

The St. Andrews Standard.

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E VARIIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic

[\$2 50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

No 44

SAINT ANDREWS NEW BRUNSWICK, OCTOBER 29, 1873.

Vol 40

& CAPS

E VARIETY.

col. Dolly Varden, Duke
and small wares. Lacie a
March Shakespeare Paper
a perfect fit and durability,
line of Gents. Furnishing.

itches in Jute and Linen,
and small wares. Lacie a
ROOTS & SHOES, worked.

and OTTAMA NS.

and colored, plain, striped,
as—in bleached and un-
x Miller's White Cottons,
s, &c.

Small Profits and quick
k shall be sold at the lowest.

on the corner of Water
Opposite H. O'Neill's Mar-

n for the elegant "Davis
ich has been so celebrated
a sample of which can be
price and conditions en-

S. SHERLOCK,
St. Andrews.

FIGURE

serious accident occurring
ing obstructions on the
; the public are hereby no-
personal leaving rubbish on
streets or side walks in this
ted on the penalty according

was 20th Nov. 1872.
THOMAS HIPWELL,
Commissioner District No. 1.

NOTICE

at the following Non-Res-
the Parish of St. George, has
er for the year 1872, and
together with the cost of ad-
within three months from
the said recording law:—
Property \$8.40.
RONALD CAMPBELL,
St. Andrews, Collector.

MACHINES.

FAMILY SHOULD HAVE
ginal Weed Sewing
achines.

Machines are now on sale
ere the public are invited to
themselves.

AMES STOFF.

Agent.

Farm for Sale

offers for sale his Property at
h commands a splendid view
Bay, the Islands and sur-
The place is pleasantly situ-
e shore of the Bay, the water
rough it, rendering it a most
sidence and farm, in a pla-
within six miles of the town
The farm contains 100 Acres,
under cultivation; cuts 25
nd pastureage; is well watered
on the premises are a
ing House, with two large
s.

He sold with or without the
r particulars, apply at the
or to

JAMES ORR, Jr.,
on the premises.

LACK TEA.

ointed from New York.
SOUCHONG TEA.
d or duty paid at lowest rates
GOOD CRAWLEY & CO.,
St. Stephen.

LARGE HOTEL,

King Street.
tophon N. B.
J. NEILL, Proprietor

Canada Ale.

Canada Bitter Ale.
J. W. STREET

by given; that His Excellency,
General, by an Order in Coun-
se 28th March, and under the
him, by the 2nd Section of the
10 1/2s been pleased to order,
following articles be transpor-
go's which may be imported
of duty, viz:—
ad Wollen Netting and Flax
lature of Gloves and Mitts.
By Command,
B. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

IMPORTATION.

ridges & Sons' best Stout
iness" Dublin Porter, quarts
J. W. STREET.

Poetry.

THE DYING CHILD.

He could not die when trees were green,
For he loved the time too well.
His little hands, when flowers were seen,
Were held for the blue bell.
As he was carried o'er the green.

His eye glanced at the white-nosed bee;
He knew those children of the spring;
When he was well and on the lee
He held one in his hands to sing,
Which filled his heart with glee.

Infants, the children of the spring!
How can an infant die
When butterflies are on the wing,
Green grass, and such a sky?
How can they die at spring?

He held his hands for daisies white,
And, then for violets blue,
And took them all to bed at night
That in the green fields grew,
As childhood's sweet delight.

And then he shut his little eyes,
And flowers would notice not;
Bird's nests and eggs caused no surprise,
He now no blossoms got;
They met with plaintive sighs

When winter came and blaws did sigh,
And bare were plain an I tree,
As he for ease in bed did lie,
His soul seemed with the free,
He died so quietly.

Miscellany.

BARELY SAVED.

In the year 1855 I was in command of one of the companies of the 4th Infantry, and during the most of the year we were stationed at Fort Bidwell, away out in the Indian country. The redskins were pretty quiet at that time, and there was little to do more than the usual routine of garrison duty and receiving and storing a great quantity of quarter masters' and ordnance stores directed to be gathered at Bidwell.

I remember that in the course of two months we received and stored in the magazine five hun- dred kegs of powder, ready to be distributed as soon as practicable.

With one exception, my men were as orderly, well behaved and well disciplined a set as could be found in the army. The exception was of a man who had enlisted under the name of Ben Hawkins, though I afterwards discovered that this was not his real name. I learned, after the occurrence I am about to relate, that his parents were among the wealthiest and most aristocratic people at Baltimore, and then Ben had graduated with high honor at an Eastern college. Life was opening brightly to him, when he met the woman who caused his ruin. She was the young wife of one of his best friends—a woman of rare beauty, full of sense like wit, and with a wicked heart. Circumstances brought her and Hawkins much to- gether, and she exercised all her arts to lead him astray. Ben yielded in the end, as men are apt to do when thus assailed, and yielded so far as to coope with the woman. The wronged and infur- rated husband pursued them, and strange as it may seem, the two eluded him for nearly a year, tho' he was continually on their track. He overtook them at last in Memphis, and confronted them in the parlor of the hotel.

The guilty wife fainted, and both of the men drew pistols; Ben was a second the quickest, and the wronged husband fell dead at his feet, the pistol ball striking the ceiling. From this scene, Hawkins fled to avoid arrest, changed his name, and enlisted as a common soldier. His whole nature became altered; he grew moody, sullen and morose, and speedily got the name of dark Ben. He had no mates nor friends among the soldiers and would allow of no intimacy. When not on duty he would sit or walk apart by himself with a lowering face, and it pleasantly spoken to he was quite likely to answer with a curse. Although I did not know the story then, it was easy to see that some severe misfortune or experience had drained all the humanity from him; and I soon saw that he was perfectly insensible to kind treatment. I did not like his hard, sullen temper, and I resolved, to watch him closely and be sure that he was bent on no mischief.

One evening of that summer the corporal in command of a Nitroge party employed in rolling in the powder-kegs came to my quarters, and reported that Hawkins had refused to answer to his detail. I stepped out on the parade ground where the men were told off, and found the delinquent crouched on a heap of wood, coolly surveying the

Hawkins, I said, surprised, at his conduct, are you on this detail?

Yes, he answered curtly. Take your place then. He stirred not a limb. Take your place, sir! He made no reply.

Very well, I said, trying hard to keep my temper. You are a fit subject for court-martial, and will have only yourself to thank if your sentence is a severe one. Go to the guard-house.

The fellow deliberately rose to his feet, and picking up a heavy oak bar that was used as a lever, fell back in a defensive attitude and said: "If there is man enough in this company to put me into the guard-house, why come on."

He was a rank, open mutiny, with a vengeance! "Seize him, corporal," I shouted.

The corporal was resolute fellow and sprang to obey; but before he had got within reach of Hawkins, the bar whirled and struck him full on the neck. The poor fellow dropped dead in his tracks, his neck broken!

I was perfectly aghast for an instant; and then, seeing the corporal of the guard coming around with his rifle, I ordered the man to charge bayonets on the mutineer, and take him, dead or alive. Hawkins heard the order and left back before the levelled bayonets, still brandishing his club. They drove him back to the wall of the mess-house, and it was only when the cold steel points were within an inch of his breast that he dropped the club. He was now seized by a dozen strong and willing hands, and bound hand and foot. They carried him to the guard-house, shrieking and foaming with passion. Such bitter, shocking curses as he hurled at me and the whole company, I have never heard, nor do I wish to hear anything like them again.

The guard house door was closed, and a sentinel posted over him, and as I turned away the orderly remarked: "A hard customer, that captain. If he had a had a chance, blame it I don't believe he'd murdered us all, just as he says."

"Well, I don't think he's likely to get the chance," I replied. "There's a court martial sitting now over at Brotherton, and I'll send him over there to-morrow. I shan't feel easy with him about here any longer."

