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A PORTRAIT.

BY HARRY MARBLESTONE.

Oh face most fair in beauty's mould,
And fresh as opening flowers,
I prize thy charms above all gold,
And here, in shaded bowers,
I pore above thy features rare,
And wonder, with a sigh,
If thou proved true as thou art fair!
Ah, who can give reply?

Did friends surround thee with their smiles?
Did fortune lend her ray?
Did home affection guard from wiles
The unsuspecting way?
Did love at last break o'er thy heart,
Like morning o'er the sea?
Did all thy beautious blushes start
One face and form to see?

Didst live till genial, smiling age
Had silvered o'er thy hair?
Did joys bloom most upon life's page,
Or grief and dark despair?
Oh, face so fair in beauty's mould,
I love thee as thou art!
To me thy charms can ne'er grow old,
And we shall never part!

A REJECTED ROSEBUD.

A WOMAN WHOM DESERTION DID NOT KILL.

The dearest little rosebud of a girl, with cheeks where a pink flush came and went, and blue eyes, with long, golden brown lashes, and hair that waved without the aid of pins or irons. I always thought her name was the most suitable that could have been chosen for her, though the only wonder is that old Father Budd didn't name his only daughter Deborah, or Rebecca, or Sarah Jane.

Rosanna had unfortunately been her father's grandmother's name, however, and so came a Rose Budd into the world; for Mrs. Budd had made the Anna a middle name instead of part of the first, and dropped it.

When I began to like Rose Budd so much that I seriously thought of proposing to her, Hiram Roper liked her too. He was five years older than I: a plain man of twenty-nine, faint scars on his face, and a bald spot on the middle of his head. A poor man, studying medicine late in life, because he had not been able to study in his youth, only hoping for his diploma in a year, with the practice all in the future: and I, at twenty-four, had the Mosswood estate for my own, and money enough to live on comfortably. There could be no comparison drawn between us, I fondly hoped, that would not be favorable to me; and I coolly, though politely, took my place before him, and cut him out on all occasions with Rosebud. I rich, young and handsome, as I supposed, elegantly dressed; he plain, poor and shabby, looking ten years older than he really was, what chance had he against me?

And so he slipped quietly into the background, and I made love to Rosebud, and one day kissed her on the cheek, and told her life would not be worth having to me if I could not win her; and she said nothing, but outblushed all the roses, and let me kiss her again. After that we walked through the village, and friends tease I me and the other beaux dropped away, and one day I gave her a ring to wear on her left hand fore finger.

Two weeks from that day I went to London on business. I intended to stay a week, but I was so successful that I remained longer; finally I went into business in the city and began to know people. I visited at the houses of wealthy merchants, and met their wives and daughters, and by degrees began to understand that, though my Rosebud was very fair and sweet, she was not a hothouse flower. In other words, her dress was not that of a fashionable belle; her manners were homespun, her education poor. She was very good—excessively good, but not an elegant lady. Then, too, she sent me notes in big buff envelopes, and used little "ix" for the personal pronoun.

And Farmer Budd, with his uncouth coats and wonderful hats, and long straggling beard and hair, was not the sort of father in law that I should admire; and there was Miss Hannover. Perhaps that fact was the most powerful one of all the workings of my disenchantment; for Miss Hannover was beautiful, all millinery; and Papa Hannover was called Prince Hannover by his friends, and had his dinner table set for forty every day, and wore a fortune in diamonds on his bosom, and made friends wherever he went by his lavish gifts, and was the greatest stock gambler in London.

Papa Hannover had smiled on me, and [illegible] me how to invest, and had dined [illegible] with his daily [illegible] friends, and had said, [illegible] that he [illegible] daughter [illegible] those country gentlemen of whom we are trying to make city men."

And Violette had smiled radiantly upon me.

Since then how many tete-a-tetes had I not had with her—how many rides? I was learning to dance with her, and I had forgotten to write to Rosebud for two weeks. Then came an anxious little note on thin blue paper, beginning thus:

"Dear Henry,—i take my pen in hand much troubled in my min I regarding you i know you would write if you was not sick—O, Henry if you are sick do tell ygraff and let father come up and see you. Henry i will not write any more until I hear from you—i am too troubled in my mind. We are all well and in hopes that you will enjoy the same blessings i remain Yours truly,

ROSE BUDD."

P. S.—Do let pa come if you are sick. I am so troubled in my mind.

I hastened to reply, the awful dread of Mr. Budd's fatherly care hanging over me, so to speak, by a single hair. I wrote to Rose, but how? I shall not copy that cowardly letter here. When it was in the box I did try to fish it out again, but it was too late. It had gone, and its termination, "Thanks Miss Budd, for your friendly anxiety concerning my health: I am sure Mr Budd does not share it," was perhaps the worst of all the lines by which I told her, not in frank, honest words, but in a manner that no woman could fail to understand, that I did not choose to remember that we were betrothed.

After that no more letters in yellow envelopes came to trouble me, and I paid attention to Miss Hannover, and invested my money according to Hannover's advice. And days and weeks and months rolled by, and if a thought of my little Rosebud fading, because the light of my love was withdrawn from it, crossed my mind, I drove it away with a sigh. I could not help it, I said; it was fate. Fate meant me for Miss Hannover, for Violette, and we had met—that was all. No not quite all; one day—I remember it was the day after a splendid ball, and I called on Violette, whose escort I had been the night before—one day I made this latter statement to Violette Hannover, and she, having heard it, bestowed on me her most aristocratic stare, and asked me if I did not know that she had been engaged to Mr. Twentyplum for six long months.

"And shall be married next week, Mr. Markham," added she. "So you see you must be mistaken about fate."

"And you have only been flirting with me?" I said bitterly. "Do you know that you gave me every reason to hope everything from you?"

"I know it is time for me to dress for a drive," she said. "So you must say good afternoon; and don't look so ridiculously tragic, Mr. Markham. I hate scenes."

And I felt that I deserved it all, as I went for the last time down the steps of the Hannover mansion.

In a fortnight Violette was Mrs. Twentyplum. In a month Mr. Hannover was a bankrupt—one of those who take a foreign trip with plenty of money in their pockets, while others lie crushed beneath their evil deeds at home.

My money went with his. I had come to London with a moderate competence. I had increased it by speculation until I was absolutely wealthy. Now I found myself suddenly almost poor.

There remained to me only the Mosswood property, which must be turned into a farm, and I myself must leave my hope of becoming one of the city millionaires behind me, and become a plain farmer—a man of the same social status as Rosebud's father, without his comfortable knowledge of money in the bank to help me.

However, with the bursting of the bubble fortune, the circle which gathered around Hannover had been seemingly scattered to the winds, and people knew that Miss Violette had jilted me and also that my money was gone. The city had lost many of its charms, and I wrote to the old woman who had kept the house at Mosswood for my father until his death, to make it ready for my return. Then selling the furniture of my bachelor rooms, and packing my smaller belongings in a few trunks, I started homeward.

I must go back to Mosswood and become a farmer. I should find Rosebud fading gradually away, of course, and yet I knew she would be prettier than ever. How she had loved me—how ungrateful I had been for that love. Now I would make amends. I would write as many repentant letters as were necessary, and she would of course, orgive me. No woman ever forgets or ceases to love any man she has ever loved you know. Yes, after a little suitable resistance, Rosebud would bloom for me again. I was sure of this as the train took me onward, as I was that the moon would [illegible]

There is no adage more true than the one that declares that misfortunes never come alone, but always in troops. Often, of course, one brings the other. In my case, the anxieties that had trooped so thickly about me made me nervous, and so led to a severe accident.

