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The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH. [220 200 340 215] E. VARIIS SUMMUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic. [490 200 630 215] \$2.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. [770 200 910 215]
No 36 [220 225 260 240] SAINT ANDREWS NEW BRUNSWICK, SEPT. 7, 1870. [430 225 680 240] Vol 32 [860 225 910 240]

Poetry

THE SHOEMAKER'S SONG.

BY GEORGE W. BUNGA.

Old Crispin wore a paper cap,
And an apron made of leather.
He sat upon his bench to rap
Sole (not spirit) hours together.
Rap! rap! rap! rap! rap! rap!
And he shook his paper cap,
And the lather on his knees
Echoed back his cadences.

He said his last days were his best,
Though he felt the thread unwinding.
His heart waxed warm within his breast,
And what he closed was binding.
Rap! rap! rap! rap! rap! rap!
The leather on his lap
Grew smooth and hard and thin;
Even the hammer prints did grin.

When others spoke of this world's weal,
Crispin pointed to an upper.
He had the wondrous skill to heel,
And gave his earthly awl for supper.
Rap! rap! rap! rap! rap! rap!
No neighbor takes a nap
Where his hammer swiftly falls,
Slaking with and cotton balls.

He humbled more than the doctor did,
He helped soles more than the preacher.
For a quid pro quo he gave a quid.
He used the strap more than the teacher.
Rap! rap! rap! rap! rap! rap!
One day death gave a tap,
And the leather apron-straps
Broke like transitory things.

Crispin is happy now, I trow,
For his lips, like his leather,
Were never waterproof, I know,
From sunny spring to snowy weather.
Rap! rap! rap! rap! rap! rap!
You cannot wake him from his nap.
His lather bears his name,
The tablet of his fame.

Wood's Household Mag. Sept.

Miscellany

CONTEMPT OF COURT—While Thad. Stevens was a young lawyer, he once had a case before a bad tempered judge of an obscure Pennsylvania court under what he considered a very onerous ruling, it was decided against him; whereupon he threw down his books and picked up his hat in a high state of duodecimo, and was about to leave the court room, when the judge straightened himself to his full height, assumed an air of offended majesty, and asked Thad. if he meant to express his contempt for this court? Thad. turned to him very deferentially, made a respectful bow, and replied, in feigned amazement: "Express my contempt for this court! No sir! I am trying to conceal it, your Honor, adding as he turned to leave, "but I find it mighty hard to do it."

WANTED, A PASTOR—He must be irreproachable in his dress; without being an exquisite; married, but without children; young, but with great experience; learned, but not dull; eloquent in prayer, without being colloquial or stilted, reverential, but not conventional; neither old nor commonplace; a brilliant preacher, but not a fanatic; know every one, but have no favorites; settle all disputes, engage in none; be familiar with the children, but always dignified; be a careful writer, a good extempore speaker, and assiduous and diligent pastor. Such a person, to whom salary is less an object than a "field of usefulness," may hear of an advantageous opening by addressing, etc.

INJURIOUS QUALITIES OF CUCUMBERS—The cucumber is the favorite luxury of the working class; consumed with great gusto, regardless of consequences, and chiefly eaten at tea or supper by them. We have known, last season, many cases, at one time dangerous, which we had no hesitation in pronouncing to be dependent upon cucumber poisoning. Before using the cucumber it should in every instance be sliced and purged of the poisonous elements of its acid and purgative elements by treating with a little salt and then saturated with vinegar for some hours previously—never eaten without in fact—otherwise it is very apt to produce an active and severe form of purgation, accompanied by intense pain, and constituting the so called choleric diarrhoea. [Medical Press and Circular.]

A man may be ever so poor, he may be ever so unfortunate, but he need never be hard up for candles so long as he makes light of his suffering.

Instinct and Reason.

Examples of the intercommunication of ideas between animals of different races have, it is believed, been very rarely recorded. The subject now is from an eye-witness. An old mare, relieved from hard work in consequence of the infirmities of declining years, was turned into a field in company with a cow and several heifers. The pasturage in this field being of very indifferent quality compared with the rich crop of grass and clover in the one adjoining, longing eyes were cast by the animals on the tempting food from which they were debarred, and many attempts made to break through the intervening fence, which at some points was not in the best repair. One day the mare was observed to make a regular tour of inspection round the enclosure, evidently, as the sequel shows, to discover the most favorable place for escape. Having ascertained this to her satisfaction, she returned to her companions and requested the cow's attention by tapping her gently on the shoulder, first with her hoof, and then with the head. The cow then followed her conductor to the inviolable part of the fence, and the pair having attentively surveyed it together, went back for the heifers, after which the old mare setting the example, the rest followed her over the gap, and found themselves (literally) "in clover." It would not be difficult to translate the quondam ideas and language here into our own language. First we may suppose the reflection of the old lady to be something like this: "The vegetation in that field looks particularly rich and good; it takes one's mouth water. I'll just go and see if there's no way of getting in." Then, having discovered the suitable spot—no wish to leap the fence unobserved, and, least, like Jack Horner, all in a corner by herself, but, "I'll go and tell the cow, and bring her to look at the place." This done, the two consult together, and agree that it will do very nicely; but we mustn't leave these poor young things in the lurch; they must share in the feast; let us go back for them." If these were not exactly the person processes that took place, the initiatory movements and final result lead us to conclude that they must have been very similar.

In our school-days we made acquaintances with a Newfoundland dog, whose knowledge of the value of money and careful provision for his future wants, were familiar to a large circle of admirers and patrons. He belonged to a clothier, and the entrance to his master's place of business was furnished with a couple of doors, some six or eight feet distant from each other the outer one being always open in the daytime. On a large mat between the two was his constant post; he rarely, if ever, was absent from it except for a few minutes at a time, when he went to supply himself with provisions at a baker's shop a few doors off at the corner of the street. Many were the halfpennies saved from marbles, barley sugar, taffy, and even from our daily allowance for lunch, which we bestowed upon the great, sagacious looking creature, for the pleasure of seeing him walk to the baker's and lay out his money in a biscuit.

