

# The St. Andrews Standard.

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E. VARIIS SUMMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic.

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Vol 28

## Poetry.

### THE SHORE.

'Tis sweet to tread along the shore  
When Phœbus tinges Nature o'er  
With golden light;  
When o'er the ocean's heaving breast  
His slanting rays in beauty rest,  
Serene and bright.

'Tis sweet to muse where waters roll,  
And Nature's music strikes the soul  
With thrilling power;  
Where wild, tumultuous billows play,  
And upward heave their snowy spray,  
A glittering shower.

The sea-gulls skimming far and wide,  
Like specks upon the foaming tide,  
Drift to and fro—  
Now yonder rugged peak they brave,  
Now resting on the whirling wave,  
They onward go.

Yon bark that fears not wind or tide,  
But onward through the storm does glide  
To reach her goal;  
Reminds me of my body driven,  
O'er Time's tempestuous sea to heaven,  
To leave the soul.

How sweet the joys of solitude,  
Where earthly troubles ne'er intrude,  
Where nature reigns  
Free from the evil heart of man,  
That spreads despair on every hand—  
O'er her domain.

If there's a joy on earth below,  
A place where peace and comfort flow,  
Unknown before,  
'Tis surely where the waters sigh,  
And screaming sea birds wildly fly  
Along the shore.

'Tis there fond fancy loves to dwell,  
'Tis there fond memory lifts the veil  
From former years;  
From life's vicissitudes now past,  
Its sunny gleams, its sky o'ercast,  
Its joys and fears.

'Tis there fond hopes illumine the breast,  
On bright futurity to rest  
In sweet repose;  
Reflecting on the Great Supreme,  
Who brings life's fitful feverish dream—  
To peaceful close.

W. B. MASON.

### Left-Handedness.

Various attempts have been made to account satisfactorily for the use of the left in preference to the right hand in those in whom this peculiarity exists, but according to the "Lancet," without success. Dr. Pye-Smith takes up the question, and disposing of the theories that left-handedness is to be accounted for by transposition of the viscera, as asserted by Von Rœr and others, or by an abnormal origin of the primary branches of the aorta, proceeds to argue that right-handedness arose from motives of fighting adopted, from being found to be followed by the least serious consequences. "If a hundred of our fighting ambidextrous ancestors made the step in civilization of inventing a shield, we may suppose that half would carry it on the right arm, and fight with the left; the other half on the left, and fight with the right. The latter would certainly, in the long run, escape mortal wounds better than the former, and thus a race of men who fought with the right hand, would gradually be developed by a process of natural selection." Of course the habit once acquired, of using the right hand more than the left, would be hereditarily transmitted from parent to child.

AN OLD STUMP.—Now, what do you think that this picture represents? You will not easily guess. This is an uncle travelling with his niece. A "happy thought" has struck that imposing looking guard, and he is putting them into an empty compartment, with the remark that "young couples on their wedding tour like to avoid observation." That old goose is so pleased that he is hurriedly giving the wily official half-a-crown. But he will have to give his niece something much handsomer if he expects her not to tell her aunt and cousins.

Rev. William Spear, D.D. ("China and the United States") says it is amusing to witness the eagerness of the Chinese when, once in many years, a slight snow falls in the winter, to gather it into bottles, in which they suppose its precious virtues will be preserved after it melts, and be an efficacious remedy for fevers.

The secrets of Nature are the secrets of God, and man should inquire into them with reverence and without boldness.

## Interesting Tale.

### THE MANAGING WIFE.

Ezra Newton had just finished looking over his yearly accounts. Well, asked his wife, looking up, how do you come out?

I find said, her husband, that my expenses during the last year have been thirty-seven cents over a thousand dollars.

And your income has been a thousand dollars? Yes. I managed pretty well, didn't I? Do you think it managing pretty well to exceed your income? said his wife.

What's thirty-seven cents? asked Mr. Newton lightly.

Not much, to be sure, but still something. It seems to me that we ought to have saved, instead of falling behind.

But how can we save on this salary, Elizabeth? We haven't lived extravagantly. Still it seems to have taken it all.

Perhaps there is something in which we might retrench. Suppose you mention some of your items.

The most important are—house rent, one hundred and fifty dollars; and articles of food, five hundred dollars.