It is my belief that Hawkins heard these words; certainly he was prompt in what he did. About one o'clock the next morning the sergeant woke me from a profound sleep and informed me that Hawkins had escaped.

"Escaped—how?" I cried, jumping up and hurrying on my pants. I snatched a revolver from the table—fortunate indeed that I did—and went out with the sergeant. He could tell me nothing except that the guard had just been relieved, and the corporal had found the guard-house empty. The prisoner must have gnawed away the ropes that bound him, and then forced a board from the side of the building.

Seriously impressed with the danger of having such a desperate revengeful man at large, I bade the sergeant wait, and thought an instant as to what orders I had better give for his recapture. We were standing at this time in the shadow of the magazine, in front of which was quite a pyramid of powder-kegs. The building itself was almost full of them, and the heavy door had been left unclosed, as was sometimes the case when the kegs were being stored. No danger was anticipated, as they were most carefully put up. As we stood there, entirely in the shadow, the sergeant gripped my arm, and at the same instant I saw a dark figure stealing along the ground towards the kegs in a crouching position. As he reached them he raised himself half upright, and we, unscen ourselves, recognized Hawkins.

He did not leave us long in doubt as to his purpose. Producing a hatchet from under his coat, he beat in the head of one of the kegs without an effort to disguise the noise, and then raising it in his arms started for the door of the magazine. A sickly horror stole over me; I realized that the fiend intended to put this loose powder in the magazine, fire it and blow fort and parison to next instant. I drew my revolver, cocked it—and just as his foot was raised to pass into the magazine I fired. The shot was followed by a howl of pain, and I instantly fired again. There was a single groan and all was still. The sergeant ran up and found the desperado lying dead across the keg, his heart's blood mingled with powder. My first shot had broken his arm, the second passed directly through his heart.

I would not allow the men who came crowding around at the sound of the firing to bring lanterns, so fearful was I of the loose powder, and deferred my investigation till morning. We then found that Hawkins had provided himself with a bunch of matches and a handful of paper, and it is quite certain that if he had not been discovered, he would have sent us all to eternity in a quarter of a minute more.

A court of inquiry was ordered upon this affair,

in the course of which Hawkins' true name and history were discovered.

A Wonderful Clock.

THE INGENUITY OF A POOR GERMAN PENNSYLVANIA MINER.

The Philadelphia "Press" contains the following description of a wonderful clock, wonderfully made, from a correspondent at Shamokin, Penn: "Karl Ketter, a poor German miner of the Excelsior Colliery, has exhibited a clock here, during the past week, of a most remarkable character. He had been three years constructing it—the first two years at intervals of time, and the last year he worked at it day and night, scarcely taking time enough to eat.

He became almost a monomaniac on the subject. The clock was in his mind during his working hours and in his dreams at night. He occupied alone a small wooden shanty, where he worked, slept and cooked his food. Whatever sleeping and cooking he did, however, was but little. It is thought he would have nearly starved but for the kindly interest which his neighbors took in him and his clock. They took him food and encouraged him in his labors.

The clock, which was made with no other tools than two common jack knives, is eight feet high and four feet broad. Its frame is of the Gothic style of architecture. It has sixteen sides, and is surmounted by a globe, on top of which is attached a small golden cross. On the front of the clock there are four dial-plates; one shows the day of the week, another shows the day of the month, another shows the miles and fractions of a minute, and the other the hour of the day. These dials are carved in a most unique manner, emblematic figures upon them and around them of almost every imaginable description. Above the dial-plates is a semi-circular gallery, extending around about half the width of the frame work of the clock. Immediately in front, in the centre of the semi-circular gallery, is a carved wooden figure of our Saviour.

At the ends of the gallery, on either side, there is a small door opening into the body of the clock. Over the door, on the right-hand side of the clock, as you stand facing it, is an eagle. Over the door, on the left-hand side, is a cock. Twice a day—that is at 12 05 in the day, and 12 05 at night—a sweet chime of bells begins to play, the small door on the right-hand side opens, and the small wooden figures, admirably carved, of the twelve Apostles, appear and walk out slowly and gravely in procession, Peter in the lead. Advancing along the gallery until they get opposite the figure Jesus, each in turn, except Judas, slowly turns round, and bows his head to the Master, then recovers his former position; as Peter does this the cock crows. They continue to advance to the other side of the gallery and enter the small door on the left. As Judas (who is in the rear) with his right hand shielding his face, and his left hand clasping the bag which is supposed to contain the thirty pieces of silver, comes in full view of the cock, and the cock crows again. By a simple arrangement this procession can be made to come out and pass around the gallery at any time desired.

On pedestals, at the extreme corners of the front of the clock, are carved wooden statues of Moses and Elias. In the rear are two obelisks of the Egyptian style, upon which are carved hieroglyphic characters to represent the ancient period of the world's history. The clock will run thirty-two hours without winding. Mr. Ketter, who is a native of Freiburg, in Baden, is very proud of his workmanship. He can scarcely bear to be away from it long enough, to eat his meals. He has been offered ten thousand dollars for it by a person from New York, but he refused it.

Mr. Ketter says he has often heard of the celebrated clock in Strasburg, but he never saw it, and he has no knowledge of how it was constructed; he has never had instruction in mechanics of any kind. His purpose is to exhibit it for a few months in this country, and then take it with him to Germany.

At a recent wedding of a well known gentleman of Portland, Me., the parlors were decorated with flowers and trailing vines and among them, by accident, the poison ivy was entwined. A few days after the wedding a number of the guests were afflicted with swollen hands and faces, some of them being seriously poisoned. Luckily the bride and groom escaped.

The following tender miserie was picked up in the ladies' sitting room of the railroad depot at Ponds: Dear Charles do you love me as much as you did at quarter to 42 last night? Say you do, dearest, and it will give me spirit to go down and tackle them cold beans left from yesterday. The answer sent was: Yes; hoist them in my angel.

Josh Billings gives the following advice to young men: "Don't be discouraged if your mate dash down the gut it sometimes happens that there's a mistake dux the best nothing else does so well."

THE OLD SHAWL.

Fanny, wear your shawl to-day. It is cold.

Oh, indeed I shan't wear that shabby thing. I'd rather freeze.

Let me carry it then, in case you need it. I shan't display it at all. I don't want her to know I haven't things like other ladies. You ought to see her shawl.

You always look nice. You shall have all sorts of splendors when I am rich; but to-day be sensible and comfortable.

It is sensible to look one's best, and I am not comfortable when I am shabby.

Fanny spoke coldly, with a reproachful glance at her husband. She knew well enough how good he was, and how generous he was to her; but she was smarting under the effects of an exhibition of finery just given, up in her own room, by her guest, young Mrs. Duff, who had married an old man for his money.

She never would have given her hand without her heart, but she felt envious of the toilets which were gained by the sacrifice.

All the morning her guest had been spreading out her treasures—cloaks of all kinds shawls of all sorts, and of high prices, velvet dresses, satin dresses, silk dresses, diamonds, pearls and rubies. It was enough to drive any woman wild, and Mrs. Earle felt a little injured when she thought of her slender wardrobe.

My dress is decent, and I shan't wear that thing over it; she said with a little sigh. Of all old-fashioned things, a Paisley shawl Mrs. Duff had said that morning; and Fanny determined that hers should not rest under the scornful gaze of those black eyes, although, as she said to herself, there was a time when Kate Duff had hardly a dress to her back.

If you are sure you are warm enough, Fanny; I don't think you are though, said Mr. Earle.

She longed to reply, I shall suffer, but I would rather do so than look shabby.

But she did not dare. She wanted to ride in that elegant carriage too much. She merely turned with a smile to Mrs. Duff, who at this moment appeared, in some gorgeous wrappings, and allowed old Mr. Duff to hand her into the carriage, and her husband following, away they drove, and although Fanny Earle was a little chilly, pride kept her up, and she hid the fact from her companions.

