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Vol 36

Poetry.

Snow in Town and in the Country.

All night the snow came down, all night,
Silent, and soft, and silvery white;
Gently robing in snow the fields,
Town and tower, and treacherous roads;
On homes of the living and graves of the dead,
Where each sleeper lies in his narrow bed;
On the city's roofs, on the markets of trade,
On rustic hamlet and forest glade.

When the moon arose all bright and fair,
A wondrous vision gleamed through the air;
The world, transfused, and glorified,
Shone like blossom and holy bride;
The fair, now earth, made free from sin,
All pure without and pure within—
Arrayed in robes of spotless white,
For the Heavenly Bridegroom, in glory dight.

The snow in the country lies white,
Dazzling and pure in the morning light;
Softly flashing with sun's gold,
Spectral and ghastly 'neath moonlight cold;
A scarce-stained path from house to barn
Save this, untrodden is the broad farm;
A single track leads o'er the hill,
All sounds of life are hushed and still.

Yet, no condition is wholly best;
N't upon earth find we perfect rest;
Neither in town or country is life
Wholly free from sin and strife;
Neither wholly pure, nor wholly vile,
In crowded city or lonely vale,
Only in Heaven, home of the soul,
Is respite found from sorrow and dole.

—New Dominion Monthly for Dec.

To the Editor of the Standard.

It seems unfortunately the fate of most
Societies in St. Andrews, literary or otherwise,
to commence generally under favorable
auspices, but as soon as the excitement al-
ways connected with any novelty is over, lin-
ger for a short time, preparatory to being
spoken of as legendary. The death of the
Lycium, has added another to the obituary
list; it expired, owing to the inability of a few
to meet expenses connected with the under-
taking, and the standing aloof of those in the
community who should be foremost in its fur-
therance, and whose literary attainments would
place it second to none in the Province.

Now I consider that an institution that has
for its aim the advancement of the young of
any community, demands the unqualified sup-
port of all those whose talents would so materi-
ally contribute to its end. I would suggest,
Mr. Editor, that one more attempt be made
to organize the Lycium on such a basis that
there will be no doubt for fear to remove the
tedium of the long winter evenings, combin-
ing at the same time instruction and amuse-
ment.

That such is practicable I have no doubt,
should all combine and that unanimity of ac-
tion be present here, which in other places
scarcely.

Yours,

[We have much pleasure in informing "Pro-
gress" that measures are being taken to resusci-
tate the "Lycium," and place it in a healthy po-
sition; and also that a course of lectures are to be
given during the season.]—Ed. STANDARD.

A CURIOUS CASE OF MATRIMONY.—The
Smyrna (Del.) Times says:

We occasionally read of noteworthy events in
matrimonial history in our exchanges, and this
week we feel called upon to note one in our
own midst. The marriage is recorded in the
proper place in this issue, the happy couple
being well known and respected citizens, the
groom having at one time filled the office of
Sheriff of the county, with credit to himself,
and the station he occupied. The bride, by the
ruthless hand of death, and has been com-
pelled to follow five husbands to the grave (all
former respected citizens of this community),
and now "widow's weeds" and now "Cupid,"
without regard to past circumferences, has hurled
another fatal dart, and at the age of fifty-
five years she again bows at Hymen's altar,
to which she is led, for the sixth time, to offer
herself a willing sacrifice to the god of mar-
riage by a gentleman who has entered his 81st
year. She becomes his second wife, in every
instance, save the first, the lady has married
widowers with children, while she remained
without issue. And now while she is childless,
she has married a man who has founded a
tribe. The number of his descendants, children,
grand children and great grandchildren
was, when last counted, just 165, and there

have been a number of accessions since—near
ly enough to make the number seventy, he
thinks. There are other circumstances in con-
nection with the gentleman's life that we feel
constrained to refer to, though not altogether
appropriate under this head. Notwithstand-
ing his numerous progeny, he has had but
one death in his family—his first wife.
He never borrowed a dollar in his life, and
never paid a cent's cost in suits at law on his
own account. We may add, with pleasure, that
he is remarkably hale and healthy (as is also
the bride), weighs 210 pounds, stands nearly six
feet in height and stands even higher in the
estimation of his fellow-citizens than he does
in his boots. May "fortune favor the brave."

Interesting Tale.

The Captive, Christian Moore.

BY W. CANNIFF.

Upon the 10th March 1867, the writer was
privileged, through the kindness of the Rev.
Mr. Anderson, to visit an individual who, of
all others, possesses historic interest. About
half a mile north of the Indian Church, upon
the old York road, Tyndis-agua, upon the
shores of the lovely Bay of Quinte, lives Chris-
tian Moore. Beside the stove, in a low Indian
chair, sat a woman whose shrunken and
bent appearance made her appear no larger
than a girl of sixteen. But the face with its
parchment like skin, the deeply wrinkled fea-
tures, bespoke the burden of many winters.
Yet the eye still flashed looks of intelligence,
as the face was upturned from her hands, on
which she almost incessantly rested her head,
as if the shoulders had wanted their long life-
time. Christian is upwards of a hundred
years old, during eighty of which she has re-
mained a captive with the Mohawks. Al-
though a white woman she knows not a word
of English. Long, long years ago, in be-
coming the wife of an Indian, and the mother of
Indians, she became to all intents and pur-
poses a part of the customs of the
tribe. She is a living relic of the Ameri-
can Revolution, as well of the customs of the
Mohawk Indians a hundred years ago.

