded as a certainty. Western Extension may be considered also as tolerably certain. With this link of 160 miles completed, our Railway would form part of the great highway between the two oceans, and might derive a subsidy from the transportation of the European marts.

Shall we wake up and take measures to secure this boon, or Rip Van Winkle like sleep on; and the St. Andrews & Quebec Railway which we talked of thirty years ago still remain unfinished; and while politically united to Canada, still retain our physical isolation. Finally let us ask ourselves, how does it

comport with our Anglo-Saxon energy when our neighbors spend their treasure and pour out their best blood, rather than a foreign nation should command the outlet of the Mississippi, if we rather than expend a million pounds, and thus open up the Country and keep our young men at home, continue dependent upon a foreign nation a portion of the year, for the means of comfortably conveying our statements to "Ottawa" to make our laws.

The English news by the Steamship Bremen, conveys the intelligence that the British Ministry were defeated on the Reform question—this will lead to a dissolution and a new election; and may have the effect of retarding Confederation for a short time, at least it will give the delegates an opportunity of making such terms as will be approved by the whole people. Let their motto be—"the noblest motive is the public good."

The Legislature it is said will get through with its labors at the close of this week or during the next. Bills have been brought in and passed and only await the Governor's assent. Notwithstanding the tactics of the mighty "eight" opponents, the Government, as was expected, carried the Confederation Resolution and no doubt the delegates are on their way to catch the steamer for England.

An examination of the Grammar School will take place on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. The President of the University and Chief Superintendent of Schools will be present.

Launched on Monday last from the yard of Messrs. Downing & Gregg a splendidly built handsomely modelled and well finished barque of 400 tons, called the "Tantivy." She is thoroughly copper fastened, iron lined, and constructed of the best materials; and owned by Mr. Thomas M. Smith of St. John.

To the Forces generally employed on the Frontier His Excellency desires to express the gratification he has experienced in finding the officers, non-commissioned officers and men composing the Force engaged in protecting those points of the Frontier most threatened by attack, deserving of his entire confidence. His Excellency is fully aware that upon them devolved duties of a peculiarly difficult nature, the discharge of which was occasionally attended with a greater degree of hardship than His Excellency had anticipated or desired, but which have been accomplished to His Excellency's full satisfaction.

We copy the above from the General Militia Order No. 40, published in the Royal Gazette. As a public journalist, living on the Frontier, and having participated with others in the protection of "those points most threatened by attack," without desiring or receiving emolument, during the coldest and most stormy season of the year—we deem it our duty to state, that to the sound judgment, energy and judicious arrangements of Colonel ANDERSON, may alone be attributed the success which attended those efforts.

Why any battalion its Colonel and officers should receive special mention, for doing their duty at the front, when the threatened danger had nearly expired, and long after arrangements had been made for its protection when danger was imminent, we cannot conceive.—It is patent to residents on the border, that when Col. Anderson was placed in command of the Frontier, St. Andrews had but one company of Volunteers and one of Home Guards. St. Stephen had a similar force, but both places were without a solitary field gun to support them in case of attack, at that time those noble fellows the "York Volunteers" generously proffered their aid, and marched through snow and mud knee deep to Dumbarton Station from whence they were conveyed by train to St. Andrews. It is also well known, that small parties of Fenians occasionally crossed over from Robbinston, a few miles above this Town, necessitating the placing of extra patrols and guards in the vicinity of the town, and that their arduous duties were performed in an efficient manner. At the time excitement was most intense, the volunteers and others know that for several nights Col. Anderson did not undress, as he was hourly receiving reports and telegrams, the danger was so great, that through his instrumentality the gallant 17th Regt., Royal Artillery and Ships of War were stationed here for the protection of life and property; and it is now no secret, that the same evening H. M. S. Duncan arrived St. Andrews was to have been attacked by a large body of the enemy. That since the departure of the troops the Colonel was again ordered to the front, for reasons which it is unnecessary to state but of which many of the people were aware. Why then the apparent studied silence with reference to the Colonel's efficient and valuable services at those critical and important periods, we cannot imagine; but we will be borne out by the residents of St. Stephen and St. Andrews in stating, that principally to his zeal and efforts may be attributed the defeat of the threatened raids.

