

A Self-feeding Engine.

An English mechanic has contrived to make a steam engine do its own stoking. A large sheet-iron hopper is set above the mouth of the furnace and in front of the boiler. This is the receptacle for coals. Below the hopper a steel crusher is made to run somewhat rapidly, and as the coals fall by reason of their own gravity upon this grinding apparatus, they are reduced to the uniform size of cubes by the action of the crusher. Thence the squalid fuel drops upon a pair of iron disks, or fans inclosed in a box, and running in opposite directions at a high velocity. The fans are in fact the furnace feeders, for as the box has but one opening, and that leads to the fire, they literally blow the coals into the latter and distribute them equally over the whole surface of the fire-bars. The feed is regulated in quantity according to the heavy or light work the engine may be doing, by means of a single adjusting screw. This is the automatic stoker. The furnace fire is fed and steam is kept in the boiler without the turning of a shovel, and all that the fireman has to do is to smoke his pipe and whistle "Down in a coal mine."

An Ecclesiastical Tooth.

The vagaries of the Rev. Mr. Tooth, vicar of St. James' Church, Hatcham, London, bids fair to inaugurate a revolutionary movement in the Church of England. After a month's confinement in Horseman-gate jail the reverend gentleman has been liberated by order of Lord Penzance, all the requirements of the law having been met by the surrender of the church to the new curate appointed by the Bishop of Rochester. The surrender, however, was more nominal than real, since the vicar and churchwardens refused to give up the keys, and the building was taken possession of forcibly by breaking open the doors against the remonstrances and protests of the churchwardens. It does not appear that Mr. Tooth has expressed any contrition for his contumacy, or that he has entered into any promise of future submission. On the contrary, he still maintains the illegality of the court of Lord Penzance, and refuses to acknowledge its jurisdiction over him. The members of his late congregation earnestly sympathize with him, and in many other places he is spoken of as a martyr for conscience sake. If, then, there has been a compliance with the law, it has been rather by constraint than from choice; and looking at all the circumstances of the case, it does seem that the authority of this new court had been defied to the last, and that Lord Penzance himself was glad to escape from an embarrassing position by releasing Mr. Tooth under any decent pretext.

The example of Mr. Tooth has given boldness to others; and already an agitation has commenced within the Church for the practical repeal of the Act. That such men as Rev. Dr. Pusey and Canon Edmonson, and in face of the resistance which will be offered, and the demands which will be made, it is not unlikely that a modification of the law will be proposed and that this coercive policy will be abandoned.

This will aid the work of disestablishment in a very sensible degree. * * * It is impossible to deny to these gentlemen credit for sincerity and earnestness. But consistency requires that they should renounce their connection with the Church before they attempt to pull it to pieces. In other words, they have no right to eat the bread, and luxuriate in the emoluments of the Church, and at the same time teach doctrines and observe rites which are subversive of its formularies, and which are utterly at variance with their own ordination oaths.—*Scottish Am.*

A CAPTIVE.—R. R. Andrews, of Halifax, charged with fraud, took passage in a vessel bound from Cape Island for Portland, Me., which put in here on Wednesday of last week, in the pursuit of Andrews, and was in Yarmouth at the time, got wind of his movements, and Constable Fader and Nickerson on Thursday afternoon proceeded to Banker's Island with the intention of boarding the schooner. Whilst endeavoring to procure a boat for that purpose, the schooner proceeded to sea, but her commander (Swain), it appears, during the night concluded to return and surrender Andrews. The schooner accordingly was run back and anchored off the bar in the morning—Andrews, it is said, being ignorant of the locality. Capt. S. sent a message to town, the result being that Detective Hunt and Constable Fader proceeded to the schooner, and arrested Andrews. Detective Hunt started with his prisoner the same evening for Halifax. Andrews, we understand, was agent of an insurance Co.

