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Vol 42

## Poetry.

### REDEEM THE TIME.

Redeem the time, nor moments waste  
In slothfulness or folly,  
Nor yet in frantic worldly haste,  
Nor moping melancholy,  
But every moment use with care,  
In acts of mercy, love, and prayer.

Your daily toil must be pursued  
While health and strength be given;  
The wearied frame must be renewed  
With sleep, the gift of heaven;  
Yet, still, by watchful care, you may  
Redeem some moments every day.

Your mind requires mental food  
And careful cultivation;  
Then store it with what's wise and good  
By thoughtful meditation;  
So, if improvement be your theme,  
You must the needful time redeem.

How many moments have you spent  
In pointless employment!  
In gossiping, or giving vent  
To some depraved enjoyment—  
Unthoughtful of the awful crime  
Of murdering your precious time?

Redeem the time!—on moments seize,  
Because the days are evil;  
And slothful men, who sleep at ease,  
Are all there by the devil;  
So, till you reach your end—the grave—  
Each passing moment try to save.

Seek early rest; and early rise,  
Your daily task pursuing;  
Redeem the time and gain the prize;  
Do something worth the doing;  
Whatever truth points out as right,  
Try to perform with all your might.

The night is coming on apace,  
When work must be left over;  
Then squander not your day of grace,  
But labor to recover  
The misspent moments of the past,  
And live each day as if your last.

S. M.

### COLONIAL PROGRESS.

A gentleman named the Honorable Alexander Mackenzie, who occupies the proud position of the Premier of Canada, has been visiting recently his native country, Scotland. His merits have been recognized by his countrymen in a variety of ways, and on Monday he was presented with the freedom of Ayrshire burgh, at a banquet given by the Town Council. Mr. Mackenzie, the chief Minister of Canada, is not what amongst us would be recognized as a Conservative in politics, but he is a very excellent example of the value of our colonies. Forty years ago Mr. Mackenzie went out to Canada with no capital but a strong arm, stout heart, and an honest upright mind. He commenced by felling the trees upon his allotment of purchase. He was then at the lowest round of the ladder. To-day he is the Prime Minister of the Canadian Dominion, a prouder title than that of ruler of many European States, and is receiving in his native country marks of honor seldom accorded except to princes and men of the very greatest reputation. This is one good result of our colonial connection. No one can pretend that if Canada had been a separate State, or if it had been simply a State ruled from Washington, there would have been a career open for men like Mr. Mackenzie. Yet people used to be found to cheer Radical orators when they prated about getting rid of the colonies.

It is a very common mistake to overlook the Conservative forces of our colonies. The colonists see us from outside. They, especially in Canada are well aware of the working of the democratic, or Radical, principle, and we never know a colonist yet who was not eloquent in his denunciation of the disintegrating ideas of Radical politicians. Any swaying of this country towards democracy seems to the colonist simple madness. If he is confronted with our aristocratic constitution, which might be supposed to "exercise" him not a little, he replies as Mr. Mackenzie did at Dundee: "It is true that you have in this country a class who are elevated above the rest by reason of rank bestowed by the royal sovereign; but do not imagine for a moment that class distinctions are peculiar to this country. Go to the Republic of the United States of America and you will find there, I venture to say, more class distinctions created by wealth than you will find in this country by titular distinctions. And it is a matter of moonshine to you or me whether the influence which separates the

great body of people from the few is, as in our country, the possession of enormous wealth and the erection of peculiar social barriers which shut out every one but a favored few; or whether it is as in other countries, the barrier erected by a long process of law and by the exercise of the sovereign power. This, it must be remembered, is the utterance of a man who is called an advanced politician in Canada. There is no question whatever as to its truth and soundness, and it utterly cuts the ground from under the feet of the discontented rabble who, calling themselves Radicals, are simply angry because good laws have made agitation ridiculous and treason a farce. We do not know whether we shall hear much in future about cutting the colonies adrift, but if we do we shall point to the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, and ask what ought to be the punishment for the crime which would make such an honorable and successful career as his impossible. Mr. Mackenzie has, to use a metaphorical expression, fought his way from "axe to crown." He commenced, without advantages, by clearing trees in the forest, and by his native abilities, under the fostering influence of British rule, he has gained the crown of Premiership, the highest position to which a Canadian can aspire. The career is open to all, and similar success might attend the humblest of Englishmen who determined to follow Mr. Mackenzie across the Atlantic.—*Cardiff Western Mail.*

### Princely Munificence of the Great Mogul of India.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)  
Nothing but ridicule could have attended any attempt on the part of the Prince of Wales to rival the Mahomedan rulers of India in ostentation and magnificence. In the matter of presents alone his utmost munificence would have been surpassed by a single act of favor displayed by one of the former sovereigns of Hindostan. For instance Jehan Gheer bestowed upon his son, when setting out to take command of the army in the Deccan, "a sword, the scabbard of which was of gold set with stones valued at 100,000 rupees (£10,000), a dagger at £100, an elephant and two horses, all their furniture of gold, set with stones," and a state carriage built in imitation of one sent out to the Emperor by King James I. On his birthday Jehan Gheer was so richly adorned with jewels that Sir Thomas Roe protests that in all his life he "never saw such inestimable wealth together." "The time he continues," "was spent in bringing his greatest elephants before him; some of which being lord elephants, had their chains, bells, and furniture of gold and silver, with many gilt banners and flags carried about them, and eight or ten elephants waiting on each of them, clothed in gold, silk and silver. In this manner about twelve companies passed by, most richly adorned, the first having all the plates on his head and breast set with rubies and emeralds, being a beast of wonderful bulk and beauty. They all bowed down before the King, making their reverence very handsomely."

On one occasion when the King honored his Minister with his company at dinner, the road was covered for a whole mile with silks and velvets sewed together, and the cost of banquet was estimated at £50,000. On his birthday Jehan Gheer was weighed against seven kinds of commodities, such as rupees, jewels, cloth of gold, silks, calicoes, spices, honey and butter, which was afterward distributed among the poor. "The scales were of beaten gold, set with small stones, rubies, and turquoises; they hung by chains of gold, and for more surety there were silk ropes. The beam was covered with plates of gold. The great lords of the nation sat about the throne on rich carpets, expecting the King's coming out. At length he appeared, covered with diamonds, rubies, and pearls. He had several strings of them about his neck, arms, wrists, and turban, and two or three rings on every finger. His sword, buckle, and throne were also covered with precious stones. Among the rest I saw rubies as big as walnuts, and pearls of a prodigious magnitude. He got into one of the scales, sitting on his legs like a tailor."