Sometimes we were disappointed of our amusement, for, if not at the moment hungry, he would take the coin and hide it under his mat, where, according to school-boy report, he hid a fabulous amount (for a dog) of copper and iron which he abstracted a penny or halfpenny at a time, according to the state of his appetite. He knew perfectly well the difference between the coins, and their relative value; and that he was entitled to receive two wine-biscuits for the larger sum, and only one for the halfpenny. We have given him a penny, and seen him enter the shop and permit the attendant damsel to take it out of his mouth, but, instead of accepting the biscuits offered him, he stood still, looking gravely at her as if something were wrong. This behavior was intended to signify that he only wanted a single biscuit on that occasion, and wished for the change out of his penny. Now and then he took a fancy for a French roll by way of variety; at such times he would "make no sign," and preserve a fixed imperviousness of countenance on the presentation, first, of the couple of biscuits, and then of a biscuit and a halfpenny; then his desire was understood. The people of the shop were, as may be supposed, accustomed to his ways, and able to interpret his mute expressions; and as anxious to please him as if he had been a "regular customer" of the human species.

After leaving school, I was told by more than one informant worthy of credit, that if you gave him a sixpence and accompanied him to the shop, he would receive the change, and then allow you to take it out of his mouth, satisfied with his two biscuits, and apparently quite conscious that so large a sum was never intended to be given to him at one time. We never knew what became of the balance of his day's receipts, at bed time, whether his master took care of it for him, and laid it out in new collars and mats as the old ones became worse for wear, or whether he slept upon it and guarded it. It was almost impos-

sible that, unless gifted with an uncommonly elastic appetite, and a strict vegetarian to boot, his expenditure could have equalled his income. "Poor old fellow! he was not a handsome specimen of his race, but 'handsome is that handsome does,'" says the old proverb; and his intelligence and amiability made him a general favorite with the *habitués* of the well frequented thoroughfare. He did long ago, and was properly honored by being stuffed and preserved. How he would have been perplexed, if he had survived to the days of the bazaar collection; clever as he was, it would have been some little time, we suspect, before he learned to distinguish between the old halfpenny and the new penny, so nearly of a size.

The following deliberate plan of retaliation, formed and carried out by a dog belonging to himself, is related by one who was a witness of the whole proceeding. The dog had been assaulted and bitten by another much more powerful than himself, and thinking that, in such unequal odds, "discretion" was "the better part of valor," he took to his heels and ran home. For several days afterwards he was not to be put himself on half rations, and lay by the remainder of his food. At the expiry of this period he sallied out, and in a short time returned with a few of his friends, before whom he set his store of provisions, and begged them to make a good dinner. This being despatched, the guests took their leave, along with their entertainer, and followed by the dog's master, whose curiosity was excited. He watched their progress for a considerable distance, when a large dog, marked out, by the leader, to his companions, as the offender, was furiously attacked by them, all a well worried before he could "make his escape." The self-denial persevered in, and his dog with a view to his revenge, and his knowledge of the efficacy of a bribe, are very remarkable; and he must have explained to his friends the service expected from them in return for their dinner.

A very interesting anecdote is related by Frederick Carter, showing not only great power of memory, but also strong attachment in an animal generally supposed to be destitute of all good qualities—the wolf. A gentleman had trained up one from infancy till he was as tractable as a dog, would follow him about whenever allowed, and he came quite low-spirited when he was absent. Being compelled to leave home, his master made him complete to the *Montevideo* dog, where he at first dropped and remained to eat, but gradually became more reconciled to the situation. After the lapse of a year and a half his master returned home and paid him a visit. The wolf knew his voice the moment he spoke, and flew to him with every demonstration of delight and affection, planting his fore feet on his shoulders and licking his face. The same scene occurred after a second separation of three years duration, the wolf, as before, at once recognizing his master's voice, and bounding towards him as soon as set at liberty by the keeper. A final parting followed, and from that time the faithful creature never appeared to regain his former spirits and equable temper, occasionally indeed betraying ominous signs of the ferocity inherent in his race.

Stories of elephantine intelligence are numerous, but most of them too well known to repeat here. One however, recorded by a traveller, in a paper contributed to a scientific journal, and which is vouched for from personal knowledge, is worth a brief notice. The author was on a journey, and several elephants were engaged to carry his tent and baggage. One of them, euphonically named *Fatima*, coming on the scent of a tiger, was seized with a panic and ran off into the woods, the driver saving himself by clinging to the branch of a tree and letting himself down. All attempts to recover the animal were fruitless, and the party proceeded on their way, giving up all idea of seeing him again. Amongst a herd of wild elephants entrapped eighteen months afterwards was found the runaway, who at first was uproarious and unmanageable as the rest; but on an old hunter who knew him well riding up to him on a tame elephant, pulling him by the ear, and ordering him to lie down, he immediately obeyed the familiar word of command and became perfectly tractable. This writer also mentions a female elephant which escaped from her owner and was at large for "fourteen years." On being recaptured she remembered her former driver and instantly lay down at his order.

Locke adduces the learning of tunes as proof that birds are gifted with memory. "It cannot," he says, "with any appearance of reason be supposed—much less proved—that birds, without sense and memory, can approach their notes nearer and nearer by degrees to a tune played yesterday, which they have no idea of it in their memory, is nowhere, nor can be a pattern for them to imitate, or which any repeated essays can bring them nearer to. Since there is no reason why the sound of a pipe should leave traces in their brains, which not at first, but by their after endeavors, should produce the like sounds; and why the sounds they make themselves should not make

traces which they should follow as well as those of the pipe, is impossible to conceive."

The San Juan Difficulty.

After all—would the reader believe it?—the "San Juan Difficulty," as it is gracefully termed in these parts, has arisen from the mere escape of a pen. Great Britain claimed Oregon north of the Columbia River; the United States claimed all south of latitude 54° 40'. In 1846 that grand compromise called the Ashburton Treaty accepted the 49th parallel as the boundary line. But this line, if drawn across, would have cut off the tail end of Vancouver Island. It was therefore stated in the treaty that, after leaving the main land, it shall go southward, through the middle of the channel, to the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The treaty appears to have been made under the erroneous impression that there was only one channel between the main land and Vancouver Island. At the time, the Rosario Strait was the best known, and the most commonly used; the Haro Strait has since been surveyed, and is the most direct and best channel. Now the island, or rather the strait, for there are thirty of them, lie between these two straits; so, if the line passing through the middle of the channel means the Rosario Strait, they belong to Britain; but if through the Haro Strait, they belong to the United States. The channel? Are we to understand the channel best known in 1846-47 while they were discussing terms, or the main channel, as now ascertained by survey? The mere assertion of the four letters H A R O would have prevented the "difficulty."

