

# The St. Andrews Standard.

POST-PAID.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

IN VARIIS SUMMUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic.

[\$2.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.]

No. 43.

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, OCTOBER 23, 1876.

Vol. 43.

## Poetry.

### THE PARTING HOUR.

There's something in the parting hour  
Will chill the warmest heart—  
Yet kinder, comrades, lovers, friends,  
Are fated all to part;  
But this I've seen—and many a pang  
Has passed it on my mind—  
The one who goes is happier  
Than those he leaves behind.

The bride goes to the bridegroom's home  
With doubts and with tears,  
But does not hope her rainbow spread  
Across her cloudy fears?  
Alas! the mother who remains,  
What comfort can she find  
But this—the gone is happier  
Than one she leaves behind.

Have you a friend—a comrade dear—  
An old and valued friend?  
Be sure your term of sweet discourse  
At length will have an end!  
And when you part—as part you will—  
O, take it not unkind  
If he who goes is happier  
Than you who leaves behind!

God wills it so—and so it is;  
The pilgrims on their way,  
Though weak and worn, more cheerful are  
Than all the rest who stay.  
And when at last poor man, subdued,  
Lies down to death resigned,  
May he not still be happier far  
Than those he leaves behind?

## LITERATURE.

### THE HUSBAND OUTWITTED.

Or, Two Can Play at That Game.

A week at the watering place, and most of the time each day spent in the company of Mr. Manwell, the gentleman Mrs. Elsworth's old friend, Ned Whittaker, had introduced to her one morning on the piazza. She had sailed with him, had strolled with him, or ridden with him along the shores on the moonlight evenings, and had danced with him in the thronged drawing-rooms.

Miss Elsworth was not a flirt, who distributed her liking among many gentlemen; and she had found her ideal well nigh realized in Mr. Manwell. Only the evening before, their talk had withdrawn itself from general topics, which to each other had been congenial, and in her admiration of his intelligence and manliness, she had encouraged an approach to that personal sort of conversation which relates to love and matrimony.

And now to find Mr. Manwell, this morning, with his coat off and his arms on the engaged in mending a lock! He was doing it publicly. The lock was on the door that led to the middle of the front piazza, where the fashionably-dressed ladies and gentlemen were sitting or promenading.

His back was toward her as she approached, leaning on the arm of her friend, Miss Annie West. She recognized him, looking intently at him, gave her companion over to a party of young ladies near, and then stopped and spoke to him.

"Do you like that sort of work, Mr. Manwell?"

"I do, Miss Elsworth. I believe I am a natural mechanic."

"It appears odd to see you doing this."

"It is my trade," he replied, rising from his work and turning to her.

Her cheek blushed a little. "Your trade?" she said, faintly.

"My trade, Mrs. Elsworth. The proprietor said the lock needed mending, and I told him I could mend it for him."

The party of girls came along just then. After wondering at Mr. Manwell awhile, and laughing at him, they proposed a ride. There were three carriages among them; these take the party.

Ned Whittaker here joined them.

"What are you about here?" he exclaimed to Manwell. "Ah," he added, as the latter turned and glanced at him, "but while you are here you might as well enjoy yourself."

Mr. Manwell excused himself from joining the party, and they all went away, leaving him to complete his work.

Miss Elsworth left him without a word at parting.

"It is well," he muttered to himself. "If she cannot take me as I am she is not worthy of me. The woman that quarries me must take me for myself."

He stood and looked after her until she had disappeared. He did not once turn to look back.

He gave his shoulders a shrug, compressed his lips, uttered a cynical "humpf!" and turned to finish his work.

"Let it be so," he muttered, when he was through, and was putting on his coat. "I thought, perhaps, I had found a woman after my own heart. But let it be so. Amidst this world of wealth and fashion, she too, has lost her soul. Let her go."

He avoided her thereafter. He did not seek to catch her eye for a low recognition. When she entered the drawing-room where he was, he would go out another way. But he was more than ever in the company of Ned Whittaker. Ned, in passing tea and fro between Miss Elsworth and him, served as a sort of link between them.

"You are a cynical fellow," said Ned, one day. "Why don't you take people as they are? You will find good enough in them."

"But they won't take me as I am; that is the trouble."

"Don't you see, yourself, that she allows no other suitors to accompany her. Don't you see that she is alone, or with the girls most of the time?"

"Her heart is full of vanity."

"Pshaw! She is trained to luxurious notions, that's all."

Manwell's trunk was awaiting him at the stage, outside on the piazza, at the time this conversation was going on. On the trunk were his initials, "G. M." Miss Elsworth, passing that way, saw the initials—not by chance, for she had been scrutinizing the trunks that lay together in a pile—and when she saw the initials, she started and turned pale. She recovered herself, and withdrew with her companions a little way, and then stood still and watched. Soon Manwell came out with Ned, upon the piazza. He chased to turn his eyes toward her, and their eyes met—met for the first time since she had left him while he was at work upon the lock. She did not turn away her eyes. She bowed. He approached her and bid her "good-bye."

What the conversation was that ensued between the two, when they were left alone, by means of Ned's ingenuity in splitting away the rest of the company, is unknown save the following:

"I am a locksmith," said Manwell.

"No matter."

"Are you willing to live the wife of one who, with his hands, earns his daily bread?"

"I am willing to undergo anything to be with you. I have suffered enough. During these last few days, I have learned what it is to despair of being mated to the one I love."

"But your mother—your father?"

"Unless I am willing to leave them for your sake, I am not worthy of you."

"But for the loss of wealth, position, of the surroundings of refinement?"

"Do not say anything more. I am willing to leave all for your sake. I am weary of being without you."

"Would you be willing to become my wife this day, this hour?" Your father and mother might put obstacles in your way."

"I am willing this hour—this minute. They still think you are wealthy—as I did."

"Come, then, we will go our way with Ned, and become before the world what we are in spirit—husband and wife; and then, at once, we will take the cars for the home I have for you—a home which, though lowly, you will make happy."

"Whither you go I will go."

They were married in a quiet way, at the little watering-place chapel, with the wicket train awaiting at the mischief. The next day they returned to the city.

"What do you mean?" she demanded, as she accompanied her husband up the broad steps at the door.

"Mean," he replied, "this is the home, and this the workshop."

And he led her in, and, among other rooms to which he conducted his wife, was one fitted up as a workshop, where, as he said, he was accustomed to indulge his love for mechanical work, after having, as he assured her, regularly served his time at learning a trade.

Mrs. Manwell stood and looked at him intently.

"This is your house?" she asked.

"Yes, Madam."

"And you are not poor, but rich?"

"You speak the truth, Mrs. Manwell."

"And why did you play the jest upon me?"

"To see whether you really loved me for my own sake."

"Ah, pretty indeed! And suppose you do not love me?"

"But I do."

"Humpf!"

So there was a little family quartet on the spot.

"Now invite your father and mother to come and see us," said Manwell, after the clouds had somewhat died away.

"I will," she replied, "I will. But first you must go with me to see them, and pacify them in view of what we have done."

"Very well."

In a few days they started out in their carriage on their errand. Mrs. Manwell gave the directions to the driver, and her husband could not help expressing his wonder at the increasing splendor of the neighborhood through which they rode. The carriage drew up before a miserable looking tenement house, and stopped.

"Where are you taking me?" asked Manwell, looking sharply at his reticent wife.

"Come and see," she replied, as she proceeded to step from the carriage.

"Here, wait," he exclaimed, after his first hesitancy, "let me get out first and help you out. What does this mean?"

"Follow me," was her reply.

She led him up stairs—up, up through throngs and dirt, and smells to the fourth story. Here she opened the door without knocking, and the two entered. The woman was dressed neatly, and so were the children, but they were all dressed very poorly, in keeping with the place. The man was clad more carelessly, and even more poorly. On his head he kept his hat which, certainly, was full half a dozen years old.

"My husband, Mr. Manwell, my father and mother, brothers and sisters," said Mrs. Manwell, introducing all parties.

Manwell stood and stared, without speaking.

