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## Poetry.

### OLD LETTERS.

A box of sweet music is that case,  
Filled with the song of those who sing no more,  
Save in the records of this sacred store,  
By their dear hand marks. Ah, what cherished  
grace.

With pale-voiced echo, floats across the space  
Of Time's encroaching sea, as slowly o'er  
I turn the speaking paper, and restore  
Love's fragments to their old familiar place!

Yet seldom have I needed to unfold  
Those other leaves which keep the thoughts  
apart,  
For mostly hath a glance my memory told  
Of all within; so, like electric smart,  
Let but the hand the fading Scripture hold;  
And all the spirit rushes on the heart.

[From the Toronto Mail]

### Nipissing to the Pacific—The Railway and the Country.

Let us see how actual farming by practical men  
was tested, and how far they have sustained the  
views held by scientific men. From Professor  
Hind's report we gather the following particulars  
which we extract as briefly as possible:—

"I counted thirteen, fourteen and sixteen potatoes  
averaging three inches and a-half in diameter  
at each root. The potatoes were planted on the  
18th June, and were ready for eating on the  
18th August. Scotch wheat sown on the 16th of  
May was ready for the sickle and reaper on the  
21st of August. The common wheat of the  
country was sown on May 10th, and harvested  
August 18th. Barley was sown May 28th, and  
reaped August 18th. Indian corn planted May  
23rd ripens every year. Potatoes are planted  
23rd to 26th of May; the crop is truly magnificent.  
Wheat is the staple crop; forty bushels to the  
acre is a common return on new land; as much  
as fifty-six bushels have been obtained. Hay,  
quantity unlimited and quality excellent. Hops  
grow everywhere wild, and with the greatest  
of luxuriance. Peas grow well and yield abundantly.  
All kinds of root crops grow well and attain  
large dimensions. Considerable quantities of  
sugar are made from the ash leaved maple; flax  
and hemp are cultivated, and the product of  
excellent quality."

Here is evidence enough that the estimate  
formed of the fertility of this land—of the land  
through which the Canada Pacific Railway Belt  
must run, is not overdrawn or exaggerated. As  
to the character of the climate, one brief extract  
from Professor Hind's "Journal" will attest its  
mildness in the autumn months:—

"On the 3rd of October I visited the Indian  
Missionary village. In the garden around the  
house some flowers, shrubs and annuals were still  
in bloom. The air was fragrant with the per-  
fumes of mugwort, and the bright orange yellow  
foxgloves shone pre-eminent among asters and  
sweet peas, which had escaped the autumn frosts,  
while in the garden I noticed asparagus growing  
luxuriantly; beet, cabbage, broccoli, shallots, and  
faded most culinary vegetables."

But it will be asked why Canadian, American  
or European settlers come so far west when they  
might find land nearer home; nearer, we mean,  
to the eastern seaboard of Canada. They might  
find land, it is true, but not such land as lies on  
the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and  
along the valleys of both branches of the Saskatch-  
ewan. Let any one look on the map of the  
Dominion, and notice how Hudson Bay, stretch-  
ing to the south from the very Arctic circle, termi-  
nates in James Bay; and even the very configura-  
tion of the land will tell how the icy chills of  
James Bay creep up Moose River, Albany River,  
and other streams, which find their exit in the  
northern waters of the bay, and turn all that land  
lying between the barren rocks of Hud on Bay

and the northern shores of Lake Superior into a  
very desert. West then, of that narrow strip  
which stretches between James Bay and Lake  
Superior, settlers come. But besides, the experi-  
ences of the last century of settlements on the  
American continent proves that immigration has  
ever a tendency to go with the declining sun.  
Westward, ho! has been, and is still, and as far  
as we may judge the future from the past, will  
continue to be, the watchword of the hardy bands  
of immigrants who will flow by thousands and  
tens of thousands into these rich and fertile lands,  
so soon as the highway is open to them. They  
will still press onward till they look upon the rays  
of the setting sun, as he sinks to rest in the waters  
of the Pacific. Mr. Seward said of this country:—  
"I see a region grand enough for the seat of a  
great empire, in its wheat fields in the west, its  
broad ranges of chase to the north; its inexhaust-  
ible timber lands—the most extensive now re-  
maining on the globe; in its valuable fisheries,  
and in its yet undisturbed mineral wealth." Father  
Du Smet, a Jesuit Missionary, gives the result of  
his knowledge of the district:—

