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SAINT ANDREWS NEW BRUNSWICK, MARCH 13, 1872.

Vol 39

THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE IN ACCOUNT WITH W. WHITLOCK, Jr., County Treasurer.

DR.

1870.		
April 21.	Paid S. H. Whitlock, Secretary	\$159 00
	Gael Committee for repairs on	
	Gael and Court House	100 00
23.	Alex. T. Paul, Sheriff on ac. of	
	Salary	100 00
	Mark Young, Gaeler, on ac. of	
	Salary	100 00
25.	Geo. Cole, Ringing Bell, April	
	Sessions	2 50
	S. H. Whitlock, Secretary Gael	
	Com. for repairs on Gael and	
	Court House	72 80
28.	Daniel Sullivan, acct passed	
	April 1870	3 80
	Joseph Deacon, ac. April 1870	4 70
	John McDonald, ac. " "	7 50
	S. F. Nesbitt, ac. " "	71 60
	G. S. Grimmer, ac. " "	216 01
	W. Whitlock, ac. " "	7 47
	G. F. Sweeney, ac. " "	2 76
29.	Leonard Chase, ac. " "	43 75
	Geo. Moore, ac. " "	23 35
	T. Harrison, ac. " "	1 75
	J. S. Magee, ac. " "	5 25
	H. W. Valentine, Cor. " "	66 45
	Odell & Turner, " "	1 87
	P. Quinn, " "	6 50
	Dr. S. T. Gove, Cor. " "	55 35
May 3.	C. Morrison, " "	1 60
	J. G. N. McCurdy, " "	18 70
	Constables April Sess. " "	24 50
14.	David Main, " "	1 50
	Henry Stinson, " "	22 22
	Thos. A. McCurdy, " "	55 25
	E. Kelley, " "	38 10
	David Main, " "	38 10
	William Robinson, " "	110 11
	Alex. T. Paul, Sheriff, balance	
	of Salary	110 11
	John Ingram, ac. p'd. April 1870	20 20
16.	Revisors, St. Andrews " "	4 50
	James Lee, " "	25 85
	Alex. Campbell, " "	16 35
17.	Mark Hall, " "	4 70
19.	Thomas Watt, " "	57 25
20.	A. W. Smith, " "	3 85
June 14.	Petit Jurors June Co. Court	33 10
18.	Revisors, St. James, " "	5 20
	John Scallan, " "	24 24
	John Orr, " "	6 05
28.	Charles A. Kennedy, " "	14 14
30.	Revisors, Pennfield, " "	110 110
	Mark Young, Gaeler, balance of	
	" " Dinner for jury, " "	3 00
	Constables June Co. Court	2 50
July 7.	Assessors, St. Patrick, 1870,	25 40
14.	G. D. Street, Insurance on Court	4 40
	House	5 40
27.	E. L. & A. G. Smith, ac. April '70	2 50
	Assessors St. David	4 40
29.	S. F. Nesbitt, for bringing Wit-	
	nesses to Court Queen vs.	10 60
	James M. Williams	11 60
30.	do Queen vs. Finney	7 70
	do Queen vs. D. Hill	17 20
Aug. 1.	A. Mills, Clerk's fees Aug. Court	8 26
	Petit Jurors	154 80
	Petit Jurors Aug. Court (Cor's)	35 10
	Constables	13 10
2.	Assessors, St. Andrews 1870	5 50
3.	Mark Young, Tea & Coffee for	
	prisoners	9 27
	John Burton, bread for do	13 51
	do do do	25 50
	Mark Young, Tea & Coffee for	
	prisoners	17 50
19.	S. H. Whitlock, ac. p'd. April '70	25 49
	John S. Magee, do do	35 33
5.	Revisors St. Patrick do do	18 18
7.	A. McAlister, do do	8 60
8.	W. T. Rose, do do	1 75
	William Waycott, do do	92 40
9.	Assessors St. Stephen do do	60 50
	George McLaughlin, land damage	
	Revisors West Isles 1870	14 14
	James Bell, ac. passed April 1870	2 20
23.	Dr. R. Thompson, Coroner do	25 25
24.	Assessors Grandmanan do	4 40
	Revisors do do	16 16
26.	Committee Alms House St. George,	
	over paid by R. Campbell, by	
	order of Court Sept Sessions '70	45 45
	G. S. Grimmer, on ac. Salary, ac.	
	passed Sept. Sessions 1870	92 92
	Mark Young, on ac. Salary, ac.	
	passed Sept. Sessions 1870	100 100
30.	Assessors Dumbarton do 1870	4 40
Oct. 1.	G. Cole ringing bell, Sept. Sess.	1 50
5.	Alex. T. Paul, Sheriff, on ac. of	
	Salary, ac. p'd. Sept. Sessions	100 100
	Revisors Campbell do do	14 14
	Constables Morrison & McCurdy	
	September Sessions	6 60
	Mark Young balance Salary '70	110 110
7.	L. Chase ac. passed Sept 1870	16 16
22.	John Brownrigg, for Wood and	
	hauling same to Gael	40 50
28.	Petit Jurors October Co. Court	118 70
	Witness fees Queen vs. Andrew	
	Dougherty	29 29
	do do John McKewen	6 60
	do do Thos Burgess	16 16
	do do G. McLaughlin	85 85
	Mark Hall, travelling expenses and	
	serving subpoena Queen vs. Thos	
	Burgess	4 40
	Clerk of Co. Court, fees criminal	
	cases	18 10