"Ask their pardon, George," said Mrs. Manwell, "for running away with me."

"Who are they?"

"Have I not told you; didn't I introduce you?"

"Who were those at the watering place?"

"Some wealthy people, who had seen me at the milliner's where I sewed for a livelihood—served my trade, George—and fancied my appearance, dressed me up, and took me there with them."

"Do I? Do I, indeed? These people seem to recognize me as a daughter and a sister. Jest! indeed! You will find that out."

"You are too cultivated, too tasteful, too fine-fathered!"

"All this," said Mrs. Manwell, "a milliner may be, or a sewing-girl. Look for yourself among the class. Is it not true? All that we girls need is the dress."

Manwell lifted his fist and dashed it through the air. He ground his teeth, and turned away, left the room, slamming the door violently behind him.

His wife took off her hat and cloak, and flung them down at a table, and buried her face in her handkerchief.

The door opened again and Manwell put in his head.

"You have deceived me," he said; "but come, you are my wife; I will try and bear it. She sprang to her feet and confronted him.

"Your wife, am I?" she exclaimed, "and doomed to live with one who does not love me, no, sir; you may go; I will not live a wife unloved for myself—you must take me this, or I will stay. Still I can work."

He closed the door and retired down stairs to the street, clenching his hands and his teeth as he went.

The horrible disgrace of it," he muttered. "The derision that will be my lot. And then to marry such a girl!"

But at the street door he tarried. He had to struggle with himself all alone. Suddenly he turned and dashed impetuously up the stairs, flung open the door of the room, seized his wife in his arms and clasped her to his heart.

"My wife," he whispered in her ear; "such as you are and ever shall be, before God and before the world."

"Now I begin to think you love me," she said, smiling in his face. "You do love me? You really think you do, George?"

He clasped her more tightly to him.

"Come, then," said she, "though of such parents as these, poor as they are, I should not feel ashamed—yet they are not my parents, but have only played a part in which I have instructed them. Shake hands with them, George, they are worthy people."

And he did shake hands with them, and what is more he helped them.

A merry party were gathered that evening at Manwell's house, a party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Elsworth and young lady acquaintance of the watering place, and Ned Whittaker. Ned never was a better spirit, nor, let it be stated, were Mr. and

Mrs. Elsworth, who forgave their daughter and her husband without hesitation.

"I say, George," said Ned, whispering in Manwell's ear, "two can play at that game, can't they?"

Manwell took Ned's jeering very soberly.

"Yes," said he, after a few moments of thoughtfulness, "and the experience has taught me a lesson. What fool's the pride of wealth makes of us all. I thought she ought to have taken me, regardless of my circumstances, for myself alone, and with out hesitation, even. And yet, when she tested me, I myself was found wanting. Shall we ever learn to disregard a person's occupation, and to look only at the soul?"

Ned shrugged his shoulders, dubiously.

"I think I've learned the lesson," Manwell added.

### A WOMAN'S WIT.

A gentleman not long ago confided to a friend the details of an adventure in a city hotel, so remarkable as to deserve a life in print. The story is brief, but with an immense moral, as showing how in some things lovely woman will come to the relief of a sister in distress to outwit the tyrant man. The gentleman above referred to, stopping at a hotel, a private one, where the guests were accustomed to the entire freedom of the house, felt late one night the imperative necessity of eating some fruit before retiring. He knew where the store-room was, and resolved to go down quietly and bring enough sweetmeats to satisfy his need. No sooner was the thought conceived than he acted upon it, and within five minutes he was in the store-room looking preserves out of a jar, and enjoying himself immensely in satisfying the craving which had come upon him.

For a few minutes the enjoyment of the man at the preserves was complete. Then he was startled by a light, swift step in the hall, there was a whistle and a rattle of garments, the door opened suddenly, and some one bounded in with such suddenness, coming squarely against the form of the midnight prowler, as to knock him half way across the room, and fairly off his feet.

Leaping up at once, he closed with his antagonist, to be startled by a subdued shriek and to find that he had captured a woman!

Further, and more terrible, he discovered that the plump form of the lady who had wanted something to eat as well as he, was only clad in a night dress. Still, though trying the occasion was one not of unmitigated horror by any means, and in a moment the gentleman's nerve returned and his curiosity rose to fever heat.

"Who is this?" he demanded of the plump figure in his arms. An answer.

"Who is it?" he repeated. "You'll not answer out of this until you tell. Still no answer but a struggle in the darkness, the plump figure crying hard to get away."

Again the query was repeated, with equal lack of response, but this time a resounding slap in the face from a hand that was doubtless pretty, but which hit with decided force, was the reward of the questioner.

He was put on his mettle at once. "You think you'll get off unknown! We'll see about that!" he exclaimed. "I've a device that'll work, I think." And then, after a silent and determined struggle, he caught a little bit of the lady's right cheek between his teeth and bit it—not badly so as to break the velvety skin, but sufficiently hard to leave a mark which could not disappear for a day or two. Then he released his unknown prisoner, and she fled like the wind along the passage, disappearing in some room impossible to locate in the darkness.

The next morning the gentleman with a mystery to solve came down to breakfast early. No ladies had yet appeared, but at his table were one or two intimate male friends and to them he confided the story of his adventure in the night, relating also the means he had taken to secure the identification of the unknown lady. The most intense curiosity at once prevailed at the table, and the advent of the ladies was awaited with an impatience scarcely to be controlled. Five minutes later the door opened and the bells of the hotel entered demurely, glided across the room and seated herself for breakfast. Eager eyes followed her, and, as her face was fairly exposed, there was a sensation among the gentlemen. Upon her right cheek was a strip of court-plaster an inch long! They exchanged glances, whispers and smiles. The mystery was solved early. But just then another lady entered, this time a dignified matron. As she seated herself there was disclosed upon her right cheek a piece of court-plaster, identical in appearance with that upon the face of the belle! Another lady entered. Upon the right cheek of every one of them appeared a piece of court-plaster. The tables filled up and not

a lady at one of them but wore court plaster on the right cheek! And then the gentlemen looking confidently for a revelation waited. They comprehended the situation. The lady who had been captured in the night had confided her extremity to her friends and they had come to the rescue to outwit male humanity. They had succeeded, too. The discomfited men at the table knew that beneath one of the many pieces of court-plaster in the room, were hidden the marks of teeth, but which was the identical piece of court-plaster they could not tell. And they never learned.

An Unprofitable Raid on a Conductor.

A well known conductor on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific Road, went to the depot one morning recently to take his train as usual, and an officer of the road and officer of the law arrested him. On his shirt front was a \$5,000 diamond pin, and in his pocket a valuable gold watch and chain. In his trunk the officers found \$30,000 in Government bonds. An Eastern bank was telegraphed to, and the response was that ball could be furnished in \$30,000, if necessary, as that was the amount deposited to the conductor's credit there. This settled, it was next the conductor's turn. A lawyer was called, and he politely informed the officers that the diamond pin they had illegally taken had been worn by the conductor twenty years, and was a present to him in foreign parts; the watch was carried by him years before he went into the employ of the company; that the United States Government bonds they had taken were the property of his wife as the proceeds of her share of estate as heir, and so was the money in the bank, and the best thing the company could do would be to return what they had stolen, and with it \$40,000, and no questions would be asked. The company accepted the attorney's terms.

A widow of my acquaintance at the Ocean was emphatic on the horrible figure that the loveliest woman must cut while bathing. I remarked that the Queen of Love and Beauty was fabled to have sprung from the foam of the sea, and that she must have been charming. "Oh, yes; but she had nothing on. I should look charming!" Here her speech came to a sudden halt, and observing roses blooming all over her face, said, "I have no doubt of it," and walked away.—Long Branch letter.

This note from a Chicago girl to her lover was made public through a lawsuit: "Dear Sammie, Pap's water-millions is ripe. Come and bring some poetry like you brought afore. My love for you will ever flow like water running down a taw-raw. Bring a piece as long as you arm, and have a heap more about them raving ringlees and other sweet things. Come next Sunday and don't fule me."

