

The St. Andrews Standard.

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SAINT ANDREWS NEW BRUNSWICK, MARCH 11, 1874.

Vol 41

Poetry.

"Quod Potis Hic Est."

The following poetic illustration of this proverb, by a famous schoolmaster, may possibly interest some of our temperance friends. It is copied from that rich repository of rare gems—Editor's Drawer in Harper's Magazine:

No plate had John and Joan to hold—
Plain folks in humble plight;
One only tankard crowned their board,
And that was filled each night;

Along whose inner bottom sketched,
In pride of chubby grace,
Some rude engraver's hand had etched
A baby angel's face.

John swallowed first a mod'rate sup;
But Joan was not like John,
For when her lips once touched the cup,
She swilled till all was gone.

John often urged her to drink fair,
But she ne'er changed a jot;
She loved to see the angel there,
And therefore drained the pot.

When John found all remonstrance vain,
Another card he played,
And where the "angel" stood so plain
He got a "devil" portrayed.

Joan saw the horns, Joan saw the tail,
Yet Joan as stoutly quaffed,
And ever when she seized her ale,
She cleared it at a draught.

John stared; with wonder petrified,
His hair rose on his pate,
And, "Why dost guzzle now," he cried,
"At this enormous rate?"

"Oh, John," said she, "am I to blame?
I can't in conscience stop,
For sure 'twould be a burning shame,
To leave the devil a drop."

THE STANDARD.

We have much pleasure in copying the following notice of an enterprising and respectable firm Messrs. E. PEILER & BRO., Music dealers and importers of the best kinds of Pianos and Organs, and also to recommend their establishment to purchasers in this place.

Ed. Standard: 13 7 1/2

[From the Maritime Trade Review.]

The Music Trade.

This department of business has taken a very decided step in advance since Messrs. E. Peiler & Bro., opened their establishment here in the spring of 1869. Not only that these gentlemen brought with them a thorough knowledge of business, but they introduced instruments of a very high character, and undoubtedly standing in the musical world, such as had formerly been purchased only by people of wealth and taste who were compelled to purchase in New York and Boston. The courage with which they undertook to offer not only undoubtedly good, and for that reason more expensive and therefore less saleable instruments, has been rewarded, and their business has increased from year to year. During the years 1873 & 1874, Messrs. Peiler have imported over 100 pianos, made principally by Steinway & Sons and Chickering & Sons, the two most renowned makers in the world. Although the organ trade has not been pushed with the same vigor, they being intent upon developing one branch of their business to the full extent, yet turning their full attention to another, they nevertheless imported over one hundred instruments of that description during the year. They have just undertaken the representation of perhaps the best manufacturer in that line, Messrs. George Woods & Co., whose organs surpass all that have ever come under our observation. We need not speak more particularly of their business in music and general requisites of art, and only state that in this branch their business has nearly quadrupled since their beginning. Other houses are also doing well; we cannot, however, make a better selection for marking the progress of this department of business than the establishment of Messrs. E. Peiler & Bro., the pioneers, in the true sense, of the music business in St. John, in its totality and as an art business.

Education in Italy.

Italy is following in the lead of Germany as to her school system. She is separating the schools from the church; making education compulsory; of sitting her schools, &c. &c. At present in the whole kingdom of Italy, the number of pupils under the instruction of lay teachers is about seventy per cent, the rest remaining under the control of the clerical schools. In the cities the increase in

the number of pupils in the public schools has been great in the past few years; but in the rural districts the clergy still retain almost complete control. Italy owes her unity to Germany more than to any European State; hence, it seems perfectly natural for her to copy Germany in many respects.

Improvement in Tanning.

M. R. Pickard reports a new system of tanning skins which is carried through without acid and in a much shorter time than is required by ordinary processes. He first boils the tan down in water, making a complete extract, and then forces the dejection by decantation from all salts and foreign substances. The strength of the essence thus obtained is regulated according to the quality, thickness, etc., of the hide to be treated, weakening it when necessary with pure water. It is placed in the pits in a cold state, and the skins are immediately thrown in. The latter are lifted and their positions changed three times during both the first and second days, twice during the third, and once a day afterwards. Ordinarily, eight days suffices to complete the operation, and the inventor states that the proportion of about 77 pounds of extract to 220 pounds of skins gives excellent results.

The Bermuda Islands.

Within three days' travel from New York it is hardly possible to find so complete a change in government, climate, scenery, and vegetation as Bermuda offers. The voyage may or may not be pleasant, but it is sure to be short. The Gulf Stream which one is obliged to cross, has on many natures a repelling effect, and the sight of land is not generally unwelcome. The delight is intensified by the beauties which are spread out on every hand. The wonderful transparency of the water, the numerous islands, making new pictures at every turn, the shifting lights on the hills, the flowers, which almost hide houses that perch out here and there from their bowers, make up a scene as rare as it is beautiful.

The general direction of the islands north-east to south-west. They are in the latitude of Charleston, South Carolina, and the nearest point on the continent is Cape Hatteras, five hundred and eighty miles distant. They are of calcareous formation, "due entirely," says Colonel Nelson, "to the action of the wind in blowing up sand made by the disintegration of coral reefs. They present but one mass of animal remains in various stages of comminution and disintegration. The varieties of rock are irregularly associated, and without any order of superposition. Nearly every shell now known in the surrounding sea may be found in the rock, quite perfect, except with regard to color. Along the south shore are sand hills which illustrate the formation of Bermuda. In one instance a cottage has been submerged, trees to the height of several feet, and the sand has even travelled up a hill one hundred and eighty feet high. Nine miles north of the islands are four needle rocks, apparently the remnants of former islands. They are about ten feet above high water mark, and vary from four to eight feet in diameter. They are of limestone, and are stratified like the main land.

There are in all about one hundred islands, though it is usually stated that there are three times as many. Not more than sixteen or twenty are inhabited, and of these the five largest are St. David's, St. George's, Bermuda proper, sometimes styled Continent, Somerset, and Ireland. They are about fifteen miles in length, and the greatest breadth is about five miles. There are no mountains, no rivers, and so, while they are without magnificence in scenery, is a quiet sort of beauty they are unique.

