

# The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.

E. VARIIS SCIENTIUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic

(\$2 50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE)

No 13

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, MARCH 31, 1875.

Vol 42

## POETIC GRIMS.

Sweet youth's a by-the and heartsome time;  
Then, lads and lassies, while it's May,  
Gaze you the gowan in its prime,  
Before it wither and decay.

—Allan Ramsay.

It is no matter, whether this or that,  
Be it itself, the great or lesser crime,  
How'er we may deceive ourselves or others,  
We act from inclination, not by rule,  
Or none could act amiss. And that all art  
None but the conscious hypocrite denies.

—Fatal Curiosity.

What does not fade? The tower that long  
Had stood  
The crash of thunder, and the warring winds,  
Shook by the slow but sure destroyer time,  
Now hangs in doubtful ruins o'er its base,  
And flinty pyramids and walls of brass  
Descend. The Babylonian spires are sunk;  
Achaia, Rome, and Egypt moulder down,  
Time shakes the stable tyranny of thrones,  
And tottering empires rush by their own  
weight.

—Armstrong.

The minds of men, in a perpetual strife,  
Revolve from age to age, and find no rest;  
While nature, in unending youth and beauty,  
Obeys one everlasting law of duty;  
Upon her constant bosom, ever green,  
Beneath her sky of never-fading blue,  
Lived all the generations who have been:  
And still her children find her fresh and new,  
And the same sun that o'er some Grecian hill  
Homer beheld, is shining on us still.

—Schiller.

There is no death! The leaves may fall,  
And flowers may fade and pass away—  
They only wait through wintry hours  
The coming of May day.

There is no death! An angel form  
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread,  
And bears our best loved things away,  
And then we call them "dead!"

—Lytton.

Each face has clear identity  
And down beneath the dust and stains of  
earth,  
The lines and scars with which it seems o'er-  
grown,  
It shines as God intended at its birth,  
As it will shine before the great white throne  
When we are in eternity.

—Wollen.

The exquisite charm of spring's first ringing  
laughter.

We measure only by the winter's gloom;  
The waiving winds, the whirling snows, make  
room.

In our half frozen hearts for sunshine after  
If every morn'g rain and all day golden;  
And only emerald turf our footsteps trod,  
Our satel souls would tire of velvet sod,  
Our eyes in spells of snow capped peaks be  
holden!

We gauge the flow'rs beauty by the moon's  
That lies so long and dark its sweetness over;  
As absence makes his raptures for the lover,  
Who sees no light till he fond eyes behold,  
That end their lessons when the violet blows!

—W. C. Richards.

## THE SEA.

BY MR. FREDERICK.

The sea! the sea! the open sea!  
The blue, the fresh, the ever free!  
Without a mark, without a bound,  
It sunneth the earth's wide regions round;  
It plays with the clouds; it rocks the skies;  
Or like a cradled creature lies.

I'm on the sea! I'm on the sea!  
I'm where I would ever be;  
With the blue above, and the blue below,  
And silence where'er I go;  
If storm should come and awake the deep,  
What matter? I shall ride and sleep.

I love (oh! how I love) to ride  
On the fierce foaming bursting tide,  
When every mad wave drowns the moon,  
Or whistles aloft its tempest tune,  
And tells how goeth the world below,  
And why the south-west blasts do blow.

I never was on the dull tame shore,  
But I loved the great sea more and more,  
And backward I flew to her billowy breast,  
Like a bird that seeks its mother's nest;  
Like a mother she nursed me to me; and  
For I was born on the open sea!

The waves were white, and red the morn,  
In the noisy hour when I was born,  
And the whole of the world, the porpoise  
rolled,  
And the dolphins bared their backs of gold;  
And never was heard such an outcry wild,  
As welcomed to life the ocean child!

Full fifty summers a sailor's life,  
With wealth to spend and a power to range,  
But never have sought, nor sighed for  
change;  
And Death, whenever he come to me,  
Shall come on the wild unbounded sea!

It is estimated that there are stored in  
New York and other seaports in the Uni-  
ted States 75,000,000 pounds of tea, with  
10,000,000 in addition to arrive of nearly  
three years' supply for the entire country.

## SEALED ORDERS.

I had served twenty-five years on board  
an East Indianman, and for the last ten  
years had commanded the Belle, one of the  
finest crafts that ever floated. I was an  
old sea-dog, and had dwelt so long on salt  
water that I felt almost a hatred for the  
land.

On the 20th of October, 1871, I received  
orders to put myself in readiness to sail for  
Cayenne. I was to transport seventy-five  
soldiers and a convict. I had orders to use  
this individual well, and the letters received  
from the director enclosed another with  
a huge red seal, which I was not to open  
until between 27 and 23 degrees west longi-  
tude, that is just before we were to cross  
the line.

The letter was a long packet, so well  
closed on every side, that it was impossible  
to catch the slightest glimpse of its contents.  
I am not naturally superstitious, but there  
was something in the look of the letter that  
I did not altogether like, though I could  
give no reason why. However, I carried  
it into the cabin, and stuck it under the  
glass of a little shabby English clock which  
was fastened above my head. I was busy  
in fixing the letter under the clock when  
who should come into the cabin but the  
convict and his wife! This was the first  
time I had seen any of them, and I may  
say a more prepossessing couple I never  
met. The woman was scarcely more than  
fifteen, and as handsome as a picture, while  
the husband was an intelligent, magnifi-  
cently formed man, on whose features nature  
had never written "Villain."

His crime, to be plain was the misfor-  
tune of being a husband years ahead of his  
age. He and others had attempted some-  
thing our government called treason, and  
which is punished with death. Therefore  
it occasioned me considerable wonder that  
he should be under my charge; but more of  
this afterward.

He had, I said, his wife hanging on his  
arm. She was as merry as a bird; she  
looked like a turtle dove; cooling and nest-  
ling beneath his great wing.

Before a month had passed over our heads,  
I looked upon them as my own children.  
Every morning I used to call them both in  
to the cabin. The young fellow would sit  
writing at my table, that is to say my  
chest, which was my bed. He would often  
help me at reckoning, and soon learned to  
do it better than I could. I was amazed at  
his ability. His young wife would sit upon  
one of the round stools in my cabin, work-  
ing at her needle.

One day we were all sitting in this way,  
when I said:

"Do you know, my young ones, as it  
seems to me, we make a very pretty family  
pore? Mind, I don't mean to ask ques-  
tions, but may be you have not much mon-  
ey to spare, and you are, both of you, as I  
think, too handsome to dig in the burning  
sun of Cayenne, like many a poor wretch  
before you. It is a bad country—a bad  
country, take my word for it. I indeed  
who have roughed it through tempest and  
sunshine, till I have the skin of a rhinoceros,  
might get along there; but you—I am  
afraid for you. So if you should chance to  
have a bit of foolish friendship for your  
poor old captain, I'll tell you what I'll do.  
I'll get rid of this old brig; she's not much  
better than a tub, after all; so I'll settle  
myself down there with you, if you like.  
You see I have not a living soul in the  
world to care for, or that cares for me. I  
want relations. I want a family. I should  
like to make my home with you, my pretty  
young ones, what say ye?"

They said nothing at all, but sat looking,  
first at each other, and then at me, as if  
they doubted whether they understood  
what I said.

At last the little bird threw her arms  
around my neck and cried like a baby.

"But," suddenly pausing, "you have not  
looked at the letter with the big red seal."

"Hang it," I exclaimed, "it had slipped  
my mind entirely."

With a cold, dreadful sensation I went to  
my chest to see where it was. I found  
that we had several days remaining before  
we reach the proper latitude for opening  
the letter.

Well, there we stood all three of us,  
looking up at the letter as if it could have  
spoken to us. As it happened, the sun was  
shining full upon the face of the clock case,  
and fell upon the great red seal of the let-  
ter. I could fancy that it looked something  
like a big monster, an ogre's face, grin-  
ning from the middle of the fire, it looked  
horrid.