More has been made of the question than it really deserves. San Juan, Ores., and Lopez islands (each about ten miles long, and from one to three miles wide) are fertile; but where land is plentiful, we need not take their gain or loss as a matter of life and death, and we best respectfully settle the whole difficultly and submit the following proposal to all concerned: During the survey in 1858 a middle channel was discovered, called the Douglas Channel. If it were taken as the boundary, San Juan would fall to the English; Ores., Lopez, and all the other to the United States. San Juan is of more importance to the English than to the United States, for though it does not command the harbor of Victoria, as was ignorantly stated by the British Foreign Secretary, yet it is distant only six miles from Vancouver Island, and commands the strait by which ships would pass from Victoria into British Columbia. At present the Americans have a garrison at one end, and the English at the other. There they are, ready to blow each other off at a signal from their chiefs, yet chaffing the most friendly intercourse—assisting each other to hunt the deer and fish the salmon—From the *Mediterranean* of the Pacific, by Thos. Somerville, in Harper's Magazine for September.

STATISTICS OF LIFE—The yearly mortality of the globe is 33,333,333 persons. This is at the rate of 91,554 per day, 3,730 per hour, 62 per minute. Each pulsation of the heart marks the decrease of some human creature.

The average of human life is 33 years.

One-fourth of the population die at or before the age of seven years.

One-half at or before 17 years.

Among 10,000 persons, one arrives at the age of 100 years, one in 500 attains the age of 90, and one in 100 lives to the age of 60.

Married men live longer than single men.

In 1,000 persons, 95 marry, and more marriages occur in June and December than in any other month of the year.

One eighth of the whole population is military.

Professions exercise a great influence on longevity. In 1,000 individuals who arrive at the age of seventy years, forty-three are clergymen, orators, or public speakers, forty are agriculturalists, thirty-three are workmen, thirty-two are soldiers or military employes, twenty-nine advocates or engineers, twenty-seven professors, and twenty-four doctors.

ETIQUETTE is the art of b-having yourself. Manners not only make the man, but the woman, too, what they ought to be—ladies and gentlemen—whether they roll through life in their carriage, or trudge along the pavement in the lowly Blucher. True gentility is the exercise of a due regard for the feelings of your neighbours, and etiquette is the essence of gentility.

PREDESTINATION—A Missouri paper contains the following which will pass without a great deal of arguing:
Do you believe in predestination? said the captain of a Mississippi steamboat to a Calvinistic clergyman who happened to be travelling with him.
Of course I do.
And you also believe that what is to be will be?
Certainly.
Well, I'm glad to hear it.
Why?
Because I intend to pass that boat ahead in

fifteen minutes, if there is any virtue in pine knots and loaded safety valves. So if the bilers ain't to burst they won't.
If the divine commenced putting on his hat, and began to look like backing out which the captain seeing, said:
I thought you b-believed in predestination, that what is to be will be!
So I do, but I prefer being a little nearer the stern when it takes place.

"Sticking to It."

BY JOSEPH ALDEN, D. D.

Two successful men of business were speaking of some young men of their acquaintance—of their capacities and prospects. "Young Martin has a fine opening before him, and has made a fair start," said one.
"He won't stick to it. He don't lack shrewdness, but he lacks perseverance," replied the other.

A reputation for energy and perseverance is the best kind of capital. He who has this reputation will never be out of employment. There is in every department of offer always room for such men.

How shall this reputation be acquired?—The best and only safe way of gaining a reputation for possessing a trait of character is to possess that trait of character. If you would have the reputation of being an honest man, be an honest man. If you would have the reputation for perseverance, be persevering. Give your whole attention to getting the thing—to the reality, and let the reputation take care of itself.

What you need to do is to form the habit of perseverance. This, like all other habits, requires time and effort for its formation. To form the habit of fixing the attention, requires time and effort. To form the habit of seeing the truth clearly, and in its natural connections requires time and effort. To form the habit of expressing thoughts with clearness, force and beauty, requires time and effort. Education consists in the formation of habits. Among the habits to be formed, that of perseverance is the most important. And yet, its formation is often left to accident. It should receive definite attention throughout life.

Be careful as to the plans you form. Many form plans which they never expect to execute. This is more than a waste of time. It is positively injurious to the character. Form no plans but such as are feasible, and such as you intend to execute. Having formed a plan, stick upon it, and persevere until the end.

Some make a distinction between important and unimportant plans, the former are adjusted without much consideration, and are executed if convenient. If obstacles arise, or interest decreases, they are abandoned and are abandoned because unimportant. It is true that some plans are more important than others; but there are no plans unimportant so far as the formation of habit is concerned. Habit of perseverance, of finishing, can be formed only by persevering. The habit of not finishing, can be formed with reference to unimportant as well as to important matters.

Every undertaking should be finished, unless it is found to be wrong, or utterly execrable. You may be sorry that you entered upon it, nevertheless finish it for the sake of the habit. If you resolve to read a certain book, and find it less interesting than you expected, keep your resolution. If you resolve to visit a certain place, and when the time comes it does not do so, come yourself if and go. Do not say "I am not obliged to go; it is no consequence whether I go or not." That may be true, but it is of consequence that you form the habit of keeping your resolutions, of doing what you undertake to do.

There are some whose character is such that when they enter upon an undertaking, then take it for granted that it will be accomplished. Their entrance upon a plan is a pledge for its execution. The reader should belong to that class.

NOT UP IN CLASSICS—It is a sin not to be well up in classics. "Larkin was not. But he loved the American fair. In fact he loved two of them. They felt emotions of love toward Larkin. And they quarrelled about him like two Kilkenny pussies. Consequently, all three were brought into court. 'Larkin, being the cause of the struggle, was thus addressed by his honor:
'And so those women were fighting about you?'
'I believe so, sir.'
'You are a sort of Adonis, then?'
'Sir?' inquired Larkin, his eyes protruding and a shade of pallor creeping into his face.
'You are an Adonis,' the Court repeated.
'Oh no, sir—never! I was bad as that; but I've been in the penitentiary for stealing horses.'

A Greek academy student being required to write a composition in his regular course of study, commenced thus: "It is rather difficult and pretty near impossible to communicate to others those ideas which our civics are not possessed of."

TELEGRAPH NEWS.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.
The following from King William to Queen Augusta is just made public:—

Before Sedan, France, Sept. 13.
A capitulation by which the whole army at Sedan are prisoners of war, has just been concluded with Marshal McMahon; who is wounded. The Emperor surrendered himself to me as he has no command and left everything to the regent at Paris. His residence I shall appoint after an interview with him, as we are desirous to be fixed immediately. What a course of events with God's guidance have taken.

(Signed) WILLIAM.
The surrender of the Emperor creates profound sensation and will undoubtedly end hostilities.