G. S. Grimmer, on ac. of Salary,	50
act p'd. Sept Sessions 1870	2
29. G. Cole ringing bell Oct Co. Court	2
Constables Morrison & Chase	8
Nov. 2. Revisors Dumbarton 1870	14
3. Alex. T. Paul, Sheriff, balance of	
act passed Sept Sessions 1870	90
14. Revisors St. George	20
Assessors do	5
15. John Burton, bread for prisoners	25 84
16. Mark Young, tea & coffee do	17 73
19. G. S. Grimmer, balance of Salary,	
act passed Sept Sessions 1870	100
24. Mark Hall, repairs on Lock-up-	
House, St. George	20
Dec. 9. Revisors, Lepreux 1870,	4
Rebova Cleland complainant,	
by order of Sessions	11 50
11. D. Hinds, cutting wood at Gael	11 33
1871.	
Jan'y 17. Petit Jurors January Circuit	49
Witness fees Queen vs. William	
Andrews & John Oliver, Jr.	
Clark Circuit Court fees on criminal	
cases	8
21. Constables, Morrison, Chase and	
McCurdy, January Circuit	3
26. R. Ross, coal for Gael	30
Feb. 8. M. Young, tea & coffee for pris'ns	25 95
John Burton bread do	37 82
March 22. S. H. Whitlock, Treas. Gael Com.	150
repairs on Gael & Court House	
30. G. Cole ringing bell Mar. Co Court	1 50
Petit Jurors do do	80 50
Constables do do	6 10
31. Clerk Co. Court fees criminal cases	8 10
M. D. Butler Witness fees	4 29
April 11. Treasurers Salary	109
To Balance in hand	787 68
	\$1785 18

CR.

April 13. Rec'd from Daniel Sullivan	
for Fines	\$ 9 00
21. G. S. Grimmer on account	
of Licenses	150 00
22. Robt. Clark, Collector	
St. Stephen,	242 00
James A. Moran, Auction	
Tax	8 00
23. G. S. Grimmer on account	
of Licenses	100 00
28. do do	500 00
May 13. Rec. General Warrant	
Jury fees March Cy. Court	91 40
14. G. S. Grimmer on account	
of Licenses	250 00
19. do do	120 00
20. John Lamson, Collector	
St. Stephen	30 00
June 18. G. S. Grimmer on account	
of Licenses	70 00
30. D. Cockburn, Collector	
St. Patrick	66 00
July 14. Rec. General Warrant	
Jury fees June Cy. Court	33 10
27. W. Young 3d, Collector	
St. David,	170 00
L. A. Mills for 4 cases tried	
August Circuit	24 00
Aug. 2. S. H. Whitlock, Auction	
Tax 1870,	8 00
18. Rec. General Warrant	
Jury fees August Court	105 90
Sept. 5. Turner Wooster, Collector	
Grand Manan,	100 00
Wm. Towers, Collector	
Dumbarton,	55 00
8. W. T. Rose, fines collected	
for selling liquor without	
Licenses	19 00
9. Thos. Frazier, land damages	
to Geo. McLaughlin	60 50
Thos. Frazier, Collector	
St. James,	139 50
15. W. A. Rollins, Collector	
St. Andrews,	134 20
20. do do	40 00
3. Thos. Holmes, Collector	
West Isles,	84 00
5. W. Shaw, Collector Pennfield	20 00
6. Peter Dewade, Collector	
Campo Bello	60 50
15. Edw. Lynott, jr. Collector	
St. George,	55 00
20. Samuel Butler, Collector	
West Isles,	61 20
21. Turner Wooster, Collector	
Grand Manan,	68 00
24. W. A. Rollins, Collector	
St. Andrews,	135 80
25. Rand. Campbell, Collector	
St. George	100 00
25. Thos. Frazier, Collector	
St. James,	139 50
Nov. 1. O. H. King, Collector	
St. Stephen,	35 14
8. Peter Dewar, Collector	
Campo Bello,	44 50
19. Rec. General Warrant for	
Jury fees Oct. Cy. Court,	113 70
O. S. Grimmer, 1 case entered	
and 1 tried,	5 00
24. Edw. Lynott, jr. Collector	
St. George,	20
28. G. S. Grimmer on acct. of	
Licenses,	80
Dec. 1. Edw. Towers, Collector	
Dumbarton,	53
3. Edw. Lynott, jr. Collector	
St. George,	36