They drove along the pleasant road for a long time, they admired the fresh beauty of the young spring. They stopped at a little hotel and had lunch. Mrs. Duff in her warm shawl was overflowing with spirits. Fanny, who grew chillier every minute could not shut up.

When shall we ever turn homeward? she thought. Why did I come? Who could I have a handsome shawl as well as Kate Duff? If Henry had really loved me, he would have tried somehow to give me this.

She was in a wretched mood. All sweetness had left her heart. She drew her hand from that of her husband when he laid it upon hers—little knowing or thinking how many wives who have Indian shawls and diamonds, would be delighted to exchange them all for one such token of tenderness from the husband who refused them no gift that money could buy, since her husband's love is the most precious jewel that a wife can wear.

Henry Earle knew very well what sort of thoughts were in his wife's mind. Naturally, he felt hurt by them. Who would not feel injured by such knowledge? He grew silent. Mrs. Duff made up her mind that Fanny did not get on with her husband as well as she pretended to, and that love matches did not turn out any better than others, after all. Old Mr. Duff thought how much prouder his wife was than Earle's wife, and then somebody said that it felt like rain, and somebody else said that there were clouds, and the horses were turned just as the rain began to dash down in torrents.

There was a top to the carriage, of course and it was put up, but it only protected two of the party; Fanny and her husband were exposed to the whole fury of the storm.

Poor Fanny her walking dress was really not thick. She was quite unprotected and shivered like an aspen, but in an instant her husband had stripped off his overcoat and wrapped it around her, buttoning it to the throat.

She is such an imprudent girl, he said to Mr. Duff, I urged her to wear a shawl.

And Mr. Duff thought to himself that he was glad his wife had more sense, and he should not have been pleased to make the same sacrifice for any lady.

If one of us must, I would rather it should be I, said Henry, and then he sat and bore the drenching bravely, until they reached home.

There was a good fire and warm tea, but though the others were seen comfortable, nothing seemed to cure Henry Earle of his miserable chilliness. He retired early, hoping, or pretending to hope, that bed and rest would

help him. And morning found him, indeed, no longer cold; he was in a high fever, and Fanny, inexperienced as she was, felt that he was seriously ill.

A physician was sent for, and for days the wretched wife hung over the husband's pillow feeling that if he died her vanity and her wish to reproach him for her plain wardrobe—the contemptible feelings which had entered her bosom at the sight of a rich woman's finery, so that for an hour or two she had no love for him—had absolutely killed him.

Mrs. Duff had gone home, there were no fine dresses to envy near at hand, she felt that she would willingly wear rags, and live on dry bread all her life, if by those means she could buy the precious life that seemed fast fading.

And at last she knelt beside his bed, and putting his wasted fingers to her lips begged forgiveness.

If I had worn that shawl you wouldn't be here, she said.

And he answered, I had better be here; I shall die, and some rich man may be your husband, some one who can give you all that I cannot.

It seemed to Fanny that Heaven had especially afflicted her.

Oh, my darling, it was only one wicked moment. What are all the cooly things on earth to me now? If I lose you, I lose all that I care for.

In very truth, Fanny, even if I'm never rich?

You know it is true, she said. He looked at her face.

Yes, Fanny, I hope heaven will let me live now, he said.

And Harry Earle did not die. He began to mend from that day and was soon restored to strength and health. But Fanny never forgot how pride had nearly been her husband's death and strove to crush all remnants of those feelings in her soul from that time henceforth.

Whenever a pang of jealousy was awakened in her mind by the costly dress and furniture of some other woman, she had but to say to herself, But I have my Henry, and it vanished.

And now though Mr. Earle is one of the wealthiest men in his native town, Mrs. Earle is known as one who never cares for dress, and who is almost averse to splendor of attire and extravagant surroundings.

An Astonished Darkey.

Not long ago, a country store, in close proximity to New Orleans, had one or two boxes of torpedoes that were about the size of a woman's egg left over from his holiday stock. In rearranging the shelves, one of the little boys was opened and all its contents given away, except one single torpedo which, resembling a bird's egg, caddy, as the color of 44ks call them, was left on the counter. A wise looking old negro rode up to the store on a malicious looking horse, about nine o'clock at night. He hitched his "critter" and came into the store to get a dram. While the clerk was pouring this out, old grizzly head, thinking that where even the smallest things are available, opportunities should not be lost, still his horny hand over that "bird's egg" caddy, and hoisted it.

Then he made out like he was putting a chew of tobacco in his mouth. He rolled his apparent quid with his tongue back to his jaw teeth and then he must have shut it tight, for the explosion of yell and shrieks, and howls; and sulphur smoke exhaled, that ensued, was perfectly awful.

The old negro tore out to his nag h-wining; and under the impression that he had got "conjured" fled as fast as sorry bones could fly.

DESPICABLE THE SECOND.—Apropos of the present political situation, the story of the old woman and the Second Dyonisius of Syracuse naturally occurs to our mind. The old woman prayed with wonderful fervency, "Long live Dyonisius, the tyrant!" His Majesty one day overheard her, and in his curiosity asked her why she should pray for his continued existence. "Oh! Sir," she replied, "you have been so much worse than your father, that I fear for the day when your son shall succeed you!"

To say the worst of our present situation we may well adopt the old woman's prayer, for even admitting that the Government, as it exists, were bad, with what material can we replace it! The answer is one which should make Canadians shudder. We have nothing but the allies of pie-hole pilferers and the patrons of letter thieves and their abettors.

What a prospect! "Better to bear the ills that we have than fly to others that we know not of," Shakespeare says; but we do know so much of Opposition inquiry, that it is certain is not very applicable to our case.—Ottawa Times.

There is nothing so effective of bringing a man up to the scratch as a healthy and high-spirited flea.

A consequential young fellow, a kind an aged country sexton if the ringing of a bell did not put him in mind of his latter end. "No, sir," replied the prim old gravedigger "but the rope is in my mind of yours!"

Telegraphic News.

London, Oct. 26. A meeting was held at Blackheath today in favor of an amnesty to the Fenians. Six thousand persons were present. The affair passed off quietly. Twenty five Republican deputies have protested against the restoration of Monarchy. Havana, Oct. 27. The captain and crew of the British barque Corona have arrived here. The vessel was lost in a storm off Tabasco. Salt Lake City, Oct. 26. John C Heenan, the prize fighter, died on Saturday morning, near Rawlins, on the Union Pacific Railroad, while on his way to San Francisco. He was a victim to consumption. New York, Oct. 27. Heavy easterly wind and rains prevail. The testimony in the Stokes murder trial closed today. The arguments of counsel will probably occupy two days. Gold 108 1/4. Glasgow, Oct. 27. Nothing has been heard from the Ismailia, now nearly a month out from New York, for this port, and there are fears that she has been lost.

Papers Submitted to Parliament. Lord Dufferin's able Defence.

The documents presented to the House yesterday have created a great sensation in all circles. They contain Lord Dufferin's account of his course of action in connection with Prorogation, Oath's bill, Pacific Scandal Royal Commission, and Earl Kimberley's despatches in reply. It appears from Kimberley's despatch that Sir John urged the home authorities to sanction Oath's bill, but upon consulting the law officers of the crown they disapproved the bill. In a letter to Sir John respecting the proposed appointment of the Royal Commission, Dufferin says: "For the part of the Crown, I should have no objection to offer to the Commission as you propose, and I think you may with perfect propriety act upon the presumption that members of the Committee will accept the charge confided to them. The Government has stretched its legal conscience, and encouraged Parliament, though not without warning to exceed its legitimate powers, etc. In order to facilitate this enquiry the obstacle interposed is one in which you have no concern and beyond your control. You propose to obviate the difficulty by the only means in your power, but a means both legitimate and effectual, no one can doubt that for the purpose for which the committee was originally constituted, its conversion into a Commission can make no practical difference, as a Commission it will take evidence, and as a Committee it will report upon that evidence, to the House. It would be unreasonable to allege that in discharging this double function, and in acquiring in addition to the powers delegated to it by Parliament a technical authority at the hands of the Crown, to take evidence on oath. It abates not one tittle of constitutional independence.

