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## Poetry.

### THE TRUTH.

An arrow shaft of lightning flame,  
Forth from unlettered lips it came;  
Whence came it and the songs of birds;  
It clove its way in burning words,  
And, on a holy mission sent,  
Through languages and lands it went.

Some heard it, but they did not heed,  
Some welcomed it and performed its deed,  
Some fought it and were stricken dumb;  
They knew not what it power had come;  
And, struggling to eclipse the light,  
Were crushed by its resistless might.

It barbed the hero's scorn of wrong,  
The poet shaped it in his song;  
It nerved the speaker on the stage,  
With it the author warmed the page;  
And hoary error shrank away,  
Dazzled and blinded by its ray.

O, spark from heaven! touched by thy light  
The farthest hills with day are bright;  
New forms of love and beauty rise,  
New splendors tell the arching skies,  
The ancient words that vex us cease,  
We feel the thousand years of peace.

### A Gushing Love Story with a New Ending.

The Montreal "Witness," a religious daily, gives the following very curious international love story in one of its latest issues:

According to the facts given by this New York authority, there arrived in Montreal from New York, about a year ago, a wealthy young widow, whose notable independence of character had not fully maintained itself under the first local associations of memory following her husband's death. In other words, the city in which she had known the greatest happiness and bitterest sorrow of her brief married life was unendurable to her earlier months of widowhood, and, wishing for as great a change of scene as was practicable to her without crossing the ocean, she repaired to Canada, as above related, upon a visit to a matronly friend there residing.

Like herself, this friend was a widow, but had a son whose youthful nature was more calculated to excite sympathy for himself in his sentiment toward such a guest than to offer the same disinterestedly; and, ingenious, self-complacent, more boy of barely twenty years' verdant growth in life; the feminine beauty that might have been perilous enough for him in smiles was instantaneously fatal to him in tears, and before either his mother or their visitor was aware of his passion the poor lad was ready to die of it.

Of course this climax was ridiculous, not to speak of its indecorum; and as it had been previously understood that the offender should go to one of the Western States, where a merchant friend of the family had offered him a business situation, he was now hurried off from home lest his folly should become too conspicuous. This happened before he had summoned the daring to make any verbal revelation of his very obvious infatuation, and the fair object of the latter had so much excuse for feigning unconsciousness of the cause of his sudden banishment.

It was but poor feigning for the lady, however, and if the whole truth must be told at once, the love-sick exile was no sooner gone than she began rebelling at the conventionalisms which had compelled her departure. She was scarcely out of the first year of her widowhood, and he several years her junior; yet such fresh impetuous devotion as his did not deserve contempt, and she could not help dwelling upon it sympathetically. Under these circumstances, her earliest "independence" of character came back to her, and not only did she remain with her widowed friend in Montreal, but also wrote boldly to her departed lover, telling

him, in effect, that the unspoken cause of his abrupt alienation from home involved nothing that prevented his speedy return!

The mother knew nothing of the same extraordinary writing until the overjoyed young man was once more at the door, and then the meeting between him and the visitor left nothing to be explained. What the maternal feeling was there is not told; possibly the prospect of having a rich daughter-in-law quieted the old lady's first protesting inclination.

In the pecuniary element of the affair, however, there was an unforeseen wreck for the whole romance. The event described and the ensuing form of courtship occupied nearly a year; and when, not many days ago, the young widow wrote to her friends and the executors of the husband's will, that she was about to marry again, she received the appalling responsive information that, by the terms of the will aforesaid, her resumption of wedlock must cause the reversion of her late husband's whole fortune excepting a comparatively small annuity to his blood relations. In her first distracting grief and succeeding distracting new love, she had never thought of this posthumous provision, and upon being reminded of it now her feeling underwent what fine writers are wont to call a "great revolution."

Having been unwomanly in her manner of bringing her second suitor to her side, it was not, perhaps, illogical in nature that she should, at the very altar's verge discard him for money. At any rate, that was what she did, according to the credible witness of the catastrophe, and returned cordially to New York. And now respectable social circles in the two cities are questioning whether a custom allowing women to take the initiative in matrimonial proposals would be likely to secure nobler and more genuine affections in love than are generally attained in the old-fashioned way. Such an illustration certainly favors the negative, and is worth some study in the interest of the immemorial habit of honorable men and womanly women in all chivalrous and gentle relations.

### Origin of the African Diamonds.

Dr. Toit's Pan, Bultfontein, and the New Rush appear to be immense volcanic craters filled with slates and shale. Mr. Dunn, an Australian geologist, paid a visit to the Diamond Fields, and thus describes Dr. Toit's Pan: "The Pan" is formed entirely in shale, and may readily be accounted for by the presence of the horse-shoe shaped dyke surrounding it. The shale where close to the dyke is undisturbed, but on the South side of Bultfontein it is contorted, broken, and mixed with decomposed, intrusive rock. The shales are usually of a fine arenaceous nature, bluish grey, black or yellowish in color. In sinking the wells around the Pan, there were found of fissile sandy shales, stained yellow and red by iron oxide. Underneath this in most wells there was a stratum of black sandy, carbonaceous shales, generally having a strong bituminous odor, the joint covered with black varnish (bitumen). In No. 1 well a seam a quarter of an inch thick of veritable coal was found. He is evidently much puzzled how to account for the diamonds being present here, as he favors the idea that they have been transported by the rivers from distant mountains; and until these inland discoveries were made I believe but few were found away from the beds of streams and rivers. Now Dr. Toit's Pan is twenty-four miles from the River Diggings. In this dilemma Mr. Dunn gives it as his opinion that the diamonds "were blown there by strong North-West winds." Fortunately for him, these winds do blow strongly, and also come from the Vaal River mines; but it is the height of absurdity to suppose the gems, large and small, would all be transported just so far. It is evident the little ones have a better chance of floating than the big; still they all bring up very kindly in four distinct spots, each of circular shape and circumscribed dimensions. The theory of their being washed from the mountains is no doubt a correct one as regards the river mines; but for inland deposits of such magnitude as those of Dr. Toit's Pan and the New Rush we can only arrive at the conclusion that they are the original receptacles of the gems, and that before they came there their existence was as gaseous bodies. ["New Dominion Monthly" for June.

### Fatal Encounter with a Tiger.

A fearful story is told in the Madras papers of an encounter with a tiger, in which Mr. Joseph Gay, son of Mr. Gay, Controller of Public Works Accounts in the Nizam's Territory, lost his life. The tiger had committed numerous depredations in the Chauderphat district in Hyderabad. Several persons had been killed, and the work of the Public Works Department interfered with. Mr. Marrett, the district engineer and a successful sportsman, went out with young Mr. Gay to shoot the animal. Mr. Marrett and a shikaree were posted under a tree; Mr. Gay placed himself on the lower branches of the tree to watch, while the beat-

ers surrounded the lair. The tiger appeared so suddenly that Mr. Marrett could only fire, wounding the animal in the jaw, before he was knocked down, and the tiger, Mr. Marrett, and the shikaree rolled over together. Mr. Gay, at this moment, in trying to shift his seat so as to get a clear shot, lost his balance, and fell on the back of the enraged tiger. Mr. Marrett had swooned, and the mail eater turned on his new assailant, mangle him fearfully. The beaters then succeeded in driving off the tiger to the jungle. Mr. Marrett was not badly hurt, and the shikaree was unhurt, but young Mr. Gay died of his wounds six hours afterwards.