A NEW USE FOR GLYCERIN.—Physicians and dentists who use small mirrors to explore the throat and teeth, astronomers employing large mirrors out of doors, all who have occasion to use spy glasses in foggy weather, and especially those near-sighted persons who cannot shave themselves without bringing their noses almost in contact with the looking-glass, are doubtless aware that the luster of mirrors becomes soon dimmed by the breath, by dew, and generally by water in a vaporous state. The way to prevent this troublesome fog is simply to wipe the surface of the mirror before using with a rag moistened with glycerin. By this substance, watery vapor is completely taken up.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—Mrs. Bridget Welsh, a widow, was burned to

death at Douglassfield, near Chatham, by falling into the fire-place, Saturday forenoon. She was alone in her house, and from the position in which she was found it is believed that she had a fit and fell in the fire.

A great robbery of jewelry has been committed at the Duke of Cleveland's country seat near Eastborne, England. The thieves gained entrance to the house by a window and carrying off a necklace valued at £3,000, a valuable gold watch, notes, gold and other property. No clue has yet been gained as to the identity of the thieves.

The St. Andrews Standard

St. Andrews, March 14, 1877.

THE LEGISLATURE.—It is the general opinion that the Legislative Session will terminate next week; there is still considerable business to be done, but as usual at the close of the Session it will be hurried through.

The steamer *Stroud* is to receive \$1450 for the service between the Harrier ports. It is to be hoped that the owner will be prepared to afford that accommodation to St. Andrews, which its claims demand, and that reasonable time will be given for shipping freight and for passengers, by a stoppage of at least half an hour.

Mr. Cotterell's bill to amend the Assessment Act relating to aged persons was postponed for three months.

The Attorney General in reply to question, said the vacant seat in the Executive had not been filled, but hoped it would at no very remote day.

The Municipality bill was under discussion, and several Sections agreed to and amendments made. From the discussion it appears that the County pay of Sheriffs and the appointment of Alms House, Commissions, etc., remains in the hands of the Sessions.

A bill relating to mechanics and material men something similar to the lien bill, but free from its objections; is an extension of the "guarantee system"—was introduced, and will probably pass the Legislature.

It is likely that the County Councillors will receive pay for their services, as it will be optional for each Parish to vote a sum for their services, the amount named was \$1.50 per day.

The Legislative Council's bill requiring constables to give security for costs in certain cases, was lost in the Assembly.

The Attorney General committed the bill relating to fences, trespasses and pounds, Mr. Baizer in the chair. The mover said the bill was put through the Committee last year, but by an accident was not sent to the other branch of the Legislature.

The bill was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Stevenson committed the bill to amend the law relating to the sale of spirituous liquors, Mr. Austin in the chair. The mover explained that the measure was to provide that no person, excepting anyone having a wholesale license, should have a remedy against any person to whom he might sell mixed or unmixed liquors on credit.

The bill was agreed to.

The Official History of the Centennial Exhibition is a splendid bound neatly printed, and ably edited work published by the National Publishing Co., Philadelphia. Our thanks are due to the publishers for this valuable book which contains nearly 400 well executed engravings, and 918 pages of instructive and interesting reading. This excellent book is entitled to an extensive sale, and a large patronage in all those countries which had exhibits at the Centennial. It is sold to subscribers at \$3.50, in extra fine satin cloth; in Library style (Morocco back and covers), at \$4.00. We will be happy to show the work, and obtain the names of subscribers. It is undoubtedly one of the most valuable publications issued from the press.

HYMENIAL.—Under the proper heading today is inserted the marriage of Miss DeWolfe, eldest daughter of Edward DeWolfe of this town. Her liking for newspapers, has culminated in taking for a partner for life, the senior editor of the *Georgetown Advocate*, published in Massachusetts. She has shown rare discrimination in her choice; her good sense and sound judgement will be a valuable aid to our contemporary, and it is probable there will be satisfactory impressions and proofs. We wish the happy pair a long and pleasant journey through life.

We learn that Mr. Joseph Wilson, a former resident of St. Andrews, died at Falmouth, N. S., last week. He was the youngest brother of the late John Wilson.