LONDON, Sept. 3.
The great and pacific news gives universal relief.

The effect is visible in nearly every countenance and new impulse is given to prices and transactions.

A sanguinary battle previous to the surrender was fought yesterday from 5 a.m. to 3 p.m. between Maizet and Douzy.

The French were driven across the Meuse, and the Prussians occupied the battle field.

The Germans are urging King William to declare himself Emperor of Germany.

Gen. Faidt has been shot—on account says by McMahon's orders, and others by his own soldiers.

The Emperor has joined Prince Napoleon to return to Paris; he refused, and a decree has been issued stripping him of the rank of Prince and Senator.

Nothing heard from Paris yet of the effect of the surrender.

Gold 116.
PARIS, Sept. 4.
The surrender of the Emperor and McMahon was officially announced to day by Council of Ministers.

In making the announcement the Ministers say:—

"This cruel reverse will not shake our courage. Paris is to day in a complete state of defence; the military forces of the country will be organized; in a few days a new army will be under the walls of Paris and another army is forming on the banks of the Loire."

Your patriots, your union, your energy will save France.

The Emperor has been made a prisoner in the struggle. The Government in accordance with public powers, will take all measures required by the gravity of events."

Gold 114½.
New York, Sept. 5.

War Notes.

It is said that the most terrible weapon used in the present European war was introduced by the Bavarian troops. King Louis insisted upon the bands playing Wagner's music; and that proved too much for French ears and endurance.

The knowledge of the French districts shown by the staff of the German army is considered wonderful. Not only do they know where every village lies, but they can tell at once the amount of stabling to be found in it, whether there is a large church or school-room in which men or horses can be quartered.

They are well informed as to the accommodation to be got in France, and the staff can say at once how many horses can be stabled in every village from the frontier to Paris.

The war, of course, producing the usual number of verminous compounds. A French chemist, it is reported, discovered a composition which has the property, when it hits the mark of bursting, that it contains it, of instantly decomposing atmospheric air, and uniting with the oxygen therein to produce a cloud of fire throughout a radius of some yards in extent.

Chemical war, water, contact with any element, and oxygen produces similar effects. In three hours a quantity of this substance may be prepared sufficient to surround 10,000 men with a sheet of flame.

An instance of the Prussian Crown Prince's solicitude for the wounded is stated. A company cut was tumbling down the street in one of the frontier towns with two wounded officers (young men), on their way to the station. The Crown Prince, who was on foot, beckoned to the driver to stop, and went up to the cart, the occupants of which tried to salute him, but he made a gesture, and leaving over entered into conversation with them for ten minutes, evidently asking for their wounds.

The Grand Duchess of Baden has, says a lady writing from Heidelberg, begged all the ladies who offer themselves as nurses to come in plain dresses and caps—no curls, chignons, &c.

The enceinte, or rampart, encircling Paris was begun in 1841, and measures twenty-five miles in length, with ninety-eight bastions. Outside the ramparts are fourteen strong forts, the names of those on the left bank of the Seine being: Ivry, Bicêtre, Montrouge, Mantes, Ivry and Mont Valerien; and those on the right bank, La Driche, St. Denis, Austerlitz, Romainville, Rosny, Nogent sur-Marne, La Faisanderie, and Alfort.

The use of Follow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites will enable the mind to sustain a greater strain unafflicted by conflicting thoughts and unwearied by continued study. Its purifying power of concentration. What has been a difficult solution becomes comparatively easy, and the body is physically stronger under its use.

Boston.—A few Sabbaths ago, Mr. Wm. W. Foster of Stony Ridge, Upper Keweenaw, Mich., caught a large bear in a trap, and

during the week succeeded in capturing another old one and two cubs; on the day the first one was taken, Mr. George Lawrence shot three others, not more than a mile from the same place. Thus, within one week, no less than seven bears were destroyed in the same locality. This is quite an unusual destruction of the Bruin race.—[R.I. Intelligencer.]

THE WAR.

Telegraphic advices from London up to the 5th, midnight, state that the Corps Legislatif by a unanimous vote, declared the forfeiture of Napoleon to the throne, and elected a Provisional Government, a leading cry is raised for a Republic.

Verden and Montmedy still hold out against the Prussians.

Gold 113½ in New York.

Advices from Paris up to 8 p.m. announce that a Provisional Government has been formed with Gambetta at its head. Trochu subsequently chosen President—the Senate was suppressed and Corps Legislatif dissolved. Govt. force for war.

Again reported that Bazaine has capitulated with 120,000 men. Prussians rapidly advancing on Paris.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, SEP. 7, 1870.

The cable telegrams are so contradictory, that it is impossible to get at the true state of affairs.

One day we are told that a great battle has been fought and large numbers killed, only to be contradicted the next—that large armies are advancing on Paris—that a Republic has been formed with Trochu at its head—the latest and most important intelligence is, that after a great battle at Sedan, Napoleon capitulated and laid his sword at the feet of King William—that McMahon's whole army capitulated without condition, and that Bazaine and the garrison of Metz also capitulated to the Prussians. If these reports are true, and we have no reason to doubt them, as they have been confirmed by Cable on Sunday last, then the Napoleonic dynasty is ended, but the war is not over, nor will not be, until Paris is taken or surrenders. The French generals have shown themselves incompetent, and have sacrificed large bodies of brave soldiers—indeed the loss of life in the contending armies is unparalleled. What the end is to be, is yet in the womb of futurity. We can only hope that the map of Europe will be changed in such a manner as to secure justice to all and a lasting peace throughout the world.

Even were there a doubt that the magnificent feat of Sedan puts an end to the war between France and Prussia, there could be no doubt that the victory there completed marks the end of the career of Louis Napoleon—president of a French republic by a popular vote, Emperor of the French by his own base and bloody act, now prisoner of Prussia by his last arrogant enterprise and the fortune of war. The lines he sends to King William, "Since I cannot die at the head of my army, I lay my sword at the feet of your majesty," are the words of bitter despair. These are the expressions of the London Advertiser, and are participated in by the largest portion of the people on this continent.

It is impossible to express some emotion of pity and sympathy for the man who climbed so slowly and obstinately up, and who has fallen so swiftly and so far—if it were easy for the thousands of brave Frenchmen whose lives he has sacrificed in his own destruction, in a campaign undertaken for no national advantage, but solely for his selfish ends.

We are informed that at the University Examination for Matriculation last week, that Chas. Ketchum, student from the Charlotte County Grammar School stood eighth on the list of twenty, having taken the first rank in classics, history and geography. This is highly creditable to young Ketchum, and to the Grammar School of which the Rev. Mr. Partridge is the Principal. There are now two students from the school in the University, Joseph Weale and Charles Ketchum.

