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SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, MARCH 24, 1875.

Vol 42

Poetry.

A celebrated statesman said, "Give me the making of a Nation's ballads, and I care not who makes her laws." Perhaps this is exaggerated; but here is one of those fine old songs, which breathe a patriotism which has an abiding place in the heart of all true Britons, and keeps alive the bold and loyal spirit of our Navy. It was composed by Dr. Arne:

Britain's Bulwarks are her Wooden Walls.

When Britain on her sea-girt shore
Her ancient Druids erst address'd,
What aid, she cried, shall I implore?
What best defence, by numbers press'd?
The hostile nations round thee rise,
The mystic oracles replied—
And view thine isle with envious eyes;
Their threats defy, their rage deride,
Nor fear invasion from those adverse Gauls:
Britain's best bulwarks are her wooden walls.

Thine oaks, descending to the main,
With floating fleets shall stem the tide,
Asserting Britain's liquid reign,
Where'er her thousand navies ride.
Not less to peaceful arts inclined,
Where commerce opens all her stores,
In social bands shall league mankind,
And join the sea-divided shores.
Spread thy white sails where naval glory calls:
Britain's best bulwarks are her wooden walls.

THE HEIR OF LINNE.

The ballad of "The Heir of Linne" has in its numbers the sound of the "north country," and is perhaps of Scottish descent, though found in Percy's "Southern Ballad-Book." The hero belongs, however, by all theories, to the other side of the Tweed: he is called, too, a lord of Scotland in the rhyme; not as a lord of parliament, but a laird whose title went with his estate. The old thrifty laird of Linne died, and left his all to an unthrifty son who loved wine and mirth:

To spend the day with merry cheer,
To drink and revel every night;
To card and dice from eve till morn,
It was, I ween, his heart's delight.

To ride, to run, to rant, to roar,
To always spend and never spare;
I wot not if he was king himself,
Of gold and fee he was not bare.

And bare he soon became; when all his gold
Was spent and gone, he bethought him of his
father's steward, John of the Scales, now a wealthy
man, as to him he went for help; he was
received with courtesy:

Now welcome, welcome, Lord of Linne,
Let me not disturb thy merry cheer;
If thou wilt sell thy lands so broad,
Good store of gold I'll give thee here.

"My gold is gone, my money is spent,
My land how take it into thee?
Give me the gold, good John of the Scales,
And thine for aye my land shall be."

John of the Scales drew out the agreement as
tight as a glove, gave earnest-money that all
might be according to custom as well as law,
and then reckoned up the purchase-money,
which would not have bought more than a third
of the land in an honest and open market:

He told him the gold upon the board,
He was right glad his land to win;
The gold is thine, the land is mine,
And now I'll be the Lord of Linne.

Thus hath he sold his land so broad,
Both hill and holt, and moor and fen,
All but a poor and lonesome lodge,
That stood far in a lonely glen.

This lonesome lodge was preserved in obedi-
ence to a vow made to his father, who told him
on his death-bed that when he had spent all his
money and all his land, and all the world frowned
on him for a spendthrift, he would find in that
lonely dwelling place a sure and faithful friend.
Who this friend in need was, the young Lord of
Linne never inquired when he made the reser-
vation; but, taking up the gold of John of the
Scales, and calling on his companions, drank
and dined, and spared not:

They routed, drank, and merry made,
Till all his gold it wased thin;
And then his friends they slunk away,
And left the unthrifty Heir of Linne.

He had never a penny left in his purse,
Never a penny left but three;
And one was brass, another was lead,
And the third was of white metal.

"Well," but said the Heir of Linne, "I have
many friends, trusty ones who ate of the fat
and drank of the strong at my table; so let me
go and borrow a little from each, in turns, that
may never be empty!"

But one I was not at home,
Another had paid his gold away;
Another call'd him a thriftless loon,
And sharply bade him wend his way.

Now well-a-day, said the Heir of Linne,
For when I had my lands so broad,
On me they lived right merrily.

The Heir of Linne stood and mused a little
now on his ruined fortune. "It were a bawling
shame," thought he, "to beg my bread like a
common mendicant; to rob or steal would be
sinful, and my limbs are unused to work; be-
sides labour is unbecoming in a gentleman; let
me go therefore to that little lonesome lodge
of which my father spoke, and see what it will do
for me, since there is no help elsewhere."