It is not an act of bare justice on our part,

to state, that the valuable services of Colonel Anderson aided by the St. Stephen and St. Andrews Volunteers are deserving of special notice.

During the week, Mr. Duval, Inspector of Schools, visited the schools in this place. Sch. Fanny, Maloney, of this port, was lost on White Head Island on the 18th ult. crew and materials saved.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of "City of Bremen."

NEW YORK, July 2. In House of Commons debate on Reform Bill continued. The House divided on Lord Dunkellin's amendment, substituting rateable value for the clear yearly value; amendment was carried against the Government by 11 votes, viz. 315 ayes, 304 noes.

Mr. Gladstone put himself into communication with the Queen at Balmoral, and the House adjourned until Monday.

ITALY.—Austrians expect to be attacked on three sides: at Venice by the Italian fleet; on the side of the Tyrol by Garibaldi; and on the side of Genoa by the French. Reported two companies Austrian Chasseurs had occupied Salsola within frontier of Lombardy.

Italian Military declaration of war against Austria was issued on the 20th. A Honorary ship has been captured by Prussian men-of-war in Bromboven Roads. Prince Wilhelm Von Harnau third son of the Elector of Hesse has been taken prisoner by the Prussians.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Nothing positive transpired as to the Ministerial crisis. The absence of the Queen at Balmoral causes delay in negotiations.

The Morning Post says, under reserve that the Queen has telegraphed her unwillingness to accept the tendered resignations. The Daily News takes it for granted that Ministers will resign, because the Lord Chancellor incidentally stated in the Court of Exchequer, that he should probably cease to hear cases after the 23rd, and it supposes the Queen will send for Earl Derby.

The Times gives a rumor that Russel and Gladstone advise a dissolution of Parliament. SPAIN.—It is officially notified that Spanish squadron is ordered home from the Pacific. Three Spanish vessels are reported destroyed by Peruvian Iron-Clads off River Plate.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUBA.

HALIFAX, July 2, 1866. The steamship Cuba, Captain Stone, left Liverpool at 4 p. m., June 23rd, Queenstown 24th, and arrived at Halifax at 2 p. m., 2nd July.—She has 29 Halifax and 117 Boston passengers.

Persia intercepted at Crookhaven at 2 p. m. and reached Liverpool on the afternoon of the 23rd.

CONTINENTAL WAR.—No Military news of any importance yet received. Preparations for the great struggle continue night and day—but the main armies have not yet met.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.—Extensively believed that Queen has given Ministers option of dissolution of Parliament. The Times thinks a dissolution possible but improbable. Public meetings in large towns are being held in support of Government and Reform.

The Globe officially announces the appointment of Sir John Peter Grant, ex-Lieut. Governor of Bengal as Governor of Jamaica.

The Cattle disease has again broke out in Ireland. The authorities have taken vigorous measures again to stamp out infection. The returns showed large decrease in England.

ITALY.—The Italia announces that the King received Kossuth on the 29th. Prince Carignan had arrived at Florence and assumed the Government. He was well received. Declaration of war against Austria caused great rejoicing throughout Italy.

Chamber of Deputies adopted, by a large majority, a Bill granting extraordinary financial power to Government.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FREDERICKTOWN, July 2. A Bill to enable St. John Corporation to become Shareholders in Western Extension Company agreed to. Also a Bill relating to Church lands at Shediac.

A Committee composed of J. Flewelling, Hibbard, Lewis, Sutton and Connell, appointed on Dr. Gordon's petition against return of sitting members from Gloucester County.—Stevens is petitioner's nominee—Smith nominee for Melan.