RED RIVER.—The Dominion Expedition arrived at Fort Garry on the 24th August, the Union Jack was at once raised, the Band played God Save the Queen, and a Salute of 21 guns was fired. Right and his friends had made a hasty retreat as the breakfast things were left undisturbed. Several rifles found loaded. Warrants were issued for the arrest of Rich, O'Donoghue, and others.

During the past week a former resident and native of St. Andrews, visited the town, James McGeary, Esq. We understand that he is largely engaged in manufacturing business. Mr. McGeary's many friends were pleased to see him; and we are promised some articles from his pen on the valuable mines in his native County.

The Rondout Courier gets the following story from a telegraph operator in that village:—A member of the Masonic order telegraphed to a companion down the river somewhere—"Make room for ten Royal Arch Masons. Coming to-day." When the companions arrived they found a pen had been built for their accommodation; the telegram at its destination reading—"Make room for ten R.A.M.'s coming to-day."

It is reported that on Monday night last, the house of Henry Hitchings, Esq., Bay Side was entered by thieves, and a considerable sum of money and public documents relating to the Road Commission stolen.

REV. WM. SAVAGE, the Most Worthy Grand Lecturer of the order of British Templars, of Ontario, was advertised to deliver an Address here, in the Masonic Hall, on Saturday evening last, but owing to there being no connection of the trains for St. Andrews, the Rev. gentleman proceeded to St. Stephen. On Sunday evening, by invitation, he preached in the new Methodist Church in that place to a large and attentive congregation. His discourse which was upwards of an hour in delivery, was a masterly exposition of the text, and was listened to with marked attention.

As a speaker, the Rev. gentleman is fluent, his language choice, his manner pleasing, and his arguments conclusive. As an orator he ranks in the first class; his imagery is very fine, and his periods smoothly rounded.

Having had the pleasure of making his acquaintance, we may add, that the British Templars and the public generally missed a rich treat by his not being able to reach St. Andrews on Saturday evening. He proceeded by Stenier on Monday last to his home in Ontario, as his public duties required his presence there this week. The Rev. gentleman was formerly a Physician of note in England, where he cultivated his fine literary taste and oratorical powers. We understand that he will visit St. Andrews next season during his tour of the Maritime Provinces.

We noticed sixteen new buildings on the burnt district in Calais on Monday last, some of them finished and occupied, and others in the course of erection. Such enterprise and energy are worthy of the inhabitants of the "Eastern City." We were pleased to notice that Mr. Huggins' two vessels on the stocks, and Mr. Kildon's new ship were saved from the devouring element, although the lumber for finishing them was destroyed; some of the wharves, among them one owned by McAdam & Sons were only slightly damaged.

NEW SCHOOL.—Mr. James McBride, for several years a successful teacher at St. Stephen, having removed to St. Andrews, will open a School in Holliswood's building, at the lower end of Water Street, for instruction in the usual English branches, &c. Mr. McBride holds a First Class Licence, his system of teaching Navigation has met with universal approval from Mariners. The School will be opened on the 1st of October, and during the winter months he purposes opening an Evening School of which notice will be given hereafter.

MERCHANT KILLED.—A Boston Merchant named J. W. Pierce, a well known capitalist was fired at on the night of the 24th ult., while passing through a piece of woods near Waltham in his carriage. He urged the driver to whip the horses, but they became so frightened from the report of the pistol that they plunged, broke the harness and upset the carriage, throwing its occupants on the ground. The servant was slightly hurt, but Mr. Pierce struck the back of his head, fracturing his skull. Medical aid was immediately procured, but notwithstanding the skill of three physicians Mr. Pierce gradually sank and died on the 1st. The object of the assassin is supposed to have been robbery.

GREAT FIRE IN CHICAGO.—A great fire took place in Chicago on Sunday last, destroying the most important business blocks; the loss is estimated at \$3,000,000. Several lives were lost by the falling of the walls. In Troy on the 3rd, the Globe Flouring mills were destroyed by fire, loss \$20,000. In Albany the same night, the Hanneman & Co's. mills were burned, loss \$50,000 to \$75,000, several firemen were almost suffocated.

The heavy storm of rain and wind during Saturday night and Sunday morning did more good than damage. The fires in the woods which have done such a large amount of damage, have been put out, and the parched earth refreshed. At St. Stephen during the gale several large shade trees were blown down and snapped off, and old fences overturned.

The Woodstock fire on Wednesday morning last, we learn from the "Sentinel" destroyed only four houses, instead of ten as reported by our informant. The loss is estimated at \$8,000, insured for \$3400. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY for September has likenesses of Count Bismarck, Marshals McMahon and Bazaine, original Canadian tales, Poetry, articles for the young folks, on Domestic Economy, useful Receipts. Published by J. Dougall & Son, Montreal. Price \$1.50 per annum.

WHAT NEXT?—At the St. Louis Farmer's Club a few days ago, the propriety of introducing Prize Fights, as part of the proceedings at Agricultural Fairs was discussed! The training of pugilists and the muscular development and physical power they acquire, was urged as an inducement to adopt, this brutal

practice at Agricultural exhibitions, but it was properly voted down after a lengthy discussion.

Chief Justice Chase is dangerously ill in New York, his health has been declining for several months, his mind is shattered, and his appearance gives evidence of premature old age.

The news of the victory over the French was received in the United States by rejoicings among the Germans and Americans.

Wood's Household Magazine published by S. S. Wood, Newburgh, N. Y., \$1.00 per annum, single copies 10 cents, is the largest and the best dollar monthly in the world. It is high toned, interesting and thoroughly household in character. Every number of Vol. VII and VIII will contain a \$100 prize story complete.

THE BRITISH TEMPLARS have been holding the annual session of the Grand Lodge of British America at Woodstock. According to the Telegraph they elected the following officers:—

J. P. Bell, St. John, N. B., M. W. G. Chief; Mrs. G. P. Tanton, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Vice; A. M. Hemen, Liverpool, N. S., Secretary; R. V. W. Savage, York, Ontario, Treasurer; C. H. Hall, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Councilor; D. C. Fraser, Truro, N. S., Treasurer; Rev. S. C. Moore, Woodstock, N. B., Chaplain; R. Martin, Sydney, C. B. Financier; E. P. Fawcett, Clifton, N. B., Recorder; J. Palmer, Gazette, N. B., Marshal; Miss Amanda J. Colpus, Petrolia, N. B., Deputy Marshal; C. G. Ruttan, Wooler, Ontario, Inter-Guard; W. G. McKean, Port Hacking, Cape Breton, Outer Guard.