"Could not one fancy," said I, to make  
them laugh, "its great, great big eyes were  
staring out of it head?"

"Ah, my love," said the wife, it looks  
like blood."

"Pooh, pooh!" said her husband, taking  
her arm under his, "it looks like an invita-  
tion to a wedding. Come, come, leave the

letter alone if it troubles you. Let's go to  
our room and prepare for bed."

And off they went. They went upon  
deck and left me alone with the least of a  
letter. I remembered I kept looking at it  
as I smoked my pipe; mine, fascinating like  
the eye of a serpent. It was red, wide, raw,  
staring like the eye of a wolf. I took my  
great coat and hung it over both clock and  
letter, and went upon deck to finish my  
pipe.

We were now in the vicinity of Cape de  
Verde Islands; the Belle was running be-  
fore a fair wind at the rate of ten miles an  
hour. It was a splendid night, the stars  
were shining, the moon rising above the ho-  
rison as large as a silver sun, the line of  
ocean parting it, and long streams of fire,  
shimmering light falling upon the waves  
which as they broke, sparkled like jewels.

I sat upon the deck smoking my pipe and  
looking at them.

All was still except the footfall of the of-  
ficer of the watch, as he paced the deck,  
gazing, as I was, upon the shadow of the  
vessel stealing over the silent water.

I love silence and order—I hate noise  
and confusion. The lights should all have  
been extinguished by this time, but when I  
looked upon the deck I thought I saw a lit-  
tle red hue of light beneath my feet. A  
another time and place this would have  
made me angry, but knowing that the light  
came from the cabin of my little *dedorites*,  
I determined to see what they were about.

I had only to look down—I could see in-  
to the cabin from the skylight.

The young girl was upon her knees; she  
was saying her prayers. A light swinging  
from the ceiling lighted her room. She  
had on a long night-dress, and her golden  
hair floating over her shoulders, almost  
touched her two little bare feet, which were  
peeping out from under her white dress, so  
pretty. I turned away; but pshaw! said I,  
I am an old sailor! What matter? S! I  
stayed.

The husband was sitting upon his little  
trunk, his head resting upon his hands,  
looking at her as she prayed; she raised  
her face to heaven, and then I saw that her  
eyes filled with tears. She looked like a  
Magdalene. As she arose he said:

"Ah, my sweet Laurette, as we approach  
America, I cannot help being anxious—I  
do not know why—but I feel that this voy-  
age has been the happiest part of our lives."

"So it seems to me," she answered, "I  
only wish it might last forever."

Suddenly clasping her hands in a trans-  
port of love and affection, he said:

"And yet my little angel, I see you cry  
when you say your prayers; and that I can-  
not stand for, I know what causes it, and  
then I fear you must repent what I have  
done."

"Repent," she said, in a sad, rebuking  
tone, "Repent," of having come with you?  
Do you think because I have been yours  
such a very short time that I should not  
love you? Was I not your wife? How  
can you be sorry that I should be with you  
to live with you if you live, and to die with  
you if you are to die?"

The young man began to sigh, striking  
the floor with his feet, while he kissed re-  
peatedly the little hand and arm which she  
was holding out.

"Ah, Laurette, Laurette! When I think  
of our marriage had been delayed only five  
days, and then I should have been arrested  
and transported alone, I cannot forgive my-  
self."

At this the little one stretched out her  
round white arm, clasped his head, pressed  
his forehead, his hair, his eyes, smiling  
like a cherub, and murmuring all sorts of  
woman's fond things, I was quite affected,  
and considered it one of the prettiest scenes  
I had ever witnessed.

"And, besides, we are so very rich too!"  
she said, bursting out laughing. "Look at  
my purse, one gold louis d'or—all my  
worldly wealth."

He began to laugh too.

"Yes, dear, I have spent my last half  
crown. I gave it to the fellow who carried  
our trunks on board."

"Ah, poor!" she cried, "what matters  
it? Nobody so merry as those that have  
nothing at all; besides I have two diamond  
rings that my mother gave me; they are  
good for something all the world over; we  
can sell them when you like; and besides,  
I am sure that the captain meant kindly by  
us, and I suspect that he knows very well  
what is in the letter. It is a recommendation  
to the Governor of Cayenne."

"Perhaps so; who knows?"

"To be sure it is," continued the charm-  
ing little wife. "You are so good, I am  
sure the Governor has banished you only  
for a short time. I know they have no  
feeling against you."

It was high time the light should be  
stricken out, and now I tapped on the deck  
and called to them to do so.

They instantly obeyed, and I heard them  
laughing and chattering like two innocent  
school-fellows.

One morning when I woke I was sur-  
prised to find that the slightest motion of  
the vessel. Hurrying on deck I found that  
we were becalmed. Latitude, one degree  
north; longitude, between 27 and 28 de-  
grees west.

I waited until night, when I de-  
scended to the cabin and opened the letter with a dull  
awful feeling. I held my breath while I  
broke the big red seal, and read:

"Captain Fountainbleau: The convict  
Antoine Hinds, stands convicted of  
high treason against the Republic. The  
director's order that he be shot in mid  
ocean, and you are hereby instructed to see  
that the orders are carried into effect."

I read the letter backward and forward.  
I went on deck. There they were, she  
looked upon the ocean and he gazed upon  
her with an expression of unutterable fond-  
ness. Catching his eye, I signed for him  
to come into the cabin, and bidding her  
good-bye, he came down, his face all  
smiles.

I was bathed in a cold sweat; I felt as if  
dreadfully sick; I handed him the letter and  
he read it; together with the death war-  
rant, which was drawn up in due form and  
attached. I gathered voice as he finished.  
He colored slightly and bowed.

"I ask nothing, Captain," he said, in the  
same gentle voice that always character-  
ized his speech; "no man can be expected  
to swear from his duty. I only wish to  
speak a few words to Laurette, and to en-  
treat you to take care of her, if she survives;  
I hardly think she will."

"All that is fair, my good fellow," I  
cried. "If you request it will carry her  
back to France to her family. I will never  
leave her until she wishes to be rid of me,  
but I do not think she will survive it."

"Most kind captain, I see you suffer more  
in this business than I do; but there is no  
help for it. I trust you will preserve what  
little property of mine is left, for her sake,  
and that you will take care she gets what  
her poor old mother may leave her. I put  
her life, her honor, in your hands. She is"  
(and how fondly low his voice became) "a  
delicate little creature; her chest is often  
affected; she must keep it warm, and if she  
could keep the two diamond rings her moth-  
er gave her I should be glad; but of course  
if money is needed, they must go. My  
poor Laurette; how pretty she looks."

It was getting too much for me, and I  
began to knit my brows.

"One word is as good as a thousand," I  
said. We understood each other. Go to  
her."

I squeezed his hand; he looked wistfully  
at me and added: "Stay a moment, let me  
give you a word of advice. Don't say a  
word to her; be easy; that is my business.  
It shall be managed in the best manner."

"Ah!" said he "I did not understand;  
yes, much better. Besides, this leave-taking  
is this leave-taking!"

"Yes," said I, "don't behave like a child  
—much better. No leave-taking if you can  
help it, or you are lost."

I kept in my seat. I saw them walking  
arm in arm upon the deck for about an  
hour.

I called the mate to me, when he had read  
the letter, I said:

"Garley that is bad business—bad busi-  
ness. I put it in your hands. I obey the  
orders, but remain in the cabin until it is  
over."

"How do you wish the thing done?" he  
asked in a nautical manner.

"Take him in a boat—out of sight; do it  
as quick as possible; don't say anything of  
this till the time comes."

Only sat five minutes looking at me with-  
out saying a word. He was a strange fellow. I  
didn't know what to make of him. He then  
went out of the cabin without saying a word.

