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Vol 38

Poetry.

THE DEAD LETTER.

And can it be? Ah, yes, I see,
This thirty years and better
Since Mary Morgan sent to me
This dusty, rusty letter.
A pretty hand (she couldn't spell),
As any man must vote it;
And 'twas as I read member well,
A pretty hand that wrote it!

How calmly now I view it all,
As memory backward ranges—
The talks, the walks, that I recall,
And then—the postal changes!
How well I loved her I can guess
(Since cash is Cupid's hostage)—
Just one and sixpence—nothing less—
This letter cost in postage!

The love that wrote at such a rate
(By Jove! it was a steep one!)
Five hundred notes (I calculate)
Was certainly a deep one;
And yet it died!—of slow decline—
Perhaps suspicion chilled it;
I've quite forgotten if 'twas mine
Or Mary's darling killed it!

At last the fatal message came:
"My letters—please return them;
And I yours of course you wish the same—
I'll send them back or burn them."
Two precious foils, I must allow,
Whichever was the greater:
I wonder if I'm wiser now,
Some seven lustres later?

And this alone remains! Ah, well!
These words of warm affection,
The faded ink, the pungent smell,
Are food for deep reflection.
They tell of how the heart contrives
To change with fancy's fashion,
And how a drop of mawkish love
The strongest human passion!

—Harper's Magazine for November.

Miscellany.

The Amazon.

The whole extent of the area of the valley is covered with forests, and is not like other plains under the tropics, partly desert and partly vegetation. The whole of the Amazon valley is covered with a luxuriant vegetation, and this vegetation is sometimes so dense that it is almost impenetrable, and of its characteristics in this respect, he would give some account. The river Amazon runs through three different regions, each presenting a different aspect and characteristic from one another. In the lower part of its course three tributaries join the Amazon—one of them rising in the high table land of Guiana, and the Rio Negro the northern shore, which later has its source in the mountains of Bolivia. These tributaries are of great dimensions, and the whole basin of the Amazon is full after having received their waters. It is from the junction of these rivers that the great river itself receives its name, and from thence extends to the Atlantic Ocean. That part of the Amazon which occupies the middle part of the continent is called Slenock. The southern shore of the Amazon, below its junction with the Madeira, receives other rivers, three of which flow from the southern slope of the table land of Brazil. To the east of the Rio Negro there are a number of other rivers flowing into the Amazon, hardly known among us by name, and yet of very great importance, and remarkable for their peculiar character. There are among those tributaries four rivers so broad that we have hardly any river so broad, though their courses are not very long. These at their mouths are over thirty miles wide, and some of them over sixty miles wide. Following the southern shore of the Amazon to its mouth, you behold an entrance so wide, that it is as if the wide ocean were spreading before you, and you were passing from a river to the open sea. These rivers are comparatively shallow, and their current is very light; the natural consequence is that they carry little material in suspension, and their waters are therefore clear and transparent, but somewhat tinged by vegetable substances to a greenish hue. Others of these waters are tinged with grey, and others again are yellowish.

The river Madeira is totally different from those. It is a very deep river, flowing rapidly, and carrying with it a large amount of loose material, giving the water a whitish colour, from which circumstances the Madeira is called "White Water River." There are three tributaries called "White Water River," but they differ materially from the Madeira, though, like it, are very deep. They are very tortuous and meandering, and destitute of

islands, while the Madeira has several islands. The consequence is, these rivers can be navigated to a distance of five hundred miles by large vessels drawing fifteen or eighteen feet, with as much ease as they could navigate in streams of the Amazon. The Rio Negro presents a very different aspect; it is very wide, but less deep, and has a very slow course, as is dark and transparent, owing to the large amount of vegetable matter held in solution in the water, and when seen from above it looks as dark as ink. Therefore, not only in the width and depth, and bulk of water, but also in the characteristics of the water, every region of the Amazon has its peculiar character. The Amazon as a whole, is a white water river. The mouth of the Amazon, where it enters the Atlantic, is one hundred and fifty miles wide. It is the widest, largest, and of the greatest volume of all known rivers. The lecturer then proceeded to give a brief description of the productions of the region of the Amazon, enumerating the costly dye-woods, medicinal plants, and the valuable timber which grows in great abundance in the valley, and which at present forms but a small and meagre source of traffic. The liberal policy of the Emperor of Brazil would, however, change all this, as he expected ere long to see the whole country of the Amazon and the Andes opened by the enterprise of the American people.—[Agassiz.]

Tide of New Settlers in Canada.

Another trial claiming notice is that of wild beasts. Bears have carried off children, indulged in fresh pork, and hogged the hunter to death; but such occurrences are rare, and generally British prefers running to fighting. He prefers vegetable diet to animal, and loves such dainties as nuts and berries. Green corn and green oats are special favorites, and the back settler has oftentimes had to mourn the destruction of much of his crops by bands of these marauders. The racoon, too, is an efficient hand in this kind of work, being at one with the bear in the opinion that green corn is good eating. These freebooters often pay dear for their good cheer, and in turn supply the owner of the crops with excellent meals from their flesh, while their skins can be sold, or manufactured into sleigh robes.

In securing such gentry, the dead-fall, the trap and set gun, are common means employed. On one occasion the writer had the good luck to kill two bears at one shot with a set gun—the accumulating animals pulling the trigger themselves, thus committing suicide. Another method of dealing with such robbers is, erecting stages in the invaded fields and shooting them therefrom, without the intervention of judge or jury. An old veteran settler, who had fought under Sir John Moore and in nearly every battle of the Peninsular War, tried the stage plan to compass the enemy; but always did so with fire and sword, in case, as he observed, of coming to close quarters. One night as he stood sentry, a formidable fellow in dark dress entered an appearance, and began, as usual, to feast on our hero's corn. A well aimed shot stretched Bruin on the ground; but to make all sure, the gallant warrior charged and gave the foe the full benefit of his trusty steel.

Wolves are more dangerous and more destructive customers. Many a flock of sheep has been thinned, and sometimes all destroyed by their incursions. Sometimes they will attack a man. An instance within the writer's knowledge occurred several years ago. One cold winter night as the schoolmaster of a back settlement was passing through a strip of woods between two clearings, a wolf stretched Bruin on the ground; but to make all sure, the gallant warrior charged and gave the foe the full benefit of his trusty steel.

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however, act on the principle of letting alone if left alone; but Master Fox, whose morality is much more lax, is a thief of the first water. Many times does he disgust the good wife by large drafts on her poultry yard, thereby disappointing her of an intended roast or choice fowls for market.—[From "Rustic Jottings from the Bush," in New Dominion Monthly for Nov.]

Our Cold Weather.

The more even nature of the weather in Canada must strike old country people favorably. Considering the absurd stories about our climate which are widely circulated at home, we have a right to expect emigrants to be agreeably surprised with the reality. In a geography published in Britain, the cold of Canada is represented as being so severe that no part of the body can be exposed during the winter without the certainty of being frost-bitten, and the entire person must be enveloped in furs before venturing out of doors!