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.—The St. Andrews Reform Club, intend having a torchlight procession this evening, preceded by the Band, after which they will return to Stevenson's Hall, which is to be thrown open to the public, to listen to the speeches. The Club already numbers 100 members. So the reform marches on.

Subscribers in arrears, will confer a favor on us by forwarding the amounts due this office. We have been lenient, and now in justice they should respond promptly, as we need the money. It is to be hoped that other measures will not require to be adopted to obtain what is due us.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

St. John we regret to say has been again visited by a disastrous fire—one of the worst we ever remember of taking place in that city. Early on the morning of Thursday last fire was discovered in the cellar of M. C. Barbour's dry goods establishment, on Prince William Street, which it is supposed caught from the furnace. The firemen were promptly at the spot, and aided by the heavy rain fought the flames, standing at their posts while explosions occurred, and walls fell. The fire spread to adjoining buildings occupied as some of the most fashionable stores in the city, viz—Watts & Turner, Beard & Verring, Steves Bros., J. A. F. Burpee & Co., Ken & Thorne, J. H. Golden, Fairhall & Smith, Geo. Hutchinson and others, and sad to relate five persons were burned in the ruins, the ceiling of Watts & Turner's store having fallen upon them, viz—E. D. Watts, Geo. Budd, Le Baron A. Kerley, Samuel Lester and Daniel Conboy. Mr. Watts was a brother of Samuel Watts, Esq., of Woodstock, the others were respectable young men, clerks in the store. The loss of property is estimated at nearly \$300,000, which is covered by insurance to the extent of \$162,000. The highest praise is given by the daily papers to the firemen, who stood at their posts, never flinching while walls were falling near them, and explosions occurring when they were at work.

The Misses HANSON, two lady teachers of this County, left here on Thursday, to make their future home in Victoria, V. I., where they carry with them the best wishes of their many friends in this neighborhood. It appears, that the statement published in a St. John paper a few weeks ago, that these ladies had been appointed to lucrative situations as teachers, was not true, as the Superintendent has since published a letter, in which he says, "no teacher from the Maritime Provinces has been employed." We have no doubt however that the Misses Hanson, from their talents and success as teachers, will obtain employment in that profession. Persons possessing their qualifications are a gain to any colony.

OFF TO CALIFORNIA.—Six young persons left here on Thursday last for California. Thus the exodus goes on, and yet the accounts received from the Pacific Slope, are not by any means encouraging. Some succeed by hard work to obtain a livelihood, but others again, have found it a difficult matter for the past few months to obtain employment at low wages. These are facts derived from reliable sources. Where a mechanic or laborer is wanted there are a hundred ready to fill the order.

COMPLAINTS have been made by subscribers of the irregularity with which they receive the *Standard* on the days of publication. The fault lies with the carrier, and we have remedied it by employing a lad whom we believe will deal justly with our patrons.

PRESIDENT HAYS is up to his eyes in business. Many of the Republican party have been urging for the appointment of their friends to seats in the Cabinet; but Mr. Hays has made his own selection, and adheres to the pithy phrase in his inaugural—"He serves his party best, who serves his country best."

ALL'S BLUE.—Many persons are being attacked with the "blue mania." Nothing but blue glass, a blue everything will suit. The blue glass theory has been dissolved, its originator proved to have been misled—and that some manufacturers have made a fortune out of the deception. Gen. Pleasanton's claims to the discovery have been disputed by a person in San Francisco, who asserts that he discovered the properties claimed for blue glass, nearly fourteen years ago. The demand for blue window glass and blue lamp chimneys is dying out.

The *Scottish American* says:—"On all hands, and from all quarters, there are reported indications of reviving commerce. Business houses are receiving large orders, and experience an unwonted degree of activity. The money market is firmer; American securities are going up in foreign markets; public confidence is being restored; and there is every prospect that with the opening spring there will be the dawn of returning prosperity."

The mild weather for the past few days gave indications of spring, but old boreas is not so very easy to part with—"winter still lingers in the lap of spring."