There are about one hundred and fifty miles of good hard roads, which are generally free from dust. In many places deep cuttings have been made, and the rock towers above the carriage even. The scenery is exceedingly picturesque, and changes continually. Now you drive through wide stretches of country, and the landscape bears a striking resemblance to that of New England; then through a narrow road, with high walls of rock on either hand, on the sides of which the maiden-hair fern grows in profusion, and the road is so winding that every new view which bursts suddenly upon you is a surprise; and then there are delightful glimpses of the sea, with its many islands. Walls of stone extend along the road side, and over them clamber the morning-glory, the prickly-pear, and the night-blooming cereus. Great beds of geraniums, which work our hot-houses in their profusion, grow wild. Hedges of elderberry line the roads or border cultivated patches of land, protect them from the thirteen varieties of it are found here and wherever you go it is one mass of pink and white blossoms. The larkspur also grows wild along all the hedges. The passion flower peeps out from its cover of green leaves, creeping up the branches of tall trees. The profusion of flowers is wonderful, and one can always have a bouquet

for the gathering. The winter is the real time for them. About Christmas the roses, magnificent in size, and of great variety, are in all their glory. One gentleman assured me that he had upward of one hundred and fifty varieties. No great care seems to be taken to cultivate them. Here and there one sees a fine garden, but nothing that even approaches what might be accomplished with such a soil and climate.

The beauty and variety of flowers are fully equalled by the excellence and diversity of fruits. Oranges of superior quality are raised, though their culture is not general. The lemon grows wild. The mango, guava, papaw, pomegranate, fig, avocado pear—whose lovers (for they can be called nothing else) become eloquent in its praise—the custard apple, the banana—the lazy man's delight, bearing its wealth of fruit, and dying as it yields its single bunch, while the new plants springing up about its dead stalk maintain the supply the year round—all these fruits grow readily, and with due effort would grow abundantly. Apples and pears are raised, but lack the flavor they possess with us. Peaches, heretofore excellent, have been destroyed for two years past by an insect—Strawberries ripen from November till July, and Grapes grow luxuriantly.

The most common tree is the Bermudian cedar, with which nearly all the hill-sides are wooded. Occasionally one sees the mountain-palm, white rubber, tamarisk, palmetto, coccoloba, nut, India rubber, mahogany, and calabash trees are quite common.

The Laird of Bonnymoon.

In "Harper's Magazine" for March, a number of interesting literary anecdotes are related by his son, Mr. A. G. Constable, formerly residing in the time of Sir Walter Scott, Francis J. Frey, Sydney Smith, Henry Brougham, and other brilliant lights of Edinburgh, in the early part of the century. There was great need in those days of the praying women of Ohio, as the following incident will show:

The laird of Bonnymoon (pronounced Bonny moon) was about the last of a race of lairds which is now providentially extinct. It is of this laird that the story is told that in returning on horse-back from a convivial party he heard himself fall into the loch he was crossing, and called out to his servant, "John, what was that played upon?" and who, on a similar occasion, when his hat and wig had been blown off, indignantly refused the latter when it was restored to him, exclaiming, "John, this is no my wig; this is a wig wig, until John rejoined, 'There is a wig wig' until John said 'Alas!' and indeed him to resume the dripping covering. It is told of the same worthy that once, when so far gone that he could go no further, his hosts in order to satisfy an uncontrollable homeward instinct, placed him, whip in hand, upon a stone wall, and the faithful John behind him, who after a sufficient time had passed, assisted his master to dismount, and led him off unconsciously to sleep away the effects of his carousal in a strange apartment.

LUNAR CALCULATIONS.—In England the Astronomical Royal has laid before the Astronomical Society the details of an investigation by himself into one of the most important yet most difficult questions of theoretical astronomy, viz, the motion of the moon. This is of celestial bodies, the one whose movements are most important to the march of geography, and to the students of history. It is by means of the tables of the moon's motion that longitudes are calculated by travellers on land or sea; by these the times and places of the occurrence of eclipses are foretold; and by an inversion of the problem it has been endeavored to determine the exact dates of those events in ancient history that have, by the historians of the time, been associated with solar and lunar eclipses. It is, therefore, with some regret that we read the conclusion of one of the highest authorities on this subject, 'I express my opinion that there is still some serious defect in the lunar theory.' And again, 'My confidence in the certainty of chronological results derived from lunar calculations is in some measure shaken.' Last any, however, should misapprehend the size and nature of the defect alluded to, we hasten to say that the lunar tables, imperfect as they are, enable us to predict for two thousand years forward or backward the place of the moon correctly to within less than one-half of its own diameter.

In further connection with our satellite, Mr. Newton, of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, has been making some highly interesting investigations as to the probability of the existence of a very rarefied lunar atmosphere having one four hundredth part of the density of our own vapour at the surface of the moon a horizontal refraction of half a second, but in the dark some one of which second; and these effects, which entirely explain the discrepancies hitherto in the explanation of the observations of occultations of stars.—EDITOR'S SCIENTIFIC RECORD in "Harper's Magazine" for March.

Louis Agassiz.

No sounder piece of manhood was put to gather in this century. It was a great nature, affluent, genial, overflowing with sympathy, absolutely unselfish, artless and fresh as a child's, with a poetic warmth and tenderness and richness that suggested Burns, while the steadiness, the manly energy, the simple uprightness, the goodness, were all Scott. How welcome he always was and everywhere! How he loved children, and how they loved him! How sympathetic and appreciative of all other talent and aspiration! It was this sense of goodness which impressed and claimed all who met him, and with which he warmed and drew his public audiences. Somehow it was transmitted beyond his personal circle, and every body had a pride in him and a love for him. He was one of the men in whom we all see our own capacities and possibilities. "With large" a high water mark of human nature. The great impression that he made upon the country is more remarkable because there are so very few persons who are capable of really estimating just what he did, or who could follow him in his scientific explanations. In this he was very different from a man who tells a story or writes a poem that every body can enjoy. But we all felt that, if we could not understand him, he was working for us all the time; and whenever, during that life long labor, he looked up with a smile, those who saw it in the sweetest of that noble, many-souled, felt it to be a benediction. He was one of those rare when, when death, we do not say, did not seem, for when he was among us and living and loving, nothing else could be said.—Editor's Easy Chair, in "Harper's Magazine" for March.

Railroading at a high elevation.

The Buenos Ayres "Standard" lately contained the following account of a trip made in a construction train from Arquipa, over the Andes. Among other places reached was Vilcomayo, 14,533 feet above the level of the sea. The newspaper man has reached these high altitudes. "A writer," says the tourist, "there he before me copies of 'El Ciudadano,' a newspaper published at Puno, and of 'El Herald,' a newspaper published at Cuzco, both of them being well printed and well written sheets, and both of them being published more than 12,000 feet above the level of the sea. Nor is either of these the champion climber of the newspaper world. At Cerro de Pasco they issue a very clever gazette devoted to mining and the mine; and Cerro de Pasco is fourteen thousand feet above tide water. Of Vilcomayo, the writer says: 'Here, amid the supreme desolation of the Andes, at a height at which man in Europe does not dream of living, was a genuine railway village. There was an American hotel two stories high, with a piazza, and some forty or fifty rooms for the accommodation of the railway people. There were all the buildings, station houses, machine shops, engine houses, coal yards, required for a large road. There were the engines of the laborers employed on the work, many hundreds of men, Chileans (the Yankies of South America), Bolivians, Peruvians, whites, Indians, a motley multitude, but superior both in respect to capacity and conduct to the average navvies of Europe and the United States. With the early morning a further run of an hour and good speed brought us to the actual summit of the road, at 14,533 feet above the sea level, and we then began to descend the Andean slope."

