

# The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.

E VARIIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic

[\$2 50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE]

No 45

SAINT ANDREWS NEW BRUNSWICK, NOV. 8, 1871

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 remember 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 fools, 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 love the heart contrives  
To change with fancy's fashion,  
And how a drop of passion survives  
The strongest human passion!

## 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 the other. 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 latter 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 these 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 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 substance 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 boats 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.]

### Trials of New Settlers in Canada.

Another trial claiming notice is that of wild beasts. Bears have carried off children, indulged in fresh pork, and haggled the hunter to death; but such occurrences are rare, and generally Brin prefers running to fighting. He prefers vegetable diet to animal, and loves such dainties as nuts and berries. Green corn and green oats are especial favorites, and the back settler has oftentimes had to mourn the destruction of much of his crops by bands of these marauders. The raon, 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 accompanying animals pelted the trigger themselves, thus committing suicide. Another method of dealing with these robbers is, erecting stages in the invaded fields and looking 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 fixed bayonet, 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 numerous pack of these ravenous animals fell on his track, and set up a most unearthly howl that well might frighten the poor pedagogue out of his wits. He concluded it was all up with him as they came bounding towards him. Fortunately he was young and nimble, and having no desire to be made a supper of by such fellows, he managed to climb a tree just in time to save his skin. His cap and mittens, in the hurry, were left behind, and these the disappointed scamps tore to shreds, and evinced their rage by gnawing the bark of the tree and scratching the snow at a furious rate. The unfortunate schoolmaster was serenaded for some two hours by the most unusual sounds that ever saluted human ears. Each hour seemed a day, and, as he shivered aloft, he began to think seriously of the likelihood of freezing to death or falling down to be eaten up after all. However, longer days were in store for him. The pack left for other game, and he escaped, and yet lives a useful member of society. More than thirty winters have passed over the head of our friend since he was "freed" by wolves, and his hairs are whitening by the frost of age; but he retains a vivid remembrance of the event, and gratefully acknowledges the good hand of the Almighty in sparing his life.

Other animals are troublesome and thievish, particularly in invading the henroost. The porcupine and skunk are occasionally unpleasant neighbors—the former by lodging its quills in your dog's body, and the latter by the horrid stench by which you recognize its presence. Both these

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 a does 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 winters it is not usual for people to get weather-bound; and if excess 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 full 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 for 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 of 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 Foxe's Point, ten miles below. It happens that Foxe'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 Congou 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 Pekoe. [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 tangle, because I knew you liked 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. Ol 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 filled with the fame of ruined cities. Not far off was Babylon, still faintly traced out on its desolate plain, the stone pictures of Nineveh, and the palaces of Seleucia; closer still were the lofty towers of Myddel. 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 vicegerent of Heaven. Mohammedan writers labor with vain efforts to paint the splendor of Bagdad when, under the vigorous rule of Haroun al-Raschid and his vizier, Jaffar, it suddenly out-tripped in prosperity and business all contemporary cities. It was the central shrine of the Moslem faith. The Commander of the Faithful ruled over its people. The power of Haroun 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 and less halls 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 vainly striving to make his capital, in the wilderness of Flanders, 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 lofty walls. Divans of satin and tables of costly workmanship, the richest fruits and flowers, and the rarest wines and viands, set off those early 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 Nineveh 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. College, 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, avowed 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 caliphs of Bagdad were eager to discover a lost manuscript or to enlarge their well-stored libraries as Cosmo or 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 progress 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 in 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 'em the way, but don'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 a one?  
"Oh, he's a bishop."  
Explain.  
He neither tell'th nor go'th.—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 old. 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 Babylonians 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 clepsydre did not vary in length, they still count d them from the morning. When the clock was struck seven, the ancient count-down; when the clock with its strikes twelve, the ancient 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 relieved four times, both summer and winter. Conformable to these four night watches, a 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 "good-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:  
"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 Toller.

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 overturned 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, photographic colorist. 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 fainting 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 irreparable, and it is easy to believe that a bull in a china shop could have been nothing to it.



# 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.

London, Nov. 5.  
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.  
Thiers again refused the appeal of Victor Hugo to pardon Henry Rochefort.  
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 cruised by icebergs or abandoned to save the lives of the crews, about the middle of September.

Amount 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 Adair, 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 Fiebborne 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 Reform 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 Alois. The trimming for winter hats is to be worn on the front, instead of the back of the hat.

