



DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

CONSUMPTION,

and many prominent physicians to be

of the relief and cure of all

COMPLAINTS.

own remedy is found in the weekly, most

experience of forty years, and when

action, seldom fails to effect a speedy

of the

the, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza,

and Cough, Hoarseness, Pain in

the Chest and Sides,

bleeding at the Lungs,

Living Complaints, &c.

has success that has exceeded the highest

of the

LEMONY COMPLAINTS

very abundant of high standing to

of the, some of which are as follows:

of the, we have space only for the

of the

of the, A. J. GORDON, M.D.

of the, W. H. WEAVER, M.D.

of the, W. D. LYNCH, M.D.

of the, A. BRIDGES, M.D.

of the, M. D. MARY, M.D.

of the, W. A. BERRY, M.D.

of the, A. H. WATSON, M.D.

of the, M. D. S. H. FOSTER, M.D.

of the, Backache

DO NOT BE DISCOURAGED.

case of evidence in our possession we submit

of the, L. E. BAKER, M.D.

of the, Montreal

of the, results from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

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E. VARIIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic

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No 20

SAINT ANDREWS NEW BRUNSWICK, MAY 17, 1871.

Vol 38

Poetry.

'Could ye not Watch with Me one Hour?'

The night was dark; behold the shade was deeper
In the garden of old Gethsemane,
When that calm voice awoke the weary sleeper—
"Couldst thou not watch one hour alone with me?"

O, thou so weary of the self-denials,
And so impatient of thy little cross,
Is it so hard to bear thy daily trials,
To count all earthly things a gulfy loss?

The captive's ear may pause upon the gallery,
The soldier sleep beneath his plumed crest,
And Peace may fold her wings o'er hill and valley,
But thou, O Christ, I must not take thy rest.

Thou must walk on, however man upbraids thee,
With Him who trod the wine-press all alone!
Thou wilt not find one human hand to aid thee,
One human hand to comprehend thine own.

Wilt thou find rest of soul in thy returning
To the old path thou hast so vainly trod?
Hast thou forgotten all thy weary yearning
To walk among the children of thy God?

Hast thou forgotten thy Christian superscription—
"Behold, we count them happy which endure?"
What treasure wouldst thou find in the land Egyptian
Repulse the stormy water to secure?

And wilt thou yield thy sure and glorious promise
For the poor, fleeting joys earth can afford?
No hand can take away the treasure from us
That rests within the keeping of the Lord.

In meek obedience to the heavenly Teacher
Thy weary soul can find its peace,
Seeking no aid from any human creature,
Looking to God alone for its release.

And He will come in His own time and power,
To set His earnest-hearted children free;
Watch only through this dark and painful hour,
And the bright morning will yet break for thee.

Interesting Case.

**THE GREAT SECRET;
—OR—
Taking Care of the Minutes.**

It's a great secret to me where the hours go to,
Exclaimed Mrs. Macey, as with a sigh she folded
up an unfinished garment, which the approaching
darkness of evening warned her must now be laid
aside. If any one had told me, continued the
good lady, that this little coat would not be finished
to-day, I should not have believed them; I
promised Charlie that he should have it to wear to
the little party to-night, but it cannot be helped.
O, dear, it seems as if I never can get anything
done, and yet I never have a leisure hour!

Here her reflections were interrupted by the
boisterous entrance of the above mentioned Char-
lie, a stout, healthy boy of twelve summers, who,
skipping up the stairs, three or four at a time,
burst into his mother's room shouting—
"Harris, mother! where's my coat? I'm late
home from school, but our lessons were so difficult,
and Mr. Marshall was so cross, that it seemed as
if we never should get away. Our whole class
had to stay an hour after the usual time."

I suppose you were thinking so much of the
party that you could not fix your attention upon
your lesson, replied the mother. I am very sorry
that your coat is not finished, my son. I have
worked upon it until it was too dark for me to see
any longer, but there is still much to be done.
The days are so short, and there are so many
things to attend to that it is dark before I think of it.

You began it week ago last Tuesday, mur-
mured the disappointed boy. I will stay at home
before I'll go with that old blue one. I told Billy
Green and Tommy Chase that I was to have a
new black coat, and I'm not going without it.
As you please was the answer, for, displeased
with his want of respect in his manner, his mother
was in no mood to soothe his troubled feelings.
Quietly putting away her work she descended
to the kitchen to ascertain if tea was in prepara-
tion.

Mary, the maid of all work, looked flushed and
excited, and as her mistress entered, she ex-
claimed:

It's no use trying to make this even bake.
The biscuit and cake will be just good for noth-
ing.

Why so, Mary? The stove has never troubled
us before.

But share the damper is broke, and one of the
plates is cracked clean across. I have spoken to
the master about it till I'm tired. He says he'll
fix it when he can find time.

Well, Mary, you know Mr. Macey is very busy
He seldom has any leisure.

Mary muttered something about its being "aisy
to find five minutes if anybody liked," which her
mistress passed over in silence, and then recom-
menced her vigorous efforts to poke a little heat
out of the fire.

The biscuit still presented a rather doubtful ap-
pearance, when Mr. Macey's well-known step was
heard in the hall, and both mistress and maid
knew that there must be no delay; for punctuality
at meal was with him a cardinal virtue. In a few
minutes, therefore, the family were seated at the
table. The children were pleasant-looking little
folks, but on the whole they had a rather neg-
lected appearance, for as Mrs. Macey observed,
"there were so many ways to turn, that she never
could tell where the day went; to night always
came before she had half done her allotted tasks."

The father was a sensible, easy-tempered man,
and seldom, as his wife often said, made any trou-
ble in the house. He saw that some things went
wrong, but confessed that he did not wonder at it.
There were so many things to attend to in a fam-
ily, and the days, especially in the fall and win-
ter, were very short. If his meals were ready in
season he made no comments on the domestic ar-
rangements. This was certainly the wisest course,
for, as some little duties which came within his
peculiar province were often neglected, rebuke of
the failings of others would have come from him
with an ill grace.

Occasionally some unpleasant vision of dilapi-
dated pants, buttonless shirts, and stringless under-
garments, would present themselves to his mind,
in painful contrast to the perfect order in which
his wardrobe had formerly been kept by a Quaker
mother; but he had become accustomed to these
things, and besides this there was no one to blame
He could not afford to keep a seamstress in the
family, and his wife, as everybody knew, was a
hard-working woman, and did not willingly leave
anything undone. It was all owing to the want
of time, and this was an evil that could not be
remedied.

The evening meal was less cheerful than usual.
The biscuits were decidedly clammy, and Mr.
Macey's relish for them was not improved by be-
ing informed that the stove could not be expected
to bake well until it was properly repaired. It was
certainly unreasonable to expect him to attend to
it, for he could hardly find time for the transaction
of more important business. True it would take
but a few minutes to make it all right, but some-
how the days slipped by before he knew it. It
was easier to talk about a few minutes than to find
them.

The countenance of Charlie, their eldest hope-
ful, wore a more discontented expression, and in re-
ply to his father's inquiries, he growled out a dis-
respectful speech about "old coats, and mother
never having time to do anything," which caused
his dismissal from the table.

A note was presented to the father by one of
the little girls, containing a particular request from
their teacher that some of their studies might be
attended to at home, in order to facilitate their
progress. This note was duly passed to the mother,
and had the effect of deepening the shadow
upon her brow—for how it was possible, in the
multitude of her cares, for her to find time to at-
tend to the little ones in their daily tasks.

On the whole every one seemed to feel uncon-
fortable, and the very table itself seemed to par-
take of the general uneasiness, and after uttering
the most unusual groans beneath its usual weight
of dishes, suddenly came to the ground with a loud
crash.

Bless me! exclaimed Mr. Macey, startled out
of his usual composure; those screws have really
given away at last. I have intended to fix that
table for a month past. The days are so short, and
my time is so fully occupied.