After all, the royal gifts were not in general very costly. When the weighing was over basins full of silver almonds, nuts, and other fruits were placed before the King, who threw them about in handfuls, while his nobles scrambled for them. Observing that Sir Thomas Roe would not stoop to such meanness, Jehan Gheer took up a basin that was nearly full and poured them into his cloak. The courtiers, however, "had the impudence to thrust in their hands so greedily" that the knight had some trouble to rescue these proofs of the royal favor from their rapacity. He had been told beforehand that the King would scatter fruits moulded in massive gold, but to his disgust he discovered that they consisted of

very thin silver, a thousand of them barely weighing £20. Nevertheless "I saved" he says "the value of ten or twelve crowns, and these would have filled a large dish. I kept them to show the vanity of these people. I do not believe that the King that day threw away much above the value of £100."

Bernier, in deed, says that although India was an abyss that swallowed up the gold and silver of other lands, he did not regard the Mogul as being extraordinarily rich. Shah Jehan, for example, after expending considerable thrif for the space of forty years, left only six millions in the treasury, without taking into account, however, the precious stones, of which he confuses there was great store. The value of the throne alone he reckoned at three millions sterling, being covered with the spoils of Patana and Rajpoots, and the voluntary offerings of tributary princes, governors, and nobles.

At times the munificence of the Delhi Emperors savored of reckless extravagance. A singer having delighted the Royal ears, was rewarded with his own weight in silver coin, amounting to 6,300 rupees, and with an elephant to carry his treasure to his house. The famous Noor-ud-din, having shot four tigers with a pair of emerald bracelets, valued at £10,000, while a thousand rupees were distributed in charity. The Great Akbar surpassed both his predecessors and successors in personal wealth. According to Ferishta, that illustrious potentate numbered among his possessions coined silver computed at a hundred millions of rupees; choice rubies, one maul, or 80 lbs. weight; common rubies and other precious stones, ten mauls; uncoined gold, seventy mauls; uncoined silver, 160 mauls; copper piece, fifty billions (four pieces=144); elephants above 5,000; horses, 12,000; deer, 5,000; hunting leopards, over 900; and hawks, 500. It is recorded, probably with considerable exaggeration, that Akbar's treasury contained ninety millions sterling in silver coin and gems of price, and that on one occasion he filled a tank near Futtunpur Sikri with nine crores of rupees equivalent to £9,000,000 which were afterward distributed among the needy.

### CALIFORNIA

#### The Country for Emigrants.

[From the Resources of California.]

So far as the amount of available land is concerned there is an abundance of as productive territory open to the market, at cheap rates, as will accommodate the entire population of two such States as Massachusetts without crowding a family. As to labor upon this land, we do not hesitate to announce that honest effort, backed by a moderate amount of capital, will find a full and adequate market for every article produced, from a blade of new mown hay to a ship-load of wheat. It has been contended that all of the immigration centers in San Francisco, there to repine and degenerate into absolute pauperism. It has been true that the greater portion of our immigrants have come to this locality, and the case is apparent. Here is, and always will be, the center of trade, manufactures and commerce, so long as the Pacific Coast has its existence. While this is the mart for the sale and exportation of the products of the labor of the State, San Francisco is also the natural center to which the profits of the mineral resources of the Coast and the adjacent territories gravitate. Hence, from here information is disseminated as to where certain labor as well as capital can be best invested. Upon these points a stranger cannot be long at a loss as to where he can be the most available to the State, or as to the locality upon which his capital and labor can be the most remunerative to himself. A few facts will demonstrate these ideas. In the first place, the manufacturing interests of the Coast have increased within the last few years to large proportions, and demand increased contributions to meet the exigencies of our trade, which extend to every maritime port in the world. To those who may come here, to become practical farmers, we will suggest that within twenty miles of San Francisco, in a locality in which tropical fruits can be raised, ordinarily, land can be purchased in abundance for from single to two hundred dollars per acre. A single acre, if planted with asparagus, which matures to a full crop in three years, will produce \$1,000 per annum. This is an opportunity that no other section of the country affords. This same territory will produce on average eighty bushels of wheat per acre, and from eighty to ninety bushels of barley. In either of these grains the income from the acre will average from eighty to one hundred dollars annually. An acre of this ground in strawberries will net at least one hundred

and twenty dollars per year. Better investments than these can be found nowhere, and there is a vast amount of rich land standing open in invitation to all comers to accept a golden opportunity. In other aspects this same character of property offers the finest inducements to immigration. An acre of ground in this State, almost in any part, will sustain at least five hundred hogs, which will produce an annual profit of from two to three hundred per cent. If used for dairy purposes, the profit is equally inviting. A cow can be obtained for seventy-five dollars. One acre will support three, with ordinary grass crop. If put in alfalfa, an acre will sustain five, with a net profit of at least one hundred and twenty dollars per acre.

Within eighty miles from San Francisco vineyard land can be obtained for a nominal sum, say from five to ten dollars per acre, in localities best adapted to the culture of the grape. This land is cleared, and ready for setting out the plants. To set out an acre of such ground would cost, for vines and labor—say nine hundred vines—about forty dollars. On the third year these vines will produce from five to six pounds of fruit each, if properly cared for. For wine purposes at the ordinary market price, each vine will give from ten to twelve cents income; for table purposes five cents per pound can nearly always be obtained. This shows that an acre of land, costing about fifty dollars, planted with grapes, will, in three years, produce an income of from ninety to one hundred and twenty dollars per annum. Can a poor man, with only a few hundred dollars in cash, desire to have a better opportunity, or can an investment be found elsewhere that will yield such a percentage of income? The great secret of these inducements lies in the fact that for every article produced on this Coast, whether on the farm, the vineyard, or the workshop, there is never-failing unending demand, and to meet this there is an equally pressing call for all the honest, sober labor that can be introduced. These are but a few facts upon the matters that have not been alluded to in detail before, and are offered to demonstrate that the adverse comments of a portion of the press have been as ill-advised as untruthful.

To all who desire to escape from the peculiar adversities over the lot of poor men in overcrowded cities, we say in all sincerity, come one and all, and the sooner the better. A home stands ready for two or three million more, and a charming climate will greet you with a benediction; while our older citizens—those who have carved out the work, and outlined the destiny of our commonwealth, will welcome you with an hospitality, the value of which you can best appreciate, cooperate with you in your efforts, and amply reward you for your enterprise and energy. Again we say, do not listen to the discouragements of those who would mislead, for such croakers lack energy sufficient to amount to anything in any country, no matter how prolific in capacity and soil.