Just half. Yes, and you'll admit that we can't retrench there, Elizabeth. I like to live well. I had enough of poor board before I married. Now, I mean to live as well as I can.

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stead of buying sugar a few pounds at a time, she purchased a barrel, and so succeeded in saving a cent or more on the pound. This, perhaps, amounted to but a trifle in the course of a year, but the same system carried out in regard to other articles yielded a result which was by no means a trifle.

There were other ways in which a careful house-keeper is able to limit expense which Mrs. Newton did not overlook. With that object in view she was always on the lookout to prevent waste, and to get the full value of whatever was expended.

The result was beyond her anticipations. At the close of the year, on examining her bank book—for she had regularly deposited whatever money she had not occasion to use in one of these institutions—she found she had one hundred and fifty dollars besides reimbursing herself for the money during the first month, and having enough to last another.

Well, Elizabeth, have you kept within your allowance? asked her husband at this time. I guess you have not found it so easy to save as you thought for.

I have saved something, however, said his wife. But how is it with you?

That's more than I can say. However, I have not exceeded my income, (that's one good thing.) We have lived full as well, and I don't know but better than last year, when we spent five hundred.

It's knack, Ezra, said his wife, smiling. She was not inclined to mention how much she had saved. She wanted some time or other to surprise him with it when it would be of some service.

She may possibly have saved up twenty-five dollars, thought Mr. Newton, "or some such trifle," and so dismissed the matter from his mind.

At the end of the second year Mrs. Newton's savings including the interest, amounting to three hundred and fifty dollars, and she began to feel quite rich.

Her husband did not think to inquire how she had succeeded, supposing as before that it could be but a very small sum.

However he had a piece of good news to communicate. His salary had been raised from a thousand to twelve hundred dollars.

He added: as I before allowed you one half of my income for household expenses, it is no more than fair I should do so now.

That will give you a better chance to save part of it than before. Indeed, I don't know how you have succeeded in saving anything thus far.

As before, Mrs. Newton merely said that she had saved something, without specifying the amount.

Her allowance was increased to six hundred dollars, but her expenses were not proportionally increased at all; so that her savings for the third year swelled the aggregate sum in the savings-bank to six hundred dollars.

Mr. Newton, on the contrary, in spite of his increased salary, was no better off at the end of the year than before. His expenses had increased by a hundred dollars, though he would have found it difficult to tell in what way his comfort or happiness had been increased thereby. In spite of his carelessness he was an excellent man in business, and his services were valuable to his employers. They accordingly increased his salary, from time to time, till it reached sixteen hundred dollars.

He had steadily preserved the habit of assigning one-half to his wife for the same purpose as heretofore, and this had become such a habit that he never thought to inquire whether she found it necessary to employ the whole or not.

Thus ten years rolled away. During all this time Mr. Newton lived in the same hired house for which he had paid an annual rent of one hundred and fifty dollars. Latterly, however, he had become dissatisfied with it. It had passed into the hands of a new landlord who was not disposed to keep it in the repair which he considered desirable.

About this time a block of excellent houses were erected by a capitalist, who designed to sell or let them as he might have opportunity. They were more modern and better arranged than the one in which Mr. Newton now lived, and he felt a strong desire to move into one of them. He mentioned it to his wife one morning.

What is the rent Ezra? inquired she. Two hundred and twenty-five dollars for the corner house; two hundred for either of the others.

The request he readily complied with; Mrs. Newton was quite delighted with all the arrangements, and expressed her satisfaction.

Are the houses for sale or to let? she inquired.

Either, said the owner. The rent is, I understand, two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Yes, I consider the corner house worth at least twenty-five dollars more than the rest.

And what do you charge for the house to a cash purchaser? asked Mrs. Newton with subdued eagerness.

Four thousand dollars cash, was the reply, and that is but a small advance on the cost.

Very well, I will buy it of you, added Mrs. Newton quietly.

What did I understand you to say? asked Mrs. Newton, scarcely believing his ears.

I repeat that I will buy this house at your price, and pay the money within a week.

Then the house is yours. But your husband said nothing of his intention, and in fact I did not know.

That by had the money to invest, I suppose you would say. Neither does he know it, and I must ask you not to tell him for the present.

The next morning Mrs. Newton invited her husband to take a walk, but without specifying the direction.

They soon stood in front of the house in which he desired to live.

Wouldn't you like to go in Ezra, she naively asked.