Away then hied the Heir of Linne,
O'er hill and holt, and moor and fen;
Until he came to that lonesome lodge
That stood so low in a lonely glen.

He looked up, he looked down,
In hope some comfort for to win;
But bare and lonely were the walls—
Here's sorry cheer, quoth the Heir of Linne.

The little window, dim and dark,
Was hung with ivy, briar, and yew;
No shimmering sun here ever shone;
No halcyon breeze here ever blew.

No chain, no table, not he spy,
No cheerful hearth, no welcome bed;
He saw but a rope with a running noose,
Which dangled hung above his head.

"Ah! this is the friend my father meant,"
said he, regarding the vacant noose with an eye
which seemed to say welcome; while, as if the
hint of the rope was not sufficient for a desper-
ate man, a few plain broad letters told him
since he had brought himself to poverty and
ruin, to try the trusty cord, and so end all his
sorrows:

Sorely ached with this sharp rebuke,
Sorely ached was the Heir of Linne:
His heart, I wot, was nigh to break,
With guilt and sorrow, shame and sin.

Never a word spake the Heir of Linne,
Never a word he spake but three;
This is a trusty friend indeed,
And is right welcome unto me.

He said no more, but, putting the cord round
his neck, gave a spring into the air; but, in-
stead of the death which he expected, the ceiling
to which the rope was fixed gave way; he fell
to the floor, and on recovering was sur-
prised to see a key attached to the cord, with
an inscription which told him where to find
two chests full of gold and a chest full of silver,
containing a sum more than sufficient to set
him free and redeem his lands; with an admo-
nition to amend his life, lest the rope should be
his end. "It were now to God," exclaimed the
Heir of Linne, "that my father's words should be
my guide and rule in future, else may the cord
finish all!" He secured the money, turned his
thoughts on his estates, and hastened to the
house of Linne, resolved to be wily as well as
prudent, for he knew the character of the new
proprietor. With John of the Scales it hap-
pened to be a day of feasting and mirth; at one
end of a table covered with dainties, amid
which the wine was flowing, sat John, at the
other his wife, swollen with newly acquired
importance; while neighbouring lairds all in a
row made up the glad company:

There John himself sat at the board head,
Because now Lord of Linne was he;
I pray thee, he said, good John of the Scales,
One forty pence for to lend me.

Away, away, thou thriftless loon,
Away, away, this may not be;
For Christ's curse on my head, he said,
If ever I trust thee one penny.

This was probably what the Heir of Linne
wished, as well as expected. Woman in the
hour of need or of misery is said to be merciful
and compassionate; so he turned to the new
Lady of Linne, saying, "Madame, bestow alms
on me for the sake of sweet Saint Charity."

"Begone!" exclaimed this imperious madam;
"I swear thou shalt have no alms from my hand
—were it to hang spendthrifts and fools, we
would certainly begin with thee!"

Then up bespoke a good fellow,
Who sat at John of the Scales' board;
Said, Turn again, thou Heir of Linne,
Some time thou wast a well good lord.

Some time a good fellow thou has been,
And spared not thy gold and fee;
Therefore I'll lend thee forty pence,
And other forty if need be.

And ever, I pray thee, John of the Scales,
To let him sit in thy company;
For well I wot thou hast his hand;
And a good bargain it was to thee.

"A good bargain!" exclaimed John of the
Scales, in wrath; "you know little about bar-
gains, else you would not talk so; curses on my
head, say I, if I was not a loser by the bargain."

And here I proffer thee, Heir of Linne,
Before these lords so fair and free,
That thou shalt have it cheaper back
By absconding marks than I had it of thee.

"Take you all witnesses, gentlemen," said
the Heir of Linne, casting him, as he spoke, a
glance at John of the Scales; "and here,

good John of the Scales, is the gold." All pre-
sented stared, for no one expected such an event.
He proceeded to act upon the purchase,—
And he pulled forth three bags of gold,
And laid them down upon his board;
All were begone at John of the Scales,
So silent he could say never a word.

He told him forth the good red gold,
He told it forth with mickle din;
The gold is thine, the land is mine,
And now I'm again the Lord of Linne.