EASY MANNERS.—Recent events have called public attention to the intimate relation of morals and manners. It may be said that there is no greater peril to morality than much that is called free and easy manners. Young men, and even young women, permit themselves a freedom and license of manner which, having all the aspect of impropriety, may very readily acquire its substance. Richard addresses Susan with a loud and jesting familiarity of tone and conduct, which might be expected in the sailor saloons of Water Street or Wapping; but which is repulsive and odious in the drawing room or among refined and gentle persons. Richard and Susan would be amazed to be told that they have not the manners of a gentleman or of a lady, and have the air of demimonde. They think that they are especially common and fast, and that above all others they know what is the rule of high society. But they are merely vulgar, and have the manners of those who are worse than really vulgar. Coarseness can not be guided into refinement. The young woman who habitually calls her young friends of the other sex by their christian names, or who suffers anything that can be called familiarity, although it fall short of actual indecorum, should reflect carefully. "Sir," said a lady to a policeman who took her elbow to pass her over the street, "if I wish you to touch me I will ask you." No woman of a high sense of personal dignity wishes any man to lay his hand upon her thoughtlessly or unnecessarily. Nor will such a woman permit any kind of rudeness in the tone or manner of men.—*Editorial.* EASY CHAIR, in *Harper's Magazine* for September.

### Can we Speak English.

In our daily conversation we disfigure it with all varieties of slang, masculine or feminine, as the case may be—one as bad as the other. We disregard its delicate shades of meaning, we do all we can to deprive it of all force by our careless use of its terms, we load it with provincialisms and foreign phrases, and then we scornfully turn our backs upon it as if it were an old worn-out servant who may have been of use to scrub our floors or sweep our barns. We hire foreign nurses for our children, so that the first words they utter shall be either a French or German dialect, and we boast of the fact that these children talk only French or German, and "do not understand one word of English."

Esau sold his birthright, but he hardly considered it a good bargain. We are not so wise as he yet, for we have not yet reached the recognition of our terrible blunder by the mourning which showed that he was in reality not so foolish as he seemed. At present we are glorying in our mess of pottage.

For is this not literally all that we have as the result of our barters? I do not mean to speak disrespectfully of the German language, for we owe it too much to be childish. Noble in thought, accurate in construction, musical in its flow, it opens up to its thorough student a mine of wealth which can not be equaled by any modern language, and our own owes its vitality and strength to the self-same tongue. I would not be unjust to the French lexicon, which masters so well the so-called exact sciences, and bends itself with so much smooth facility to every varying mood of thought or fancy.

But what German or what French do our children gain from the nurses and inexperienced teachers to whom they are confided in their first nine or ten years of life? At most they can learn but baby talk, for that is all they are capable of receiving; it is in vain to supply words where ideas do not exist for which they are needed. And even in this what inaccuracies do we not have, what interpolations of English terms picked up from their companions! We might as well—as we do in too many cases—leave the child to be talked to by only an ignorant Irish girl, and then hope to hear her expressing herself in pure English. But meanwhile the child learns English, so called, for she does this in spite of all prohibitions and orders not to use the useless, the unclear things. And what kind of English does she speak? It is unnecessary to answer the question, for we need only listen to the talk of the children around us, in our schools and in our families, to hear for ourselves.—ANNA C. BRACKETT, in *Harper's Magazine* for September.

### The Dean of a Lost Judgment.

The Dean of Arches gave judgment last week in the Owston case, which involves the right of a Wesleyan minister to be styled "reverend." The case was in the form of an appeal from the Consistory Court at Lincoln, where the chancellor, Mr. Walter Phillimore, had refused a citation, and the Dean of Arches decided that the refusal was justified, not because a Wesleyan minister might not be called "reverend"—he left that point unsettled—but because the vicar's conduct in refusing to allow a gravestone on which a Wesleyan was termed "reverend" was not illegal. The graveyard was his freehold, and he had right of pasturage there. The judge appears to lay down the doctrine that a vicar who permits an inscription that writes it. A Wesleyan, he says, may be socially entitled to be called "reverend," but the cause is surely different when the question relates to the alleged obligation of the clergyman to confer by a permanent inscription in his own churchyard upon another person that peculiar religious title by which he alone has been hitherto designated and known to his own parishioners and his own Church. We thought the friends of the deceased gave the title. The point is important, because if the vicar is held not only to tolerate, but to "confess" every title claimed on a tombstone, he will have a new duty imposed upon him, and ought to pass through the College of Cardinals. Is a vicar lying when a stupid mason decries a parishioner on his gravestone as Esquire?—*Canadian News.*

The popularity of the idea of woman's inferiority is never more strongly marked than on the street cars. When a man asks the conductor what time it is, the conductor answers: "Nine thirty-five." But if a woman puts the question, he answers in the simpler form better adapted to her limited capacity: "Twenty-five minutes to ten."



## Telegraphic News.

Ottawa, Sept. 3.  
A cablegram says that Lord Dufferin is to sail for Canada on October 8th.

New York, Sept. 3.  
The bridge on the Chicago and North-western Railroad, in Iowa, owing to undermining by heavy rains, broke down last night with twelve cars of cattle, wrecking the cars and killing the cattle.

Ottawa, Sept. 6.  
Hon. A. J. Smith, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, arrived in town.

On Sunday night a man named Pelletier was attacked by two men. One of them knocked him down with a stick and the other cut his throat in two places. His screams brought a policeman to the scene, but owing to the darkness of the night the roughs got clear. It is feared his wounds are of a serious character and may prove fatal.

Yesterday his Lordship Bishop Cummins formally installed Rev. Mr. Collison to the charge of Emmanuel Church. The church was crowded morning and evening.

Telegrams from Manitoba say that Governor Morris has returned from Lake Manitoba, where he has successfully concluded a revision of a Treaty with the Indians of that locality. He narrowly escaped drowning while fishing on Lake Manitoba.

Sun Francisco, Sept. 4.  
The New Zealand emigrant steamer *Columbo*, arrived at Auckland, from London, with fever on board; twenty emigrants died on the passage and fifty were removed to hospital on arrival.

Quebec, Sept. 4.  
An unusually large number of new immigrants are gazetted this week.

New York, Sept. 4.  
Gold 114 1/4 a 114 1/2.

The declarations of Chinese authorities respecting Formosa savages prove to be empty threats.

Evidence is still growing stronger that England is determined to make the Margery murder a pretext for seizing and annexing Barnah. Large bodies of British Indian troops are concentrating on the frontier.

London, Sept. 6.  
The strike at Oldham, England, is at an end.

Advices from Turkish sources say that Servia will not add to the complications of the Herzegovinian question.

William Collie, charged with obtaining money under false pretences, was again arraigned to-day.

The prosecution said they had not abandoned the hope of capturing Alexander Collie, who has forfeited his bail, and they therefore asked for a further postponement of the case, and it was accordingly adjourned till 10th of October.

New York, Sept. 6.  
Gold closed at 114 1/2.