5. Wm Shaw, Coll'r Pennfield	25
1871.	
Jan. 12. John A. Haney fine collected	
from W. Fountain	4
17. D. Sullivan Auction tax 1871,	8
23. Edw. Lynott, jr. Collector	
St. George,	55
Feb. 2. Rec. General Warrant	
*Jury fees Jan. Circuit Court,	49
8. W. Shaw, Coll'r Pennfield	20
25. R. Clark, Coll'r St. Stephen	304 37
March 18. Geo F Campbell, Auction	
tax 1871	8
23. Edw. Lynott, jr. Collector	
St. George,	24 00
W. T. Rose fine for G. F. Beach	
selling liquor without licenses	15
W. T. Rose fine J. McD. sold	
keeping tavern open after 11,	4
W. T. Rose fine Adden, Wall	
selling liquor on Sunday,	8
28. W. Shaw, Coll'r Pennfield	26 91
S. H. Whitlock fine Ale. Grant	
violation liquor law	5 00
29. D. Cockburn, Coll'r St. Patrick	99
S. H. Whitlock, Auc. tax 1871	8
30. G. S. Grimmer 1 case entered	
and 1 tried Cy. Court	6
31. R. Campbell Coll'r St. George,	60
April 3. E. Lynott, jr. Coll'r do	10
8. C. F. Todd on acct late Matt	
Archibald, Coll'r. Milltown,	183 96
D. Sullivan fine for violation	
Liquor Law	15
P. Curran fine W. McDonald	
violation liquor law	40
11. C. E. O. Hatheway, Auc. tax	8
F. Gillespie, Coll'r Lepreux	112
	\$1785 18

WM. WHITLOCK, Jr.,
County Treasurer.

St. Andrews, April 11, 1871.

The Alms House St. George in account with
Wm. Whitlock, Jr. County Treas'r.

1870.	
May 16. Paid Commissioners Alms	
House St. George, bal in hand	\$132 50
1870.	
April 13. Balance in hand	\$132 50
Debt due on Parish Hall St. David in account	
with W. Whitlock, Jr. Co. Treas'r.	
1870.	
July 27. Paid T. Cotterell bal in hand	\$50
1870.	
April 13. By balance in hand	\$50
Police Fund, St. Stephen, in account with	
W. Whitlock, Jr. Co. Treasurer.	
1869.	
April 13. Balance due the treas	
J. H. Whitlock by Treasurer	\$39 22
1871.	
W. Whitlock, Jr.	
County Treasurer.	
St. Andrews, April 11, 1871.	

A Complete Manure.

What is a complete manure? It must be a substance abounding in all the elements which minister to the growth and perfection of plants. But the atmosphere furnishes some of these elements without cost; for instance, water and carbonic acid; whilst the earth itself is hardly ever deficient in silica for the formation of the stalks of plants or the small amount of iron necessary to their healthy growth. The elements which manure should supply are lime, phosphoric acid, potash, nitrogen, soda, magnesia and sulphuric acid.