The Woodstock people were very kind to the visitors, and Mayor Fisher treated them to a lunch.

ITEMS.

CAUSTIC.—The favorable financial position of France is not surprising, they have received so many checks from the Prussians.

NOVA SCOTIA PRODUCE in the shape of apples, plums, &c., is now arriving in considerable quantities at the Market Slip in the trading schooners. Apples sell for from \$2.50 to \$3 per barrel.—Globe.

The editor of a Tennessee paper announces himself "personally, morally, pecuniarily and physically responsible" for its contents.

All efforts to make hay by gas light have failed; but it is discovered that wild oats may be sown under its benign and cheerful rays.

After Napoleon, what? asks an exchange.—The Prussians.

China has life insurance companies which have been in business for thirty centuries, and its marine risks are said to extend back to Noah's ark.

The U. S. gold notes soon to be issued, are to be printed on yellow paper. Thus the public will be again enabled to carry yellow boys in their pockets, without feeling the weight of gold.

A barn belonging to Mr. John Pierce, Dekie's Mountain, Norton, King's County, was struck by lightning on the 30th ult., set on fire and totally consumed with its contents, which consisted of about 25 tons of hay, and 150 to 200 bushels of oats.—[Tel.]

HEED THE WARNING.—Does it not appal the strongest mind to think upon the sad results caused by neglected colds! Then why delay? What excuse can be offered when the danger is sounded in your ears? When the danger is pointed out, why not avoid it? Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam has been used with success in so many cases that its virtues do not admit of a doubt. One bottle will convince the most incredulous that we are not exaggerating the merits of this preparation—that we are in fact falling short of the eulogies bestowed upon it by the thousand who have been cured by it.

Dr. Wilson's Family Anti-Bilious Pills recommend their lives to the attention of all sufferers. No injurious consequences can be made in their administration. In indigestion, confirmed dyspepsia, and chronic constipation, the most beneficial effects have been always obtained from the wholesome power exerted by these purifying pills over the digestion. Persons whose lives have been restored to ease, strength, and perfect health by the use of these admirable pills, after the fruitless trial of all other remedies.

For horses that are troubled with the disease called scratches, Dr. Daw's Surgeon Oil Liniment proves an efficient remedy. Our teamsters say it is one of those things which suits horse flesh exactly, and that there is hardly an ailment which it will not cure.

The very best medicine in use for a horse among us is that prepared by Professor Clark, called Clark's Derby Condition Powders. He is one of the Professors of the Veterinary College in London, and a graduate of the Royal College of Medicine, and has conferred more distinction upon it than its diploma upon him. This remedy has become celebrated throughout the world, wherever there is a horse or herbivorous animal.

Wanted.

This morning, 7th in All Saints' Church by the Rev. W. Q. Ketchum assisted by the Rev. F. Partridge, Mr. John Sharp of St. John, to Mary A. eldest daughter of Nathan Treadwell, Esq.

Died.

On the 31st Aug. Joseph Alexander, aged 70 years, leaving an affectionate wife and one

daughter to mourn their loss. "Joe," as he was familiarly called, will long be remembered by the inhabitants of his native town, for his obliging disposition, and upright conduct.

On the 31st inst. Alice, wife of Martin Grant, in the 24th year of her age, leaving a husband and one child to mourn their loss.

On the 31st inst. Rebecca, wife of James McMaster, aged 34 years, leaving a husband and five children to lament her loss.

NOTICE.

TO be sold at Public Auction, for payment of the debts due by the Estate of William Greenlaw, late of the Parish of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, farmer, deceased:—

All the right, title and interest of the said William Greenlaw at the time of his death in the undermentioned Real Estate, to wit: Lot number Seven, granted by the Crown to the late Ebenezer Greenlaw, in September 1850, situate and being upon the Frye Road, as called in the Parish of St. Andrews, and containing by estimation Fifty Acres more or less, together with the buildings and erections thereon.

Also, 10 acres adjoining the same, on the North side, granted by the Crown to the said William Greenlaw, on the 14th December, A. D. 1848.

Also, the personal property of the deceased. Set to be on the premises at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 8th day of October next.

LLIZABETH GREENLAW, Administratrix.

St. Andrews, Sept. 3, 1870.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of JOHN GILLESPIE an Insolvent. TO be sold at Public Auction at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday the 1st day of October next, in front of the store of the subscriber in St. George's N. B.

All the small debts due the subscriber as Assignee under the said Act of the Estate of the said John Gillespie. A list of which is open for inspection at the office of the subscriber.

Such sale being made by virtue of an order of His Honor Judge Stevens, granted under the 4th section of the said Act.

Dated this 5th day of September, A. D. 1870.

JAMES E. LYNOTT, Assignee.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of John Gillespie. NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the creditors of the above Insolvent, will be held at my office in Saint George, in the Province of New Brunswick, on Saturday the first day of October next, at two o'clock P. M., to consider the disposal of the assets of the Estate of the said Insolvent, and to inspect the accounts, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally, with a view to closing it up at an early date.

Dated this seventh day of September, A. D. 1870.

JAMES E. LYNOTT, Assignee.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners appointed for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway give PUBLIC NOTICE that they are prepared to receive TENDERS for the three remaining Sections of the Line, all in the Province of New Brunswick. Section No. 21 will begin at the Eastern end of Section No. 20, one and three quarter miles East of the River Miramichi and will extend to Station No. 1640, three thousand feet Westward from the River Kouchibouguac, a distance of about 23 miles.

Section No. 22 will extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 21 to Station No. 1180 at the crossing of the River Buctouche, a distance of about 25 miles.

Section No. 23 will extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 22 to the European and North American Railway, at Moncton Station, a distance of about 22½ miles.

The Commissioners also give PUBLIC NOTICE that they are prepared to receive TENDERS for re-laying Section No. 10, the Contract for which has been annulled.

Section No. 10 is in the Province of New Brunswick and extends from the centre of the Chaplin Island Road, near the Court House at Newcastle, towards Bathurst, a distance of 20 miles in length.

TENDERS for Section No. 10 will be made upon the basis of the quantities specified in the original Bill of Works for this Section; and in drawing the New Contract, there will be deducted from the amount of the accepted Tender, a percentage equivalent to the percentage of the whole work which the Chief Engineer shall report to have been executed by the first Contractors.