ICEBERGS.—The past season was remarkable, not only for the number of icebergs which blocked the ocean lanes usually followed between Europe and North America, but also for the low latitudes which stragglers occasionally reached; for an iceberg was passed in sight to the northward on the fiftieth meridian, and in the very low latitude of 40 deg. 25 min. The result has been that a very unusual number of ships were delayed, injured, or totally lost from this cause, during the season, in mid ocean, not to speak of the very large number which came to grief from the same cause in the St. Lawrence and on the coast of Newfoundland. On one occasion nearly forty ships were beset off the Banks. Not only icebergs, but extensive masses of heavy field ice were encountered, and the only wonder is that the damage was so small. That it was so speaks highly for the skill of the captains and the courage and capability of the seamen. The Canadian liners, the best appointed and best navigated ships that cross the Atlantic, are rarely lost, and that is perhaps owing to their keeping well to the south in their passage. They cross a little higher on the outward voyage, but on their return keep the forty-second parallel at 50 deg. longitude, below which ice is scarcely ever met with, although we have seen that during the past exceptional season it was met with very considerably lower.—*Canadian News.*

A president of an agricultural society calls attention to fact that there are in a standard log barrel only 100 quarts while the ordinary flour barrel most in use among farmers in the sale of potatoes and apples contains nearly one-eighth more. Farmers sell their produce in flour barrels and merchants transfer the same to standard barrels making a profit on quantity as well as on the price. In the sales of eight hundred barrels of potatoes from a farm the proprietor loses one hundred barrels, worth \$250, for which he might as well be paid. The middleman, not the consumer, profits by this. Farmers, see that you employ the one hundred quart barrels hereafter.

The number of sailing vessels has greatly decreased throughout the world since 1870, while a steady increase is noted in steamships. According to a report presented to the London Statistical Society the total tonnage of the great nations indicate their relative rank as follows: First Great Britain; second, the United States; third, Sweden; fourth, Norway; fifth, Italy; sixth, Germany; and sixth, France. In 1874 the total tonnage was 5,226,886.

A fire at Eastport, Wednesday evening, destroyed a barn together with about ten

tons of hay owned by Mr. A. Harrington. Insurance \$200. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Had there been a warehouse at the time of the fire, a number of houses and churches would probably have been destroyed.

At a dinner given at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor to her Majesty's Ministers, Mr. Diarneli said: With regard to our foreign affairs peace prevails, and in my opinion peace will prevail—(applause) and if the conduct of these affairs is scrutinized I believe it will be agreed that they have been conducted with blended prudence and firmness. With regard to our Colonial Empire, I can only repeat what I expressed when I last met you, my lord, that we should develop and consolidate our Colonial Empire—(hear, hear)—that we should assimilate not only their interests, but their sympathies, to the Mother Country, and we believe they will prove ultimately a source, not of weakness and embarrassment, but of strength and splendour to the Empire. Applause.

## The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, SEP. 8, 1875.

### Publisher's Notice.

Persons indebted to the STANDARD OFFICE for the paper, advertising, &c., will please pay our collector, and those at a distance can remit by mail. Many owe us for a year and upwards, and we trust that they will liquidate their accounts without delay. There is no good reason why publishers should not be paid as promptly as others. We are happy to learn that, as the postage is now pre-paid by publishers, subscriptions &c. must henceforward be paid in advance.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL has made a Northern Tour, accompanied by the Hon. Wm. Kelly, Mr. Phillips and Mackenzie, M.P.'s and other gentlemen. His object was to visit the new Emigrant Settlement of Balmoral, Paquetville and St. Isidore. From the published reports, we learn, that the settlers at Balmoral, Restigouche, had made large clearings which were covered with fine crops, which promise an abundant yield. The houses are neat and their surroundings display much taste, and the roads well made. The settlers were comfortable and are prepared for the approaching winter. The Surveyor General ordered money to be expended in opening up a road towards Campbellton; and the Dundee Grist Mill. He also visited the settlement at Paquetville, Gloucester, where flags were flying along the road at different places in honor of his visit. The people are all French Canadians, and Mr. Stevenson, (through the interpreter, Mr. Blanchard, M. P. P.), enquired if they had any complaints. Some matters were explained and the Surveyor General was presented with an address in French and English, tendering him a hearty welcome on his first official visit—expressing satisfaction with the liberal provision made by the Local Government for these aid, &c.

The Surveyor General made a felicitous reply expressing the pleasure he felt in being so unexpectedly presented with the address, of the satisfaction of the settlers with the administration of the policy of the Free Grants Act in the settlement. He complimented the settlers on the progress they had in so short a time made with the work of clearing their new farms, and referred to the satisfaction he felt that so many fine settlers had in the County of Gloucester broken off from the custom which prevailed among the French people generally of settling down on the land of their forefathers and expressed his conviction that at an early day, if he might judge from their exertions in so short a time, they would be all more comfortable than the fishermen settlers along the coast. He assured them that so soon as in each individual case the terms of the Free Grants Act had been complied with, the grants would be issued, even though some of the settlers had not joined at the first formation of the settlement, and concluded by wishing them one and all health, prosperity and a comfortable competence in their new homes.

The Hon. R. Young interpreted this speech and made a reply to that part which referred to him, assuring the settlers of his continued interest in the progress of the settlement.

Patrick Ganey, the heroic young man who saved a Miss Casey from being drowned, a few weeks ago in St. John harbor, was presented by the Mayor, in the name of several contributors with a handsome gold watch. Mr. Albert Atkinson, tradesman of the Intercolonial Railway, was also presented with a gold watch, chain and locket for having saved two persons from death on the Railway.

Mr. Ross will preach in the Presbyterian Church next Sabbath, morning and evening, and will officiate every succeeding Sabbath, until further notice.

THOMAS PARKS, Esq., an old and much respected citizen of St. John, died suddenly at his residence Parkview, St. John on the 3rd inst., aged 72. Mr. Parks was at one time a leading merchant, but retired some years ago, with a handsome competence. He was universally respected by all classes, and will be missed by a large circle of friends.

RAILROAD.—Early on Thursday morning, a person named S. P. Thurber, stopping at Armstrong's Hotel, robbed a fellow boarder and room mate named A. Thompson, of a watch and a twenty dollar bill. It appears that Thurber, is a seaman, and had been assisting to load the *Sarah Glass*, and shipped in her the vessel was to sail the next day for Boston. On Wednesday evening he invited Thompson, (who is a watch and clock repairer, and a native of Carleton County) to take a walk, and before returning to their boarding house, asked him "to have a glass of grog with him" in a tavern, which they partook of, and afterwards went to the barber's, when Thurber had his chin whiskers shaved. The parties then returned to Armstrong's about 11 o'clock and retired for the night, in the same room.