Lace is very fashionable on black cashmeres.

The baroque 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 Indian vessels. 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 lodge he only landed 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 note for the amount next morning, but when called on refused, and waited to compromise by paying \$15,000, 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 no 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, even in the meantime, is going on, for in all cases, 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 it be 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 book 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.

NEW ORGANS.—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.

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 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 gits) 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's today, the gear attached to the rubber gate way, and the steamer was obliged to pass St. George's and St. Andrews, landing her passengers at each Point and proceeded on her way. 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 Wm. 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 would not wonder if its proprietors 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 generally 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 (224 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:—

EWK LAMBS.  
1st, Joseph Linton, \$1 00  
2nd, John Goudley, 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 ORGANS.—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 native 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 store, and myself—have met on our knees by birth and 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 told, 'man after all.' I strive always to remember that your clergy are only men with the same

weaknesses, temptations, and stumbings as yourselves. We, too," he concluded, "wish that we could more frequently in our intercourse with you remember that we are men, and forget that we are priests, that we could lay aside all conventional stiffness and all unreal phraseology." He sat down amid thunders of applause.

The "Church Herald" of this city—an exponent of the views of a large section of the Episcopalian of the Province—thinks that a separation of Church and State in England would be an incalculable injury to the latter, while the former was never benefited by the alliance. "Such an alliance," it says, "has tended to increase her worldliness, and it has not added to her wealth; it has sometimes made her an engine of State expediency; it has hampered her expanding energies, and in some instances has resulted in an attempt to impose upon her Creeds and Articles of Faith."

Bismarck after England's Gold.

The "Court Journal," of London, says: "England is at length at war with Prussia in a way that comes home to us severely, for if you touch England's financial prosperity you touch her immediate vitality. Bismarck knows this, and he is determined to touch that vitality of England through her gold." He is having it now to a large extent and will have it faster. England subscribed for a part of the French loan to pay the French war indemnity to Germany, with an avowal amounting to recklessness. "The Bank of England is liable to be drained by the subscribers to the loan and advanced by the bills being prematurely presented by Bismarck. The only safety for the moment is to decline to discount the bills. Meet Bismarck war by financial war. If Bismarck demands gold when the bills become due, give him bank notes. England must stand as if behind batteries and fortifications upon a note currency, as our safety against the Prussian invader, who seeks our overthrow through finance." "If Bismarck seizes upon our bullion he will have given a blow at the greatness of England which years will not heal." "We must open our eyes fully to the impending danger, and meet it boldly. Let us inaugurate a bank note finance on a large scale, so as to meet the payments we have as seriously pledged ourselves to in bullion. Britain. There is no such amount as that which Prussia demands of France. All the deposits in gold and silver, public and private, in Europe and America is less than two hundred millions sterling, and would not begin to pay half of the war indemnity of France to Prussia."

Hurled down a Precipice.

Poughkeepsie, Oct. 31.—A terrible accident happened in Columbia County yesterday morning between Bain's Corners and Copake, William's Hill. Just before daylight the land chaise attached to Howe's European Circus left Bain's Corners for Millerton, drawn by eight horses, driven by an experienced man, who did not, however, know the road. The morning being dark, he came upon the hill before he was aware. He attempted to gather up his reins and put on his brake, but he was not quick enough. His eight horses got the start of him, and dashed down the hill at frightful speed.

Suddenly one of the wheel horses fell. He was dragged by the chaise to the side of the road, when the chaise upset and tumbled down a precipice. On top were five musicians, the rest having gone to Millerton by rail. The chaise made two complete somersaults, the first throwing the musicians off, and in turning the second time fell upon two of them, killing them instantly. The other three and the driver escaped. The names of the killed are J. A. Emidy, Jr., aged 29 years, a single man and a native of Liverpool, and Wm. Fetzer, a Swiss, who leaves a wife and child. They were both steady, reliable men, and much esteemed by all of the company. Their remains were taken to Millerton, and their friends and relatives were notified by telegraph. The company were to give only one more exhibition before going into winter quarters.

France employs \$16,000,000 capital in the liquor traffic and only \$8,000,000 in cotton industry.

December first the Northern Pacific Railroad will be completed 256 miles west of Duluth. There are 1500 miles to finish after that.

As late as 1790, girls were not permitted to attend public schools in Boston. The world has moved a trifle since then.