I really wish that you could find a leisure mo-
ment to attend to little things about the house,
remarked his wife, as still more discomposed than
ever she proceeded to gather up the fragments of the
broken dishes. However, I cannot blame you,
for I am continually experiencing the same dif-
ficulty. Everything is disorderly and neglected,
merely from the want of time. I cannot think
how some people manage to bring so much to pass.
You know Mrs. Graves. I called to see
her the other day. Her family is larger than
ours, but she keeps only one servant, and never
employs a seamstress, yet everything in the house
is in perfect order, and yet she absolutely has
some time to spare, reads a good deal, and even
practices occasionally on the piano, that she may
not lose her knowledge of music. They have a
large and well cultivated garden, a perfect con-
trast to ours. Mr. Graves takes the whole care of
it, although his time is as much occupied as your
own.

Impossible! said her husband; you must be
mistaken in this last statement. Mr. Graves has
no leisure time to attend to his garden.

His wife told me herself that he took the en-
tire charge of it, and had no assistance excepting
the little which she could give him, replied Mrs.
Macey. I do not know how they contrive it, but
I wish we had their secret.

Mrs. Graves' children are always the first in
their class at school, remarked one of the bright-
eyed little girls, who was an attentive listener to
the conversation. Their mother helps them with
their lessons every evening.

I guess she has not as noisy a set as I have,
replied the mother, or she would not feel much like
teaching in the evening. For my part I am glad
to send you all to bed, that I may have a quiet
moment to sit down and compose myself after the
trials and vexations of the day.

Further conversation was interrupted by the
loud ringing of the door bell, and Mrs. Macey
was somewhat alarmed by the ominous sound of
a heavy trunk as it was deposited upon the steps.
Who can that be? she exclaimed. Not a visi-
tor, I hope. I'm sure I can't find time to attend
to my own family.

But now a bustle was heard in the hall, and the
door being thrown wide open by the girl who had
answered the ring of the bell, a pleasant looking,
elderly little woman entered, whose quick steps
and air of brisk activity gave evidence that the
vigor and freshness of youth were retained even
in advancing age.

In spite of the discomfort of Mrs. Macey's
mind, and her dread of a "visitor," she could not
suppress an exclamation of pleasure, as she gazed
upon the intruder, and hastened to meet her with
warm words of welcome.

My dear Miss Janet, I am delighted to see
you—and indeed, you are almost the only per-
son in the world to whom I could say this with
truth at the present time, for, as usual
you find us all top-sy-turvy. You know how
it is in a large family. Some things have to
be neglected.

No apologies are necessary to an old friend,
replied Miss Janet, with a benevolent smile.
I am glad that you have a welcome for me,
for I have come to do my duty, your hospitality for
a few weeks.

For months if you desire it, returned Mrs.
Macey, and she was quite sincere in this ex-
pression of feeling; for Miss Janet, or as she
should be more properly termed, Miss Jane
Blotch, was one of the good, useful persons,
whose presence is always a desirable in a fam-
ily, and who seem to have sort of magic
power in overcoming difficulties, setting to
rights, and producing order out of chaos.

From Mrs. Macey's earliest recollections,
Miss Jane had occasionally appeared in her
childhood's home, and always, it would seem,
when cares pressed the heaviest, and her pres-
ence was ever welcomed as a gleam of sun-
shine on a rainy day. Since her marriage
with Mr. Macey one or two visits had been
received from the good old lady, but several
years had now elapsed since she had seen her,
and she had supposed that the increasing in-
firmities of age confined her to one place.
But here she stood, almost unchanged, with
the same kind smile and a step as firm as in
her younger days.

Unfinished coats, heavy biscuits, children's
lessons, fallen tables and broken crockery, all
vanished from Mrs. Macey's mind, as with
busy hospitality she ministered to the com-
fort of her guest.

Then came that pleasant, cozy hour, when
all the little ones were sleeping, and she could
sit down and have a pleasant talk about old
times, even the presence of her husband might
have been felt an intrusion—there were so
many things to talk about of which he knew
nothing—luckily his presence was required at
the society meeting, and with an apology for
his impoliteness, he had taken his departure
soon after Miss Jane's arrival.

Much was said of by gone days, and then
came the conversation of the present times.
And so you are very happy in your mar-
ried life, Fanny? remarked Miss Jane ad-
dressing Mrs. Macey by the endearing name of
girlhood. A good husband and promising
children are great blessings.

Very great, was the reply; and these treas-
ures are mine. And yet I can hardly say
that I am happy, for the want of time to at-
tend to a thousand little duties is so annoying,
that I am often quite miserable on that ac-
count. My husband's income is not large and
of course we can keep but one servant, and I
am called so many ways that it seems difficult
to accomplish anything.

Miss Jane mused in silence, and the speaker
continued:

I wish you could help me about this, I
remember that you used to be a famous person
to find out the cause of troubles and to apply
a remedy. Now if you will discover in what
I am deficient, and teach me to be as smart
as Mrs. Graves, the lesson will be invaluable.

I will try my best, said Miss Jane, and her
face lighted up with pleasure, for as her
memory recalled Mrs. Macey and Mrs. Graves
in their girlish days, she believed that she
had already discovered the great secret. But
come, Fanny, why do we sit here idling away
our time? Our hands may be busy while
our tongues are going fast. Have you not

a basket of stockings to mend? That is
generally my evening work.

But you are fatigued after your journey,
and besides, Mr. Macey will be in soon. It is
hardly worth while to produce our work at
this hour.

Take care of the minutes, Fanny. A small
portion of time will accomplish much that is
useful in a family like yours.
You are still the same Miss Jane, answered
Mrs. Macey as the work basket was produc-
ed. Take care of the minutes, sounds as fa-
miliar to my ear as if it were but yesterday
that I heard you repeat the words to me, as I
threw down the tasks to chase the bright but
futile on the park.

It is a good motto for old and young, Fan-
ny. A few minutes wasted several times a
day, will soon make an hour.

Very true, was the ready reply, and now
their fingers flew swiftly, while their tongues
were as busy as ever. It was astonishing
how that pile of stockings diminished, and
Mrs. Macey congratulated herself that they
were not left till Saturday night, as was often
the case.

A good night's rest made Miss Jane feel
more natural than ever, and her delighted
hostess declared that she had not grown one
day older during the last ten years; an opin-
ion which the good lady seemed resolute to
verify—for it was really wonderful to see
with what youthful vivacity she lent a help-
ing hand to the various household duties, and
with what remarkable fact she set the other
people to work. Even the youngest child
was made useful, and felt herself amply re-
warded by the praises of her new friend, and
by about the dress which was presented to
her, doll,—a treasure long coveted, but which
mamma could never attend to.

The days seemed to have grown longer now,
however, for even mamma had found time to
complete many long neglected or unfinished
undertakings. In fact, every one had taken a
leaf from Jane's book, and yet they did not
seem to have discovered what was written up-
on that leaf, but ascribed the greater order
and regularity of the household to the ac-
cidence which was rendered by the busy old
lady, and not to any improvement in their own
management.

A few examples will serve to exemplify
Miss Jane's system of management.
Ten minutes before breakfast, she exclaim-
ed, as with quick steps she entered the apart-
ment; time enough to accomplish a great
deal, my dear little Maggie, bring your book
and read your lesson to me, while I take a
few stitches in this pretty dress that I am mak-
ing for you.

And what shall I do, Miss Jane? asked
another of the little girls, as Maggie hastened
to bring her book.

Here is a slate and pencil dear; just try
that difficult sum which troubled you so much
last evening. You are bright and fresh, after
a good night's rest. Charley, my good boy,
the continued, addressing the lad, who stood
idly dawdling upon the table, there is time
to feed the rabbits and chickens before break-
fast, if you wish.

And that will give more time for play in
the park, was the quick reply, and he hasten-
ed away.

Anything for us to do? playfully asked Mr.
Macey, who with his wife, had just gathered
the room, and stood an unobtrusive spectator
of the scene.