AGAINST FROST AS PROTECTION AGAINST FROST.—Ebermayr gives, in his recent work on the influence of the forests, a table of observations showing the temperature of the earth covered by snow during the very cold weather of December, 1871, in Bavaria. The fact has been generally known that snow is the best possible protection against the penetration of frost into the earth, and that it is the natural protection of seeds, young plants, and other vegetation against frost. It is, however, satisfactory to be able to refer to the exact observations upon this subject by Ebermayr, and as an indication of the extent to which snow does protect the earth, it may be stated, for instance, that on the 8th and 12th of December, the temperature of the air at Vagnersfeld was 26.8° Fahrenheit, while the temperature of the earth beneath the snow was no lower than plus 33.8°, and 4 feet below it was 42.8°. So long as the snow lies, the variations of temperature under the earth's surface are very slight.

A STRANGE STORY.—A strange story reaches us from India. It will be remembered that the steamer Dhoolla was wrecked in the Red Sea. Among the wreckage, sold for nothing valuable, but afterwards discovered by the Egyptians to contain damaged Indian postage stamps to the value of £40,000. The stamps had been introduced in England by the Indian Post-office, and sent out to carry with no proper description or declaration of value. These stamps are finding their way

into India through various channels; they would be no loss to the country if at the bottom of the ocean, but, being found and sold, are likely to cost the Government of India little short of £40,000. Such is the story, which, if true, shows considerable laxity somewhere in regard to a box of such value.

A NICE ORNAMENT.—A pretty mantelpiece ornament may be obtained by suspending an acorn, by a piece of thread tied around it, within half an inch of the surface of some water contained in a vase, tumbler, or saucer, and allow it to remain undisturbed for several weeks. It will soon burst open, and small roots will seek the water; a straight and tapering stem, with beautiful glossy green leaves, will shoot upward, and present a very pleasing appearance. Chestnut-trees may be grown in the same manner; but their leaves are not so beautiful as those of the oak.

GIVE SHEEP BETTER CARE.—Some farmers claim that there is no profit in keeping sheep of any breed. This is very true, under the rough system that is practiced to a great extent by many owners—they are better without them. But to the farmer who will provide good quarters, and good and sufficient food they will afford both profit and pleasure. There is, perhaps no point in which flock masters more frequently err in the management of their sheep, than allowing them to depend entirely upon pasture for subsistence during the latter part of fall and early winter. Circumstances—the weather included—must be extraordinary favorable, if sheep depend solely upon grass at this season of the year, do not lose flesh. The growth of the grass being checked, the pasture usually becomes short. The frost not only diminishes the nutritive qualities of the grass, but prevents the sheep from grazing for some time in the morning.

Josh Billings says: "Success don't konist in never making blunders, but in never making the same one the second time."

"What comes after 'I'?" asked a teacher of a small pupil, who was learning the alphabet. He received the bewildering reply: "You don't see 'I'?"

A girl, hearing her mistress ask her husband to bring "D-m-bey and Sen" with him when he came home at dinner, set two extra plates for the expected guests.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, and marked "Tender for Mail Service," will be received at Ottawa, until 12 o'clock, noon, on MONDAY, the 7th April, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mail between St. John and Digby.

St. John and Digby.

For the term of four years from the 1st May next, to be performed as follows: viz, four times per week each way between St. John, Digby and Annapolis, and from the 15th December until the 1st April twice per week, each way, between St. John and Digby, extending the trips to Annapolis whenever the navigation of the Annapolis River will permit.

Separate tenders are also invited for the conveyance of Mails between the same points, six times per week, from 1st April until the 15th December, and three times per week from the 15th December until the 1st April.

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JOHN McLELLAN,
Post Office Inspector,
St. John, 23rd Feb. 1874.

Telegraphic News.

Ottawa, March 3.
Several clerks have been dismissed from the Toronto Post Office.
Dr. Strange, Surgeon to Kingston Artillery, has been discharged for having voted for Sir John. The "Globe" defends his dismissal.
Eastman, Boom Inspector here, was dismissed to-day.

Ottawa, March 4.
The Montreal "Herald" of this morning announces the appointment of its editor, Mr. Penny, to the Senate.
The office of Assistant Surveyor at Quebec and Montreal is abolished by the Government as unnecessary.

Newcastle, N. B., March 6.
Rumors current here are generally believed correct of a terrible occurrence on the "River." A lumber camp, occupied by Daniel Mahoney, his three sons and a young man named Noonan, was destroyed by fire recently, and all but the former burned to death. Mahoney, it is said, left the camp for some short time, and when he returned the camp was in ashes, among which he discovered, to his horror, the bones of the four young men. The fire is very heavy in the Miramichi River.

Ottawa, March 6.
Religious circles here are excited over the announcement that Bishop Lewis intends excommunicating a number of his people who have joined the Bishop Cummings movement. Mr. Penny, of the Montreal "Herald," has been elevated to the Senate.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries is seriously indisposed.

Ottawa, March 9.
The election of Sir John Macdonald is reported against on grounds that will, it is reported, render his retaining his seat an impossibility.

The Hon. A. J. Smith, Minister of Marine, is expected to be sufficiently recovered to attend his office to-morrow.

London, March 8.
The "Observer" says a meeting of the members of the late Ministry was held yesterday. The impression that Gladstone has resigned the active leadership of the Opposition during the ensuing session is confirmed. The Marquis of Hatfield is mentioned as his successor, but nothing is decided yet.

New York, March 9.
Ex President Fillmore died at Buffalo last night.

The steamer "Phenicia," about which there has been some anxiety, has arrived at Port Land.

Gold 115 3/4.

London, March 9, p. m.
Snow is falling in the southern part of England to-day.

Despatches received at the War Office from Wolsley, say: "No means have been left untried to effect a peaceful solution of the campaign. The King's palace was not touched till the last hour, and the troops left Coosau without one article of plunder. Of the thirty-four officers first sent out from England to organize the expedition, four were killed, three died of fever, and seven were wounded. The rains have commenced, and the streams and marshes are swollen, impeding the march of the troops."

A despatch from Berlin states the condition of the Emperor William causes disquietude.

Cost of the Virginity.