Night came at last. "Man a boat; go a-  
round of a mile; be quick."

To obey a slip of paper; for it was a slip of  
paper after all. Something in the very air must  
have urged me on. I saw the young man kneel  
down before his Laurette; kiss her knees; her  
feet; her gown; I cried like a madman:

"Part them; part them this instant. Part  
them—curse the Republic—curse the director  
—the directors. I quit the service—curse the  
lawyers—you shall tell them if you will."

She was dragged into her berth and the boat  
rowed away in the darkness.

Some time after a dull volley came over the  
sea to the vessel. It was all over.

Pool, Madman. How I paced the deck and  
cursed myself. All night long I paced back  
and forth, and all night long I heard the moan-  
ing of the stricken bird.

Often I halted, and was tempted to throw  
myself into the sea, and so end this horrid pain  
of brain and heart.

Days passed; I saw nothing of Laurette.  
I would not see her. She avoided me, and I was  
glad of it. I could not bear the sight of that  
woe-stricken face.

The mate, Garley, how I hated him. He was  
as cool and unconcerned as though he had no  
remembrance of shooting the poor wretch.

At Cayenne I resigned my ship. Going to  
the city, I made all my arrangements and took  
the steamer for New York. I placed ample  
funerals in the hands of a trusty friend and told  
him to send Laurette to me at the end of six  
months. I could not see her until her grief  
had lost its edge.

Wearily, sick and careless of my life, I wan-  
dered off into New York State, and finally  
bought a little place where I hoped I should lie  
down and die.

I sent for Laurette. Poor bird, I must see  
her. I could wait no longer.

One summer night I sat in the porch to my  
house, smoking my pipe, and gazing down  
the road. Soon the rumble of wheels was heard,  
and the stage halted.

The next moment a pair of soft arms were  
round my neck; and the head of my sobbing  
Laurette was on my breast.

"Oh, you dear, excellent captain."

"Heavens, who is that behind you?"

There stood the manly form of Antoine Hinds,  
clear, the convict.

"What does this mean?" I demanded hard-  
ly knowing whether I was dreaming or not.

"Are you glad to see me?"

"Thank God, thank God," was all I could  
ejaculate.

I understood it all. The mate Garley knew  
my heart better than I did myself. After leav-  
ing the brig, in the boat he arranged the whole  
affair. The volley was fired; but no bullet  
touched Antoine Hinds. He was smuggled  
into his berth again, and took care to avoid  
my sight. The whole crew were in the plot,  
and thank God, I was duped.

I sent Garley a thousand dollars as a reward.  
I am now an old man; but I am happy. My  
children and my grandchildren (I call them no-  
thing else) seem to think old Captain Fountain-  
bleau is not such a wretch after all.

An Awkward Witness.

At an assize held during the past year, both  
judge and counsel had a deal of trouble to make  
the timid witnesses upon a trial speak suffi-  
ciently loud to be heard by the jury; and it is  
possible that the temper of the counsel may  
thereby have been turned from the even tenor  
of his way.

After this gentleman had gone through the  
various stages of bar pleading, and had coaxed,  
threatened, and even bullied witnesses, there  
was called into the box a young ostler, who ap-  
peared to be simplicity personified.

"Now, sir," said the counsel, in a tone that  
would at any other time have been denounced  
as vulgarly loud, "I hope we shall have no dif-  
ficulty in making you speak out?"

"I hope not, sir," was shouted, or rather bel-  
lowed out by the witness, in tones which almost  
shook the building, and would certainly have  
alarmed any timid or nervous lady.

"How dare you speak in that way, sir?" said  
the counsel.

"Please, m'r, I can't speak any louder," said  
the astonished witness, attempting to speak  
louder than before, evidently thinking the fault  
to be in his speaking too softly.

"Pray, have you been drinking this morning?"  
shouted the counsel, who had now thoroughly  
lost the last remnant of his temper.

"Yes, m'r, was the reply.

"And what have you been drinking?"

"Coffee, m'r."

"And what did you have in your coffee, sir?"  
shouted the exasperated counsel.

"A spure, m'r," innocently bawled the wit-  
ness in his highest key, amidst the roar of the  
whole court—excepting only the now thorough-  
ly wild counsel, who flung down his brief and  
rushed out of court.

A good story is told of an old farmer, whose  
son had for a long time been ostensibly study-  
ing Latin in a popular academy. The farmer  
not being perfectly satisfied with the course  
and conduct of the young hopeful, recalled him  
from school, and placing him by the side of a  
cart one day, thus addressed him:—"Now, Jo-  
seph, here is a fork, and there is a heap of ma-  
nure and a cart; what do you call them in La-  
tin?"

"Forkibus, cartibus, et manibus," said  
Joseph.

"Well, now," said the old man, "if  
you don't take that forkibus pretty quickibus,  
and pith that manibus into that cartibus, I'll  
break your laxy backibus." Joseph went to  
work bus forthwith.

NOTES AND ITEMS OF MARY.—It is stated  
that several of the military companies  
throughout the State propose to di-band,  
because the legislature refused to appropri-  
ate enough for them to have a master.

Chicago is called the Insurance Compa-  
nies' Cemetery.

McDONALD'S  
FREE FROM  
CALIFORNIA  
R BITTERS  
California Vinegar  
Vegetable Preparation  
the native herbs found  
of the Sierra Nevada  
fornia, the medicinal pro-  
cesses extracted therefrom  
Alcohol. The question  
red, "What is the cause  
of success of Yonah's Bit-  
ter is, that they remove  
se, and the patient recov-  
They are the great blood  
giving principle, a perfect  
vigilant of the system.  
A history of the world has  
compounded possessing  
allies of YONAH'S BITTERS  
of every disease man is  
ro a gentle Purgative as  
heaving Congestion or In-  
Liver and Visceral Organs,  
enjoy good health, let  
a Bitters as a medicine,  
e of alcoholic stimulants

McDONALD & CO.  
Agents, San Francisco, California,  
and Charleston S.C., New York,  
ruggists and Dealers.

en take these Bitters  
cious, and remain long  
their bones are not de-  
al poison or other means,  
wasted beyond repair.  
usands proclaim YONAH'S  
wonderful invigoration that  
a sinking system.

ntent, and Internit-  
ich are so prevalent in the  
out rivers throughout the  
pecially those of the Mis-  
souri, Illinois, Tennessee,  
ansas, Red, Colorado, Bra-  
Pearl, Alabama, Mobile,  
to, James, and many others,  
bitaries, throughout our-  
ring the Summer and Au-  
ably so during seasons of  
d dryness, are invariably  
extensive derangements of  
Liver, and other abdomi-  
treatment, a purgative,  
ful influence upon these  
is essentially necessary,  
trile for the purpose equal-  
s YONAH'S BITTERS, as  
y removes the dark-colored  
th which the bowels are  
time stimulating the  
liver, and generally resto-  
rations of the digestive

Indigestion, Headache,  
rulers, Coughs, Tightness  
ziness, Sour Eructations of  
id Taste in the Mouth, Bil-  
itation of the Heart, Inflam-  
gains, Pain in the region of  
d a hundred other painful  
to offsprings of Dyspepsia,  
rove a better guarantee of  
lengthy advertisement.

King's Evil, White Swel-  
lennings, Swelled Neck,  
inflammation of the Throat,  
Mercurial Affections, Old  
of the Skin, Sore Eyes,  
so, as in all other constitu-  
WALKER'S BITTERS re-  
great curative powers in  
and internal diseases.

matory and Chronic  
Gout, Bilious, Bilemient  
it Fevers, Diseases of the  
idneys, and Bladder, these  
equal. Such Diseases are  
ed Blood.