Bills to alter polling place in York; to grant exemptions to Firemen in St. John, and relating to levying, assessing and collecting rates in St. John agreed to.

Secretary submitted financial statements.—Expenditure for 1855 was \$735,000. Estimated expenditure for present year \$779,787. Defence and militia, including Camp, \$135,000; Paris exhibition \$4,000; increased receipts from Railway impost and Railway carrying will leave but \$100,000 to be paid from the General Revenue towards Railway debt last year. Railway interest was \$144,000.

Estimated revenue for present year will be imports \$730,000, exports \$60,000, casual and territorial revenues \$32,000, Supreme Court fees \$3500, auction duties, \$600, Provincial share of seizures \$600, Frederickton fire loan payments \$4000. All less \$50,000 drawbacks \$780,000.

No motion made of increase in tariff, but trusted to credit of £30,000 secured by enactment to make up any unforeseen expenses. House in supply, discussing increased ap-

propriation to Memramcook Academy, moved by Mr. Smith.

July 3. Bill to incorporate Caulkers' Association Bill to extend Water street, and Bill relating to Branch Railway Connections, agreed to.

Several Bills to place Bye Roads on Great Road List, and one better to provide for repair of roads and bridges in parish of Carleton, Kent, introduced.

Supply closed this morning, Smith objecting to a number of items, among them grants for improvement of navigation of St. John and Miramichi Rivers, which he characterized as a useless waste of the Provincial money.

On some items lengthy discussion took place but no division. A Bill to incorporate International Telegraph Company was introduced. Resolution authorising the Government to pay expense of surveying the route of Albert County branch Railway, agreed to.

NEW YORK, June 29. Despatches from Buffalo says the Grand Jury at Canandaigua, found indictments against John O'Neill and fourteen other Fenians captured at Buffalo, and also against General Hefferman, Murphy and four others, captured at Malone.

The prisoners will be released on bail until the next term. SAN FRANCISCO, 25th.—The Mexican Consul has official despatches of June 9th, 16th and 20th, from Hermosillo, Mazatlan and Zepeje which state that the Liberals in Sonora are being chased towards the line.

Orders have been issued at Zejelzer and Zepeje for the concentration of 3,000 men to operate against the remnant of Liberals in Sonora and Sinaloa.

Order was being restored at Michoacan. Gold 154. June 30.

Mr. Romero, the Mexican Minister has received additional official intelligence, comprising the details of the recent Liberal victory. The wagons captured numbered over 270 and the value of the merchandise contained in them amounted to nearly \$2,000,000.

The latter belonged to French and Austrian Houses at Matamoras. Escobedo captured 1200 prisoners of whom 400 were Austrians, and all their artillery and ammunition.

A conduct of \$2,000,000 left Monterey for Matamoras on the 16th and Escobedo had marched to attack it. Gen. Canajal expresses his ability to capture Matamoras with Escobedo's reinforcement.

Gold 154. June 30. No news of interest.

Cotton dull at 37 a 39; flour dull, best brand quoted \$3.75 a \$27,000; wheat dull and drooping; corn 1 lower, Western 86 a 87 beef steady but not much doing; pork heavy new Mes \$31.75; lard dull; whiskey dull at 2.26 a 2.27.

Gold 153. The Fenian Vice President of the Irish Republic is trying to cover his flacco by proclamations promising great things at some future time. He hopes no doubt to keep up the delusion which has hitherto proved so profitable to him.

The events of the last few days, however, must have opened the eyes of many hitherto blinded by the falsehoods of the Fenian leaders. No money will henceforth be forthcoming for the conquest of either Canada or Ireland.—[British American.]