In the April number of Spurgeon's "Sword and Trowel" for 1870, is an article on the distinguished missionary, Wm. Burns. In this article occurs the following language:—"In Canadian wilds it is not usual for people to get weather-bound; and if exposed for not keeping a preaching appointment, or for not filling up one's pew, can ever be pleaded conscientiously, it is when the primitive roads, enveloped in snow-drifts, only allow the preacher or hearer to be dragged to chapel during a lull in the storm by a team of twenty horses" at the rate of a mile an hour.

What will Canadians think of this picture of Canada experience, drawn in this enlightened day of the great city of London, only ten days distant from the land so misrepresented? Who among us ever saw such snow drifts, such a team—unless drawing lasts—or such an accommodating lull? This descriptive piece partakes of the character of one on the Falls of Niagara, to be seen in a "Reader" once extensively used in common schools, wherein it is stated that Indians in their canoes have been known to descend in safety the mighty cataract, and which is as truly true as the legend of the Chaudiere at Ottawa.

In a Gazetteer of no mean pretensions, it is stated that the great Chaudiere is the mouth of a subterranean channel whose extent and direction is unknown; that a cow which had fallen into its boiling waters disappeared, but came up all right at Fox's Point, ten miles below. It happens Fox's Point is more than twice ten miles down the river; but a few miles makes no difference in a big story.—[From New Dominion Monthly for November.]

WHO GETS THE BEST TEA?—Russia has got the monopoly of China—in tea. "A Lover of Fine Tea" has written to say that such is the case. All the choice "chops" of Congo brought to the Hankow market this season, he says, have been bought for the Russian market, and shipped direct to Odessa. Not a single "chop" of the finest grade of first crop tea has been seen in England since the growth of 1871, neither will there be of 1872. Why is this? The puffing and professional cheap selling of the retail grocer and tea dealer has brought it about. They pretend to offer the finest tea at 2s. 6d. to 3s. per pound. The thing is absurd. It cannot be. Fine tea costs the importer more money. The Russians outbid us, because they are willing to pay a fair price for the best article. The Americans appropriate nearly all the choice greens, although that is hardly an evil. But it is really too bad that John Bull should, through his bargain-hunting spirit, not be able to get a good cup of tea. We must be prepared to pay 4s. per pound if we wish to enjoy—and who does not?—the aroma of the choice and fragrant Pekoo.—[London paper.]

CRITICISING NEWSPAPERS.—It is a very easy matter to criticise a newspaper; but to publish a live one so as to interest, amuse and instruct the public, is no small undertaking. Those in this community who are disposed to find fault with every little item which does not suit their critical and exalted ideas, and complain because some scrap of news received while paper was being printed did not appear in its pages, should buy type, ink and paper, and publish an organ of their own. Let them try it for three months only, and if it don't give them some idea of the newspaper business, then we are no judge of human nature. The conceit would be taken out of such individuals so quickly that they would hardly know what was the matter with them, or whether they stood on their heads or feet.—Exchange.

A love letter picked up in Springfield, Ill. had the following paragraph:—"My best loved one, I clawed the postage stamp on your last letter all to tunder, because I knew you kicked it on."

Not long since a countryman, while on his way to London, was stopped on the highway by a thief, and requested to hand over his

money or have his brains blown out. O! said the traveller quietly—blow away, blow away. It's better to go on to London without brains than without money.

BAGDAD.

Toward the close of the eighth century the house of Abbas founded on the banks of the Tigris the metropolis of the Mohammedan faith. Bagdad arose in the midst of a secure field with the fame of ruined cities. Not far off was Babylon, still faintly traced out on its desolate plain, the stone pictures of Ninevah, and the palaces of Seleucia; closer still were the lofty towers of Meydeli. The fallen cities it is said, were filled to complete the grandeur of the sacred capital; the Saracens preyed up on the last labors of the Assyrians, and the wealth of the Moslem world and of the conquered Christians was employed in providing a proper home for the viceregent of Heaven. Mohammedan writers labor with vain epithets to paint the splendor of Bagdad when, under the vigorous rule of Harun al Rashid and his vizier, Jaffer, it suddenly outstripped in prosperity and holiness all other cities. It was the central shrine of the Moslem faith. The Commander of the Faithful ruled over its people. The power of Harun was felt in distant Spain and on the banks of the Indus; the Tigris labored once more beneath the commerce of mankind; the merchants of Egypt and of India met in the bazars of Bagdad; the Christian and the fire worshiper, the Brahmin and the Jew, filled its prosperous streets.

It is not probable, therefore, that the Arab accounts are greatly exaggerated. Bagdad possessed a powerful citadel, a circle of lofty walls, a royal palace on the Tigris whose end walls were adorned with all the graces of Saracenic architecture, and mosques of unequalled splendor. It was the most populous city of its age when Rome was a half deserted ruin, when London and Paris were barbarous towns, and Charlemagne was vainly striving to make his capital, in the wilderness of France, a centre of Western progress.—The humane spirit of early Mohammedanism had filled Bagdad with hospitals, dispensaries, and offices of public charity. The private houses of its wealthy merchants were adorned with marble and gold. The graceful court was filled with fountains; rich hangings of silk and velvet covered the walls. Divans of satin and tables of costly workmanship, the richest fruits and flowers, and the rarest wines and viands, set off those costly banquets at which degenerate descendants of Mohammed delighted to violate every principle of their austere law.

But still more remarkable was the intellectual position of the Eastern capital. The renown of Babylon or Ninevah had been altogether material; the children of the desert surrounded themselves with all the refinements of literature and the arts. The wealthy Arabs were educated in poetry, music and the languages; common schools were provided, at which the humblest citizen might learn to read and write with accuracy the favorite precepts of the Koran. Colleges, taught by professors of eminent attainments, drew in throngs of students. Libraries, enriched by the gifts of Greek and Roman thought, teeming with countless volumes, awoke a boundless ardor for letters. The Arab annals abound with notices of famous scholars, renowned in every land where Arabic was spoken; of poets, historians, and men of science who had charmed the advancing intellect of the children of the Arabian sands. The capitals of Bagdad were eager to discover a lost manuscript or to enlarge their well stored libraries as Cosmo and Lorenzo; the Petrarchs and Boccaccios of the Mohammedan capital were rewarded with useful bounty, and were the friends of princes and emirs. Bagdad became the centre of a vigorous mental process whose impulse was at length felt in all the barbarous capitals of Christendom.—From "Cities and their Fate," by Eugene Lawrence, in Harper's Magazine for November.

POST AND PARSONS.—The following fresh trifle from an English party is not bad:

I was one morning overtaken by an active, hale old fellow, who had been a soldier and seen a great deal of service, but was at the time a river bagman. In our journey we passed a directing post, with arms to good condition, and containing full information.

Do you know what that is? said my companion.

A directing post of course.

"I call it a parson."

A parson! Why?

"Cause 'ee tell th' way, but den he't go."

Before we separated we passed a second post, which was very dilapidated, and had lost its arms.

If the post we saw just now were a parson, said I, what's this one?