In another place Lord Dufferin says: "Nor has Huntington himself any grounds to dispute my right to take cognizance of the affair. While the Parliamentary Committee was still in existence, he approached me officially and directed a communication criticizing a member of my Privy Council. He, Mr. Huntington was invited at my intervention to the direct cognizance of the Crown." It also exposed how Huntington tried to prejudice Lord Dufferin against the Ministers while the matter was in the hands of a Parliamentary Committee. "Mr. Huntington sent me a sealed package covered by an official communication to my Secretary, which, as I understood from the gentleman who brought it, as well as from Mr. Huntington's letter, contained copies of the incriminatory documents in his possession. As matters to which papers referred became subjects of public investigation before a House of Commons Committee; and, as I was still uncertain what turn affairs might take, I did not consider it would be proper for me to take personal cognizance of these papers. I therefore returned the packet unopened to Mr. Huntington."

Respecting the prorogation, Lord Dufferin shows that a protest was signed by a minority of the members. That on the last vote in the House, the Government had a majority of thirty five. He quotes A. L. Palmer's letter to Sir John, showing that members from a distance understood that the House would be prorogued. He then says, "On one point I was quite clear, namely, that it would not be right for me to countenance the settlement of the serious issues raised between my ministers and their opponents, involving as they did the personal honor of the most eminent men in Canada. The fate of my ministry and public credit of the country except at the hands of a full Parliament, in which the distant Provinces of the Dominion were as well represented as those of Ontario and Quebec."

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION occurred the other night in the new City Hall at Louisville, from sewerage gas and leaky pipes, upheaving immense flames eighteen feet long all around the building and slaking as if by an earthquake. The pavement on 6th street from the City Hall to the river was thrown up at several points. A number of people at the police headquarters were thrown several feet and stunned. Fortunately no one was seriously injured.

EDUCATION IN FRANCE.—There has been no improvement in the matter of education in France of late years. Over 200,000 children, from seven to thirteen years of age, receive no instruction whatever. Twenty three per cent. of the young soldiers cannot read or write, and thirty-four per cent. of the married men and women cannot sign their marriage act.

RUSSIA AS A MARITIME POWER.—The "Moscow" Gazette has a new plan for the employment of the Russia as a maritime power ought to be carried for very different from the manner in which it has been done hitherto, if its whole development is not to be endangered. The Baltic and the Black Sea it believes to have no importance, as they would never enable Russia to become a first-rate naval power. The common supposition that Russia requires its iron clad fleet in the Baltic for the protection of the capital it treats as absurd, as no man having any knowledge of these matters would seriously assert that on the appearance of the British armadas the Russian iron clad frigates and monitors before Cronstadt could do anything else than retire behind the protecting works of the island fortress. But on the other hand, the here perfectly useless fleet might be of the greatest use to Russian interests on the eastern coasts of the Russian Asiatic possessions on the Pacific Ocean. This ocean not being dimmed over by any fleet as yet, the Russian fleet, if transferred to there from Cronstadt, would have a dominant position of great importance, especially in the Sea of Japan. In Waldiwostock, the paper adds, Russia possesses a harbour having all the conditions necessary to a basis for the development of a great naval power.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, OCT. 29, 1873.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—The Session of Parliament which opened at Ottawa on the 23rd inst., is looked forward to with deep interest by the people. The principal reason for its being convened so early, is no doubt, to receive the Report of the Royal Commission, or rather the evidence taken by it in the Pacific Railway question. The standing of the Ministry is not alone involved in the result, but the honor of the Dominion; and it is a great satisfaction to feel, that its honor has been unshaken by the leading men who compose the Cabinet. The Governor General's Speech refers to other topics as well as the report of the Royal Commission. The Representation Bill, the vigorous prosecution of the Pacific Railway, Additional Executive Affairs, Court of Appeals, and Dominion Board of Agriculture. The proceedings at the opening have been so extensively published, that it is unnecessary to reproduce them. All the Despatches from the Imperial Government and Report of the Royal Commission were laid before Parliament, and the reply to the Address, which was moved by Mr. Wilton, of Ontario, and seconded by Mr. Baby, in French, when the great session commenced, by Mr. Mackenzie moving an amendment to the second paragraph and launching forth in an attack upon the Government. During his speech he was frequently cheered by his political friends. Dr. Tupper rejoined in one of his powerful and slashing speeches, and defended the Government, showing that the Pacific charges had been disproved—that the Cabinet had not shirked investigations but courted it, and that the course pursued by the Opposition had damaged the credit of the country to an extent they could not repair if they had power for twenty years. He was frequently and loudly applauded during his masterly address.

Excursion to the Red Granite Quarries, St. George. On Thursday last a party of guests from St. John and the Border Ports, joined the Red Granite Quarries, by invitation from the St. George R. G. Company. The visitors from St. John arrived by the Steamer "City of John" at the mouth of the river, and from there were conveyed to the Town of St. George, by the tug "Utopia." On landing they were received by the demonstrations usual on such occasions. As the visit, and granite district, have already been so fully and ably portrayed by our daily contemporaries of the "Telegraph," "News," "Globe" and "Tribune," we will content ourselves by giving a brief description, and our impressions.

The excursionists from the Commercial Emporium, were leading gentlemen of the professions, commerce, capitalists, the Press, and others. Upon landing they were at once conveyed in carriages and other vehicles to the Quarries, distant about two miles and a half up the river, from the Town, and are part of the property formerly owned by the late Col. McKay, but later by Hugh Matheson, Esq., from whom the Company purchased the land, which is said to contain about 1600 acres, in addition to which they have leased for a term of years about 200 acres more.

Arrived at the scene of operations, where men were engaged quarrying, about 150 feet from the base of the hill, the first object which meets the eye is a temporary work shed where men were engaged dressing the granite, some five or six pillars being already prepared for polishing, and others underway, which are intended for the new Post Office now being erected in St. John. The spot where the blasting is being carried on is at the side of a mountain, the large pieces are again drilled to the size required, and blasted. They are then hoisted by means of a large crank, and placed on a "slag" which runs down a sluice at a rapid rate a distance of upwards of 100 feet. Here a tram road of 2 ft. 6 in. gauge, and about three quarters of a mile in length has been constructed under the superintendence of Samuel Johnson, Esq., one of the Company's Directors, and reaches the dressing and polishing building, which is nearly ready; the building is about 150 ft. square. An engine of 50 h. p. and boiler from the foundry and works of Messrs. Allan Bros., St. John, are at the building ready to be set up, with the tubular bed, the sand for present use is obtained from Lake Utopia, but it is believed that the proper quality can be had near the premises.

The Company intend to continue the tram road about three or four miles further towards the mouth of the river to the "red store," where they are building a large wharf, that vessels can receive the stone and have a sufficient depth of water. But time would fail us to tell all the company have done, and will do before the works will be in full operation.