"The entire region in the vicinity of the eastern  
chain of the Rocky Mountains, serving as their  
base for thirty or sixty miles, is extremely fertile,  
abounding in forests, plains, prairies, lakes, streams,  
and mineral springs. The rivers and streams are  
innumerable, and on every side offer situations  
favourable for the construction of mills. Are  
these vast and innumerable fields of hay forever  
destined to be consumed by fire or perish in the  
autumnal snows? How long shall these fertile  
forests be the haunts of wild beasts, and these  
inexhaustible quarries, these abundant mines of  
coal, lead, sulphur, saltpetre, iron and copper—  
can it be that they are doomed to remain forever  
inactive? Not so. The day will come when  
some labouring hand will give them a value; a  
strong, active, enterprising people are destined to  
fill this spacious void. The wild beast will ere  
long give place to our domestic animals, flocks and  
herds will graze in the beautiful meadows that  
border the numberless mountains, hills, valleys  
and plains of this extensive region."

Having now given such information as may be  
most useful to intending settlers touching the  
capabilities of the vast tracts of land lying on the  
eastern side of the Rocky Mountains, we proceed  
to examine into the like capabilities of the remote  
Province of British Columbia. By whatever route  
the line enters the Pacific province through the  
Rocky Mountains, it must benefit the whole Pro-  
vince, and open the available lands to a coming  
tide of immigration. Of course it is to be antici-  
pated that opposing interests and different judg-  
ments will point to different routes. The first  
point, however, to be decided, as we have already  
shown, is by what pass the barrier of the Rocky  
Mountains is overcome; next will come the ques-  
tion, what inducements has British Columbia to  
present to and attract immigrants? The various  
writers who have during the past dozen years  
written of the resources of British Columbia have  
very much underrated these resources, from an  
agricultural and pastoral point of view. And that  
they have so much underrated the resources of  
the country is evident to any one who has com-  
pared what they have said on the subject with  
the experience and observation of the present race  
of settlers. The information gathered by earlier  
writers has been derived either from their own ob-  
servations, which were necessarily limited, or from  
the hearsay evidence drawn from others who, hav-  
ing no intention of becoming settlers in the true  
sense of the term, had no interest in obtaining,  
and consequently, no authorities for imparting ac-  
curate information. They came as miners to  
make their "pile" of gold, and the only interest  
which the agricultural or pastoral resources of the  
country could present to them was as to how far  
these elements were found in the immediate neigh-  
bourhood of the district where, or of the working  
points so far as to reduce beef and bacon so many  
cents per pound in the mining districts, and to  
keep down the price of butter, flour and beans.  
Now, however, our sources of information rest on  
a wider basis and are drawn from more accurate  
knowledge, and consequently are worthy of more  
trust.

There is hardly a district throughout the whole  
of British Columbia where farming operations can  
be carried on, which has not its settlement of hard-  
working, shrewd, intelligent, experienced men,  
and men prosperous withal, such men know what  
their own land is capable of producing and sup-  
porting, but they know also the extent and capabil-  
ities of the land for miles around them. In  
passing to and fro, they have gone over thousands  
of broad acres which have never been "prospected"  
for gold, but which contain after all, more  
gold in their fertile bosoms than will ever be un-  
dermined from the rugged banks of all the creeks in  
Cariboo, for they contain the fertility which will  
yet wave with rich fields of golden grain; they  
offer room for stock and soil capable of producing  
such root crops and green crops as will compare  
advantageously with almost any land under the  
sun.

## Longevity.

BY DR. DOLEWIS.

Long life has ever been held in a great de-  
sideratum. In the Old Testament a long life  
is proffered as the greatest prize. Under the  
Christian dispensation eternal life is proclaimed  
as the greatest of all possible rewards.

Methuselah lived 969 years. Horace Mann  
used to say that he believed these years were  
the same as ours, for unless man had been origi-  
nally endowed with a hundred times his  
present vitality, his horrible excesses must  
have long since extinguished the race.

If this remarkable longevity was a miracle,  
it is easily understood. If not miraculous, it  
is difficult to comprehend the meaning of the  
Palmist, who, very shortly after Methuselah,  
said that the days of man are three score years  
and ten.

Some commentators think that the 6-fedi-  
lucian year was equal to our lunar month,  
which would make Methuselah 81 years old.  
Other commentators incline to the opinion that  
their year was equal to three months. This  
opinion derives a certain probability from the  
fact that several eastern nations still reckon  
time in this way.

Coming down to the third century, we find  
another record of longevity given by  
Uppianus, a British Judge. His calculations  
were received by the Roman courts for hun-  
dreds of years. His facts are extremely in-  
teresting, but I have not room for even a  
synopsis.