Diseases.—Persons en-  
is and Minerals, such as  
satters, Gold-beaters, and  
advance in life, are subject  
to the Bowels. To guard  
to a dose of WALKER'S Vi-  
casionally.

insanes, Eruptions, Tetters,  
stches, Spots, Pimples, Pus-  
bancles, Ringworms, Scalds,  
s, Erysipelas, Itch, Scour,  
of the Skin, Humors and  
Skin of whatever name or  
ally dag up and carried out  
is short time by the use of

and other Worms, tur-  
m of so many thousands, are  
oyed and removed. No sys-  
t, no verminous, no anthel-  
se the system from worms.

Complaints, in young or  
single, at the dawn of wom-  
n of life, these Tonic Bit-  
decided an influence that  
soon perceptible.

In all cases of jaundice, rest  
r liver is not doing its work,  
ible treatment is to promote  
f the bile and favor its re-  
purpose. See YONAH'S Bi-  
ters.

McDONALD & CO.  
el Agents, San Francisco, California,  
and Charleston S.C., New York,  
ruggists and Dealers.



# Telegraphic News.

OTTAWA, March 24.  
After recess last night Hon. Mr. Smith's Bill to amend the Act respecting certificates of masters and mates and to amend Pilotage Act of 1873, were read a second and third time.

Mr. Devlin will move for copies for papers and correspondence referring to O'Donoghue in connection with Manitoba troubles and ask for reasons of his exclusion from Amnesty recently recommended.

On this we may expect more trouble. Mr. Devlin's course on the New Brunswick School question has alienated many of his Roman Catholic friends and he is moving in this matter to pick up lost ground.

After routine Mr. Orton moved for a Committee to take into consideration the best means of protecting our agricultural products similar to those imposed in the United States.

Mr. Dymond ridiculed the idea of the duty and gave a history of previous unsuccessful attempts of a similar nature made in the house since 1872. He argued that farmers neither wished nor asked for protection.

Mr. Fleming pointed out that to tax grain would be to reduce the traffic from the West, the carrying trade we were making such strenuous efforts to secure. The discussion was cut short by the arrival of six o'clock, when the Speaker left the chair.

## Parliamentary Notices of Motions.

The following notices of Motions are copied from the Parliamentary Proceedings of the House of Commons:

By Mr. GILLMOR—Enquiry of Ministry—Whether, in the event of the Government of the United States granting an appropriation of Twenty-four Thousand Dollars for dredging and deepening the River St. Croix the Government of the Dominion will grant a similar sum for the same purpose?

By Mr. KIRK—Address to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be pleased to cause to be appointed during the Parliamentary recess a Commission to enquire into the best and most direct route for the conveyance of mails and passengers between the Dominion of Canada and Europe, and Commission for that purpose to visit and personally inspect such harbors as are reported to have superior advantages and available at all seasons of the year, viz.:—White Haven, Louisburg, Shippagan, St. Andrews, &c.

OTTAWA, March 24.  
It is reported that Mr. A. L. Light is to receive the appointment as Government Engineer for the Georgian Bay Branch of the Canada Pacific Railway.

LONDON, March 27.  
The *Osservatore Romano* (Roman Newspaper) referring to the manner in which Archbishop McCloskey's appointment to the Cardinalate is received in the United States and preparations making to celebrate it, points to the painful contrast afforded in Germany, where the new cardinal, Archbishop Ledochowski, is condemned to imprisonment because he refuses to betray his sacred mission at the behest of a despotic government.

NEW YORK, March 23.  
Heavy rains are falling in region of the Upper Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers making danger of renewed floods very imminent.

Galveston news, special from Corpus Christi, says a large body of armed Mexicans attacked several ranches about seven miles from that city, and robbed one store, taking several American prisoners. Intense excitement prevails, as an invasion of the city is apprehended. All the citizens are arming.

Gold closed yesterday at 116 1/2.

CANADIAN LUMBER.—On Saturday last a carload of A No. 1 pine lumber, was received at the Mill Workshop from Frank Dudley, of Montreal, Canada. This lumber, which costs from \$45 to \$65 per thousand in currency, gives excellent satisfaction and two more carloads have been ordered by Messrs. Black & Co. The freight cost, about \$9 a thousand, and the lumber comes through in sealed cars via the Grand Trunk railway. In case a demand is created for this product of the Canadian forests, a stock will be kept on hand for retail trade.—*St. John's Whig.*

BUTTER.—This necessary article has been very plenty in Chatham during the past month. Mr. A. D. Shirreff has sold at his auction room large quantities at prices varying from 19 to 22 cents. In Toronto, reports say that butter is dull and prices lower than they have been for a long time. In Ottawa the *Free Press* says:—Butter exceedingly plentiful. Good tub butter sold at 12c to 18c per lb.; rolls at 20c and prints at 22c to 23c. In Montreal it is quoted at 18c to 22c per lb. In Quebec the price of butter has fallen about 9 to 10c.

The Committee of Assembly to whom the claim of Mr. John Little, Ex-Seizing officer, Richibucto was referred, have, we learn, decided that he was wrong in disobeying the orders issued to him by the Surveyor General. They will, however, recommend that he be allowed the fifty dollars before offered by the Surveyor General and refused by him. The Committee do not at all consider whether the Surveyor General was justified in ordering the seizures to be abandoned, they simply hold that the seizing officer should have obeyed orders. Davidson, Covert, Murchie, Boveridge and Robinson were the committee.—*Advance.*

# HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

[SPECIAL TO STANDARD.]

FREDERICTON, March 30.

This forenoon was principally occupied with the discussion of Murchie's bill to repeal the tax on wild lands. Murchie said he claimed the repeal of the Act on grounds of justice, equal rights and fair play. Persons who pay the tax are generally non-residents, and instead of money being expended for roads and bridges near the lands which raised it, it is misappropriated, besides this non-residents are taxed two or three times as much as residents. Lumber operations and the effects of storms have denuded the lands, and rendered them comparatively valueless while they are taxed. He showed a case in which a certain tract of land granted to railway had paid over fourteen thousand dollars previous to 1871 in tax altogether, while none of it was devoted to roads and bridges through the tract itself. The parties who impose this tax are residents, and by robbing the non-residents in this way, as a taxation themselves. He was willing that every man should bear his just proportion of taxation, but the manner in which the wild land tax is imposed is an inequality that should be wiped out. He himself had to pay three poll taxes in one parish in York. He read a statement comparing taxation in Maine, as compared with the parish of Canterbury, showing that taxation in the latter place is ten times as much. Comparison with Quebec showed a much greater difference against this Province. He said the taxes were so oppressive that they must be evaded in some way, if the law is not repealed. He showed that to pay the tax alone the owner would have to cut more lumber than it was possible to cut. If it was not repealed the mills would have to be allowed to rot down, as they could not be kept up.

McKay said the tax was first imposed to prevent the lands of a parish from being locked up, and because non-residents did no statute labor. He thought a cent an acre was entirely too high a tax for the object sought. It is quite evident that there is not sufficient of the element of justice in the present arrangement. He went into figures to show that a resident pays only one-fifth as much as a non-resident on wild lands, and he could see no justice in such an arrangement. He thought half a cent an acre would be an ample tax for unoccupied lands of both residents and non-residents.

Robinson said the figures submitted by Murchie show the payments made by the N. B. & C. Railway Company which had passed for a small sum into the hands of a number of gentlemen who now own it. He knew that some years ago a long piece of road was made through these very lands, although in some parishes the expenditure had not been fairly made. A great deal of road to North Lake settlement had been made and paid for out of wild land tax only, and another road had been made to Forrester by the same means, besides other roads in various parts of the country. He believed a non-resident should pay more than a resident for the latter is operating continually on his land and improving it. The tax has done good for the back settlers, as it is a guarantee that they shall be assisted in building roads and opening up the country. He knew the people would be sorry to hear of a repeal of the Act as contemplated in the bill.

The discussion lasted two hours, and was sustained principally by Murchie.

Progress was finally reported and the bill referred to a select committee.