Having alighted at the station, I delayed my return to the carriages until they had started. I remember running after them, and then—what do I remember then? Darkness, dreams, pain, an awakening in a little room, with white curtains, and a toilet table, and a vision charmingly dressed. Then some one saying slowly:

"Yes, yes, yes; I think he'll do."

And understanding this was my old friend, Hiram Roper, I asked:

"How did I come here?" trying to sit up, and failing in the attempt.

"Well," said Hiram, "wife and I were at the station, and I saw you were a good deal hurt, and we brought you on. You know this is my house."

"Yours?" said I. "And you are married, and in good practice, I suppose?"

"Yes," said Roper. "Oh, yes; getting on famously. And you've had a bad time, but you'll be all right soon. Come and tell him he will, Rosebud."

And there—yes, there was Rose. After I had ruminated on the fact a few minutes, I felt that truth was stranger than fiction.

"Are you better, Mr. Markham?" said Rosebud, bending towards me.

Here was a poetical story, being worked out in our proper persons. A wounded and repentant hero, I had been sent back to Rosebud, to be nursed and forgiven. Had she not forgiven me she never would have flown to my aid. All that I could do just then was to squeeze her hand.

She took it away rather quickly; but that was very natural; I had not seen her for three years. She did not know of my contrition. But she had not pined or aged; she was, on the contrary, stouter and rosier than ever.

Just then, Dr. Roper being present, I said nothing, but afterwards, as the evening shadows fell, she brought my tea and toast; and then I took her hand, and said:

"Dear Rosebud, how good of you."

And she answered:

"O, dear, no—don't mention it."

"You are an angel of forgiveness," I said; and I—O, I have always loved you, Rosebud. 'Tis true, a siren laid her spells upon me, but the hallucination once over ——"

"I shall think you are wandering again," said she, "if you do not stop talking. Do take your toast."

"No," said I, "no, not a mouthful, Rosebud, until you will assure me that you will forget the past, and once more give me the love—"

"Mr. Markham!" cried she.

"Call me Henry," said I. "Rose, if you had hated me, would you be here so kindly ministering to my wants?"

"Here?" said she. "Where should I be but in my own house? I'm sure I have nothing to forgive you, either. Since you allude to our flirtation of three years ago, and since you will talk of it, I will tell you once for all, that I don't think we ever should have been happy together. And I always liked Hiram the best, only he was so shy. And my goodness, we were married as soon as he got his diploma."

"Married," cried I.

"Why, yes," said Rosebud. "How else should I be here? You know this is Dr Roper's house? Didn't you know that I was his wife before? Dear old fellow, he is the best husband woman ever had, I'm sure, and, Mr. Markham, I know that I never really loved you."

I don't know whether that was true or not, but it did not matter. She did not love me then, and does not now; and I had lost her.

I live alone at Mosswood now, an old bachelor, with a limp and the dyspepsia, and she and a bouquet of little blossoms flourish over the way at Dr. Roper's.

Some time, perhaps, I may marry. Miss Flint would have me, and so would the Widow Wiggins; but whatever I may gather to wear over my heart it will not be a rosebud. I threw that away long ago, and Roper picked it up, and it makes his life fragrant.

"Wherever you find many men you will find many minds," exclaimed a public peake.

"Tain't so, by jingo," responded one of the auditors; "if you'd only ask this whole crowd out to take a drink, you'd find 'em all of one mind."

The lecturer "caved" without trying the experiment.

A man being asked, as he lay sunning himself on the grass, what was the height of his ambition, replied, "To marry a rich widow with a bad cough."

A Rich Man on Riches.

The following story says the *Wayside*, is told of Jacob Ridgeway, a wealthy citizen of Philadelphia, who died many years ago, leaving a fortune of five or six million dollars:—

"Mr. Ridgeway," said a young man with whom the millionaire was conversing, "you are to be envied more than any man I know."

"Why so?" responded Mr. Ridgeway; "I am not aware of any cause why I should be particularly envied."

"What sir!" exclaimed the young man in astonishment; "why, are you not a millionaire? Think of the thousands your income brings you every month!"

"Well, what is that?" replied Mr. Ridgway. "All I get out of it is my victuals, and I can't eat more than one man's allowance or wear more than one suit at the same time. Pray, can't you do as much?"

"Ah, but," said the youth, "think of the hundreds of fine houses and the rental they bring you."

"What better am I off for that?" replied the rich man. "I can only live in one house at a time; as for the money I receive for rents, why, I can't eat it or wear it; I can only use it to buy other houses for others to live in. They are the beneficiaries, not I.

But you can buy costly furniture and costly pictures; and fine carriages and horses; in fact, anything you desire."

"And after I have bought them, responded Mr. Ridgeway, what then? I can only look at the furniture and pictures—and the poorest man can do the same. I can ride no easier in a fine carriage than you can in an omnibus for five cents, with the trouble of attending to drivers, footmen, and hostlers; and, as to anything I desire, I tell you young man, that the less we desire in this world the happier we will be. All my wealth cannot buy me a single day more life, and cannot purchase exemption from sickness and pain; it cannot procure me power to keep afar off the hour of death, and what will it avail me when, in a few short years at most, I lie down in the grave and leave it for ever? Young man, you have no cause to envy me."

A TRADITION OF SARATOGA LAKE.—There is an Indian superstition attached to this lake which probably had its source in its remarkable loneliness and tranquility.—The Mohawks believed that its stillness was sacred to the Great Spirit, and that if the human voice uttered a sound upon its waters, the canoe of the offender would instantly sink. A story is told of an English woman, in the early days of the first settlers, who had occasion to cross this lake with a party of Indians, who, before embarking, warned her most impressively of the spell. It was a silent, breathless day, and the canoe shot over the surface of the lake like an arrow. About half a mile from the shore, near the centre of the lake the woman, wishing to convince the Indians of the erroneousness of their superstition, uttered a loud cry. The countenances of the Indians fell instantly to the deepest gloom. After a minute's pause, they redoubled their exertions, and in frowning silence drove the light bark swiftly over the waters. They reached the shore in safety, and drew up the canoe, when the woman rallied the chief on his credulity. "The Great Spirit is merciful," answered the scornful Mohawk; "he knows that a white woman can not hold her tongue.—*Harper's Magazine.*

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—A few evenings ago a young couple called upon a clergyman at Oneida, Wis., and stated that they wished to be united in the bonds of matrimony. Before the ceremony commenced the young lady excused herself from the room, saying that she would return in a few moments. She handed the minister a note which he read soon after her departure. It was as follows:—

"ARTHUR: You will wait in vain for me for the longer you wait the farther away I'll be. I shan't marry you to-night. You went back on me a year ago, and I'll get even with you now." The bridegroom took the hint, bade the clergyman good night, and started for home.

BOSTON POLITENESS.—We "expect" that there are no people in the world so distinguished for courtesy as the people of Boston. A few days since a lady of that city, with her child, entered a Beacon street car and mentioned to the conductor that she desired to get out near Arlington street.—No doubt astonished at the variety of cars, and the many directions from which they came and went, seemingly without regularity, she innocently but politely remarked to the conductor as he landed her, "I'm very much obliged to you, I'm sure; but I'm afraid I've taken you out of your way."

A PROMISING PUPIL.—Some years a benevolent lady of this city took a little negro girl into her family intending to give her a very moral and religious training.—unfortunately the child was given to lying and though the mistress strove incessantly by precept and example to eradicate this vice, her efforts were far from successful. One day, returning home after some hours' absence, the lady was met at the door by her sable handmaid, who, with many tears informed her, that she had broken a very valuable china pitcher, an heir-loom in the family.

