

Courage of a Captain's Wife.

Mrs. Collins, of Bangor, appears to have saved the brig *Ora Green*, of which her husband was captain. The brig left Petit Gouave, Hayti, Dec. 7th, with a cargo of logwood for New York. While in port, one of the crew had been taken with malarious fever, but recovered with the aid of a physician. Three more of the crew were stricken down with the same disease, just before they left their anchorage, but it was not thought necessary to delay, so readily had the former case been cured. Having rounded the northeast promontory of Hayti, they were suddenly struck by a northeasterly gale, and were compelled to put back and lie to under lee of St. Nicholas Mole. Here they were detained for ten more days in addition to the three they had lost in vain attempt to make headway. Ten other vessels lay with them. Twice they tried to weather the gale, and each time were driven back. On the 12th, Cap. Collins was taken with the fever, and after lingering for eight days, died. Soon after another seaman fell sick, and only one seaman, the mate, and the captain's wife, were left to be about. The woman was compelled to act as a seaman, and three nights at the wheel while the two men reeled the sails. On the 22d, a very heavy gale was blowing and the vessel was hoisted for Key West, 480 miles distant. The two men became thoroughly exhausted, and the woman was compelled to keep watch on deck several nights while the men slept. On the 26th, Key West was reached; the sick were put in the hospital, the owners were telegraphed, and the vessel arrived in New York last week. The lives of all on board were undoubtedly saved by the courage and endurance of this woman.

THE TREATY OF PARIS.—With respect to the proposed Conference on the Eastern Question, a telegram says that all the powers interested, except of course Russia, intend to insist on the Treaty of Paris being taken as the basis of negotiations. The substance of the treaty, which was ratified shortly after the Crimean War, is as follows:—First, that the *status quo* should be maintained in Asia, and that Russia should give back *Kars* to the Ottoman Empire; secondly, that the Russian should restore that portion of Bessarabia, which borders the mouth of the Danube, to Moldavia; third, the exclusive Protectorate over the Principalities should be taken away from the Czar, and be exercised only by Europe; fourth, the Black Sea should be neutralized and Russia and Turkey should be bound not to build or keep any maritime establishments there. The right is reserved only for Turkey and Russia to have a number of men-of-war there, viz.: six of 800 tons each and four of 200 tons each; and fifth, the independence and integrity of the Porte are secured by the six signatory powers, viz.: England, France, Prussia, Austria, Italy, and the United States. It is also agreed that all disputes arising between these Powers and the Porte should be submitted to the co-signatories. England and Austria are particularly bound by a separate treaty to support the clauses of the Paris Treaty. The Conference will assemble by authority of the provisions of the Paris Treaty, but it does not follow that the result of the deliberations will be to sustain the terms of the Treaty.

CANADIAN BARLEY.—The English malsters have discovered that the Canadian barley is well suited to the manufacture of light beers and ales which are growing in popularity in England, India and elsewhere. The native barley is admirably fitted for making the strong, heavy, English porters and ales, but the Canadian six-rowed species have been found to be superior to the other for producing the light beers. Hitherto the foreign barley used in England came from Hungary, Egypt and Denmark, but the American product now enters the market as a competitor, and is also likely to become popular in Holland and Germany. If the foreign demand for Canadian barley is well established, extensive malting houses will probably be built in the Province, and a winter demand be created, which will give the farmer more time in which to dispose of his crop.

The Governor-General when in New York last week attended a brilliant reception given by Miss Wolfe at her stately mansion in Madison Avenue. The glory of the house is its admirable collection of pictures. In the front parlor stands a picture of the Holy Family, which was painted for the Empress of Russia, and for which Mr. John Wolfe gave \$20,000 in gold. Nearly 700 guests were present.

ANTHROPOLOGY.—Dr. E. Lambert, of Brussels, has made a careful study of the teeth in the various races of man, and has arrived at some interesting conclusions. He finds very distinct characteristics in the dentation of the white and black races, especially in the molar teeth, for while in the former race they decrease in size backward, the last or wisdom tooth being the smallest, it is the reverse with the black race, the last being the largest. Again, in the white race the molars have usually four cusps; in the black race the usual number is five.

He observes also in the black race a slight diastema not met with in the white, and with the former the inner tubercle of the premolar is less developed than the outer, as with the anthropoid apes.