For the Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, 29th March, 1875.

MR. EDITOR.—It appears to me that this country is getting poorer every day; I don't know when I have heard of so many young men leaving it as are preparing to do so now, certainly not within my sojourn here, upwards of a quarter of a century. Every one asks what is the reason of this? It is very easy to tell—the increase of taxation and the unnecessary extravagance and useless expense of the Government. What is the use of keeping up such an extravagant Legislature now, when there is no business to do? Surely one member for each County would be quite sufficient to do the little business that is to be done; and it might all be accomplished in half the time now occupied in specifying. As an example of the truth of what I am writing, I understand they are trying to double the allowance to members, when there is not a quaker of the duty to do. Can anything in the creation, I ask, be more absurd than this move. The fact is they will continue increasing the expenses until they take every cent out of the pockets of the poor deluded natives, and then they may clear for California or any place they choose; and allow a new set of emigrants or inhabitants to take their places, and undergo the same process of fleecing until they are also ruined. It is time the voters were opening their eyes to this extravagance, and put a stop to it. Cut down the salaries one half, and have the House re-elected, one member for each County as a commencement and elect those only that will pledge themselves to the utmost economy consistent with a regard to efficiency. The taxes now in this town are more than the people can bear; and I do not recollect a time when there appeared to be such an outcry against the burdens now put upon the people, or a more decided determination existed to bear them no longer.

Your sincere friend,

Society.

In Massachusetts there is a Bureau of Labor and Statistics which naturally makes an elaborate report upon the condition of the working classes in that State, especially of those employed in factories, giving details as to the hours of labor, the rates of wages paid to adults and children, and the cost of living. This bureau has just presented to the Legislature its sixth annual report, and its conclusions go to show that notwithstanding the prevailing hard

times the majority of the working people in Massachusetts are quite comfortably situated. Of the large number of families of the working class who were visited, over one-half earned more than they spent each year, while less than one-tenth were found to be in debt.

## The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, MARCH 31, 1875

HARBOR COMMISSION.—In another column we copied a notice of motion from the Proceedings of the House of Commons, for the purpose of examining among others, the Harbor of St. Andrews as to its adaptability for steamships, and being "the best and most direct route for the conveyance of passengers and mails between the Dominion of Canada and Europe." We trust that when the Commissioners arrive, competent men, who have piloted vessels into and out of the harbor for many years, will cheerfully give such information. Such persons are better qualified for that purpose, than any teacher or landsman.

POLITICAL RUMORS.—People should receive with caution two thirds of the political rumors which are set afloat by interested persons. There is too much rein given to imagination, to personal animosity, and to give incorrect information, for the base purpose of misrepresenting the character of public men. Their motives, votes, and intentions, are in many instances misrepresented—their sincerity called in question, and no effort spared to damage them in the estimation of their constituents and others. This is not all, efforts are made to set class against class, and creed against creed. In fact there is a growing licentiousness, which is much to be regretted, as it lowers the character of journalism, which should be zealously guarded by its managers. True—no human institution is perfect, and the very best have been made instruments of danger to virtue, truth and morality. Even the Press has been made to do duty, and spread dissension and misrepresentation. The fact that it is powerful for good, implies that it is powerful for evil, and may be perverted. Without high moral principle, great intellectual gifts are apt to prove a curse to their possessor; and the press, without moral principle, honor, and true manliness to control it, becomes a mighty engine of evil in the hands of men of malignant hearts. It is true that without newspapers, the people would not know what was transpiring in the world, but knowledge without moral honor, is not desirable. These remarks are very general, but none the less true, and cases could be cited to prove their correctness.

SALARIES.—The Parliament of Canada has resolved to increase the salaries of the Deputy Heads of Departments to a respectable annual income which is perhaps all proper enough; and the Civil Service officers at Ottawa, such as clerks, are to have an annual increase which places some of them on a par with the Heads of Departments in the Maritime Provinces! While Dominion officials in the same Provinces are at present underpaid, and we learn from a reliable source their successors' salaries are to be reduced. Will competent and respectable persons accept offices of trust, with salaries below those paid to cooks and waiters at hotels? Respectable mechanics would not offer their foremen such paltry remuneration as is paid to hardworked and well qualified gentlemen now filling positions of honor and trust. Surely a country running up a State Debt at the rate of ten millions a year, can afford to be generous to its officials. The people "by the sea" are long suffering, but at the same time when they take a stand—not even the Parliament and Government of Canada can terrify them. Even handed justice should be dealt out to New Brunswick; without its aid there would have been no Dominion to-day; and had the Hon. A. J. Smith's advice been taken, the Province would have had no occasion to apply for "better terms."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for April offers fresh attractions to all classes of readers. It opens with a beautiful narrative by Miss Constance F. Woolson, amply and finely illustrated, of a summer tour among the mountains of Western North Carolina. The grand and picturesque scenery on the French Broad River is here graphically portrayed by pen and pencil, and there are numerous character-sketches—always a prominent feature in Harper's descriptive articles. Readers who have followed Miss Thackeray's charming serial, "Miss Angel," will turn with special interest to the article by E. Mason on Angelica Kauffman, illustrated by some of that artist's finest etchings.

A new and very important series of papers is commenced in this Number, entitled "The Stone Age in Europe," and prepared by an eminent archaeologist, Professor Charles Rau. The treatment of the subject is scientific and modest—this first installment relating to the Drift Period, and containing accurate illustrations of the human implements and animal remains of that period. The celebration this month of the quartercentenary of Michael Angelo's birth gives peculiar interest to Edward Howland's paper on that artist, treating especially of his personal history, and giving prominence to his association with Vittoria Colonna and his beautiful sonnets. The poems of the Number are by R. H. Stoddard, Titus M. Conant, Will Wallace Hamney, and Louise Chandler Moulton. The "Easy Chair" reverts to the moral

of Jefferson's "Rip Van Winkle," and chats in a characteristic vein about the Greville Memoirs, St. Valentine's Day, and the sincerity of true courtesy. The "Scientific Record" is very comprehensive in its summary of scientific progress, and the "Drawer" contains some hitherto unpublished anecdotes of President Lincoln.

The Board of Agriculture has been abolished, and the Agricultural interests of the Province are now in the hands of the Government. It is probable that the Surveyor General, will have charge of the Department, with an executive officer as a Deputy Head for the transaction of the routine business. This is a great improvement; the Board was a useless affair, and was of no service.

OUR DOMINION REPRESENTATIVE.—A correspondent of the St. John Globe writing from Ottawa, speaks favorably of the New Brunswick members. This is what he says of Charlotte's representative:—

"Mr. Gillmor will make an admirable member. He, probably stands as well with the administration as any man in the House while his conscientious nature and sincere desire to do what is honorable and right, cannot fail to be appreciated. He is taking the proper course in this assembly, and is gaining esteem and respect without striving for it."

EASTER ELECTION.—At the meeting of the Pewholders of All Saints Church held on Easter Monday, the following were elected Churchwardens and Vestrymen for the ensuing year:

G. D. Street, Churchwardens.  
B. R. Stevenson, do.  
Wm. Whitlock, C. E. O. Hatheway, T. Odell, Geo. F. Stickney, H. H. Hatch, Angus Stinson, G. F. Campbell, J. Burton, Geo. S. Grimmer, Henry Osburn, S. T. Gove, and W. B. Morris, Vestrymen.

And at a meeting of the Vestry held the same day the following was passed:

Resolved.—That the Corporation desire to record an expression of deep regret at the death of JAMES W. STREET, Esquire, who for a lengthened period has been continuously a member of this body, and also for many years discharged the duty of vestry clerk.

The character of Mr. Street was so marked for courtesy and kindness, ready attention to duty, and steadfast love for the church, that his lamented death is felt by the corporation to be an irreparable loss to this Parish.