Here was light in the darkness at last, strict truthfulness in the face of reprimand or punishment, and the good mistress was delighted. Such an opportunity to reward and strengthen virtue must not be lost; so the lady magnanimously forgot her annoyance at the loss of her cherished pitcher (one of a pair), and, taking out a penny said, kindly, "Well, Jenny, since you have been such a good girl, and told the truth so quickly, I shall not even scold you.—Here is penny for you."

Alas! the next morning the lady, on returning home from market, was met at the door again by her promising pupil, who delightedly exclaimed: "Oh, missus! I'se broke the *other* pitcher. *Wont you give me another penny!*"

Further description of that good woman's state of mind would be superfluous. *Harper's Magazine.*

AN AMUSING BLUNDER.—Some years ago during a Democratic State Convention held at Syracuse, there occurred a large Sunday-school picnic, to which many of the delegates were invited, and which a few attended. Among those who accepted were John Van Buren and Gen. Nye. Mr. Van Buren was requested to make a little speech to the little people, and, though it was a little out of his line, cheerfully assented. In the course of it he sought to impress upon the juveniles that honesty was the best policy, and that politicians of all classes were quite too apt to sell and be sold. By way of illustration he added, "You remember how Abraham of old traded his birthright for a mess of pottage.—General Nye, who sat directly behind him gave pull at his coat-tails, and said, "Hold on, John, *you have got the hair on the wrong man.*

A man with a peculiarly mean and repulsive expression of countenance was brought into court in San Antonio, Texas, to be sentenced for stealing some clothes off a line. As he was known to be a slippery character, one of the handsomest and most vigilent deputy sheriffs took a seat by his side. After a while the prisoner leaned over and whispered to the officer: "Won't you do me one little kindness?" The officer promised, with a beaming smile to do so. The prisoner whispered: "Then sit a little off; I'd rather pay a hundred dollars than have people take me for a deputy sheriff." The kindly smile disappeared very suddenly from the official's face.

A subscriber who signs his letter "Charles," writes us:—"Something within me tells me I have genius. At dawn, at midday, and at eventide, I break forth in poetic song; my waking hours are musical with the lute-tones of an unseen Orpheus, and in my sleep the Muses bend lovingly o'er my cot. How shall I develope and perfect this inspiration—this divine afflatus—his gift of the gods?" Come down to Hartford, Charles, and peddle clams.—*Hartford Post.*

He waltzed out of a Liberty street front door yesterday, followed by a washboard and two bars of Babbit's soap; and as he straightened himself and walked firmly down the street, he remarked: "A man must draw the line somewhere or he can't be boss of the house; and I'll be hanged if I'll pump more than one barrel of water for no washing, and there ain't no woman can make me do it, unless she locks me in.—*Rome Sentinel.*

A lady gave recently the following opinion of a nice young man according to her own thinking: "Oh, I think he'd make an excellent stranger—one that you'd never become acquainted with, you know."

"That's what I call a finished sermon," remarked a man as he was coming out of church. "Yes, finished at last," replied his neighbor, though I began to think it never would be."

"Ah, Doctor, how is my wife to-day?" The doctor shook his head and said, "You must prepare for the worst." "What!" exclaimed the husband; "is she likely to recover?"

The Electric Light on a Transatlantic Steamer.

The French transatlantic steamer Amerique is now provided with an electric light, in order to prevent her collision with other vessels. The lanthorn is placed on the bow at a height of 22 feet above the forecastle, or 42 feet above the water. The current is produced by a Gramme electric machine, revolving at the rate of from 950 to 1,000 times per minute, and affording a light equal to 150 carcel burners. An ingenious device places the control of the light in the hands of the officer of the watch, and by this he can extinguish the illumination or renew it at will without stopping the machine. Experiment has recently proved that the most effective use of the light, as a means of warning, is to allow it to shine for ten seconds and then extinguish it for the succeeding two minutes.

The Portland *Advertiser* thus refers to the United States Government policy with the Indians:—

Telegraphic despatches bring the news that "the Indians are nearly out of ammunition, and will not fight again until they obtain a supply from the agencies." If it were possible for anybody to joke on a subject so serious as the late Indian battle, it would seem as though this were grim humor. The spectacle of a government furnishing arms for an enemy to kill its best soldiers with, is a paradox so singular as almost to defy credulity. Yet it is said that at the late battle, the Indians actually had better guns than Custer's men. The United States, it is believed, is, so far, the only nation in the world which feeds and supplies its adversary with one hand, and fights him with the other. A previous instance of this policy was shown in the late civil war, when the government paid generous salaries to hundreds of men in its departmental offices who regularly every pay-day, sent the larger part of their salaries down South, to aid and comfort the rebels in arms, the only aiding years to the war, and thousands to its victims.

Meanwhile an army officer writes thus; "The Indians are very strong in numbers and splendidly armed, and they boast that they *can* and will clean out" anything the United States can send against them. Spotted Tail pretends to be friendly, and on the strength of it he goes to Cheyenne, buys 12,000 round of ammunition, and returns to the agency with it. The following day, a fresh party of Indians start out fully equipped. I think this will be a very long and very tiresome campaign."

As illustrative of the effect of just and kindly treatment of the Indian tribes, a notable event has occurred in the Dominion which may afford an example to the Government of the United States in its present trouble with the Indians. In the last session of the Dominion Parliament a measure was enacted which provided for the enfranchisement of the Indians, and for due compensation to them for their lands, etc. The Act was based upon a principle of humanity and justice; and as such it has had a gratifying effect upon the Indian tribes. At the Indian Council held a few days since at Sarneen, at which delegates from seventeen different bands in Ontario were present, resolutions were adopted accepting this Indian Bill and thanking the Government in the warmest terms for its adoption. This is a far more effective policy than one of oppression; and herein is the difference between the conduct of the Canadian and that of the United States Government. The former is just; the latter oppressive. And so in the one country the Indians are peaceful and contented; in the other they are turbulent and hostile.

American Kaolin.

About a year ago, in describing the process of manufacture of porcelain, in the vicinity of this city, we called attention to fact that beds of kaolin undoubtedly existed in this country, and all that was required was the enterprise necessary to develop them. There is every inducement to do it in the shape of a demand for the material by potters and of a protective duty of $5 per ton, to attract our citizens to obtaining from our own resources the clay which is now imported from England, and, at the same time, there is the higher incentive of aiding in building up an American industry to supply us with the manufactured products which we now principally buy from France.

Since the publication of the article referred to many of our readers have informed us of kaolin beds, located in various parts of the country; and this information has been, in the columns of this journal, laid before porcelain makers. The trouble however, was, most of the native deposits, on the supposed score of the material, [illegible] the famous productions of Limoges and other French towns, the material must be strictly pure. Clay mixed with other minerals, and even with metallic oxides, serves well enough for coarse stoneware, and we have never heard that any lack of that substance has been a drawback; but it should be borne in mind that such wares never for fine grades of the kind were exhibited against porcelain, hence [illegible]

mixture of ocularly imperceptible iron impurities in the paste results in the finished goods being blotched with ineradicable spots, and of course in their ruin as first class marketable articles.