At half-past two Mr. Armstrong heard some one moving in the house, and supposed it was a permanent boarder, the nature of whose business requiring his attention early every morning. About four o'clock Thompson's boots, money, and a watch which he had been repairing. Mr. Armstrong kindly loaned him some clothing and they went in search of the thief, who, it appears, had stolen a boat, owned by Mr. Hibberd Harvey, and attempted to cross over to Robinson, but the fog came up so densely, that he returned to the harbor, set the boat adrift, and made his way to the Railway, but was too late for the early train. He then proceeded by the track to Chamcook, and was seen by Thos. Miller walking towards St. Stephen. Three constables were dispatched in a wagon to intercept and arrest him; but he saw them at a distance and took to the woods where he secreted himself. Telegrams were sent to the authorities at St. Stephen and St. George to capture him, and constables Ross, Henan, and Chase, scoured the country on Friday between Chamcook and Digby; they heard of his passing along the old road leading to St. George, but failed in finding him; they gave information to several people in the district to be on the look out for the robber. On Friday afternoon Mr. George Flynn, at Digby, was informed by his brother a young lad, that there was a man in the school house resting himself. He at once took his revolver, proceeded to the schoolroom, and arrested Thurber, who made no resistance. His horse was harnessed and he drove his prisoner to St. Andrews, and lodged him in the jail; his bundle, the watch and money, were deposited with the Sheriff.

An examination was held at the Jail on Saturday and concluded on Monday, before Justice Hatheway. The evidence was such that Thurber was committed for trial at the October County Court. The articles stolen were found on the prisoner, and identified.

STORM AND ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon the atmosphere became darkened by leaden clouds from the west, and about four o'clock, a heavy shower, accompanied a gale, and vivid flashes of lightning. A young lad named Frederick Waycott, messenger to the Telegraph Office, was standing close to the ground wire, during the storm, and the lightning struck the wire, making a report not unlike a gun shot, which was distinctly heard some distance, and knocked young Waycott down; he was taken into Mr. Harvey's and Dr. Gove was in immediate attendance. The boy's left arm was quite back, the Doctor, however, soon restored him to consciousness, and in an hour he was about as though nothing had happened.

RETURNED.—T. T. ODELL, Esq., and Miss Odell, who came out in the White Star steamship *Britannic*, Commodore Thompson, from Liverpool, arrived at New York, on Saturday last, and landed here yesterday afternoon. Mr. Odell visited the British and Continental markets, for his Fall and Winter supply of goods, of which the readers of the *Standard* will be duly advised by advertisement.

As an instance of the rapidity of travel we may mention that just 12 days elapsed from the time of Mr. Odell's leaving Manchester until he landed in St. Andrews, out of which time he spent one day in New York and eight hours in Boston.

The Surveyor General is in town. He looks heartily after his trip to the North. Capt. D. Miller and wife were here on a visit to their friends, during the week.

Within the past few days a suspicious looking personage with an immense beard perambulated the streets, who reminded us of a "spy" who visited the outposts during the Fenian excitement in 1866, and whom some of the volunteers will remember as the strange man, who spoke a foreign language, the only word they understood being "Chamcook."

The *Daily News* came out in a hand some dress of new type, on Monday last, cast at the Dominion Type Foundry, Montreal. The *News* is bound to keep pace with the times.

N. B. MANUFACTURER'S EXHIBITION.—Our advertising columns give notice of this interesting Exhibition, which is to take place at St. John, on the 27th inst. The exhibition is to be held in the Skating Rink, a well executed cut of which heads the notice. It is to be hoped that our manufacturers will forward specimens of their handicraft, as from them are to be selected articles to represent the industries of the Province, by the Canadian Commission, for the International Exhibition in 1876 at Philadelphia. The exhibition at St. John will be well worth visiting and as many as can spare the time should go, as the Railway and Steamboat fares will be reduced, and accommodation afforded in the city for visitors, who will meet many old friends and make new ones.

A WARNING.—Any person who sells liquor to Indians is liable under Act 32, Vic, Cap 21, to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of five hundred dollars. Now then look out for squalls. The Act will be enforced to its utmost rigor.

BALLOU'S MAGAZINE for October, is an excellent number. It has some thirty different articles, stories, poetry and a dozen or more illustrations, all fairly executed. Among the stories we notice a thrilling sea yarn, called "Cobbling the Cook," by W. H. Macy, an old whaler, and a good writer of sea tales, and what is singular, being blind, he does all his writing by the aid of a machine of his own invention.—"My Two Loves," "Chatsworth," "The Story of a Hare," "The Fatal Glove," or, "The History of a Street-Sweeper," "The Housekeeper, Facts and Fancies," "Humorous Pictures, and other interesting features. Published Thos. & Talbot, Boston.—\$1.50 per year."

### MARRIAGE LICENSE FEES.

The *Halifax Citizen* has the following merited rebuke upon the barbarous law which entails a tax on all Protestants for a Marriage License. Why the idea is simply ridiculous to tax a man for getting married; it surely must have originated with some crusty old bachelor who was neither good for his sovereign or country; and it would not only be a graceful, but a just measure, to introduce an act repealing such an odious tax. The man who will do so, will be one of the most popular men, with what is after all—the power behind the throne—the ladies, and a benefactor to future generations. A recording fee of twenty-five cents is sufficient. It is only the other day, a clerical friend informed us of a marriage at which he officiated, the bridegroom offered him in payment a couple of bundles of shingles for performing the ceremony, as he had expended the last money in paying for his License! Another case in which he officiated he was promised a bushel of potatoes, but never received them; and yet, in both instances he had to pay the money out of his own pocket for recording these marriages. Why not hold out some inducement as is done in encouraging immigrants. Then indeed, there probably would be less necessity for the importation of people from abroad.

We have never been able to see any very satisfactory reason why a tax in the shape of a license fee should be imposed upon one of the most commendable sources of the prosperity and growth of the country. We do not go so far as to say that any special inducements in the shape of bonuses or otherwise should be held out for the encouragement of persons matrimonially inclined, for it is most gratifying to observe in the duldest of times this branch of industry seems to thrive without governmental encouragement, but we do say without hesitation that every sort of restriction either from governmental interference or social pressure should be removed, and least of all can we understand the ground upon which upon which the granting of licenses to marry is made a source of revenue. The incidental expenses of one kind and another that must be incurred by parties courageous enough to contemplate matrimony, are formidable enough without the extortion of a fee by government for its condescension in granting the privilege. We go to considerable expense year after year to provide for the introduction of immigrants from abroad. Why impose any tax at all upon the only legitimate method of increasing the native population, seeing that we can produce so much better an article at home. If the fee were charged simply for statistical purposes, a shilling or so should be sufficient to cover the expense. No one would be disposed to complain of so trifling a charge as that, but we fail to understand why a revenue should be derived from such a source.