The use of fraudulent papers by the Commauder of the Virginia has cost the United States more than \$5,000,000 dollars, and the House Committee on the Judiciary have under their consideration a resolution introduced by General Butler instructing them to inquire and report whether, under existing laws, the Courts of the United States have adequate jurisdiction and authority to prevent and punish the improper use of the flag and national character of the United States on board merchant vessels on the high seas or in foreign ports, and furthermore to inquire and report if any, and if so, what additional legislation by Congress is expedient or necessary to punish persons who fraudulently obtain or illegally use marine documents creating vessels of the United States, and to punish officers of the Government who carelessly or corruptly issue such documents; and also to inquire and report if any and what legislation is needed to enable military, naval, or consular officers of the United States Government to seize on the high seas or in foreign ports vessels illegally assuming an American national character and to send them within a judicial district for jurisdiction. The "New York Herald," commenting on the improper use of the national flag points out that many of the international wrangles, Joint High Commissions, and wars of words and unnecessary bitterness, are directly traceable either to the negligence or corruption of some petty official, and urges that the peace and dignity of the United States should no longer be placed at the disposition of irresponsible men who connive at the violation of the spirit of maritime law; it, therefore, hopes that Congress will adopt stringent measures, and that the Administration will enforce them with all the vigour at its command.

PRESENTATION.—A presentation took place at Government House, Halifax, at noon on Wednesday, the 4th inst., of a chronometer, awarded by the President of the United States to Captain John Cook, of the brig Annie Brown, of Johnsville, N. S., in acknowledgment of his services at sea to the shipwrecked crew of the American schooner Ravenswood, which vessel he fell in with at sea, in a disabled condition, took the crew on board, and kept them for 22 days.

THE PASS.—We regret much to hear of the insolvency of Mr. DesBarres, who has

shown so much enterprise in connection with his various publications. We are glad however, to learn that the "Canadian Illustrated News" and all the other journals published by Mr. DesBarres will be carried on, as usual, in the interest of the creditors.—[Telegraph.]

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special despatch to Standard.

FREDERICTON, March 11.
The Accounts Committee submitted report yesterday forenoon. They express great satisfaction with Lunatic Asylum report and accounts, and also accounts of Crown Land Department; they think the expenses of the latter cannot be reduced, owing to the increased immigration and other duties; they think that expenditure for when Auditor General's report was made up, and calls for some action of the Department towards securing the returns in better time. They recommend improvement in mode of keeping accounts.

In the Chief Commissioner's office, the accounts of money paid out by him are satisfactory; there has been some extravagance in outlay for public buildings, and change in that respect is recommended.

Accounts for public printing satisfactory, excepting that for agriculture, which has assumed large proportions.

The Committee think that as some members have received commissions the same as supervisors for outlay of money on bridges, an objectionable principle; they establish it.

In the afternoon, Frazar moved order of day, which was Supply. Gough moved, as House had not had time yet to look into report of Committee of accounts; he referred to statements in report as showing unsatisfactory condition of some accounts; he desired that Supply be delayed until to-day; he thought report almost amounted to motion of want of confidence. Gillies said many members were paid servants of Government some of them, stating they acted as and received commissions as supervisors; members named denied statement, excepting Lindsay and commissioners explained that gentleman sent a sum equal to a commission for superintending bridge, at which his services were invaluable.

Blanchard charged that in Gloucester, people who had done large amount of work were obliged to take pay in goods from store of Hon Mr. Young. H. Blanchard, was not allowed any money to dispose of.

Commissioner and Secretary defended Young, and said Blanchard's statements were not true.

After long discussion supply was gone, though it was too late for any item to be passed and progress was reported.

Supply is to come up at noon to-day.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, MARCH 11, 1874.

The Legislative business is drawing towards a close. It is said that by the end of the month the Session will be closed, the House dissolved, and that the Writs for the Election will be made returnable in June. It is probable that some of the present members are spending their last session in the Assembly. A large number of local and general bills are in various stages of progress, it is not probable they will all pass. Petitions are pouring into the House for every conceivable object. We understand that petitions were forwarded for the division of the small Parish of St. Andrews, but have not as yet appeared in the Journals, although notice has been given that a division would be asked for this session, yet that no dividing line was set forth in such notice, and that the Town of St. Andrews, who pay the largest portion of the tax, has no reliable information of where the dividing lines are to be located. It would seem, but just that in any division sought for, the Town's interests should have been consulted. This we affirm, that some resolutions passed at a meeting in favor of dividing the Parish, can be proven to be contrary to fact.

THE STORM.—The unprecedented rain storm of Wednesday last, has done great damage, the snow melted so rapidly as to cause an immense freshet, which swelled the brooks and rivers, and overflowed their banks carrying away bridges and washing out the roadbed on some sections of the Western Extension railway. The trains could not proceed until the line was cleared of mud, logs, and some embankments were filled in. No mails were received here from Tuesday until Saturday evening. The first through train from Bangor to St. John, arrived in that city on Saturday night, with 114 bags of mail matter. The Railway officials displayed commendable exertions to place the line in running order.

Half the Draw Bridge at Dieppe, on the St. John road was carried away and the mails and teams for St. George, have for the present to travel four miles further, by the old road and over Still-water bridge. On Wednesday afternoon the gatters at the sides of streets had the appearance of streams, down which logs might have floated. On Friday morning the snow was gone, the ground was frozen hard. On Sunday morning snow commenced to fall and continued during the day, which made tolerable sleighing, the sun however is now so strong, it is probable that wheels will be in use again in a few days.

A despatch received yesterday, from Supervisor Barry, says: "Draw Bridge will be repaired as quick as possible. Men now making survey."

The International Steamers commenced to make two trips a week between Boston and St. John on Monday last.

A. H. GILLMAN, Jr., Esq., member elect to Parliament, was in town during the week, looking well and cheery. The "Scrutiny" force about to be acted, does not appear to affect him, as he feels strongly in the consciousness of his integrity during the election, as well as at all other times. It may be, his business will permit him to be a spectator at the farce. The bard of Avon wrote many good things, one of them was—"All the world's a stage," etc.

NEW EXPORT.—Messrs. Henry O'Neil & Sons have exported a large lot of fresh Herrings by rail to Montreal. The fish were frozen and securely packed in ice in large boxes. We trust their enterprise will be rewarded by really sale at remunerative prices, and large orders. The export of fish to the upper provinces was long contemplated, and to the Messrs. O'Neil is due the credit of commencing the business. Canada may supply England with beef, and New Brunswick will supply Canada with fresh fish during the winter months.

The "Calais Times" mentions Mr. Hibbard's name in connection with the Legislative Council. In our last edition, we stated that one of the members had been asked to accept a seat in the Council, but that he declined, and it was probable a member from the eastern section would be appointed. St. George is entitled to a seat in the Legislative Council, St. Andrews and St. Stephen have had seats in that body, it is only right now that there is a vacancy, that it should be filled by one from that locality, which has never sought to encourage a "sectional feeling." The clasp-tray recently raised imputing such motives to her people, had no foundation in fact. And those who circulated such untruthful reports are firebrands, and desire to cast the apple of discord among the people—the fruits of which, its originators will reap.