MR. JOHN FORD, a former resident of this town, but now of Chicago, states that himself and sons have steady work at his new home. He still "feels an interest in old St. Andrews."

Correspondence.

THE TOWN BELL.

MR. EDITOR.—Can you inform the public, why the Town Bell, which cost so large a sum has not been repaired so that it can be rung? And why the party who cracked the bell has not been made pay for the damage? I was informed by one who was present on New Year's Eve when the bell was cracked that the person who rang it was well known. Is the public to suffer for such unruly conduct.

[Let our correspondent make a complaint, if he knows the person who cracked the bell, and it is likely measures will be adopted to bring him to justice.]

The Law and the Ladies.

Chief-Justice Meredith, *mutatis mutandis*, has probably incurred the odium of all those members of the gentler sex whose notice has been attracted to one of his recent judicial utterances. Our readers can decide for themselves whether his language is likely to be forgiven or forgotten, when they learn that while rendering a certain judgement in the Court of Review, Quebec, he formally and emphatically declared: "All actions for breach of promise of marriage are ridiculous and vexatious." As women, for the most part, are the plaintiffs in such actions, a declaration like this, from the lips of a Chief-Justice, must have caused a flutter in the dove coots of the Dominion. A sympathy, not unnatural under the circumstances, with beauty in distress, must prove our excuse—if excuse be needed—for devoting a paragraph to the question at issue.

If the word *many* were substituted for all in the unpalatable proposition of the Chief-Justice, hardly any objection could be made to its orthodoxy. The most notorious case on record—we allude, of course, to that of "Bardell vs. Pickwick"—is undeniably ridiculous. So, also, when sweet seventeen sues a rich, recalcitrant grey beard, and estimates at an exorbitant figure her damages for blighted hopes, there is much that is ridiculous in the shameless and incongruous demand. Nor is the element of ridicule less glaring when some antidote to love in the shape of a *femme pauvre* files her claims with despairing energy against some boy, who has been seduced into an offer of marriage by her false, golden tresses, and her sympathetic blush, which was purchased at the chemist's. But these are exceptional cases, and by no means exhaustive of the catalogue. There are times when actions for breach of promise are almost forced on the plaintiff, when to refrain from prosecuting would be a dereliction of duty. An unprotected girl may become affianced to a suitor who jilts her heartlessly for what he deems a more eligible party. He assigns no reason and offers no apology for his cruel conduct. He may even insinuate among her friends that the lady herself is to blame. What is to be done in such a case, when a fortune hunter snafu refuses either to fulfil his engagement or to admit his cowardice? It is all very well to say that the confiding girl is well rid of her treacherous betrothed; but her reputation is tarnished, and the world is conscious. It is better, it may be, to brave ridicule in court, and to expose a poison in the legal pillory, than to suffer in silence under injurious imputations.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Eight months ago Mr. Hayes wrote a manly letter accepting the nomination of the Cincinnati convention, and declaring that if elected, he should aim to accomplish seven results:—

1. A reorganization of the civil service upon a system which will secure purity, experience, efficiency and economy.
2. The regulation of appointments with a strict regard for the public welfare.
3. The speedy, thorough, and unsparring prosecution and punishment of all public officers who betray official trusts.
4. The restoration of a sound currency.
5. The maintenance of a system of education unsectarian and free to all.
6. Simplicity and frugality in the management of public affairs.
7. The restoration of a fraternal spirit of harmony between the people of the North and the South.

Nothing could be better than this programme; but in the excitement of the canvass, it was nearly forgotten. In defiance of the candidate's plea for harmony, Republican orators revived the memories of civil strife and vied with each other in heaping obloquy upon the party which in the name of peace and reconciliation had already got control of one of the houses of Congress. The Republican party, thus put in the false position of disturbers of the public peace, was brought to the very brink of ruin. It carried barely a majority of the whole electoral votes, and its right to the votes of two States was involved in serious doubt. That doubt has been resolved by the just decision of a tribunal worthy of the great occasion; but the decision itself might have been defeated by parliamentary opposition, but for the wise words of the candidate, written frankly, in the outset, and declaring his purpose, if elected, to organize an administration which should regard and cherish the truest interests of the Southern States.