"Oh, he's a bishop."

Explains.

He neither tellth nor goth.—Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine, Nov.

Ancient Time-pieces.

Bowls were used to measure time, from which water, drop by drop, was discharged through a small aperture. Such bowls were called water clocks. It was then observed how much water from such a bowl or cask, from sun rise to the shortest shadow, trickled down into another bowl placed beneath; and this time being the half of the whole solar day, was divided into six hours. Consequently, they took a sixth of the water which had trickled down, poured it into the upper bowl, and this discharged, one hour expired. But afterwards a more convenient arrangement was made. They observed how high the water at each hour rose in the lower bowl, marked these points, and counted them, thus finding out how many hours there were till sunrise. With the Chinese, the water clocks, or clepsydres, are very odd. They used a round vessel, filled with water, with a hole in the bottom, which was placed upon another vessel. When the water in the upper vessel passed down into the lower vessel, it subsided by degrees, announcing thereby the part of time elapsed.

The Babyloians are said to have used such instruments; from them the Greeks of Asia Minor got them, at the time of King Cyrus, about the year 550 before Christ. But the Romans did not get the first water clock before the year 160 before Christ. Although the hours of the clepsydres did not vary in length, they still count d them from the morning.—When the clock of us strikes seven, the ancients counted one when the clock with us strikes twelve, the ancients counted six and so forth.—This method of counting the hour was according to the New Testament, also customary in Palestine at the time of Christ. The water clocks had the advantage that they could be used in the night and the Romans used them to divide their night watches, which were divided four times, both summer and winter. Conformable to these four night watches, time was counted, not only in Rome, but wherever a Roman garrison was stationed; consequently, also in Palestine, after she had become a Roman province.

ANECDOTE OF EZEKIEL WEBSTER.—In these latter days when the office of the Surgeon is the theatre of so much unseemly wrangle over the wills of testators that men who have property to leave may sometimes despair of their wishes being carried out, an anecdote of Ezekiel Webster, brother of the "Eg-like," may be aptly quoted:

When in full practice he was employed to defend the will of Roger Perkins, of Hopkinton. The physician made affidavit that the testator was struck with death when he signed his will. Mr. Webster subjected his testimony to a most thorough examination, showing, by quoting medical authorities, that doctors disagree as to the precise moment when a dying man is struck with death; some affirming that it is at the commencement of the fatal disease, others at its climax, and others still affirming that we begin to die as soon as we are born.

"I should like to know," said Mr. Sullivan, the opposing counsel, "what doctor maintains that theory?"

Dr. Watts, said Mr. Webster, with great gravity:

"The moment we begin to live, We all begin to die."

The reply convulsed the Court and audience with laughter.—Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for November.

Franks of a Steam Boiler.

A singular accident happened the other day in the streets of London. It appears that a large roller was in Pall Mall on its way to St. James' Park, to be used on some paving work. At 12 o'clock the driver of the engine concluded to go and get his dinner. He therefore, shut off steam and left the engine standing near a statue in front of the Pall Mall Restaurant. A crowd of people gathered around including some mischievous boys, one of whom got on the engine and managed in some way to start it. This done the lad ran away. The locomotive, to the dismay of the bystanders, started off at first slowly, but continually increasing its speed, and presently spread consternation all around. Its first direction was for the statue, which it would probably have overthrown if not demolished; but when close up to it, the engine turned capriciously almost at a right angle, and went straight across to the shop of Mr. Thompson, a photographic artist. Its entrance was effected by the window, which was totally smashed, and not only this, but the heavy stone facade underneath the glass was also shattered to fragments. Several ladies standing in front of the window were slightly hurt, and one gentleman seriously. Two other ladies seated in the crowd, and being trampled under foot, received bad though not dangerous injuries. The devastation committed by the unruly machine in the window, which was full of pictures and other fragile articles, is said to be indescribable, and it is easy to believe that a bull in a china shop could have been nothing to it.



ADVERTISING

TELEGRAPH NEWS.

Ottawa, Nov. 4. Cartier and Langevin left for Quebec to-day to be present at the opening of the Legislature on Tuesday.

All Marine Police Vessels are ordered into winter quarters, and the crews paid off.

Extension of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Railways into the cities of Halifax and St. John is now engaging the attention of the Government, plans and specifications are ready.

Parliament has been further prorogued to December 27, by a proclamation from the Queen.

A Communist convicted of firing buildings in Paris has been sentenced to death.

Hugo again refused the appeal of Victor Hugo to pardon Henry Rochet.

By the passage of the Prussian war fund bill in the Reichstag on Saturday, the Emperor is enabled to take prompt measures offensive or defensive, if circumstances demand such should arise.

Sandwich Island News state that thirty three vessels of the Arctic whaling fleet were crewed by ice-bugs or abandoned to save the lives of the crews, about the middle of September.

About destroyed 13,005 barrels whale, 963 barrels sperm oil, and 100,050 lbs bone. Loss half a million.

Ottawa, Nov. 6. Military schools for instruction will be opened at Fredericton and Halifax on the first of December, for six months.

The revenue of the Dominion for last month was \$2,066,596, expenditure \$1,991,387.

Woodruff, Superintendent of the Welland Canal, has been dismissed, and Brunel has been sent up to take temporary charge.

A notice in the Gazette states that Parliament will be petitioned for an act to incorporate the Sarnia and Ottawa Valley and Pembina and Fort Garry Railway Companies.

Catholic League of Toronto have taken up Kennedy, of Hatherley, and intend running him against Arleigh, in North Simcoe, for the Local Legislature. They have had a conference with George Brown, and will flood a convention at Barry next month.

Weather cold; hard frost.

London, Nov. 7. The trial of the famous Telford case has been resumed in the Court of the Queen's Bench.

Count Brest, Chancellor of the Austrian Empire, has tendered his resignation on the ground of ill health.

New York, Nov. 7. The excitement here in regard to the election is intense.

There has been no disturbance. A large vote has been thrown, showing a Democratic majority of some fifty thousand in the city.

The anti Tammany and R-form party claim success in many of the wards, but clear results cannot be taken until a late hour.

The election in Massachusetts to-day resulted as usual in favor of the Republicans.

Secretary Boutwell persists in his refusal to re-issue the papers to the schooner Horton Tweed and the Tammany city officers are elected by a large majority.

One hundred and forty-two towns give 7,642 Republican gain, and the majority in the State cannot be less than 35,000.

[For the Ladies.

For the benefit of the ladies, the following latest fashion news is inserted:—

The new round hat is called the Alexis. The trimming for winter hats is to be worn on the front, instead of the back of the hat.

Ice is very fashionable on black cashmeres.

The barque waist is quite in the ascendant.

The short apron front for over skirts is still the fashionable style.

Ponson's new black velvet for garments costs from \$11 to \$12 a yard.

Black is the prevailing color for dresses in Paris, dark blue for the fastidious.

New cloths for wraps have a diagonal twill—like serge—and are soft as cashmere.

The favorite design in new mantles presents two large round capes and consists of two circles.