The average length of life among Euro-  
peans decreased from the time of the Roman  
supremacy down to about two hundred years  
ago, when, under the influence of a better  
civilization, the length of the man's life began  
to increase.

At one time during the Dark Ages, alchem-  
ists sought, in ways which seem ludicrous  
enough to us, for some substance which, in-  
troduced into the body, might prolong life.  
"Original matter" was looked upon as the el-  
ementary cause of all existence. Could they  
find this, they could work miracles; they  
could change coarse metals into gold; they  
could perpetuate life indefinitely. In seeking  
this "original matter" the most extravagant  
paths were trodden. Millions of eggs, birds  
and reptiles were exposed to great heat, or to  
the warmth of the sun. They were buried in  
some dung hill or other foul mass, for the pur-  
pose, through decomposition, of discovering the  
"original matter." Gold was then, as now,  
the most precious of metals. It was thought  
that the introduction of this into the system  
might prolong life. A multitude of busy id-  
iots, in the concealed corners, were day and  
night at work, trying to discover some means  
of rendering gold potable, and to prevent it  
from again being converted into metal, that it  
might be assimilated by the body and made a  
part of it, and thus render it precious and en-  
during. And it was not among the ignorant  
alone, but in the splendid laboratories of the  
palaces that this pitiful hallucination prevail-  
ed. The most illustrious sovereigns, magis-  
trates and councillors organized grand societies,  
the object of which was the discovery of "or-  
iginal matter." The common people in Italy,  
France and Germany often denied themselves  
the necessities of life, to purchase a few drops  
of the tincture of gold, which they swallowed  
with the most enthusiastic confidence. Par-  
acelsus pretended to have in his possession the  
"Stone of Immortality," but he died in his  
fiftieth year.

Again, another time, it was believed that  
not only men, but all natural bodies, plants,  
animals, and whole countries, including every  
individual, place and family, were under the  
government of some particular planet.—  
"Thurneisen, a great leader in the school, as  
late as the 17th Century, was invested at Ber-  
lin with the offices of printer to the court,  
book-keeper, almanac maker, astrologer, chem-  
ist, and first physician. Messengers daily ar-  
rived from the most respectable houses in Ger-  
many, Poland, Hungary, Denmark, and Eng-  
land, for the purpose of consulting him respect-  
ing the fortunes of new born infants, acquaint-  
ing him with the hours of their nativity, and  
soliciting his advice and directions as to their  
management. Many volumes of it is singular  
correspondence are still preserved in the royal  
library at Berlin. The business of this for-  
tune adept interested so rapidly, that he  
found it necessary to employ a number of as-  
sistants, who, together with their master, read-  
ied a considerable fortune. He died in high  
reputation and favour with his superstitious  
admirers and Thurneisen's astrological almanac  
is yet published in some of the less en-  
lightened provinces of Germany.

Other astrologists pretended to catch, to re-  
trieve and materialize a something in the atmo-  
sphere, to reduce it to a liquid form, or that of  
powder; and then they gave it to men with  
the promise that it would insinuate itself into  
the animal frame, invigorating it, and qualify-  
ing it for a long and healthy duration.

The French Count de St. Germaine offered  
the public a certain tea, which he pronounced  
a "Tea for Prolonging Life." It was swal-  
lowed with the greatest avidity all over the

continent, but its celebrity was very short-  
lived.

Another French nobleman presented the  
world with a powder which was to protect life  
indefinitely. It had so large a sale, that the  
originator was soon able to buy immense estates.  
But this famous powder was composed of such  
poisonous drugs, that it produced sickness in  
every one who used it.

Count Cagliostro sold at an enormous price  
the "Balm of Life," and declared he had al-  
ready attained an age of 200 years; and that  
with the use of this wonderful medicine he was  
entirely insensible to poison. When de-  
scending one day at Strasburg before a large  
audience, he made the statement that he was  
invulnerable to poison. A physician who  
was present, left the room privately and ob-  
tained two pills. Coming back to the hall,  
where the Count was haranguing the people,  
he approached him and said:

Here, my worthy Count, are two pills—the  
one contains a mortal poison, the other is per-  
fectly innocent. Choose one of them and  
swallow it, and I engage to take that which  
you leave. This will be considered a decisive  
proof of your medical skill, and enable the  
public to ascertain the efficacy of your extol-  
led elixir.

Cagliostro struggled with the situation,  
made many apologies, but would not touch the  
pill. His opponent swallowed both, and then  
proved by the apothecary that they were sim-  
ply common bread.