STARTLING ORDER BY TELEGRAPH.—A Victoria (Australia) paper tells this story:—"A firm that shall be nameless sent home an order lately for some iron safe, and of these it was expressly desired that some should be of Milner's famous make, which was duly expressed. But the clerk—a junior—who copied the order, had never heard of the redoubtable Milner, or else he was hazy on his orthography, for the order went home with this astounding line in it:—Please forward, per first ship, six Mil-

liners—three with drawers, and three without. Imagine the astonishment of the good folks at home. I believe they referred this extraordinary order to the Emigration Commissioners."

THE HALIFAX HOSPITAL SCANDAL.—The Halifax Magistrate in delivering judgment in this case said: "After the most careful and repeated perusal of the examination taken in the case and with due consideration of all the circumstances, the testimony and evidence is not sufficient to put the accused parties upon their trial. But as the public mind has been much excited on this subject, which, in whatever aspect it may be viewed, a grievous public wrong has been committed, I feel it my duty to require the accused to enter into recognisances in the sum of \$250 each to appear at the next session of the Supreme Court, to answer any charge that may be brought against them. I shall direct all the examinations taken in this case to be sent up to the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, together with the recognisances."

AN INDUSTRIOUS WOMAN.—In addition to doing her housework, milking three cows twice every day, and taking care of their milk, a woman residing on the Basswood Ridge Road, gathered and sold berries this season to pay for her hay cutting and making which cost about \$24, and besides had six dollars over with which she met other expenses. Beat this who can.—*St. Stephen Journal.*

Pray what is her age, and what family has she?

### DIED.

Suddenly, at Parkview, on Friday, 3d inst., Thomas Faris, Esq., aged 72 years.

At St. Andrews, on the 3d inst., of cholera infantum, Henry Thomas, aged 4 months, son of John S. and Jessie Magee.

At his uncle's residence, Washington, D.C., on the 1st inst., of consumption, in the 17th year of his age, Edwin, son of the late Mr. William MacGrotty.

At Woodstock, on the 28th August, Amanda M., beloved wife of J. S. Leighton, aged 38 years, leaving a husband and six children to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and kind mother.

### Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 2, R. Ross, Clark, St. John, 200 tons Railway Iron.  
3, Matilda, St. John, St. Stephen, gon cargo.  
4, Daisy, Hooper, St. John, 120 tons Railway Iron.  
6, Cuba, Baldwin, New York, 248 tons hard coal.  
7, Clara, Maloney, Boston, Pork and beef, etc., R. Ross.

CLEARED.

Sept. 1, Sarah Glass, Glasgow, Boston, 1583 sleepers, 120 M shingles, R. Ross.  
4, Harrie, McQuaid, Boston, 334 pieces piling, R. Ross.  
Jane, Craig, M-squash, ballast.  
7, Cuba, Baldwin, St. Stephen, 199 tons coal.

### GENERAL SESSIONS.

THE Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, will be held at the Court House, St. Andrews, on TUESDAY, the 21st of September, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon.

At which time and place all officers of the law, and other persons required to be at this Court, are publicly notified to give their attendance.

ALEX. T. PAUL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sept. 7.

### NEW BRUNSWICK

Manufacturers' and Mechanics' EXHIBITION, 1875.

To be held at St. John, N. B., commencing September 27th, to continue for one week.

The competition is open to the Province, and articles to represent New Brunswick at the International Exhibition at Philadelphia, 1876, will be held at the Court House, St. Andrews, on TUESDAY, the 21st of September, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon.

A great variety of machinery will be exhibited in motion, and other novelties introduced.

The Band of the 1st Battalion 60th Royal Rifles, now stationed at Halifax, and acknowledged to be one of the best in the British service, will be in attendance day and evening.

No pains will be spared to make this Exhibition attractive, and it will far surpass anything of the kind ever before attempted in the Province.

The most favorable arrangements found practicable will be made with Railroad and Steamboat Proprietors for the conveyance of articles and passengers at reduced rates, and ample provision will be made for accommodating strangers visiting the city. A list of Hotels, Boarding Houses and Private Houses where lodgers will be accommodated may be had on application to the Secretary.

ISAAC CORNWALL, Jr., Secretary.

Office 23 1/2 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

N. B.—Persons intending to exhibit will please take notice that the entries for Machinery requiring Motive Power MUST BE made on or before August 25th, and for other articles not later than September 5th. Prize Lists and Blank Entry Forms can be had on application to the Secretary.

## FARM

### THE Subscriber

at present occupies about 3 miles from containing 80 acres cultivation and 30 The property is the Great Road in passes through it. A good House, Wells of water or any situated and If not disposed it will then be off terms o

St. Andrew, As

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ST. ANDREWS  
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St. John, 120 tons Rail-  
New York, 248 tons  
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CORNWALL, Sec. Secretary,  
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## FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is authorized to offer for sale the  
FARM AND PREMISES  
at present occupied by Mrs. R. A. Grant, situate  
about 3 miles from the Town of St. Andrews, and  
containing 80 acres, about 50 of which are under  
cultivation and 30 wood land.  
The property fronts on the St. Croix River, and  
the Great Road from St. Andrews to St. Stephens  
passes through it. Has a good shore and fishing  
privileges.  
A good House, two Barns, a good Orchard and  
Wells of water on the premises, and is a pleas-  
antly situated and desirable property.  
If not disposed of before the 1st October next,  
it will then be offered at PUBLIC AUCTION.  
Terms of payment made easy.  
C. E. O. HATHAWAY,  
St. Andrews, Aug. 23, 1875 Auctioneer.

## LOST.

On Saturday last, from  
the St. George Stage, a  
Black Travelling Bag,  
with writing apparatus.  
Any one who has found it, will be rewarded on  
leaving it at the  
Aug. 23, 1875. STANDARD OFFICE.

## ESTABLISHED 1861.

### Parks' Cotton Manufactures

#### COTTON WARP.

WHITE, BLUE, RED, ORANGE & GREEN.  
Nos. 8's to 10's.

#### Cotton Carpet Warp.

Made of No. 8 Yarn 4-ply twisted. White, Red,  
Orange, Brown, Slate, Blue, Green, &c.

#### ALL FAST COLORS.

In manufacturing our goods, we take the great-  
est care to make them of such a quality as to give  
satisfaction to the consumer.

We warrant them to be full length and weight,  
stronger and better in every respect than any  
other yarn in the market.

All our goods have our name upon them, and  
are sold by us only to the wholesale trade, from  
whom country merchants and consumers can al-  
ways obtain them by asking specially for them.

WM. PARKS & SON,  
New Brunswick Cotton Mills,  
St. John, N. B.  
aug 23 3m

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

### The Fog Whistle on Machine Seal

Island will stop for necessary repairs  
on the 7th instant.

until further notice. J. H. HARDING,  
St. John, August 5, 1875, au 11 St. Agent.