The new shapes in bonnets are still made very high, but are somewhat larger than they have been for some time.

Now that the embroidered sack has become rage, the young ladies are delighted, they are so expensive.

United States.

Since January 1st, thirty two hundred and eighteen vessels from foreign ports have arrived with cargoes in Boston, or on an average more than ten every day. At the present time nine ships are on the way from Calcutta, and twenty one more from other East Indian ports, making a total of thirty Indianmen.

Nearly seventy more vessels from other foreign ports are also bound to Boston, all with valuable cargoes.

The same New York papers that told of Tweed's arrest and release on bail had this item:—

"Louis Muller was sent to the Penitentiary yesterday, for six months by Justice Buckley, for having stolen a meerschaum pipe and bartered it for food and medicine for his child, which was dying with small pox."

The jury in the Rosenzweig case on Saturday, after an hour and a half of deliberation, announced a verdict of "guilty," with recommendation to mercy. The recorder in passing the sentence, said:—

"Rosenzweig, no person living knows better than you that on Wednesday the operation was performed with a steel instrument; on Thursday the patient was better, and on Saturday, when she got up

against your advice, she got ill and died. I shall not, as in ordinary cases, regard the recommendation of the jury, and I sentence you to seven years in the State Prison, with hard labor."

A methodical madman turned the tables cleverly on his keeper, at Philadelphia. The lunatic was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital for treatment, and on reaching the hospital he only needed over the detective who had him in charge and declared him to be insane. In spite of his protestations the officer was locked up for some hours. Subsequently the tables were turned again.

A Louisville, Ky., merchant played faro the other night, losing \$10,000. He promised to give his wife for the amount next morning, but when called on refused, and waited to compromise by paying \$10,000, which was refused. An exposure is threatened if the money is not paid.

Several Senators who have conferred with the President state that he will make an allusion to St. Domingo in his message.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Standard.

SIR.—I see from a perusal of the School Bill that no formal action can be taken previous to January next, when the election of Trustees will take place. The districts are not even defined as yet. A great deal of informal preparation, and in the meantime he going on, for in the fall, might I suggest a meeting of the parties who control the school houses, which must take place sooner or later, the sooner the better. The amount of accommodation and the state of repair can thus only be ascertained, and the extra accommodation deduced therefrom.

A meeting of the Teachers should also be held, wherein the gross attendance, and probable increase might be ascertained; and the best methods of grading, course of study, and bye laws for the government of the schools might be proposed.

All this of course is outside the law, but it will have to be done after January if not before it. Should these things be attended to now, the labors of the Trustees will be very much lightened, and an amount of concise information might then be submitted to the School Meeting, which would very materially aid in its deliberations, and so ensure the new Act, a fair start.

TAX PAYER.

S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

Are our sole agents to that city, and are authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.—Accounts from this Office have been made out for advertising, subscriptions, &c. Many of them are due upwards of twelve months, and it is hoped they will be paid when presented.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, NOV. 8, 1871.

Political.

The Opposition or Clear Gilt Journals of Ontario, have been for some time commenting in unfair and unreasonable language on the application of New Brunswick for better financial terms than were conceded to the Province by the Act of Union. They very ably refer to the speeches and opinions expressed by New Brunswick's Dominion Statesmen, while urging Confederation upon the people; but this is no argument against granting the "better terms" asked from the Dominion Government. The advocates of Confederation, with the information they had at the time, believed that the terms were fair, but now after some four years they are convinced that the Province is entitled to more equitable terms and needs them.—hence the reasonable and just demand by the Government. The claims are made openly, and are backed up by facts and figures, which show that New Brunswick is entitled to what she asks, and is anxious that the claims should be freely discussed. The matter has been laid before the Privy Council by the Delegation from this Province, which only returned a few days ago, and there is no doubt that the General Government will accede to their just requests, as they have already done to the demands of Nova Scotia.

The Ontario papers may think that a "better government" (composed of unscrupulous clear gills) would be of more advantage to this Province than better terms; but the people do not believe it.

ACCIDENT TO THE "ST. JOHN."—While the Steamer "City of St. John," was passing St. George today, the great attraction to the rubber gate way, and the steamer was obliged to pass St. George and St. Andrews, landing her passengers at each Point and proceeded on west. The repairs will be made this evening, so that she will be ready by the morning.

Our contemporary the "Globe" has been removed to a large building on Prince Van Street, St. John; and the building has been fitted up specially for the establishment. The composing press, and editorial rooms, are spacious, airy and convenient. The "Globe" will shortly be printed on a new and fast Press, which has been built in England. The building has been named the "Globe Building." We hold out every prospect that we wish them a large success in their new building.

For the last week the annual fall music of the "Turnip waggons" has been played from early morn till dusk. We believe the crop has gene-

rally been abundant and of good quality. The late frosty weather has not injured the roots in the ground, but some lying exposed have been frost bitten. It is difficult to obtain vessels to ship them.

DEATH OF A ST. ANDREWS MAN IN CALIFORNIA.—In another column we have copied from a San Francisco paper the death of a native of St. Andrews, Mr. John Sime who left here upwards of thirty-two years ago. Mr. Sime served his time with the late Mr. Willard, and worked in Boston for a few years, and went to Valparaiso where he remained one year, and from thence proceeded to San Francisco in 1849. He was fourth son of the late Mr. Peter Sime, and brother of Mrs. Charles Stevenson, of this Town.

CHEAP MUSIC.—Peter's Musical Monthly for November is received. It is seldom that cheapness is associated with merit and real value, but we must make an exception in favor of Peter's Musical Monthly. This valuable work comes to us regularly each month, overflowing with choice new Music—some fifteen pieces in every number. It is printed from 36 full size music-plates, neatly bound, and sells for the modest sum of 30 cents. The publisher offers to send six back numbers, containing from 80 to 90 pieces of choice new Music, for \$1. Address, J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New-York. Think of it! 90 to 100 pieces of good Music (221 pages) for \$1.

The Hon. B. R. Stevenson returned home on Saturday last from his Western Tour. He looked well, and enjoyed his trip to the West. He left on Monday morning to attend a meeting of Council which is to be held in St. John this week.

Snow commenced falling this morning, and covered the ground for the first time this season, presenting a wintry appearance.

The markets during the past few days have been well supplied with beef, mutton, lamb, pork, and poultry, which realize fair prices. Large quantities of wood are brought down daily by railways, and by schooners from the Eastern shores of the Bay. Mr. Morris is prepared to supply any quantity from the cars.

OMISSION.—In the published list of premiums awarded by the C. C. Agricultural Society, at its Annual Fair, the following item was inadvertently omitted by us:—

EWEL LAMBS. 1st, Joseph Linton, \$1 00 2nd, John Goodby, 50

THANKSGIVING.—Services will be held in the Churches here to-morrow, Thursday.

The election rumors in this County were set afloat by a practical joker, who is "laughing in his sleeve," at his "bold again."