All other elements may be obtained from the air and soil. When bones are dissolved in sulphuric acid, a superphosphate of lime is formed which contains of the important and expensive elements of fertility, but not all. This is a point that farmers should understand.

Superphosphate of lime is not a complete manure. It lacks nitrogen, potash, soda and magnesia. When therefore, the vendor of a superphosphate tells you, my agricultural friend, that his article is the very thing for your land, you must receive his disingenuous statement with some grains of allowance. A genuine superphosphate is a good manure, but it may not be the sole manure required by you to produce the crop intended. The superiority of peruvian guano over the superphosphates is attributable to the large amount of ammonia (furnishing nitrogen) it contains.

Having this valuable element in abundance, it approximates nearer the condition of a complete manure than a mere superphosphate. It has become customary to add ammoniacal matters to the latter, to remedy this deficiency, and recently we have seen advertisements of superphosphates and other manures to which potash has been added. This is a step in the right direction, and such a manure honestly made containing superphosphate of lime, sulphate of lime, potash and ammonia would approximate very nearly to a complete manure. It would embrace all the elements deemed essential to such a compound by the celebrated George Vile, and would pass for such in this

country. Nevertheless it would lack one important element of plant food, viz: magnesia, and if the crop to be manured were cotton, it would lack another element, soda.

Naval Architecture A. D. 1650-1750.

Toward the close of the seventeenth century all the great naval powers had conformed to English models in the construction of their vessels that the illustration of an English vessel of 1673 would do equally well as a representation of a Dutch, French, or Spanish craft. By this time ships were built of such a size as to be able to carry their own provisions, which had heretofore been borne in vessels designed especially for that purpose. These tenders accompanied the squadrons to sea, and were guarded with great care; they carried but few men, and were occupied in distributing the provisions to the fleet as required, and they bore the same relation to the men of war that supply vessels do in our own day. In the early part of the eighteenth century the French made many improvements in naval construction, but the English, always slow to follow, were still wedded to the building of ships which are described by one of their own authors as being "destitute of almost every principal that constitute a ship of war; cranked, heavy sailers, of ill stowage, confined and inconvenient in the hour of battle; the larger ships frequently incapable of employing their lower-deck guns except in the most moderate weather, and the smaller absolutely dangerous." And yet in such ships as these, and even in worse than these, were won the glorious triumphs of the English navy.

At length the spirit of advancement was aroused, and about 1750 was built the "Royal George," a vessel which was regarded at that time as a "paragon of beauty, and the ne plus ultra in the science of marine architecture." Her length was one hundred and seventy-eight feet—less than that of a modern gunboat—and yet she carried one hundred guns! This vessel during her existence was the pride of the English navy; she carried more guns, had seen more action, borne more admirals' flags, and done more service to that country than any other vessel in the navy. She was lost by a melancholy accident, which has no parallel in history. Lying at anchor off Spithead, she was heeled over by the guns being run to one side, when a sudden squall from off the land caused her lower tier of ports to go under water, when she immediately filled and went down, carrying with her the admiral, K. Mopenfelt, and nearly nine hundred others. At the time of the disaster there were on board not only the crew of the ill-fated vessel, but many of their wives and children. Attempts were made some years after to raise her, but they were not successful. A number of bronze guns were obtained from the wreck, and then large charges of gunpowder were exploded within her, and the hull broken up.

The French were at this time the shipbuilders in the world—at least their models were the best; and this remark applies to the merchant marine also, for their vessels were of comparatively large size and were heavily armed, carrying sometimes as many as sixty guns. It is due entirely to the great exertions of the French that improvements were continually being made, the other powers following her but slowly. It is but just to say, however, that those of other nations, owing to the being built of fir; so that there was no room for improvement in the number of new ships necessary to be built to keep up their naval strength—A. D. Brown, in Harper's Magazine for March.

A Man with Three Arms.