The dentation of the yellow race is more closely allied to the white than to the black race.

The red or native American race was unexpectedly found to present very nearly the same dentary characteristics as are shown in the black race.

The annual report of the Commission of Agriculture and Arts for Ontario has been presented to the Legislature, and is an interesting document. It represents the Agricultural Associations throughout the Province as in a flourishing state, and though the township societies show a disposition to amalgamate, there is enough of new societies formed to keep up the number as before. The financial condition of the Association is sound. It received last year as an appropriation \$99,500. The last Provincial Exhibition is said to have been one of the most successful ever held; and altogether the report presents a good showing in both agriculture and horticulture.

The entrance to the STANDARD office is from the side door on the wharf.

The St. Andrews Standard.

Saint Andrews, February 13, 1878.

Anthracite Coal at Lepreau.

It is probable that the people of this Province will very soon have anthracite coal in abundance, and at a low rate, as our friends the Messrs. Hanson of Lepreau have established the fact, that they have on their lands coal deposits. Several years ago lumps of a hard substance were found at the shore, which was supposed to be plumbago, and it was used for polishing the stove, but it peeled off when the iron became heated, and little notice was taken of it, until five years ago, when Mr. Hanson wishing to fertilize the clay soil of his land, dug sand at the shore and among it noticed black stuff having a shiny appearance. He had some of the lumps examined by experts, who pronounced it a kind of Anthracite Coal. Mr. Hanson afterward dug some pits and tried the black shiner stones which burned tolerably well, the search was continued, but owing to no proper shaft having been sunk the labor and expense seemed to be in vain. Still Mr. Hanson felt convinced that there was coal on his land.

Sometime afterwards, (two years ago,) a Mining engineer in Boston was sent a small specimen, which upon being tested turned out fifty per cent pure anthracite, a shaft was sunk in May 1875 on the shore, and a quantity of "crushed coal" brought up. Owing however to the timbering of the shaft not being sufficiently strong, the earth crashed in and filled up the shaft. No lives were lost.

Early in 1877 another shaft was sunk a few rods to the westward of first one, and at eighty feet down a seam of anthracite was struck, but of a soft description. At 110 feet, the coal was better, and at 120 feet the shaft was run into the seam, which is reported to be 20 feet 6 inches in breadth, 16 of which was hard coal.

Specimens of the coal, used by blacksmiths for welding produced a quicker heat than charcoal; its heating and clearing qualities, are said to be equal to Pennsylvania anthracite. A practical trial of it was made of it on the Steamer "New York" by the chief engineer, Mr. Taylor, and he reported that it took fire rapidly, was of a very free burning nature, and burnt like anthracite coal, and gave a great heat. He also tried some in an open grate, and believed "it burnt even better than in the furnace."

Specimens were also submitted to a leading Mining engineer and Professor, and all agreed upon its value as a combustible. A company has been formed for operating the coal mine termed the "New Brunswick Anthracite Coal Mining Company" (Limited) with its head office at St. John. Capital \$300,000, shares \$5.00 each. Incorporated under Act of the Province of New Brunswick, 1877. Charlotte County is rich in minerals, and it is probable will yet supply the Province with coal. We congratulate the Messrs. Hanson on their good fortune, and valuable discovery.

THE RAILWAY.—We are indebted to the St. John Globe, for the following decision with reference to the daily running of trains to Saint Andrews. Among other judgments delivered by the Supreme Court, on the 9th inst was—

Ex parte the Attorney General re the New Brunswick & Canada Railway Company—Rule absolute for mandamus to compel the Company to run daily trains to St. Andrews.

An agreeable Entertainment was given under the auspices of the Reform Club by Rev. Mr. Stevens. The choir sang some choice pieces, and Mrs. Stickney presided at the organ, with her usual grace and skill, as an accompanist, she has no equal in this vicinity; her thorough knowledge of music, fine taste, and long practice is acknowledged by those who understand any thing about music. The hall is adorned with several chaste designs, which when illuminated, present a pleasing picture. Rev. R. E. Smith, of St. George will be the next lecturer.

PUBLIC FEELING IN ENGLAND

must be stirred to its centre on the Eastern Question, in consequence of the perfidy and aggressive policy of Russia, and falsifying its declared intentions, the voice of the people is "for war." The trade and commerce are dear to its people, who feel that Russia has placed its hands upon interests which the British nation will maintain, and that the time has arrived when Britain will protect her rights at all hazards.