Whether the large deposits recently found in Illinois will turn out of sufficient purity for general use, we are not prepared to say. Mines of kaolin have been discovered over 100 acres of Union County, Illinois, and in adjoining localities; and in a town named Kaolin has there been established. We are indebted to Mr. Moritz J. Dobschutz, the owner of a large portion of the tract, for samples of the material, and for information relative to the mines. The kaolin is of a pure white, blue, white and pink quality, and appears sometimes naked to the eye, and sometimes in pockets 60 to 70 feet deep. Mr. Dobschutz states that there is every facility for the establishment of a pottery in the vicinity.—*Scientific American.*

NAVAL ITEM.—The United States naval appropriation bill, which became a law on July 1, reduced the rank and file of the navy to 7,500 men. To conform to this reduction, all enlistments and re-enlistments have been stopped; and since the beginning of the month more than 1,000 men have been discharged.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, JULY 26, 1876.

Excursions by Steamer and Rail.

On Tuesday morning at 6.30 the special train with several passenger cars left here for St. Stephen, with a large representation from St. Andrews to visit "Barnum's Great Show" at Calais, the day was as fine as could be desired. At half past 8 o'clock the Steamer "Belle Brown" arrived with a full freight of passengers from Eastport and vicinity, and the number was increased by many residents of this town, who preferred the sail up the river. The land fog was very thick, nevertheless Capt. Ryan steered the steamer through it, and after a short time we left the fog behind and came into a clear atmosphere. A more orderly or better conducted large excursion party never passed up the river. Many of the prominent gentlemen from Eastport were accompanied by members of their families; among them we noticed the popular Postmaster, CHARLES NORTON, Esq., whose genial disposition contributed materially to the pleasure of the party.

After a pleasant passage, the tide being too low to reach the wharf at Calais, the excursionists were landed at St. Stephen, and being desirous to witness the procession, at once proceeded to Calais where the streets were thronged with immense crowds from the surrounding districts. The hotels were filled to repletion, but the major number found accommodation at the "St. Croix Exchange," whose popular and attentive landlord, W. H. Young, did all that could reasonably be expected to accommodate the numerous guests. The dinner tables were filled several times by hungry excursionists, but the supply of edibles was equal to the demand, and everyone expressed their satisfaction. At two o'clock the immense Circus pavilion was filled; it was computed that not less than 5000 people were present to witness the performance, and view the menagerie and numerous curiosities. So much has already been published with reference to the "Great Show," that anything we could write would not add to its attractions.

At 6 o'clock the steamer left for St. Andrews, arrived about half past 7, where the St. Andrews passengers were landed, after an agreeable trip. Space forbids giving a fuller description to-day, but we heartily join with others in expressing satisfaction and pleasure at the day's amusement.

C. C. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Quarterly Meeting of the Charlotte County Agricultural Society was held last week at Mr. John Curry's, Bay Side. The Ploughing Match is to be held at Mr. Thos. Hill's, Waweig, on the *12th October*, when the competitors will be regaled with a substantial dinner. The Cattle Show and Fair will be held on the Society's grounds on *Friday 13th Oct.* The Premium list of the Society was adopted with some additions and alterations to the previous years' prize. Committees were appointed for the Ploughing Match and Fair. A new feature was the nomination of a Committee of ladies on domestic manufactures. Several important discussions were held on stock, cultivation of various roots, etc., and it occurred to us, that the formation of a Farmer's League would be of especial benefit, as an interchange of views on agricultural matters would more frequently take place than heretofore. Another [illegible] was suggested, that the Annual Show and Fair should be held every alternate year in the Parishes of St. Croix and St. Andrews.

We regret to learn, that Mrs. TILLEY, mother of his honor the Lieut. Governor, died on Monday last, at the residence of her son in law, T. B. Hannington, Esq., St. John. Mrs. Tilley was one of that fine old stock, which is fast disappearing from the Province.

ST. CROIX EXCHANGE.—We direct the attention of our townsmen and others to Mr. Young's card "*St. Croix Exchange,*" in the present issue, and advise visitors to patronize the "Exchange," where they will find superior accommodation. The proprietor and his assistant spare no efforts to contribute to the comfort of his guests.

RAIN.—The welcome and refreshing rain on Sunday and Monday morning was of great service to the crops, which were suffering from the long drouth. On light lands the grass was stunted, and several farmers have cut and housed their hay; the yield will be fully one-third less than last year. On low lands the crop was not so much injured, and will be an average one. In this vicinity, the turnip fly has been so destructive, that farmers have been obliged to sow their crop three times.

PASSES ON GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.—Considerable discussion has taken place in the newspapers on the subject of passes having been granted to certain persons on the Government Railways, while it has been promulgated that *no passes* were issued. A correspondent of the *Telegraph* who appears to be so well informed, that he is prepared to give the names of gentlemen holding passes, contradicts the statement, and shows that there is an underhand system of favoritism im the matter, and has the manliness to write over his own signature. If there are privileged persons the people should know it. Mr. Duncan Campbell, the historian, does not hesitate to state that "gross partiality" exists in granting passes, and that professed stringency was a *sham.* His application for a pass, while collecting material for a history of New Brunswick, was proper enough, and the refusal to grant it was contemptible; but everyone understands why a high eclesiastic received one—the Baalistic devotion is plain enough.

The President of the United States seems disposed to carry things with a high hand. At his request the Postmaster-General and Commissioner Pratt, of the Internal Revenue Department, have tendered their resignations, and rumor has it that other functionaries will be dismissed. There is no specific charges made against these gentlemen, and no intelligible reason assigned for their removal. The only assumption, therefore, is that there has been some secret antagonism between them and the President, and that he is now resolved upon having a class of Cabinet Ministers who will prove more subservient to his will. The policy of this proceeding is open to question. A large amount of odium is being thrown upon the President himself; and, whether justly or not, the Republican party is made to share in the public reproach.

Reports of the herring fishing on the West Coast of Scotland continue to be very discouraging. As compared with the returns of last year the catches are insignificant. Only a few crews remain which are attracted by the high prices paid for the small number of fish caught. Boats are already taking up their stations for prosecuting the fishing on the East Coast; and unless they have better success there than on the West Coast much suffering and distress must result from this general failure in the herring fishing for this year.

The Little Big Horn disaster has apparently had the effect of inducing the U. S. House of Representatives to consider more favorably the position and claims of the army. It is distinctly foreseen that a protracted war is probable, and that both more men and more money will be required. In the war estimates proposed by General Belknap the sum mentioned for army expenses was $33,348 708.50. His successor in office reduced this estimate by about $4,000,000. The House of Representatives, however, bent upon a policy of economy, resolved to reduce the army by 3,000 men, and to cut down the expenses to $24,000,000. This is one of the points on which the Senate and the House have been in violent collision, the Senate refusing its assent to the reduction proposed. A conference has been held between a committee of the Houses, and the result is an agreement which leaves the strength of the army untouched for the present, and which settles the appropriation at $26,109,103.90. There is thus a mutual giving way, and still a saving will be effected on the original estimates of more than $7,000,000.

Mr. James M. Glass, son of the Rev. C. G. Glass, formerly of Woodstock, has after a strict examination been admitted an Advocate, Barrister-at-Law, etc., for the Province of Quebec.

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY is the title of a neatly printed and well filled sheet, issued from the *Telegraph* office, by Mr. Hugh Finlay its foreman. The paper is devoted to the interests of the craft—published monthly at $1 per annum. Number One of this neat little eight page paper reached this office on Friday last.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Amid the vast number of machines, manufactured articles, works of art, chemical and natural products on exhibition, I fear that a large number of meritorious works of skill devised and constructed by Scotsmen, and their immediate descendants, will be overlooked. It is difficult to find them out especially as some of them have not been assigned proper places. For example, I have been informed that a working model of the ingenious machine for making horseshoes, invented by the late Henry Burden of Troy, N. Y., was there; but I looked in vain for it in Machinery Hall. Upon further inquiry, I learned it had been assigned by the Commissioners to Agricultural Hall. Its place there can only be accounted for by the supposition that some of the Commissioners had served a term in the Horse Marines.