Father Gomer, of Bavaria, ascribed all  
diseases to the Devil, contending, from the  
history of Job, Saul, and others recorded in  
sacred writ, that Satan, as the great enemy  
of mankind, has power to smite our lives  
by disease. Vast numbers flock'd to him  
whole cargoes of patients afflicted with ner-  
vous and hypochondriac complaints; he de-  
livered him in his quarters every day—all stimulated  
and heated with a wild imagination. Men of  
literary character—even the philosophers of  
Bavaria—were hurried away by the stream  
and completely blinded by this sanctimonious  
impostor.

Count Thun, at Leipzig, pretended to per-  
form miraculous cures on gouty, hypochon-  
driac and hysterical patients, merely by the im-  
position of his sacred hands.

## Bears.

The grizzly bear is the largest and most  
formidable of the quadrupeds of California.  
He grows to be four feet high and seven feet  
long, with a weight, which varies large and fat  
of two thousand pounds, being the largest of  
the carnivorous animals, and much heavier  
even than the lion or tiger ever get to be.

The grizzly bear, however, as ordinarily seen,  
does not exceed eight hundred or nine hun-  
dred pounds in weight. In color, the body is  
a light grayish brown, dark brown about the  
ears and along the ridge of the back, and  
black on the legs. The hair is long  
coarse and wiry, and stiff on the top of the  
neck and between the shoulders. The "griz-  
zly," as he is usually called, is more common  
in California than any other kind of bear, and  
is at one time exceedingly numerous for so  
large an animal; but he offered so much meat  
to the hunters, and did so much damage to  
the farmers, that he has been industriously  
hunted, and his numbers have been greatly re-  
duced. He ranges throughout the state, but  
prefers to make his home in the chaparral or  
brush, whereas the black bear likes the heavy  
timber. The grizzly is very tenacious of  
life, and he is seldom immediately killed by a  
single bullet. His thick, wiry hair, tough  
skin, heavy coats of fat, when in good condi-  
tion, and large bones, go far to protect his vi-  
tal organs; but he is on so many occasions  
his strength and activity for more than an  
hour after being shot through the lungs and  
liver with large rifle balls. He is one of the  
most dangerous animals to attack. There is  
much probability that, when shot, he will not  
be killed outright. When merely wounded,  
he is ferocious. His weight and strength are  
so great that he bears down all opposition be-  
fore him, and he is very quick, his speed in  
running being nearly equal to that of the  
horse. In attacking a man, he usually rises  
on his hind legs, strikes his enemy with one of  
his powerful fore paws, and then commences  
to bite him. If the man lies still, with his  
face down, the bear will usually content him-  
self with tugging him for a while about the  
arms and legs, and will then go off a few steps  
and watch him. If the man lies still, the  
bear will believe him dead, and will soon get  
tired and go away. But let the man move, and  
the bear is upon him again; let him fight,  
and he will be in imminent danger of being  
torn to pieces. About half a dozen men on  
an average are killed yearly in California by  
grizzly bears, and as many more are cruelly  
mutilated.

One swallow doesn't make a summer; but  
young men should remember that too many  
"swallows" are certain to make a "fall."

What one of the planets is supposed to have  
the most space? The moon: because she is  
continually "changing quarters."

## Gypsies.

In the midst of the civilization and refinement  
of the most refined nations of Europe, this sin-  
gular people preserve their rude habits, their wild  
roving moles of life and striking peculiarities,  
which, from the earliest records of their history  
have made them objects of interest and curiosity  
to all other people. Their origin is still shrouded  
in mystery. An analogy has been traced be-  
tween their language and that of the Hindus, yet  
it is impossible to identify them with any one caste  
among the worshippers of Brahma. Some pecu-  
liarities indicate an Egyptian origin, yet neither  
can it be proved that they sprang from the shadow  
of the Pyramids. Oriental characteristics are  
however, unmistakably impressed upon them;  
though why, or when, or how they entered Europe  
are still questions to puzzle the learned. More  
than four hundred years these Ishmaels of civil-  
ization have strolled over England and the Con-  
tinent, preserving their manners and customs near-  
ly unchanged from generation to generation, re-  
maining strangers and foreigners in the lands they  
most frequent.