"Wherever you find many men, you find many minds," exclaimed a public speaker. "Tain't so, by jingo!" responded one of the auditors. "If you'd had only asked this whole crowd out to take a drink, you'd find 'em all of one mind!"

An old colored preacher in this city was lecturing a youth of his fold about the sin of dancing, when the latter protested that the Bible plainly said, "There is a time to dance." Yes, dar am a time to dance," said the dark divine. "And it's when a boy gits a whippin' for gwine to a ball.—Atlanta Times.

A lady examining a handsome display of gloves and hosiery at the fair yesterday, wisely remarked, as her eyes rested upon a pair of ten button kids, "Yes, they are very handsome, but one doesn't want to wear them unless she has a handsome arm."

"And likewise those," significantly added her companion, as she pointed to a pair of handsomely embroidered stockings—"we ask pardon, did some one say 'Oh?—Rockefeller Democrat."

"Does our constant chatter disturb you?" asked one of the three talkative ladies of a sober-looking fellow passenger. "No ma'am; I've been married nigh on to 30 years, I was the reply."

It is a suggestive sight in wandering through a Kentucky town to see the number of empty whiskey kegs there are piled up in front of the village newspaper office.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Why is a compositor like a cripple? Because he can't get along without a stick.

They said to the father of one of the prize-winners at the Conseratory: "So your son has earned his spurs." "Yes," replied the practical old man, "and now he has got to earn his boots."



Dr. California Vinegar  
ly Vegetable preparation,  
the native herbs found  
of the Sierra Nevada  
form, the medicinal pro-  
cess extracted therefrom  
of Alcohol. The question  
ked, "What is the cause  
d success of VINEGAR  
er is, that they remove  
se, and the patient recov-  
They are the great blood-  
giving principle, a perfect  
navigators of the system;  
he history of the world has  
compo red, possessing  
of VINEGAR Bitters  
ck of every disease in  
is a gentle Purgative as  
elieving Congestion or In-  
Liver and Visceral Organs,  
en-  
enjoy good health, let  
BIBBITES as a medicine,  
se of alcoholic stimulants

EDWARD & CO.,  
Agents, San Francisco, California,  
and Charles St., New York.  
Fragrant and Refreshing.

can take these Bitters  
l their bowels are not  
dral poison or other means,  
wasted beyond repair.

DUSSARD'S VINEGAR  
wonderful Invigorant that  
is sinking system,  
mittent, and Intermit-  
tents are so prevalent in  
the rest rivers throughout  
the specially those of the  
Illinois, Tennessee,  
Kansas, West, Colorado, Ne-  
braska, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile,  
Alabama, and many others,  
tribunaries, throughout our  
during the Summer and Au-  
umnably so during seasons of  
and dryness, are invariably  
extensive derangements of  
liver, and other abdominal  
or treatment, a purgative,  
critical influence upon these  
is essentially necessary,  
bark for the purpose equal  
DUSSARD'S VINEGAR Bitters,  
ily remove the dark color, and  
with which the bowels are  
sore time stimulating the  
e liver, and generally restor-  
y functions of the digestive

or Indigestion, Headache,  
headaches, Constipation,  
business, Sour Eructations of  
Bad Taste in the Mouth, Dil-  
atation of the Heart, Inflam-  
Lungs, Pain in the region of  
and a hundred other painful  
the offspring of Dyspepsia,  
I prove a better guarantee of  
a lengthy advertisement.

King's Evil, White Swel-  
Erysipelas, Scalded Neck,  
low Inflammations, Indolent  
Mercurial Affections, Old  
one of the Skin, Sore Eyes,  
those, as in all other constitu-  
s, WALKER'S VINEGAR Bitters  
their great extractive prop-  
imate and intractable cases.

mmatory and Chronic  
n, Gout, Rheumatism, Remittent  
lent Fevers, Diseases of the  
Kidneys, and Bladder, these  
no equal. Such Diseases are  
ated Blood.

Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter,  
Itchiness, Spots, Pimples, Pus-  
Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald  
Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scour,  
n of the Skin, Hemorrhoids,  
the Skin of whatever name or  
torally dug up and carried off  
a in a short time by the use of

W, and other Worms, bur-  
stem of so many thousands, are  
stroyed and removed. No sys-  
sine, no vermifuges, no anthel-  
I free the system from worms,  
sore Complaints, in young or  
or single, at the dawn of wom-  
to turn of life, these Tonic Bi-  
so decided an influence that  
is soon perceptible. "I feel  
e.—In all cases of jaundice, reek-  
your liver is not doing its work,  
sensible treatment is to promote  
n of the bile and favor its re-  
this purpose use VINEGAR B-

the Vitiated Blood when-  
lits impurities bursting through  
Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores;  
han you find it obstructed and  
the veins; cleanse it when it is  
belongings will tell you when. Keep  
ure, and the health of the system

EDWARD & CO.,  
Agents, San Francisco, California,  
and Charles St., New York.  
all Druggists and Dealers.

Original issues in Poor Condition  
Best copy available

The News in Brief.

[From the Scotchman.]

An interesting ceremony took place on the lawn in front of Monaltrie House, Ballater, Her Majesty the Queen in person presented to the 1st Royal Scots the new colours of the regiment. In giving the colours into their charge the Queen reminded the regiment that through her father, the Duke of Kent, she had been associated with the 1st Royal Scots from her earliest infancy. Her father had been proud of his profession, and had taught her to consider herself a soldier's child. Her Majesty consented to place the old colours in Balmoral Castle. The ceremony was witnessed by a distinguished company, which included the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Princess Louise of Hesse, and Princess Beatrice.

The Turkish Government has placed at the disposal of the Philippopolis Commission £18,000 Turkish to provide for the pressing wants of the sufferers from the insurrection in Bulgaria, and it is also stated that "measures have been taken for the speedy rebuilding of the villages that were burnt." The Bulgarian Relief Committee at Constantinople has now been fully organized. It will investigate all the cases submitted to it, and will grant relief only in those of real distress. Mr. Holmes, M. P. for Paisley, was present at an indignation meeting in that town, and urged the adoption of Mr. Gladstone's proposal of granting autonomy to the Christian provinces. Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to the promoters of the proposed meeting in St. James Hall, London, declining to attend. Lord Beaconsfield's remarks at Aylesbury, and states that they "were of such a nature that they ought to be allowed to stand or fall on their own merits."

DRINKING AMONG WOMEN.—The Freeman's Journal makes a passing reference to the case of a young woman who had been seen drunk in Dublin the other day, and says:—It is of late a common thing to see most respectable-looking and well-dressed young women dropping in and out of the drinking saloons in the middle of the day; and still more common is the ladies' demand for sherry and brandy in the fashionable restaurants. The London medical men are loud in their denunciations of the secret indulgence, and its deplorable results have been traced elsewhere as well as in London. The humiliating sight of a respectable female intoxicated does but reveal the iniquity in bolder relief; and in this point of view it preaches, to all whom it may concern, a more warning sermon than fifty Sunday-closing and temperance speeches.

AN INVENTIVE STONE-MASON.—A working stone mason in Clevedon, Somerset, claims to have invented an instrument to "take the distance and heights of remote objects without the previous labour of measuring a base line." The inventor is Mr. S. Reynolds.

According to a telegram from Shanghai, Sir T. Wade has succeeded in effecting a settlement of the difficulty with China. The conditions include compensation by the Chinese Government to Mr. Margery's family, modification of the ceremonial of official intercourse, rectification of commercial grievances, improvement of the judicial system, and the opening of four new ports.

A passenger train ran into a goods train near College Street Station, Glasgow, and several persons were injured. The accident was caused through the danger-signal not being exhibited to the goods train.

The revenue up to Sept. 23rd amounted to £23,727,000 compared with £23,433,177 last year. The respective expenditures were £25,874,510 and 35,616,317.

The Bank of Scotland dividend has been declared at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum.

The Indians.—The Standing Rock Expeditions.