Yes—it's a pity we haven't got the key from the "Squire."

I have the key, said his wife, and forthwith walked up the steps and proceeded to open the door.

When did you get the key of Squire Bent? asked her husband.

Yesterday, when I bought the house, said his wife quietly.

Mr. Newton gazed at his wife in profound astonishment.

What on earth do you mean Elizabeth? he enquired.

### FUNGUS THE CAUSE OF WHOOPING COUGH.

Dr. Letzerich, the pathologist, who some time ago published his observations on a fungus, supposed by him to produce diphtheria, has more recently made a series of experiments with another form of fungoid growth which he believes to be the cause of the very infectious disease, whooping-cough.

The spores found in the expectorated mucus causing the irritation and coughing, were allowed to vegetate into large masses, and small portions were then introduced into young rabbits by an opening in the windpipe. The wounds thus made soon healed, but the animal became affected with a violent cough. Several animals thus diseased were killed, and the air passages in each were found to contain very large quantities of similar fungus. These observations, so important to the advocates of the germ theory, have not, as yet, been confirmed by the other investigators in the same field.

### Success in Life.

The great secret of success in life consists in bending all your efforts to whatever you happen to engage in. Don't let your fickleness lead you to slight your present occupation, and to think lightly of it, hoping something better will turn up by and by. The way to get along in the world is to make every step one that is ahead, and each to follow its predecessor. For full fifty per cent. of the effort of the world is wasted in indirect, diffuse, indefinite labors. Young men start out in life without purpose or aim, casting a thought on either their fitness nor usefulness for a particular calling; now doing this thing, then that; and after that nothing; one day going on, another on the right (which is wrong) or left, the next backward, and then not going on at all, which is perhaps as bad as the whole combined. The right line in life is the one which leads straight ahead. This almost always secures success. If you are creeping, do it energetically until you can get on your feet to walk; but never do both at once. And when once on your feet, never get on your hands and knees again; but strain all your efforts to your new life.

A Fight between a rat and two snakes, a copper head and a rattlesnake, took place at McKeesport, Ohio, the other day, which lasted seven hours, and resulted in the triumph of the rat. The copperhead was killed, and the rattlesnake would have suffered a like fate had he not been removed. "The rat showed considerable gentleness in the encounter, and every time he was bitten, would retire to the corner of the cage, and bite the piece from his body."

A citizen of Salem, Mass., came to New York the other day to make \$50,000 by buying counterfeit money. He didn't make that sum, but lost all he had, which was \$500, and then went to the police for help, and came home being sent to the Toms. He finally went back, complaining that honest men are scarce in New York.—[Boston paper.]

IS THE BRAIN A GALVANIC BATTERY?—Among the supposed facts relied upon to prove that the animal brain is a battery, which can send currents of electricity through the nerves so as to act upon the muscles, is an experiment referred to by Mr. C. F. Varley, in a late article, which consists in connecting the two terminals of a very sensitive galvanometer with separate basins of water. If a hand be placed in each basin, and one be squeezed violently, a positive current is said generally to flow from that hand through the galvanometer to the other hand, which is not compressed. Mr. Varley, however, after various experiments, has come to the conclusion that the phenomenon is due to chemical action alone, the act of squeezing the hand violently forcing some of the perspiration out of the pores. This is proved by the fact that when both hands were placed in the water, and a little acid was dropped on one of them, a current was generated without any muscular exertion. Mr. Varley found nothing to show that electricity exists in the human body, either as a source of motive power or otherwise, and he considers the feeble electricity obtained from the muscles to be due to the different chemical conditions of different portions of the muscles themselves. As the force transmitted by the nerves is at a rate about 200,000 times slower than an electric current, he infers that it can not be an electric current itself.—[Scientific Record, Harper's Magazine for June.]

A SENSELESS IDEA.—The distributors and collectors of the census schedule were termed by the Government enumerators; it is therefore presumed that the public generally were the denotators; and if so, are we to conclude that the sum total of the British population is reduced to a mere vulgar fraction?

An honest employment is the best inheritance that can fall to any one.



# TELEGRAPH NEWS.

**Trains, May 23.**  
The insurrection is completely suppressed. Not one band of insurgents is left.  
A great number are prisoners.  
L'Admirault yesterday captured Les Bâtes, Chamont and Memmoutant, and Gen. Vinay carried the Cemetery of Pere La Chaise.  
The insurgents yesterday shot the Archbishop of Paris, Abbe Duguesne and sixty-two other hostages remaining in their possession. Troops had previously captured La Roque and saved 169 hostages detained there.  
The body of Delescluse has been found in a street and identified.