The burning heat of Africa does not deepen  
the olive tint of their complexion; nor does the  
cooler rays of a northern sun lighten its dusky  
hue. They often excel in playing musical instru-  
ments, though they play chiefly by ear. Dancing  
is a favorite amusement, and in degradation they  
are the merest people in the world, singing and  
dancing their lives away. They have no taste for  
agriculture, nor for any employment requiring a  
settled mode of life; the men are chiefly tinkers,  
and doctor and deal in horses; make wooden  
spoons, and some iron utensils; rob when roosted;  
and appropriate to their use any articles of per-  
sonal or household property, that may fall in their  
way. The women are noted fortune tellers and  
like the men, are fraudulent and cheats. They  
pitch their tents on some green spot near a vil-  
lage or by the side of a common. Having ex-  
hausted the resources of the neighborhood by beg-  
ging and stealing, telling fortunes to women, and  
cheating the men, they suddenly and silently de-  
camp, and wander off to some new locality. There  
is something poetical in the wild, rude life of the  
gypsy tribes, and they are not without a poetry  
of their own, consisting of snatches of song, in  
which sometimes are thoughts of great tenderness  
and beauty.

The gypsy race has furnished rich material to  
romance writers, and the stories of their skill in  
stealing richly dressed children, and telling won-  
derous fortunes to fair ladies will be handed down  
to future generations.

## Write Home.

There can be no excuse for any young man  
who never writes home, or whose letters to  
the old folks there—whose dreams are ever of  
their son—are few and far between, and of  
worth much even when obtained. It is sad to  
think there are young men who let weeks and  
months pass without a letter to their parents,  
or their brothers and sisters, who, when they  
do write, only send a line or two, with some  
lame excuse for not doing more; a line or two  
says nothing, just containing some stereotyped  
statement of vague utterances, which gives no  
information. Why, the value of a letter from  
a young man to the far-off town or village  
home, consists in the little details; its affec-  
tionate gossip; its accounts of circumstance  
or incident that may promise in it of advantage;  
its story of hopeful struggle, of drawing suc-  
cess; or its reference to new former friend-  
ship, to books read, churches attended, lec-  
tures attended, with a thousand and besides,  
which may be small in themselves, but which  
show an interest in the home circle and ma-  
ifest the beating of the child's heart within the  
furnace.

Young men are not aware what pain they  
may inflict by apparent neglect; how letters  
brief and unfrequent may give rise to fear,  
and doubt, and occasion anxious days and  
wakeful nights? No, don't neglect home;  
don't seem indifferent to your own family, as  
if all your own interests were transferred to  
strangers. Keep the chain of communication  
bright by use, and write freely and fully, with  
unrestrained confidence that it may be felt that  
there is neither blight on the affections, nor  
error in the life, which is too often the cause  
of that home in filial or fraternal correspon-  
dence which, though the result also, at times,  
of mere thoughtless, is always unkind, and  
sometimes cruel.

## MANURE.

How should manure be applied,  
broadcast, or in the hill?  
That will depend much upon the crop to be  
grown and the condition of the manure to be  
used. If it is to be applied to a grain crop,  
then the more desirable way is to spread it  
over the surface of the ground as evenly as  
practicable, and harrow it in with the seed. It  
should be slightly covered to prevent any in-  
jurious effects from the sun, or atmospheric  
dew, upon most root crops. With corn and  
potatoes it can be applied in the hill, and the  
amount saved by using it will be more than







land, for illegal sales of

to state upon the authority  
young woman at Chamcook  
disease, which is now as  
This is satisfactory.

the carmen are making  
in their new shell, and  
age the St. Stephen boys  
is carmen will participate.  
k "Sentinel" says the  
ict are progressing finely,  
andance increasing.

says that a little boy, some  
old, son of Mr. William  
rom his home at the mouth  
bute, on the 9th inst., and  
at the little fellow wander-  
r, fell in, and was drowned.  
the child or its remains  
a gratefully received by

Agricultural Society have  
reposition of the Provin-  
lure, and consequently the  
uld at the place. On Wed-  
nesday has been appointed  
l for tenders for the erec-  
tion, &c.

se owned by Mr. Dow, on  
Stephen, was destroyed by  
ing. The fire broke out  
and the engines, although  
not, were unsuccessful in  
the building, which is a to-  
r incandies. The property  
1800. The schools which  
ill have been tempor-

tin and Warner, of M.H.  
have started a yard for the  
securing pressed brick on  
cale, at Robbinston. They  
n a steam engine of about  
d will employ 20 men.  
s Co. are building a first-  
out 250 tons, at the same  
present intention to have  
agust.

l duty for an assault  
l "Sentinel" Mayward, took  
of Nisi L. on Monday  
the court until between  
k at night, when the jury  
discharged the following  
able to decide upon a ver-

ast in fly wheel, cast at  
k foundry, is lying on the  
the mill at Nackawick.  
FED.  
Mr. Alex. McWhinney, in  
ge, leaving a wife and large  
o mourn his sudden demise.