New York, Oct. 17.—A letter from Standing Rock Agency of the 11th instant states that at the conference with Gen. Sheridan it was determined that Terry's column, consisting of the 7th Cavalry, now filled to the maximum, two companies of the 17th Infantry under Captains Van Horn and Howe and one company of the 20th under Capt. Deadly, would leave Fort Lincoln on or about the 16th instant to strike bodies of Indians probably hovering about the head waters of the Little Missouri, within easy communication with the Agency Indians who are watching every move of the military. Six companies of Infantry have been added to the three at Standing Rock Agency and comfortable barracks built at the expense of only \$9,000, while the interior buildings used by the Agency cost \$65,000.

A count of the Indians shows there are but 2344, including women and children, instead of 4752, as stated by a former alleged count. Rations and annuities have always been drawn for some 7,000, and this new count will save a large amount of money which heretofore passed through the hand of John Burke, the agent. These were discovered by Col. Johnson and other army officers.

Cuckoo, October 17.—A despatch from camp on Amphibious Creek, Black Hills, Oct. 13th, via Fort Laramie the 16th, says General Merritt, with all the best horses of

the 5th Cavalry, left here this morning, taking sixty selected men from the 2nd and 120 from the 3rd Cavalry, ten days rations and 150 rounds of carbine and 12 of pistol ammunition per man, en route for the ford of Cheyenne river, where the last band of Indians led by Crazy Horse and other hostiles are reported in winter camp. The troops are in three detachments, officered by Capt. Pearle and Lieut. Hall, by Captain Marakan and Van Vliet and by Lieutenants King and Emead. No wagons were taken and the rations were carried by pack mules. The 400 fresh horses which reached here day before yesterday with recruits for the 5th Cavalry will be used in remounting the soldiers of the regiment who will accompany Merritt's flying columns.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, OCT. 25, 1876.

Special.

Persons indebted to the "STANDARD" OFFICE, will please pay our collector. Timely notice has been given them, and we desire to continue friendly relations, rather than an appeal to the Law.

Latest News.

The great European topic—The Eastern Question—is still unsettled. The Turks are working away, and forging ahead, having taken all the positions to within a short distance of Djunis, and it is not improbable the whole Moravian Valley will be in their hands.

It is reported that Russia and England are endeavoring to arrive at a lasting peace, and correspondents state that great distress prevails in both armies, and in Serbia.

Twoed arrived in the frigate Franklin on the 23rd inst. at New York.

The melancholy tidings is reported of the loss of twelve vessels of the Arctic whaling fleet, with several lives. The vessels were crushed in the ice. The loss to New Bedford will be half a million dollars.

Scharif won the five mile single scull race from Morris—winning \$2,000 and the U. S. championship—time 35m 35 seconds.

The County Court was opened yesterday, his honor Judge Stevens, presiding. Notwithstanding the heavy south-easterly rain storm, there was a good attendance. There was only two civil cases entered for trial, and two criminal indictments were laid before the Grand Jury.

Criminal.—The Queen vs. Charles McReynold—Charge of resisting a Constable—No Bill.

The Queen vs. J. Urquhart and Ambros Urquhart, unlawful and malicious injury to a dwelling house on Grand Manan, the property of H. C. Guphill.—No Bill.

Civil Docket.—James Cummings, vs. Angus Kennedy, action to recover wages. G. D. Street for Piff, G. S. Grimmer for Def.

James F. Mulligan vs. Archibald McCrea, action to recover moneys. G. S. Grimmer for Piff, G. D. Street for Def.

Mr. JOHN E. HALDOCK, youngest son of the late Jacob Haldock, was found dead in his bed at McAdam Junction, yesterday morning. It is supposed he died in a fit, as he was subject to them. He was a young man respected by all who knew him.

BURGLARY.—Mr. P. Donahue's store was broken into last week, during his absence at tea, and several articles stolen. A large pane of glass was broken, and the thief reached in his arm and took the articles from the shelf at the window.

NEW BUILDINGS.—Among the new buildings being erected, are a large blacksmith shop on Water Street, between the stores of Robinson & Glenn and Odell & Turner. The building is owned by Mr. P. Quinn. Mr. Geo. Jackson has nearly finished a small building on the McMaster wharf, intended for a fish house and market, a want long felt here; it is to be hoped that his enterprise will meet with that reward to which it is entitled. It is reported that Mr. Clark has refused to sell the lot on which the Railroad House stood, recently destroyed by fire, as he contemplates building a large hotel, on the premises.

Geo. S. Grimmer, Esq., and Mrs. Grimmer, returned on Friday last, from their tour through the Upper Provinces, and the Centennial. We are pleased to notice that Mr. Grimmer's health has greatly improved.

The Governor General received a general reception on his return to Ottawa.

THE LOCAL ELECTION at St. John to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Keats, has called forth already from three gentlemen, viz—Mr. Everett, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. C. A. Robertson. As we do not feel it within our province to meddle in the election affairs of any other County than our own, (as one of our contemporaries is in the practice of doing), we wish that the Commercial Emporium of the Province may elect the man best calculated to promote the prosperity of the Country, without regard to his affiliation to any party. The Province requires legislators, not mere party hacks elected either to support or oppose the administration for the time being; and, we believe it to be unwise and injurious to the public welfare, to exact from men pledges of how they will vote on certain questions; in such cases they merely become voting machines without having a mind of their own. Any candidate ought to know the will of the people, and this being so, he should be left free to support or oppose any measure. The people want representatives more than members, and we feel, that a very large majority agree with the views thus briefly expressed.

Mr. Maher's card is published in St. John papers offering his services as a member.

The Rev. J. SWANN WITHINGTON, a Methodist clergyman, addressed a letter to CARDINAL MANNING, asking him whether he would not try by a joint representation from English Catholics to the Spanish Government, to obtain at least a part of that liberty for non-Catholics in Spain which is so completely the possession of Catholics in England. By the new law of Toleration, as it is called in Spain, while Catholicism is the established religion, all sects may maintain their own forms of worship, provided they do so without any "public manifestations." What is meant by "worship" and its "public manifestation" is coming to be made more plain than pleasant by the Spanish authorities. For one thing, it seems that the work of Protestant Church schools is not regarded as "worship" and a demand has been made that they shall be stopped. Then, "public manifestations" have been held to include not only public processions, ringing of bells, and the like, but the advertising of a church or school service in the newspapers, or the exhibition outside churches of "notice-boards" announcing the hours of service. One vigilant official went into a Methodist meeting and stopped the proceedings, because the singing, being heard outside, was a public manifestation; another, equally vigilant, regarded the opening of the Protestant chapel doors as a public manifestation, and had them closed accordingly; while yet another, if possible still more vigilant, regarded a Protestant school-mistress walking out with some of her pupils as a public manifestation, and had her fined ten real for this remarkable infraction of the law of toleration.

Cardinal Manning replied promptly and civilly that he would not think of doing so, not on the ground that he had no business with Spanish affairs, or no time for them, but that such a representation would be improper in view of other considerations which he indicates, and which are worthy of attention. He points out the difference between the divided condition of England and the homogeneous condition of Spain in religious matters, maintaining that in England the civil law is impotent to produce religious unity, and that therefore Catholics like himself should be left at liberty, because the law could do nothing to wards bringing him and the rest of the sects to be of one mind. Cardinal Manning does not content that it is because the Spanish people are united in the one true religion—that is, in his view, the Roman Catholic religion—that they have the right to suppress by force the spread of other views, but simply because they are united in a religion, and religious unity of any kind has a divine right to be let alone.

The doctrines if we may term them such, are simply incorrect and unjust; and the unity of which the Cardinal speaks is not absolutely, but only partial.

THE EDUCATIONAL QUESTION is engaging the attention of the Scotch people, and we have read some very able discussions in Edinburgh papers, which are received by each English mail. Free School and compulsory education are most popular, and the School Boards, and School Management Committees have a busy time. A memorial was presented to the Leith School Board by the Leith Association for the Suppression of Intemperance, asking the Board to make arrangements for inculcating "temperance lessons upon the Children attending the various Schools." The subject of the memorial was discussed at great length; among the arguments were that as the School Board was supported by rates levied on all classes of the community, and that a large number of ratemayers were interested in the sale of liquor, which was legalized traffic, whatever evils might flow from it, it was injudicious to introduce anything into the schools, that might interfere with the business of these individuals. The matter was referred to the School Management Committee to report upon.