On Friday afternoon, in the Legislature, the Provincial Secretary made his Budget speech, an able one. He showed that last year the finances were falling off at the rate of \$50,000 a year. This year, by the arrangement made with reference to the Export duty, by which \$150,000 a year is received in lieu of that duty, the Province was in a much better position. The whole sum the House of Assembly has to vote is \$270,410, and the Secretary's clear explanation of the way in which this amount is to be appropriated by law and expended, appears to give general satisfaction. Want of space prevents us giving the Secretary's masterly exposition.

Misrepresentation is generally punished—indeed it is in a case in point has recently occurred by the change of government. It does not appear that the Mackenzie Government are the determined opponents of the Maritime Province, which it was represented they would be if they should come into power. What is the fact?

In every instance claims from the Lower Provinces have been met with that consideration which they were entitled to. During the late Cabinet existence, an attempt was made to obtain a bounty for the Anchor Line of Steamships for carrying immigrants the same as the Allan line received; but this could not be done until present Cabinet came into power. Only a few days ago, Mr. Walter J. Scamell, an enterprising merchant of St. John, has effected an arrangement with the Dominion Government, by which the Anchor Line will receive a similar amount for the same service.

The women's war against the liquor traffic in the States, is assuming portentous dimensions. Their forces are rapidly extending outward. The New York "Graphic" gives a full page illustration of these women assembled before a liquor saloon, in the act of devotion. Their motives are good, but their sensibilities are liable to contamination.

The Survey of General's Report and other Public Documents received too late for notice to-day.

The Dominion Monthly, and Wool's Household Magazine for March will be noticed in our next.

Railway accidents are becoming frequent late in the Dominion. A frightful disaster took place near London, Ontario, last week, causing the death of several passengers. In some cases they can be attributed to gross carelessness.

An Indiana reformer has been saying hard things of the Government "for taking the tax of pianos what we don't use, and keeping it on whisky what we do."

WOLSELEY'S TROOPS.—Upon the fall of Coosau, the General Wolseley issued a general order to the troops, complimenting them on their bravery and congratulating them on their success. In conclusion he said: "England is proud of such men, and I am proud of having the honor of commanding them."

THE COASTING TRADE ACT.—Of Canada will take effect on the 16th inst., thus placing the same restriction upon vessels of other nations as has been in force against our coasters in the United States for some years.

C. W. Walsden, Esq., has received the appointment of Deputy Minister of Justice. The first meeting of the newly organized Grand Southern Railway Company will be held in St. George on the 21st inst.

BOSTON IMPROVEMENTS.—Boston has a gigantic scheme on foot, that, if matured, will give her an amount of wharfrage that even New York and Chicago may be jealous of. It is to fill up the South Boston flats, construct a canal through them, and induce all the shipping and railroads to make headquarters there.

Letter from the Fishery Overseer.

To the Editor of the Standard.

MINISTERS' ISLAND, March 3, 1874.

Dear Sir.—In your last issue, you have made an error in the statement I gave you of the Fishing business in the inner Bay of Passamaquoddy, in 1873. The forty-five vessels were Provincial, not U. S., owned outside of my district; and the large fleet in the Bay this winter belong to the Dominion not the United States except a few.

The fishermen frequenting this Bay have greater difficulties to contend with, than elsewhere, for this reason; a smart breeze creates a short ugly sea, and as they set their nets in deep water, far from shore, it is dangerous work to take them up except in moderate weather.

The past week netting on Monday had to remain until Saturday, most of them sunk to the bottom with the weight of herring, and some were lost. The fishermen have not violated the law this season except in a few cases, and I have for substantial reasons excused them. Some have set in the Sabbath in U. S. waters, but they were principally Americans.

The Overseer is justified in exercising a certain amount of discretion in the execution of his duty, or should he be too arbitrary in the performance of it, the fishermen would soon be driven out of the Bay.

The law wisely provides the fish a free pass two nights in the week, that I am determined as far as practicable, they shall have; but am inclined to think that moral suasion will have more effect in causing them to respect the law, rather than harassing them with fines and penalties.

You are perhaps not aware of the amount of money flowing into the pockets of our fishermen this season. There have been eight U. S. schooners buying cargoes of frozen herring, for which they have paid over \$10,000, and three more are now here for the same object. In addition to this, your enterprising townsman, Mr. Henry O'Neil, has bought and sent by rail to Montreal, a large quantity, and if this venture proves profitable, as I trust it may, it will be a great benefit to our fishermen.

Yours truly,
M. J. C. ANDREWS,
Fishery Overseer.

[We mistook "outsiders" for foreigners; the Overseer however, admits infractions of the law, which he deemed it unwise to notice.]—Ed. Stand.

The Custom House officials were made happy to-day by the receipt of the news that the salaries of all had been increased, although not exactly according to the scheme of the late Government. In some cases there is an increase on that scheme, and in others a reduction. The clerks and tide waiters each receive an increase of \$50 a year. The stationer \$300 a year, and the Chairman of the Appraisers \$200 instead of \$400, the sum fixed by the late Government.—[Globe.]

PARLIAMENT AND THE NEWSPAPERS.—The London correspondent of the "New York Tribune," writing on the opening of Parliament, says:—"Parliament is again in session and Parliament brings a vast accession of life to the West End, not to speak of its influence on the morning newspapers; an influence so great that merely in respect to space and the distribution of topics they undergo a complete transformation. Everybody who ever seen an English journal is familiar with the portentous aspect of their broad columns during the session, crisscrossed as they are with reports in solid type of debates sometimes still more solid. Perhaps the great provincial papers are still more striking. The leading organs of Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Dublin, Glasgow, and many another great town publish every morning much fuller reports of Parliamentary doings than the New York papers publish of proceedings in Congress. Perhaps the "Scotsman" of Edinburgh outdoes them all. Like many others, it has long had an office in London and a special wire for its own news from London to Edinburgh. In a recent impression it announces that its offices in London and Edinburgh have now been connected by a second special; the two wires being used exclusively for news. The distance is some 400 miles. It has also a telegraphic wire from the House of Parliament to its London office, exclusively for Parliamentary reports. It has its own staff of reporters in Parliament, relying no longer on a news association, report supplied in common to a great number of journals. Practically, it can put Parliamentary reports in type about as rapidly as if they took place next door."

TOTAL DISASTERS IN FEBRUARY.—The number of vessels belonging to, or bound to, or from ports in the United States reported totally lost and missing during the past month, was 36, of which 17 were wrecked, 8 abandoned, 2 burned, 3 foundered, and 6 are missing. They are classed as follows: 3 steamers, 5 ships, 10 barkes, 16 brigs, and 12 schooners, and their total value, exclusive of cargoes, is estimated at \$825,000.

A malicious person says that cotton sheets and newspaper sheets are alike in the respect that a great many people lie in them.