Among the machines I had not previously noticed is one for cutting coal in mines, entered in the name of William Baird & Co., Gartsherrie, Scotland. Since it was entered, the last of the brothers—James Baird of Cambusdoon—has been gathered to his fathers. This famous family of Bairds were the most successful iron-manufacturers in the world, but their success was not what some people call "mere luck." It was due in a great measure to improvements conducted and made by themselves, and for which they have not received full credit. To Scotsmen the honor is justly due of inventing some of the greatest improvements now in use everywhere in the manufacture of iron. Beaumont Nelson, of Glasgow, invented the "hot blast" for iron furnaces, whereby their capacity has been quadrupled; and the Messrs Baird improved upon Nelson's invention by raising the heat of the blast from 160 to 1,000 degrees, whereby the yield of the furnace has been proportionally increased. This is called the "Age of Iron," and Scotsmen have done much to make it so by the invention of the steam-engine, the steam-hammer, and the hot blast. The inventor of the fan blast for foundries was also a Scot—old James Carmichael—to whose memory the people of Dundee have, I learn from the last issue of the *Scottish American Journal*, recently erected a fine statue. It is a Centennial monument, as James Carmichael was born in Glasgow in 1776.

Turbine wheels seem to form a feature feature among Canadian exhibitors. Besides the one of Goldie & McCulloch, there is one by Wm. Kennedy & Sons, of Owen Sound, one by J. Harris & Co., of St. John, N. B., another by Barber & Harris, of Meaford, Ont., a hydraulic motor by J. A. McMartin, of Montreal, and a working model turbine by F. W. Tuerk, of Berlin, Ont., convenient for small powers, such as sewing machines. They deserve attention, for turbine wheels are the cheapest and best motors in many places where coal is expensive and where there are falls of water. The city of Philadelphia is supplied by water pumped by turbine wheels located on the opposite side of the river from the Exhibition. They have superseded overshot wheels. Many farmers having small streams and considerable falls on their farms, could use them with advantage. In the United States turbines are frequently made with bronze buckets; but there is no necessity of making them of other material than from.

In the oatmeal department our Canadian Caledonians loom up. The town of Bovina, in the county of Delaware, N. Y., was settled by Scoch, and large quantities of oatmeal were formerly made by them; but lately most of the oatmeal used in the United States is of Canadian manufacture. The British Government Commission instituted a few years ago to inquire into the condition of agricultural laborers reported that the Scotch farmers and their wives, and their farm servants, supplied abundantly with oatmeal porridge and sweet milk, were the strongest and best-fed Britishers in the United Kingdom. I recommend the extended and increased use of oatmeal, and personally can say a good word for that made in more than one place in Canada, where I have enjoyed it, both in porridge and bannocks. There are eleven exhibiters of Canadaian oatmeal. James Wilson, of Fergus, has excellent samples; clean, white, and just the right granulation; not too fine, nor coarse, but the suitable sizes for boiling and baking. The samples of Thos. Mckay & Co., Ottawa; Martin & Sons, Mount Forest; Hogg & Ford, Galt; Muirhead & Gray, London; Scott & Co., Highgate; and the Millers' Association, of Toronto, are also good. Canada is undoubtedly a great feeding country, but after the oatmeal it is best to rest a bittock.—*S. A. Journal.*

The remains of ex-Mayor Bernard, of Montreal, were buried in Royal Mount Cemetery there, on Saturday the 15th inst., with full Masonic honors, and in presence of a large throng of citizens. The Grand Lodge of Quebec was well represented, and nearly thirty local lodges joined in the procession. The pall-bearers were Col. Stevenson, Messrs. J. W. Kerr, W. B. Simpson, A. W. Ogilvie, M. P. P., J. Seymour, and Dr. Dugdale. The Masonic services at the grave were conducted by Col. Stevenson, and were very impressive. The respect tendered to the memory of the deceased on the occasion proved the esteem in which he was held by the people.

Grain is ripening very fast in Ontario, and cutting will commence earlier than usual. Hay is being secured in fine condition.

Harper's Magazine for August.

Harper's Magazine for August contains the entire sixth book of George Eliot's "Daniel Deronda;" the second part of the anonymous serial story, "A Woman-hater;" the third part of Mrs. Craik's old fashioned love story, "The Laurel Bush;" more of Julian Hawthorne's "Garth;" and three short stories.

The beautifully illustrated paper on Wellesley College, which opens the Number, is part of our Centennial Exposition, so far as women's education is concerned this institution being the first to adopt the same educational standard that has been adopted in colleges for young men, and being, in some æsthetic features, superior to the latter.

John W. Chadwick contributes a thrilling account of "The Battle of Long Island," which is effectively illustrated.

Mr. Holly's fourth paper on "Modern Dwellings" is devoted to furniture, and is profusely illustrated.

William L. Stone contributes an exceedingly interesting paper on "Saratoga Springs."

In the brief historical sketch, by Miss Susan F. Cooper, of Rear-admiral William Branford Shubrick, there are recounted some of the most spirited interests in our naval history.

All cultivated readers remember "Rab and his Friends," by John Brown, of Edinburgh. In this Number they will find an admirable portrait of the author, with some characteristic verses by James T. Fields.

William Gibson contributes a beautiful poem, "Hymn to Freya."

The *Easy Chair* discusses political mass-meetings in presidential campaigns, takes us among the transcendentalists of Brook Farm, and gathers some hopeful indications from the Centennial retrospect of our political history. The other Editorial departments are as full and interesting as usual.

Disgraceful Riot in Saco.

The riot in Saco last week was more serious than was at first reported. The fight which took place at the depot in Saco was between a large excursion party from Lowell, consisting of eleven cars full of drunken rowdies, and some roughs from Biddeford and Saco.

The Lowell roughs pitched into everybody, using knives and revolvers freely, and the few policemen at hand were powerless to quell the disturbance. Pistol shots were fired indiscriminately into the crowd, and shots were even aimed at houses near by. Several women fainted, and there was intense excitement.

The car windows were smashed in, and other damage done. Marshal Sands narrowly escaped being shot, and a Lowell policeman, who was drunk, and assaulted officer Myers of Saco, was knocked down by the latter with a club.

It was the worst fight ever seen here, and the mourners go about the streets.

MARRIED.

At Chamcook, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Canon Kerchin, Mr. Thomas Beckerton, to Sarah, second daughter of Mr. Andrew Boyd, all of this Parish.

DIED.

At Bocabec, St. Patrick, on the 23rd inst., Mr. Patrick McLaughlin, aged 97, a native of Strabane, Ireland, and for the past fifty-six years a resident of this county.

On Thursday last, 20th inst., at his residence Parish of St. Patrick, Mr. James Orr, aged 53 years and 8 months, leaving a wife and relatives to mourn their loss. Mr. Orr was a native of this County, and respected by all who knew him. For several years he was a resident of California, from whence he returned four years ago, having realized a competence.

At St. John, on the 24th inst., Susan A. Tilley, relief of the late T. M. Tilley, Esq., aged 78 years.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS

ARRIVED.