NEATLY PUT.—Charles Reade, the English author, has been presented with a "ladies' Centennial brooch" Mrs. James T. Fields of Boston, and in return sent a teapot of the last century, of curious design, bearing the following inscription: "Charles Reade dedicates to the ladies of Boston, and presents to his esteemed friend, Mrs. Fields, this pot of the period when the citizens of Boston turned their harbor into a teapot and tasted the sweets of liberty."

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS EXHIBIT contains a large number of very curious articles, but owing to the lack of necessary descriptive labels, the visitor is unapprised of their remarkable features. For instance, spread out in a glass case is a cape or tippet, which on close inspection seems to be made of bright yellow feathers. A few birds wear such intensely yellow plumage, it would naturally be supposed that the feathers are dyed. The reverse, however, is the case. The cloak is termed the kehola, and the plumes are obtained from the mero or royal bird, under each of the wings of which a single yellow feather grows. Now in the cloak there are perhaps thousands of the feathers, and hence the number of birds which must have been killed to secure the requisite quantity must have been enormous. Add to this the fact that the birds themselves are becoming very rare, and the difficulty of producing the garment accounts for the circumstance that it is seldom found out of the possession of kings. The cape exhibited belongs to Queen Emma, and was loaned by her for display. It is about ten inches in breadth, and quite short, yet its value is about \$600. A relic of the days when human flesh was considered wholesome food is shown in a spittoon inlaid with human bones. Articles connected with the reign of the founder of the line of Kamehameha are regally preserved, and Kamehameha the First's war clubs form a part of the exhibit. There is also a cane made of a lancewood spear which also belonged to the same doughty warrior. A fiber, little known here, called ohou, may prove to be worth of further experiment as a rival of hemp or even of flax. It is the inner bark of a shrub, which at the age of three years is of the right size for stripping. It appears to be made of horse hair, but is made of what is called pele's hair, a form assumed sometimes by hot lava.

The highest point reached by vegetation is 12,000 feet, and at that elevation the silver sword plant grows, the flower of which is an exhibition. One large case contains the birds found on the islands. They are not named. One red bird, as large as aoriole and with a brilliant plumage, is the bird that constructs the nest from pele's hair. Castor oil and candle nut oil is also exhibited; the latter is made from a nut bearing the above name.

The Oahu College sends a collection of land shells, containing between 800 and 900 varieties. But few industrial products are exhibited, and native manufactures appear to be of a very primitive nature. Cloth is made from the inner bark of the bread fruit tree by a kind of felting process; the fiber is steamed and then pounded with wooden mallets, on whose surface grooves are cut. A cloak made in this manner on the island of Tahiti, and ornamented with shells, is shown, and also several larger pieces of cloth or felt, quite thin and tough, and ornamented with floral designs.

From the Micronesian Islands there is an exhibit of beautiful pink corals which are unsurpassed in beauty by any which we have ever seen here. They attract great attention and the majority of them have been already sold. This variety of coral is said to be found nowhere else than on the reefs about these islands, where the natives, who are expert watermen, dive for them.

The full dress of a Caroline Island belle is shown, and consists simply of a cape about a foot broad, made of strips of cocoa bark and worn about the shoulders. A waterproof cloak of novel construction is also shown. At each knot of an ordinary fish net is tied a bunch of seaweed. This being spread over the shoulders, not side under, forms a perfect protection against wet.

The display of firewood is quite large, and includes many curious varieties. Of these the wood called kou is said to be the most valuable. It is similar in appearance and character to black walnut, but has a finer grain and is not so heavy. It can be turned into all shapes, and never cracks or checks, as is the case with most woods. A large number of jars are shown made from this wood and the black kou. These are used by the natives as receptacles for the food called poa, the staff of life among them, a farinaceous food made from a root called taro, something like a turnip. This is baked and made into a porridge. The natives do not like it until it begins to ferment.

Lady Burdett Coutts evidently remembers the Sepoy rebellion, and also occasionally glances at the police reports wherein are chronicled the names of the free Britons who weekly kick their wives to death. She was lately invited to attend a meeting to protest against the Turkish policy of the English government. She declined, and added: "The page of history does not teach that the execrable deeds perpetrated by the Bashi-Bazouks are wholly unattended in warfare, or by cruelties legally inflicted upon a dominated people, even in our own generation. Nor are there wanting among ourselves, instances of assault so brutal and dastardly that we have no need to be careful in speaking of the ferocious and licentious acts of a wild soldiery as unparalleled."

Stakes will be let out of prison October 28th.

CENTENNIAL.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS EXHIBIT.

contains a large number of very curious articles, but owing to the lack of necessary descriptive labels, the visitor is unapprised of their remarkable features. For instance, spread out in a glass case is a cape or tippet, which on close inspection seems to be made of bright yellow feathers. A few birds wear such intensely yellow plumage, it would naturally be supposed that the feathers are dyed. The reverse, however, is the case. The cloak is termed the kehola, and the plumes are obtained from the mero or royal bird, under each of the wings of which a single yellow feather grows. Now in the cloak there are perhaps thousands of the feathers, and hence the number of birds which must have been killed to secure the requisite quantity must have been enormous. Add to this the fact that the birds themselves are becoming very rare, and the difficulty of producing the garment accounts for the circumstance that it is seldom found out of the possession of kings. The cape exhibited belongs to Queen Emma, and was loaned by her for display. It is about ten inches in breadth, and quite short, yet its value is about \$600. A relic of the days when human flesh was considered wholesome food is shown in a spittoon inlaid with human bones. Articles connected with the reign of the founder of the line of Kamehameha are regally preserved, and Kamehameha the First's war clubs form a part of the exhibit. There is also a cane made of a lancewood spear which also belonged to the same doughty warrior. A fiber, little known here, called ohou, may prove to be worth of further experiment as a rival of hemp or even of flax. It is the inner bark of a shrub, which at the age of three years is of the right size for stripping. It appears to be made of horse hair, but is made of what is called pele's hair, a form assumed sometimes by hot lava.

The highest point reached by vegetation is 12,000 feet, and at that elevation the silver sword plant grows, the flower of which is an exhibition. One large case contains the birds found on the islands. They are not named. One red bird, as large as aoriole and with a brilliant plumage, is the bird that constructs the nest from pele's hair. Castor oil and candle nut oil is also exhibited; the latter is made from a nut bearing the above name.

The Oahu College sends a collection of land shells, containing between 800 and 900 varieties. But few industrial products are exhibited, and native manufactures appear to be of a very primitive nature. Cloth is made from the inner bark of the bread fruit tree by a kind of felting process; the fiber is steamed and then pounded with wooden mallets, on whose surface grooves are cut. A cloak made in this manner on the island of Tahiti, and ornamented with shells, is shown, and also several larger pieces of cloth or felt, quite thin and tough, and ornamented with floral designs.

From the Micronesian Islands there is an exhibit of beautiful pink corals which are unsurpassed in beauty by any which we have ever seen here. They attract great attention and the majority of them have been already sold. This variety of coral is said to be found nowhere else than on the reefs about these islands, where the natives, who are expert watermen, dive for them.

The full dress of a Caroline Island belle is shown, and consists simply of a cape about a foot broad, made of strips of cocoa bark and worn about the shoulders. A waterproof cloak of novel construction is also shown. At each knot of an ordinary fish net is tied a bunch of seaweed. This being spread over the shoulders, not side under, forms a perfect protection against wet.

The display of firewood is quite large, and includes many curious varieties. Of these the wood called kou is said to be the most valuable. It is similar in appearance and character to black walnut, but has a finer grain and is not so heavy. It can be turned into all shapes, and never cracks or checks, as is the case with most woods. A large number of jars are shown made from this wood and the black kou. These are used by the natives as receptacles for the food called poa, the staff of life among them, a farinaceous food made from a root called taro, something like a turnip. This is baked and made into a porridge. The natives do not like it until it begins to ferment.