NEW ORGAN.—We learn that J. D. Landry, Esq., of St. John, has supplied a new Cabinet Organ for the Baptist Church in this place. The instrument is said to be a very fine one, and is the gift of J. R. Bradford, Esq.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS, CANTERBURY. Messrs. Bennett and Wright were on Tuesday returned Councillors for the Parish in the face of a strong opposition in certain high quarters of the Lower interest, accompanied by a lavish use of dollars and cents, and extravagant promises made only to be broken. Votes for the opposition ranged from one to four dollars. At the close the leaders of the opposition closed their rum booths and ingloriously bolted.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT was in session on Tuesday and appears to have had several matters of importance under mature consideration. They have considered the proposal of the owners of the steamer "City of St. John," to place that boat on the route to the North Shore, which has been supplied by the "Rothesay Castle" under a Government subsidy of \$5,000 per annum, and, though the Messrs. Lunt—owners of the "City of St. John"—offer to fulfil their contract with the Government for the Border Ports and Islands in the same manner as if the "City of St. John" were destroyed, the Government will continue the subsidy to the "Rothesay Castle."

With reference to the River du Loup Railway matters, present indications are favourable to the carrying out of the scheme of commencing the line in accordance with the terms of the Act which provides for a simultaneous starting of the line from St. Mary's and Woodstock.—Tel.

The Bishop of Manchester is making himself extremely popular with the working classes in England. He said in a recent speech at a working-men's meeting at Nottingham, a hotbed of radicalism and socialism, that he was afraid the clergy, especially the bishops, were not popular with working-men. (Loud applause, signifying that he was correct.) He proceeded to ask what ground there was for this dislike, and urged that the clergy were a link between different orders of society. "What have we bishops done to deserve your dislike?" he continued. "We two here—the Archbishop of York, son of a small dry goods man, and myself—have met on our knees by birth or political arts. Our incomes, that you hear so much of, and so much more than is true, have plenty of claims on them. Our places are mere sources of expense. I for one would gladly be rid of mine. Once I learnt a lesson from a little child. A girl of seven, eager to see the bishop, exclaimed with disappointment, only to be rebuffed, 'man after all! I strive always to remember that where he built the Government Bonded Ware houses. For some time after his arrival in this city he followed his trade, and then en-

gaged in the business of commission brokerage which he continued in until 1856, when he in company with Benjamin Smith and others, established the bank on the corner of Montgomery and City streets of which he was at the time of his death senior partner.

Married.

At Woodstock, Oct. 18th, by Rev. Thos. Neales, Rector, Duncan T. Hanon to Nancy E., youngest daughter of James P. Leckwood, Esq., all of Woodstock.

DIED.

At Grand Falls, Victoria Co., on the 8th Nov. Andrew W. Rainford, Esq., Barrister at Law aged 54 years, son of the late Lawrence Bradshaw Rainford, Esq., of Kingstear York Co.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED. Nov. 1, schr. Tally II., Ford, Gloucester, ballast. Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, gen cargo. 5, Esther, Maloney, Boston, miz. E. Leominster and others. Helen McLeod, Clark, Boston, hides &c., R Ross. Harriet Newall, Clement, Boston, Boots, flour, &c. R Ross. 7, Olsea, Tatton, Boston, ballast, Robinson & Glenn. Albert, Maloney, Boston, hides, R Ross. CLEARED: Oct. 26, schr. Utica, Maloney, Boston, turnips & eggs, C Bridges, 2060 sleepers, J Brown. 28, bgo. Heperffis, Whitlock, St. John, ballast, W Whitlock. 29, Albert, Nickerson, Annapolis, flour, &c master.

New Importation.

October 30th, 1871.

Ex-Choice from London, and "Kate Upham" from Liverpool. 20 Casks "Bridges & Son's" best Stout Porter. 30 cases "Guinness" Dublin Porter, quarts and pints. 2 Puncheons fine old Jamaica Rum. 30 chests London Congou Tea. 30 half chests "Irish Whiskey. 60 dozen pints Irish Whiskey. 40 " " " Old Tom Gin. 3 casks Ginger Wine. 200 cases Geneva. &c

J. W. STREET.

Sugar.

6 Hds Bright Porto Rico Sugar. Nov. 4, 1871. J. W. STREET.

Canada Ale.

6 Hds Canada Bitter Ale. 6 Cr. Casks. Nov. 2, 1871. J. W. STREET.

Simpson's Cattle Spice.

CHAPTER IV.

THE manner of using the Spice is by sprinkling a tea-spoonful or a table-spoonful (according to the size or class of animal) over or into the common food, such as hay, straw, roots crushed corn, &c. (see directions on packet labels). The cost is not more than is incurred by using pepper and salt in soup, or with other food for ourselves. The effect is much the same, viz:—it gives an agreeable relish to coarse food, it warms and nourishes the stomach, assists digestion, creates health, gives a strong constitution, rapid growth and vigour to the frame, and vastly increases the size, weight, and quality of the animals, thus giving stamina and condition to horses, rapid growth to calves, lambs, and young pigs, and great results in weight of carcass, in fattening animals, and large yield of rich Milk and Butter from Cows, &c.

The reader is kindly invited to procure a small quantity and fairly test the merits on some of his own Horses, Cattle, Sheep or Pigs, when he will be delighted to find himself in possession of a cheap and ready method for producing almost magical results on his animals, and be very pleased to recommend to his neighbors and friends.

A full supply of this valuable Spice just received and for sale wholesale and retail by GEO. STEWART, JR., nov 8 24 King street.

JOHN S. MAGEE

Requests call attention to his large and well assorted stock of BLANKETS, which are very cheap, as they were bought before the great advance in the price of Woolen goods.

JOHN S. MAGEE

Has a large stock of New and Fashionable DRY GOODS, which he will sell cheap.

JOHN S. MAGEE

Has a large stock LADIES' MISSES, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, Shoes and Rubbers. Also a good assortment of KNEE BOOTS, for the Boys.

JOHN S. MAGEE

Sells for small profits—Take a note of THIS. Look out for the splendid sign board, painted glass, over the shop door, lead of Market Wharf which reads

JOHN S. MAGEE.

Walk right in and see his splendid stock of Men's and Boy's Hats and Caps, Shirts, Gloves, Mitts, Socks, &c.

commission brokerage until 1856, when he in Smith and others, the corner of Montgomerie street he was at the time died.

News
ST. ANDREWS RIVER.
H. Ford, Gloucester.
Stephen, gen cargo.
Boston, m lzo. E. Lora
ark, Boston, hides &c.
Clement, Boston, Boots,
Boston, ballast, Robin-
Boston, hides, R. Ross.
CAREY:
Maloney, Boston, tur-
C Bridges, 2060 sleep-
Whitlock, St. John, bul-
son, Annapolis, flour, &c

Importation.
30th, 1871.
London, and "Kate Up-
on Liverpool.
es & Sons' best Stout
Dublin Porter, quarts
e old Jamaica Rum,
Congou Tea.
ish Whiskey,
d Tom Gin.
Wine.
&c
J. W. STREET.

Sugar.
Porto Rico Sugar.
J. W. STREET.
Soda Ale.
Canada Bitter Ale.
J. W. STREET.