ST. ANDREWS

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ST. ANDREWS

## MASONIC HALL. One Night Only. Friday Evening, May 31. Announcing the coming of the famous ROYAL CHRISTY MINSTRELS!

A Sterling BILL OF ATTRACTION by a Su-  
perb Constellation of Artists.  
The management have at a great expense, se-  
cured the services of Harry Leslie the Hero  
of Niagara The Great Tight Rope Artist!!  
Pantomimist and Comedian!!!  
He will make his appearance on the tight rope,  
from the top of the Hall to the Building opposite,  
performing a number of daring feats over the  
heads of the people, similar to those enacted by  
him over the Hoisting Falls of Niagara.

Grand Tight Rope Ascension!  
By the Hero of Niagara, Harry Leslie, at half-  
past SIX from the International Hotel to Messrs.  
Odell & Turner's store, which will be free to all.  
Admission 25 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents.  
Doors opened at seven; Overture at eight  
o'clock.  
M. B. LEAVITT, B. G. FARNHAM  
my 28 Business Manager. Agent.

## SPECIAL NOTICE. Tender this is for You.

We are now prepared to supply the wants  
of a discerning public, with as cheap  
Goods as can be procured in  
the country.

We offer a splendid line of new  
Cambric PRINTS and Muslin, also  
DOLLY VARDENS in a variety of STYLES  
and materials.

Beautiful Dress Goods,  
LOVELY PARASOLS,  
Comfortable Sun Umbrellas,  
Exquisite FLOWERS, Delicious Patterns in  
LACES,  
Stunning Hats, Magnificent Ties, Stylish Boots,  
Neglige Scarfs,  
at the

ALBION HOUSE,  
John S. Magee.

Look out for advertisement in next week's  
Standard.

## Notice. LICENCES.

THE undermentioned persons have arranged  
for the License granted to them respective-  
ly at the last General Sessions, viz:—  
Wm. Morrison,  
J. W. Street,  
Ellen McLeod,  
Angus Kennedy,  
Patrick Donahue,  
John McCarroll,  
Edwin Hatch,  
David Green,  
Michael Clarke,  
James Gallagher,  
GEO. S. GRIMMER,  
Clerk of Peace.

St. Andrews, May 20, 1872.

## GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA Monday, 6th day of May, 1871. PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL  
IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of Honorable the Min-  
ister of Customs, and under the provisions of  
the Act 31st Victoria, Chapter 6, Section 9,  
intituled, "An Act respecting the Customs," His  
Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is  
herby ordered, that the Out Port of Perce, now  
under the Survey of the Port of Gaspe, in the Pro-  
vince of Quebec, shall be and the same is hereby  
constituted and erected into a Port of Entry, and  
a Warehousing Port, for all the purposes of the  
said Act, under the name of "Port of Perce."

WM. M. LEE,  
may 22 3i Clerk Privy Council.

## NOTICE.

WILL be sold by Public Auction on the Mar-  
ket Square, on SATURDAY, the Fifteenth  
day of JUNE next, at eleven o'clock,  
A certain lot of Land on the Western Common  
of St. Andrews, ground known as the Cricket Lot.  
By order of the Sessions,  
S. H. WHITLOCK,  
St. Andrews, May 15, 1872. Auctioneer.

## INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The commissioners appointed for the construction  
of the Intercolonial Railway, hereby give Public  
Notice that they are prepared to receive tenders  
for Track-laying and ballasting, on about 434  
miles of the line, from the Post Road, near Trois-  
Pistoles, to the Eighty-six and a half mile Post  
at the Metis River—tenders to be for the whole  
distance.

Specifications and forms of Tender can be ob-  
tained at the Office of the Chief Engineer at  
Rimouski, Dalhousie, Newcastle and Amherst.

Sealed tenders marked "Tenders," and address-  
ed to the Commissioners, will be received at their  
Office in Ottawa, up to 12 o'clock noon, on TUES-  
DAY, the 11th JUNE, 1872.

Tenders will also be received, at the same time  
and place, for 240 tons of Railroad Spikes, ac-  
cording to sample to be seen at the above Offices.  
Tenders to state price per ton of 2,240 lbs., de-  
livered at the Grand Trunk Railway Station at  
River du Loup, in equal quantities, in the months  
of July, August and September next.

A. WALSH,  
ED. B. CHANDLER,  
C. J. BRYDGES,  
A. W. McLELLAN,  
Commissioners.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY  
Commissioners' Office,  
may 14 4i Ottawa, 3rd May, 1872.