We now retrace our steps to the Quarries, where the large party first viewed the workmen, with rough and smooth ashlers, and their work ready for inspection; some clambered up to the top of the hill, from which a magnificent panorama of the surrounding country was seen. To the left on the opposite side of the river is the "Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company's" work, Lake Utopia, and its natural canal, and about two miles further up the hamlet of Upper Falls, below the picturesque town of St. George. After some time spent viewing the country, the excursionists returned to the Polishing Mills before noticed—some by the car on the tram road, and others by carriages. There the popping of corks, reminded one that something was coming. The genial and accomplished Secretary, E. N. Sharp, Esq., whose efforts to make all pleasant, mounted the rostrum, and in some apposite remarks proposed several toasts, which were drunk with all the honors, and responded to by Gen. Warner, the Sheriff of St. John, Messrs. John Magee, T. Barry, S. Johnson, E. N. Sharp, Esq., and others. Some other gentlemen who were expected to speak, viz: D. G. Smith, Esq., of the "Telegraph," J. L. Stewart, Esq., of the "Tribune," D. Main, Esq., of the "Courier," and one or two from St. George, were prevented owing to the lateness of the hour; and the large party returned to St. George, some to the "Frisbie House," kept by Mr. Hogue, and others to the "New Dominion House," kept by Mr. Goss, where they partook of excellent warm suppers. It is unnecessary for a local paper to speak of the hospitality of the residents of St. George—there is so much of the pure Irish element in the place, imported and descended, that no one need look for anything else.

The Bay of Fundy Quarries which have been opened, and whose buildings are in course of erection will be noticed fully at another time. The party returned next day to their homes much pleased with their visit, which as our U. S. cousin would say "had a good leave of it."

LOUIS RIEL, the murderer of Scott, has been elected for Provence, and is now in Montreal on his way to take his seat in the House of Commons; while his first Lieutenant, Lapine, is under trial at Red River, for participation in the crime. Surely the Government would not guarantee Riel's personal safety; the majority of the people from whom their power is derived, would not sustain them one hour. Is true loyalty a farce, and justice a humbug? Will men of honor and respectability consent to associate with a murderer? Will they even recommend the Imperial Government to grant an amnesty, and thus wipe out the record of the troubles of 1869? It might be humane to do so, but the record would still remain, and public feeling would still be bitter. Justice should not be sacrificed to political expediency. The election of Riel is a direct insult to both the Imperial and Dominion Governments. The question is probably a difficult one for the Cabinet, but there is only one course to pursue, and departure from it, will necessitate a change of rulers. Hear what one of the witnesses says in his sworn testimony:—

"The Rev. George Young, who attended Scott to the last, says in his sworn testimony that he went to see Riel, and asked him if it was his intention to carry the sentence into effect. Riel replied he was sentenced and that was his intention to execute him. Mr. Young then asked if the prisoner had been plotting mischief against Riel or seeking to take his life. Riel answered, No; but that he must impress the Canadians in Manitoba and the Canadian Government with the fact that he Riel, was in earnest, and that he had selected Scott because he was the "worst one," i. e. the most loyal one, who refused to take an oath of allegiance to Riel to save himself as others did. So after bidding his fellow prisoners good bye, Scott was led out, and kneeling in the snow was shot by a firing party under command of LePine, and while writhing in the death agony was shot through the head with a revolver to end his misery." "To make the matter as bad as possible, his body was denied Christian burial, despite the prayers of Rev. Mr. Young, the Bishop of Rupert's Land and others."

The Attorney General of Ontario, will now have an opportunity to bring Riel before a competent tribunal for trial. Sir John A. Macdonald, Minister of Justice, if we remember rightly, was desirous to lay hold of Riel. If he still has that desire he can now accomplish it, and for the welfare of the country it is hoped he will take the matter in hand. The Pacific Railway scandal dwindles into insignificance in comparison to accepting or acknowledging the services of Riel in or out of Parliament.

THE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS were held here yesterday and to-day, by the Inspector, Jas. Mitchell, Esq., in presence of the Trustees and a few of the parents, and will be noticed in our next issue. The Inspector expressed himself as well pleased with the new School building, and the general arrangement. The Trustees had two large new Furnaces placed in the building, which it is believed will be amply sufficient to heat the building in the coldest weather. The furnaces are from the manufactory of Everett & Co., St. John, and were set up under his supervision.

The Election in King's County resulted in the return of Mr. Nowlan, an anti school law man, by a majority of 50, over Mr. Flewelling.

The Ottawa correspondent of the "Globe" says that among the ladies present at the opening of Parliament—"Mrs. Tilley looked well after continuous travelling." True, Mrs. Tilley does look well, but since her return from England, she has been in St. Andrews, and only left this morning, for her winter residence at Ottawa. In her case, surely distance must have lent enchantment to the (correspondent's) view.

PROMOTION.—We have much pleasure in announcing that Capt. HOWARD CAMPBELL has been appointed to the command of a splendid new Steamer of upwards of 1000 tons, to run between England and South America. Capt. Campbell is a native of St. Andrews, and son of our respected Postmaster. We heartily congratulate our esteemed young friend on his merited appointment.

LARGE PIG.—Messrs. Henry O'Neil & Sons had for sale in their market on Saturday last, a splendid pig of eleven months old, which weighed when dressed 605 pounds; the hams weighed 48 lbs., and the spare ribs were eagerly bought up, as the meat was tender, sweet and fat. They are picking choice rounds of clear sheer. The pig was raised by Mr. John Curry, of Bay Side.

One of the heaviest rain storms of this season accompanied by a South Easterly gale occurred on Monday, and during the night. We have not heard of any damage done to the Shipping, but the gale was almost as destructive to fences and trees, as the Saxby gale. The large quantity of rain which fell, has brought up the rivers.

The County Court was opened yesterday, His Honor Judge Stevens, presiding.

St. Patrick's Agricultural Society's Cattle Show and Fair.

The St. Patrick Agricultural Society held its Twenty-third Annual Cattle Show and Fair at the farm of Mr. Hugh Monahan, in D'Agostino, on the 14th inst. The morning being cloudy and appearance of rain, prevented many who had a long distance to drive from attending, but as the day brightened, quite an assortment of stock and farm produce was on the field for exhibition. The show of Stock and other articles was not quite so good as on former occasions, owing to the small prices awarded. The Society having purchased two Threshing Machines, and some improved stock, expending together with the prizes awarded at their exhibition, about Five Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars this year. There is considerable improvement in the neat cattle; stock raised from imported Alderneys and Devons look well, and shows that our farmers are fully alive to the benefits that will result from having an improved breed of cattle.

Grain was shown in considerable quantities, some excellent Wheat and superior Oats and Barley, Buckwheat, Peas, Beans, and Grass Seed; altogether there was some 60 samples exhibited. Roots and vegetables were extra; Potatoes of so large a size were never seen here before—Markies, Jackson Whites, Early Rose, Scotch Drums and Moss Rose or Chilians; Carrots, Beets, and Apples of fine flavor and size.

The Domestic manufactures and fancy department was well represented. Homespun of all descriptions and kinds was exhibited. Mitts, Gloves, Socks, Heartrags, Quilts and Knit Shawls of extra quality and quantity, which reflected much credit on the ladies for their skill and industry. The Society held its annual meeting the same day of the Fair, and appointed its officers for the year. The officers are: Matthew Stevenson, Esq., President; John Cathcart and Charles McKay, Vice Presidents; Hugh Monahan, Secretary; John Stevenson, Secretary; and a full Board of Committee was also appointed.

The Society is in good working order, having two Threshing Machines working for the members for every 20th bushel. So a farmer can get his grain threshed at a small ratio, and be a member of the Society for the sum of one dollar. Yours, &c., W. M. Bocabee, Oct. 18, 1873.

IN WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE for November, the table of contents seems calculated for a rich feast, and shows that no efforts have been spared that could add to its excellence. "A Sermon on a Skimmer," is not only pleasing in its quaintness and originality, but contains sound logic. Mrs. Pimroy's "Pie M-nay."—Upon the Stanl.—Coffin and Potatoes—and several other sketches are entertaining. The poetry is unusually good—Price \$1 a year—with chrono "Yossentio" \$1 50.