Lady Burdett Coutts evidently remembers the Sepoy rebellion, and also occasionally glances at the police reports wherein are chronicled the names of the free Britons who weekly kick their wives to death. She was lately invited to attend a meeting to protest against the Turkish policy of the English government. She declined, and added: "The page of history does not teach that the execrable deeds perpetrated by the Bashi-Bazouks are wholly unattended in warfare, or by cruelties legally inflicted upon a dominated people, even in our own generation. Nor are there wanting among ourselves, instances of assault so brutal and dastardly that we have no need to be careful in speaking of the ferocious and licentious acts of a wild soldiery as unparalleled."

Stakes will be let out of prison October 28th.

Da. Tupper has settled down at Toronto, where he intends to reside for the present, as he expressed his intention to do so before leaving St. Andrews. Some of the newspapers are speculating on his future intentions. The Dr. is an old politician, and knows what he is about, his interests are Canadian and he owns property in several constitutions.

The Port of Richmond Station, Carleton has been constituted an Outport of Entry, and placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Woodstock. The Boat Race on the Kennebecasis last week, between Brayley and Ross, four miles, was won by Ross—time 28 minutes 14 seconds.

NEW SPOVES.—Mr. Coleley has recently cast and finished a lot of handsome cooling stoves in various improved patterns, such as the Provincial Cook, the Goussesou Valley, West Wind, and other approved kinds, which he is selling at prices lower than they can be imported for.

JOHN O'GROAT JOURNAL received by last mail contains glowing accounts of the opening of the Thuroso Exhibition, by the Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Princess, and several of the Scotch nobility. An address was presented to the Prince, to which His Royal Highness made an apposite and beautiful reply.

We learn that 2 1/2 inches of rain fell between 8 a. m. and 2 p. m. yesterday, with light wind from S. E.

Mrs. Magee begs to announce opening of Fall Millinery, WEDNESDAY next 1st day of NOVEMBER. oct 25

Professor Huxley received \$1,000 for each of his three lectures in New York. Ship Rydall Hall, from Cardiff, was wrecked near San Francisco on the 18th. Nine of the crew were lost in trying to get ashore; the balance were taken off by a whaler from a station near by.

A list of names of Prince Edward Island proprietors whose landed estates have been by recent arrangement conveyed to the Dominion Government, numbers twenty-six land owners, whose awards varying in amount from two thousand to seventy-six thousand dollars, make a total of \$321,471.

DIED.

On the 14th inst. at his brother's residence, Pleasant Ridge, St. Patrick, Mr. Daniel Byrne, aged 76, a native of the Co. Wicklow, Ireland.

At Os'kosh, on the 1st October, Mrs. LUCY BUCKSTAFF, aged 74 years.

Mrs. Buckstaff was the wife of John Buckstaff, Sr. She was born in Castine, Maine, and married in 1818, at the Rolling Dam, New Brunswick. In 1850 they removed to Os'kosh, where she resided since that time. Mrs. Buckstaff was the mother of 14 children, nine of whom are living, all grown up and married, with a single exception. To within the last 8 years she enjoyed good health. She leaves behind her aged companion, John Buckstaff, Sr. Her death was a loving mother, and her loss falls heavily on her family.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 19, Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, gen. cargo.

21, Mary Ellen, Saunders, Eastport, produce.

CLEARED.

Oct. 21, J. V. Crandall, Maloney, Boston, 3500 sleepers, R. Ross.

Sailed this morning, Julia Clinch, Maloney, New York, lumber.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for STOVES, REPAIRS and other work done at the Foundry will call at once and settle; as all accounts unpaid after the 1st NOVEMBER, will be placed in legal hands for collection. JAS. COKELEY. St. Andrews, Oct. 24th, 1876.

COUNTY COURT I.

THE County Court of the County of Charlotte will sit at St. Andrews, on THURSDAY, 24th October, inst. at 12 o'clock, noon. At which time and place all officers of the law, and other persons required to be at this Court, are publicly notified to give their attendance. ALEX. T. PAUL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Oct. 11, 1876.

WESLEY'S HYMNS

AND—Bibles & Hymns,

in variety of Bindings. Also—A few copies of the METHODIST DISCIPLINE, CHURCH SERVICES, and COMMON PRAYERS. A SPLENDID Assortment of BIBLES in new styles of Binding just received. H. R. SMITH. St. John, Oct. 14 King 74.

Various small advertisements and notices on the right margin, including 'Dress Woolen', 'HOUSEK', 'ASSI', 'Pron', 'Canada', 'Tenders', 'S.E.A.B.L.', 'Department of Ottawa', 'C.S.', 'Auth', 'Original issues in Poor Condition Best copy available'.

# SPRING TRADE, 1876.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

**SPECIAL LINES IN**  
**PRINTS, CAMBRICKS, COTTONS,**  
**Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Alpaccas,**  
**Woolens, Linens, Hosiery, Hats, Caps & Flowers.**

Also, 12 Bales new Paper Hangings,  
4 Cases Stationery and Ink.

May 17.—nmpd  
**A GIFT.**  
For Every Reader of the STANDARD.

BY AN ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PUBLISHER,

**THE HOUSEKEEPER'S COMPANION,**  
a new eight-page illustrated paper, elegantly printed and devoted to

**HOUSEKEEPING**  
in all its branches, will be sent "on trial" for one month FREE to every reader of the STANDARD. The number before us contains articles on "Game Birds, and How to Cook Them," "Color Decoration of Rooms," "Food for Loan Women," "A Chain of Crystals," "How to Save a Child From Choking," "How to Cook Vegetables," etc. Besides many excellent recipes and a variety of miscellaneous information of great value to every house-keeper.

Send your address at once, on a post-card or otherwise to  
M. T. RICHARDSON, Publisher,  
P. O. Box 165, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## ASSESSORS NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Assessors of Rates and Taxes for the Parish of Saint Andrews, hereby give Notice thereof, and request all persons liable to be rated to bring in to the Assessors within thirty days after publication of this Notice, true statements of their property and income liable to be assessed. And further the Valuation List will be posted at the small building between the stores of Capt. Balson and Green, on King Street; in presence of the provisions of the Assessment Act of 1875. Dated 26th day of April, 1876.  
S. H. WHITLOCK, Assessors  
J. R. BRADFORD, Rates  
B. DENSMORE, Rates

## PROBATE COURT.

**COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.**  
In the matter of the Estate of John A. Benson late of the Parish of Grandmanan, in the County of Charlotte deceased.  
WHEREAS Walter B. McLaurin, Administrator of said and the said John A. Benson deceased, at the time of his death, hath this day filed his account with the said Estate, and hath procured the Creditors and next of kin of the deceased, and all persons interested in the said Estate, to appear and attend the passing and allowance of the said account.  
NOTICE therefore is hereby given to all the Creditors and next of kin of the said deceased, and to all persons interested in the said Estate, that they are hereby cited to appear before me at a Court of Probate, to be held at the Office of the Judge of Probate at Saint Andrews on the 28th day of October next, at the hour of Eleven o'clock of the forenoon, to attend the passing and allowance of the account of the said Administrator.  
Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court, this 11th day of September, A. D. 1876.  
C. P. B. STURTEVANT, Judge of Probates for Charlotte County.  
S. H. WHITLOCK, Registrar of Probates for Charlotte County.

## Canadian Pacific Railway.

**Tenders for Grading, Tracklaying, &c.**  
SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Secretary of Public Works and endorsed "Tender Pacific Railway" will be received up to noon of **WEDNESDAY, the 10th SEPTEMBER NEXT,** for works required to be executed on that section of the Pacific Railway, extending from Red River eastward to Rat Portage, Lake of the Woods, a distance of about 114 miles, viz:—The Track-laying and Ballasting only, of about 77 miles, and the construction, as well as Track-laying and Ballasting, of about 37 miles between Cross Lake and Rat Portage.  
For Plans, Specifications, Approximate Quantities, Terms of Tender, and other information, apply to the office of the Engineer in Chief, Ottawa.  
No Tender will be entertained unless on the Printed Form, and unless the conditions are complied with.  
By Order,  
E. BRAUN, Secretary.  
Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, August 1st, 1876.

## CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, Oct. 13, 1876.  
AUTHORIZED discount on AMERICAN Invoices until further notice, 8 per cent.  
J. JOHNSON, N. Comm'r. in Chief of Customs

## Valuable Stand FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale that valuable stand for Travellers' House or Tavern situated near the junction of the Balx Road and Great Road to St. George.  
On the premises are a well finished story and a half House, with a large Barn; there are 18 acres of cleared land, a portion of which is under crop of Oats and Potatoes, also a kitchen garden with beans, peas, carrots, &c.  
The above stand is well calculated for a Tavern or private residence, being within 5 miles of the Town of St. George.  
Terms made known by the proprietor on the premises, or at the "Standard" Office.  
JAMES ORR, JR.,  
St. George, July 13, 1876.

**FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED.**  
All kinds of Furniture upholstered in the Latest Style.  
Lounge and Easy Chairs,  
For sale and repair to order.  
RESIDENTIAL FURNITURE REPAIRING, Upholstering, &c.  
Wm. Fortune,  
St. Andrews.

## CHARLOTTE GENERAL SESSIONS.

APRIL 6, 1876.  
ORDERED—That all Persons to whom LICENSES TO SELL LIQUOR may be granted in future, be required to take out and pay for the same within twenty days after the close of the Sessions, granting the same, and that the name of all parties to whom Licenses may be granted and who fail to comply with this notice, be published by the Clerk of the Peace in any newspaper printed in this County, said entries to be published within ten days after the expiration of twenty days aforesaid.  
ORDERED—That a copy of this notice be published forthwith in the STANDARD COURIER and JOURNAL, two weeks in each.  
Extract from minutes  
GEO. S. GRIMMER,  
Clerk of the Peace.

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any claims against the ESTATE of JAMES ORR, JR., late of Saint George, farmer, deceased, are requested to present them duly attested within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to  
MARTHA P. ORR,  
Sole Executrix,  
St. Andrews, July 26th, 1876.

## 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 Irvine corner of Water and Edward streets; where he will keep as usual.  
**DRUGS, CHEMICALS**  
**Patent Medicines, Perfumery,**  
**Toilet Articles, Groceries,**  
Paints, Glass, Putty, and all the other ceteras commonly found in a Druggist Shop.  
St. Andrews.

## Boy Wanted.

A Boy from 13 to 15 years old, who can read and write, to learn printing.  
Apply at the STANDARD OFFICE.

## Blanks of Every Description Printed at this Office.

STANDARD OFFICE.

## St. Andrews Drug Store.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity that they have purchased the stock and trade of the

ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE,  
and added a Fresh Supply, will keep on hand:

**Drugs, Chemicals,**  
**PROPRIETARY MEDICINES,**  
**PATENT MEDICINES,**  
**Fancy Articles**  
**and Stationery,**

and other articles usually found in a Drug Store.  
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.  
J. C. COCKBURN,  
E. A. COCKBURN.

Dr. Cockburn can be consulted at his Office at the Drug Store, Residence on Edward street, St. Andrews, May 31, 1876.

## ST. CROIX EXCHANGE,

Galais, Me.

W. H. YOUNG, PROPRIETOR.

A good Livery Stable connected with the House.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH  
GEO. S. GRIMMER,  
Clerk of the Peace,  
St. Andrews.

## MEGANTIC HOTEL,

St. Andrews, N. B.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named House, and thoroughly fitted it for the reception of

**TRAVELLERS**  
**AND PERMANENT BOARDERS.**

From long experience as a hotel proprietor, and by careful attention to the wants and comfort of his guests, he hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.  
He also keeps on hand a well selected Stock of Liquors, &c.  
A LARGE STABLE and careful hostler on the premises.  
JAMES NEILL,  
Manager.  
St. Andrews, Oct. 13, 1875.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples mailed free. STURTEVANT & CO., Portland, Maine.

SEND 25c. to G. P. HOWELL & CO., New York, for a complete set of 100 pages, containing lists of 3,000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.

\$12 a day at home. A. cuts wanted. Cutlets and terns free. TRUAX CO., Augusta, Maine.

**NOTICE.**  
IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to an order of Sessions relating thereto, that

the undermentioned persons only have settled in full for Tavern License

in this County since April last, viz

William Morrison  
David Green,  
Mrs. McLeod,  
Edwin Hatch,  
Jan's Neal,  
P. B. Donaldson,  
Henry Murphy,  
John Frawley,  
Robert Boque,  
James McCreedy,  
John Lyndal, Jr.,  
Daniel Jordan,  
John Sharland,  
Campo Bello.

GEO. S. GRIMMER,  
Clerk of Peace.  
St. Andrews, May 30, 1876.

**EXECUTORS NOTICE.**

ALL Persons having any claims against the estate of James W. Street, Esquire, late of Saint Andrews, merchant, are requested to present them duly attested within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to  
MATILDA STREET,  
GEO. W. STREET,  
S. B. BERTON,  
St. Andrews, April 4, 1876.

## Spring Goods.

Messrs. Street & Co.,  
offer for sale the following Goods in Bonded Warehouse, and daily expected from abroad:

**GIN.**  
John DeKuyper & Sons,  
J. H. Henkes', and  
Blankenlym & Noyler,  
FINEST QUALITIES  
GENEVA.

**BRANDIES.**  
J. Hennessy & Co.,  
J. & F. Martell, Jules  
Koblen & Co., and  
Vine Growers Company,  
finest pale and dark  
BRANDIES.

**WHISKIES, &c.**  
Murphy's Old Irish  
Whiskey,  
Highland malt Scotch Whisky  
Bullock, Laid & Co., fine malt  
Dunville & Co., J. R. Old Irish  
Irish Whisky, pt. flasks  
Gooderham & Worts and Allens Old  
Rye Whisky.

15 blbls Gooderham & Worts Alcohol, 95 c. o.p.  
5 Puncheons Demerara and Jamaica RUM.  
100 cases Dunville & Co., J. R. Old Irish Whisky.  
60 do Flett & Co., Irish Malt Whisky, pt. flasks  
25 do Canada Scotch Whisky.  
20 do finest old blended Glenlivet No. 1 Whisky.  
20 do old Crow Bourbon, quarts and pints.  
20 do JOHN BULL BITTERS.  
20 do FINE OLD RUM, (16 years old.)

**WINE.**  
POIT WINE,  
(various qualities)  
SHERRY,  
(various qualities)  
40 cases and baskets CHAMPAGNE.  
5 do Sparkling Hock,  
30 do CLARET.

**ALE & PORTER.**  
50 Blbls. Allsopp's Ale,  
50 do Bass & Co., Quarts and Pints.  
75 do McEwan's "  
20 Hbls. Allsopp and McEwan's draught ALE.  
40 cases Guinness' XXX STOUT Quarts and pints.  
3 Hbls Guinness' Double Stout.

**TEA.**  
FINEST LONDON  
CONGOU TEA.

**PAINTS & OILS.**  
40 Cwt. White, Green, Red, Yellow and Black  
Brandram's Leads in 100, 50, 25 lbs. and small  
packages. 12 Cases Brandram's best BOILED  
and RAW OILS.

And various other Goods, which they will sell for cash or approved paper.  
St. Andrews, May 1, 1875.

**DENTISTRY!**  
DR. E. T. ROGERS,  
OPERATIVE and MECHANICAL DENTIST  
Has taken Rooms, for a few days,  
AT THE MEGANTIC HOTEL,  
And will be happy to wait on all who would like to visit him professionally. The Doctor has had many years experience in all branches of the Dental Profession. Operations entrusted to his care will be skillfully performed. Call early and make your appointment as the Doctor's stay in town will be governed by the wants of his business. Examination of teeth and advice free.  
St. Andrews, Aug. 9, 1876.