## GIN & BRANDIES.

To arrive for the "Jante Berg" from  
Deflahaven, and "British Standard" from  
Cognac.

30 Hhds }  
30 qr. casks } Best Pale Geneva.  
20 Kegs }  
300 Cases }  
30 Hhds }  
30 qr. casks } "Martell" & "Hennessy"  
400 Cases } best Cognac Brandy.  
30 do pints }  
J. W. STREET & CO.

TOBACCO.

From New York and Montreal.

Double-thick Fruit Cake; Challenge and  
Tortoise Shell; Princess Louise, 12s.;  
Florence, 6s.; Royal Navy, 8s.; Iron  
Clad, 6s. At lowest rates.

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.,  
April 1872. St. Stephen.

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From New York and Montreal.

Double-thick Fruit Cake; Challenge and  
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Clad, 6s. At lowest rates.

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.,  
April 1872. St. Stephen.

## MANCHESTER HOUSE,

MAY 1872:

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to the pub-  
lic for the patronage extended to him since  
opening the Railroad Hotel. Having purchased  
the property from Mr. Edward Pheasant, he will  
CONTINUE THE BUSINESS,

and trusts by attention and efforts to please,  
to receive a continuance of that patronage so lib-  
erally extended to the establishment.

TRANSIENT and PERMANENT boarders provided  
with comfortable rooms on reasonable terms.  
GOOD STABLES.—Experienced, and reliable  
handlers always on hand. Horses and Carriages  
to let.

COACHES in attendance on the arrival of Trains  
and Steamers.

M. CLARKE,  
Proprietor.  
St. Andrews, April 17, 1872.

## ODELL & TURNER

HAVE RECEIVED PER STEAMSHIPS

"Sarmathian," "Peruvian," "Aus-  
trian," &c.

54 CASES AND BALES

Staple & Fancy Goods,

—COMPRISING—

COTTONS,  
LINENS,  
DRESS MATERIALS,  
SILKS,  
BLACK ALPACCAS,  
SHAWLS,  
CLOTHS,  
CARPETINGS,  
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,

Gloves, Hosiery,  
MUSLINS,

Ladies Silk Umbrellas,  
HATS, FLOWERS,  
FEATHERS,  
AND  
MILLINERS STOCK.

ALSO—A large assortment of  
READY MADE CLOTHING  
and Gents. Furnishing Goods.

PER STEAMSHIP "MORAVIAN"

10 Bales new Style  
PAPER HANGINGS.

Wholesale & Retail.

ASSESSORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed As-  
sessors of Taxes for the Parish of St. An-  
drews, hereby give notice thereof, and that per-  
sons intending to furnish statements of their prop-  
erty and income, in pursuance of the provisions  
of the Act, must do so within thirty days from the  
publication of this notice.

Assessors of Rates.  
R. GLENN,  
W. RIDEOUT,  
R. DENSMORE,  
St. Andrews, April 22, 1872.

## TOBACCO.

From New York and Montreal.

Double-thick Fruit Cake; Challenge and  
Tortoise Shell; Princess Louise, 12s.;  
Florence, 6s.; Royal Navy, 8s.; Iron  
Clad, 6s. At lowest rates.

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.,  
April 1872. St. Stephen.

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Clad, 6s. At lowest rates.

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.,  
April 1872. St. Stephen.

## RAILROAD HOTEL,

ST. ANDREWS.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to the pub-  
lic for the patronage extended to him since  
opening the Railroad Hotel. Having purchased  
the property from Mr. Edward Pheasant, he will  
CONTINUE THE BUSINESS,

and trusts by attention and efforts to please,  
to receive a continuance of that patronage so lib-  
erally extended to the establishment.

TRANSIENT and PERMANENT boarders provided  
with comfortable rooms on reasonable terms.  
GOOD STABLES.—Experienced, and reliable  
handlers always on hand. Horses and Carriages  
to let.

COACHES in attendance on the arrival of Trains  
and Steamers.

M. CLARKE,  
Proprietor.  
St. Andrews, April 17, 1872.

## Drugs, Chemicals

PATENT MEDICINES,  
DYE STUFFS,  
&c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED:  
175 Dozen  
Cleaver's Toilet soaps.

5 Doz. QUININE WINE.

1 Gross, Fellows' Hypophosphites.

1 Gross Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

1 Gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

1 Doz. SHOSHENES REMEDY.

1 Gross Snowflake Potash.

3 doz. Dr. Baxter's CHALYBEATE.