Cattle Spice.
APRIL IV.
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directions on packet labels).
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24 King street.

S. MAGEE
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price of Woolen goods.
H. S. MAGEE
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RY GOODS,
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H. S. MAGEE
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BOOTS, Shoes and Hosiery,
 assortment of KNEE BOOTS, for
H. S. MAGEE
rofits—Take a note of THIS.
the splendid sign board, painted
the door, lead of Market Ward

N. S. MAGEE.
n and see his splendid stock of
Boy's Hats and Caps,
Gloves, Mitts, Socks, &c.
WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

REMOVAL.
New Grocery Store.
THE Subscriber returns his thanks to the pub-
lic for the liberal share of patronage extend-
ed to him since he commenced business, and re-
spectfully announces that he has removed to his
new building on Frederick Street, where he has
just opened a fresh stock of
GROCERIES AND LIQUORS,
which he offers at reasonable prices. A supply of
Montreal Ale and Lager Beer,
on tap and bottled.
Also for sale the celebrated Portland Oil.
He trusts by strict attention and efforts to please
to merit a share of patronage.
P. B. DONAGHUE,
St. Andrews, Nov. 1, 1871.

REMOVAL.
W. H. WILLIAMSON, ever grateful for the
kind support and patronage he has hitherto re-
ceived, begs to inform his friends and the public
generally, that he has removed his establishment
to the store formerly occupied by Miss Lewin,
corner of Water and Edward streets; where he
will keep as usual
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
Toilet Articles, Groceries,
Paints, Glass, Putty, and all the other articles com-
monly found in a Druggist Shop.
St. Andrews, Nov. 1st, 1871.

Frisbie House.
(NEW HOTEL).
ST. GEORGE, --- Charlotte Co.,
S. F. FRISBIE, PROPRIETOR.
In connection with this establishment is a good
Livery Stable.
PAINT & OIL,
Ex "Choice" from London.
6 Bbls. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
2 Qrs. Casks } Brandram Bros. & Co.
1 Ton No 1 White Lead }
Nov. 1. J. W. STREET.

JOHN MCCOULL,
GENERAL AGENT.
Commission Merchant,
AND
AUCTIONEER
St. George, N. B.
REFERRENCES: Hon. B. R. Stevens, Sur.
General, W. Whitlock, Reg. St. Andrews;
Jas. A. Moran, and Abm. Young, Esqrs. St.
George; Chas. F. Clinch, Esq., St. John; J.
Murphy, and David Main, Esqs., St. Ste-
phen.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having any claims against the
Estate of Hugh Maxwell, late of St. Andrews,
deceased, are requested to present the same duly
attested within three months from date hereof:
And all persons indebted to the said Estate are
herely requested to make immediate payment to
H. H. HAYES,
ISAAC SNODGRASS, } Executors.
St. Andrews, Oct. 25, 1871. } 3m

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA
Thursday, 12th day of October, 1871.
PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.
ON the recommendation of the Honorable the
Minister of Customs, and under the provisions
of the 1st Section of the Act 31st Vic.
Cap. 51, intitled: "An Act for better securing
the payment of the duty imposed on tobacco
manufactured in Canada," His Excellency has
been pleased to order, and it is hereby Or-
dered, that the Port of Guelph, in the Province
of Ontario, be and the same is hereby added to
the list of Ports mentioned in the said Act, at
which raw or leaf tobacco may be imported into
Canada.
WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.
oct 25 31

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
Thursday, 12th day of October, 1871.
PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.
ON the recommendation of the Honorable the
Minister of Customs, and in pursuance of the
provisions of the 8th Section of the Act 31st
Vic. Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the
Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to
order, and it is hereby Ordered, that the place
known as "McAdam's Junction," in the Province
of New Brunswick, situated at the intersection of the Eu-
ropean and North American Railway, and the
Railway between St. John in the said Province
of New Brunswick and Bangor, in the State of Maine,
in the United States of America, be and the same
is hereby constituted and erected into a Port of
Entry to be designated and known as the "Port
of McAdam's Junction."
WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.
oct 25 31

**New Brunswick and Canada
Railway and Branches.**
ON and after Monday, October 16th, until further
notice, Trains will run daily as follows:—
UP TRAINS leave St. Andrews at 9 a. m., and St.
Stephen at 10 15 a. m., for Woodstock and Hou-
ton on a p. m., for St. Andrews and St. Stephen.
DOWN TRAINS leave Woodstock and Hout on at
9 a. m., for St. Andrews and St. Stephen.
These Trains connect at McAdam Junction with
Trains on European and North American Railway with
and from Boston, Portland, and Bangor, St. John and
Fredericton.
HENRY OSBURN,
MANAGER.
Railway Office, St. Andrews,
Oct. 16, 1871.
D. J. Souter, Agent,
Water St., St. John, N. B.

Wood for Sale.
Persons requiring good Cordwood can obtain
the same delivered from the Cars, by leaving their
orders at the Railway Store.
A few kilns of choice Dairy Butter for sale,
October 18, 1871. W. B. MORRIS.

Public Notice.
COMMENCING ON TUESDAY, the 24th
Inst, the Allan Line of Contract Packets will
leave Halifax for Queenstown and Liverpool, every
alternate TUESDAY in place of Saturday as at
present.
JOHN McMILLAN,
P. O. Inspector Office, } oct 18 31
October 6th, 1871.

BANK
OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
CAPITAL £1,000,000 Sterling.
Head Office—London, England.
Interest allowed on Money deposited at FOUR
per cent. per annum.
Sums of \$10 and upwards Provincial currency,
to be taken on deposit at interest.
Drafts granted on St. John a 4 per cent.
Drafts granted on New York, Boston and Port-
land in U. S. Cy. a 4 per cent.
Drafts granted also on Canada, Nov. Scotia
and England.
Sight Drafts on New York, Boston and Port-
land in U. S. Cy. bought at par.
American currency bought and sold.
Notes discounted.
Current Accounts opened to be drawn upon by
Cheques.
OPEN FOR BUSINESS
St. Stephen daily from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and in
St. Andrews, on Wednesday, and Saturday from
Four to Six p. m.
JAS. S. LOCKIE,
AGENT.

Notice.
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 28th June, 1871.
NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency
the Governor General, by an Order in Coun-
cil bearing date the 22nd inst., has been pleased
to order and direct that, with reference to the
Order in Council of 5th May last, in addition to
"Union Collar Cloth" paper, Collar Cloth Paper
be admitted free upon a drawback of the importer
that it is only for use in the manufacture of Col-
lars, Cuffs, Fronts and similar goods.
By Command,
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.
July 19

RAILROAD STORE,
St. Andrews.
(Lower end of Water Street.)
THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the
inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity,
That he has OPENED A STORE at the
above locality, where he will keep for
sale a Stock of
FLOUR,
PROVISIONS, AND
GROCERIES,
together with
HARDWARE,
and other articles usually found in such an es-
tablishment; and trusts by attention to business
and reasonable prices, to merit a share of public
patronage.
He is also Agent for the "Travellers Accident
and Life Insurance Co.," of Hartford, and is ready
to take risks in life and accident.
He has also a LUMBER YARD, from which
he will furnish lumber for building and other pur-
poses; and will also transact business as an Auc-
tioneer.
St. Andrews, Oct. 4, 1871. W. B. MORRIS.