That peculiarly pleasant smile spread over
Miss Jane's countenance, but she readily an-
swered:

By all means, my good sir. You will find
a button on the mantle piece, which you have
desired to find leisure to place upon the
cellar door. Five minutes will be time
enough. As for you, Fanny, just take this
old stocking and transform it into a holder for
Mary's use. She says she is much in need of
one.

Both husband and wife laughingly obeyed,
and a few minutes afterward, when all met at
the breakfast table, the consciousness that
each one possessed that even a trifling duty
had been well performed, gave a feeling of so-
cial cheerfulness to the whole party, and they
had seldom enjoyed a more pleasant meal.

You have certainly discovered the true se-
cret of finding time for the performance of
many duties, Miss Jane, remarked Mr. Macey,
and I am determined to adopt your motto—
"Take care of the minutes," as the watchword
of our establishment. I will have the words
printed in gold, framed and glassed, and hung
up in a conspicuous position, where they will
be frequently called to mind.

A good resolution exclaimed Mrs. Macey.
I never discovered until lately, how many idle
minutes are passed, even by industrious peo-
ple, in the course of a day—time enough to
attend to any little matters.

As my renovated wardrobe proves, thought
Mr. Macey; but to his credit be it said, the
thought was not expressed, for there are cap-
tures which imply former blame, and had
better be omitted. For some days he had
been exulting in the good order of pants,
and other miscellaneous articles, hitherto ne-
glected, and had soon discovered that Miss

Jane's motto had wrought the change.

And it was really astonishing what a change
it did bring about in the whole dwelling—
Miss Jane's visit was soon over, but its good
effect remained. The true secret of an or-
derly household had been discovered—
Those few little words "Take care of the
minutes," and when duties were in danger
of being neglected from want of time. Agreeably
to Mr. Macey's resolution, the motto was plac-
ed where it could be read and remembered by
all, and father and mother, children and ser-
vants were united in the opinion that there
was nothing like taking care of the minutes.

The Star Sirius.

Many things combine to render this brilliant
star an object of profound interest. Who can
gaze on its pure silvery radiance, and reflect
how many ages it has adorned the heavenly
dome with its peerless lustre, and how many
generations of mankind have rejoiced in it—
and among them all the wise and the good
and the great of history,—without awe, and
admiration!

In ancient Egypt, it was an object of idol-
atrous interest. It was then of a brilliant red
color, but is now a lustrous white; and the
cause of this change of color, as well as the
nature and period of the revolution it denotes
in the star itself, are wholly unknown. Its
distance from our earth is not less than 1,300,
000 times our distance from the sun; and its
light must travel twenty-two years to reach
us! Another circumstance of deep interest
connected with it is, that it has changed its
position, during the life of the human family,
by about the apparent diameter of the moon;
and that astronomers, detecting some irregu-
larities in its motion, have been convinced that
it had a companion star—which they thought
to be non-luminous, since their telescopes could
not detect it. But Mr. Clark, with his new
and powerful achromatic telescope, has found
this neighbor of Sirius, hitherto invisible, and
verified the conclusions to which astronomers
had been led by reasoning on the facts they
had ascertained.

WANTED.

Ten men who will do just as they please—
provided subsequent events, favor making
their promises, should show something to their
interest to violate their word.

Ten persons who will plainly and fearlessly
speak and act for the right, regardless of what
others say or do.

Ten persons who believe, and will show by
their actions, that a legal enactment cannot
cancel a moral obligation, and that the taking
the Bankrupt act does not pay for value re-
ceived.

Ten persons whose religious life shall so
permeate all of their life and business trans-
actions that evil speaking, tattling, etc., shall
not be found in them, "Israelites indeed!"
Any community having these articles to
spare will oblige by reporting soon—as this,
and some other places we know of, are great-
ly in need of them.

A schoolmaster tells the following good
story:
I was once teaching in quiet country vil-
lage. The second morning of the session I
had time to survey my surroundings, and
among the scanty furniture I espied a three
legged stool. Is this the dunce block? I ask-
ed a little girl of five. The dark eyes spark-
led, the curls nodded assent, and the lips rip-
pled out—I guess so; the teacher says
this on it.

Sandal wood was formerly obtained by the
East India Company in large quantities from
the Fijee Islands. As many as seven large
Indians have been known to be lying at an-
chor in one of the bays at once, waiting for
cargoes of the precious wood. The trees have
been felled with such reckless improvidence
that on the shores of this same bay a solitary
sapling, planted by a missionary, is now the
only living sandal tree for many miles around.

How to PRESERVE EGGS.—Apply with a
brush a solution of gum arabic to the shells,
immerse the eggs therein; let them dry,
and afterwards pack them in dry charcoal
dust. This prevents their being affected by
any alterations of temperature.

The law courts of Paris are closed, and
35,000 cases are waiting trial since the 4th of
September. This implies at least 70,000
litigants in suspense.

Queen Victoria visits Prince Albert's
t

TELEGRAPH NEWS.

Fredericton, May 12.
The County Court amendment Act was committed, and after some explanations by Mr. Wedderburn, the Chairman of the Committee to whom it was referred, it was agreed to.

The bill remedies defects experienced as shown in the former law, and makes some important changes. It raises jurisdiction in all transitory actions to an amount of two hundred dollars, gives concurrent jurisdiction with the City Court in St. John in all amounts over twenty dollars, allows a review of all cases from the City Court, limits the time of putting in an appearance to twenty days, and allows only ten days between interlocutory and final judgment.

Mr. Covert's bill to incorporate Central Railway Company, exempting its property and debentures from taxation was discussed. This Railway is to run from Fredericton through Sunbury County, passing through Queen's and its coal fields, and joining the Shediac line at Apolau or Salisbury.

Messrs. Covert, Crawford, Harrison, Bailey, the Provincial Secretary, and other gentlemen from the Counties interested urged the passage of the bill, as, if the Railway should be built, it would open up a fine part of the country.

Mr. Lindsay and others from Victoria, not interested, also supported the measure, and Mr. Lindsay, especially, condemned the narrow minded view taken by the members of St. John, who were inclined to oppose the exemption clause, and that, too, coming from a city which had derived nearly all its advantages from Railways, and which was most niggardly in encouraging them.

Mr. Alward defended St. John, and said she was disposed to give liberal encouragement to all worthy public enterprises.

In reply to a question by some member, he said incidentally that he believed Saint John would liberally aid the River du Loup line if the matter was placed fairly before the people.

May 15.
Mr. Moore's bill relating to limitations in personal actions was agreed to.

It limits the time within which an action may be brought where the plaintiff lives out of the Province to six years.

Mr. We do bury's purification bill, disqualifying persons holding office or having contracts under the Dominion Government from being candidates for the Assembly, was committed. Mr. W. explained that the object of the bill was to keep this Legislature free from Dominion influence. He was aware there were contractors with the Dominion Government on the floors of the House and was willing to except these.

Several members were opposed to the bill, while others were in favor.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

The Treaty before the Senate.

Washington, May 12.
The Senate went into Executive Session. The first thing done was the reading of the treaty of the Joint High Commission, which occupied about one hour.

Mr. Cameron, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, made a brief statement to the effect that the treaty was honorable to both parties, and negotiated in the interest of peace. He hoped, therefore, that the treaty would receive the approval of the Senate, and suggested it be given to the press of the country, but to this several Senators interposed objections, as they could see no reason for its passing from the uniform practice of the Senate.

Mr. Sumner said he was opinion that the claims of the British subjects should not have been incorporated in the treaty, as they grew out of things done on the part of Great Britain itself during the late war. They would not have been admitted if decided opposition had been expressed by our own Commissioners. The simpler and better plan would have been to make out a fair bill for the Abnoba and kindred deprivations, but he would not now ask payment in the way of exemplary or vindictive damages. Other matters might afterwards be adjusted. He did not, however, in direct whether he would vote for or against the treaty, as he had not yet had time to examine all its features, some of which were of an important national character.

The treaty has been referred to the Committee of Foreign Relations of the Senate. The prospects are favorable for ratification.

Verailles, May 14.
Favre communicated on Saturday to the Assembly the Treaty of Peace with Germany negotiated at Frankfurt. The hardness of the terms occasioned much emotion among the members.