July 18, Odessa, Hooper, Boston, general cargo.
19, H. V. Crandall, Maloney, Portsmouth, ballast.
Emma Pemberton, Murchie, Boston, ballast.
Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, sundries.
22, Julia Clinch, Maloney, New York, 227 tons hard coal.
24, Harrie, McQuoid, Boston, ballast.

CLEARED

July 19, Neil Fulton, Dorchester, ballast.
22, Odessa, Hooper, St. Stephen, ballast.
24, Esther, Maloney, Dorchester, ballast.
H. V. Crandall, Maloney, Windsor, ballast.

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27 tons hard coal.
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CLEARED

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allast.
7, Crandall, Maloney, Windsor,
allast.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed, "Tender Penitentiary Maritime Provinces," will be received at this office until SATURDAY the 22nd day of JULY, next, at noon, for the finishing and completion of a Penitentiary to be erected near Dorchester, N. B.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Intercolonial Railway Offices, Moncton, N. B., on and after Monday, the 3rd day of July, where forms of Tender, etc., and all necessary information can be obtained.

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

For the due fulfilment of the Contract satisfactory security will be required on real estate, or by deposit of money, public or municipal securities, or bank stocks, to an amount of *five per cent* on the lump sum of the Contract.

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

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

By Order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary

Department of Public Works,
OTTAWA, 26th June, 1876.

ASSESSORS NOTICE.

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

And further, the Valuation List will be posted at the small building between the stores of Capt. Balsam and Geo. Grant, on King Street; in pursuance of the provisions of the Assessment Act, of 1875. Dated 28th day of April 1876.

S. H. WHITLOCK, J. R. BRAFOOD, R. DENSMORE, } Assessors of Rates

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbid trespassing on or attempting to sell, the lower half of Water Lot No. 5, Block D, Morris's Division of the Town Plat of St. Andrews, owned by the undersigned.

The above property is offered for sale. Apply to Mr H. ARMSTRONG

May 24. FANNIE ROBINSON.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, and marked "Tender, for Mail Service," will be received at Ottawa until 12 o'clock, noon, on Friday the 14th August, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, six times per week each way, between the Post Office St Andrews and the Railway Station, for a term of four years on and from the 1st October next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of the proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office at St. Andrews, or at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN McMILLAN,
P. O. Office Inspector

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Saint John, June 14th, 1876.

Boy Wanted.

A Boy from 13 to 15 years old, who can read and write, to learn printing.

Apply at the STANDARD OFFICE.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, June 24 1875.

AUTHORIZED discount on AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice: 11 per cent.

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Tenders for Grading, Tracklaying, &c.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Secretary of Public Works and endorsed "Tender Pacific Railway" will be received at this Office up to Noon of Monday, 22nd May next, for the EXCAVATION and GRADING required to be executed on that section of the Pacific Railway extending from CROSS LAKE eastward to RAT PORTAGE, LAKE OF THE WOODS, about 37 miles in length also for the GRADING required from the WESTERLY end of the 13th Contract to ENGLISH RIVER, a distance of about 80 miles; also for tracklaying and other works of CONSTRUCTION west of Fort William

FOR PLANS SPECIFICATIONS, APPROXIMATE QUANTITIES, FORMS OF TENDER, and other information apply to the office of the Engineer in Chief, of Ottawa

No tender will be entertained unless on the printed form, and unless the conditions are complied with.

By order,

F BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, April, 1876

HARLOTTE GENERAL SESSIONS.

APRIL 6 1876.

ORDERED—That all Persons to whom LICENSES TO SELL LIQUORS may be granted in future, be required to take out and pay for the same within twenty days after the close of the Sessions granting the same, and that the name of all parties to whom Licenses may be granted and who fail to comply with this notice, be published by the Clerk of the Peace in any newspaper printed in this County, said entries to be published within ten days after the expiration of twenty days aforesaid.

ORDERED—That a copy of this notice be published forthwith in the STANDARD *Courier* and *Journal* two weeks in each.

Extract from minutes

GEO. S. GRIMMER,
Clerk of the Peace.

FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED.

All kinds of Furniture upholstered in the latest Style.

LOUNGES AND EASY CHAIRS,
For sale, and made to Order.
DRESSMAKERS PATENT FOLDING TABLE, Patented Nov. 10, 1875. WALL BRACKETS. Gig sawing FRETWORK PLANS.
All orders promptly attended to.
Letters by mail will receive immediate attention.

WM. FORTUNE,
ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

Valuable Stand

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale that valuable stand for Travellers' House or Tavern situated near the junction of the Roix Road and Great Road to St. George.

On the premises are a well finished story and a half House, with a large Barn; there are 18 acres of cleared land, a portion of which is under crop of Oats and Potatoes, also a kitchen garden with beans, peas, carrots, &c

The above stand is well calculated for a Tavern or private residence, being within 5 miles of the Town of St. George.

Terms made known by the proprietor on the premises, or at the "Standard" Office

JAMES ORR, JR.

St George, July 13, 1875

THE SUBSCRIBER is authorized to offer for sale, at auction, on THURSDAY, the 1st DAY of JUNE, at 12 o'clock, noon:

All that valuable Lease hold property situated on the South East side of the Market Square in St. Andrews, fronting on Water Street and extending to low water mark, about 1000 feet, with all the buildings and erections thereon. The Corner building is of the most substantial kind; the second story finished as a dwelling house; good stone and lime cellar wall.

The Lease has about 10 years to run, is renewable every 14 years at the same rent, or the improvements to be paid for at a valuation.

Terms made known at sale.

C. E. O HATHEWAY
auctioneer.

SPRING TRADE, 1876.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

SPECIAL LINES IN

PRINTS, CAMBRICKS, COTTONS,

Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Alpaccas,

Woollens, Linens, Hosiery, Hats, Caps & Flowers.

Also, 12 Bales new Paper Hangings,

4 Cases Stationery and Ink.

May 17.—nmpd ODELL & TURNER.

St. Andrews Drug Store.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity that they have purchased the stock and trade of the

ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE,

and added a Fresh Supply, will keep on hand:

Drugs, Chemicals.

PROPRIETORY MEDICINES,

PATENT MEDICINES,

Fancy Articles and Stationery,

and other articles usually found in a Drug Store.

☞ Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

J. C. COCKBURN.
E. A. COCKBURN.

Dr. Cockburn can be Consulted at his Office at the Drug Store. Residence on Edward street
St. Andrews, May 31. 1876.

MEGANTIC HOTEL,

St. Andrews, N. B.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named House and thoroughly fitted it for the reception of

TRAVELLERS

AND PERMANENT BOARDERS.

From long experience as a hotel proprietor, and by careful attention to the wants and comfort of his guests, he hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

He also keeps on hand a well selected Stock of Liquors, &c

A LARGE STABLE and careful hostler on the premises.

JAMES NEILL,
Manager.

St. Andrews, Oct, 13, 1875.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having legal claims against the estate of the late Edward Lynott, Jr., of Saint George, in the county of Charlotte, deceased, are requested to file the same duly attested within three months from the date hereof; and all parties indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned or to

JAMES BOGUE
of Saint George as her agent.

Dated the 29th December, A. D. 1875.

SARAH LYNOTT
Administratrix,

GEO. McSORLEY
Solicitor.

EXECUTORS NOTICE

ALL Persons having any claims against the estate of James W. Street, Esquire, late of Saint Andrews, merchant, are requested to present them duly attested within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

MATILDA STREET,
GEO. D. STREET,
S. D. BERTON, } Executors.