GIANTIC FUNGUS FROM THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—We have had sent us by Mr. Alfred Snow during the last week, writes "W. G. S." to the Gardeners Chronicle, a huge fungus, found growing parasitically upon the pitch pine joists of the Bank of England, in Threadneedle street. The entire growth was so large that when packed in a box for transit, it was as much as two strong men could carry. The largest piece was no less than 6 ft. 3 in. in circumference, 7 in. thick, and weighed 32 lb., growing upon a piece of joist weighing 6 1/2 lb.

MICHIGAN RAILWAYS.—Michigan proposes to control its railroads. A report has been submitted to the Constitutional Convention, providing that the Legislature shall establish maximum rates for transportation of passengers and freight; shall prohibit contracts between railway companies in favour of any railway as against any other intersecting line; and that no stocks or bonds shall be issued

except for money, labour, or property actually received.

WRECK AND NARROW ESCAPE.—There was very near being a sad loss of life at Point Wolfe, (above Quaco) on Friday, 17th inst. A little schooner named the "Bover," 20 tons register, had taken a cargo of fish from St. Andrews to Hillsboro, and was returning home when in a gale on the evening of the day mentioned, she was driven ashore at Point Wolfe, and broke in pieces. Capt. Masters (of St. Andrews) owner and commander of the vessel, with his two sons as crew, had much difficulty in getting ashore and saving their lives. The schooner was a total loss, but the anchors, chains, etc., were saved. The loss to Capt. Masters is considerable.

CAPE BRETON.—The "Capo Breton Advocate" learns on reliable authority that the railway from Sydney to Louisburg is a decided fact, and that the construction of the line will be commenced at once.—The coal cutters at the Reserve Mines have been on a strike in consequence of a change being made in their pay day. Satisfactory reasons for the change were given, and the men resumed work.—A party of miners, employed by Mr. Globe, are sinking trial pits near Maggill's Creek, close to Sydney, in order to prove the value of a ledge or bed of the magnetite ore. The surface indications are good. The Bostonians are troubled over the fact that during the recent storms and changes have been wrought in their harbor. It is stated a portion of Deer Island has been washing away, carrying it down into Sculpin Ledge channel, a channel having at low water a depth of about thirteen feet, and of great service to coasting vessels. The unusual tide, with the wind, has shoaled the water channel several yards, taking tons and tons of ballast sand from the neck. The pit of the island off Deer is about a thousand feet broad and some two thousand long. At low water the neck is uncovered, but if some protection is not immediately used, the sea, will form a permanent channel separating the main island from the promontory, and closing the Sculpin Ledge channel.

The Keeper of the Black Rock Point Light Station, at Hoularderie, writes to the Herald that on the morning of the 16th of September the body of an unknown man was found floating on the water a little outside the entrance of B. g. Bass D'Arg. An inquest was taken before D. Morrison, J. P., the jury returned a verdict of death by drowning.

DIED. On the 22nd inst., Mrs Sarah McLinden, aged 78 years.

Intercolonial Railway. THE Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway give Public Notice that they are prepared to receive tenders for the construction of a "Deep Water Terminal" at Father Point. Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Engineers' Offices in Ottawa and Rimouski, on and after the 20th day of November next. Tenders marked "Tenders for Harbour and Branch Line," will be received at the Commissioners' Office, Ottawa, up to six o'clock, p. m. of the 20th day of December next.

A. WALSH, ED. B. CHANDLER, C. J. BEYDOLAN, A. W. MCKELAN, Commissioners, Ottawa, Oct. 17, 1873. oct 29-41

C. C. Grammar School. WANTED—A Head Master for the C. C. Grammar School to take charge on the 22nd January next. Salary Eight hundred dollars per annum. Applications with testimonials to be forwarded to the subscriber on or before the 15th day of December next. CHAS. ONEIL, Secretary, [Daily News & Pion. Reporter, 1m.]

Paints and Oil. Ex "Dorothy" from London via St. John: 8 Casks "Brandram Bros" boiled and raw LINED OIL. 2 Tons best W H I T E L E A D. 10 Cwt. "Black, Yellow, Red and Green PAINTS. 1 Cask "PETTY. J. W. STREET & Co. Oct. 25, 1873.

Flour, Meal, Corn, &c. Ex "Mary Ellen" from New York: 200 Bbls. FLOUR, "Reindeer" and other brands. 25 " CORN MEAL, 200 Bushels CORN. 10 Bbls. MESS PORK, &c. J. W. STREET & Co. Oct. 25, 1873.

Insolvent Act of 1869. WILLEAM R. MOVE, Plaintiff, AND JOHN CAMPBELL, Defendant. A writ of attachment has issued in this cause. ALEX. T. PAUL, Sheriff of Charlotte. Saint Andrews, Charlotte County, N. B., oct 1 21; 20. h Sept., A. D. 1873.

WANTED. CLASS, 19 in St. Andrews, oct 22 31

St. And THE SUBSCI Four with punctuality a STOVES of ap SHIP'S CASTING attended to. Blue of every descript By punctuality, to merit public pa St. Andrews, O

Boots, S Just received in Ladies', Gents, and Rubbers all sizes. FINE and ST HES. C The above go for cash, please Oct. 15.

British Head ON CAPITAL THE ST. Five Pe ON SP

in New Brunwic Money may be a ce its transmitt Also—Grant Nova Scotia, Ne ic on and Mem land, Great Brit land, California, Credits grant part of the work United States' On for busi Oct. 14, 1873.

For THE two coe Kiny is pleasantly would make a given immedi Aug. 6

CUT NAIL S. R. F Nail, Sho S

Parliament granting exclu the powers for profit, or for the rights of p notified that t the two House ed in full in th MONTHS No and distinctly in the "Canad published in th affected, sendi the first and I Bill Office of A Petition ed within the

Superiority FOR the m market w and local chine the mar

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Original issues in Poor Condition Best copy available

The U. S. Agricultural department has issued a circular to all its correspondents in the southern states, asking for information relative to the use of Paris green and other poisons in destroying caterpillars. It is stated that the total loss by the common caterpillar sometimes amounts to \$40,000,000 for \$50,000,000 in a year, and that the loss of a quarter of a million of bolls in a year when insects prevail would be deemed a light infliction. Paris green and flour, mixed, have proved very efficacious in destroying the potato bug. The same mixture has been used for the cotton insect, but with what result is not established.

"Girls," said a worthy old lady to her granddaughters, "whenever a fellow pops the question, don't blush and stare at your feet. Just throw your arms round his neck, look him full in the face, and commence talking about the furniture. Young fellows are mighty nervous sometimes. I lost several good chances by putting on airs before I caught your fond, dear grandfathers; but I learned how to do it after a while."

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."—"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union"

Harper's Weekly.

Splendidly Illustrated.

NOTICE OF THE PRESS.
The WEEKLY is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its illustrations are scholarly and convincing, and its articles are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers. With a circulation of 150,000, the "Weekly" is read by at least half a million of persons, and its influence as an organ of opinion is simply tremendous. The "Weekly" maintains a positive position, and expresses decided views on political and social problems.—(Louisville Courier Journal.)

SUBSCRIPTIONS—1873.

TERMS: HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year \$1.00
An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at \$4.00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for \$20.00, without extra copy.
Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, \$10.00; or, two of HARPER'S Periodicals, to one address for one year, \$7.00.
Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.
The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for \$7.00 each. A complete set, comprising Sixteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$5.25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.
The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office address.
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

TEA POTS.
JUST RECEIVED per steamer Millbank—A large assortment of
Tea-Pots and other Ware.
CHINESE TEA-POTS.
EGYPTIAN BLACK TEA-POTS.
ROCKINGHAM TEA-POTS.
For sale low by
F. & J. A. WHITE,
No. 10 Charlotte street, St. John.

Government House Ottawa
Monday, 17th Feb, 1873.
PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and under the provisions of the 8th section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs." His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Town of Stratroy, in the County of Middlesex, Province of Ontario, be and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an Out Port of Customs and placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of London.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

NOTICE.
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, 4th June, 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that His Excellency the Governor General, by an Order in Council, bearing date 30th of May last, has been pleased to order and direct that while Felt, for the manufacture of Hats and Boots, should be admitted free of duty under the Tariff, do my must be charged on all Felted cloth of every description.