The value of the importations of Canada for the first ten months of 1864-5 was \$14,000,000, and that for the exportations reached the same amount. During the corresponding period for the year previous, the imports reached on \$36,000,000, and the exports \$30,000,000. The total commerce of the country in these ten months, amounted to the enormous sum of \$100,000,000. The customs duties for the same period, amounted to \$6,300,000, against \$4,900,000 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

THE CHIEF OF THE FENIAN CAVALRY.—This commander is said to be General or Captain Contri, who not many months ago, in the guise of a Southern Refugee had an office in Notre Dame Street, and called himself Dr. Contri. He is an illegitimate son of Victor Emmanuel and though his first wife was alive he had married the daughter of Geo. N. Sanders. A Boston paper said of him what is doubtless the truth, that he cares no more for Ireland than the writer was speaking of him.

He served in some irregular way on the Southern side in the late war; and is doubtless ready for any kind of villainy. This is the sort of adventurer whom the moral New York Tribune blames its Government for not turning loose on the people of the Canada. Having no horse, his "cavalry" is said to have stolen one for him which turned out to be the property of an American living on this side of the line.

Married.

At Chamcook Church, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, George Currie, Esq., of Burton, Sunbury County, to Louisa, daughter of the late Samuel Frye, M. D., of this town.

At Richmond, Carleton, on the 16th ult., by the Rev. James Kidd, A. M. Mr. Joseph S. Meretwell to Miss Jane Neal, third daughter of Mr. Samuel Neal.

At the Cathedral, in St. John, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. William Foley, Mr. John Lockery, Jr., of St. Andrews, to Maggie, second daughter of Mr. Daniel Mc-Golrick, of the Parish of Portland.

Died.

On the 27th ult. after a few days illness, Mary Jane, beloved wife of Mr. Donald Clark, aged 45 years, leaving a husband and large family to lament their loss.

At Wawaseg, on the 26th ult., aged 76 years Mr. Thomas Barber, an old respectable inhabitant, leaving a large family to lament their loss.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED: June 27, schr. Perseverance, Glass, St. John, N.Z. to sundry.

28, Diadem, Morrison, St. Stephen, meal & Swift and others.

July 3, Emma, Lord, Calais, Furniture, P. Ryan. 4, Emma Pemberton, Brit., Portland, ballast.

CLEARED: June 27, schr. Bob, Sweeney, St. Stephen, 25,000 ft. lumber, Kelly & Co.

29, Charlie, Hannah, Portland, 2400 shingles by R. Ross.

30, Olive Mailla, Kippatrick, Boston, 2,150 sleepers, Alex. Watson.

29, Pilot, Hill, Calais, 30,000 laths, Kelly, Louis, Clark, St. George, ballast.

July 3, Emma, Lord, Calais, 180,000 shingles, Goodwin & Co.

New York, June 22, cleared—Brig Emily Corner, Waycutt, for Calais.

PIANO for SALE.

A Handsome Rosewood Cottage Piano. Apply to J. W. STREET.

Sugar & Molasses.

Ex "Loyalist" from Barbadoes via St. John. 17 Hhds. } Choice 5 do } Barbadoes Sugar. 18 Hhds. do do } Molasses. June 27, 1866. J. W. STREET.

Finnin Haddies.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a splendid lot of Finfin Haddies, just put up by him. Also superior fresh Lemon Syrup and Ginger Cordial; Ice Creams daily. June 27. W. O. McMICHAEL.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHAT EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE. One of the Original WHEEL 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 STODOL, Agent. Market Square, June 1866.

SUGAR and MOLASSES.

Ex "B. Young" and "Emma" from Remedios. 86 H HIDS. choice Central Sugar, 50 } Bright Muscovado do 368 } 36 Ties } Bright Muscovado Molasses. For sale in BOND or duty paid at lowest market rates. June 1866. TODD, CLEWLEY & CO. St. Stephen, N. B.

Havana Cigars.

17 M Havana Cigars. Imported and for sale by TODD, CLEWLEY & CO. St. Stephen, N. B. June 1866.

SPRING GOODS.