### Postal Changes in the United States after June 30, 1873.

- 1.—Franking Privilege abolished.
- 2.—Postmasters supplied with Official Stamps.
- 3.—Official Stamps must not be used except for Official business.
- 4.—Stamp of one Department cannot be used for correspondence of another.
- 5.—No matter can pass through the mails free.
- 6.—Postage must be collected on Newspapers published in the county where delivered.
- 7.—Exchanges not free. Publishers must pay postage on each exchange received.
- 8.—Postal cards uncanceled for are not sent to Dead Letter Office.
- 9.—Postal cards cannot be used a second time.
- 10.—Ordinary cards can be transmitted through the mails by affixing one cent stamp, provided the entire message is printed. The address may be written.

### POSTAGE.

LETTERS.—Three cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

DROP LETTERS.—Where delivered by carriers, two cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof. At other offices, one cent for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

PRINTED MATTER.—One cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Seeds, Bulbs, Cuttings, Roots, Spoons, Chromes, and Engravings are charged with Printed Matter.

MERCHANDISE.—Two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof, limited to twelve ounces. When any of the above matter is mailed wholly unpaid, and, by inadvertence, reaches its destination, double rates should be charged and collected.

### Great Scientific Discovery.

THE LONDON correspondent of the "Daily Advertiser" writes:—"For some time the scientific world has been startled and rejoiced by any very great discovery, but at the present moment we are on the eve of the publication of one of the greatest scientific discoveries of the present age. The happy man who has struck on a new and rich vein of scientific truth comes from the Granite City, and is a very distinguished alumnus of the University of Aberdeen. Dr. Ferrier, who was some time ago appointed successor to Dr. Guy in the Chair of Forensic Medicine in King's College, London, has just completed the study of years by a most happy and brilliant series of experiments. Dr. Ferrier was a successful student of philosophy, and gained the Ferguson Scholarship in Glasgow before he studied medicine. It was probably his acquaintance with Professor Bain's psychology that led him to give special attention to the physiology of the brain, and his graduation thesis on the brain, for which he obtained a gold medal, proved that he had already entered on the study in which he is destined to acquire enduring fame. He has never lost sight of the subject to which he attached himself so early, and has been for a considerable time thoroughly up to the most advanced knowledge. About a month ago his plans were so far complete that he was ready to begin his experiments with the Ecton Brown he went to Wakefield, and was amply provided with cats, dogs, and other animals for his experiments. The results obtained led him, and it is not too much to say that during the last month more has been discovered regarding the action of the brain than in the preceding knowledge. Physiology is therefore on the eve of an extraordinary advance. What Gall and Spurzheim groped after in a loose and empirical fashion is now established on the sure grounds of experiments. The modus operandi is new and ingenious. The animal to be experimented on is first put under chloroform. The next thing is to cut away the skull and expose the brain. This, it will be understood, is a difficult and delicate operation, but is done, and the animal may live from three hours to four days. All this has been done, often before, but the difficulty was to get some mode of raising parts of the brain into activity without injuring the parts. Here Faraday comes in. Such is the way of scientific discovery—every step leads to the next. Without Simpson and chloroform the operation could not have been usefully attempted;

without Faraday the operation might have been performed a thousand times without leading to any result. The process employed by Dr. Ferrier is what is known as faradizing. After uncovering the brain, he applies the point of an electrode to the convoluted surface of that part, and thereby to show the activity of that part. One of the first experiments disclosed the part that is employed in wagging the tail. Soon after the centres engaged in supplying the limbs, the mouth, head, &c., were discovered, and already Dr. Ferrier has succeeded in almost completing a map of the brain with all its organs, distinguished by the sure and rigorous test of experiment.

Nothing could surpass the interest of these experiments. On the table before us is the dog with its skull removed. All seems, but for the breathing and movement of the brain, an inert mass of dead matter. The doctor applies the electrode, and presently the tail begins to wag. All else is motionless. Another touch, and its forepaw is stretched out; and another, and its head is erected; and another and its mouth opens. Again the magic wand touches the brain, and the animal seems convulsed with fear and rage, and so on the experiments go. Once the dividing rod has been discovered it is comparatively easy for an expert visitor to use it. This discovery, so simple once it is known, will effect a great revolution in physiology. Hitherto it has been looked on as an axiom that you cannot experiment with the brain—that it is too near the seat of life to be tampered with. Now experiment has been introduced into a region where we had reconciled ourselves to the vague and uncertain light of observation. There can be no doubt that we shall soon know the particular use of every convolution of the brain. Phenology from the stage of empirical observation will become a science. One of the chief results attained by Dr. Ferrier is the belief that each convolution is a separate organ, although occasionally several may be conjoined for common work. He also finds that the great motor centres are collected in the front part of the brain; a result that shows the phenologists were not far out in that quarter. It also has demonstrated that the nerves moving the muscles of the jaw are just above the ear, where the phenologists place gustatory centres. But other experiments make still better known the locality of many of the experiments is one proving, one of the main uses, if not the sole one, of cerebellum is to supply the muscles of the eye. This is an extraordinary confirmation of one of Professor Bain's most characteristic views. But the most important immediate effect of Dr. Ferrier's discovery will be an improved treatment of diseases of the brain. It has found out why considerable portions of the brain may be diseased without interfering with sanity, and why other slight lesions produce epilepsy. It has succeeded in artificially producing epilepsy in a dog.

This is a most wonderful part of the discovery, and proves the truth of the conjecture of Dr. Howlings Jackson, that epilepsy arises from a lesion between two convolutions of the brain. Dr. Ferrier has also found out the origin of chorea or St. Vitus' dance, and has been able to make his animals show all the symptoms of the disease artificially. He has caused tetanus and other peculiar and difficult states of the muscular system. Although the discovery opens a new path in the treatment of disease, and cannot fail to produce the most important benefits. It will also give us a real scientific phenology; and, curiously enough, Dr. Ferrier's discovery coincides with another almost essential to its practical success. Anatomists have warned phenologists that they erred in taking the outward shape of the skull as indicating the shape of the brain. The skull varies considerably, and it is impossible to say of any particular part that the brain is such or such a distance below. Nevertheless, a young anatomist has recently shown that there is a relation between the shape of the skull and of the brain and that it is possible to know what is in the inside of the head without breaking it open. This is most important, for when Dr. Ferrier has mapped out the brain it will be possible to diagnose a man's faculties as easily as to tell his shape. We are glad to learn that, at the instance of Professor Huxley, the Royal Society has come handsomely forward and voted a grant to Dr. Ferrier to carry out his experiments on monkeys. The monkey is the nearest approach to man in the animal kingdom, and it is of course out of the question to experiment on man, the monkey will form an adequate substitute. Altogether, it is likely that Dr. Ferrier's discovery, beyond any discovery of the present generation, will enlarge the circle of human knowledge, and contribute to the happiness of mankind.