## BRIDGE CONTRACT.

### TENDERS will be received at the Office of

Public Works, Fredericton, until Friday,  
the 10th day of September next, at noon, for the  
erection of a

#### Bridge over the Tabusintac River,

Northumberland County, according to plan and  
specification to be seen at the said Office, and at  
the residence of A. R. McLaughlin, Esq., Super-  
visor. Each tender to be marked "Tender for  
Tabusintac Bridge," and to give the names of two  
responsible persons willing to become sureties for  
the faithful performance of the contract. The  
said Bridge to be completed on or before the first  
day of March, 1876. The Department to furnish  
all the Lumber.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to ac-  
cept the lowest or any tender.

W. F. KELLY,  
Chief Commissioner.

Department Public Works,  
Fredericton, 6th August, 1875. aug 11 3i

## Valuable Stand

### FOR SALE.

#### THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale that valua-

ble stand for Travellers' Home or Tavern,  
situated near the junction of the Boix Road and  
Great Road to St. George.

On the premises are a well finished story and a  
half House, with a large Barn; there are 18 acres  
of cleared land, a portion of which is under crop  
of Oats and Potatoes, also a kitchen garden with  
beans, peas, carrots, &c.

The above stand is well calculated for a Tavern or  
private residence, being within 5 miles of the  
Town of St. George.

Terms made known by the proprietor on the  
premises, or at the "Standard" Office.

JAMES ORR, Jr.,  
St. George, July 13, 1875.

## Government House, Ottawa,

Monday, 14th day of June, 1875.

### HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR IN

COUNCIL.

#### ON the recommendation of the Honorable the

Minister of Customs, and under the provisions  
of the 8th and 84th sections of the Act passed in  
the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in  
the 31st year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered  
61 and intitled: "An Act respecting the Cu-  
stoms," His Excellency, by and with the advice  
of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been  
pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that,  
Lacombe, in the County of Guysboro', Province of  
Nova Scotia, be and the same is hereby constituted  
an Out Port of Customs under the survey of the  
Collector of Customs at the Port of Guysboro'—to  
take effect from the First of July next.

W. A. HINSWORTH,  
CLERK PRIVY COUNCIL.

July 3i

## Visiting Cards

IN PRETTY STYLES,

AT

### Reduced Rates.

Persons requiring them will please leave their  
orders as early as convenient, at the

#### STANDARD OFFICE.

### AGENTS LOOK HERE!

We want agents in the  
Counties of Victoria,  
Carleton, York, Simsbury and Charlotte, to  
sell the celebrated "CHAMPION WASHING  
MACHINE," to whom we will give a salary or  
commission. Send for circular giving full infor-  
mation.

THOMPSON & CO.,  
Woodstock, N. B.,  
Proprietors of Patent.

June 16, 1875. 3m

## CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Authorized discount on AMERICAN IN-  
voices until further notice: 11 per cent.

J. JOHNSON,  
aug 4 Commissioner of Customs.

## J. H. McCULLY,

TUNER AND REPAIRER

OF—

### PIANOS & ORGANS,

AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

TERMS MODERATE.

Apply at the "Standard" Office. apl 14

## Spring Goods.

### Messrs. Street & Co.

offer for sale the following Goods in Bonded  
Warehouse, and daily expected from abroad:

#### GIN.

70 Hhds. John DeKuyper & Sons,  
70 qr. casks, J. H. Henkes & Co.,  
25 octaves, Blankenblym & Noylet,  
500 cases, FINEST QUALITIES  
50 do red, GENEVA.  
50 do blue.

#### BRANDIES.

50 Hhds. J. Hennessy & Co.,  
65 qr. casks, J. & F. Martell, Jules  
700 Cases, Roben & Co., and  
30 " 3 star, Vine Growners Company,  
100 " Fine Flasks, finest pale and dark  
100 " half do. BRANDIES.

Vintages 1865, 1866, 1869, 1870, 1872, & 1874.

#### WHISKIES, & CO.

2 Hhds. Murphy's Old Irish  
10 qr. casks, WHISKY.  
4 do do Highland malt Scotch Whisky.  
4 do do Bullock, Laid & Co., fine malt  
2 Hhds. Dunville & Co., J. R. Old Irish  
15 qr. casks, Whiskey.  
50 Hhds. Gooderham & Worts and Allens Old  
Rye Whiskey.

15 Hhds. Gooderham & Worts Alcohol, 95 c. o. p.  
6 Punccheon Demerara and Jamaica RUM.  
100 Cases Dunville & Co., J. R. Old Irish Whisky.  
60 do Flett & Co., Irish Malt Whisky, pt. 1865.  
25 do Cambal Scotch Whisky.  
20 do finest old blended Glenlivet Scotch Whisky.  
20 do old Crow Bourbon, quarts and pints.  
20 do John Bull BITTERS.

20 do FINE OLD RUM, (15 years old)

#### WINES

10 Hhds. PORT WINE,  
30 qr. casks (various qualities)  
10 Hhds. SHERRY,  
36 qr. casks (various qualities)  
40 Cases and baskets CHAMPAGNE.  
5 do Sparkling Hock,  
30 do CLARET.

#### ALE & PORTER.

50 Hhds. Allop's Ale, Quarts and Pints.  
50 Bass & Co. " " " " " "  
75 " McEwan's " " " " " "  
20 Hhds. Allop and McEwan's draught ALE.  
40 Cases Guinness' XXX STOUT? Quarts and  
60 Hhds. McEwan's do pints.  
3 Hhds. Guinness' Double Stout.

#### TEA.

50 Chests FINEST LONDON  
40 Hb. do CONGOU TEA.

#### PAINTS & OILS.

40 Cwt. White, Green, Red, Yellow and Black.  
Brandram's Lead in 100, 50, 2 1/2 Bb. and small  
packages. 12 Casks Bran ram's best BOILED  
and RAW OILS.

And various other Goods, which they will sell low  
for cash or approved paper.

St. Andrews, May 1, 1875. 4i

## WANTED FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

a small COTTAGE in St. An-  
drews. Must be in good repair, rent to be mo-  
derate. Apply  
Apr 18 4m A. E. NEILL, Calais, Me.

## TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

EDUCATION OFFICE, Fredericton,  
May 26th, 1875.

UNDER the authority of the twenty-third Re-  
gulation of the Board of Education, a Teach-  
ers' Institute will be held, in the Temperance  
Hall, Fredericton, on Wednesday, Thursday, and  
Friday, the 7th, 8th, and 9th of July next. The  
first Session will begin at 10 o'clock, a.m. There  
will be three Sessions each day.

The Teachers of the Public Schools in the Coun-  
ties of York and Sunbury are requested to be  
present at all the Sessions of this Institute. In the  
event of any Teacher being unable to comply with  
the request (see Reg. 23), it is required that a  
written statement of the cause of absence from any  
Session be transmitted to this office.

THEODORE H. RAND,  
Chief Superintendent.