Resolved, That the Rector be requested to enclose a copy of this Resolution to Mrs. Street, with the respect and sympathy of this corporation.

We understand the Dominion Parliament is to be prorogued on the 3d April.

## DEATH OF WM. OSBURN, ESQ.

The following extracts are taken from a lengthy obituary notice in the *Leeds Mercury*, of the 27th Feb. The deceased gentleman was father of HENRY OSBURN, Esq., Manager of the N. P. & C. Railway. From the carefully prepared notice it appears that the subject of the article was a man of letters, of fine literary taste, a student of ancient history, and a pious man. He was a writer of note, at one time an Editor, and the author of several standard works of reference, and a Coptic Dictionary.

We have to announce to-day the death of an aged townsman, who for many years by his talents and acquirements occupied a considerable position in our literary circles, and was distinguished among Egyptian scholars, namely Mr. WILLIAM OSBURN who has passed away at the advanced age of nearly eighty-two years.

Mr. Osburn was the son of a respectable wine merchant of the same name in Leeds, and was for some years in trade. Having received a good classical education, he pursued the study of various branches of ancient literature, and became well read in the Greek and Latin Fathers of the early Church. When the modern school of sacred and ecclesiastical revival arose at Oxford, under Pusey, Newman, and others and the Oxford Tracts were published, Mr. Osburn rendered a service to the cause of Evangelical truth by publishing a work entitled "Errors of the Early and Apostolic Fathers," in which he made copious quotations from the writings of the Fathers, to show the very early introduction of serious corruption and superstition in the Christian Church, in which the errors of the Greek and Latin Churches had their foundation. Mr. Osburn's attention was early drawn to the great discoveries of Dr. Young, M. Champollion, and the German scholars, in interpreting the hieroglyphics of Egypt, and thus obtaining the key to the sacred literature of that primal seat of learning and art. He studied the hieroglyphical monuments in this and other countries, and published several works on the subject, of which the first was a translation of the inscriptions on the valuable mummy in the Museum of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society; another was on Egyptian Antiquities as bearing on the illustrations of Scripture; and finally he published a Coptic Dictionary.

Mr. Osburn was an intimate friend of Mr. Michael Thomas Sadler, and gave him some assistance in the researches by which that gentleman controverted the popular doctrine of Malthus.

TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM.—The amateurs of the St. Andrews Temperance Club, intend placing this Drama before the public in Stevenson Hall, Thursday evening. No doubt they will have a full house.

A Scotch mail, direct to Glasgow, will be sent from New York every Saturday by fast Anchor Line steamers, beginning on April 2nd. This is the first direct mail service ever established between the United States and Scotland. Letters for Scotland via New York should be marked "Per Scotch Mail."

A Port Medway man who was tried for shooting moose contrary to law, was acquitted on explaining that the animal rushed at him with open mouth and he was obliged to kill it in self defence.

It is said that Hon. Thomas R. Jones of the Legislative Council, is to be appointed to the next vacancy in Senate to be filled by a New Brunswick.

WANTED.—Information of THOMAS GEORGE, who resided at Chamcook about 36 years ago, and is supposed to have removed to Richibucto, or perhaps Nova Scotia. By communicating with the Editor of this paper (*St. Andrews Standard*), he will hear of something to his advantage.

IV ELIJAH HAMMON, a native of Ashburton, England, who worked in St. Andrews nearly forty years ago, will send his address to the STANDARD Office, he will receive information of interest to him.

## DIED.

On the 29th inst., of diphtheria, Harvey H., eldest son of Mr. John R. Wren, of Chamcook, aged 8 years and 4 months. [St. Stephen papers please copy.]

At San Francisco, on the 14th inst., of typhus fever, at his father's residence, Robert Watt, aged 17 years and 6 months, youngest son of John and Martha Ann Campbell, formerly of St. Stephen.

At —, Wis., on the 16th inst., Eliza Jane, aged 55 years, widow of the late Israel Hanson, formerly of St. Stephen.

At the residence of her son, St. John, on the 26th inst., Frances Bayard, relict of the late Robert Bayard, M.D., aged 78 years.

At Halifax, on the 14th inst., Amelia Ruth Calkins, youngest child of Edward and Margaret Withers, aged 4 years and 14 days. [St. John and Amherst papers please copy.]

## Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

March 17, Glengyle, Peacock, Eastport, ballast.  
18, Hattie Lewis, Smith, Gloucester, do.  
20, Daisy, Britt, Eastport, gen. cargo.  
22, Lilly, Kilby, Red Beach, meal.  
Onward, Whalen, Red Beach, plaster.  
25, L. D. Saunders, Eastport, do.  
27, Nellie, Warr, Eastport, provisions.  
Hattie Lewis, Smith, Eastport, sunds.  
Daisy, Britt, Eastport, gen cargo.  
29, Little Minnie, Dines, Pembroke.

CLEARED.

March 17, Nellie, Britt, New York, 779 M. laths.  
Onward, Whalen, Red Beach shingles.  
23, Lilly, Kilby, Red Beach, shingles.  
27, Glengyle, Peacock, Eastport, potatoes.  
27, Emma Pemberton, Murchie, Lynn, 3000 cedar posts.  
30, Robert Ross, Clark, Boston, 2678 poles, 1500 sleepers, R. Ross.  
Onward, Whalen, Red Beach, 130,000 shingles.  
Little Minnie, Dine, Eastport, ballast.

## STEAM SERVICE.

—BETWEEN—

ST. JOHN AND ST. STEPHEN.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, Fredericton, until the 16th APRIL, 1875, from persons willing to place a good Serviceable Passenger and Freight Steamer during the Navigation Season of 1875, twice per week, between Saint John and Saint Stephen, calling twice per week each way at St. Andrews, St. George and Beaver Harbor.

The Department will not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. M. KELLY,

Chief Commissioner Public Works.

Department Public Works,  
Fredericton, March 27, 1875. 223-31

## GENERAL SESSIONS.

THE Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, will be held at the Court House, on TUESDAY, 12th day of APRIL, next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

At which time and place all Magistrates, Coroners, and Constables of said County, and all other persons required to be at this Court are hereby publicly notified to give their attendance.

ALEX. T. PAUL,

Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, March 31, 1875.

## VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned intends selling his pleasantly situated HOUSE and Premises, on the corner of Edward and Carlton streets, formerly owned by the late Rev. John Ross. The buildings are in good repair.

Also—1 Horse, 1 set Harness, 1 double Ash Waggon, 2 double Carriages, Sleigh Robs., &c.

Also, Woodboat schr. "Sailing Diana."

For particulars apply to

C. C. BRIDGES.

St. Andrews, March 24, 1875.







Representative and Champion of American Art.  
THE ALDINE,  
THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA,  
ISSUED MONTHLY.  
"A MAGNIFICENT CONCEPTION, WONDERFULLY CARRIED OUT."

The necessity of a popular medium for the representation of the productions of our great artists, has always been recognized, and many attempts have been made to meet the want. The successive failures which so invariably followed each attempt in this country to establish an art journal, did not prove the indifference of the people of America to the claims of high art. So soon as a proper appreciation of the want and an ability to meet it were shown, the public at once rallied with enthusiasm to its support, and the result was a great artistic and commercial triumph—THE ALDINE.

The ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity of a journal, did not prove the indifference of the people of America to the claims of high art. So soon as a proper appreciation of the want and an ability to meet it were shown, the public at once rallied with enthusiasm to its support, and the result was a great artistic and commercial triumph—THE ALDINE.

The national feature of THE ALDINE must be taken in no narrow sense. True art is cosmopolitan. While THE ALDINE is a strictly American institution, it does not confine itself entirely to the reproduction of native art. Its mission is to cultivate a broad and appreciative art taste, one that will discriminate only on grounds of intrinsic merit. Thus, while placing before the patrons of THE ALDINE, as a leading characteristic, the productions of the most noted American artists, attention will always be given to specimens from foreign masters.