A THRILLING ADVENTURE.—The following is from a California paper: Millie Cayan, aged about 10 years, and daughter of George M. Cayan, general manager of all the mines in and about Lost Camp, was assisting some of her younger sisters over the sluice boxes,

in the mine known as Wood's Ravine, when she missed her footing and fell into the boxes through which was running at the time about 500 inches of water. She was swept for a distance of 1,600 feet through the sluices as though she had been a feather. It appeared that she passed through the boxes in a sitting position, and during her terrible race tried repeatedly to rescue herself from what in 99 cases out of 100 would have proved fatal to the strongest man. Even while going at the rate of a railroad train the girl exhibited presence of mind enough to let her head fall back into the water to escape a piece that was nailed over the boxes, and against which, but for the precaution taken, her brains would certainly have been dashed out. After being carried a distance of 900 feet she was washed over a "damp," 12 feet high, falling into another sluice box, 700 feet long. Passing through the latter, she was swept over another "damp," 20 feet high, falling among rough, jagged rocks. Here she managed to crawl out a few feet from under the heavy body of falling water, and was shortly after rescued by Mr. Bartlett, foreman of the mine. It was found that she had sustained severe injuries on the left knee, hip and side. Her face was also scratched and swollen, but fortunately neither will permanently disfigure her.

A NEW IDEA IN BUILDING.—Wire netting for plastering is being rapidly introduced to take the place of laths. It takes less labor to place on the walls; is more continuous, and will not burn. Coarse netting, with one inch mesh, and made of strong wire, is found to answer best. For ornamental cornice work it is especially valuable, for it can be bent into any desired form. Secured to iron studding in a brick building our greatest danger on account of fire would be removed altogether. A still further application of this plan is to make round bags of wire, resembling barrels, and coat them inside and out with cement. When it hardens they resemble stone barrels. Filled with sand and sunk in rows and masses, they make excellent building material for breakwaters. Another extension of the idea has been tried with success in England. It consists in making iron framed buildings, covering them with wire netting and spreading concrete on both sides. It is claimed that as houses—walls, floors, door, partitions and all—has been built that is strong, firm and absolutely incombustible. Various applications of the use of wire netting and plaster or cement readily suggest themselves and the matter is worthy the attention of mechanics and builders.

SIGNS OF DEATH.—Dr. Hugo Magnus, assistant physician to hospital at Breslau, suggests that the tying of a tight ligature round one of the fingers will determine whether a person supposed to be dead is so in reality. If life be not extinct the extremity of the finger soon becomes red, the depth of the color increasing to dark red and violet, while the skin above the ligature remains white. This is easily understood, as if there be any circulation of the blood, the ligature prevents the return of the venous blood, while the arteries still continue to convey it to the capillaries. A test so simple can be applied without difficulty, and seems to be quite decisive. [Editors Scientific Record, in Harper's Magazine for June.

WELL, father Brown, how did you like my sermon yesterday? asked a young preacher. You see, parson, was the reply, I haven't a fair chance at them sermons of yours. I'm an old man now, and have to set pretty well back by the store; there's old Mrs. Smith, n' Widder Taff, n' Mr. Ryan's darters n' Nabby Birt, n' all the rest, setting in front of me, with their mouths wide open, a swallerin' down all the best of the sermon; n' what gets down to me is pretty poor stuff, parson, pretty poor stuff!

A sad accident occurred in Eastport Tuesday morning, at the gas works. Repairs were to be made at the works, and a young man named Lawrence went down into the gasometer to let off the water, and the gas overcame him and he fell from the ladder into the water. His brother Edward went down the ladder to get him out, and he too was suffocated and fell. Another brother, James, the manager of the works, tied a rope around his body and was lowered down but he too had lost his senses, and now lies in a dangerous condition. The other two were taken out. Edward leaves a wife and four children. If man was recently married.

Tohy Candor estimates that there are six thousand manufacturing establishments in Maine, with an aggregate capital of forty millions, giving employment to fifty thousand laborers. There are over one thousand saw mills in the State; running nearly five thousand saws, employing nine thousand hands, with an invested capital of seven millions, and yielding annual product of not less than eleven and a half millions.



Telegraphic News.

Ottawa, June 21.  
The "Gazette" contains the appointment of Hugh McDonald of Antigonish as President of the Council, and of S. Gibbs as Secretary of State. Mason's appointment is probable, but not yet made.

Certain offices in the Cabinet will be finally arranged after the first of July.

Gibbs is considered quite safe.

Toronto, June 21.  
Reports from Aurora, Fenton Falls and other towns, covering a stretch of over sixty miles, state that a thousand acres of timber, together with crops, fences, farm houses, barns, &c., are being swept away by fires.

London, June 20.  
The city of London gave a grand ball to-night at Guild Hall in honor of the Shah. Decorations were magnificent.

Three thousand guests were present, including the Prince and Princess of Wales, Czarowitch and Princess Dagmar, members of Cabinet and principal ambassadors.

The Shah on entering the Hall was presented by the Lord Mayor with an address in gold casket. The spectacle was one of extraordinary brilliancy.

London, June 21.  
The Shah of Persia visited Woolwich to-day and inspected the Dockyard Arsenal and Royal Military Academy.

Yesterday the "Great Eastern" was in lat. 53 deg. 45 min., long. 23 deg. 743 miles of cable had been paid out.

A fire broke out last evening on board the Cunard steamer "Marathon," now at Glasgow. The vessel was partially burned.

Paris, June 21.  
The Shah of Persia is expected to arrive in Paris on July 5th.

New York, June 21.  
Cholera has appeared at Washington, D. C., and Paducah, Ky., and the mortality is the easing at Memphis and Nashville.

Michigan, Mich., mining town of 800 inhabitants was burned Thursday, at which over 200 houses were destroyed and 8 lives lost.

Several sun strokes have occurred to-day. Sharkey, for the murder of Dunn, was convicted to-day in the first degree, but the Jury recommend him for mercy.

An explosion to-day of cartridges in Harsh Brothers' store, Dry street, New York, frightfully injured Nathan Harsh, three of his little sons, and the porter, and damaged the store.

Gold 115 1/2.

London, June 22.  
Steamer "Columbus," from Dublin, ran ashore near Holyhead, Eng. on Sunday. Fifteen persons were drowned.

By an accident on Saturday on the Midland Railway, a number of carriages were thrown from the rails. Several persons were killed and wounded.