In the first days of the rebellion of the
thirteen American colonies, in an encoun-
ter between the Indians and a party of rebels
in the Mohawk valley, one of the Indians,
the name of Green, was killed. The custom
among the several tribes, or families, was
that their number had been lost in war, was
to take the first one they could, and adopt him
or her into the tribe, to keep up the number.
A party of Indians under John Green, a chief
and brother of the one killed (called in after-
days Captain Green) in the course of their
fight caught a little girl about ten years of age.
That little girl is the old person of whom we
are speaking. The old woman yet recollects
the fact that her father's family, on the ap-
proach of the Indians made haste to escape.
By accident was left alone or behind.
She remembers to have been running along
the road when she was taken. She says there
were a good many Indians. After this there
is a blank in her memory, until the period
of the Indians leaving their homes to escape from
the rebels. This was the time when they
buried their Communion plate, which was
presented by Queen Anne, in 1710. It was
recovered at the close of the war, and a part
is now in use at the Grand River and a part
at the Bay of Quinte Church.

Christian says she was carried upon an In-
dian's back, they fled to Lacine. She re-
collects that they were staying three years
at Lacine, when the tribe decided to take pos-
session of the land which the British Govern-
ment was to give them. It was about a year
from the time they started from Lacine until
they, under Brant, reached their destination,
the Grand River. Capt. Green was with this
party and stayed with them at Grand River
for six years, when, becoming dissatisfied, he
left with his family came to Bay Quinte. Chris-
tian remembers all this. She was living with
Captain Green's sister. They came in a bat-
teau, down the north shore of Lake Ontario,
and crossed at the carrying place at the head
of the Bay.

In time, Christian became the wife of an In-
dian, by the name of Anthony Saut, who
she says, has been dead now thirty years.
They had but one child, a daughter, who, in
time, was married to Abram Maricle. They
had three children, one being a son. Chris-
tian's daughter has been dead many years; but
the old lady now is surrounded by grandchild-
ren to the third generation.
Some time after the close of the Revolution
a person by the name of Moore came with his
family to Canada, and settled at Napawan.
By some means he learned there was a white
woman among the Mohawks upon the bay and
he visited them to see if it might be his long
lost daughter. Such proved to be the case.
He was Christian's father. She remembers
the occasion, (it was about forty five years
ago) her father was then very old. Of course
there was no resemblance between the woman
in Indian garb before him, and his little girl
of ten years. But there was a mark upon her

arm, the result of a burn, by which he was
enabled to recognize his own flesh and blood.
The scar upon the left forearm, can yet be dis-
tinctly seen. Painful, indeed, must have been
the feeling of the parent to know she was his
daughter, and yet understood not a syllable of
her mother tongue.

The natural channel by which parental and
filial affection might have flowed, was sealed.
She says she has a sister now living back of
Napawan. She asked her father if she had
been christened, and he informed her she had
been. Upon her asking her the question if
she ever went to school, she says, "No; that
she was always working hard." Asking her
the question if she did not think she had lived
a long while, she replied, "I don't think I'll
live very long." The Rev. Mr. Anderson in-
forms us that she has ever maintained the char-
acter of a true Christian, and is always happy
to partake of the Holy Communion. Chris-
tian's great-grandson, himself a father, acted
as interpreter.

It is possible that this woman, who, to be
longed to another century, may continue to
live several years. There is much of vigor
in her movements and conversation. Although
shriveled and bent almost double with age,
her body seems to be well nourished, and her
arms possess considerable thickness. She al-
ways enjoys good health, and now eats and
sleeps in the most comfortable manner.

We are informed by a recent letter from
Mr. Anderson, (to whose kindness we are so
much indebted), 1869, that the old woman
continues quite well, and works in the garden
in summer.—[From the New Dominion
MONTHLY for December.]

New Theory of Earthquakes and Volcanoes.

A Writer in Blackwood's Magazine contri-
butes the commonly received theory that earth-
quakes and volcanoes are the result of the
action of a sea of fire in the bowels of the
earth, and bring forward very ingenious ar-
guments to prove that these terrestrial dis-
turbances are produced by electrical influences.
The theory of a molten mass of fire, as ap-
plied to volcanoes, is that the eruptions are
occasioned by an inrush of fire from the
water of the sea into the burning caverns of
the earth, thereby generating immense volu-
mes of gas and aqueous vapor, which forces their
way in explosions to the surface. This hypo-
thesis, it is argued, is obviously untenable in
the face of the facts; for volcanoes are to be
found far inland—in fact in the very heart of
Central Asia—more than a thousand miles
from the ocean; or from any large body of
water; so that it is impossible to attribute
volcanic action to the inrush of the sea into
the burning caverns of the earth. This hypo-
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volcanic action to the inrush of the sea into
the burning caverns of the earth.