**Sunday Evening.**  
All is quiet within the city. Not a shot has been fired since 10 o'clock this morning.  
The firemen have the flames under their control.

The slaughter on Saturday night was awful.  
The suppression of the rebellion has cost over sixty thousand lives and the destruction of one third of Paris.

United States Senate adjourned sine die on Saturday afternoon, after releasing White and Hanskill.

**Ottawa, May 23.**  
Parliament is not expected to meet till the usual time next winter.

The Times of today says that when the time arrives for Canada to determine her policy, the Dominion Government will be found to have acted with due regard to the interests of the country, and that its position will prove in all respects satisfactory to Parliament.

The Quebec elections will be held in the morning of June. The Legislature will be dissolved on Monday.

Manitoba is immediately to be connected with the rest of the Dominion by telegraph.

Rains have arrested the progress of the snow on the upper Ottawa. The atmosphere is new clear, but all danger is not yet removed.

**New York, May 23.**  
George Spaight and A. Hodge, editors of the Montreal "Gazette," were drowned on Thursday while boating.

Gold and Exchange show little variation. Water, consisted of inquiring Mr. Putnam in the horse cars, has been sentenced to execution July 13th.

Vice President Colfax is improving but still very low.

**Paris, May 23.**  
Abortion of the army which covered the city is returning to Versailles.

The city is calm and the streets are thronged with sight-seers.

Fires are still burning inside of Tuilleries and the Hotel Ville.

**Ottawa, May 23.**  
The contract for carrying the mails between Halifax, Cork and Liverpool, has been awarded to Allan on the same terms as those formerly given to the Lunan Line.

It was expected here that after the Washington Treaty was signed the protection to the fisheries would be abandoned, but orders continue the same as usual, and the system of exclusion adopted last season will be rigidly enforced this year.

**May 30.**  
Engineers for the Pacific Survey were appointed in the Privy Council last night, but their names are not known yet, as the appointments have not been sanctioned by the Governor General.

Feeling prevails all classes here that the signing of the Washington Treaty will be the severest blow ever made at the present administration, and the independence party will be greatly strengthened by it.

Stranichi Bridge site has not yet been found. According to the profile plan, hard rock existed at any easy distance, but after sinking 25 feet below the depth indicated on the plan, the engineers were still unable to find a solid foundation.

**BUENOS AYRES.**  
Letters from Buenos Ayres dated April 15 and received in New York Saturday, say the population which ten weeks since numbered at 1,250,000, is now reduced by death and flight to 400,000.

Up to this date there have been over 1200 deaths, and the daily average mortality for the past week has been over 450. On Saturday last, 501 deaths took place; 749 bodies were counted at the cemetery gates as the mortality bill of Sunday, and this as in many cases, was doubtless short of the actual number, as it comprised interments only. Over 200 fatal cases were reported up to 2 o'clock P.M. on Monday, the total report for the day being 337. Tuesday showed somewhat of a decrease, the days interments being only 333. On Wednesday up to half past one o'clock, 303 burials were registered, the mortality for the day reaching 427. Thursday witnessed a considerable diminution in the number of deaths, there being only 297—131 cases less than on the previous day. Yesterday according to the report of the President of Public Commission, the deaths up to one o'clock P.M. were 213, and he expresses the opinion in his despatch that the fever is diminishing somewhat.

**CHICAGO.**—There seems to be an abatement of the prospect of which the city of Chicago has so long boasted. The people have been "putting it a little too strong," and the usual results of a fast life have followed. The taxes have increased from \$4,189,796 last year to \$5,700,000 for the current twelve months; and it has produced a marked fall in rents and the prices of goods generally. "Hard times" are pinching many, and the number of unemployed is large and increasing. The papers are nearly all trying out for economy, and the songs of triumph in which they delighted have been much of their former force and compass.

The P. E. I. Patriot says:—It is reported that Sir Charles Fox & Co. have offered to build our Island Railway for £3,000,000 sterling per mile, exclusive of the wharves. It is also said that Mr. Curvell, and the Leader of the Government, went to the Telegraph Office on Saturday, and by cable ordered an advertisement for the London Times, asking for tenders for this work.