After nearly four years of deliberation over a knotty question of how to secure uniformity of ritual in the churches of the Episcopal denomination, the general Convention, through a special committee, has reached the conclusion that the best way to attain this highly desirable end will be to let every bishop exercise his own discretion as to the ceremonies to be practised in his diocese.

From the San Francisco "Daily Morning Call," Oct. 14.

Unexpected Death of Mr. John Sime, Banker.

About nine o'clock last night, Mr. John Sime, the well known banker, died unexpectedly at his residence, No. 819 Jackson street, after an illness of only a few days. Mr. Sime went to his home on last Monday night, complained of feeling unwell, and went to bed. He received immediate medical attendance, and it was not until yesterday that his condition was considered critical. Mr. Sime leaves a widow with several children and a large circle of warm personal friends, to mourn his death. He was a carpenter and builder by trade, and came to this country in 1849 from Valparaiso, where he built the Government Bohled 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. Lockwood, 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 Kingslear York Co.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 1, schr. Tally II., Ford, Gloucester, ballast.

Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, gen. cargo.

6, Esther, Maloney, Boston, m. l. E. L. Rimmer and others.

Helen McLeod, Clark, Boston, hides &c., R. Ross.

Harriet Newall, Clement, Boston, Boots, flour, &c. R. Ross.

7, Old-sea, Tatton, Boston, ballast, Robinson & Glenn.

Albert, Maloney, Boston, hides, R. Ross.

Oct. 26, schr. Utica, Maloney, Boston, turnips & eggs, C. Bridges, 2060 sleepers, J. Brown.

28, bgo. Hesperides, Whitlock, St. John, ballast, W. Whitlock.

29, Albert, Nickerson, Annapolis, flour, &c. master.

New Importation.

October 30th, 1871.

Ex-Choice from London, and "Kate Up-ham" 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 " " "

60 dozen pints Irish Whiskey.

40 " " Old Tom Gin.

3 cases Ginger Wine.

200 cases Geneva &c.

J. W. STREET.

Sugar.

6 Hds Bright Porto Rico Sugar.

Nov. 4, 1871.

Canada Ale.

6 Hds " " Canada Bitter Ale.

6 Gr. 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, etc. (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 animal, 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., 24 King street.

nov 8

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, head 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.

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.

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Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, gen. cargo.

6, Esther, Maloney, Boston, m. l. E. L. Rimmer and others.

Helen McLeod, Clark, Boston, hides &c., R. Ross.

Harriet Newall, Clement, Boston, Boots, flour, &c. R. Ross.

7, Old-sea, Tatton, Boston, ballast, Robinson & Glenn.

Albert, Maloney, Boston, hides, R. Ross.

Oct. 26, schr. Utica, Maloney, Boston, turnips & eggs, C. Bridges, 2060 sleepers, J. Brown.

28, bgo. Hesperides, Whitlock, St. John, ballast, W. Whitlock.

29, Albert, Nickerson, Annapolis, flour, &c. master.

New Importation.

October 30th, 1871.

Ex-Choice from London, and "Kate Up-ham" 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 " " "

60 dozen pints Irish Whiskey.

40 " " Old Tom Gin.

3 cases Ginger Wine.

200 cases Geneva &c.

J. W. STREET.

Sugar.

6 Hds Bright Porto Rico Sugar.

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ford, Esq. of Kingslear

## News

ST. ANDREWS  
RIVER.  
H. Ford, Gloucester,  
Stephen, gen cargo,  
Boston, m. l. E. Lo-  
ra  
ark, Boston, hides &c,  
Clement, Boston, Boots,  
Rice,  
Boston, ballast, Robins-

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and condition to live, rapid  
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of rich Milk and Butter from

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find himself in possession of a  
method for producing almost  
his animals, and be very pleased  
his neighbors and friends.

4 this valuable Spice just re-  
whole and retail by  
GEO. STEWART, JR.,  
24 King street.

## S. MAGEE

tion to his large and well assort-  
ed LANKETS, which  
as they were bought before the  
the price of Woolen goods.

HIN S. MAGEE

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HIN S. MAGEE

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HIN S. MAGEE

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the splendid sign board, painted  
the door, head of Market Wharf

N S. MAGEE.

in and see his splendid stock of  
Boys' Hats and Caps,  
Gloves, Mitts, Socks, &c.