A lack of sales in Shroburne County, Minnesota, chased a couple of lawyers five miles, and the New Orleans "Re-publican" thinks it showed a lack of professional courtesy.

A reporter on an Iowa paper wrote: "Yesterday morning, Winter and Spring kissed each other in the sunrise, and each spread its choicest favor on the purple air." He was married next day.

An Enston, Pa., editor grows because the company of that place "give with every gallon of green water from a Lilliputian to a

dozen fish." He wants a dozen fresh oysters with that quantity of water. Some persons can never get enough for their money.

DIED.

On Wednesday, 11th March, Bridget, beloved wife of John McCrystal, in the 70th year of her age.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

March 3, schr. Emerald, Harwell, Calais, plaster, Goodnow & Co.

Lilly, Fuller, Calais, meal, Robinson & Glenn.

10, Emerald, Harwell, Calais, plaster, Goodnow & Co.

CLEARED.

March 3, schr. Franklin, Hannon, Boston, 2020 sleepers, Goodnow & Co.

6, Pointer, Taton, Portland, 1500 sleepers, R. Ross.

2, Hudson, Reed, Providence, 120 M Hemlock boards, Robinson & Glenn.

New Brunswick & Canada.

Railway.

NOTICE.

Through rates in American Currency to and from St. Stephen to all Stations on the European & North American Railway west of McAdam Junction. Further information will be furnished upon application to Mr. E. A. Julian, Station Master, St. Andrews.

HENRY OSBURN, Manager.
Railway Office, St. Stephen,
N. B., February 19th, 1874. Feb. 23.

Goods remaining in Store.

March 1st, 1874.

31 Chests } Fine, Concom 25¢.

52 half " } Breakfast Bouquet Tea, 20 "

6 " } Oolong do.

LIQUORS.

8 Hhds. } Cognac BRANDY.

10 Qt. Casks } 200 Cases qts. }

50 " pt. flasks } do do

10 " " } do

20 Hhds. } Best Pale GENEVA.

15 Qt. Casks } 250 Cases

15 " } CLARET.

25 " } CHAMPAGNE.

3 Hhds. } Best Scotch & Irish.

24 Qt. Casks } WHISKY.

50 " cases qts. } do

50 " pt. flasks } do

PAINTS & OILS.

2 Tons Brandam Bros. best white Paint,

1 " do cold so.

8 Casks Boiled and Raw Oil.

J. W. STREET & CO.

NOTICE.

SEATED Tenders, marked Tenders for P. R.

Bridge, will be received at the office of Public Works, Fredericton, until Wednesday, the 4th day of March, next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the rebuilding of a Bridge at Petitcodiac Station.

Plan and Specification to be seen at the office of Hugh Davidson, Esq., Petitcodiac. The names of responsible persons willing to become security for the faithful performance of the Contract, and who will be satisfactory to the Government will be required. The Government will not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

WM. M. KELLY,
Chief Commissioner,
Department of Public Works.
Fredericton, Feb. 17, 1874. Feb. 23.

LOST.

ON Saturday, 7th instant, on the road No. the Cemetery, a silver Hunting Watch. The finder will be suitably rewarded, on leaving at the store of G. F. Stickney.

Feb. 16, 1874. THOMAS STORR.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, for the passage of an Act to incorporate the Bay Side Wharf Company.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made at the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, for the passage of an Act to incorporate the Chamcook Wharf Company.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, for the passage of an Act to Divide the Town of St. Andrews, and to form a new Parish.

Feb. 23.

Prospectus for 1874—Seventh Year.

The Aldine,

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL, UNIVER-
SALLY ADMIRABLE IN THE HANDS OF THE
PERIODICAL IN THE WORLD. A REFRE-
SHMENT AND CHAMPION OF
AMERICAN TASTE.

Not for Sale in Book or News Stores.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the
regularity, has none of the temporary or
timely interest characteristic of ordinary pe-
riodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of
pure, light and graceful literature; and a
collection of pictures, the rarest specimens
of artistic skill, in black and white. Altho
each succeeding number affords a fresh plea-
sure to its friends, the real value and beauty
of the ALDINE will be most appreciated af-
ter it has been bound up at the close of the
year. The possessor of a complete volume
cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper
and engravings in any other shape or num-
ber of volumes for ten times its cost; and
then, there are the chromos besides!

ART DEPARTMENT, 1874.

The illustrations of THE ALDINE have
won a world-wide reputation, and in the art
centres of Europe it is an admitted fact that
its wood cuts are examples of the highest
perfection ever attained. The common pre-
judice in favor of "steel plates," is rapidly
yielding to a more educated and discrimi-
nating taste which recognizes the advantages
of superior artistic quality with greater im-
portance. The wood-cuts of the
ALDINE possess all the delicacy and elabo-
rate finish of the most costly steel plate,
while they afford a better rendering of the
artist's original.

In addition to designs by the members of
the National Academy, and other noted
American artists, THE ALDINE will reproduce
examples of the best foreign masters, select-
ed with a view of the highest artistic suc-
cess and greatest general interest. Thus the
subscriber to THE ALDINE will, at a trifling
cost, enjoy in his own home the pleasures
and refining influences of true art.

The quarterly third part for 1874 will
be by Thomas Moran and J. D. Woodard.
The Christmas issue for 1874 will contain
special designs appropriate to the season, by
our best artists, and will surpass in attrac-
tions any of its predecessors.

PREMIUM FOR 1874.

Every subscriber to THE ALDINE for the
year 1874 will receive a pair of chromos.
The original pictures were painted in oil for
the publishers of THE ALDINE, by Thomas
Moran, whose great Colorado picture was
purchased by Congress for ten thousand dol-
lars. The subjects were chosen to repre-
sent "The East" and "The West." One is a
view in the White Mountains, New Hamp-
shire; the other gives The Cliffs of Green
River, Wyoming Territory. The difference
in the nature of the scenes themselves is a
pleasing contrast, and affords a good display
of the artist's scope and coloring. The chro-
mos are each worked from thirty distinct
plates, and are in size (12x16) and appear-
ance exact fac-similes of the originals. The
presentation of a worthy example of Ameri-
ca's greatest landscape painter to the sub-
scribers of THE ALDINE was a bold and pecu-
liarly happy idea, and its successful realiza-
tion is attested by the following testimonial
over the signature of Mr. Moran himself.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 1, 1874.
Gentlemen,—I am delighted with the proofs in color of
your chromos. They are wonderfully successful repre-
sentations of my landscape scenes of the original paintings.
Very respectfully,
THOMAS MORAN.

TERMS.

\$5 per annum in advance, with 60 Chromos free.
For 50 CENTS EXTRA, the chromos will be re-
turned on order; cash for subscription must
be sent to the publishers direct, or
forwarded to the local carrier, without re-
sponsibility to the publishers, except in case
where the certificate is given, bearing the
signature of JAMES SUTTON & CO.