The artistic illustration of American scenery, original with THE ALDINE, is an important feature, and its magnificent plates are of a size more appropriate to the satisfactory treatment of details than can be afforded by any inferior page. The judicious interpretation of landscape, figure, and animal subjects, sustain an unabated interest, impossible where the scope of the work confines the artist too closely to a single style of subject. The literature of THE ALDINE is a light and graceful accompaniment, worthy of the artistic features, with only such technical discussions as do not interfere with the popular interest of the work.

**PREMIUM FOR 1875.**  
Every subscriber for 1875 will receive a beautiful portrait, in all colors, of the same no. his dog whose picture in a former issue attracted so much attention.

**"MAN'S UNSELFISH FRIEND"**  
will be welcome in every home. Everybody loves such a dog, and the portrait is executed so true to the life that it seems the veritable presence of the animal itself.

Besides the chromo, every advance subscriber to THE ALDINE for 1875 is constituted a member, and entitled to all the privileges of THE ALDINE ART UNION.

The Union owns the originals of all THE ALDINE pictures, which, with other paintings and engravings, are to be distributed among the members. To every series of 10,000 subscribers, 100 different pieces, valued at over \$2,500 are distributed as premiums as the series is full, and the awards of each series as made are to be published in the next succeeding issue of THE ALDINE. This feature only applies to subscribers who pay for one year in advance. Full particulars in circular sent on application enclosing a stamp.

**TERMS.**  
ONE SUBSCRIPTION ENTITLING TO THE ALDINE ONE YEAR, THE CHROMO AND THE ART UNION;  
\$6 per annum in advance.  
(No charge for postage.)  
SPECIMENS OF THE ALDINE, 30 CENTS.

THE ALDINE will, hereafter, be obtainable by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rates; each for subscription must be sent to the publisher direct, or handed to the local canvasser, without responsibility to the publishers, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the fac simile signature of James Sutton, President.

**CANVASSERS WANTED.**  
Any person wishing to act permanently as a local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by applying to  
**THE ALDINE COMPANY,**  
58 Maiden Lane, New York.

**REMOVAL.**  
**JAMES STOOT, MERCHANT TAILOR,** begs to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Establishment to the building lately occupied by W. D. HANCOCK, next door to J. R. BRADFORD'S, where he will be happy to see his customers, and by promptness and efforts to please, to receive a continuance of the patronage hitherto afforded him. my 13

**VISITING & BUSINESS CARDS**  
STANDARD OFFICE

**Bay of Fundy**  
**Red Granite Company.**  
POLISHED  
COLUMNS AND PILASTERS,  
Tombs and Monuments  
Mausoleums, Vaults, etc.

Estimates made for Building work. Granite supplied to dimensions. Designs furnished to order.  
The Polishing Works and Quarries of the Bay of Fundy Company are now in full operation and the Company are prepared to fill orders with dispatch. Further particulars and price list on application to the Secretary at St. George, N. B. St. George, N. B., March 18, 1874.

**North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.**  
OF EDINBURGH, LONDON.  
ESTABLISHED IN 1809.  
**FIRE & LIFE**

**PRESIDENT:**  
His Grace the Duke of Roxburgh, K. T.  
**VICERESIDENTS:**  
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K. G.  
His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, K. G.  
Sir John L. M. Lawrence, Bart., G. C. B. & K. S.

**CAPITAL - £2,000,000 STERLING**  
(WITH LARGE ACCUMULATIONS)  
The Subscriber having been appointed General Agent for New Brunswick for the above Company, is now prepared to effect insurances on reasonable terms.

**Aug 9.**  
**HENRY JACK,**  
W. B. MORRIS Agent for St. Andrews and vicinity.  
**Work for all** We send valuable packages of goods by mail free. Address with ten cent return stamp, M. Y. No. 183 Greenway, St. N. Y.

**STREET & STEVENSON,**  
Baristers and Attorneys at Law,  
Solicitors &c.  
OFFICES - WATER STREET,  
ST. ANDREWS

**REMOVAL.**  
W. H. WILLIAMSON, ever grateful for the kind support and patronage he has hitherto received, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his establishment to the store formerly occupied by Miss Irwin, corner of Water and Edward streets; where he will keep as usual.

**DRUGS, CHEMICALS**  
**Patent Medicines, Perfumery,**  
**Toilet Articles, Groceries,**  
Paints, Glass, Putty, and all the other articles commonly found in a Druggist Shop.  
St. Andrews.

**G. F. STICKNEY,**  
**WATCH MAKER & JEWELLER.**  
Has received a further supply of  
**GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,**  
Chains, Rings, Brooches,  
Lockets, Studs, Solitaires, Keys, &c.

**Electroplated Britannia Metal and British Plate Ware,**  
Papier Maché, Parian, Spa, Wedgwood and Bohemian Goods.

**JET AND RUBBER GOODS.**  
**CUTLERY, HARDWARE, EDGETOOLS**  
Toys, Fancy Soap and Perfumery,  
Together with a general assortment of  
**House Furnishing & Fancy Goods**  
WEDDING RINGS made to order.  
July 19 41

**REMOVAL.**  
**H. O'NEIL & SONS** respectfully inform their friends generally, that in consequence of their late Market having been destroyed by fire, they have removed for the present to the building adjoining the store of Messrs. Robinson & Glenn, where they will be happy to supply the wants of their numerous customers, and beg to return thanks for the patronage heretofore received, and trust by efforts to please, to merit a continuance of their favours.  
H. O'NEIL & SONS,  
St. Andrews, Aug. 20, 1874.

**GEO. STEWART, JR.,**  
**WHOLESALE & RETAIL**  
**CHEMIST & 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.

**BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA**  
**MARITIME BLOCK,**  
**ST. JOHN, N. B.**  
Head Office, - - Halifax, N. S.  
W. C. MENZIES, Cashier.  
Authorized Capital, - - - \$1,000,000  
Subscribed and Paid Up, - - - \$750,000  
Agencies at Amherst, Kentville, Pictou, New Glasgow, Sydney and Yarmouth.  
**FOREIGN AGENTS.**—DOMINION OF CANADA: Canadian Bank of Commerce; Union Bank of Lower Canada; NEW YORK: Bank of New York; National Banking Association. BRITISH: Merchants National Bank. LONDON: England: Williams, Deacon & Co.

The Bank of Nova Scotia grants Drafts on New York, Boston and through out the Dominion of Canada; buys and sells Sterling Exchange and American Currency; collects Bills, &c., throughout the Dominion of Canada and United States of America; grants interest on Special Deposits, and transacts a General Banking business.  
The Bank's notes are redeemable in St. John.  
W. L. FICHAULT, AGENT.  
aug 19.—1y

**ST. ANDREWS FOUNDRY.**  
THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully announce that they are prepared to execute orders for  
**Foundry Work,**  
with punctuality and despatch.  
STOVES of approved patterns, MILL and STEAM CASINGS, and other foundry business attended to. Particular attention paid to  
**Blacksmith Work**  
of every description, and satisfaction guaranteed. By punctuality and a desire to please, they hope to merit public patronage.  
**A LAMB & CO.**  
St. Andrews, Oct. 22, 1874. oct 22 1y

**FOR SALE.**  
THAT valuable and eligible situated  
**HOUSE AND PREMISES,**  
belonging to the Estate late L. D. Davidson, Esq. fronting on King, Prince of Wales, Carleton and Wm. Henry Streets, and at present in the occupation of Mrs. Mary Jane Kyle.  
For price and terms apply to  
**W. M. MACKAY,**  
133 Prince Wm. St. John.  
May 13—wm

**PUBLIC NOTICE**  
ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of John A. Benge, late of the Parish of Grand Manan, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within one month from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to  
**W. B. McLAUGHLIN,**  
Grant Manan, Oct. 22, 1874. Administrator.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to the late Mr. James Reed, of Waverley, Parish of St. Patrick, will please call and settle their accounts with the subscriber within thirty days from this date, and all persons having any legal demands against said Estate, will please present them for settlement within thirty days.  
**MARY ANN REID,**  
Waveig, Scale Executor.  
Co. of Charlotte, Oct. 14, 1874. 21

**RING LOST.**  
LOST on Saturday morning last, 1st instant a **Lady's Gold Ring**, set with brilliant in shape of a Maltese Cross, with an Emerald in the centre. It being a family memento, the finder will not only receive the thanks of the owner, but likewise a liberal reward, on leaving it at the  
Standard Office.  
August 4.