## 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 Frederic 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 com-  
monly found in a Druggist Shop.  
St. Andrews, Nov. 1st, 1871.

## Frishie House.

(NEW HOTEL).  
ST. GEORGE, --- Charlotte Co.,  
S. F. FRISHIE, PROPRIETOR.

In connection with this establishment is a good  
Livery Stable.

## PAINT & OIL.

Ex "Choice" from London.  
6 Hhds. 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.

REPRESENTS: Hon. B. R. Stevens, Fur,  
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, Esq., 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. HATCH,  
ISAAC SNODGRASS, Executors.  
St. Andrews, Oct. 25, 1871. 3m

## FLLOUR, CORN, FLOUR, &c.

October 23d, 1871.

Landing ex "Mary Ellen," from New York.  
230 Bbls extra State Ohio and fancy Flour.  
16 Bbls family  
2 Tiers "Sugar cured" Hams.  
20 Bbls heavy Mess Pork.  
5 " clear  
200 Bushels Corn, &c.  
Oct. 25, 1871. J. W. STREET.

## 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, intituled: "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 Quebec, 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 3d

## 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, intituled: "An Act respecting the  
Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to Or-  
der, and it is hereby Ordered, that the Port of  
Quebec, in the Province of Ontario, be, and the  
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WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Privy Council.  
oct 25 3d

## 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 Houlton at  
2 p. m., for St. Andrews and St. Stephen.  
DOWN TRAINS leave Woodstock and Houlton at  
9 a. m., for St. Andrews and St. Stephen.  
These Trains connect at McAdam Junction with  
Trains on European and North American Railway to  
and from Boston, Portland, and Bangor, St. John and  
Fredericton.

HENRY OSBURN,  
MANAGER.  
Railway Office, St. Andrews,  
Oct. 16, 1871.  
D. J. Soley, 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.  
October 6th, 1871. oct 18 3d

## 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,  
will 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, Nova Scotia  
and England.

Eight Drafts on New York, Boston and Port-  
land in U. S. Cy., bought at par.

American currency bought and sold.  
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,

(Lower end of Water Street).

## St. Andrews.

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 LUMBERYARD, from which  
he will furnish lumber for building and other pur-  
poses; and will also transact business as an Auc-  
tioneer.

W. B. MORRIS.  
St. Andrews, Oct. 4, 1871.

## 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 MARIA INGRAM,  
St. Andrews, Sept. 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 9 a. m., Petitediac 10 10  
a. m., Moncton 11 14 a. m., Paines 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 30 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  
Petitediac 7 30 p. m.

No. 8 Will leave St. John at 3 p. m., Hampton  
4 16 p. m., and arrive at Sussex at 7 p. m.

No. 10 Will leave Paines 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 Petitediac 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 9 05 a. m., Paines at 8 38  
a. m., Moncton at 8 59 a. m., Petitediac  
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., Paines 11 35 a. m.,  
Moncton 12 30 p. m., Petitediac 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 7 18 a. m., and arrive  
at Paines at 8 30 a. m.

Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 8 are Passenger, Mail and  
Express Trains. Nos. 2, 5 and 7 connect at  
Paines 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 Petitediac mu-  
st be delivered at St. John Station before 8 o'clock,  
a. m., and for Stations West of St. John, 12 noon,  
on the same day on which it is forwarded.

Freight to be forwarded from Petitediac 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,  
Gaspé, 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  
St. Elias, to and from Cocagne, Richmond, Mira-  
michi and other places on the North Shore of  
New Brunswick.

LEWIS CARVILLE,  
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, Campobello 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., North 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, 21st day of July, 1871.

PRESENT:  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL  
IN COUNCIL.

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, intituled: "An Act respecting the  
Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to Or-  
der, 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,  
be and the same are hereby constituted and erec-  
ted into 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 3d

## TO LET.

Possession given 1st November.

The Two Storey House and Lot, corner of King  
and Park Streets. Rent moderate. Apply at the  
STANDARD OFFICE.

St. Andrews, Oct. 4, 1871. 1f

## MANCHESTER HOUSE,

October 1871.

## ODELL & TURNER

Have received per Steamships "SIBERIA"  
"ALFPO," "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,

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 CAMPBELLTOWN ON  
THE RESERVOIR RIVER.

CALLING AT  
RICHIBUCTO,  
CHATHAM,  
NEWCASTLE,  
SHEPPARD,  
CAMARQUET,  
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