The supporters of this hypothesis maintain
that, at only twenty miles below the surface,
central heat is so great that the hardest granite
is in a state of fusion; consequently our planet
must consist of a molten mass, nearly 8000
miles in diameter, covered by a semi-molten
crust only twenty miles in thickness, and of
which crust only two miles beneath a tempera-
ture under the boiling point. Only two miles
of the 8000 beneath our feet have a tempera-
ture less than that of boiling water—the re-
maining being subject to a heat far surpassing
any of which we have actual experience! If
this were true, it is obvious that the slightest
lurch or formation of tides, in this central
ocean of molten matter, would burst the thin
crust of which we live as easily as it were
a skin of paper.

This theory obtains its support chiefly from
wells and the increase in temperature observ-
ed in some deep mines, but it is contended
that this heat is not due to a central mass of
fire. The deepest of these mines and wells
do not descend half a mile below the sur-
face, so that all the phenomena which they
present may more reasonably be attributed to
solar and planetary action in the superficial
crust of our planet than to central action.
Moreover, within that comparatively very
narrow depth important variations have been
noticed in the increase of temperature. In some
deep mines no increase is found, and in one
very deep mine in Cornwall a point has been
reached at which the temperature not only
ceases to increase, but begins to decline. Re-
jecting, therefore, the hypothesis of a central
mass of fire as causing terrestrial disturbances,
it is held that they are the product of electri-
cal action, the key to which is found in the
twirling of columns of dust, the sand pillars
of the desert, the water spouts of the deep
ocean, and the cyclones of the tropics. These phe-
nomena are due to electricity. How this elec-
tric force produces earthquakes—"under-
storms in the earth," as they are called—is
thus explained:—

"In ordinary times and circumstances, the
electric currents which regularly circulate in
earth's crust—in that outer vein of our globe
specially affected by solar and planetary action

—ebb and flow quietly and noiselessly, as
similar currents usually do in the atmosphere.
Indeed, in the earth their movements are in
ordinary times much more silent and steady
than in the atmosphere; partly because in the
former case they act in or through matter
much less mobile and disturtable, and also be-
cause rocks are better conductors of electri-
city than air is—so that the fluid (so to call it)
is less liable to agitation and local accumu-
lation, and therefore flows more steadily and
quietly. But ever and anon, that electric ac-
tion to an unusual extent takes place in the
earth's crust, this steady flow of the current's
is broken, and then violent convulsions neces-
sarily follow. Just as the quiet flowing river
when impeded, encounters more impediments
than usual—the bridges, for example, being
too small to permit the passage of its waters
so readily as usual—whereupon the waters ac-
cumulate at the point of resistance, until they
acquire sufficient power to sweep away the
obstacle by a mighty rush; even so, when
electricity is developed to an excessive degree
in the crust of the earth, the conductive power
of the rocks becomes inadequate to pass the
currents with sufficient rapidity to maintain
the electric equilibrium. In the mobile ele-
ments of the atmosphere we see some parts,
usually in the form of distant clouds, be-
come overcharged with electricity, and regain their
equilibrium by lightning flashes, sharp electri-
cal discharges. The same thing takes place
(though for some reasons above stated, less
frequently) in the solid earth. The electric
force, not being transmitted in sufficient quan-
tity through the adjoining rocks, accumulates at
such places until it acquires the power and ten-
sion requisite to overcome the resistance, and
thereupon it forces a passage explosively, or
by a grand discharge—more terrible by far
than if the whole artillery of the world were
discharged in a concentrated volley. What is
the result? A vast heat is generated (elec-
tricity fuses everything—it is the grandest
heat developer in nature)—the rocks are ex-
panded, and, in some cases, actually fused;
the subterranean lakes and rivers—the reser-
voirs of water which exist everywhere below
the surface, and which in Geyser are called
the fountains of the deep—are vaporized, in-
stantaneously converted into steam; and the
result of this great expansion, or explosion, in
the ground beneath us, is a concussion or rup-
ture of the subjacent rocky strata—the effects
of which reach the surface, producing the var-
ious phenomena of the earthquakes."

Volcanoes are ascribed to the same
cause. They are vents while the subterranean
electric action makes for itself, or for its effects
in those regions or localities where it is most
permanent. While earthquakes and volca-
noes are produced by the same cause, their
superficial phenomena are very different.
Volcanoes are eruptions, while earthquakes are
mere vibratory effects of the subterranean
disturbances. In volcanoes the subterranean
force makes its way to the surface in the form
of an explosion. In earthquakes, on the other
hand, this force cannot make its way to the
surface, but produces terrible vibrations, and
occasionally fissures of the solid ground. The
depression in the earth which sometimes fol-
lows earthquakes are accounted for in this way.
The tremors or vibrations transmitted to the
surface, by shaking all the intermediate strata,
must tend to shake down all compact subter-
ranean masses in the rocky vaults over hang-
ing subterranean chasms which have been
formed by former explosions.

Like cyclones and other el-erie distur-
bances in the atmosphere, earthquakes prevail
chiefly in the tropical regions. This is ex-
plained in the electric theory, by the statement
that it is in its equatorial regions that the earth
is most exposed to the solar action. The
writer further extends his theory to the distri-
bution of land on the surface of our planet
which it is held has been regulated by electric
action.

CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDING.—One pound
of currants, one pound of stoned raisins,
chopped fine, and a pound of beef suet,
pound crumbs, a quarter pound of salt; one
egg, half a pint of milk, mixtures six or
seven hours to boil, and must be turned sev-
eral times. It is eaten with rich sauce.