Now well-a-day, said Joan of the Scales,
Now well-a-day and woe's my life,
Yes, yes, I was my Lady of Linne;
Now I'm but John of the Scales's wife.

John himself, it would seem, remained silent;
the fine edifice which he had reared was pulled
about his ears, and he was buried in the rub-
bish. The Heir of Linne, addressing the guest
who offered him the forty pence, made him the
keeper of the "wild deer and the tame," through-
out all his forests, and turning to John of the
Scales, as that worthy rose to be gone, said,
"Farewell, now and for ever; and may my fa-
ther's curse fall on me if I bring my inheritance
into jeopardy again!" The wisest of men may
be continued in their own resolutions, and the
most thriftest may be mended by the precept
and example exhibited in this fine old ballad.

THE POOR SCHOLAR.

"Oh, girls! I shall just die, I know I
shall!" exclaimed Belle Burnett, going in-
to a hysterical fit of laughter, which she
vainly tried to smother behind an elegant
lace-edged handkerchief.

"What is it, you provoking thing? Why
don't you tell us, so we can laugh too?"

"Well—you see," she gasped out at
last, "we've got a new pupil, the queerest
looking thing you ever saw. I happened
looking through your room when she ar-
rived. She came in a stage and had a mite
of an old-fashioned hair trunk, not much
bigger than a band-box, and she came into
Madame's room with a funny little basket
in her hand, and sat down as if she had
come to stay for ever. She said: 'Are you
Madame Gazin?' 'Yes,' Madame replied,
'that is my name.' 'Well, I have come to
stay a year at your school.' And then she
actually pulled out a handkerchief out of
her basket and unrolled it carefully, until
she came to an old leather wallet, and ac-
tually took out two hundred and fifty dol-
lars and laid it in Madame's hand and said:
'That is just the amount, I believe; will
you please give me a receipt for it?' You
never saw Madame look so surprised. She
actually didn't know what to say for a mi-
nute; but she gave her a receipt, asked her
a few questions, and had her taken to No.
10, and there she is now this very morn-
ing."

"Well," what was there so funny about
that?"

"Why, this: she has red hair tucked in-
to a black net, and looks like a fright every-
way. She wears a delicate dress, without a
sign of ruff or trimming of any kind,
and the shabbiest hat and shawl you ever
saw. You'll laugh too when you see her."

Belle Burnett was an only child, and her
wealthy father was pleased to gratify her
every whim. So, besides being far too elegantly
dressed for a school girl, she was
supplied with plenty of pocket money, and
being very generous and full of life and fun
she was the acknowledged leader among
Madame's pupils.

When the new pupil, the new com-
er was escorted to the drawing room, and in-
troduced to her schoolmates as Miss Fannie
Comstock. She had exchanged her brown
delaine for a pink calico dress, with a bit of
white edging about her neck. She did look
rather queer, with her small thin freckled
face, and her red hair pushed straight back
from her face, and hidden as much as pos-
sible under a large black net, and but for the
presence of Madame, her first reception
would have been exceedingly unpleasant.

She was shy, and awkward, and evidently
ill at ease among so many strangers. As
soon as possible, she hurried back to her
room and its seclusion. The next day she
was examined and assigned to her place in
the different classes, and to the surprise of
all, she was far in advance of those of her
age. But this did not awaken the respect
of her schoolmates, as it should have done.
On the contrary, Belle Burnett and her es-
pecial friends were highly incensed about it,
and at once commenced a series of petty
anecdotes, whenever it was safe to do
so, which kept poor Fannie miserable in-
deed, although she seemed to take no no-
tice of it. A few weeks passed by. Her
lessons were always perfectly recited. She
made no complaint of the slights and sneers
of her companions, but kept out of their
way as much as possible. Her thin face
grew paler, however, and there were dark
rings about her eyes. A watchful friend
would have seen that all these things were
wearing cruelly upon her young life. One
Saturday the very spirit of wickedness seem-
ed to be let loose among them: Madame
was away, and the other teachers were busy
in their own rooms. Fannie had been out

for a walk, and was near the door of her
own room, when a dozen or more of the
girls surrounded her, clapping hands to-
gether, as she was a prisoner in the midst.
For a moment she begged piteously to be
released, but they only laughed the more
and began going around and around, sing-
ing something which Belle had composed—
cruel, miserable, insulting words. She
stood pale and still, and then, with a pier-
cing cry, she burst through the ring, rush-
ed into her own room, and closed and lock-
ed the door. Through their wild peals of
laughter the girls heard a strange moan
and a heavy fall.