CARRIERS WANTED.

Any person wishing to act permanently as a
local carrier will receive full and prompt in-
formation by applying to
JAMES SUTTON & Co., Publishers,
58 Maiden Lane, New York.

Watson House.

ST. STEPHEN.

The above first-class Hotel has been refitted
and is now open for the accommodation of transi-
ent and permanent boarders.

CHARGES REASONABLE AND EVERY AT-
TENTION TO GUESTS.

W. RUDGE,
PROPRIETOR.
Government House Ottawa
Wednesday, 29th day of October, 1873.

PRESENT.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the
Minister of Customs and under the provisions
of the Act of the 31st Victoria, intituled: "An Act
respecting the Customs." His
Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is
herby ordered, that the out Port of Colingwood
in the Province of Ontario, be and the same is
herby constituted and created into an independ-
ent Port of Entry and a warehouse Port for
all the purposes of the said Act.

W. A. HINSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.
nov 12 84

THE PAPER! TRY IT!!

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN now
in its 29th year, enjoys the widest circula-
tion of any weekly newspaper of the kind in the
world. A new volume commences January 3,
1874.

Its contents embrace the latest and most inter-
esting information pertaining to the Industrial
Mechanical, and Scientific progress of the world.
Descriptions, With beautiful engravings, of New
Inventions, New Implements, New Processes,
and Improved Industries of all kinds; Useful
Notes, Recipes, Suggestions, and Advice, by
practical writers, for Workmen and Employers
in all the various arts.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the cheapest and
best illustrated weekly paper published. Every
number contains from ten to 15 original engrav-
ings of new machinery and novel inventions.

Engravings, illustrating Discoveries, Im-
provements, and Important Works, pertaining
to Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Milling,
Mining, and Metallurgy; Records of the latest
progress in the application of Steam, Steam En-
gineering, Railways, Ship Building, Navigation,
Telegraphy, Telegraph Engineering, Electricity,
Magnetism, Light and Heat.

Farmers, Mechanics, Engineers, Inventors,
Manufacturers, Lawyers, Teachers, Clergymen,
Lawyers, and people of all professions
will find the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN useful to them.
It should have a place in every Family, Library,
Study, Office, and Counting Room; in every
Reading Room, College, Academy or School.

A year's numbers contain 52 pages and Sev-
eral Hundred Engravings. Thousands of
volumes are preserved for lending and reference.
The practical receipts are well worth ten times
the subscription price. Terms, \$3 a year. Dis-
count to Clubs. Specimens sent free. May be
had of all Newsdealers.

PATENTS. In connection with the
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, Messrs. MUNN & Co. are
Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, and
have the largest establishment in the world. More than 50,000 ap-
plications for patents have been made through
their agency.

Patents are obtained on the best terms. Models
of New Inventions and sketches, examined, and
advice free. All patents are published in the
Scientific American the week they issue. Send
for pamphlet, 110 pages, containing laws and full
directions for obtaining patents. Address for
the Paper, or concerning patents, Munn & Co.,
No 37 Park Row, New York. Branch Office,
cor. F and 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the
inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity,
that he has taken the store recently occupied by
the late A. D. Stevenson, corner of Water and
William Streets, and has removed his stock of

Groceries, FLOUR, PROVISIONS, &c.,

into that more central position, where he is pre-
pared to furnish the residents of the town as well
as his other customers articles of the first quality,
at reasonable prices.

He respectfully returns thanks for former pa-
tronage, and solicits a continuance. Having just
made large importations, he feels certain of giving
general satisfaction. Among the articles are the
following:

Flour, Beef, Pork,
Raisins, Currants,
Biscuit and Crackers,
Sugars of all kinds,
Confectionary.
Fats of various kinds,
Clothing of all kinds: Hats & Caps,
Boots, Shoes, and Larikins,
Buckets, Pails, Brooms,
Canned Fruits in great variety,
and other articles too numerous to mention.

CROCKERY.
He has just opened crates and casks of Croc-
kery-ware, and is prepared to furnish
Linen Sets, Teas and Breakfast Sets,
Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Mugs,
and all other articles in this line. No such stock
is to be found in the town, call a day for
yourself.

W. FATHER STILPS
an article necessary for all houses in the winter
season especially. No house can be comfortable
without them.
Articles purchased at his store will be deliver-
ed free of charge, at any place within the limits
of the town plat.

He is Agent for the "Travellers Accident and
Life Insurance Company" of Hartford, and is
ready to take risks on life and accident.

Call and see for Yourself.

First quality articles—and reasonable prices.
Country Produce taken in exchange.
W. F. M. RICHES.
St. Andrews, Oct 9, 1872.

ROYAL HOTEL

(FORMERLY STEVENSON'S)

Opp site Custom House and Public Offices,
RINCE 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.

Copartnership.

The Subscribers have this day entered into
Professional Copartnership, under the style
and firm of

Street & Stevenson,
GEO. D. STREET,
B. R. STEVENSON.
St. Andrews, June 1, 1872.

STREET & STEVENSON,

Barristers and Attorneys at Law,
Solicitors &c.

OFFICES—WATER STREET,
ST. ANDREWS.

RAILROAD HOTEL,

ST. ANDREWS.

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

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

TRANSIENT AND PERMANENT boarders provided
with comfortable rooms on reasonable terms.

GOOD STABLEING.—Experienced and reliable
hostlers always on hand. Horses and Carriages
to let.

COACHES in attendance on the arrival of Trains
and Steamers.

M. CLARKE,
Proprietor.

REMOVAL.

W. H. WILLIAMSON, ever grateful for the
kind support and patronage he has hitherto re-
ceived, 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,
Soda, Glass, Putty, and all the other articles com-
monly found in a Drug Store.

St. Andrews, Oct 10, 1872.

GEO. STEWART, JR.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Chemist and Druggist.

DEALER

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES,
DYE WOODS AND STUFFS, SURGICAL
INSTRUMENTS.

Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,
24 King Street, Saint John, N. B.

Orders from the Country promptly executed.
Ships' Medicine Chests—Filled and Re-filled.
Particular attention given to the Preparation
of Physicians' Prescriptions.

api 12 74—ly

G. F. STICKNEY,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELLER.

Has received further supply of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Chains, Rings, Brooches,
Lockets, Studs, Solitaires, Keys, &c.

Electroplated Britannia Metal and Brit-
ish Plate Wares.

Papier Machie, 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

JOHN MCCOULL,
GENERAL AGENT.

Commission Merchant,
AND
AUCTIONEER.

St. George, N. B.

REFERENCES: Hon. B. R. Stevenson, Fur-
General, W. Whitlock, Esq., St. Andrews;
Jas. A. Moran, and Abm. Young, Esqrs. St.
George; Chas. F. Clinch, Esq., St. John; J.
Murell, and David Main, Esqs., St. Ste-
phen.