London, June 23.  
Sir Henry Rawlinson of the Royal Geographical Society, is seriously ill. At noon on Sunday, the "Great Eastern" was in lat. 53d 6 m., lon. 35d 52 m., with 1,055 miles of cable laid.

Paris, June 22.  
It is rumored here that the Crown Prince Frederick of Germany will soon assume the Regency.

London, June 22.  
The Pope is to deliver his allocution on Monday when the personal excommunication of King Victor Emanuel is expected to be pronounced.

London, June 23.  
The Khivan Expedition captured the fortress of Kesavash, on the left bank of Amu Daria river.

New York, June 23.  
Fires are reported at Cincinnati, loss \$90,000; Mount Morris, N. Y., loss \$80,000; Petaluma, Cal., loss 75,000, and Passaic, N. J., loss \$70,000. Two lives were lost at the Passaic fire, and one life at that in Passaic. There were 53 deaths on Saturday and 52 yesterday from Cholera at Nashville.

The disease is especially virulent in Germany, 25 out of 42 cases among the Polish riflemen on the Vistula River proving fatal. Gold 115 1/2.

Sharp Practice by a Lunatic.

The following appears in the "Putnam County Courier," N. Y. The writer saw two friends at Utica, near the Lunatic Asylum in that place. They were named Miller and Berry, both residents of Putnam County. After the usual salutations, both appearing to be perfectly sane, Miller took him aside and confidentially informed him that he was taking Berry to the Asylum. Then Berry took him aside and told him he was sorry to have the job of taking poor Miller to the Asylum. A good deal mystified, the mutual friend joined the party to see the thing out; and they first of all went to an hotel where they had some refreshments. Here Berry asked for a porter and wrote a letter, which the other two fancied he sent to the post office. It really was sent to the Doctor at the Asylum, and it had this statement:

"I shall bring to your institution for treatment a young man from Putnam county. His insanity has peculiar modes of manifestation, and during lucid intervals is not perceptible. While on the case he abstracted from my coat the papers given me by the authorities, and now asserts that he is going to lodge me in the institution. I thought I would write to you in advance, in order that you may be able to properly estimate his talk."

After dinner all went to the Asylum, and Miller, drawing out his credentials, handed them over to the doctor, who without looking at them, exchanged significant winks with Berry; and having conducted them to the apartment for new patients, he told Miller that he perfectly understood his case, and that

quiet was essential for him. Having seen Miller deposited, the other two returned, when Berry, who was the real lunatic, explained all his manoeuvre, and vastly enjoyed the joke. His friend, however, treacherously persuaded him to return to any some late passing word to Miller; and the doctor, now finding the true case, made an exchange of his prisoners.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, JUNE 25, 1873.

HOW FIRES ORIGINATE.—The roof of Mr. Joseph Shaw's house was discovered on fire, about half past 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, but by timely exertions and cutting a hole in the roof, the flames were extinguished. It appears that an old overcoat was hung in the attic, and the owner had left a card of matches in one of the pockets; the window was left open and the wind caused the coat to move against the wall, thereby creating a friction which ignited the matches, and set the coat in a blaze which communicated with the roof. There is no doubt that many fires originate through matches being left carelessly lying about, instead of being placed in a safe. Had the fire got away there is no telling where it would have stopped, everything is so dry, and but a limited supply of water.

MAN DROWNED.—On Saturday night last about 9 o'clock, a man named Reuben Duncan, of Mill Cove, Robinsonton, while passing down Fry's Wharf (so called) in company with a companion, slipped off a plank and was precipitated into the water. Being able to swim he struck out and his companion threw him two pieces of plank. The night being dark, he failed to catch the plank, and before assistance arrived had sunk. In a few minutes boats were launched and grappling irons used to recover the body, which had sunk within a few feet of the wharf in about eight feet of water. It being ebb tide, the body was recovered about midnight, and an inquest was held next morning by Coroner Gove, when a verdict was returned in accordance with the facts. Duncan was about 35 years old, and has left a wife and four children to mourn their loss. The wharf is very much out of repair, and should either be repaired or closed up, as it is positively dangerous even at midday.

Hon. Dr. Topper and Mrs. Topper arrived here by train from Ottawa on Saturday last, and drove out in his carriage to his estate "Highland Hill." We are happy to learn that Dr. Topper has recovered from his recent attack of illness, and trust that the pure and bracing air of our climate will thoroughly establish his health.

COMPLAINTS are made of trucks being left in the streets at night, endangering pedestrians. A lady and gentlemen were exposed to serious accident on Thursday night last through the negligence of a truckman who left his cart on the street. Church Lane is also obstructed by carts. A complaint made to Street Commissioner Hipwell will prevent such obstructions in future.

We direct attention to a notice of a "Furnished Cottage Wanted" for a Montreal family. We are informed that several families would adjourn for a couple of months here, prior to private lodgings and board can be furnished. By a little effort, this can, and we trust will be done.

Mr. Towson placed the large building, owned by our Brethren of the Mystic Tie on its foundation, Wednesday last in good order, not a pane of glass or portion of the plastering was broken. Since then he removed a small two story building from one of the wharves, to a site on Water St., adjoining the property purchased by Wm. Morrison, who also owns the building removed.

The Hon. S. L. Tilley and family arrived here on Wednesday last. We understand that Mr. Tilley will leave again to-morrow for Getteway and proceed from thence to Montreal on official business. It is plain that the office of a Minister is not a sinecure, but that during recess his time is occupied with affairs of state.

MELANCHOLY.—The accomplished leader of the Orchestra at the Grand Gift Concerts, St. John, Mr. Charles Koppitz, died at the Victoria Hotel, on Sunday last. He was a native of Germany, but had resided in the States for upwards of 25 years, and was widely known as a celebrated composer of music, musician and conductor. His remains were conveyed by the night express train to Boston.

Street Commissioner Hipwell is doing a good work on the streets, several of them have been gravelled, and others cleared and repaired. He understands and performs his duties.

The University Examinations took place during the past week, and were reported to be satisfactory. Seventeen were examined for the B. A. degree, and several for M. A. As previously announced Mr. Gaunce, of Kings, won the Douglas Medal, and Mr. Fenety, of Fredericton, the Alaman Medal; Mr. Parsons, of Woodstock, obtained the Mathematical Scholarship.

The Kneassia will be held to-morrow, 26th, when Prof. Harrison will read his Eucumical oration.

BARN BURNED.—A barn occupied by Patrick Dougherty, at Chamcook, and owned by Capt. S. Maloney, was destroyed by fire on Monday, 18th inst. It is supposed the barn was set on fire.

The Knights Templars of Portland and Bangor, with each a Band, visited the 25th occupants at St. John on Sunday and Monday last.

LARGE LAMB.—The Messrs O'Neil slaughtered a lamb on Friday last which when dressed weighed forty pounds. They intend shortly to supply the market with choice cuts from their mammoth ox.