These Contracts to be completely finished by the first day of July, 1872.

Plans and Profiles with Specifications and Terms of Contract will be exhibited at the Offices of the Commissioners in Ottawa, Toronto, Quebec, Rimouski, Dalhousie, Newcastle, Halifax and St. John, and after the 10th SEPTEMBER NEXT, and SEALED TENDERS addressed to the COMMISSIONERS of the INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, and marked "Intercolonial" will be received at their OFFICE in OTTAWA, up to SIX o'clock, p.m. on WEDNESDAY the 5th day of OCTOBER next.

Sureties for the completion of the Contract will be required to sign the Tender. The names in full, occupation and address of each surety should also be given.

A. WALSH,
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRIDGES,
A. W. McLELLAN,
Commissioners

Intercolonial Railway,
Commissioners' Office,
Ottawa, 15th August, 1870.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Authorized discount on AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice: 14 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Ottawa, Aug. 26, 1870.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

To the Star of the County, any Constable within the County.

WHEATSEAS Elizabeth Green, trix of all and singular rights, Credits, Estate and Effects, late of the Parish of Saint George, County of Charlotte, deceased, do hereby give notice to her creditors, that she is desirous to be paid to her to settle of which the said Elizabeth Green, for payment of debts due to her, to be held at my Office, in the said County, on the third day next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon the premises, and to proceed there law.

Given for my hand and seal, Court, the 12th day of Aug. S. H. WHITLOCK, GEO. I. Registrar Prolocus, Charlotte County.

FOURTH GRA PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

THE TRIENNIAL PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION under the supervision of the Provincial Board will be held in the EXHIBITION 10 and on the grounds of the York Agricultural Society, in the City of Fredericton, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, October 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st.

Upwards of \$4,000 offered. Diplomas also awarded.

Open to Competition to every Province.

No charge made for Entries. Articles, and Freight and Carriage by the Board.

CATTLE SHOW on Friday, the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, and Saturday, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st.

Grand Concert on Wednesday, the 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, and Saturday, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st.

Grand Procession of P. animals on Friday, 7th October. The Track is to be open during the management of the fair, and will be kept open for the benefit of the public. Bands of Music constant during Exhibition.

PROGRAMME OF THE EXHIBITION.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY. The Exhibition Building will be open at 10 o'clock, a.m. Address to the Board at 10 o'clock noon.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY. Exhibition opens at 9 o'clock, a.m. this day, take place on the city, under the management of the Board.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY. Exhibition opens at 9 o'clock, a.m. the Fair Fire Stock imports will commence at 11 o'clock, in front of the Exhibition Building, in order to remove the animals until then.

FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY. Exhibition opens at 9 o'clock, a.m. in front of the Exhibition Building, in order to remove the animals until then.

CATTLE SHOW. The Grounds will be open Thursday, and Friday, at 9 o'clock.

Arrangements have been made with the Board of Agriculture, to have the cattle show held on the grounds of the Board of Agriculture, in front of the Exhibition Building, in order to remove the animals until then.

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MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY



RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL REMEDY FOR STOPPING THE MOST EXHAUSTING PAIN IN A FEW MINUTES.

RAIDWAY CURES THE PATIENT

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Proves its superiority to all other Medicines at once. ITS FIRST INDICATION Is to relieve the sufferer of PAIN, no matter from what cause it may originate, or where it may be seated. It is the Head, Face, or Throat; It is the Back, Spine, or Shoulder; It is the Arms, Breast, or Side; It is the Joints, Limbs, or Muscles; It is the Nerves, Teeth, or Ears;

In any other part of the body, its application to the part or parts where the pain exists will afford immediate relief.

IF SEIZED WITH PAIN In the Stomach, Bowels, or Kidneys; In the Bladder, Spine, or Lungs; In the Teeth, Ears, or Throat; In the Brain or Nervous System; One teaspoonful of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to a glass of water will, in a few minutes, restore the patient to ease and comfort.

IF Lame, Crippled, or Believed to be so; If Bruised, Wounded, or Cut; If Strained, Injured, or Weak; If Sun-struck, or in a fever; If Weak in the Spine or Back;

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

should be applied to the part or parts affected. It is a sure cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuralgia, Sciatica, and all the pains of the limbs, and the most powerful of the Great American Remedy.

It is a sure cure for the most violent of the Great American Remedy. It is a sure cure for the most violent of the Great American Remedy. It is a sure cure for the most violent of the Great American Remedy.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Persons exposed to the Malaria of Ague, or if seized with Chills and Fever, will find a positive Antidote in RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. It is a sure cure for the most violent of the Great American Remedy.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

One dose will stop the pain; its continued use will, in a few hours, cure the patient.

HOW IT CURES.

The secondary indication of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is to cure the patient of the disease or malady that causes the pain; this it accomplishes rapidly and radically. So swift is the patient transformed from pain, no fever, weakness, and debility, to the delight of the patient and the relief of the physician.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM CURED.

Twenty Years of Sleepless Nights. Wm. Sydney Myers, Esq., of Havana, Cuba, the correspondent of the London Times, suffered with Acute and Chronic Rheumatism for twenty five years, and for twenty years he had not enjoyed one night's calm rest. He applied RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—it immediately gave him ease and secured him the first calm and refreshing sleep during the twenty years. The continued use of the READY RELIEF cured him.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

When you first feel pain, then take a teaspoonful of the READY RELIEF in water; or apply it to the parts where you feel the discomfort.

ALL MALIGNANT DISEASES

first give warning of their presence, and if met promptly before they become securely established within the system, will be readily expelled.

SIGNS OF SICKNESS.

Headache, Pains in the Limbs, the Stomach, Bowels, and Kidneys—Cold Chills, and Hot Flushes, Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Shivering, Fatigue, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, Giddiness, &c., &c., are the early symptoms of Malignant Diseases. One dose of the READY RELIEF is sufficient to break up a malignant disease, and restore the patient to health.

SOLDIERS.

Every soldier should carry with him a supply of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. It is the place of all other medicines, and as a beverage, a teaspoonful of the Relief, to a glass of water, is a most pleasant and stimulating tonic, whiskey, or brandy.

SICKNESS PREVENTED IN THE SEA MAINE REGT.

Eighty nine men of the 1st Maine Regt., who were quartered at Tybee Island, S. C., when working in the swampy, malarious region. Every man suffered with Typhoid and other Fevers, Fever and Ague, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Rheumatism, was cured by the use of the Ready Relief.

CAUTION.