Executor's Notice.
ALL persons having claims against the Estate
of JOHN INGRAM, 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 imme-
diate payment to the undersigned.
LUCY MARRA INGRAM,
St. Andrews, Sep. 19, 1871. Executrix.

Government Railways!
Summer Arrangement. 1871.
ON and after MONDAY, the 8th May next
Trains will run as follows:—
GOING EAST.
No. 2 Will leave St. John at 7 a. m., Hampton
at 8 a. m., Sussex at 9 a. m., Peticodiac 10 10
a. m., Moncton 11 14 a. m., Painesic 11 40
a. m., Shediac 12 9 p. m., and arrive at
Point DuChene 12 15 p. m.
No. 4 Will leave St. John at 1 15 a. m., Hamp-
ton 2 27 p. m., and arrive at Point
DuChene 7 35 p. m.
No. 6 Will leave St. John at 2 30 p. m., Hampton
4 14 p. m., Sussex 6 p. m., and arrive at
Peticodiac 7 30 p. m.
No. 8 Will leave St. John at 5 p. m., Hampton
6 6 p. m., and arrive at Sussex at 7 p. m.
No. 10 Will leave Painesic Junction at 11 40 a. m.,
Dorchester 12 52 p. m., Sackville 1 39
p. m., and arrive at Amherst at 2 10 p. m.
GOING WEST.
No. 1 Will leave Sussex at 7 a. m., Hampton at
8 a. m., and arrive at St. John at 6 a. m.
No. 3 Will leave Peticodiac at 5 30 a. m., Sus-
sex at 7 40 a. m., Hampton at 9 35 a. m.,
and arrive at St. John at 10 10 a. m.
No. 5 Will leave Point DuChene at 8 a. m.,
Shediac at 8 05 a. m., Painesic at 8 35
a. m., Moncton at 8 59 a. m., Peticodiac
10 01 a. m., Sussex 11 15 a. m., Hampton
12 15 p. m., and arrive at St. John at 1 15
p. m.
No. 7 Will leave Point DuChene at 10 45 a. m.,
Shediac 10 53 a. m., Painesic 11 35 a. m.,
Moncton 12 30 p. m., Peticodiac 2 15
p. m., Sussex 4 10 p. m., Hampton 6 p. m.,
and arrive at St. John at 7 30 p. m.
No. 9 Will leave Amherst at 9 a. m., Sackville
9 31 a. m., Dorchester 11 5 a. m. and arrive
at Painesic at 8 30 a. m.
Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 8 are Passenger, Mail and
Express Trains. Nos. 2, 5 and 7 connect at
Painesic Junction, daily, with Nos. 9 and 10.
Nos. 3 and 6 are Freight Trains, but will carry
Passengers from St. John to Hampton and inter-
mediate Stations only.
Nos. 4, 7, 9 and 10 will be mixed Trains.
Freight for Stations East of Peticodiac mu-
st be delivered at St. John Station before 8 o'clock,
a. m., and for Stations West before 12 noon, on
the same day on which it is forwarded.
Freight to be forwarded from Peticodiac by
the 5 a. m. Train must be delivered at that Station
before 7 o'clock the preceding evening, and from
other Stations than St. John at least half-an-hour
before the advertised departure of any Freight
Train.
Steamers to and from Prince Edward Island,
Pictou, Port Hood and Canso, Richibucto, Mira-
michi, Bay Chaleur, Kesigouche, Paspébiac,
Gaspe, Rimouski, Quebec and Montreal, connect
at Point DuChene as specially advertised.
Stages connect at Amherst for Truro and all
places in Nova Scotia. At Salisbury, to and from
Hopewell, Hillsboro' and the Albert Mines. At
Shediac, to and from Cocagne, Richibucto, Mira-
michi and other places in the North Shore of
New Brunswick.
LEWIS CARVILL,
General Superintendent.
Railway Office, St. John N. B.,
April 21, 1871.

POST OFFICE,
ST. ANDREWS, June 21, 1871.
Notice to the Public.
MAILS are despatched daily at 3 45 P. M.
for Saint John, St. George, St. Stephen
and the United States.
And on Mondays and Thursdays at 9 A. M.,
(Express Mail) for United States.
On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,
by TRAIN at 9 30 A. M., for Houlton, Wood-
stock, Canterbury Station, Fredericton, and St.
John and all intermediate Way Offices.
On Wednesdays and Saturdays at 9 A. M.,
by Packet for Grand Manan, Campo Bello and
West Isles.
On and after 1st July, Mails for Ontario and
Quebec will be forwarded by Express Mail on
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, closing at
9 A. M., via Portland, U. S.
Mails Received
Daily from St. John, St. George, St. Stephen,
and United States at 7 A. M., also from United
States at 2 30 P. M. on Tuesdays and Fridays
by Express Mail.
From Houlton, Woodstock, Canterbury Sta-
tion, Fredericton and intermediate Way Offices,
by Train, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
at 5 P. M., and from Grand Manan, Campo
Bello and West Isles on Tuesdays and Fridays
by Packet.
Money Orders issued and paid between the
hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Postal Cards, with Post Office and Revenue
Stamps, furnished as applied for.
GEO. F. CAMPBELL,
P. M.
Government House, Ottawa,
Monday, 31st day of July, 1871.
PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

NOTICE.
ON the recommendation of the Minister of
Customs, and under and in pursuance of the
provisions of the 8th Section of the Act 31st
Vic. Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the
Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to
order, and it is hereby ordered, that on, from and
after the 1st day of September next, Musquash
and Quaco, in the Province of New Brunswick,
and the same are hereby constituted and erec-
ted into Out Ports of Entry, and it is further Or-
dered that Musquash be placed under the survey
of the Port of St. John, and Quaco under the
survey of the Port of St. John, the northern li-
mits of this out port to be the line of demarcation
between the Counties of St. John and Albert.
WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.
aug 16 31

NOTICE.
ALL persons having any demands against the
Estate of James McMillan, late of the Town
of St. Andrews, deceased, are requested to pre-
sent the same duly attested within three months
from this date; and all those indebted to said
estate are requested to make immediate payment
to
HENRY STINSON, Administrator.
St. Andrews, Aug. 2, 1871. 3m

NOTICE.
ALL persons having any demands against the
Estate of John Owen Plagg, late of Campo
Bello, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, Fish-
erman, will render the same within three months
and all persons indebted to said Estate, are re-
quested to make immediate payment to
JANE FLAGG,
Administratrix.
Campo Bello, 28th August, 1871. 3m