It is reported that Scarlet Fever of a malignant type is prevalent at Woodstock and neighborhood. We have had a sad experience of the disease some years ago, and never knew it to be otherwise than malignant; many people assert that it is more fatal than small pox.

A large salmon which weighed 21 lbs was caught at Sandy Point, in this Parish, last week.

The St. John Cricket Club have accepted the challenge of the St. Stephen Club, to play a friendly match on Dominion Day, 1st July.

Dr. Gove informs us that the young man Wallace, who was so seriously injured on board the Schr. "Fisher" a few weeks ago, is recovering.

WARM WEATHER.—Tuesday and Wednesday were the first really warm days this summer; the thermometer stood at 80°.

A seaman named George Rough, belonging to a ship now loading at Calais, died at the Marine Hospital last evening. He was a native of Scotland, and about 33 years old.

The Largest Railroad Shops in the World.

Located in Cheshire, one of the midland counties of England, and situated on the London and Northwestern Railway, some five miles from the distance between the metropolis and Liverpool, is Crewe, a small and insignificant town by itself, but a city of no mean importance when considered in connection with the vast works which it contains. The establishment which supports, and in fact, forms the town, the population and extent of which is about half that of Worcester, Mass., was originally laid down by George and Robert Stephenson, and is known as the Crewe Works, or, as it would be termed in this country, the shops of the London and North Western Railway. Here no less than six thousand hands are employed, building or rebuilding the two thousand locomotives used upon this longest of English railways, or working upon the two hundred and twenty engines which, it is calculated, are always at the works for repairs.

A correspondent of the Boston "Journal of Commerce" has recently visited this great factory, and from the graphic letter which he writes, we extract the following interesting particulars: He says that a most extraordinary variety of special tools is employed, among others several testing machines for trying the strength of materials used. Samples of every variety of material, and especially the boiler iron and steel, are submitted to these machines. For the proving of the iron for axles, there was a little machine in which a sample was submitted to a rapid series of torsional strains till it broke, the number of these, registered by a counter, being an index of the character of the iron. As an illustration of the attention to the smaller details of expense, a cleaning machine was running in the base shops, consisting of an endless belt studded with small magnets, which, passing through the mass of filings in an inclined trough, thoroughly cleaned them of all fragments of iron. A large number of milling machines were in use for smaller work, especially such as finishing the heads of nuts and bolts, and many small bench shaping and slotting machines were running as many as 160 strokes per minute; engaged in a similar work, by using cheap labor (boys of twelve), the latter could compete with the former. Among other larger machines was one for grinding large plane surfaces, such as base and frame plates and side plates of tenders, in a trough containing water, and the whole arrangement being quite on the plan of a Daniels planer. Much smaller flat work was finished by grinding in machines arranged to produce a level surface by self-regulating attachments.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing in this part of the works was the huge lathe room, more than two hundred feet long, and filled with a double row of driving wheel lathes. Many of these were of eight feet swing, and of the heaviest description, carrying four cutters at once. A remarkable machine, near these, was a milling tool for milling out the inside cranks. All the engines have inside connections, the axles are forged solid and milled, instead of being turned out. The cutter of this machine was four feet in diameter and about five inches fall. There were here many other peculiar tools, such as a machine milling two key ways, exactly at right angles, at once, in the two ends of a locomotive axle. Also a wheel rimming machine, and another for slotting out in a proper curved form, the inside rims of locomotive wheels between the spokes.

A new process for making steel tires is here employed. The steel is cast in the form of truncated cones, the smaller end to form the outside of the tire. While still hot it is introduced to the horizontal hammers. These consist of a couple of enormous masses of iron, each running on a little track, and moved back and forth, by means of piston and rod, by a large steam cylinder behind each, the steam valves of each of which cylinders are operated by a common lever. By passing through two sets of these hammers, the steel is thoroughly worked up, and leaves them in the form of a thick disk. Carried from these, it passes to the striking part. This soon forces a hole through the disk, which being turned round and round, and over, becomes a thick ring. Again heated, it goes to another hammer. This hammer has a very heavy anvil, with a peculiar slope to one side, from which projects a stiff horn. Upon this horn the ring is hung. The face of the striking part is

formed to the slope of the rim and flange of the wheel, and as the workmen manipulate the wheel under its blow, slipping one portion after another of the rim up to receive the stroke, the whole tire gradually expands to the requisite diameter, and is ready to be turned on the inside and driven on to its wheel.

These details were noticed in but a small portion of the vast factory, but serve to give an idea of the completeness and magnitude of its construction and fittings.

A New Fire Escape.

A new extension ladder for enabling fire men and others to enter and escape from burning buildings was recently tested in the City Hall Park in this city. A ladder is set on a four wheel truck and is composed of sections ranging from eight to twelve feet in length, and stands independently of any building. The sections are mortised together and fastened with bolts and pins in a horizontal position. When secured they are raised perpendicularly by cog wheels and ropes, and the truck is made steady by suspended weights that may be increased at will. Two of these aerial ladders were experimented upon, the longest one of which reached 125 feet, was about three feet wide at the base and tapered to eighteen inches at the top. The rungs were a foot apart, and side fastenings were arranged to form a rail when the sections were united. It took seven or a half minutes to place the apparatus in working position. By means of block and fall on one of the sections a firm was hoisted in a canvas bag to the roof of the City Hall, and afterwards a load of hose was carried up, strapped to the joints of the ladder. The tests were quite successful, though rather abruptly terminated by one of the firm falling and sustaining severe injuries. The invention is the property of Mrs. Scott Uda, an American lady, the wife of an Italian gentleman, and was first introduced in Milan, Italy.—[Scientific American.]

SIR CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY.—A quarter of a century works wonders. It has left marvellous changes on the face of Europe. The France of to-day after passing through a cycle of Imperialism bears apparently some resemblance to the France of 1848, though it needs but a very superficial examination to show how widely different it is. Germany and Austria are unlike what they were in the year of revolutions as cases well be imagined, and even Russia has made surprising strides since then in the path of popular reform and social regeneration. Ireland alone seems to have made but little progress towards contentment and political calm since the year of Smith O'Brien's rebellion and its inglorious defeat at Balmagry. All the salutary reforms achieved in Ireland seem to have merely sharpened the desire of her discontent, and to have in a moderate degree only tended to remove her poverty. And yet we have only to follow the footsteps of the O'Connell and Martin period of their own country to discover how fully they have profited by the progressive tendencies of the communities to which they have been transplanted.