In all cases ask for Radway's Ready Relief, and see that the signature of Radway & Co. is on the outside label of each bottle. Every agent is supplied with a new and fresh stock. Price 15 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists, Merchants, and others.

RADWAY & CO. 1 Maiden Lane, New York.

H. W. VALENTINE, M. D.

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity, that he has taken the house on Water Street, immediately below the Dry Goods Establishment of Odell & Turner, where he may be found by those who require his professional services.

He is also Coroner for the County. Office in same building.

California Flour Oil &c

100 BAGS California Flour a superior article for family use.

50 Bbls. Hovlands choice extra.

100 Gallons Phosphate oil in 5 & 10 gallon cases An extra article.

C. O. HATHEWAY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

TUESDAY, 31st May, 1870.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and in pursuance of the provisions of the 11th Section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby Ordered, that the following Regulations respecting the coasting trade of the Dominion, in amendment of the Regulation adopted by Order in Council of 28th July, 1868, shall be and the same are hereby adopted and established:

1st. It having been enacted by Chap. 9 Sec. 22, 23rd Victoria, that the Governor may grant yearly Coasting Licences to British Vessels navigating the inland waters of Canada above Montreal though such vessels may sometimes make voyages to Foreign Ports, it is hereby Ordered that the Bonds to be given by the Master or Owner of such vessel, on taking out such License shall not contain the condition provided for in Section 24 of said Regulations, "that such Vessels or Boats shall not be employed in the Foreign Trade," but that it shall be a condition of such Bond, that whenever any such Vessel or Boat is employed in a voyage to or from a Foreign Port, the master or other proper officer thereof, shall report inwards and outwards, in all respects, as though he had not received such Coasting License.

2nd. Representations having been made of serious inconvenience to the Master and Owner of Steam Vessels employed as regular passenger and freight packets between the port of St. John in the Province of New Brunswick, and the ports of Digby, Annapolis and Windsor, in the Province of Nova Scotia, and also to the Mercantile Community of the said ports, in consequence of such Steam Vessels being obliged to report their cargoes each trip in detail, it is hereby further Ordered, that the Collector of Customs at the Port of St. John, may grant any such Steam Vessel a yearly coasting license, subject to the same conditions as are provided in the case of Vessels trading between ports in the same Province; with the additional condition, that the Master or other proper Officer of such Steam Vessel, shall be furnished with two cargo books to be used during alternate months, and that at the end of each month, he shall surrender the book used during that month to the Collector at the Port of St. John, and the said Collector shall return to him the other book with which he had been furnished, so that the record of the trade of each month, shall be in the Custom House, to be used for statistical purposes during the whole of the succeeding month.

GIN, WINES, TEA, &c.

Ex "Choice" from London.

40 Hhds } Best Pale Geneva.
30 qr Casks }
200 Cases }
20 Chests } Congou Tea.
20 Half " }
20 Bbls Refined Crushed Sugar
75 do London Brown Stout & Pale Ale.
13 qr Casks } Pale Sherry.
3 Hhds }
1 Ton "Brandy Bros" Best White Lead.
4 Hhds } do Boiled and Raw
4 qr Casks } Lined Oil.

BRANDY.

Ex "Jemina" and "Tubal Cain" from Charante.

22 Hhds } Best Cognac Brandy.
"Hennessy" "Martell" and
23 qr Casks } "Vine Growers Coy."
JAMES W. STREET.

St Andrews, June 7, 1870.

PIANO

FOR SALE OR TO HIRE.

A Second hand Piano. Apply to

JAMES W. STREET
St Andrews, 7th June, 1870.

Cottage for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at a bargain, his pleasantly situated residence on Prince of Wales street, opposite Victoria Terrace. The House is one and a half story high, is finished from cellar to attic, with an L for kitchen. The cellar is frost proof and has in it a never failing well of good water. The house is nearly new, and in excellent repair; and the lot on which it stands is under cultivation. For particulars apply at this Office, or to

JAMES MCLEAN, Proprietor.

JOHN M'COULL,

GENERAL AGENT.

Commission Merchant,

AND

AUCTIONEER

St. George, N. B.

SEEDS. SEEDS.

Garden, Field and Flower Seeds of every kind, and quite fresh—just received by

April 26th 1870. J. F. MULLIGAN.

G. F. STICKNEY,

Watchmaker and Jeweller.

Has received a further supply of

Watches, Jewellery, and Electroplated Goods.

Britannia Metal, Papier Maché, Wedgwood and Parian Ware, Tea Trays,

CUTLERY and HARDWARE, General Fancy and House Furnishing Goods

SHOOTING and FISHING TACKLE, Stationery,

Brushes, Combs, PERUMERY and Fancy Soaps, Edge and Joiners Tools, Saws, Files, &c.

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

MAY 1870.

28 BALES & CASES NEW SPRING GOODS.

Imported per Steamships "Marathon" and "Tripoli."

Just opened and for Sale.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ODELL & TURNER.

North British and Mercantile

Insurance company,

OF EDINBURGH & LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

FIRE & LIFE

CAPITAL - - £2,000,000 STERLING

(WITH LARGE ACCUMULATIONS)

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

NICHOLAS T. GREATHHEAD, Esq., Agent for St Andrews and vicinity.

HENRY JACK, General Agent.

Aug 9.

French White Wine Vinegar.

50 R Casks White Wine Vinegar.

Jan 17. J. W. STREET

MOLASSES.

Ex Schr. "Emma" from Cienfuegos direct.

211 Hhds. } BRIGHT CIG FUEGOS MOLASSES.
19 Tons }
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.

April 1870. St. Stephen.

Molasses.

20 H HDS choice Retailing Molasses.

J. W. STREET

TO LET.

The House in Queen Street, with a Garden attached, known as the Connolly House

TO LET, from 1st May next.—One half the house in Queen Street, at present occupied by Peter Fitzgerald.

COTTAGE TO LET.

FROM 1st May next.—A small Cottage on the hill, has a good cellar and well, is pleasantly situated, and suitable for a small family. Rent low.

March 7. Apply to J. W. STREET.

New Music.

JUST opened—a choice selection of Vocal and Instrumental music, just published.

Orders for music made up every Tuesday and Friday.

March 30. J. F. MULLIGAN.

1870 March 29. 1870

To the Ladies. New Hats for Easter.

WE have just received from our London Agent a sample lot of HATS, in the newest styles.

Also new FLOWERS, which with others to arrive, will be offered at a small advance on cost. At the Albion House Millinery Ware room.

Thirty-three new styles in

MEN'S

CLOTH CAPS,

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Such testimony

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