A despatch states that Captain Patterson of the human steamer "City of Durham," and the Doctor of the vessel were drowned in Halifax Harbour on Saturday.

**S. M. FITZGERALD & CO.**  
37 Park Row, New York.  
Are our sole agents in that city, and are authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

**The Standard.**  
SAINT ANDREWS, MAY 13, 1871.

**Saint Andrews—Its Improvements and Prospects.**

We cheerfully yield a portion of our editorial columns to the following timely and truthful remarks of a respected contributor, whose pen has never ceased from advocating the claims of our town, as a locality where a large shipping and fishing business could be profitably carried on, and whose bracing air, pure atmosphere, and admirable bathing facilities render it a delightful summer resort for tourists. We will, however, let our contributor speak for himself:—

The improved and almost daily improving appearance of the town indicates that the people are confident that the prospects of the business of the place, and of a rise in the value of property, are this year better than for many years heretofore. In walking about the town one discovers many indices that things are changing for the better, and that St. Andrews is commercially attracting more interest, and that capital is being invested; that large quantities of lumber are likely to be shipped, and that labor is abundant for all that work. Never was there a greater demand for labor than this Spring.

Around one now hears the frequent remark that St. Andrews is improving and is in a variety of ways likely to become more important. The enterprise and energy of her merchants has of late taken a new start. Business is now conducted so that trade is more than heretofore diverted to St. Andrews, and this, combined with the large increase of late in her shipping, indicates that there is a beginning of better times, and amply justifies the changed tone of opinion with regard to the prospects of the place. Every effort is being made to increase the facilities for business. Wharf accommodation is being improved, and soon a center of trade will be established on such a basis that capital the way of manufactures will be facilitated. For these every accommodation can be readily had. The fathers of the town have (to their credit be it said) so managed her local interests, that taxation is a mere trifle, and the various sources of town revenue are such, that for local purposes taxation must be light. Considerations of this kind will have an important influence with those who are seeking opportunities of investing capital in manufactures, and this with the abundance of such accommodations as is required to establish good trade relations, cannot, when taken into account with the other considerations in connection with the prospects of the town, fail to have an influential bearing on the welfare of the place. It is gratifying to observe that the attention of parties has been turned to the establishment of a fishing business. There is no good reason why this business cannot be prosecuted in St. Andrews with as much profit as in any other part of the country, and there is every reason to believe that those who have embarked in this enterprise will find it profitable. The increase of fishery in the lower Firth of Forth in two years will give an impetus to business of this kind.

Observations like these have led me to inquire why it is that this change has been brought about, and I can arrive at a number of, to my mind, satisfactory reasons, and foremost among these I place the fact that our Railway interests are settled upon a more satisfactory basis than they were eighteen months ago when the trains were stopped, and when that Railway "Vigilance Committee" took upon themselves the welfare of the town in this respect, and in an effective manner represented matters that there has been no repetition of the frustrated efforts of those who, at that time, sought to gratify their own selfish ends. It would not to my mind be a bad operation for that same committee to follow up their good work of those days and make a representation to those who in England are interested in the Railway, expressive of the increased importance of the Railway undertaking and the gratification which I doubt not, that Committee all feel that the management of the Railway, is now such, that St. Andrews is getting a fair share of the benefits that were expected to accrue, by reason of the Railway.

With the prospects of St. Andrews now, and the business over the Railway and the various branches the traffic very considerably increased. With Burpee's Railway connection with Sherbrooke sure to come, in at most, three years—St. Andrews, with her OPEN PORT ALL THE YEAR ROUND, nearer the mouth of the Bay of Fundy than any other port in New Brunswick, must make rapid advance in commercial importance. When the time shall come, as come it surely will, that we shall see cargoes of Flour and other Ontario and Quebec produce shipped from this place, when by reason of numerous local advantages we shall see manufactures flourishing; when we shall see, feel, realize the necessity of greater light, and water accommodation, and soil supply these

by Gas Works and water pipes from Chamcook Lake—St. Andrews will take that place in this Province which the keen forecasting spirit of a Wilson, Hatch, Frye, Allan and others saw in prospect for her, and to secure which, they spent so much of their energies—yet died without enjoying.