It is barely twenty-five years ago since Charles Gavan Duffy ceased to be a rebel and a sedition manager in his native country. At this moment he is one of the foremost of Australian statesmen, and has recently accepted the order of knighthood from Her Majesty Queen Victoria. For one who was editor of the seditious "Nation," who shared imprisonment with O'Connell, who narrowly escaped sharing the fate of John Martin and Smith O'Brien this represents a truly marvellous transformation. Beside this the conversion of the late D'Arcy McGee into a loyalist is a commonplace. Even the thirty years which divided young George Currie's armed demagogues in favor of "non-resistance et non ligue," and Sir George Cautious enjoyment of ministerial responsibility and a tarantule, mark the progress of a startling change from that of one of the foremost of Irish agitators to the ex-Premier of a British colony and a member of the British order of knighthood.

Nor is Sir Charles Gavan Duffy the only one of his rebellious compatriots who have risen to positions of eminence in Australia. Speaking of his associates on the Council of the Original Irish Tenant League, the newly-made knight made in a recent speech, the following remarks:—"It may, perhaps, be accepted as some evidence that they were men not unfit for the work they undertook, that of seven or eight who reside in the Australian Colonies there are now administering justice as Australian Judges, and one has just laid down a permanent legal code for the Parliament of New South Wales in vindication of opinions which he espoused."

RICH MEN IN THE UNITED STATES. The three richest men in America are William B. Astor, A. T. Stewart and Commodore Vanderbilt—all residents of New York city. Astor's wealth is mainly in real estate and its revenue; Vanderbilt's is mainly in railroad stocks and their dividends; Stewart's in goods, houses, stores, factories, lands and stocks. The aggregate wealth of each one of them is supposed to be somewhere between seventy five and a hundred millions, which looks rather heavy. Nobody knows exactly; they can't tell themselves within a million or two. Those who know most about their affairs put their figures highest, and say that the income tax returns of a few years ago, which showed each of them to be worth twenty and thirty millions, gave no proper idea of their real wealth. Astor lives in a three story brick house on a third class street; and Stewart lives in a marble palace on Fifth Avenue, more magnificent than any other residence on the American continent, and equalled by but few in any of

the great cities of Europe. Astor and Vanderbilt are New Yorkers by birth; Stewart is a native of the north of Ireland. Astor is a large heavy man of 70; Stewart is a medium sized rather tall and slender, of 73; Vanderbilt is a tall, slim handsome man of nearly 80, and straight as an arrow.

DIED.  
At Chamcook, on the 1st inst., Sarah, wife of Mr. Daniel Craig, aged 48, leaving a husband and family to lament their bereavement.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.  
June 18, Emerald, Farrell, Calais, plaster, masts, Live Oak, Fuller, Calais, plaster.

June 19, Matilda, Waycott, ballast, Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, masts.

June 20, Matilda, Waycott, ballast, Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, masts.

June 21, Oliver, Matilda, Waycott, St. John, ballast, Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, masts.

June 22, Matilda, Waycott, ballast, Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, masts.

June 23, Matilda, Waycott, ballast, Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, masts.

June 24, Matilda, Waycott, ballast, Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, masts.

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June 29, Matilda, Waycott, ballast, Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, masts.

June 30, Matilda, Waycott, ballast, Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, masts.

July 1, Matilda, Waycott, ballast, Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, masts.

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July 3, Matilda, Waycott, ballast, Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, masts.

July 4, Matilda, Waycott, ballast, Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, masts.

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July 31, Matilda, Waycott, ballast, Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, masts.

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DISAPPOINTED.  
I thought, to-night, to see thy face,  
And mourn not for the sun gone down;  
But now the shadow in his place  
Hangs on my cheated heart its frown.  
  
I could not doubt that thy dear voice  
Would cheer me more than bird or lute—  
How can my heart to-night rejoice,  
With bird and string and voice all mute!

The breath of June upon my cheek  
I bow, impatient for thy kiss;  
My fainting lips their anguish speak,  
The sweetness of thy breath to miss.  
  
Oh, why did thy sweet steps delay,  
Since bird and song and breeze are gone?  
Slighted for hope of thee, the day!  
Without thee night puts sackcloth on!

Were I away, thou shouldst not chide  
One heedless moment of delay;  
I seek my sunshine at thy side—  
Thy voice my song, thy smile my day.

—(Harper's Magazine.)

A man out West who married a widow has invented a device to cure her of "eternally" praising her former husband. Whenever she begins to decant on his noble qualities, this ingenious number two merely says—"Poor, dear man! how I wish he had not died!" and the lady immediately begins to think of something else to talk about.

A very handsome young fellow from Baltimore assaulted a citizen on the street at Staunton, Va., a few days ago, and was sentenced to the chain-gang in default of payment of his fine. While the gang was working near a girls' seminary the girls caught sight of his handsome face, which so appealed to the sympathies of the tender-hearted creatures that they "clipped in" and paid his fine. He manifested his gratitude by getting beastly drunk.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."—The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union.

### Harper's Weekly.

Splendidly Illustrated.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.  
THE WEEKLY is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers. With a circulation of 150,000, the "Weekly" is read by at least half a million of persons, and its influence as an organ of opinion is simply tremendous. The "Weekly" maintains a positive position, and expresses decided views on political and social problems.—(Louisville Courier Journal.)

SUBSCRIPTIONS—1873.  
TERMS:  
HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year \$100  
An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at \$4.00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for \$20.00, without extra copy.  
Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, \$10.00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, \$7.00.  
Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.  
The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for \$7.00 each. A complete set, comprising Sixteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$5.25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.  
The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office Address.  
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

**READ THIS!** All persons having led-ure and wishing to increase their income, please send a address, prepaid to undersigned. Occupations and honorable, suited to all, and especially to Ladies. \$4.00 per day without task or expense.  
C. J. BUCK, Montreal.

**TEA POTS.**  
JUST RECEIVED per steamer Millbank from—A large assortment of  
Tea-Pots and other Ware,  
CHINESE TEA-POTS, BLACK TEA-POTS, ROYALTYAN TEA-POTS, ROCKINGHAM TEA-POTS.  
For sale low by  
F. & J. A. WHITE,  
No. 10 Charlotte street, St. John.  
June 4.

**Government House Ottawa**  
Monday, 17th Feb., 1873.  
PRESENT.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL  
IN COUNCIL.  
ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and under the provisions of the 6th section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the town of Stratford, in the County of Middlesex, Province of Ontario, be and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an Out Port of Customs and placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of London.  
W. A. HIMS WORTH,  
Clerk, Privy Council.  
mar 5

**MILLINERY AND Fancy Goods.**

MISS E. O'NEILL respectfully intimates to the ladies of St. Andrews and vicinity that she has opened a  
**MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT**  
in Miss Swift's building, where she has a Stock of FANCY GOODS, of the latest styles, and will be happy to execute all orders in her line with neatness and despatch.