St. Andrews, April 3, 1875. 3md

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to an order of Sessions relating thereto, that

the undermentioned persons only have settled in full for Tavern Licence

in this County since April last, viz:

William Morrison, David Green, Mrs McLeod, Edwin Hatch, James Neal, P. B. Donahue, Henry Murphy, John Frawley,	St. Andrews.
Robert Bogue, James McCready, John Lynott, Jr., Daniel Riordan,	St. George.
John Sharland,	Campo Bello.

GEO. S. GRIMMER,
Clerk of Peace.

St. Andrews, May 30, 1876.

J. C. COCKBURN, M. D.,

Will practice the different departments of

Medicine & Surgery,

Office—recently occupied by E. Lee Street, Water street.

Residence at his father's, head of Edward Street.

St. Andrews, Dec. 15, 1875.

ST. ANDREWS FOUNDRY

THE SUBSCRIBER having become Proprietor of his Foundry, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to execute orders for

Foundry Work,

with punctuality and despatch.

STOVES of approved patterns, MILL and SHIPS CASTINGS, and other foundry business attended to.

STOVE and STOVE PIPE for sale.

He returns his thanks for the liberal support given to the late firm of Lamb & Co., and from long experience and knowledge of the business trusts to receive a continuance of patronage

JAMES COAKLEY.

St, Andrews, Feb. 23 1876.

E. CAMERON, M. D.

Physician, Surgeon,

AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Dr. CAMERON may be consulted professionally at his office, at Woodards Cove Grand Manan

Grand Manan, Nov. 0, 1875

MISS NEILL,

TEACHER OF THE

Piano and Organ,

Will give instruction to a limited number of pupils on these instruments. Having received a thorough knowledge of music, and had experience in teaching, she solicits a share of patronage.

Terms made known on application at her residence, MEGANTIC HOTEL.

St. Andrews, Nov. 19, 1875.

Spring Goods.

Messrs. Street & Co.

offer for sale the following Goods in Bonded Warehouse, and daily expected from abroad:

GIN.

70 Hhds. 70 qr. casks, 25 octaves, 500 cases, 50 do red, 50 do blue,	John DeKuyper & Sons, J. H. Henkes', and Blankenheym & Noviet, FINEST QUALITIES GENEVA.

BRANDIES.

50 Hhds. 65 qr Casks, 700 Cases, 30 " 3 star, 100 " Pint Flasks 100 " half do.	I. Hennessy & Co., J. & F. Martell, Giles Roben & Co, and Vine Growers Company, finest pale and dark BRANDIES.

Vintages 1865, 1866, 1869. 1870, 1872. & 1874.

WHISKIES, &C.

2 Hhds. 5 Casks.	Murphy's Old Irish WHISKEY.
10 qr. casks 6 do do	Highland malt Scotch Whisky Bullock, Lade & Co, fine malt "
2 Hhds. 15 qr casks,	Dunville & Co., J. R. Old Irish Whiskey.

50 bbls. Gooderham & Worts and Allens Old Rye Whiskey.

15 bbls Gooderham & Worts Alcohol, 95 c. o.p

5 Puncheons Demerara and Jamaica RUM.

100 cases Dunville & Co. J. R. old Irish Whisky.

60 do Flett & Co, Irish Malt Whisky. pt. flasks

25 do Camlachi Scotch Whisky.

20 do finest old blended Glenlivet Scch Whisky

20 do old Crow Bourbon, quarts and pints.

20 do John Bull BITTERS

20 do FINE OLD RUM, (15 years old.)

WINES

10 Hhds.	PORT WINE.
30 qr. casks	(various qualities)
10 Hhds.	SHERRY,
35 qr casks	(various qualities)

40 cases and baskets CHAMPAGNE.

5 do Sparkling Hock,

30 do CLARET.

ALE & PORTER.

50 Bbls. Allsopp's Ale. 50 " Bass & Co. " 75 " McEwan, "	Quarts and Pints.

20 Hhds. Allsopp and McEwan's draught ALE.

40 cases Guiness' XXX STOUT 60 bbls McEwan's do	Quarts and pints.

3 Hhds Guinness' Doublin Stout

TEA.

50 Chests 40 hf do	FINEST LONDON CONGOU TEA.

PAINTS & OILS.

40 Cwt White, Green, Red, Yellow and Black Brandram's Lead in 100, 50, 25 lbs. and small packages. 12 Casks Brandram's best BOILED and RAW OILS.

And various other Goods, which they will sell low for cash or approved paper.

St Andrews, May 12, 1875. 4i

CALIFORNIA AND THE WEST.

Through all Rail Route via Grand Trunk Railway.

Parties going to Canada California and all points West, will find this Route the cheapest and most direct.

Lowest Fare to San Francisco via Portland, } 74 Am Cy
Do do Boston $76 "

Tickets for sale at the Railroad Office.

an 12—1yr C. M. LAMB, Agent

"STEVENSON'S HALL,"

Having been leased by the

ST. ANDREWS AMATEUR BAND

Persons wishing to rent the same for Exhibitions or other Entertainments, are requested to apply to

E. S. POLLEYS, Secretary.
St. Andrews.

Apl. 6, 1876

HENRY R. SMITH

No. 14 KING STREET,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

BOOKS,

STATIONARY & FANCY GOODS

All the Standard English and American Publications, Magazines, Periodicals and Litera Papers.

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Sunday School Union Depository

Sunday Schools supplied with Libraries and other Sunday School requisites at the very lowest price that can be imported for.

St. John, Aug 25. 1874. 6m

GOVERMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Friday, day of May, 1875

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by the 58th Section of the Act 31 Victoria, Chapter 6, intituled "An Act respecting the Customs," that the importer of any cattle or swine may slaughter and cure and pack the same in bond, under such Regulations and restrictions as the Governor in Council may from time to time make for this purpose.

And whereas it has been found expedient to give effect to the said Section 58, in so far as regards the importation of swine, and to alter the terms of the Regulations for this purpose, adopted by Order in Council of 22nd of May, 1868;—

His Excellency, on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and under the provisions of the said Act has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said Order in Council of the 22nd day of May, 1868, and the Regulations thereby established be and the same are hereby repealed, and that the following Regulations be and are hereby adopted and established in lieu thereof—that is to say,

1 Upon the importation of swine for the purpose of slaughter, the Importer shall enter the same for Warehouse, upon the usual form of such entries, stating upon its face, the number and value of the herd, and also the quantity of pork bacon, hams and lard, which the number taken will produce when slaughtered and dressed at 13 pounds weight for each live hog so imported, and the amount of duty to which such produce is or may be liable under the rate prescribed by the tariff in force at the time being as the proper duty on meat of that kind. Such Importer shall then execute a bond to the Queen, in double the amount of such duty, the condition of which bond shall be, that upon the due exportation within one year of the said products of the swine so imported and converted into pork, bacon, hams and lard, or payment of the duty secured by the said bond, then the said bond shall be and become null and void, otherwise shall remain in full force and virtue

2. Upon the reception into the Bonding Warehouse, the swine shall be regarded only as meat, and it shall not be lawful to remove any of them from such Warehouse alive; nor shall any part of the produce of such swine be removed therefrom, for any purpose, without a permit from the Collector, or proper officer of Customs, as in the case of all other bonded goods.

3. Swine imported in the carcass to be cured and packed in bond, may be entered in the usual way for Warehouse, and be placed in the premises established as a Warehouse of this class for the special purpose of curing and packing. The weight of such carcasses to be duly ascertained by the proper Officer of Customs, and the Importer shall give bonds to the Queen in double the amount of duties accruing thereupon under the tariff then in force conditioned for the due exportation of the same, or payment of duty within two years from the date of first entry.