Commune troops attempted a sortie on Saturday, but the column was almost annihilated.

Bols de Boulogne is full of Government troops.

Cannons have begun a thorough search of the city for arms and ammunition.

Government troops have occupied Vannes, the garrison having fled. Fifty guns fell into their hands.

A despatch from Paris to day reports the death of Auber, the musical composer aged 89.

St. Petersburg, May 14.
Active preparations are being made for campaign against Riva. A portion of Turkish troops, the people of which country commenced war against Russia.

Ottawa, May 15.
Contracts for iron bridges on Intercolonial Railway foot up a gross amount of seven hundred and sixteen thousand three hundred and sixty six dollars.

Planning is busy preparing for the survey of the Pacific Railway with the assistance of Rowan, Engineer of Public Works. Supplies for the surveying party are to be placed at depots of Lake Nepesing and Winnipeg. Expected that staff appointments will be made this week.

Lands for half breeds in Manitoba are to be drawn by lot, the Govt. to decide in which townships allotments are to be made. Accurate census will be ascertained, with amount of individual claims and entered in a book. Tickets equivalent to amount claims to be drawn by lot, and each ticket goes to satisfy a claim for which it is drawn.

[Special to "Standard"]

Fredericton, May 16.
The School Bill passed without amendment in Legislative Council.

Amendment for Separate Schools defeated on a vote 6 to 6.

Strong Government Resolutions against Joint High Commission Treaty will be unanimously adopted to-morrow. Prorogation will take place in afternoon.

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

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

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, MAY 17, 1871.

From our Fredericton Correspondent.

Fredericton, 15th May, 1871.

Sir:—There can be no doubt of the strength of the Government on the floor of the House of Assembly, and the evidence of this during the past week was very strong, in that they carried the Supply without any alteration, and with a division on only one item; as which cannot be said of their strength in the Legislative Council. There they have two staunch defenders in the President of the Executive, the Hon. Thos. R. Jones, and the Hon. Mr. Beveridge.

The Legislative Council seem inclined to make the School Bill a means, to bring a pressure on the Government, for the purpose of making them recognize Geo. Botsford as the Clerk of the Legislative Council. They have passed an address to the Lieutenant Governor, for the purpose of having their view of the Botsford matter submitted to the Law officers of the Crown, in hopes that they may obtain a reversal of the opinion obtained by the late Government on the address from the House of Assembly of last session. It is rather a strange thing in my view of the matter, that the Legislative Council after having passed the address do not go on with the business of the country. Their duty is done. The Government are responsible for all the people's money, and why should the Legislative Council make the payment of Mr. Botsford a condition precedent to their doing the business of the country; and I do hear it is seriously declared by some of the Legislative Council, that though they are supporters of the School Bill, they will refuse to go into the consideration of the Bill until Botsford is paid. Such conduct as this is very creditable in any Legislative body. By the principles of a measure it ought to be determined, and applying this rule, the School Bill ought to be carried.

I do trust the Government will be firm in their determination in the matter and resist any such improper pressure as this. The doctrine must obtain that the people by their representatives must control; and as it is their money that pays officers, the Government who alone and not the Legislative Council are responsible to the people, must have the power to appoint and displace such officers.

I do however hear this morning that there is a probability that the difficulty will be got over for the time, and that the School Bill will be gone into and passed. The Legislature of the past week has been voluminous, but not very important. It is to be regretted that the Rules of the House are not more strictly adhered to; were this so, there would be fewer Bills presented. The Rule requiring publication of Bills is too often suspended. It would be a great advantage if it were insisted that no Bill of a local or private nature were received after the fourteen day Rule.

There has been none of that discreditable wrangling which characterized the first of the session. There was quite a lively debate on the Bill to exempt the Volunteers from taxation to the amount of four dollars, in which much loyal sentiment was expressed, and frequent references were made to the "Penian rail" in which your town and vicinity were deeply interested. The Bill passed the Lower House by a small majority, but has since been thrown out in the Legislative Council.

Appearances are that the House will be prorogued during the week, on what day I cannot say, tho' there was on Monday last a general impression that to-day would be the last of the session. The weather has been very cold and backward, and as yet there is little evidence of Spring.

In Railway matters so far as the River du Loup line is concerned, there is not this week much discussion, and if any progress is being made in England with the scheme, the news of it is kept entirely quiet. For the benefit of the country it is to be hoped Mr. Ketchum may be successful, and if he is, there will be little doubt of the rapid advance of St. Andrews.

This rambling letter is written in haste to catch the mail this morning.

Yours, &c., KAPPA.

We are informed that a meeting of the Teachers of this County will be held in this town in July next. The object contemplated has not as yet transpired, but we believe that Amendments or modifications of the Bill at present before the Legislature will be proposed and discussed. Con-

trary to general expectation the details are not approved of by many of our Teachers. We believe that an invitation will be extended to Dr. Bennett, Chief Supt. of Schools. What next?

The High Commission Treaty.—Our Fisheries.

It appears that the Joint High Commission have, by the eighteenth article of the Treaty, given the United States the right to fish on our coasts, in the bays, harbors and creeks, with permission to land to dry their nets and cure their fish. The rights of private property or British fishermen are not to be interfered with. The nineteenth article gives similar rights to British fishermen, on the United States coasts as far as the 39°.

Did the High Commissioners believe that the people of the Maritime Provinces would tamely submit to have their most valuable natural resources given away, without asking their permission? If they did, they will find that "our loyal colonists" will not consent to any such agreement. The Americans have long had a covetous eye on our fisheries, and the "Alabama Claims" were made a stepping stone towards obtaining their coveted desires. They found that the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty had not the contemplated effect of driving us into annexation. Since we became one of "the powers" on this continent we are to be the arbiters of our own destiny; and whatever we deem necessary for the development of our resources, the building up of our varied interests or the consolidation of our strength should receive the endorsement of the imperial authorities. If England has any matters of difference to settle with the Americans, it can be done without sacrificing the best and greatest resource of the Dominion—its fisheries.

For the privilege of fishing in our waters, the Americans must pay us a proper equivalent—we want the coasting trade thrown open to us, and equal privileges with them. We want fair play. We ask no more, and will not be satisfied with less. If the British Government really wish to get rid of us, before we protect ourselves, let us go with our wealth, and not delay until we knock at the door of the Republic asking admission as paupers.

Young Men's Christian Association Library.

This library which is beginning to be patronized by many of the citizens is really a credit to the town. The volumes of standard works number something over four hundred. On the tables are to be found a large number of papers of the Dominion and the United States. The Periodicals are to be found there—Blackwood, Harper, Stuart and the Atlantic. The sensation books of the day are purchased from time to time. We believe that every cent subscribed is devoted to the purchase of books and papers. The room always wears a cheerful appearance and is well heated and lighted. The charge 25 cents per quarter is the most moderate that we have ever heard of. It seems to us though, that if our young friends who started this affair had made the charge \$1.00 per quarter instead of the present rate, that they would have met with a larger measure of success, as our people seem to appreciate these things altogether by the price they pay; and they have a great horror of everything cheap in the intellectual line.

MASSONIC.—In 1869 the Grand Orient of France granted Masonic charters to negro lodges in Louisiana. The Grand Lodge of that State then formally interdicted any Masonic communication between bodies under its jurisdiction, and said Grand Orient. Afterwards the Grand Lodge of Virginia took the same action. The Grand Orient of France issued a circular that it is anti-Masonic to discriminate on account of color. The Grand Master of Virginia decided to receive the communication, on account of the interdict. In this action the Grand Lodge now sustains him. So the French Mason appear to be snubbed all around. King William disregarded their summons; the Versailles fired on them; and now Virginia ignores them.

MR. J. F. MULLIGAN, the efficient teacher of the R. C. School, has we are sorry to state been compelled to resign. For six years he has laboured earnestly and faithfully to perform the duties required of him. He has given entire satisfaction to his many patrons, and been much beloved by the pupils who have attended his school. His arduous labours have undermined his constitution to such an extent as to render the step which he has taken imperatively necessary. We wish him success in the business in which he is now engaged, and a return of the health lost in a good cause.