NOTICE.
Whereas it has been represented to His Ex-
cellency that the public convenience would be
promoted if the Custom House station at Esqui-
maux Point, which is situated in closer proximity
to the Port of Gaspe than to that of Quebec,
with which it is now connected, was detached
from the last mentioned Port and erected into an
Out Port of Entry, and placed under the survey
of the Port of Gaspe.
His Excellency the Governor General on the
recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Cust-
oms, and under and in pursuance of the 8th
Section of the Act 1 Vic. Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act
respecting the Customs," has been pleased to Or-
der, and it is hereby Ordered, that on from and
after the first day of April, inst, the Port of Es-
quimaux Point shall be, and is hereby detached
from the Port of Quebec and placed under the
survey of the Port of Gaspe in the Province of
Quebec.
WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.
may 31 31

NOTICE.
Whereas it has been represented to His Ex-
cellency that the public convenience would be
promoted if the Custom House station at Esqui-
maux Point, which is situated in closer proximity
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Section of the Act 1 Vic. Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act
respecting the Customs," has been pleased to Or-
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after the first day of April, inst, the Port of Es-
quimaux Point shall be, and is hereby detached
from the Port of Quebec and placed under the
survey of the Port of Gaspe in the Province of
Quebec.
WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.
may 31 31

MANCHESTER HOUSE,
October 1871.
ODELL & TURNER
Have received per Steamships "SIBERIA"
"ALAPO," "SAMARIA," &c, their
Stock of
Autumn & Winter Goods,
Comprising in part
DRESS GOODS,
Shawls, Mantles,
Cottons, Prints,
Winceys, Flannels,
BLANKETS,
Carpetings,
BROAD CLOTHS,
PILOTS, BEAVERS,
TWEEDS and DOESKINS,
Cotton Warps,
FURS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES and small wares
and a general assortment of MILLINER'S STOCK
READY MADE CLOTHING,
and Gent's Furnishing Goods.
A nice stock of
Perfumery and Fancy Goods,
from Messrs. RIMMEL & Co., London
and Paris.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

**STEAMER FOR
North Shore.**
Tenders
WILL be received at this office until
WEDNESDAY the 20th day of Oc-
tober next, at noon, from parties willing to enter
into contract to place a good and efficient Steam-
boat on the North Shore route, to ply between
SHEDIAC and CAMBELLTOWN ON
THE RESERVOIR RIVER.
CALLING AT
RICHIBUCTO,
CHATHAM,
NEWCASTLE,
SHEPPARD,
CARAQUET,
BATHURST,
and DALHOUSIE.
On return calling at the same ports in reverse
order—one week, commencing not later than
the first of May and to continue until the middle
of November.
W. M. KELLY,
Chief Commissioner.
Department Public Works,
Fredericton, 1st Sept., 1871. } sept 20

NOTICE.
ALL persons who have any claims against the
Estate of Albert Desjardis Stevenson, late
of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte,
merchant, are requested to present the same duly
attested. And all persons indebted to the said
Estate, are hereby requested to make immediate
payment to me.
MARIETTA STEVENSON,
Administratrix.
St. Andrews, Sep. 6, 1871. 3m

NOTICE.
ALL persons having any demands against the
Estate of James McMillan, late of the Town
of St. Andrews, deceased, are requested to pre-
sent the same duly attested within three months
from this date; and all those indebted to said
estate are requested to make immediate payment
to
HENRY STINSON, Administrator.
St. Andrews, Aug. 2, 1871. 3m

NOTICE.
Whereas it has been represented to His Ex-
cellency that the public convenience would be
promoted if the Custom House station at Esqui-
maux Point, which is situated in closer proximity
to the Port of Gaspe than to that of Quebec,
with which it is now connected, was detached
from the last mentioned Port and erected into an
Out Port of Entry, and placed under the survey
of the Port of Gaspe.
His Excellency the Governor General on the
recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Cust-
oms, and under and in pursuance of the 8th
Section of the Act 1 Vic. Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act
respecting the Customs," has been pleased to Or-
der, and it is hereby Ordered, that on from and
after the first day of April, inst, the Port of Es-
quimaux Point shall be, and is hereby detached
from the Port of Quebec and placed under the
survey of the Port of Gaspe in the Province of
Quebec.
WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.
may 31 31

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NOTICE.
ALL persons having any demands against the
Estate of John Owen Plagg, late of Campo
Bello, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, Fish-
erman, will render the same within three months
and all persons indebted to said Estate, are re-
quested to make immediate payment to
JANE FLAGG,
Administratrix.
Campo Bello, 28th August, 1871. 3m

NOTICE.
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, 19th May, 1871.
REFERRING to the notice of 6th inst., of arti-
cles 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. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs,
may 31.

CONGOU TEA.
Ex "Trojan" from London.
60 Chests & Half Chests good Congou
Tea.
April 29, 1871. J. W. STREET.

BOY WANTED—from 14 to 16 years of
age, who can read and write, to learn the
Printing business. Apply at the STANDARD OF-
FICE, Aug 2.

STREET & STEVENSON,
Barristers and Attorneys at Law,
Solicitors &c.
OFFICES—WATER STREET,
ST. ANDREWS.

SONG FIFTY DOLLARS
A New School Book
by J. S. PERKINS
Price 57-50 per dozen
Contains over two hun-
dred new and beautiful
Songs, Duets, etc., by
WILL S. HAYS, W. H. WIL-
SON, I. R. M. A. G., etc.
Everything is new, fresh,
and sparkling. Con-
tains 200 specimens pages
sent free. Samples copies
mailed free of postage.
Liberal terms for intro-
ductory orders for 75 cents.
Address,
J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, New-York.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
Tuesday, 13th day of June, 1871.
PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN
COUNCIL.
ON the recommendation of the Honorable the
Minister of Customs and for the reasons
given in his Report on the 8th June instant, His
Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is
hereby ordered, that the Red River, in the Pro-
vince of Manitoba, from the point of its inter-
section with the boundary line between the
United States and the said Province of Manitoba
(Canada) to its junction with Lake Winnipeg,
(Canada) to its junction with Lake Winnipeg, be
and the same is hereby declared to be
comprised within the limits of the Port of Win-
nipeg under the following conditions and restric-
tions, that is to say:—
All Steamers, Vessels, and boats of any kind,
on entering the said Province of Manitoba, on
the Red River, shall be and they are hereby re-
quired to report at the Out Port of North Pen-
sylvia, and to comply with all existing require-
ments of the Law, but on payment of duty at that
Out Port on goods destined for any place between
that Port and the Port of Winnipeg, they are
permitted, on the warrant of the Sub-Collector,
to land and discharge such goods, or the luggage
of such passengers as may desire to disembark,
before reaching the said Port of Winnipeg.
That in like manner, after payment of duties at
the Port of Winnipeg, the same privilege be
granted them as at the said Out Port, to land
and discharge goods under the restrictions afore-
said at any place on the Red River above or be-
low Winnipeg—and all steamers plying within
the limits, and observing the conditions aforesaid,
shall be considered and treated as trading within
the limits of the said Port of Winnipeg.
WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council
June 28 31

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
Thursday, 6th day of April, 1871.
PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN
COUNCIL.
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