CHRISTMAS CAKE.—Half a pound of sugar
and half a pound of butter, beaten to a cream;
then take four eggs well whipped, a little cin-
namon and grated nutmeg, two teaspoonfuls of
cream of tartar, a quarter of a pound of citron
cut into small pieces, three quarters of a
pound of stoned raisins, and the same of cur-
rants that have nicely washed and drain d;
stir all together, with a pound and a quarter
of sifted flour; and last, just as you are ready
to bake it, add a pint of milk, in which a tea-
spoonful of soda has been dissolved. Bake it
in one or two deep pans, in a moderate oven.

An English druggist suggests that every
label of "poison" should have affixed a short
statement of the commonest and most accessi-
ble antidote for the contents if taken acci-
dentally.

Letter from Santa Barbara.

SAN BERNARDINO, Oct. 18.

THE SANTA CLARY VALLEY,
Situated in the south portion of Santa Bar-
bara county, has become quite noted of late.
Attracted by the genial climate and alluvial
soil, many are flocking here from Oregon,
Nevada and northern California, until we find
our valley—the Italy of America, as we
claim—being rapidly peopled. Eighty years
ago are reported on the way from Texas, des-
tined for this place; and a host of "our
friends" from upper California are expected
as soon as they shall have disposed of their
harvest.

THE CLIMATE.

Of this region is all that the most particular
could desire. Situated, as we are, directly
upon the coast, with no intervening mountains
to prevent the breeze (not a gale) from circu-
lating freely, we are never prostrated with ex-
cessive heat. The laborer can perform an
ordinary day's work nearly any time of the
year without necessity of starting the perspi-
ration. One assurance that we have a fine cli-
mate is, that I never heard a resident or vis-
itor speak disparagingly of it.

THE SOIL.

Is exceedingly rich and productive, and adapt-
ed to the culture of all semi tropical fruits and
plants. We experienced but two slight rains
last Winter; but the barley crop, contrary to
the expectations of the farmers, yields a re-
turn of from 40 to 100 bushels per acre; thus
demonstrating the fact that we can raise better
crops in a dry season, without irrigation, than
in any portion of the State yet heard from.—
The corn crop is looking extremely well and
promises a handsome yield. Wheat has
proven a failure thus far. For some unac-
countable reason the rust settles on and blights
it before it passes from the milk. In some lo-
calities, however, wheat has been successfully
cultivated, and I am of the opinion that after
the soil has been thoroughly tilled and worn
down, wheat can be raised with profit. All
kinds of garden vegetables, particularly roots,
grow abundantly and fully repay the gardener
for his toil. The sugar-beet, I am confident,
would flourish freely, and furnish a lucrative
employment for any who desire to manufac-
ture sugar.

This, as well as Los Angeles, is the home of
the vine. There are but few vineyards in
this valley as yet, but these few yield an
abundant harvest of delicious fruit, from
which quite a quantity of wine is produced.

THE LARGE GRAPE VINE.

On a recent trip to Santa Barbara I paid
a visit to our famous grape vine, which has re-
ceived quite a celebrity. The main vine is
forty three years old, twenty-six inches in
circumference, and yields annually four tons
of grapes! This vine has a history. Forty
three years ago a Spanish lady enjoyed a ride
to some neighbouring hamlet, returning, she
stuck the whip, which had been given her by
some brave Senor, into the ground; it took
root and grew; the result of that growth is the
aforesaid vine. There are various reports as
regards the amount of ground covered by its
branches. Some enthusiastic admirers have
reported as high as one acre; but such is not
the case. As near as I could compute it, I
found it to be about one eighth of an acre. It
is of the native California species, and bears a
large and luscious grape. It is, indeed, quite
a curiosity, and worthy a visit from any one
who comes to Santa Barbara.

GOVERNMENT LAND.

I have been ascertained by some of the
citizens that the owners of the La Colonia
grant claimed more land than their survey
called for, a general rush was made for claims.
Every conceivable material that one could
imagine was appropriated for the erection of
their habitations. Some who were fortunate
obtained boards from the lumber yard, which
at that time soon gave out; others "dwelt in
tents" and a number constructed their domi-
ciles of poles and material stalks. About 100
claims, of 160 acres each, were staked off—
that being the amount of survey land—and
is now all occupied. The occupants
have formed a league, employed counsel, and
feel confident of securing their homesteads.
All true lovers of progress and justice wish
them success in their righteous undertaking.

POTATO SOUP.—Mix to a smooth paste
one pound of good mealy potato, which have
been steamed or boiled very dry; mix them
by degrees in two quarts of boiling water, in
which two ounces of the extract of mutton have
been previously dissolved; pass the soup
through a strainer, as it agitates on the fire, add
pepper and salt; let it boil for five minutes,
and be served with fried or toasted bread.—
Where the flavor is improved, two ounces of
milk, minced and fried a light brown, may
be added to the soup and served in it for 15
minutes before it is sent to table.

A young Californian went to sleep, leaving
the candle in the lamp hole of a powder keg.
He woke up in another world.
Lemon Pie.—Grate a cracker, add a sliced
lemon and cup of sugar, bake with two cups

TELEGRAPH NEWS.