This harbor had the honor of a visit from one of the Dominion Navy cruisers on Friday last, the "Ella G. McLean," Capt. Betts, from a cruise on the fishing grounds. Her officers looked well in their gold lace trimmed caps and jackets, and would no doubt prove themselves worthy assistants to their big brothers of the Royal Navy. Should the High Commission Treaty, however, be ratified, their occupation like Obello's will be—gone. We do not apprehend there is much fear of that for the present—the temper of our local Government and Legislature now in session forbids such an idea.

We have received a pamphlet of 80 pages entitled—"MINNESOTA: its Resources and Progress, its beauty, healthfulness and fertility, and its attractions and advantages, as a home for Emigrants, with a Map." It is said the "Pamphlet will be sent to any address,

free of postage, on application to the Secretary of State, St. Paul, Minnesota."

Here is an example for our local Government to follow to attract emigrants to New Brunswick.

NEW PASSENGER CARS.—We are pleased to learn from the "Globe," that two first class Passenger-Cars have been built and finished at the car factory of Harris & Co., St. John, for the New Brunswick & Canada Railway, and have been placed on the line.

The cars are admitted to be superior in style, finish, comfort or strength, to any at present in use in this Province; the entire finish inside is of walnut, cherrywood and chestnut, in their natural colors, presenting a pleasing contrast and very neat appearance. We congratulate the Railway authorities and all concerned, on the addition and great improvement to the rolling stock of the pioneer railway of the Dominion.

It gives us pleasure also to state that the new arrangement for the running of the trains is a great convenience to passengers and persons doing business over the line.

The Hon. S. L. TILLEY, C. B., Minister of Customs, Mrs. Tilley and family, arrived yesterday from Ottawa, via Portland, and took possession of his recently purchased summer residence, formerly owned by the late Collector Grant. The villa and grounds are beautifully situated on the rising ground on Carlton street, and commands a charming view of the Bay, islands, and the American shore from Eastport up to Robbinston.

OMITTED.—We are obliged to hold over until our next issue, a continuation of the notice of the local improvements, to make room for our Fredericton correspondent's letter.

Several complaints are made of the dangerous holes at the corners of Montague, Queen and Edward streets. The Committee should have them filled up at once at any cost, as it is positively dangerous for pedestrians or vehicles to pass them after dark.

Letter from Joseph Donald, Esq.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
Fredericton, May 16th, 1871.

A. W. SMITH, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—I see in your issue of May 3rd a scurrilous article concerning my conduct on the School Bill, purporting to come from a Fredericton correspondent, which correspondent I think is nearer home, but he that as it may, and who ever he may be I pronounce him to be an unqualified pretender of the truth, and a mean, contemptible thing, to say the least, for the society of honest men.

His soul is as small as his small contemptible conduct since I went to Fredericton has been straightforward and above board. I never spoke against the School Bill, only one or two sentences of it, and one of the sections, was uttered by the Attorney General, at my suggestion which proved that my views on that section were correct. I did not say anything about any man owning Joe or so far as they refer to me are a tissue of falsehoods, and only prove your correspondent to be a man, void of both principle and truth, and should in presence of honest and truthful men.

Now Mr. Editor I can prove by the Honorable R. R. Stevenson and every Member on the floor of the House that the article in question does not contain one word of truth, and I can also prove that no man has ever served their constituents on so faithful than I have done and no man ever before me has advocated the interests of the Working classes, on the floor of the House of Assembly more honestly and fearlessly than I have done, so Mr. Editor by publishing this you will not only do justice to me, but you will do a service to your friends both in the House and out of the House.

P. S.—I have shown the article to B. R. Stevenson and many others who are ready to testify to the untruthfulness of the whole article so far as it relates to me.

JOSEPH DONALD.

DIED.

On the 8th inst after a protracted illness, Mr. James Barr, aged 49 years, a native of Kent, England.

On the 12th inst., of droopy, Mr. Robert F. Fitzsimmons, aged 40, leaving a son and several relatives to mourn their loss.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

May 15, schr Julia Clinch, Maloney, Portsmouth, ballast, J. R. Bradwell.

Utica, Maloney, Portsmouth, ballast, Sarje.

Maloney.

Oleson, Murchie, Machias, ballast, R. Ross Matilda, Simpson, Boston, gen cargo.

Olive Matilda, Simpson, Boston, gen cargo.

Express Co.

Ellen McLeod, Cogswell, Flour, hides &c., R. Ross.

CLEARED.

May 11, schr Jans, Clark, Wiscasset, 2,577 sleepers, R. Ross.

18—Daisy, Hannon, Wiscasset, 2,200 sleepers, R. Ross.

17—Oleson, Murchie, Portland, 1,600 sleepers, 700 posts, R. Ross.

Ketcher, Maloney, Portsmouth, 2,600 sleepers, R. Ross.

Boston, May 13, arrived—Franklin, Coats,

St Stephen, Water Lily, M-ating, St George, 14th Nettie, Andrews, do, Wm. Lancaster, Seelye, do.

At St. Thomas, April 18—Bark Hesperus, Bailey, from Buenos Ayres, chartered to land at Porto Rico for Baltimore.

Philadelphia, May 15, and—Brig Emily Comer, Anthony, from Bonaire.

Spring Importation.

MAY 1871.

Ex the "Vasa" from Liverpool, and "Choice" from London, via St. John.

50 Cases Old Tom Gin, quart & pint flasks, 60 "do best Scotch & Irish Whiskey do 20 Qr. Casks best Scotch and Irish Malt Whiskey.

3 Hhds. Allsopp's best Draught Ale. 25 Bbls. do do Bottled do 12 cases "Guinness" Extra Stout Porter. 70 Bbls. Bridges' London Brown Stout Porter and Pale Ale.

8 Hhds. Brangram Bros' best Linned Oil. 80 Cwt. do do best White and coloured Paints.

1 cask best Putty. 6 Hhds. Best Pale Sherry 12 qr. casks do do and Marselle Wine. 20 Hhds. "J. DeKuyper & Son's" best 15 qr. casks do do Palo Genera. 200 cases do do.

To arrive from Charleston and Deltshaven. 40 Hhds. "Martell, Hennessy, and V. G. Co." Brandy. 60 qr. casks do do 60 Cases do do 40 Hhds. "J. H. Henke's" 55 qr. casks do do Best Pale Genera. 200 cases do do. O. L. Proof. J. W. STREET.

NOTICE.

Customs Department, Ottawa, 5th May, 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that His Excellency the Governor General, by an Order in Council bearing this day's date, and under the authority vested in him by the 3rd Section of the 34th Victoria, Cap. 10, has been pleased to order and direct that the following articles, used as materials in Canadian manufactures, be transferred to the list of goods which may be imported into Canada free of duty, viz:

Orange, Citron and Lemon, "when imported in bulk for the purpose of being canned, and also the rinds of these fruits when imported in bulk for the same purpose."

By command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

Government House, Ottawa, 26th day of April, 1871.

PRESENT: HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and under and in virtue of the authority given by the 8th Section of the Act 31st Victoria, Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs."

His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that "Ship Harbour" in the Province of Nova Scotia be and the same is hereby erected into an Out Port of Entry and placed under the Survey of the Port of Halifax.

WM. H. LEE, Clerk Privy Council.

CONGOU TEA.

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

April 29, 1871.

New Brunswick, ss.

To the Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, or any Constable within the said County, Greeting.

WHEREAS Douglas Wetmore, Administrator of Abraham J. Wetmore deceased, hath by his Petition bearing date the twenty-fourth day of April instant, represented that the personal estate of the deceased which has come to his hands, is deficient for the payment of debts owing by the said Estate, and hath prayed that License may be granted to him to sell such part of the Real Estate of the said deceased, as may be required for that purpose.