GIN, WINE, TEA, &c.
Ex "Choice" from London.

40 Hhds } Best Pale Geneva.
30 qr Casks }
200 Cases }
30 Chests } Congou Tea.
20 Half }
10 Bbls Refined Crushed Sugar
5 do London Brown Stout & Pale Ale.

20 qr Casks } Pale Sherry.
73 Hhds }
31 Ton } Brandram Bros' Best White Lead
4 Hhds } do Boiled and Raw
4 qr Casks } Linseed Oil.

J. W. STREET.

St. Andrews Hotel Company.

At a meeting of the Directors of the
Hotel Company, held on the 16th instant,
W. B. MORRIS was appointed Secretary.

R. ROBINSON,
President.

St. Andrews, Oct 24, 1872.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
St. Andrews.

Saint Stephen N.B.
J. NEILL, Proprietor.

"PSYCHOMANCY,"

OR
SOUL CHARMING.

How with easy may fascinate and gain the love and affec-
tion of any person they choose. Instantly. This simple
mental equipment all can possess, free by mail, for 25
cents, together with a Mental Guide, Engraving, Oracle,
Dreams, Hints to Ladies, &c. A queer, exciting book,
100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., South Eighth
St., Philadelphia, Pa. mar 5 ly

NOTICE.

My wife Mary A. n, having left my bed and
board without any just cause, I hereby forbid all
persons from harboring or trusting her on my ac-
count, as I will not pay any debts of her contract-
ing. JOHN SCAMMOND.
St. Patrick, Oct. 1, 1873. 31d

HATS & CAPS

IN LARGE VARIETY.

Comprising—the Oxford, Dolly Varden, Duke
Alexis and many other styles to numerous to
mention. Also—the March Shakespeare Paper
Collar, unrivalled for its perfect fit and durability,
together with a full line of Gents' Furnishing
Goods.

Chignons, Curls, Switches in Jute and Linen
Bustles, Hoop Skirts, and small wares. Ladies'
Gents, and childrens BOOTS & SHOES, work-
ed.

SUPPERS and OYSTERS.

FLANNELS, in White and colored, thin, strong
and checked. Cottons—in bleached and un-
bleached. HERRICK & Miler's White Cottons,
Brown duto, Cheongs, &c.

As my motto is "Small—Profits and quick
Sales," the above stock shall be sold at its lowest
living advance on cost.

Remember the store on the corner of Water
and King Streets, and opposite H. O'Neil's Mar-
ket House.

N. B.—Orders taken for the elegant "Davis"
Sewing Machine, which has been so celebritied
in the United States, a sample of which can be
seen at the store. For price and conditions en-
quire of the subscriber.

S. SHERLOCK,
St. Andrews.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby Given, that the following Non-Resi-
dent in the Parish of St. George, has been
assessed as under for the year 1872, and
unless the amount, together with the cost of ad-
vertising &c., is paid within three months from
this date, the same will be sold according to law:—

Benjamin Lianon Property \$8.40.
RONALD CAMPBELL,
St. George, Sept. 28, 1872. Collector.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHAT EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE.
One of the original Weed Sewing
Machines.

These celebrated Machines are now on sale
by the Subscriber, where the public are invited to
examine and test for themselves.

JAMES STOOP,
Agent.

Jan 16.

RAISINS.

100 Boxes Layer RAISINS.
25 Bbls. Dried Apples, very nice. For
sale.

GRANULATED SUGAR

25 Bbls. Boston Granulated Sugar. In
Bond or Duty paid.

Vacuum Pan Sugars.

53 Bbls. Demerara Vacuum Pan Sugar,
choice quality, just received and for sale at
lowest market rates, in Bond or Duty paid.

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.,
St. Stephen.

Canada Bitter Ale.

6 Hhds } Canada Bitter Ale.
6 qr. Casks }
Nov. 2, 1872. J. W. STREET

NEW IMPORTATION.

20 Casks "Bridges & Son's" best Stout
Porter.

30 cases "Guinness" Dab in Porter, quarts
and pints.

The Standard.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

at 6 South

Water Street Saint Andrews. A B

TERMS
\$2 50 per Annum—if paid in advance.
\$3 If not paid till the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS

inserted according to written order or

will be inserted in the Standard.

1 week 2w 3w 4w 5w 6w 7w 8w 9w 10w 11w 12w

1 Inch \$1 00 1 20 2 00 2 50 3 00 3 50 4 00 4 50 5 00 5 50 6 00

2 " 1 50 2 00 2 50 3 00 3 50 4 00 4 50 5 00 5 50 6 00

3 " 2 00 2 50 3 00 3 50 4 00 4 50 5 00 5 50 6 00

4 " 2 50 3 00 3 50 4 00 4 50 5 00 5 50 6 00

All advertising by the year may be agreed on.

All letters addressed to this office must be
post paid.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE FREE FROM

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 prop-
erties of which are extracted therefrom
without the use of Alcohol. The question
is almost asked, "What is the cause
of the unparalleled success of Walker's Vin-
egar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove
the cause of disease, and the patient recov-
ers 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 In-
flammation 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.

Dr. J. H. McDONALD & Co.,
Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California,
and cor. Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

No Person can take these Bitters
according to directions, and remain long
unwell, provided their bowels are not dis-
tended by mineral poison or other means,
and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR
BITTERS the most wonderful Liver and
Bile Remedy ever sustained the sinking system.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent
Fever, which are so prevalent in the
valleys of our great rivers throughout the
United States, especially those of the Mis-
sissippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee,
Kentucky, Arkansas, Ford, Colorado, Brazos,
Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile,
Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others,
with their tributaries, throughout an
entire country during the Summer and Au-
tumn, 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 restor-
ing the healthy functions of the digestive
organs.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache,
Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness
of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructation of
the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bil-
ious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, In-
flammation 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 Swell-
ings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck,
Gout, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent
Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old
Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes,
etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitu-
tional 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.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons en-
gaged 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 VIN-
EGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetters,
Salt Rheum, Bores, Spots, Pimples, Pus-
tules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald
Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurvy,
Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and
Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or
nature, are literally dug up and carried out
of the system in a short time by the use of
these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurk-
ing in the system of so many thousands, are
effectually destroyed and removed. No sys-
tem of medicine, no vermifuge, no anthel-
mintic, will free the system from worms
like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or
old, married or single, at the dawn of wom-
anhood or the turn of life, these Tonic Bit-
ters display so decided an influence that
improvement is soon perceptible.

Jaundice.—In all cases of jaundice, rest
assured that your liver is not doing its work.
The only sensible treatment is to promote
the secretion of the bile and favor its re-
moval. For this purpose use VINEGAR BIT-
TERS.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood when-
ever 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.

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