As a watering place few parts of this continent present so many inducements. Being in daily communication by Steamboat and Rail with the rest of the world—rejoicing in a healthy, salubrious, invigorating climate, St. Andrews is without a rival in New Brunswick and is far in advance of many of the watering places in the United States. Already have visitors begun to arrive, and there is little doubt but that the number this year, will be much larger than any year here before.

To bring about these changes for the better, requires exertion and a willingness on the part of every one to do his best endeavor—with energy, perseverance, industry, economy not parsimony, striving to help himself and others. To attract strangers, accumulation up to the spirit of the age must be provided, and it is much to be desired that a vigorous effort should be made to get large hotel accommodations, and this duty is cast upon those who were instrumental in securing the incorporation of the "Saint Andrews Hotel Company," and the legislation enabling the Town to aid to the extent of \$5,000.

There cannot be a more desirable site for such an Hotel than on the highest ground on the Eastern Common. Let the Jointes donate to the Hotel Company all the land between the Town Plat and the Line of the Railway, and give the right to clear at least 10 acres of that part between the Railway and the shore, on condition that the Company clear up and ornament it. Let a Stock List be at once opened, and let those who have money and property not be afraid to take stock in this undertaking. Even if not directly a paying investment at first, it will be indirectly, and in the long run must pay well; and let the people of the town determine to aid this undertaking by taking stock in the Company to the extent of \$5,000.

**The Treaty—A New Point Raised.**  
It is argued by many persons in the United States that the adoption of the treaty by the Senate, and the signing of it by the President, will not be sufficient, after all to make it binding on the people, or rather will not be sufficient to enable the Government to carry it out, even though England should be satisfied with the arrangement come to. The treaty provides for the payment of certain sums of money—to be hereafter fixed—by the United States to Canada. As no money can be spent without the authority of Congress, it is held that, in order to ensure the success of the treaty, the House of Representatives must take action upon it as well as the Senate.

The London "Times," of May 8, comments on the point thus raised in these words:—  
"It is announced from Washington that the Joint High Commission will probably sign a Treaty to-morrow, but simultaneously with this statement we receive intelligence that a new claim has been asserted to interfere in a manner that may possibly influence the practical completion of any convention on which the Commissioners may agree. The House of Representatives have unanimously passed a resolution, affirming, in effect, their right to sit in judgment upon the Treaty, should it contain any agreement to pay money on the part of the United States. The members of the House admit that the constitution of all Treaties made by the President, rests with the President, nor do they deny that if the President makes a Treaty, and two-thirds of the Senate concur in approving it, the Treaty becomes in theory perfectly valid and binding on the nation. The Constitution vests in the President and Senate the power of making Treaties, and makes no mention of any necessary concurrence on the part of the Representatives. But this does not exhaust the question. The power to impose and collect taxes and to vote money for the public services in Congress, and all Bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives; and hence it may happen—perhaps must happen—that after a Treaty has been made the House will have to provide the money to carry it into effect, and in this way will have a power of accepting or condemning it. A large may be theoretically complete, but if the money has not passed and there is no court of law to compel the payment, it may well be worth very little. The House of Representatives are, at all events, determined that their power shall not be lost sight of. On the eve of their adjournment they agreed unanimously in declaring that, without claiming any agency in the making of treaties, it was their right and duty to deliberate on the expediency of carrying any treaty into execution."

The question thus raised by the House of Representatives of their constitutional right to sit in judgment on a treaty when it is constitutionally complete is one of the most delicate that can arise for discussion out of the American Constitution.

**THUNDER STORM.**—Yesterday was a very warm day the thermometer rising to 95° in the shade. About 3 o'clock a large black cloud rose towards the North and in a few minutes the heavens became quite dark, a heavy gale came from the North accompanied by a drenching rain, loud peals of thunder followed in quick succession by vivid flashes of lightning. The storm did not last over half an hour, but the rain which fell, has been of great service to the grass and other crops which were suffering from the drought of the past four weeks.

We learn that Mrs. Parker's residence was struck by lightning during the storm, but sustained slight damage.

## The Washington Treaty.

Washington, May 21.—The Senate went into executive session at a few minutes past 10 o'clock this morning on the treaty of Washington.

Among those who made speeches were Senators Corbett, Vickers, Morrill, of Vermont, Thierman, Morton and Kelley. All the amendments were voted down by large majorities.