By, Command,
J. JOHNSON,
Asst. Commissioner of Customs
June 18th—

PUBLIC NOTICE
IS hereby given, that the following Non-Resident Ratepayers of the Parish of Pandoil, have been assessed as under, for the year 1873; and unless the amounts, together with the cost of advertising is paid within three months, the properties will be sold according to law:—

Poor & County tax. With land tax.
John G. Woodward, \$1.43; \$7.80; \$9.23.
Heirs estate Thos. Shaw, 1.13; 2.00; 3.13.
Isaac Woodward, 79.

Wm. SHAW,
Superintendent of Quarries,
Pensfield, March 25 1873. 3m Collector

Government House, Ottawa.
Wednesday, 24 day of April, 1872.
PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and under the provisions of the 8th section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs." His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Town of Lindsay, Ontario be and the same is hereby constituted and erected into a Port of Entry and a Warehousing Port.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.
Apr 16

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity, that he has taken the store recently occupied by the late A. D. Stevenson, corner of Water and William Streets, and has removed his stock of

Groceries, FLOUR, PROVISIONS, &C.

into that more central position, where he is prepared to furnish the residents of the town as well as his other customers articles of the first quality, at reasonable prices.

He respectfully returns thanks for former patronage, and solicits a continuance. Having just made large importations, he feels certain of giving general satisfaction. Among the articles are the following:

- Flour, Beef, Pork,
- Raisins, Currants,
- Biscuit and Crackers,
- Sugars of all kinds,
- Confectionery.
- Teas of various kinds,
- Clothing of all kinds. Hats & Caps,
- Boots, Shoes, and Larrikins,
- Buckets, Pails, Brooms,
- Canned Fruits in great variety,
- and other articles too numerous to mention.

CROCKERY.

He has just opened crates and cases of Crockeryware, and is prepared to furnish Dinner Sets, Tea and Breakfast Sets, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Mugs, and all other articles in this line. No such stock is to be found in the town,—call and see for yourselves.

WEATHER STRIPS

An article necessary for all houses in the winter season especially. No house can be comfortable without them.

Articles purchased at his store will be delivered free of charge, at any place within the limits of the town plat.

He is Agent for the "Travellers Accident and Life Insurance Company" of Hartford, and is ready to take risks on life and accident.

Call and see for yourselves.
First quality articles—affordable prices.
Country Produce taken in exchange.
W. B. MORRIS,
St. Andrews, Oct. 9, 1872.

Public Notice
IS hereby given that the following Non-Resident Properties in the Parish of St. George, have been assessed as under for the years 1871 and 1872; and unless the amounts together with the costs of advertising, &c., are paid within three months from this date, the same will be sold according to law:—

1871. James Vernon, \$1.30
Gideon Vernon, 65

1872. James Vernon, \$2.24
Gideon Vernon, 1.12

JAMES MORAN,
Collector.
St. George, March 26, 1873. 3m

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS indebted to me for goods purchased from Jas. Bradley, out of my stock and store are hereby notified to make immediate payment only to Patrick McGrath, my agent at St. Andrews.

St. Andrews, June 24, 1873. S. SHERLOCK.

Assessors Notice.
THE undersigned having been appointed Assessors of Rates for the Parish of St. Andrews, hereby give public notice thereof, and that persons intending to furnish statements of their property and income, in writing under oath, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, must leave them at the Post Office, Saint Andrews, within thirty days from the publication of this notice.

R. L. CUNNINGHAM, Assessors of
DAVID JOHNSON, Rates.
St. Andrews, April 30, 1873.

Notice.
AT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bay of Fundy

RED GRANITE COMPANY.
held at St. George, N. B., on Tuesday, the 8th July, 1873, the following persons were elected Officers for the year 1873-4:

President. JACOB S. BROWN.
Vice-President. JOHN E. GREEN.
Treasurer. DOUGLAS WETMORE.
Secretary. THOMAS BARRY.
Superintendent of Quarries. CHARLES C. WARD.
Agent for the Company in the United States. GEORGE G. MCLASHAN.

JOHN M. MOFFITT,
Director.

JACOB S. BROWN, New York
JOHN M. MOFFITT, " "
JOHN E. GREEN, " "
THOMAS BARRY, St. George
GEORGE G. MCLASHAN, " "
DOUGLAS WETMORE, " "
CHARLES C. WARD, " "

Bankers.
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
St. George, N. B., 9th July 1873—r

RAILROAD HOTEL,

ST. ANDREWS.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to the public for the patronage extended to him since opening the Railroad Hotel. Having purchased the property from Mr. Edward Pheasant, he will

CONTINUE THE BUSINESS, and trusts by attention and efforts to please, to receive a continuance of that patronage so liberally extended to the establishment.

TRANSIENT and PERMANENT boarders provided with comfortable rooms on reasonable terms.
GOOD STABLES—Experienced and reliable hostlers always on hand. Horses and Carriages to let.
COACHES in attendance on the arrival of Trains and Steamers

M. CLARKE,
Proprietor.
St. Andrews, April 17, 1872.

ROYAL HOTEL,

(FORMERLY STUBBS.)

Opposite Custom House and Public Offices, BRUCE WILLIAM ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

During the past winter this house has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished. It will be reopened on 1st of May next.

Having secured the services of Mr. Charles Watts as Manager, the proprietor trusts that their united efforts for the comfort of their guests will give entire satisfaction.
Terms \$2.00 per day.
THOMAS F. RAYMOND,
Proprietor.
June 12

Why the Valve Jar is Superior to all Others for Preserving Fruit.

1. Because it is the only one in which the contents can be securely fastened, and cooked while thus fastened, without risk of an explosion.
2. It is the only one that is Automatically Sealed, therefore, the only Self-Sealing Jar in the market.
3. It is so simple that no skill is required to use successfully.
4. It is securely fastened when placed in the kettle, and being immersed, the fragrance of the contents is confined in the Jar, a more perfect vacuum produced and the handling of the hot jars entirely avoided.
5. It is well known that fruit Jars which are closed with rigid fastenings burst by fermentation, and the effect upon the food and surrounding well understood by many housekeepers.
6. The cover of the Valve Jar being a perfect safe valve makes an explosion impossible, and entirely obviates every difficulty that exists in other fastenings.

For sale by
F. & J. A. WHITE,
10 Charlotte street, St. John
sep 10

REMOVAL.

W. H. WILLIAMSON, ever grateful for the kind support and patronage he has hitherto received, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his establishment to the store formerly occupied by Miss Irwin, corner of Water and Edward streets; where he will keep as usual.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
Toilet Articles, Groceries,
Paints, Glass, Putty, and all the et ceteras commonly found in a Druggist Shop.
St. Andrews.

MADAM JUNCTION
EATING HOUSE,
S. W. DAVIS, PROPRIETOR.

Meals always ready on Arrival of Trains.
Jan. 16, 1872.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of Moses Parks, an Insolvent. NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the Creditors of the above named Insolvent, will be held at the office of Geo. McSorley, Esquire, Barrister at Law, St. George, Charlotte County, on Thursday the seventh day of November next, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of the removal of the present Assignee, and for the purpose of ordering of the affairs of the said Estate generally, pursuant to an order of James G. Stevens, J. C. C.

The Insolvent is hereby summoned to attend said meeting.
Dated at St. George, Province of New Brunswick, this 10th day of October, A. D. 1872.
JAMES MORAN, Assignee.

GEO. STEWART, Jr.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Chemist and Druggist,
DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES,
DYE WOODS AND STUFFS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,
24 King Street, Saint John, N. B.