The London Times and Daily News are philo-Russian, and public indignation rose to such a pitch recently that both those papers were publicly burnt at the Stock Exchange and Lloyd's. This is significant, and indicates that the sentiment of the people is averse to Russia, whose peace proposals were used for the purpose of humiliating the Turks and acquiring more of their territory. It is believed that had the recent vote of £6,000,000 passed Parliament when first asked for without debate, it is not probable that this outburst of public feeling would have occurred, or that Russia, flushed with success, would have meditated her troops entering Constantinople.

The Dominion Parliament was opened on the 7th inst. The hon. Mr. Anglin, we were pleased to learn was re-elected Speaker, by 116 to 33.

Pope Pius IX. is no more; the venerable Pontiff, after a long illness, died on the afternoon of the 7th inst, in the 86th year of his age. To attempt giving a mere narrative of the principle events connected with his sovereignty would occupy many columns. He was of a noble Italian family named Mastai-Ferretti. He was elevated to the Pontifical chair in 1846. He was a liberal and kind man, but was compelled to flee from Rome in 1856, owing to the uprising of the conspirators, but afterwards returned in 1859, under the protection of France. In 1870 the French troops left Italy, when the Italian troops entered Rome, when his temporal sovereignty ended. During his reign, the dogma of the Immaculate Conception and the dogma of Infallibility of the Pope were defined, and England divided into Roman Catholic dioceses.

A boat containing five men was capsized near Head Harbor last Friday. James Calder, of Campbellello, was drowned; but the others succeeded in clinging to the boat until rescued.

Fredericton News.

The Literary and Debating Society of the University, are to have a *Concertation* in the college library on Thursday evening, for which a large number of invitations have been issued. It will no doubt be a successful and very enjoyable entertainment.

Prof. Bailey delivers the next lecture of the Citizens course this evening 12th. Subject—"A drop of water," with illustrations. The "cup" medal of the Fredericton Curling Club was competed for on Friday last, and was won by Mr. A. F. Street, with a fine score of 13 points, followed closely by several others.

A delegation from the Reform Club visited Grand Falls last week for the purpose of organizing a Club at that place, in which they were highly successful, over 300 persons singing the pledge.

Our street snow-plough has been made good use of lately, and its benefits are fully appreciated.

LOCAL MATTER.

The DOMINION MONTHLY for February, is a capital number and filled with interesting articles.

The Canadian School Journal No 7, is received, and contains several papers which are instructive for Teachers. It has a portrait of Rev. S. S. Nelles, D. D., L. L. D. President of Victoria University.

We have received a copy of the "Consolidated Statutes," which is neatly printed and substantially bound at the Royal Gazette Office, Fredericton.

Relief still continues to pour in to St. John, from various quarters.

We regret to notice the death of Henry Livingston, Esq. father of the Editor of the Moncton Times. Mr. Livingston filled several offices, among them Collector of Customs at Richibucto.

The Daily News has a very full report of the Lecture, delivered by Mr. George Steward, Jr., at the Institute St. John, on "Emersons, the Thinker," on Monday night last.

The state of trade in Britain is becoming more depressed, and as a consequence the public distress is widening. In several cases fresh notices are given for a reduction of both time and wages, and in others the mills are stopped altogether. The demand for relief is unprecedented in the country, and it is becoming a very serious question

whether the Government will not have to adopt some remedial measures. Why such a long continued and unexampled depression prevails is another important subject which must, ere long, undergo discussion.

New Bridge at Calais.

At the meeting of the City Council, Monday evening, the sum of \$300 was voted for the purpose of meeting preliminary legislative expenses necessary to proceed to charter for a bridge across the St. Croix to Calais. Hon. F. A. Pike was elected to represent the interests of the city at Ottawa when the question of granting a charter comes up. The gentlemen in St. Stephen who formerly pledged themselves to use their best efforts to procure a charter will send Mr. Oshorn, at their expense. Mr. Pike will pay his own expenses. Owing to congestion of opposing interests, those best qualified to judge state that there will now be no difficulty in procuring a charter at the approaching session of Parliament. Calais Times.

Correspondence.

[FOR THE STANDARD.]