The treaty was finally, at ten minutes to eleven to-night, ratified by a vote of 50 to 12.

A Spire is to be placed on the tower of the R. C. Cathedral, at St. John, the height to be 120 feet, the work is to commence at once. The Cathedral will then be one of the most conspicuous buildings in the Province.

**PITTSBURGH COAL MINE ON FIRE.**—Boston papers of Monday last, give details of a horrible accident which occurred at the Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Coal Mines, on the 27th inst. The West shaft took fire, while about forty men and boys were at work; there is only one outlet, and the scene about its entrance is described as one of great distress, as the shaft would fill with water within twenty-four hours, so that if the men were not suffocated they would drown. Late at night an entrance to the bottom of the shaft was effected, and a number of the men rescued, several of them dead. The last man was brought up early next morning. The fire originated from the friction of the wooden machinery, and communicated with the surrounding woodwork. The fire was finally put out by several fire engines.

We learn from the "Globe," that Mr. John McMillan, of St. John, who has been for some time confined to his house, left for Digby on Saturday last.

The Hon. S. L. Tilley, C. B. left here for Ottawa, on Monday morning to attend a meeting of the Cabinet. He expects to return about the 15th June.

A finely built schooner, called the "Martha A," owned by Mr. Thomas G. Gross and others; was launched at St. George on Saturday last.

On Wednesday last, a number of Excursionists arrived in the steamer "City of Saint John," between 2 and 3 o'clock. They drove around the town and out the country roads, admiring the beautiful scenery; they returned next morning, and expressed themselves highly pleased with their visit.

The fires in the woods on the Atlantic side, still add the atmosphere with smoke for the past week.

**SUMMARY.**  
Three hundred dollar persons have made their appearance at New York. The tops are of lace, either black or white, and the handles of some are of carved coral, while others are of gold, with vine of silver and gold leaves.

Dead and dumb clerks are on trial in some of the Departments in Washington. There is no reason why they should succeed. Dumb waiters were introduced into all the leading hotels long ago, and have satisfied everybody.

Louisville Kentucky, notes the refusal of \$35 per foot, for real estate that could have been bought for \$10 per foot three years ago.

Lat-advice from St. Helena state that the bark "Jonny Edingwood," bound from St. Paul to Melbourne, which put into that port on the 27th of December last, has been commandeered and will be sold. She was commandeered by Capt. Hayward.

Private Blackin of Charlotte County, has been presented with a beautiful silver cup, awarded by the Ontario Rifle Association.

The "Aroostook Pioneer" says:—"A friend at Fort Kent writes under date of May 18th as follows: It is very cold and backward. Hay all gone and many cattle dying with starvation. One man emptied all his straw beds yesterday, and fed the straw to his cattle. Glacier's drive gone down."

SMALL FOX says the St. John "Globe" still lingers in certain quarters of the City and Portland. Two new cases were reported on Simonds street in Portland to day, and some new cases appeared in portions of St. Patrick street last week. There is very little doubt that the fresh start which the disease lately took was caused by three cases concealed in the house of a man named Chaucery on St. Patrick street. They were not discovered until well advanced. Many of the cases which have since shown themselves have, we believe been traced directly to those concealed.

A merchant from Lima, Peru, was robbed of \$5,000 in gold and diamonds lately at the Fifth Avenue Hotel New York on Saturday.

The divers have at last succeeded in reaching the treasure of the English ship Hussar, sunk in the East River during the Revolutionary war, with a large amount of specie on board.

The business portion of the town of Bradford, Ontario, including the town hall, all the stores and one hundred houses, was burnt on the 22d inst. Over sixty families are left homeless with children half-clothed. Loss cannot be less than \$500,000; some estimate it at \$1,000,000.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars of May 23.

North America, began their annual session in Baltimore on the 22d. J. A. O'ne, of Mass. exclusively presiding. Two hundred representatives from different States and territories and English Canada were present. The receipts of the Grand Lodge last year were \$16,217, the balance on hand being \$3481. The Order has now 6300 lodges, and a total membership of 400,000.

—The arrival of the "Royal Alfred," with the Admiral on board, and the flying Squadron with the new Admiral which is expected today, has put the hearts of the young ladies of Halifax in a flutter.

**DIED.**  
On the 26th inst., Druella Sulis, aged 34 years, wife of Capt. Joseph Kilpatrick, leaving an affectionate husband and three children to mourn their loss.