ORDERS from the Country promptly executed.
Ships' Medicine Chests Fitted and Re-fitted.
Particular attention given to the Preparation of Physicians' Prescriptions.
api 12 7-1y

Plans of School Houses.

Education Office, Province of New Brunswick,
Fredericton, December 27th, 1872.

TRUSTEES OF SCHOOLS are hereby notified that the Plans of School Houses prepared by the Board of Education, will be furnished free of expense to Districts needing them, on application to the Inspector of Schools for the county.

Also, that when the Trustees have selected one of the said Plans, a complete set of working drawings of the same may be procured without charge on application to the Chief Superintendent.

THEODORE H. HAND,
Chief Superintendent of Education
Jan 11

STREET & STEVENSON,

Barristers and Attorneys at Law,
Solicitors &c.

OFFICES—WATER STREET,
ST. ANDREWS

G. F. STICKNEY,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELLER.

Has received a further supply of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Chains, Rings, Brooches,
Lockets, Studs, Solitaires, Keys, &c.

Electroplated Britannia Metal and British Plate Wares,
Papier Machie, Parian, Spa, Wedgwood and Bohemian Goods

JET AND RUBBER GOODS.

CUTLERY, HARDWARE, EDGE TOOLS.

TOYS, FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY,
Together with a general assortment of
House Furnishing & Fancy Goods.
WEDDING TRINGS made to order
July 19 41

St. Andrews Hotel Company.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Hotel Company, held on the 16th instant, W. B. MORRIS was appointed Secretary,
R. ROBINSON,
St. Andrews, Oct 24 1872. President.

Copartnership.

The Subscribers have this day entered into a Professional Copartnership, under the style and firm of
Street & Stevenson.
GEO. D. STREET,
R. B. STEVENSON.
St. Andrews, June 1, 1872.

RAISINS.

100 Boxes Layer Raisins.
25 Bbls. Dried Apples, very nice. For sale.

GRANULATED SUGAR.

35 Bbls. Boston Granulated Sugar. In Bond or Duty paid.

Vacuum Pan Sugars.
53 Bbls. Demerara Vacuum Pan Sugar, choice quality, just received and for sale at lowest market rates, in Bond or Duty paid.

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.,

St. Stephen.

JOHN MCCOULL,
GENERAL AGENT.

Commission Merchant,

AND
AUCTIONEER.

St. George, N. B.
REFERENCES: Hon. H. R. Stevenson, Sur. General, W. Whitlock, Esq. St. Andrews; Jas. A. Moran, and Abou. Young, Esqs. St. George; Chas. F. Clinch, Esq. St. John; J. Murchie, and David Main, Esqs. St. Stephen.

MOLASSES.

Ex Schrs. "Emma" from Cienfuegos direct.
21 Hhds. } BRIGHT CIE-NEFUEGOS MOLASSES.
19 Tierces }
16 Bbls. }

The above is a very choice Cargo and will be sold at lowest market rates, in bond or duty paid.
TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.
St. Stephen.
April 1871.

GIN, WINE, TEA, &c.

Ex "Choice" from London.
40 Hhds } Best Pale Geneva.
30 qr Casks }
200 Cases }
30 Che 44 }
20 Half " } Congou Tea.
10 Bbls Refined Crushed Sugar
5 do London Brown Stout & Pale Ale.
20 qr Casks } Pale Sherry.
73 Hhds }
31 Ton "Brandrak Bros" Best White Lead
4 Hhds } do Boiled and Raw
4 qr Casks } Linseed Oil.
J. W. STREET.

The Standard.

18 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY
A. W. Smith.

At his Office, Water Street, Saint Andrews, N. B.

TERMS
\$2.50 per Annum—If paid in advance.
\$3 If not paid till the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted according to written order or continued till forbid, if no written directions.

1 week 2 w 3 w 1 m 2 m 3 m
1 Inch \$1.00 1.50 2.00 2.50 3.50 4.50
2 " 1.50 2.50 3.50 4.50 6.00 7.50
3 " 2.00 3.00 4.00 5.00 7.00 9.00
4 " 2.50 3.50 4.50 5.50 8.00 11.00

Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.
All letters addressed to this office must be post paid.

HATS & CAPS

IN LARGE VARIETY.

Comprising—the Oxford, Dolly Varden, Duke Alexis and many other styles to numerous to mention. Also—the Monarch Shakespeare Paper Collar, unrivalled for its perfect fit and durability, together with a full line of Gents. Furnishing Goods.

Chignons, Curls, Switches in Jute and Lines, Bustles, Hoop Skirts and small wares. Ladies Gents, and childrens BOOTS & SHOES, worked

SLIPPERS and OTTAMANS.

FLANNELS, in White and colored, plain, striped and checked. Cottons—in bleached and unbleached. Harrook & Miller's White Cottons, Brown ditto, Tickings, &c.

As my motto is "Small Profits and quick Sales," the above stock shall be sold at the lowest living advance on cost.

Remember the store on the corner of Water and King Streets, and opposite H. O'Neill's Market House.

N. B.—Orders taken for the elegant "Davis Sewing Machine," which has been so celebrated in the United States, a sample of which can be seen at the store. For price and conditions enquire of the subscriber.

S. SHERLOCK,
St. Andrews.

NOTICE.

In consequence of a serious accident occurring by persons leaving obstructions on the streets and side walks; the public are hereby notified, that all or any person leaving rubbish or other material on the streets or side walks in this town, will be prosecuted on the penalty according to Law.

Dated Saint Andrews 29th Nov., 1872.
THOMAS HIPWELL,
Commissioner District No. 1.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the following Non-Resident Property in the Parish of St. George, has been assessed as under for the year 1872, and unless the amount, together with the cost of advertising &c., is paid within three months from this date, the same will be sold according to law:—

Benjamin Hanson Property, \$8.40.
RONALD CAMPBELL,
St. George, Sept. 28, 1872. Collector.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHAT EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE
One of the original Weed Sewing Machines.

These celebrated Machines are now on sale by the Subscribers, where the public are invited to examine and test for themselves.

Jan 16. JAMES STOOP,
Agent.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Property at Pandoil, which commands a splendid view of Passamaquoddy Bay, the Islands and surrounding country. The place is pleasantly situated, bounded by the shores of the Bay, the Saint John Road runs through it, rendering it a most desirable country residence and farm, in a pleasant neighborhood, within six miles of the town of St. Andrews. The farm contains 100 Acres, forty of which are under cultivation; also 25 tons of hay, has good pasturage, is well watered and thoroughly fenced; on the premises are a comfortable dwelling House, with two large barns and out-houses.

The property will be sold with or without the crop. For further particulars, apply at the ST. ANDREW'S OFFICE, or to

JAMES ORR, Jr.,
on the premises.
Dated, July 3.

BLACK TEA.

Ex Schrs. "Pointer" from New York.
182 Hh. Chests } SOUCHONG TEA.
31 Chests }

For Sale in bond or duty paid at lowest rates
TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.
St. Stephen.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

(King Street.)
Saint Stephen N. B.
J. NEILL, Proprietor

Canada Ale.

6 Hhds } Canada Bitter Ale.
6 qr. Casks }
Nov. 2, 1872. J. W. STREET

NOTICE is hereby given, that His Excellency the Governor General, by an Order in Council, bearing date the 26th instant, and on the authority vested in him, by the 2nd Section of the 34th Victoria Cap. 10 has been pleased to order, and direct that the following articles be transferred to the list of goods which may be imported into Canada free of duty, viz:

Felt, Cotton and Wollen Netting and Flush used in the manufacture of Gloves and Mitts.
By Command,
R. S. M. BUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.
Jan 8/73

NEW IMPORTATION.

20 Casks "Bridges & Son's" best Stout Porter,
30 Cases "Guinness" Dub in Porter, quarts and pints.
J. W. STREET



PUBLISHER

No 45

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