You are therefore required to cite the Heirs at Law of the said Abraham J. Wetmore, and all others interested, to appear before me at a Court of Probates to be held at the Office of the Registrar of Probates at Saint Andrews, in the said County, on Friday the Nineteenth day of May next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the consideration of the said Petition, and the granting (if deemed advisable) of such License.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said County, this 25th day of April, A. D. 1871.

S. H. WHITLOCK, GEO. D. STREET, Registrar Probates, Judge of Probates. Charlotte County.

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 Smith'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.

St. Andrews, April 29, 1871.

ly, Meeting, St George,
s, do, Wm. Lancaster,
ril 18—Bark Hesperus,
s Ayres, chartered to
Baltimore.
15, arid—Brig Emily
Bonaire
Importation.
1871.
Liverpool, and 'Choice'
s, via St. John.
lin, quart & pint flasks,
& Irish Whiskey do
Scotch and Irish Malt
a best Draught Ale.
Bottled do.
Extra Stout Porter.
adon Brown Stout Por-
Bros' best Linned Oil
do best: White and

leaf Pale Sherry
d Marcell Wine,
DeKuyper & Son's
do best
Pale Geneva.
rants and Delftsaven.
rtell, Honney, and
7. O. Co.'s Brandy.
do do
"H. H. Henke's"
best Pale Geneva,
o. p. O. L. Proof.
J. W. STREET.

FIDE.
Department,
wa, 5th May, 1871.
given, that His Excellency
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ate, and under the auto-
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been pleased to order and
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or coarse than No. 40.
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ums, viz:

S. M. DOUCETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.
House, Ottawa,
26th day of April, 1871.
PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.
tion of His Excellency the
s and under the authori-
y given by the 34th Section
of Cap. 6, intituled: "An Act
been pleased to order, and
at "White Harbour" in the
is be and the same is her-
Port of Entry and placed
ie Port of Halifax.
WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

OU TEA.
"from London.
half Chests good Congou
J. W. STREET.

ick, ss.
in County of Charlotte, or
thin said County, Great-
las Wetmore, Administra-
am J. Wetmore, deceased,
bearing date the twenty-
stant, represented that the
deceased which has come
nt for the payment of debts
to, and hath prayed that
need to him to sell such
of the said deceased, as
hat purpose.
required to cite the Heirs at
reham J. Wetmore, and all
appear before me at a Court
at the Office of the Re-
Saint Andrews, in the said
he Nineteenth day of May
ck in the forenoon, for the
aid Petition, and the grant-
ability of such Licence.
my hand and the seal of the
t, this 26th day of April,
11.
GEO. D. STREET,
Judge of Probates.

LINERY
AND
Goods.
L respectfully intimates to
s Andrews and vicinity that
ESTABLISHMENT
ng, where she has a Stock
s, of the latest styles,
execute all orders in her line
space.
29, 1871.

**New Brunswick and Canada
Railway and Branches.**
ON and after May 8th, until further notice, Trains
will run as follows:
UP TRAINS leave St. Stephen at 11.15 a. m., and
St. Andrews at 10 a. m., for Woodstock and Hamilton
DOWN TRAINS leave Woodstock and Hamilton at
10 a. m., for St. Stephen and St. Andrews.
These Trains connect at Madam Junction with
Trains to and from St. John and Fredericton.
HENRY OSBURN,
MANAGER.
Railway Office, St. Andrews,
May 8, 1871.

Government Railways!
Summer Arrangement. 1871.
ON and after MONDAY, the 8th May next,
Trains will run as follows:
GOING EAST.
No. 2 Will leave St. John at 7 a. m., Hampton
at 8 a. m., Sussex at 9 a. m., Petitediac 10.10
a. m., Moncton 11.15 a. m., Paines 11.40
a. m., Shediac 12.05 p. m., and arrive at
Point DuChene 12.15 p. m.
No. 4 Will leave St. John at 1.15 a. m., Ham-
Shediac 7.37 p. m., and arrive at Point
DuChene 7.55 p. m.
No. 6 Will leave St. John at 2.30 p. m., Hampton
4.14 p. m., Sussex 5 p. m., and arrive at
Petitediac 7.30 p. m.
No. 8 Will leave St. John at 5 p. m., Hampton
at 6 p. m., and arrive at Sussex at 7 p. m.
No. 10 Will leave Point DuChene at 11.40 a. m.,
Dorchester 12.02 p. m., Sackville 1.30
p. m., and arrive at Amherst at 2.10 p. m.
GOING WEST.
No. 1 Will leave Sussex at 7 a. m., Hampton at
8 a. m., and arrive at St. John at 8 a. m.
No. 3 Will leave Petitediac at 5.30 a. m., Sus-
sex at 7.40 a. m., Hampton at 9.35 a. m.,
and arrive at St. John at 10.10 a. m.
No. 5 Will leave Point DuChene at 8 a. m.,
Shediac at 8.05 a. m., Paines at 8.38
a. m., Moncton at 8.59 a. m., Petitediac
10.01 a. m., Sussex 11.15 a. m., Hampton
12.15 p. m., and arrive at St. John at 1.15
p. m.
No. 7 Will leave Point DuChene at 10.45 a. m.,
Shediac 10.53 a. m., Paines 11.45 a. m.,
Moncton 12.30 p. m., Petitediac 2.15
p. m., Sussex 4.10 p. m., Hampton 6 p. m.,
and arrive at St. John at 7.30 p. m.
No. 9 Will leave Amherst at 6 a. m., Sackville
6.34 a. m., Dorchester 7.18 a. m., and arrive
at Paines at 8.30 a. m.
Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 9 are Passenger, Mail and
Express Trains. Nos. 3, 6 and 7 are
Passenger Trains, daily, with Nos. 5 and 10.
Nos. 3 and 6 are Freight Trains, but will carry
Passengers from St. John to Hampton and inter-
mediate Stations only.
Nos. 4, 7, 9 and 10 will be mixed Trains.
Freight for Stations East of Petitediac must
be delivered at St. John Station before 8 o'clock,
a. m., and for stations West before 12 noon, on
the same day on which it is forwarded.
Freight to be forwarded from Petitediac by
the 5 a. m. Train must be delivered at that Station
before 7 o'clock the preceding evening. Freight
from other Stations East of St. John at least half an hour
before the advertised departure of any Freight
Train.
Steamers to and from Prince Edward Island,
Pictou, Port Hood and Canso, Digby, Miramichi,
Ber. Chaleur, Restigouche, Paspébiac,
Gaspé, Riverview, Quebec and Montreal, connect
at Point DuChene as specially advertised.
Stages connect at Amherst for Truro, and all
places in Nova Scotia. At Salisbury, to and from
Hopewell, Hillsboro' and the Albert Mines. At
Shediac, to and from Cocagne, Richibucto, Mira-
michi, and other places on the North Shore of
New Brunswick.
LEWIS CARVILLE,
General Superintendent.
Railway Office, St. John, N. B.,
April 21, 1871.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.
Wednesday, 19th day of April, 1871.
PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.
ON the recommendation of the Honorable the
Minister of Customs, and under the authori-
ty given by the 34th Section of the Act 31st
Vic. Cap. 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the
Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to
order, and it is hereby Ordered, that the Port
of Miramichi, in the County of Dundas,
Province of Ontario, shall be and the same is
hereby ordered into and constituted a Ware-
housing Port, within the meaning of that Act.
WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

**SONG HOT FIFTY
EACH DOLLAR**
A New School Book
by H. S. PARKINSON
Price \$1.50 per dozen
Contains over two hundred
new and beautiful
Songs, Duets, etc., by
WILL S. HAYS, Wes-
ter. T. H. M. A. S., etc.
Everything is new, fresh
and sparkling. Con-
tents and sixteen pages
sent free. Sample copies
mailed free of postage
to teachers, for 60 cents.
Liberal terms for intro-
duction.
Address,
J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, New-York.
Assessors of Rates.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned
Assessors of Rates and Taxes for the Parish
of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, will
receive until the 31st day of May next, statements
in writing, for all liable to be assessed for the
current year in the Parish of St. Andrews, of the
real and personal properties and income they pos-
sess.
B. GREEN,
D. CLARK,
W. RIDEOUT,
Assessors of
Rates.
St. Andrews, April 26, 1871.