**ST. ANDREWS FOUNDRY**  
THE SUBSCRIBER having become Proprietor of this Foundry, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to execute orders for Foundry Work,  
with punctuality and despatch.  
STOVES of approved patterns, MILL and SHIP'S CASTINGS, and other foundry business attended to.  
STOVE and STOVE PIPE Erection.  
He returns his thanks for the liberal support given to the late firm of Erskine & Co., and from long experience and knowledge of the business, trusts to receive a continuance of patronage.  
JAMES COAKLEY,  
St. Andrews, Feb. 23, 1876.

**ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.**  
ALL PERSONS having legal claims against the estate of the late Edward Lyndal, Jr., of Saint George, in the County of Victoria, deceased, are requested to file the same duly attested within three months from the date hereof; and all parties indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned or to  
JAMES BOGUE  
of Saint George as her agent.  
Dated the 29th December, A. D. 1875.  
SARAH LYNOTT,  
Administratrix,  
Geo. McCreedy,  
Solicitor.

**LOOK HERE!**  
We want agents in the Counties of Victoria, Carleton, York, Sunbury and Charlotte, to sell the celebrated "CHAMPION WASHING MACHINE," to whom we will give a salary or commission. Send for circular giving full information.  
THOMPSON & CO.,  
Woodstock, N. B.  
Proprietors of Patent  
16, 1875. 3m

## HENRY R. SMITH

No. 14 KING STREET,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

**BOOKS,**  
**STATIONARY & FANCY GOODS**

All the Standard English and American Publications, Magazines, Periodicals and Literary Papers.  
Footcap, Letter, Note, Account, Blotting, Tissue Papers.

FANCY AND INITIAL NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

NEW BRUNSWICK SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

Blank Memoranda and Pocket Books.  
Fancy Goods—consisting of  
Opera Glasses, Fans, Purse,  
Ladies' Traveling Stitches, Games, Croquet,  
Lasso Balls and Hats, Stereoscopes,  
Paint Boxes, &c., &c.

**Sunday School Union Depository**  
Sunday Schools supplied with Libraries, as other Sunday School requires at the very low prices that can be imported for.  
St. John's Aug. 23, 1874.

**CALIFORNIA AND THE WEST.**

Through all Rail Route via Grand Trunk Railway.

Parties going to Canada, California and all points West, will find this Route the cheapest and most direct.

Lowest Fare to San Francisco \$64 AmCy via Portland.  
Do do Boston \$75  
Tickets for sale at the Railroad Office,  
Jan. 12—17 C. M. LAMB, AGENT.

**"STEVENSON'S HALL,"**  
Having been leased by the

**ST. ANDREWS AMATEUR BAND**  
Persons wishing to rent the same for Exhibitions or other Entertainments, are requested to apply to  
E. S. POLLEYS, Secretary.  
St. Andrews.  
Apr. 6, 1876.

**GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.**  
Friday, 1 day of May, 1876.

PRESENT  
**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.**

WHEREAS it is provided by the 68th Section of the Act 31 Victoria, Chapter 6, intituled "An Act respecting the Customs," that the importer of any cattle or swine may slaughter and cure and pack the same in bond, under such Regulations and restrictions as the Governor in Council may from time to time make for this purpose.  
And whereas it has been found expedient to give effect to the said Section 68, in so far as regards the importation of swine, and to alter the terms of the Regulations for this purpose, as ordered by Order in Council of 22nd May, 1868, and the Regulations thereby established by and the same are hereby repealed, and that the following Regulations be and are hereby adopted and established in lieu thereof—that is to say,  
1. Upon the importation of swine for the purpose of slaughter, the Importer shall enter the same for Warehouse, upon the usual form of such entries, stating upon its face, the number and value of the herd and also the quantity of pork, bacon, hams and lard, which the number of hogs will produce when slaughtered and dressed at 113 pounds weight for each live hog so imported, the amount of duty to which such produce is or may be liable under the rate prescribed by the tariff in force at that time being as the proper duty on meat of that kind. Such Importer shall then execute a bond to the Queen, in double the amount of such duty, the condition of which bond shall be, that upon the due exportation within one year of the said produce of the swine so imported and converted into pork, bacon, hams and lard, or payment of the duty secured by the said bond, then the said bond shall be and become void, otherwise shall remain in full force and virtue.  
2. Upon the reception into the Bonding Warehouse, the swine shall be regarded only as meat, and it shall not be lawful to remove any of them from such Warehouse alive; nor shall any part of the produce of such swine be removed therefrom, for any purpose, without a permit from the Collector, or proper Officer of Customs, as in the case of all other bonded goods.  
3. Swine imported in the carcasses to be cured and packed in bond, may be entered by the usual way for Warehouse, and be placed in the premises established as a Warehouse of this class for the special purpose of curing and packing. The weight of such carcasses to be duly ascertained by the proper Officer of Customs, and the Importer shall give bonds to the Queen in double the amount of duties accruing thereupon under the tariff then in force, conditioned for the due exportation of the same, or payment of duty within two years from the date of first entry.  
4. The killing pen, curing and packing houses, and all cellars, stores or other apartments included in such Warehouse, shall be accessible at all times between sunrise and sunset to the inspection and survey of the Collector or Inspector of Customs, or any officer of Customs to whom the duty of such inspection may be assigned by them or their clerks.  
5. The produce of swine imported alive and warehoused for slaughter, at the rate of 113 pounds for each hog, and the meat of the swine imported in carcasses for curing and packing, at the actual ascertained weight at first entry, shall be subject while in bond to all changes in the tariff rate of duty, and when a entered out of bond for home consumption, shall pay the rate of duty in force at the date of such entry.  
W. A. HINSWORTH,  
Clerk of the Council.

settled down at Toronto to reside for the present, his intention to do so he has announced. Some of the penitents on his future Dr. is an old politician, he is about, his interests he owns property in Ontario.

Mr. Cokerley has recently a lot of handsome coolies improved patterns—silk, wool, the Guinness and, and other approved is, selling at prices lower imported for.

Journal received by last morning accounts of the horse Exhibition, by the who was accompanied by several of the Scotch dress was presented to His Royal Highness and beautiful reply.

2 1/2 inches of rain fell at 2 p. m. yesterday, with S. E.

to announce opening of WEDNESDAY next 1st day Oct 25

y received \$1,600 for each in New York.

Hall, from Cardiff, was in Francisco on the 18th, were lost in trying to get no were taken off by a nation near by.

s of Prince Edward Island a landed estate have been ment conveyed to the ment, numbers twenty, whose awards varying in o thousand to seventy-six, make a total of \$321,471.

**DIED.**  
at his brother's residence, St. Patrick, on the 7th, a native of the County of St. Andrews.

in this 18th October, Mrs. aged 74 years.  
She was the wife of John She was born in Castine, died in 1818, at the Rolling mill, where she resided since her husband's death. She was the mother of nine children, five of whom are living, and married, with a single within the last 8 years she died. She leaves behind her, John Buckstaff, Sr., as a loving mother, and dearly on her family.

**News.**  
OF ST. ANDREWS

ARRIVED.  
Stinson, St. Stephen, gen.

Ellen, Saunders, Eastport.

DEPARTED.  
Randall, Maloney, Boston,  
pers, R. Ross,  
Smith, Julia Clinch, Malo-

**NOTICE.**

led to the subscriber for STOVES,  
to her work done at the Foundry  
attending to all accounts unpaid  
EMERSON will be placed in legal  
JAS. COKERLEY,  
24th, 1876.

**CITY COURT.**

County of the County of Char-  
lotte, in the County of St. Andrews,  
at 12 o'clock, noon,  
and place all officers of the law,  
required to be at this Court,  
led to give their attendance.  
ALEX. T. PAUL,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

**BY'S HYMNS**  
—AND—  
**s & Hymns,**

ings.  
A few copies of the  
DISCIPLINE,  
CHURCH SERVICES, and  
COMMON PRAYERS  
Assortment of BIBLES  
of Binding just received.  
H. R. SMITH,  
14 King St.