New York, Nov. 26.
A despatch from Ottawa says the militia department has received orders from Commanders of Volunteer Corps at Toronto, Montreal, and elsewhere to serve in any expedition organized to suppress the Red River insurrection.

It is believed in official circles that the Dominion Parliament will meet on the 17th of February.

Eight Spanish ships of war, including two of the largest ironclads, are under orders to rendezvous in New York harbor.

London, Nov. 26.
The London Times recommends the Spaniards, now seeking for a King, to recall the Prince of Asturias, rescued him from the influence of his mother, the late Queen, and train him for the station.

It is said that the British Government intends to send strong reinforcements to Ireland.

Quebec, Nov. 27.
The harbor is full of ice.

Four vessels and the Provincial and Gulf port steamer have all gone into winter quarters.

The steamers and the mail steamer "Peruvian" have yet to leave for sea.

The steamers plying between here and Montreal have been laid up.

The St. Lawrence canal is closed.

Gold 125.

Paris, Nov. 27th.
M. Lescage, Chief Engineer of the Suez Canal, has publicly declared the unfavorable reports which have recently been circulated about the great enterprise.

The Spanish Government has announced its intention to restore the Constitutional guarantees.

London, Nov. 28.
The Paris Patrie of today makes the following statement:

The ultimatum recently sent to the Khedive by the Sultan admits of no discussion.

If the Viceroy of Egypt does not comply with its demand he will be deposed, and his brother, Mustapha Pasha, recognized in his place.

There are hopes, however, that the affair will be settled by the advice of the European powers.

The Ecumenical Council will open at Rome 25th December.

More violent Fenian demonstrations have occurred in Ireland.

New York, Nov. 29.
Gold opened at 122 1/2.

London, Nov. 29.
Two steamers, each 2,400 tons burthen, have passed through the Suez Canal.

The troubles in Spain between the republicans and monarchists still continue.

The French Senate and Corps Legislatif met to-day, when the Emperor made a speech in which he said that he was ready to grant reforms.

He was satisfied with the condition of the country, spoke of the advance in public spirit and opinion all over the world, and referred to the Suez Canal, speaking of the Emperor as absent on account of its opening.

In closing, he hoped that the chamber would fully carry out the spirit of the new constitution.

New York, Nov. 29.
The managers of the Luman Line of Liverpool and New York Steamships have concluded an arrangement by which the steamers which now touch at Halifax on their way to New York will call at Boston on and after January next.

Gold fell to 121 1/2, but closed with a slight reaction.

New York, Nov. 30.
Gold 122 1/2.

RECIPROCITY.—Hon. James G. Blaine, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, has written a letter to a Maine gentleman on the subject of a reciprocity treaty with Canada.

He says, from a conversation he recently had with Secretary Fish, he is convinced the State Department has no idea of negotiating such a treaty.

The matter properly belongs to the House of Representatives, in virtue of its constitutional right of originating all revenue bills. He trusts, that the day is far distant when the people of Maine will be again afflicted with "the burden of what, by way of gain, is called a reciprocity treaty."

Such a treaty," says Mr. Blaine, "simply proposes that we in Maine shall pay our full share of national taxation in all its forms, and that then our varied products of field and forest and flock shall have in the markets of the United States the free competition of similar products of the British Provinces, whose people pay none of these taxes."

With regard to the argument for reciprocity founded on the shipping interest, it is sufficient to reply to the fact that that interest, for the last three years, has been more depressed on the St. Lawrence and the St. John than on the Kennebec and Penobscot. The argument, indeed, is only put forward by those who maintain that absolute free trade would benefit the navigation interest, which Mr. Blaine regards as preposterous.

He concludes by saying that the former reciprocity treaty which terminated in 1865 cost Maine many millions of dollars, and a new treaty would prove still more injurious in a similar period of time. If the British Provinces desire the advantage of our markets, let them seek it through the easily opened door of annexation. But so long as they remain a foreign Dominion, their habits must pay through our customs at least duties enough to equalize their burden with that which is placed on our own people through the medium of the Internal Revenue.

That looks like a bit of political "buncombe."

The Dominion Government are not working on a question of Reciprocity—they have done that they intend and should the United

States require a Reciprocity Treaty, they can treat with the Government at Ottawa. Better trade relations with the States would be acceptable, even profitable; but the Dominion can move along very well without a new Reciprocity Treaty.

The United States have driven us as they did the South, into erecting manufactories for ourselves, and we are already reaping the reward of our enterprise by using and consuming our own manufactured articles, which are somewhat cheaper than can be purchased in the United States.

We have our coal and iron which they want, and we build vessels cheaper than they can. The application for a new Treaty must come from the Americans.

[From the New Glasgow Chronicle.]

WHAT A CONTRAST.—The following significant paragraphs we clip from the Windsor Mail of Thursday:

The "Church Chronicle" takes Rev. Mr. Scott, Armstrong and Hill, of St. John, all of the Episcopal Church, to task for appearing on the platform of the Young Men's Christian Association at St. John. Now, says the editor, can ministers who have testified to the Apostolic Church, acknowledge as Christians those outside the pale of that Church.

Pere Hyacinthe, a representative man of a large section in the Roman Catholic Church, writes in a letter addressed to an American friend, "I never did and never could believe that those large Christian communities outside the pale of the Roman Catholic Church have been disinherited of the Holy Ghost."