4 The killing, pen, curing and packing houses and all cellars, stores or other apartments included in such Warehouse, shall be accessible at all times between sunrise and sunset to the inspection and survey of the Collector or Inspector of Customs, or any officer of Customs to whom the duty of such inspection may be assigned by them or either of them.

5 The produce of swine imported alive and warehoused for slaughter, at the rate of 13 pounds for each hog, and the meat of the swine imported in carcass for curing and packing, at the actual ascertained weight at first entry, shall be subject while in bond to all changes in the tariff rate of duty, and when entered out of bond for home consumption, shall pay the rate of duty in force at the date of such entry

W. A. HIMSWORTH
Clerk, Privy Council.

may 26—3i

Representative and Champion of American Art Taste.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1875—EIGHTH YEAR.

THE ALDINE,

THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

ISSUED MONTHLY.

"A MAGNIFICENT CONCEPTION, WONDERFULLY CARRIED OUT."

The necessity of a popular medium for the representation of the productions of our great artists has always been recognized, and many attempts have been made to meet the want. The successive failures which so invariably followed each attempt in this country to establish an art journal did not prove the indifference of the people of America to the claims of high art. Some on, as a proper appreciation of the want and an ability to meet it were shown, the public at once rallied with enthusiastic hearty support, and he reaped as a great artistic and commercial triumph—THE ALDINE.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or timely interest claimed for ordinary periodicals. It is each issue a mirror of pure light, and graceful literature; and a collection of specimens, the rarest specimen of artistic skill in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it is bound up at the end of the year. While other publications may claim superior elegances, as compared with rivals of a similar class THE ALDINE is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolute without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume can not duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for twice its cost; and then, there is the charm of files!

The national feature of THE ALDINE must be taken in a narrow sense. Its art is cosmopolitan. While THE ALDINE is a strictly American institution it does not confine itself entirely to the reproduction of native art. Its mission is to cultivate a broad and appreciative art taste, one that will discriminate only on grounds of intrinsic merit. Thus, while placing before the patrons of THE ALDINE, such leading characteristic productions of the most noted American artists, attention will always be given to specimens from foreign masters.

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"MAN'S UNSELFISH FRIEND"

will be welcome in every home. Everybody loves such a dog and the portrait is executed so true to the life, that it seems the veritable presence of the animal itself.

Besides the chromo, every advance subscriber to The Aldine for 1875 is constituted a member, and entitled to all the privileges of

THE ALDINE ART UNION

The Union owns the originals of all THE ALDINE pictures, which, with other paintings and engravings, are to be distributed among the members. To every series of 5 000 subscribers 100 different pieces, valued at over $2 500 are distributed as soon as the series is full; and the awards of each series so made are to be published in the next succeeding issue of The Aldine. This feature only applies to subscribers who pay for one year in advance. Full particulars in circular sent on application enclosing a stamp.

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(No charge for postage.)

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THE ALDINE will hereafter be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rates; each for subscription must be sent to the publishers direct or handed to the local canvasser, without responsibility to the publishers, except in cases where the certificate is given bearing the fac simile signature of James Sutton, President.

CANVASSERS WANTED

Any person wishing to act permanently as a local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by applying to

THE ALDINE COMPANY,
58 Maiden Lane, New York.

REMOVAL.

JAMES SHOOP, MERCHANT TAILOR begs to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Establishment to the building lately occupied by W. D. Hatt, next door to J. R. Bradford's, where he will be happy to see his customers, and by promptness and efforts to please to receive a continuance of the patronage hitherto afforded him. may 3

VISITING & BUSINESS CARD
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(WITH LARGE ACCUMULATIONS.)

The Subscriber having been appointed Local Agent for New Brunswick for the above Company is now prepared to effect insurances on reasonable terms.

HENRY JACK,
Aug 9. General Agent.

W. B. MORRIS Agent for St. Andrews and vicinity. Jan 2[illegible]

Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company.

POLISHED
COLUMN AND PILASTERS,

Tombs and Monuments
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Estimates made for Building work. Granite supplied to dimensions. Designs furnished to order.

The Polishing Works and Quarries of the Bay of Fundy Company are now in full operation and the Company are prepared to fill orders promptly. Further particulars and price list on application to the Secretary at St. George, N. B.

St. George, N. B., March 18, 1874.

Work for all At home, male or female; **$25 per week**, day or evening. **No Capital.** We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with ten cent return stamp, M. YOUNG, 183 Greenwich St. N. Y.

$5 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Postal card to States costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. ly nov 25 74

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OFFICES—WATER STREET,
ST. ANDREWS.

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 Irvine 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 cetera commonly found in a Druggist Shop.

St. Andrews.

G. F. STICKNEY,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELLER.

Has received a further supply of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Chains, Rings, Brooches,
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Electroplated Britannia Metal and British Plate Ware.

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CUTLERY, HARDWARE, EDGETOOLS
TOYS, FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY.
Together with a general assortment of
House Furnishing & Fancy Goods
WEDDING RINGS made to order
july 19 4i

REMOVAL.

H. O'NEIL & SONS respectfully inform their friends generally, that in consequence of their late Market having been destroyed by fire, they have removed for the present to the building adjoining the store of Mr. Edward Lorimer, where they will be happy to supply the wants of their numerous customers, and beg to return thanks for the patronage heretofore received, and trust by efforts to please, to merit continuance of their custom.

H. O'NEIL & SONS.

St. Andrews, Aug. 20, 1874.

GEO. STEWART, Jr.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,
DEALER IN
DYES, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES
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aug 19.—1y AGENT.

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NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late Mr. James Reed, of Waweig, Parish of St. Patrick, will please call and settle their accounts with the subscriber within thirty days from this date, and all persons having any legal demands against said Estate will please present them for settlement within thirty days.

MARY ANN REED,
Waweig, Sole Executrix.
Co. of Charlotte, Oct. 14, 1874. 2i

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THE TRUSTEES OF SCHOOLS, ST. ANDREWS, District No. One, offer for sale DEBENTURES in sums of from $100 to $500, secured on the credit of the District.

Jan 21, 1876.

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Boots and Shoes,

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Ladies and Misses Boots, Arctic Overshoes, and Rubbers,

which will be sold at the lowest terms.

J. M. HANSON.

St. Andrews, Dec 9, 1875.

RING LOST.

LOST on Saturday morning last, 1st instant, a **Lady's Gold Ring**, set with brilliants in shape of a Maltese Cross, with an Emerald in the centre. It being a family memento, the finder will not only receive the thanks of the owner, but likewise a liberal reward, on leaving it at the

August 4. STANDARD Office.

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10 Galls good Bay Rum, for sale at the ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE.

Nov. 5

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HYACINTHS and BULBS.

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8 Hhds. 10 Qr. Casks 200 Cases qts	Cognac BRANDY,
50 " pt. flasks, 10 " ½ pt. "	do do
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15 "	CLARET,
25 "	CHAMPAGNE,
3 Hhds, 25 Qr Casks 50 cases qts. 50 " pt. flasks	Best Scotch & Irish WHISKY, do
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2 Tons Brandram Bros. best white Paint, ½ " do col'd do. 8 Casks Boiled and Raw Oil	

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Ex "Choice" from London.

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Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use VINEGAR BITTERS as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California, and cor. Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.
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Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a long hy advertisement.

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The only sensible treatment is to promote the secretion of the bile and favor its removal. For this purpose use VINEGAR BITTERS.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California, and cor. Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.
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