A Newark woman married a policeman because she explained, her mother was robbed of two dresses, and she thought a policeman was a good thing to have about the house.

A GAMBLER'S TUCK.

A correspondent of the *Boston Herald* writes: Hartford, of course, has its complements of gamblers, and prominent among them is one Patrick Sheedy, who is very well known throughout the entire northern part of our country, to the "profession," at least. When the races took place at Charter Oak Park last fall, Sheedy was very nearly broken, and, in order to build up his fallen fortunes, he, with a few others, "put up a job" in a race. On the strength of what he thought was a "dead sure thing," Sheedy borrowed \$2,000 from a friend, went into pools heavily, and lost; for the job was spoiled by a horse that no one had counted on as a winner. This broke Pat, and he, being a man of his word went to his backers, explained things, borrowed some more money, promising to return the entire amount borrowed as soon as he could win it. He left town, and it was told around that Sheedy had gone to the Black Hills. Four months passed without a word being heard from him, but his backer said to inquiring friends: "Don't you worry; I don't think Sheedy is a man of his word every time, and I'll get my money!" And he did, for a short time after a package came to the backer by express containing the entire amount borrowed, with a handsome sum for interest. Soon after a deposit of \$15,000 was sent by Sheedy to one of the banks here, and last week Sheedy came home with a new suit of clothes, a Jurgenson watch in his pocket, and also a roll of \$15,000 in bank bills. He had broken all the gamblers in Cleveland, made a haul in Cincinnati, and at the last game of fate he played rose from the table a winner of \$12,000 and the bank broke. On Saturday he left for the Hot Springs in company with three gentlemen, two of whom go for their health.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES.—The proceedings in the House of Commons last night 9th inst. were disgraced by the customary squabble. Mr. Masson ventured to suggest that the Premier had been misled in a certain matter. The Premier instantly fired up and (we quote from a Ministerial organ) bellowed out: "I throw back that imputation with the utmost scorn with which it is capable of being thrown back. I can only tell the hon. gentleman that I don't care what his opinion is." Mr. Masson then asked a question touching upon the subj. but got no answer, as the Premier declared that he was "not to be catechized by a my hon. gentleman." The Hon. Mr. Mitchell administered a mild rebuke, and the Hon. Mr. Cartwright, evidently ashamed of his leader, endeavored to change the subject.—*Star.*

One hundred and twenty-five more emigrants will leave New York for Australia on the bark *Sierra Nevada* on Saturday next under the auspices of the New South Wales Government. On April 15 the ship *Annie II.* Smith will be dispatched with another consignment of greater proportions.

Turkey had at last advices 184,500 troops, stationed on the Danube, namely: 20,000 at Rustchul, 20,000 at Widdin, 20,000 at Taltsha, 20,000 at Tarna, 15,000 at Silistria, 20,000 at Schumla, and the remainder scattered in smaller garrisons.

Several important changes have been made in the Canadian tariff. The duty on cigars is reduced from 79 cents a pound to 50, and on oil from 15 cents to 6 cents per gallon. The duty on tea has been changed from 3 and 4 cents per lb. to 5 and 6. Ale and beer in casks, from 5 to 12 cents per gallon. Drawn tubing and piping from the free list to 17½ per cent. ad valorem.

MARRIED.

In Georgetown, Mass., on the 7th inst., by the Rev. D. D. Marsh, of the Peabody Memorial Church, Wm. B. Hammond and Miss M. Louise DeWolfe of St. Andrews, N. B.

DIED.

In Chicago, Martin, youngest son of Mr. John Ford, formerly of St. Andrews, aged 13 years.

March 13—Oleson, Hooper, Bids. E.ther, Maloney, St. John, Ballast.

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