The STANDARD OFFICE is removed to Bailey's Building, Water Street, opposite the store of C. Bradley, Esq. Entrance from North side of building.

On Monday evening last, a large and interesting meeting was held in Russell's Hall, for the purpose of forming a Young Men's Christian Association. Rev. P. Keay, was called to the chair, and Mr. Wm Snodgrass requested to act as Secretary.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Pitblado. Several addresses were made and views expressed upon the advisability and benefit of an Association. Thirty persons became members. The following is a copy of the proceedings furnished by the Secretary. The election was a harmonious one:—

At a meeting held in Russell's Hall on Monday evening, Nov. 29th, for the purpose of forming a Young Men's Christian Association. The Rev. P. Keay was called to the chair, and Mr. Wm. Snodgrass requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by Rev. Mr. Keay, and the manner of forming the proposed Association by Rev. Mr. Pitblado. It was resolved that those present form a Society to be called "The St. Andrews Young Men's Christian Association."

A number of persons then became members of the Association. The following persons were then elected office bearers for the ensuing year.

James Stoop, President.
Dr. Valentine, Vice do.
W. M. Snodgrass, Secretary.
C. C. Bridges, Treasurer.

Resolved—That Rev. Messrs. Bill, Keay, and Pitblado be a committee of Management, with power to add to their number.

Resolved—That the committee of Management be requested to call upon the Rev. Messrs. Keay and Pitblado, and request their co-operation in carrying on the work of the Association.

Resolved—That the Secretary inform the Ministers in the Parish of this Association and that they are chosen honorary members of the Association.

Rev. Mr. Keay having vacated the chair, and the President having taken the same, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the Rev. gentleman for the interest he had taken in organizing the Association and for his able and efficient conduct in the chair.

W. M. SNODGRASS, Secretary.

New School Bill.

We have a copy of Mr. King's School Bill which we have hastily glanced over, and cannot therefore pronounce upon its merits. We may state however that there are some sections which are a decided improvement upon the present Act, and others which will not accomplish the good intended by the mover of the bill, simply from the fact of the incompetency of those to whom the selections are entrusted.

The truth is, a School Act is the most difficult of all legislative enactments to perfect; everyone in or out of the Legislature appears to have his own peculiar views, and how to reconcile and harmonize them, is a work of such magnitude and difficulty, that it would be fruitless to attempt it.

As we said, Mr. King's bill is a decided improvement upon the present Act, one feature or provision with reference to the "mode of support" requires that:

13. The Sessions of each County shall, annually, at the time of ordering, and levying, and collecting other County rates, order, and levy, and collect, as hereinafter provided, a sum of money towards the payment of the salaries of School Teachers, which, clear of all costs, shall be sufficient to yield an amount equal to one dollar for every child in the County of the age of six years and under six years, according to the census next preceding the ordering and levying of such rates; such amounts to be increased at the discretion of the Sessions. And the Clerk of the Peace shall forthwith notify the Superintendent of the amount so ordered to be levied, and when the same shall have been collected, of the amount so collected. And in the event of any County failing to levy such rate and pay over the same, as hereinafter provided, the Schools of such County shall not be entitled to receive any portion of the Legislative Grant.

14. The assessment so ordered, shall be levied in the manner following, that is to say: an equal tax of twenty-five cents shall be assessed and levied upon the poll of every male inhabitant of the County of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, and the balance of such sum so required, as aforesaid, shall be levied and collected in the same manner as other County and Parish rates.

The provisions of the Bill are divided under the following heads:—

Preliminary. Board of Education, Superintendent's duties. Inspectors. Mode of Support. School District. Trustees' election and duties. Duties and qualifications of Teachers. Superior Schools. Libraries. Miscellaneous. Schools City of St. John and Fredericton.

The fourteenth paragraph of this section is as follows:—

"The Board of Commissioners is authorized, with the sanction of the Common Council, to operate with the governing body of any School on such terms as to the Board seem right, but any such arrangement shall be annual in its nature, and shall be determinable by effluxion of time or on breach of conditions. And in such cases the Board may make allowance to such Schools out of the funds under its control. But no public funds shall be granted in support of any School unless the same be a free School and conducted in every respect in conformity with this Act."

The Bill provides for compulsory taxation, but not for attendance of pupils; and the reading of the Scriptures is neither forbidden or required.

RAILWAY TO RIVER DU LOUP.—This project—a continuation of the N. B. & C. Railway, is being freely canvassed and is received with favor by the press and public. It is the revival of a line projected some years ago, and for which a company was at the time formed in London, but which afterwards fell through, from the numerous discouragements which the N. B. & C. R. met with during its construction. We have in our possession the prospectus which was issued about ten years ago, and will endeavor to publish it in our next issue, and we hail with pleasure the revival of the scheme by Mr. H. G. C. Kitchum, C. E., whose prospectus has appeared in some of our exchanges. Once get that line under contract, and we will soon have a "Frontier Intercolonial" which will be in operation and connecting with the lines to Woodstock, Fredericton, St. Stephen, St. John and St. Andrews. Its importance cannot be overestimated; St. John then, with its many advantages will be the grand terminus and shipping port for the upper Provinces, during the fall and winter.