**MANCHESTER HOUSE,**  
APRIL 1873.

**ODELL & TURNER**  
Have received per Steamships  
"POLYNESIAN," "MORAVIAN" and "SARMA-THIAN."

**60 Bales and Cases**  
**NEW**  
**SPRING GOODS,**  
PERSONALLY SELECTED.

**DRESS MATERIALS, SHAWLS, CLOTHS,**  
COTTONS AND LINENS,  
Prints, Muslins, Hosiery.

**HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS.**  
**CARPETS & RUGS,**  
**Damask & Lace Curtains.**

**A WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.**  
**HATS & CAPS.**  
Wholesale and Retail.

**Tenders Wanted.**  
\$5,000 Debentures issued on the credit of the  
**TOWN OF ST. ANDREWS.**

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until the 19th day of October, instant, for the purchase of the \$5000 Debentures issued on the credit of the Town of Saint Andrews, pursuant to the Act of Assembly 34 Victoria, chap. 59, entitled "An Act to authorize the Town of Saint Andrews to aid the Saint Andrews Hotel Company." These Debentures are—10 of them for \$100 each, 4 of them for \$200, 3 of them for \$400, and 4 of them for \$500; are dated 19th of Sept., 1871, bear interest from that date at six per cent, payable 1st July and 1st January; are payable in twenty years, and are a first class investment.  
NEVILLE G. D. PARKER,  
Hon. Secy. St. Andrews Hotel Co.  
St. Andrews, 2nd Oct. 1872. cc 2-31

### RAILROAD HOTEL,

ST. ANDREWS.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to the public for the patronage extended to him since opening the Railroad Hotel. Having purchased the property from Mr. Edward Pheasant, he will CONTINUE THE BUSINESS, and trusts by attention and efforts to please, to receive a continuance of that patronage so liberally extended to the establishment.  
TRANSIENT and PERMANENT boarders provided with comfortable rooms on reasonable terms.  
GOOD STABLES.—Experienced and reliable hostlers always on hand. Horses and Carriages to let.  
COACHES in attendance on the arrival of Trains and Steamers.  
M. CLARKE, Proprietor.  
St. Andrews, April 17, 1872

**ROYAL HOTEL,**  
(FORMERLY STURTS)  
Opposite Custom House and Public Offices, PRINCE WILLIAM ST., ST. JOHN, N.B.  
During the past winter this house has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished. It will be re-opened on 1st of May next.  
Having secured the services of Mr. Charles Watts as Manager, the proprietor trusts that their united efforts for the comfort of their guests will give entire satisfaction.  
Terms \$2.00 per day.  
THOMAS F. RAYMOND, Proprietor.  
June 12

### Why the Valve Jar is Superior to all Others for Preserving Fruit.

1. Because it is the only one in which the contents can be securely fastened, and cooked while thus fastened, without risk of an explosion.  
2. It is the only one that is automatically Sealed, therefore, the only Self-Sealing Jar in the market.  
3. It is so simple that no skill is required to use it successfully.  
4. It is securely fastened when placed in the kettle, and being immersed, the fragrance of the contents is confined in the Jar, a more perfect vacuum produced and the hardening of the hot jars entirely avoided.  
5. It is well known that fruit Jars which are closed with rigid fastenings burst by fermentation, and the effect upon the closet and surrounding is well understood by many housekeepers.  
The Cover of the Valve Jar forms a perfect safety valve makes an explosion impossible, and entirely obviates every difficulty that exists in other fastenings.  
For sale by  
F. & J. A. WHITE,  
10 Charlotte st., St. John  
sep 10

**REMOVAL.**  
W. H. WILLIAMSON, ever grateful for the kind support and patronage he has hitherto received, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his establishment to the store formerly occupied by Miss Irwin, 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 et cetera commonly found in a Druggist Shop.  
St. Andrews.

**MADAM JUNCTION EATING HOUSE,**  
S. W. DAVIS, PROPRIETOR.  
Meals always ready on Arrival of Trains.  
Jan. 16, 1872.

**Insolvent Act of 1869.**  
In the matter of Moses Parks, an Insolvent. NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the Creditors of the above named Insolvent, will be held at the office of Geo. McSorley, Esquire, Barrister at Law, St. George, Charlotte County, on Thursday the seventh day of November next, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of the removal of the present Assignee of said estate, and appointing another Assignee, and for the purpose of ordering the affairs of the said Estate generally, pursuant to an order of James G. Stevens, J. C. C.  
The Insolvent is hereby summoned to attend said meeting.  
Dated at St. George, Province of New Brunswick, this 16th day of October, A. D. 1872.  
JAMES MORAN, Assignee.

**GEO. STEWART, JR.,**  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL  
**Chemist and Druggist,**  
DEALER IN  
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, DYE WOODS AND STUFFS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,  
24 King Street, Saint John, N. B.  
Orders from the Country promptly executed.  
Ships' Medicine Chests Filled and Re-filled  
Particular attention given to the Preparation of Physicians' Prescriptions.  
april 12 7-1y

**Plans of School Houses.**  
EDUCATION OFFICE, Province of New Brunswick.  
FREDERICTON, December 27th, 1872.  
TRUSTEES OF SCHOOLS are hereby notified that the Plans of School Houses prepared by the Board of Education, will be furnished free of expense to Districts needing them, on application to the Inspector of Schools for the county. Also, that when the Trustees have selected one of the said Plans, a complete set of working drawings of the same may be procured without charge, on application to the Chief Superintendent.  
THEODORE H. RAND,  
jan 1 li Chief Superintendent of Education.

### STREET & STEVENSON,

Barristers and Attorneys at Law,  
Solicitors &c.

OFFICES—WATER STREET, ST. ANDREWS.  
**G. F. STICKNEY,**  
WATCH MAKER & JEWELLER.  
Has received a further supply of  
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,  
Chains, Rings, Brooches,  
Lockets, Studs, Solitaires, Keys, &c.  
Electroplated Britannia Metal and British Plate Wares,  
Papier Machie, Parian, Spa, Wedgewood and Bohemian Goods

**JET AND RUBBER GOODS.**  
CUTLERY, HARDWARE, EDGETOOLS, TOYS, FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY, Together with a general assortment of House Furnishing & Fancy Goods. WEDDING RINGS made to order.  
July 19 41

**St. Andrews Hotel Company.**  
A meeting of the Directors of the Hotel Company, held on the 16th inst., W. B. MORRIS was appointed Secretary.  
R. ROBINSON, President.  
St. Andrews, Oct 24, 1872.

**Copartnership.**  
The Subscribers have this day entered into Professional Copartnership, under the style and firm of  
**Street & Stevenson.**  
GEO. D. STREET.  
B. K. STEVENSON.  
St. Andrews, June 1, 1872.

**RAISINS.**  
100 Boxes Layer RAISINS.  
25 Bbls. Dried Apples, very nice. For sale,  
—O—  
**GRANULATED SUGAR.**  
35 Bbls. Boston Granulated Sugar. In Bond or Duty paid,  
—O—  
**Vacuum Pan Sugar.**  
58 Bbls. Demerara Vacuum Pan Sugar, choice quality, just received and for sale at lowest market rates, in Bond or Duty paid.

**TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.,**  
St. Stephen.  
**JOHN MCCOULL,**  
GENERAL AGENT.  
**Commission Merchant,**  
AND  
**AUCTIONER.**  
St. George, N. B.

REFERENCES: Hon. B. K. Stevenson, Sur. General, W. Whitlock, Esq., St. Andrews; Jas. A. Moran, and Abm. Young, Esqrs., St. George; Chas. F. Clinch, Esq., St. John; J. Murchie, and David Main, Esqrs., St. Stephen.

**MOLASSES.**  
Ex Schr. "Emma" from Cienfuegos direct.  
211 Hbls. } BRIGHT CIENFUEGOS MOLASSES.  
19 Tierces }  
16 Bbls. }  
The above is a very choice Cargo and will be sold at lowest market rates, in bond or duty paid.  
TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.,  
St. Stephen.  
April 1871.

**GIN, WINE, TEA, &c.**  
Ex "Choice" from London.  
40 Hbls. } Best Pale Geneva.  
30 qr Casks }  
200 Cases }  
30 Chests } Congou Tea.  
20 Half }  
10 Bbls Refined Crushed Sugar  
5 do London Brown Stout & Pale Ale.  
20 qr Casks } Pale Sherry.  
73 Hbls. }  
31 Ton "Brandram Bros" Best White Lead  
4 Hbls. } do Boiled and Raw  
4 qr Casks } Linseed Oil.  
J. W. STREET.

**The Standard.**  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY  
A. W. Smith.  
at his Office, Water Street Saint Andrews, N. B.  
TERMS  
\$2.50 per Annum—if paid in advance.  
\$3 If not paid till the end of the year.

**ADVERTISEMENTS**  
Inserted according to written orders or continued till forbid, if no written directions.  
First insertion of twelve lines and under, 80 cts.  
Each repetition of do 20 cts.  
First insertion of all over 12 lines 8 cents per line.  
Each repetition of do 2 cts. per line.  
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.  
All letters addressed to this office must be post paid.

### HATS & CAPS

IN LARGE VARIETY.

Comprising—the Oxford, Dolly Varden, Duke, Alexis, and many other styles to numerous to mention. Also—the Monarch Shakespeare Paper Collar, unrivalled for its perfect fit and durability, together with a full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Chignons, Curls, Switches in Jute and Linen, Bustles, Hoop Skirts and small wares. Ladies, Gents, and childrens BOOTS & SHOES, worked SLIPPERS and OTTAMANS.

FLANNELS, in White and colored, plain, striped and checked. Cottons—in bleached and unbleached. Hareack & Miller's White Cottons, Brown dyes, pickings, &c.  
As my motto is "Small Profits and quick Sales," the above stock shall be sold at the lowest living advance on cost.  
Remember the store on the corner of Water and King Streets, and opposite H. O'Neill's Market House.  
N. B.—Orders taken for the elegant "Davis Sewing Machine," which has been so celebrated in the United States, a sample of which can be seen at the store. For price and conditions enquire of the subscriber.

**JAMES BRADLEY,**  
St. Andrews.

### Notice.

IN consequence of a serious accident occurring by persons leaving obstructions on the streets and side walks, the public are hereby notified, that all or any person leaving rubbish or other material on the streets or side walks in this town, will be prosecuted on the penalty according to Law.  
Dated Saint Andrews 20th Nov. 1872  
THOMAS HIPWELL,  
Commissioner District No. 1.

### PUBLIC NOTICE

I hereby Given, that the following Non-Resident Property in the Parish of St. George, has been assessed as under for the year 1872, and unless the amount, together with the cost of advertising &c., is paid within three months from this date, the same will be sold according to law.—  
Benjamin Hanson Property ..... \$5.40  
RONALD CAMPBELL,  
St. George, Sept. 28, 1872. Collector.

**CONGOU TEA.**  
Ex "Trojan" from London.  
60 Chests & Half Chests good Congou Tea.  
J. W. STREET

**SEWING MACHINES.**  
WHAT EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE  
One of the original Weed Sewing Machines.  
These celebrated Machines are now on sale at the Subscriber's, where the public are invited to examine and test for themselves.

**JAMES STOFF,**  
Agent.  
Jan 16.

### Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Property at Bocabee, which commands a splendid view of Passamaquoddy Bay, the islands and surrounding country. The place is pleasantly situated, bounded by the shore of the Bay, the Saint John River, and the Bay of Fundy, in a pleasant neighborhood, within six miles of the town of St. Andrews. The farm contains 100 Acres, forty of which are under cultivation; cuts 20 tons of hay, has good pasturage; is well watered, and thoroughly fenced; on the premises are a comfortable dwelling House, with two large Barns and outhouses.  
The property will be sold with or without the crop. For further particulars, apply at the STANDARD OFFICE, or to  
JAMES ORR, JR.,  
on the premises.  
Bocabee, July 3.

**BLACK TEA.**  
Ex Schr. "Pointer" from New York.  
182 Hl. Chests }  
31 Chests } SOUCHONG TEA.  
For Sale in bond or duty paid at lowest rates.  
TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.,  
St. Stephen.

**EXCHANGE HOTEL,**  
King Street.  
**Saint Stephen N. B.**  
J. NEILL, Proprietor.

**Canada Ale.**  
6 Hbls. } Canada Bitter Ale.  
6 qr. Casks }  
Nov. 2, 1872. J. W. STREET

OFFICE is hereby given, that His Excellency the Governor General, by an Order in Council, bearing date the 26th instant, and under the authority vested in him by the 2nd Section of the 34th Victoria Cap. 19, has been pleased to order and direct that the following articles be transferred to the list of goods which may be imported into Canada free of duty, viz:  
Felt, Cotton and Woollen Netting and all articles used in the manufacture of Gloves and Mittens.  
By command  
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,  
Commissioner of Customs.  
jan 8 13

**The**  
PUBLISHED BY  
**No 27**  
B A N  
**British No**  
Head Office—  
CA  
**One Million**  
(\$5.0  
**Five** per cent  
**ON SPECI**  
Drafts issued on St. Portland, also in Outa Great Britain and British California and British Open in 8 Every Day from  
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The sky is a light.  
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THIS ALDINE for both as regard its opens with a full p rints, and entitled sents two children, is holding her litt on which a butterfly is one of Mr John life, and a very ex light on the Shenai first of a series of Mr. J. D. Woods, secretary of the Old school, in this insti Aldine's Ferry as are picture: squire a Greatorex transp York, in her spiri rints, and entitled Aldine "A De is delicious enoug a lover Other fi ing Bath," by Al Children! by A portrait of "The architectural vie Nuremberg," a "The Ouse," by picture of a bitter alone in a desola moon is just risi is a most poetic a "Solitude." The is always as exce varied, than the American magaz number four gazi study of New En Rowe, whose man Peace," a study o of New York. "The Com it," by "The Turkish St more solid articl on "The Old il Woodward's illu Frankenkirc. D Romance," a bri Qotzsch. The p