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

**Debentures for Sale.**  
THE TRUSTEES OF SCHOOLS, ST. ANDREW'S DISTRICT, No. One, offer for sale DEBENTURES to the sum of \$100 to \$500, secured on the credit of the District.  
Jan. 21, 1874.

**TEACHER WANTED.**  
BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES, St. Andrews, April 8, 1874.  
WANTED—A Female Teacher, First Class, to take charge of an Advanced School for girls.  
Apply to  
**CHAS. O'NEIL, Secy.**  
apl 8

**Tea**  
Ex "Lady Darling" from London via St. John.  
**40 CHESTS** and Half Chests superior CONGOU TEA.  
30 Half Chests Breakfast Souchong do.  
For sale by  
**J. W. STREET & CO.**  
St. Andrews, Nov. 19, 1874. 41

**The Standard.**  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY  
**A. W. SMITH,**  
At his Office Water St., St. Andrews, N. B.  
**TERMS**  
\$2 50 per Annum—if paid in advance.  
3 00 if not paid till the end of the year.  
**ADVERTISEMENTS**  
inserted according to written order or continued until forbidden if no written directions.  
1 week 2w 3w 1m 2m 3m  
1 Inch \$1 00 1 50 2 00 2 50 3 50 4 50  
2 " 1 50 2 00 2 50 3 00 4 00 5 00  
3 " 2 00 2 50 3 00 3 50 4 50 5 50  
4 " 2 50 3 00 3 50 4 00 5 00 6 00  
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.  
All letters addressed to this office must be post paid.

**Boots & Shoes.**  
**LADIES, MISSES AND GENTLEMEN'S**  
**Boots and Shoes,**  
in a variety of styles, at the  
**BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.**  
ALSO—A supply of imported Stock, consisting Ladies and Misses Boots, Arctic Overshoes, and Rubbers,  
which will be sold at the lowest terms.  
**J. M. HANSON.**  
St. Andrews, Dec. 9, 1874.

**C. E. O. HATHEWAY.**  
**AUCTIONEER.**  
Office, - - Water St., St. Andrews.  
Sept. 30, 1874—3m.

**BULBS.**  
Just received—a quantity of choice  
**HYACINTHS and other BULBS.**  
Also Hyacinth GLASSES, at the  
**ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE.**  
Oct. 21. E. LEE STREET.

**LOOK AT THIS.**  
SOME ill-minded lying scoundrel has reported that I have imported bad flour, which I am selling as good. I can prove him a base liar, I import the very best of flour, and respectable persons who have purchased from me can testify as to its good quality. I sell  
Howland's Peacemaker, at \$7.50  
Reindeer, extra, 6.50  
Queen's Mill, 6.50  
Market Wharf, St. Andrews, Nov. 4, 1874. WM. HICKS.

**BAY RUM**  
10 Gall good Bay Rum, for sale at the  
**ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE.**  
Nov. 5 E. LEE STREET.

**For sale or to Let.**  
THE Two storey Dwelling House and Lot corner King and Park streets. The property is pleasantly situated, and with slight repairs would make a pleasant residence. Possession given immediately. Apply at the  
STANDARD OFFICE  
Aug. 6.

**Goods remaining in Store**  
31 Chests } Fine Congou TEA.  
32 half " }  
20 " } Breakfast Souchong Tea  
6 " } Oolong do  
**LIQUORS.**  
8 Hhds. } Cognac BRANDY.  
10 Qr. Casks } do do  
200 Cases qts. } do do  
50 " pt. flasks, } do do  
10 " 1/2 pt. " }  
20 Hhds. } Best Pale GENEVA.  
250 Cases }  
15 " } CLARET.  
25 " } CHAMPAGNE.  
3 Hhds. } Best Scotch & Irish  
25 Qr. Casks } WHISKY.  
50 Cases qts. } do  
60 " pt. flasks }  
**PAINTS & OILS.**  
2 Tons Brandram Bros. best white Paint, do  
8 Casks Boiled and Raw Oil  
**J. W. STREET & CO.**

**GIN, WINE, TEA, &c.**  
Ex "Choice" from London.  
40 Hhds } Best Pale Geneva.  
30 Qr. Casks }  
200 Cases } Congou Tea.  
30 Chests }  
10 Hhds } Refined Crushed Sugar  
20 Cases } Bridges & Son's best Stout  
Porter.  
30 cases } Guinness' Dublin Porter, quart and pint.  
6 do } London Brown Stout & Pale Ale.  
20 Qr. Casks } Pale Sherry.  
73 Hhds }  
31 Tons } Brandram Bros' Best White Lead  
4 Hhds } do Boiled and Raw  
4 Qr. Casks } Lined Oil.  
**J. W. STREET.**

**VINEGAR BITTERS**  
PURELY VEGETABLE  
D. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA  
VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Walker's Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use VINEGAR BITTERS as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.  
**E. E. McDONALD & CO.,**  
Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California, and over Washington and Charleston Sts., New York.  
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.  
Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.  
Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Stomach, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Diarrhoea, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.  
Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Gout, Rheumatic Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, &c., &c. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

**For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal.** Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

**For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Furuncles, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scabies, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever nature and cause, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.**

**For Female Complaints,** in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display a decided influence that improvement is soon perceptible.  
**Jaundice.**—In all cases of jaundice, best assured that your liver is not doing its work. The only sensible treatment is to promote the secretion of the bile and favor its removal. For this purpose use VINEGAR BITTERS.  
Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

**E. E. McDONALD & CO.,**  
Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California, and over Washington and Charleston Sts., New York.  
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

**THE ALDINE**  
PUBLISHED  
No 14

See lay in her  
And silent, as  
Her hands bel  
A lotus-ly, in  
Her eyes were  
Never to weep  
At the sorrow  
Or darken wit  
And her lips  
The secrets of  
"Waken, darli  
His hands on  
Or is it not sin  
In this strange  
"Open your li  
And tell me t  
"Lift from you  
The gold of yo  
"Of eyes the s  
Like the sky, s  
"I forgot! Y  
The soul that  
"Dead? dead?  
Waken, darli  
"See! I here is  
Sweet as true  
"All wet with  
And take the  
sake.  
"I clasp your  
"Is it such a  
"The hardest  
That a face is  
"That was fai  
To think that  
"I know that  
Will be years  
"My sweet, di  
If I had died  
"And the air  
Could shut us  
"Away from t  
From less, as  
"Oh, love, sw  
Wreat in dais  
"Or snow than  
Where the re  
"But that can  
Like a fly as  
"While I go c  
And think of  
"Think of the  
And the some  
"For over the  
Of waiting, at  
"To the world  
My own in a  
"Oh pure, wh  
To keep whil  
"And give it  
With Paradisi  
And so—goo

The ALDINE series, certainly excellent, usual attention section which something of ly know it e In this issue, summer some front, in topi Centennial, its own profi and of patri other than "Historical a volution," w under the "la month," wit it is written that the ever served in the a certain per who listened ing, as the w lations and d lie." Probab imparted to i sent juncture ledge that th olution, of i published, as reading, in th of the "Aldin full-page pict capially dra the salient fe in a manner c ment. The c tural ayoc prung to-arr

Original issues in Poor Condition  
Best copy avail