## MANCHESTER HOUSE,

SPRING, 1875.

— 美 —

WE HAVE RECEIVED

Per S. S. Sarmatian, Peruvian, &c., our

## Spring Stock,

CONSISTING:

BL'K CASHMERES AND ALPACAS,

## Fancy Dress Goods,

Prints, Cottons, Linens,

## CLOTHS,

### LACE CURTAINS,

### CARPETINGS,

Ties, Frillings, Gloves,

HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS,

AND MILLINERS STOCK.

## Ready-Made Clothing,

### Furnishing Goods,

Haberdashery and Small Wares.

Making full assortment in all Departments  
for sale.

#### ALSO—10 Boxes NEW STYLE

#### Paper Hangings.

### Wholesale & Retail.

### ODELL & TURNER.

ap 23

## CENTRAL EXCHANGE

OPEN TO—

### PERMANENT and TRANSIENT Boarders.

#### LIVERY STABLE

IN CONNECTION WITH THE HOUSE.

Conveyances to St. George and St. Stephen  
at short notice.

Good Teams and careful drivers.

Free Hack to Boats and Train.

#### ROBERT ADAMS,

PROPRIETOR.

Water Street, St. Andrews. my 26

## MORRISON'S HOTEL,

Corner Water and Edward Sts.,

St. Andrews.

THE Subscriber thankful for the support which  
he has received, respectfully announces to  
his friends and the public generally, that he has  
removed to his large HOUSE, corner of Water  
and Edward Streets, for the reception of  
Travelers & Permanent Boarders,  
and hopes by strict attention to business, and ef-  
forts to please, to obtain a share of public patron-  
age.

The table will be supplied with the best  
market affords, and the rooms are furnished in  
good style, warm, and well ventilated.  
Particular attention given to getting up DINNERS  
and SUPPERS.

He also keeps on hand, the best Wines, Bran-  
dies, Whiskies, &c.

Connected with the House is a large and well  
arranged Stable, with an abundance of Hay,  
Oats, &c.

St. Andrews, Jan. 14, 1875.

#### WM. MORRISON.

## WATSON HOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD DEPOT,

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above  
commodious Hotel, and thoroughly refitted it, in-  
tends conducting it as a first-class house.

EVERY ATTENTION PAID TO GUESTS

Transient and permanent boarders accommoda-  
ted on liberal terms.

Sept. 22, 1871. D. W. MCCORMICK,  
PROPRIETOR.

## St. Andrews Drug Store.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the  
inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity that  
he has purchased the stock and trade of the  
ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE,  
and will keep constantly on hand the following  
articles:

### Drugs, Chemicals

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

### Cleaver's Toilet Soaps.

QUININE WINE

### Fellows' Hypophosphites.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,  
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

### SIOSHUY'S REMEDY,

DR. HAKEN'S CHALYBEATE,  
with a large variety of  
DRUGS, PERFUMERY, &c. IN STOCK.

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

St. Andrews, Aug. 30, 1873. E. LEE STREET. ly

## Department of Marine & Fisheries.

### Fisheries Branch,

OTTAWA, 3rd May, 1875.

#### Fishery Laws and Regulations for New

Brunswick.

THE attention of all persons concerned in re-  
quested to the various provisions of the FISHERIES  
ACT, and Amending Act, applicable to  
the Province of New Brunswick, and to the re-  
vised Fishery Regulations adopted under the same,  
as published in the CANADA GAZETTE. Copies  
of the said Acts and Regulations will be furnished  
to the Inspector of Fisheries, at St. John, N. B.,  
and to Fishery Officers of respective Counties in  
New Brunswick, for public information.

By order of the Minister.

W. F. WHITFUR,

Commissioner of Fisheries.

## NOTICE.

THE late firm of JAMES W. STREET & Co  
having been dissolved by the death of the  
senior partner, the business will in future be con-  
ducted by the surviving partner W. D. FORSTER  
and T. H. STREET, under the name of

### Street & Company.

W. D. FORSTER,  
T. H. STREET.

St. Andrews, May 6, 1875. 1m

## New Books.

JUST RECEIVED—

A HERO and a Martyr—by Chas. Reade, 15cts  
The King of No Land—by B. L. Farjeon, 25cts.  
The Treasure Hunters—by Geo. Fenn, 40 cents;  
Jessie Finn—by B. L. Farjeon, 50 cents;  
Jack's Sister—75 cents;  
She Love that Lived—by Miss Eiloart, 75 cents

#### GIFT BOOKS.

BALLADS OF BEAUTY.  
Mrs FOLLIN'S  
LITTLE SONGS.  
DORCAS CLUB.

For sale by  
H. R. SMITH,  
14 King St., St. John.

## CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, 6th April, 1875

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency  
the Governor General by an Order in Council  
bearing date the 7th instant, and under the authority  
of the power vested in him by the 3rd Section  
of the 34th Vic., Cap 10 has been pleased to or-  
der and direct that the following articles be trans-  
ferred to the list of goods which may be imported into  
Canada free of duty, viz:

"Sheet German Silver."  
"Box wood."

By Command, JOHNSON,  
Commissioner of Customs.

May 29.

## EXECUTORS NOTICE

ALL Persons having any claims against the  
estate of James W. Street, Esquire, late  
of Saint Andrews, merchant, are requested to  
present them duly attested within three months  
from this date, and all persons indebted to the  
said estate, are requested to make immediate pay-  
ment to

MATILDA STREET,  
GEO. D. STREET,  
S. D. BERTON,  
St. Andrews, April 6, 1875. 3m

## DICTIONARIES.

Received per S. S. Sidonia:—

One Case of Dictionaries  
from 15 cents up to 5 dollars.

### BASE BALLS.

Peck & Snyder's Dead Red and White BALLS.  
Junior, Young America and other cheap balls and  
Base Ball Material. For sale by

H. R. SMITH,  
14 King St., St. John

## TO BE LET.

THE BRICK DWELLING and pre-  
mises in the Town of St. Andrew  
formerly owned and occupied by the  
late Sheriff Jones.

Apply at the office of this Paper, or to  
W. C. PHILEY,  
Attorney at Law, St. John.

April 27.—ti

## HENRY R. SMITH,

No. 14 KING STREET,

### ST. JOHN, N. B.

### BOOKS,

### STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS.

ALL the Standard English and American  
Publications, Magazines, Periodicals and Literary  
Papers.

Foolscap, Letter, Note, Account, Blotting and  
Tissue Papers.

FANCY and INITIAL NOTE, PAPER AND  
ENVELOPES.

### NEW BRUNSWICK SERIES OF SCHOOL

BOOKS:

Blank Memorandum and Pocket Books;  
Fancy Goods—consisting of  
Opera Glasses, Fans, Purse,  
Ladies' Traveling Satchels, Games, Croquet,