[St. John papers please copy.]

## Ship News

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

**ARRIVED.**  
May 25, scho. Osprey, Sprague, Portland.—200 bbls flour, Robinson & Glenn.

John Clark, Wiscasset, ballast.

Elizabeth Hoxby, G. G. Wiscasset, ballast.

Franklin, Coats, Boston, Mize, R. Ross & others.

Daisy, Banton, Wiscasset, bal. R. Ross.

26, Eliza Frances, Hunt, Portsmouth, ballast, master.

27, Nettie, Andrews, Boston, G. S. Grimmer, coal J. Watson.

Brig Florence, Waycott, Portland, goods, Express Co.

30, Calvin, Clark, Boston, bal. J. R. Bradford.

Albert, Maloney, Portsmouth, ballast, J. R. Bradford.

Antelope, Tatton, Wiscasset.

**CLEARED.**  
May 24, scho. Olive Matilda, Simpson, Boston.

30 M Osprey, 60 M lumber, D. H. Budge.

27, Franklin, Coats, St. Stephen, ballast.

29, June Clark, do do.

30, Osprey, Sprague, Boston, 2,000 sleepers, Robinson & Glenn.

St. George, May 11, Arr.—Scho. Tasso, DeLong, from Boston, bal. Culm, Baldwin, Boston, bal. Exter, Carpenter, Boston, bal. 15th, Broadfield, Britt, Cahis, bal. Lizzie, Leighton, New York, bal. Mary E. Bliss, Wyman, Boston, bal. G. G. Wiscasset, Boston, bal. 16th, Amantilla, McLean, St. John, 20th, Alma, Jackson, St. Andrews. Sarah Glass, Coats, Portsmouth.

St. George, May 10, (Id.)—Whittaker, A. J. Cotten, for New York. 11th, W. R. Barry, Sherrard, for Portland. Lacon, Kilpatrick, Boston. 16th, Mary E. Bliss, Wyman, St. John. 17th, Exter, Carpenter, Boston. Culm, Baldwin, Boston. 18th, Abbie H. Hodgman, Eaton New York. 20th, Broadfield, Britt, Boston. Amantilla, McLean, Boston. Lizzie, Leighton, New York.

## Pleasure Yacht.

The Subscriber has recently refitted and painted his pleasure sloop "Evelyn," and is prepared to let her for sailing and fishing parties. Her cabin is large, and she is well found in sails, rigging and every appliance required. The owner, who is the oldest branch pilot belonging to the port, will be in charge. Apply to  
May 31.—  
CAPT. JAS. CLARK.

## County Court.

THE County Court of the County of Charlotte, will sit at St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 14th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon. At which time and place all officers of the Law and other persons required to be at this Court, are publicly notified to give their attendance.

ALEX. T. PAUL,  
May 31, 1871. Sheriff of Charlotte.

## NOTICE.

**Customs Department.**  
REFERRING to the notice of 26th inst. of articles transferred by Order in Council, to the list of goods which may be imported into Canada free of duty, it is decided that the term "Anatto" therein mentioned means "Annatto" in either a liquid or a solid condition.  
R. S. M. ROUCHETTE,  
Commissioner of Customs.

## Executor's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Robert T. Fitzsimons, late of St. Andrews, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested, within three months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.  
S. H. WHITLOCK,  
Saint Andrews, May 24, 1871. Executor.

## Teacher Wanted.

WANTED, a Second Class Teacher, for the Roman Catholic School, St. Andrews. One qualified and who can come well recommended may apply to  
Rev. R. VERIKER.  
St. Andrews, May 24, 1871.

## Sugar & Molasses.

Ex "Rapid" from Barbados via St. John: 20 Hhds Muscovado Molasses, 8 " " C. coco do Sugar.  
J. W. STREET.  
May 23.

## Spring

Ex the "Vasa" from 1  
50 Cases Old  
60 do best S  
20 Gr. Casks  
Whiskey.  
3 Hhds A  
25 Bbls J  
12 cases "Ga  
70 Bbls Bridg  
ter and P  
8 Hhds Brat  
30 Cwt. Te  
colored  
1 cask best l  
6 Hhds  
12 gr. casks  
20 Hhds  
15 gr. casks  
200 cases  
To arrive for  
40 Hhds  
60 gr. casks  
600 Cases  
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