MANCHESTER HOUSE
May 1871.

**ODELL &
TURNER**
Have received the greater portion of their
SPRING STOCK,
Imported per Steamships "PRUSSIAN" "SOAN
DANAYAN" and "SAMARIA," consisting
in part of

**DRESS GOODS,
MANTLE CLOTHS,
VELVETS,
Black Gro Grains,
DRAP DE LYONS, DRAP DE FRANCE.**

**Silk Baleras,
CAMBRICS, PRINTS,
BRILLIANT, SHIRTINGS,
SHEETINGS and LINENS,
GLOVES and HOSIERY,
Carpetings,
NOTTINGHAM LACE—Curtains and Blinds,
Broad Cloths,
English and Scotch Tweeds,**

**HABERDASHERY and SMALL WARES.
Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers,
Ribbons, Lace,
and a general assortment of MILLINER'S STOCK.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.**

**Valuable Freehold Property
FOR SALE.**

THAT neat and commodious COTTAGE with
outbuildings, garden and Lot, situated at
the corner of Queen Street, St. Andrews, belong-
ing to Mrs. Babcock Stinson, who is
about to leave the Province. The property is
pleasantly situated, and commands a beautiful
and extensive view of the Bay. It contains a lot
of land 160 by 80 feet, fronting on Queen street
and the road leading to St. John. The Cot-
tage contains sitting room, drawing room, large
bed room, kitchen, pantry, and out kitchen on
the ground floor; four bedrooms, and a large hall
with dormer window, suitable for a sewing room,
in the summer season. Together with Barns
woodshed, and other suitable outbuildings, a good
cellar with hard and soft water; the garden is
in excellent cultivation. The above will be sold on
very reasonable terms. For further particulars
and terms, apply to the owner on the premises,
or
HON. B. R. STEVENSON
St. Andrews, April 4, 1871.

RAISINS & DRIED APPLES.
100 Boxes Layer RAISINS.
25 Bbls. Dried Apples, very nice. For
sale by
TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.
St. Stephen, N. B.

**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 Fitted and Re-fitted.
Particular attention given to the Preparation
of Physicians' Prescriptions.
api 12 17—ly**

**THE
QUEBEC & NEW BRUNSWICK
RAILWAY COMPANY,
AND THE
NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY COMPANY
(From Fredericton and Woodstock to
Riviere Du Loup.)**
TOTAL AUTHORIZED SHARE CAPITAL \$3,500,000,
divided into 35,000 Shares of \$100 each.
In addition to the Share Capital, power is re-
served to borrow to the extent of \$15,000
per mile in Mortgage Debentures
bearing six per cent. interest.

PROSPECTUS.
THESE COMPANIES are formed for the pur-
pose of constructing, under charters grant-
ed by the Dominion of Canada and the Province
of New Brunswick, an important commercial line
of Railway from Fredericton and Woodstock to
Riviere du Loup, so as to form a continuous line
from Western Canada and the St. Lawrence to
the City of St. John, New Brunswick.
It will be a continuation of the present system
of Railways in New Brunswick, connecting with
the European and North American, and Frederic-
ton Railways, and the New Brunswick and Can-
ada, and Woodstock Railways, the Grand Trunk
and Intercolonial Railways at Riviere du Loup.
(See Map.)
The distance to effect the connection between
Woodstock and Riviere du Loup is about 189
miles, the total distance to Fredericton being
about 232 miles; or, together with a branch to
Woodstock, 249 miles.
Surveys have been made of the route, and esti-
mates prepared from which it has been ascertained
that the cost of construction will not exceed
\$25,000 per mile.
The Legislature of New Brunswick and Quebec
have granted in aid of the undertaking the munifi-
cent donation of 2,400,000 acres of Crown
Lands, to be given to the Company as the Rail-
way is proceeded with, from the Counties through
which it runs.
This aid is expected to be supplemented by sub-
scriptions of Stock from the City of St. John.
The commercial advantages of this undertaking
are as follows:—
I. It is (as declared by the Montreal Board of
Trade) the shortest and cheapest route for freight
from Western Canada to the Atlantic at Saint
John where there is an open harbor all the year
round.
II. It is the most direct route to Quebec for pas-
sengers to and from Europe, either by way of St.
John, or by Annapolis and Halifax.
III. The distance from Quebec to St. John via
this route is shorter than by any other route, be-
ing per intercolonial Railway, 573; per West-
ern Extension, 606; per Sherbrooke line, 445,
and by this Railway, 420 miles.
IV. It will connect with Quebec the terminus
of the North Shore Railway, the Canadian Pa-
cific, and ultimately the Pacific Railway, making St.
John the winter port of the shortest Pacific line
on the continent.
V. The maritime provinces of New Brunswick
and Nova Scotia depend principally for flour and
other cereals to the Province of Quebec, and
nearly all this traffic will come over this
Railway, because in addition to the shortness of
the route, it will avoid the necessity of forwarding
in bond through the United States, and also extra
handling, transhipment and insurance. There
will be a return traffic in West India produce,
European and other imported goods, &c.
VI. The local traffic will be remunerative, the
proposed line passing through a comparatively
well settled and prosperous district, especially
gifted with abundant power, with plentiful
timber, and other raw materials for manu-
facture, and with undeveloped agricultural resources
capable of sustaining a very large population.
VII. The lands granted by New Brunswick will
immediately produce by sales, leases, and timber
licences a return to the Companies apart from
the traffic of the Railway.
VIII. It is estimated that the increased value
of these lands will redeem the debentures, leave the
Railway unencumbered in the hands of the Share-
holders, and at \$2.50 per acre pay for the cost
of the Railway.
IX. It is intended to import laborers to work
upon the Railway, to whom will be given free
grants of land upon condition of settlement.
X. It is also the intention of the Company to
import and induce settlers in every possible way,
by sales of lands at low rates and long credits, thus
realizing profits from the lands as well as the Rail-
way.
XI. The Traffic, estimated from existing data
and returns from other Railways under similar
circumstances, is as follows:—
Local Passenger Traffic \$140,000 per ann.
Through Passenger Traffic 80,000 do
Mail and Sundries 20,000 do
Through Freight from Canada 144,000 do
Return Freight to Canada 100,000 do
Traffic in Lumber 100,000 do
In Farm Produce 60,000 do
Supplies from St. John, S.
Stephen, &c. 80,000 do
Total Receipts \$789,400 do
Or \$3,400 per mile of Railway.
XII. The working expenses are estimated at 66
per cent. of the above sum or \$789,000, thus leav-
ing \$316,750 net earnings. \$216,000 per ann.
will be required to pay the interest of the
Debentures, being a balance of \$100,000 to the
shareholders. An addition of only \$44,000 to this
amount, to be derived from Land and
timber revenues, would give the shareholders a
dividend of 6 per cent. The average net earnings
on all the Canadian Railways being about \$2,000
per mile, there is no exaggeration in the above
figure.
XIII. Every Shareholder being a proprietor
in the undertaking, has a right and
interest in the land, to the extent of his shares,
and cannot suffer loss. The necessary share cap-
ital being \$10,000 per mile, and the grant of land
10,000 acres per mile, every dollar paid in is re-
presented by an acre of land.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ALL persons having any claims against the
Estate of the Rev. John Ross, late of Saint
Andrews, deceased, are requested to present the
same duly attested, within three months from the
date hereof; And all persons indebted to the said
Estate by note or otherwise are requested to ar-
range with the undersigned without delay.
ROBERT K. ROSS, M.D.,
St. Andrews, April 18, 1871. Administrator.

Vacuum Pan Sugar.
53 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, N. B.