The Williamsport (Pa.) Gazette and Bulletin is responsible for the following: Among the passengers on the train bound South last evening was a man born and raised in the country of Oswego. His name is William Jacobs. He prides himself on three well developed arms and hands, the member extraordinary having grown above the right shoulder blade. It hangs suspended down the back, and you he raised and lowered at will. Its length is shorter than the arm proper. It possesses extraordinary muscle, which he displays whenever occasion demands it. No person passing through a railroad car or meeting him upon the street would observe any deformity, but after becoming cognizant of this singular case would perceive a peculiar fit of his coat. He states that he has often been questioned as to why he does not place himself on exhibition. His invariable reply is that he is averse to public exhibitions. His father being a wealthy farmer he had always preferred to remain at home. On one occasion, when about eighteen, the village boys thought they would have a little sport at "three arms" expense and commenced a system blackguardism, followed by bold attacks upon his person. Forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and throwing off his loose garments he went at the man true public style, arm No. 3 performing its duty nobly, and apparently outwitting Nos. 1 and 2. At the end of the skirmish, six prostrate

villagers told what a fierce opponent they had met.

This calls to mind the forcible expression of Shakespeare—"Twice is he armed that hath his quarrel just."

A SPECIMEN OPPOSITE OF FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

THE feelings of the members of the Wyoming Legislature have been racked by the woman suffrage question. Not long since the Governor's veto of the suffrage repeal was before the council. We are indebted to the Laramie "Sentinel" for an abridged report of the debate, in which Mr. Nuckolls, the leader of the Democracy, took occasion to remark:

"I think women were made to 'obey' men. They generally promise to obey, at any rate; and I think you had better either abolish this Female Suffrage act, or 'get up a new marriage ceremony to fit it.'"

This infamous proposition was combated by a narrow-gauge member from the "outsiders" of the Territory, who said:

"The Governor hadn't got no right to veto this bill. He hasn't got no right to veto this bill nor nothin' that we pass unless it is somethin' witch after it has passed it shall appear that is wrong or that there is somethin' wrong by witch reason it had ought to not become a law, according to my reasonin'. I am willin' every old woman shall have a guardian if she wants one and kin git it."

It ain't no party question this bill ain't. I wouldn't let it come up in that shape. I would know better than that. This woman suffrage business will sap the foundation of society. Women can't engage in politics without losin' her virtue. It won't do her no good anyhow. She can't earn a dollar no easier than half a dollar if she does vote.

No woman ain't got no right to set on a jury unless she is a man, and every lawyer knows it, and I don't believe it anyhow. I don't think women juries has been a success here in Wyoming. They watch the face of the judge too much when the lawyer is addressin' 'em. That shows they ain't fit for juries in my way of thinkin'. I don't believe she's figher no how. Wot right has she got on a jury no how?

We here in this Territory ain't got no rights no how. MAGNA CHARTA don't belong to us, because we can't lect our Governor. I don't think this is right, and the men of the West don't believe in it. We can't do nothin' only lect our county officers. This is the effect of the veto power.

There was a Russian here the other day, and he said he did not believe in women's votes, and I don't believe in it neither, and I don't believe half the men do neither." [Editor's Drawer, Harper's Mag. for March.]

CATECHISM.—The following is told of Bishop E., of Massachusetts:

Visiting one of the churches of his diocese, he requested that the children of the Sunday-school should be assembled to be catechized. The good bishop put this question rather suddenly to the little boy who stood trembling at the head of his class, "Who made the world?"

"The little fellow with quivering voice, replied, 'I didn't.'"

The bishop, astonished at the answer, demanded, "What do you mean, Sir?"

Still more frightened, the lad replied, "If I—did I—I won't—do it—again!"

A Letter written in Indiana clothes is a disagreeable fact in euphemistic language when he says conubial conditions in his vicinity the past year have been mostly second-hand, and that they lack the desirable quality of adhesiveness.

Loving wife at Long Branch: "The horrid suit makes me keep my mouth shut."

Sarcasitic husband: "Take some of it home with you."

The fly has its uses. He serves to keep bodilied sinners awake at church on a warm day, so that their ungoverned hearts may be touched by the preached word.

Some ladies, instead of having simplicity in their dress, display it in their remarks.

Lovers, observe! Before a man enters the whole of matrimony he should ring the bells. Printers' ink may be black, but it should more light than any other imaginary, however bright.

The bachelor's refrain—A la s! The maid's refrain—ah men! Let them no longer refrain.

A reason why a piano was not saved at a fire was, because none of the firemen could play on it.

An irritable customer, who bargains much but buys little, is productive of counter irritation.

The student at law may be likened to a judge—he, in his readings, passes so many opinions.