The Young Men's Christian Associations of Portland Bangor, hold regular Sabbath services in the jails of those cities. Is not this a strong argument in favor of these Christian societies. Let others go and do likewise.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for December has been received. The following are the contents:—

Frederick the Great,—with ten illustrations, Beat Bird, and Fish.—But G. Wilder, with eighteen illustrations. A Passing Wish,—Alice Cary. The Fisherman's Daughter,—Mary N. Prescott. Dolly,—Nora Perry. The University Rowing Match,—W. Blake, with sixteen illustrations. A Brave Lady,—By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman,"—with two illustrations. My Enemy's Daughter (concluded), Justin McCarthy. A Mistake,—Annie Thomas. Horse taming in Hawaii,—Dr. N. B. Emerson. Ecumenical Councils,—Eugene Lawrence. The Old Fairy Joanna,—Frank Lee Benedict. Border Reminiscences,—R. B. Marcy. By the Way side,—Elizabeth Akers Allen. In Clover,—W. G. Linton. Editor's Easy Chair. Editor's Literary Record. Editor's Scientific Record. Editor's Drawer.

GOOD HEALTH.—The December number of this interesting and useful magazine is received. The contents are as varied as they are valuable, and are written in a clear and convincing style. It should have a place in every household. Only \$2 per annum, Published by Alexander Moore, Boston.

FROZE OVER.—The river at Fredericton froze over on Friday night, the 26th, and the fall of snow has greatly assisted in thickening the water to such an extent that we may look for its close in a few days.

RED RIVER.—The New York papers publish the following despatch from Chicago:—CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The latest intelligence from the Red River insurrection is that the leaders of the rebellion have taken possession of the stores of the Hudson Bay Company, from which daily rations are issued.

D. Brower, the publisher of the "Norwegian Pioneer," at Winnipeg, has been arrested for refusing to print a proclamation for the insurgents, and the printers were forced by an armed guard to put the proclamation in press. The proclamation has been posted in various parts of the settlements. Names are required from all persons, and the mails are not allowed to leave without close scrutiny.

In the meantime, Governor McDougall remains at his quarters at Dakota. Fort Gary and the whole country is in possession of the rebels. The object of the rebels is not to throw off allegiance to the Queen, but to oppose annexation to Canada.

THE "BOTTLE" CARTRIDGE.—The director-general of the Ordnance and the committee of inventions at Woolwich have under trial a bottle-shaped cartridge designed by Colonel Boxer. It is intended, if successful, to supersede the ordinary cartridge, which cartridge being several inches in length is very liable to injury. The main principle of the invention is to enlarge the chamber of the rifle without interfering with the diameter of the barrel.

The cartridge is, therefore, in the shape of a bottle, the apex or neck containing the bullet, while the base consists of the powder, which, being concentrated more than in the elongated cartridge, is theoretically supposed to possess the property of more rapid ignition and consequent increase of force. All the advantages which attach to a "low trajectory" are, therefore, claimed for the invention, which is not so new as is generally supposed, having been introduced some years since in America. We have had by us for the last five years copper-cased bottle-shaped cartridges for the Spencer repeating rifle. [Mechanics Magazine.]

Operations have been commenced on No. 11 section of the Intercolonial Railway between Amherst and the New Brunswick boundary. The railway crosses at Hantsport, in Nova Scotia, have been acting in a most outrageous manner, attacking and beating the inhabitants, and in some cases breaking into the houses and smashing things generally.

BODY FOUND.—The remains of a woman were found last evening in an old lumber camp on Mr. Dean's land near Picherico, by a man named Quigg. The body is very much decomposed, but the flesh is still upon the bones. The camp has not been used for three years, and is almost three miles from any habitation. The clothing is all in the camp, and the hair is perfect, showing that it was done up in the fashionable water-fall style. Coroner Robinson was notified of the discovery this morning. No woman that we can hear of has been missed from the neighborhood. [Globe.]

THE BODY'S BELIEVER.—The unusual duration and severity of our Northern winters of course exercise the worst effect over the delicate, infirm, and aged, rendering them exceedingly liable to pulmonary disorders; and on the first approach of such complaints, Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam should be taken to avert the ill consequences of such a trying season. Nothing beyond this is necessary for any invalid to root out the most confirmed cough, and enjoy lasting good health. Your poor weak lungs will be strengthened and purified and able to resist the insidious attacks of consumption by means of this never-failing preparation.

The ingredients used in compounding Dr. Wilson's Family Anti-bilious Pills embrace the choicest known remedies in the whole herbal kingdom for the various complaints arising from derangement of the liver and imperfect action of the vital organs. Thousands of persons suffer from this cause, which brings on acidity of the stomach; some complain of dyspepsia, indigestion, dizziness, loss of appetite, and a host of symptoms which all come from the same complaint, the irregular action of the liver. These pills have a surprising effect in restoring all the vital organs to a healthy action. The blood is purified, and the circulation becomes free, because the vital source of health, the liver, is enabled to do its whole duty.

Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment, for horses and for the cure of all diseases of man or beast that requires external application, and for contracted cords and muscles, strengthens weak limbs, &c., prepared by the highest medical authority, and will cure in ninety nine cases out of the hundred any of the above complaints. They have been used by farmers, livery-men, stage proprietors, and others with the most marked and decided success.