NOTICE.
I HEREBY FORBID all persons trust any
one on my account, without my written
order, as I will not be answerable.
MARSHALL SMALL,
Grand Manan, March 27, 1871.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons having any demands against the
Estate of Lorenzo Drake, late of Grand Ma-
nan, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, Mer-
chant, will render the same within three months,
and all persons indebted to said Estate are re-
quested to make immediate payment to me.
EBENEZER GASKILL,
Administrator.
Grand Manan, March 6, 1871.

PASSAMAQUODDY HOUSE.
THE Subscriber begs respectfully to announce
to her friends and the public generally that
she has rented the house recently occupied by
Col. Boyd, which she has fitted up with new
furniture, and is prepared to receive transient
and permanent boarders, and trusts by attention
and efforts to give satisfaction, to receive a share
of patronage. The larder is well supplied, good
cooks and obliging waiters engaged.
The house is centrally situated, its proximity to
the public offices, Railway and Steamboat Land-
ing, render it convenient for visitors.
A good stable and hostler are also on the premises.
St. Andrews, June 15, 1870. E. MCLEOD.

**WOOL CARDING
AT
Steam Grist Mill,
KASTPORT, ME.**
Parties sending Wool to this Mill can have
their work done the same day the wool is received,
and in the best manner.
From its location it has facilities over all other
mills in the neighborhood, as boats can land at
the door of the mill. We have two new Crds
from the manufactory of N. A. Lombard & Co. of
Worcester, Mass., and are able to card from 300
to 400 pounds per day.
STEAM GRIST MILL CO.

**GIN, CASE BRANDY, WINES,
TEAS, &c.**
Ex "Choice" from London and "New Lampedo"
from Liverpool:
35 HHDS. Best Pale
30 Qr casks Geneva, 4 p. O. L. P.
60 Cases Brown Stout London Porter & pale Ale
16 Cases, 4 Hbls. Pale Sherry & Port Wine,
20 Cases, 20 Half, London Congou Tea,
10 Cases Crushed Sugar,
150 Cases "Hennessy" Brandy,
50 Cases Old Tom Gin, 2 doz pints,
80 Cases Irish Whiskey, 4 doz cases,
18 Cases "Bliss" pale ale, qts & pints,
16 Cases Guinness xx Porter—Do
2 Hbls. Murphy's fine Irish
10 qr. casks Whiskey, 22 O. P.
1 Cases Woodstock Pipe & &c.
N. B. 30, 1550 JAMES W. STREET.

Boston and Maine	143	12,310	3,776
Name Central,	110	9,324	1,637
Portland, Saco and			
Portsmouth,	51	11,275	3,442
Atlantic and St. Law-			
rence,	150	7,270	1,324
E. N. A. Railway			
St. John and She-	108	1,700	524
dace,			
Nova Scotia Govern-			
ment Railway,	145	1,933	no acct
New Brunswick and			
Canada Railway,	119	880	"
Total Mileage,		2,693	
" Gross Earnings,		\$16,580,117	
" Net Earnings,		\$5,147,340	
Average per mile Gross Earnings,		\$8,180	
" Net "		\$2,120	
Quebec and N. B. Railway esti-			
mated Gross Earnings,		\$3,290	
" Net "		\$1,318	
Feb 8			

**Government House, Ottawa,
Thursday, 6th day of April, 1871.**
PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.
Whereas it has been represented to His Ex-
cellency that the public convenience would be
promoted if the Custom House station at Esqui-
maux Point, which is situated in closer proximity
to the Port of Gaspe than to that of Quebec,
with which it is now connected, was detached
from the last mentioned Port and erected into an
Out Port of Entry, and placed under the survey
of the Port of Gaspe.
His Excellency the Governor General on the
recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Cu-
stoms, and under and in pursuance of the 8th Sec-
tion of the Act 1 Vic. Cap 6, intituled: "An Act
respecting the Customs" has been pleased to Or-
der, and it is hereby Ordered, that on from and
after the first day of April, inst, the Port of Es-
quimaux Point shall be, and is hereby detached
from the Port of Quebec and placed under the
survey of the Port of Gaspe in the Province of
Quebec.
WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

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18 Cases "Bliss" pale ale, qts & pints,
16 Cases Guinness xx Porter—Do
2 Hbls. Murphy's fine Irish
10 qr. casks Whiskey, 22 O. P.
1 Cases Woodstock Pipe & &c.
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**PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Fireside Friend.**
A Monthly Periodical for the Home Circle,
DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, SCIENCE, HEALTH,
AMUSEMENT and USEFUL INFORMATION.
Containing forty-eight pages three columns
pages to the number, filled with Choice
Stories, Sketches, and Poems from the pens
of the
BEST WRITERS OF AMERICA.
Articles on Scientific subjects, Health and
Reform.
A department for the Children, filled with
instructive and amusing articles.
A Masonic department, containing infor-
mation valuable to the members of the Frater-
nity.
A temperance department, in which will
be advocated those principles without which
there can be no happy homes or pure morals.
Brilliant Scraps and Diamonds of Thought

Gathered from correspondents and other
sources, and arranged with care, making it
eminently suited for the Home Circle of
every family in the land.
TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.
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J. WILLIAM VAN NAMAN.
All letters relative to Business must be
addressed to the publisher,
R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON
Post-Office Box 452, New York City.
Single Copies 20 cents. For sale by all
News Dealers, March 22.

GRANULATED SUGAR.
35 Bbls. Easton Granulated Sugar, in
Bond or Duty paid,
TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.
St. Stephen, N. B.

**Stationery and
SCHOOL BOOKS.**
THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the
Public that he has just received a fresh
supply of the latest editions of School Books di-
rect from the publishers also a choice lot of
Stationery, including Writing and Drawing pa-
pers of all kinds. INITIAL NOTE Paper in
boxes, a new article, tinted and plain.
Britannia Note Paper—Albion, MacDonald,
Rob Roy, Royal Stuart, and Angles patterns.
Carfers, Bownes' and Arnolds' Writing Inks,
Pens and Pencils, &c.
He is constantly receiving by each steamer from
Boston, Papers &c. Any Book or piece of Music
ordered will be received by return Post, and
furnished at publisher's prices.
JOHN INGRAM,
next Post Office.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Ottawa, Mar. 31, 1871.
AUTHORIZED discount on AMERICAN LI-
QUORS until further notice, 10 per cent.
H. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Insolvent Act of 1869.
CANADA.
Province of New Brunswick,
County of Charlotte,
In the Charlotte County Court.
In the matter of JOHN GILLESPIE an Insolvent.
THE Undersigned has filed in the office of this
Court, a consent of his creditors to this dis-
charge, and on Thursday the 22nd day of Decem-
ber next, will apply to the Judge of the said
Court at his chambers, in Saint Stephen, for a
confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.
Saint George, 1st November, 1870.
JOHN GILLESPIE.
BENJ. R. STEVENSON,
Insolvent Attorney, ad litem.

**Government House, Ottawa,
26th day of September, 1870.**
PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.
ON the recommendation of the Honorable the
Minister of Customs and under and in vir-
tue of the authority given by the 8th Section
of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 6, intituled: "An Act respect-
ing the Customs," His Excellency has been
pleased to make the following regulations:
Point Le Preau in the County of Charlotte,
Province of New Brunswick, shall be and the
same is hereby constituted and erected into an
Out Port of Customs to be attached to the Port
of St. John, and known as the Sub-Port of "Le
Preau" comprising "Point Le Preau on the East
and the head forming the West side of Seelye
Cove as the Western boundary."
WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

FLOUR, CORN, MEAL and RICE
Ex "General Meade" from New-York via
via Eastport:
110 BBL'S Flour, (assorted brands)
50 Bbls. Corn Meal,
125 Bags Corn,
7 Bbls. heavy Meal and Clear Pork.
J. W. STREET.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons who have any claims against the
Estate of ROBERT THOMPSON, Esquire, M.D.,
late of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte,
deceased, are requested to present the same duly
attested within three months from the date
of the above, and all persons indebted to the said
Estate are requested to make immediate payment to me.
ANNIE J. THOMPSON,
Sole Executrix.