DEAR EDITOR.—I noticed in the "Courier" of the 7th inst., under the head "UNCO GRUB," that the scribbler for that paper does not seem pleased with Greenock Church, St. Andrews; he perhaps has been reading "Burns' Poems," and came across the one called "Address to the Unco Gude." I am sorry he did not give the first verse of it, as any one on reading it, (and knowing the character of the scribbler,) would suppose he had sat for his portrait when the bard wrote it. Here it is:

"O ye wha are sae guid yoursel,
Sae pious and sae lonly,
Ye've naught to say but mark and tell
Your neighbours faults and toils;
Whase life is like a weed gann mill,
Supply'd wi' store o' water;
The heepit hopper's ebbing still,
And still the clap plays clatter."

Not being a member of that Church, I cannot tell what its "planks" are; but one thing I think I am safe in saying, that if the scribbler has got sober, (I may include the "Courier" also,) that Church will rejoice; and if they keep so, it will rejoice more and more.

Yours, W. M.

Editor of Standard.

DEAR SIR.—I saw in the "Telegraph" a notice of a Public Temperance Meeting held here, on Thursday evening last, and that there was some good speaking; its correspondent does not say who presided at the Organ, which he has always done heretofore. I suppose the reason is that, "blood is thicker than water."

Feb. 12. Yours, FAIR PLAY.

BUTTERMAKING IN BRAZIL. There are four native modes of making butter in the empire of Brazil. The first by putting the milk in a common bowl and beating it with a spoon, as you would an egg. The second by pouring the milk into a bottle, and shaking it till the butter appears, when it is removed by breaking off the top of the bottle. The third, where the dairy is more extensive, is performed by filling a hide with the milk, which is tightly shaken by an athletic native at each end until butter is produced. The fourth, which is considered of the preceding methods, consist in dragging the hide or leather vessel, filled with milk, on the ground after a galloping horse until it is supposed the butter is formed. The milk is never strained and the butter never washed.

In Greece there is a manifestation of a decidedly strong war feeling, which may lead the impulsive little nation in trouble. The best interest of Greece will be preserved by the preservation of peace.

MARRIED.

At the R. C. Church, on the 21st of January, by Rev. E. Doyle, William Sheehan to Ellen Barker, both of St. Andrews.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Tenders for Grading, Bridging, Track Laying &c.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender Pacific Railway," will be received up to Noon of FRIDAY, the 15th day of March, next, for works required to be executed in completing that portion of the Pembina Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway extending from Saint Boniface Station southward to the International Boundary at Emerson, a distance of 63 miles.

For plans, specifications, approximate quantities, forms of tender and other information, apply at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Ottawa, and at the Office of the District Engineer, Winnipeg.

Contractors are notified that Tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in case of firms—except there are attached the actual signature and the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same.

For the due fulfillment of the Contract, a cash deposit to an amount of five per cent. on the full sum of the Contract will be required.

To the Tender must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions as well as the due performance of the works embraced in the Contract.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Feb. 7th, 1878.

A fisherman while looking for a lost anchor near Barren Island last week, found a chest containing Mexican and Spanish coin worth \$4,800.

Troy, N. Y., Feb. 11.

The Times' building is a complete wreck. Loss \$80,000; insured.

New York, Feb. 11.
Some five hundred men and boys will be thrown out of employment by the flooding of the mines at Pottsville, Penn., to-day, to extinguish the fires therein.

Nov. 11, Conn., Feb. 11.
The Hon. Gideon Willis, ex-Secretary of the Navy, is very dangerously ill at his home here.

See Campbell's Sugars.

Assessors Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed Assessors of Rates and Taxes for the Parish of St. Andrews, hereby give Notice thereof, and request all persons liable to be rated to bring in to the Assessors within thirty days after publication of this notice, true statements of their property and income liable to be assessed.

And further the Valuation List will be posted at the small building between the stores of Capin, Green and Blount, on King Street; in pursuance of the provisions of the Assessment Act of 1875. Dated 6th day of February, 1878.

J. R. BRADFORD, Assessors
C. O'NEIL, Rates.

DIPHTHERIA!

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this very fatal disease, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Laboring men that will save many lives send for by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevent is better than cure. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

We have recently published a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY of the radical and permanent cure—without medicine, of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, impediments to Marriage, etc. resulting from excesses.

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