It has not been deemed necessary to add any certificates to the value of Clark's Derby Condition Powders. Actual experiment and very general use has settled, beyond all controversy, the many and substantial benefits animals derive from their use, and as time still further brings them into general circulation and esteem, it will only add to the popularity they now enjoy.

Chicago proposes to keep a large building heated through the night to shelter the homeless poor.

At Bocabee, on the 29th ult., after a short illness, Mr. Matthew Bell, son of Mr. John Bell, aged 36 years. He was much respected by all who knew him, and returned but about four weeks from Minnesota, where he resided for the last two years.

At Bocabee Ridge, on the 27th ult., John Cressy, aged 24 years, son of Mr. John Cressy.

Ship News

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS

ARRIVED.

Nov. 20, Brig Emily Comer, Thompson, Lancaster, Coal and Salt, R. Glenn.

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

22, Schr. Sparkler, Cole, Bangor, Express goods.

26, Investigator, Holt, St. John, Mdza, Richmond.

27, Juniata, Seelye, St. George, ballast.

CLARED.

Nov. 19, Schr. Olive Matilda, Kilpatrick, Boston, 2,000 sleepers, 90,000 shingles.

Harrie, Waycott, Portland, 229 knees, 244,000 shingles, Brown, 900 sleepers, R. Ross.

24, Sparkler, Cole, Bangor, ballast.

26, Investigator, Holt, Indian Island, Deal, board, &c.

27, Juniata, Seelye, Red Beach, 200,000 shingles.

Boston, Nov. 27, arrd.—Schr. Esther, Maloney, Leppanux, Utica, Maloney, St. Andrews.

Cleaved, Germ, Ash, St. George.

28th, arrd.—Brig Florence, Clark, St. George, schr Olive Matilda, Kilpatrick, St. Andrews.

NOTICE.

Real Estate at Public Auction.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the 28th day of January next, at eleven o'clock A. M., in front of the Customs House in Saint George, in the County of Charlotte:

ALL that certain piece or parcel of Land situate, lying, and being in the Parish of St. George, with the buildings thereon, at present occupied by the undersigned, having a front of 522 feet on the Street road, so called, being premises conveyed to the late Edmund Billings by John Kidd and others, by deed dated 25th February, 1867.

Also, A certain piece of Land situate in the Parish of St. George, near the Wetmore wharf, so called, having a front of 165 feet on the River Magazine, and extending back 370 more or less, together with the beach privilege in front, purchased by the said Edmund Billings of A. J. Wetmore, as by the deed dated 25th February, 1867, will appear.

Also, All that certain lot of Land lying between the Red River Road, so called, and the Magazine, and on which stood the house of the said Edmund Billings which was destroyed by fire, being in the Town of St. George aforesaid.

Also, The undivided moiety or half part of the two tracts hereafter described.—The First known as the "Maple Valley Lot," containing one hundred and twenty Acres more or less, purchased by the said Edmund Billings & Joseph Meating of Isaac Knight, as by the deed dated 18th February 1863 will appear.

The Second tract being a gore or three cornered lot, lying between lands owned by Isaac Knight, and lands formerly owned by Edward Seelye, as by the deed dated 18th February 1863 will appear.

Also, By Public Auction, on Friday, the 27th day of January next, at eleven o'clock, A. M., on the premises, in St. Andrews: "All Town Lot No. 88, in Block Letter A, in Morris' Division of the Town of Saint Andrews, being a corner Lot, near the Custom House, Saint Andrews."

The said properties being sold for the payment of the debts of the late Edmund Billings of Saint George, in the said County of Charlotte, deceased, in consequence of a deficiency of the personal Estate of the deceased for that purpose, pursuant to a Licence obtained from the Probate Court for the said County of Charlotte.

Terms of Sale.—One third down on day of sale. Balance in 3 and 6 months, with interest secured by approved joint notes or mortgage on the premises.

For further particulars apply to Benj. R. Stevenson, Esq., Solicitor for Estate.

Dated 30th November, A. D. 1869.

ELIZABETH BILLINGS, Administratrix.

NOVEMBER 22nd, 1869.

NUTMEGS, CRUSHED SUGAR, TEA, &c.

Ex "Choice" from London via Saint John.

10 cases No. 1 Lined Nutmegs.

20 chests 20 lbs Refined Crushed Sugar.

20 half 1 Congou Tea.

55 cases best Stout Porter.

30 do best Pale Ale.

20 cwt best Ground White Paint.

30 hhds.

15 gr. casks. Best Pale Geneva, &c.

Nov. 24, 1869.

J. W. STREET.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE House and premises opposite Kennedy's Hotel, near the Railway Station and Steamboat Landing. The Building is adapted for a hotel, with parlors, kitchen and dormitories; there is also a good store. On the premises are a Barn and woodshed, and also an excellent spring of water. For particulars apply at the STANDARD OFFICE.

St. Andrews, Nov. 24, 1869.

H. W. VALENTINE, M. D.

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

Office in same building.

Nov. 17.

F. T. GREATHHEAD, Accountant, (Commission) and Forwarding Agent.

Has received the appointment of Agent of some of the principal English and American Life, Fire, Marine and Accident Insurance Offices.

All descriptions of Insurance promptly effected. Prospectuses &c. on application at his office, MARKET WHARF, St. Andrews.

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