1 Gross Adams' Botanic Cough Balsam,  
with a large variety of  
DRUGS, PERFUMERY, &c. IN STOCK.

A select stock of  
ENGLISH NOTE PAPERS  
with ENVELOPES to match.

The Prescription Department is under the  
special supervision of Mr. LEE STREET.  
St. Andrews, March 6, 1872.

## SOAP.

50 Boxes all qualities, just received from  
the manufacturers.

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.,  
April 1872. St. Stephen.

## TEA.

113 half chests Congou.

50 Oolong.

In bond or duty paid, at lowest rates.

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.,  
April 18, 1872. St. Stephen, N. B.

## MUSCOVADO MOLASSES.

Ex Brig "Mio-Mac," from Cienfuegos.

Very bright retailing Clon-

249 Hhds } fugo Molasses. Just receive  
38 Tons } and for sale in Bond or  
28 Barrels } Duty paid, at lowest market  
rate.

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.,  
18th April, 1872. St. Stephen, N. B.

## GROCERY GOODS.

Dried Currants, Dried Apples, Citron,  
Bottled Salt, Canned, Received and, for  
sale. TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.,  
18th April, 1872. St. Stephen, N. B.

## Bridge Contract.

TENDERS will be received at the office of  
Public Works, Fredericton, until WED-  
NESDAY, 12th day of June next, at noon, for  
Building a Bridge at Colos' Island,  
in Queen's County, according to designs and spec-  
ifications to be seen at the said office.

Each Tender must be sealed and marked "Tender  
for Bridge," and enclosed a written engagement  
from two persons whose responsibility may be  
satisfactory to the Government, to become surety  
for the faithful performance of the contract.

It is understood that Mr. Phillips, of Colos Is-  
land, has procured a quantity of cedar timber for  
this Bridge work, which the contractor will be  
expected to purchase and use in the work.

The Chief Commissioner does not engage to  
accept the lowest, or any Tender.

WM. M. KELLY,  
Chief Commissioner.

Department Public Works, Fredericton, Apr. 15,  
May 1—3i

## NOTICE.

Customs Department,  
Ottawa, 10th April, 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that His Excellency,  
the Governor General, by an order in Coun-  
cil, bearing date the 19th inst., and under the  
authority vested in him, by the 3rd Section of the  
34th Victoria, Cap. 19, has been pleased to order  
and direct that the following articles be transferred  
to the list of goods which may be imported into  
Canada, free of duty, viz:

"Three, four and six ply white and coloured un-  
finished cotton thread in hanks, not under number  
twenty yarn."

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

## CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, April 15, 1872.

AUTHORIZED discount on AMERICAN IN-  
VOICES until further notice. 12 per cent.

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

my 21

## New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Branches.

ON and after Monday, April 22nd, until further  
notice, Trains will run daily as follows:—

UP TRAINS leave St. Andrews at 8.45 a.m., and St.  
Stephen at 9.20 a.m., for Woodstock and Hamilton.  
DOWN TRAINS leave Woodstock and Hamilton at  
8.00 a.m., for St. Andrews and St. Stephen.

These Trains connect at McAdam Junction with  
Trains on Kennebec and North American Railway to  
and from Boston, Portland, and Bangor, St. John and  
Fredericton.

HENRY OSBURN,  
MANAGER.  
Railway Office, St. Andrews,  
April 15, 1872.  
D. J. Seeley, Agent,  
Water St., St. John, N. B.

## Government Railways!

1871-2. Winter Arrangement. 1871-2.

ON and after MONDAY, the 4th December  
next Trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST.

No. 2 Will leave St. John for Shediac at 9 a.m.

No. 4 Will leave St. John for Peticodiac at  
7 a.m.

No. 6 Will leave St. John for Sussex at 4.45 p.m.

No. 8 Will leave Peticodiac Junction for Amherst at  
3 p.m.

GOING WEST.

No. 1 Will leave Sussex for St. John at 6.30 a.m.

No. 3 Will leave Shediac for St. John at 9.15 a.m.

No. 5 Will leave Peticodiac for St. John at  
1 p.m.

No. 7 Will leave Amherst for Peticodiac Junction  
at 7.10 a.m.

No. 9, 7 and 8 are mixed Trains.

No. 2 and 3 will carry Freight only, between  
Peticodiac and stations East of that place.

No. 4 and 5 will be exclusively for Freight.

Freight for transportation must be delivered  
at St. John Station before 3 p.m. daily; Sussex  
at least one hour, and at other Stations than St.  
John at least half-an-hour before the advertised  
departure of any Freight Train.