ST. GEORGE. THE Subscriber offers for sale, Wholesale and Retail, the following lot of choice and select LIQUORS, &c. at a small advance on cost. —Draught Liquors.— GIN (large anchor) Jamaica & W. I. RUM, Cork Whiskey, Sherry Wine, Sherry, Scotch do, Ginger do, Bourbon do, Port do (4 diamond) Sherry (Medicinal) Irish Stout, Brandies, (Hennessey's pale and dark) & (S. Jones') Syrups & Alcohol 90 O. P.

Case Liquors, &c.

Champagne, Pale and Dark Brandies (Hennessey's, Hovet's and Jules Rohin's) Irish Fine Old Whiskey, Finest Clearcut Scotch do.—Bagots & Co's Superior Irish Whiskey, Genuine Holland Gin, Old Tom Gin, Ginger Wine, Claret, Guinness, Byass & Bridges Porter (large and small) Arool's India Pale Ale, Mineral Waters. Sugar, Tobacco, Cigars, Stoghton's Bitters, &c. CHAS. McGEHEE, Jr. St. George, June 12th, 1866.

Ex "Corra Linn" from Glasgow.

25 Cases 1 doz. each genuine Scotch Malt Whisky 5 do 4 doz do patent stopper flasks, (key) 10 Cases Old Tom 3 Hhds Best Malt Whiskey. 3 do Ginger Wine, &c. June 6th, 1866. J. W. STREET.

SA

30 Sacks Liverpool April 4, 1866.

GREEN

To arrive per the "J." 3 Pipes 29 Hhds. 30 Cr. Casks 60 Cases April 4.

LET

REMAINING in Andrews, Ju

Anderson Henry Black Asa J. Babbitt Edward Berry Wm. or his son Croghan Cockburn Hanna Dorey Miss A II Eilla Mrs George Everson William Gregan Patrick Greenlaw Angus Hill Leont A Q Hurley Thomas Hackie Miss Helen

Persons calling for say "Advertised." G. F. O. St. Andrews

BRAN

To arrive p Halifax, 8 Hhds } "Henne 28 qr. casks } "Cogn 130 Cases } "Vine C 15 Hhds } Best P 23 qr. c s } 206 Cases June 6th, 1866.

ALBION

Water St.

IS

Arrival of Direct importation from American markets, per VAMPELO, JOHN S. MAGEE has taken to his stock of NEW which embraces a large Dress Goods—in all PAINTS—White Sheet Cottons, Stripe Shirting, Congress in Bk. & C. TWEEDS, Cloakings, &c.

Ready Made Coats, Vests and Pants, Merino and Handkerchiefs, Coll Large variety of Lad Thread, silk spun and o Laces and Gents. S. Trunks, Carpet, &c.

A large lot of Nice St. Goods attention is directed to the following: Gents Hats and Caps, Ladies and Children's ranted best quality of All of which will be retive profits for cash. N

Publi

To be sold at Public A fourth day of August n at Clubb's corner, Prin City of Saint John, in cre of the Supreme C between Samuel Thom plaintiffs, and Hugh S. and Mary Ann his wife, his wife, Alice Mary Fl Robert Leonard Haz Flaherty, defendants. I tween Robert Thom administrator of the go Thomas, deceased, and tiff, and the same def THE lands and prem Tiff bill, describe parcel or tract of land, eastern side of the riv parish of Saint George, and bounded as follows: To the lands and prem Mores Shaw and Phelbe on the south side by a Connick, on the east side possession of James Hill waters of the main river running out lake Lutop red, acres more or less, and premises lately con to Hubert Flaherty with improvements, thereon be For terms of Sale app ply to the plaintiff's soli Dated 21st April,

Byard & Thomson, plaintiffs solrs.

NEW BR

HOUSE OF

THE following was ad ing Rules of the 1858: "26th.—That no Bill received by the House from the opening of the and that the Clerk of the previous to the meeting fifty copies of this Rule Clerks of the Peace in distribution, and cause the Royal Gazette, and County where Newspap June 6 CHAS. I