"I believe she has fainted," said Belle.
"What shall we do?" said another.

For a moment they stood there, sob-
bing; then one of them ran for the ma-
trou and told her that Fannie Comstock had
fainted in her room, and that the door was
locked. She had a long ladder put up to
the window and sent the janitor to see if
it were true. Fortunately the window was
open, and in a few moments he had un-
locked the door from the inside. The girls
had huddled together in a frightened group
while the matron lifted the poor girl and
laid her upon the bed. She was in violent
spasms. The doctor was sent for, but
when the spasms ceased, alarming symp-
toms set in, and he pronounced it a serious
case of brain fever. It is impossible to tell
the shame and remorse of the conscience-
stricken girls. They were not brave enough
to confess their guilt, but hung around the
sick room offering their services, vainly
wishing that they might atone for it some
way. But their presence only excited the
sufferer, so they were all sent away. Day
after day passed, and still she raged in vi-
lent delirium. The little hair trunk was
searched to find some clue to her friends,
but there was nothing in it but the plainest
and scantiest supply of clothes. Day after
day came the doctor, looking grave and
anxious, and at last the crisis came. For
many hours she lay as if dead, and not a
noise was permitted to disturb the awful
silence while they waited to see if she would
live or die. At last she opened her eyes,
and the suspense was relieved by an as-
surant word from the doctor, that with careful
nursing she would soon be well again. But
her convalescence was slow and tedious af-
ter all.

Her former tormentors dared not speak
of what they had done, but they set her
daily little bouquets of fragrant flowers, or
fruit and other delicacies to tempt her re-
turning appetite. Her eyes would light
with surprise and pleasure at the little gifts.
Amidst all her wifery ravings not a word
of complaint at the ill-treatment she had re-
ceived ever escaped her lips.

One day Madame was sitting by her side
and she seemed to be so much stronger,
she ventured to ask after her friends.

"I have no friends, Madame; only cousin
John, who has a large family of his own,
and has never cared for me. Mother died
soon after I was born. I had a step-mother,
but father died five years ago, and I've
taken care of myself ever since."

"And you are only fifteen now?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"How did you get the money to pay for
your board and tuition here?"

"I earned it all, Madame, every cent of it.
As soon as I was big enough I went into a
factory and earned two dollars and a half,
and finally, three and a half, and I worked
for my board night and morning."

"Poor child!"

"Oh no, ma'am, I was very glad to do
it."

"But how did you keep along so well with
your studies?"

"I used to fix a book open on the loom,
where I could catch a sentence, now and
then, and the overseer did not object, be-
cause I did my work well. You see, Ma-
dame, I want to be a teacher some time,
and I want to be a teacher to learn here
that any who else, so I just determined to
do it."

"What are your plans for the long vaca-
tion?"

"I must go back to the factory and earn
enough to get some warmer clothes for the
winter. You see, Madame, why I can't af-
ford to dress better."

Madame's heart was full. She bent over
the white, thin little face and kissed it re-
verently.

That evening, when the girls gathered
in the chapel for worship, she told Fannie's
story. There was not a dry eye in the
room. The moment Madame finished,
Belle Burnett sprang up, with the tears
streaming down down her cheeks.

"Oh, Madame! we have been awfully
cruel and wicked to that poor girl. We
have been making fun of her from the first
and she never would have been as sick as
she was if we had not tormented her almo-
st to death. I was the most to blame; it was
that that led on the rest, and we have suffer-
ed terribly all these weeks, fearing she might
die. You may expel me, or punish me in

any way you please, for I deserve it, and
I shall go down on my knees to ask her
pardon as soon as you will let me in to see
her."

"My child, I am shocked to hear this! I
can scarcely believe that any of my pupils
would ill-treat a companion because she
was so unfortunate as to be plain and poor.
But you have made a noble confession, and
I forgive you as freely as I believe she will
when she knows how truly you have re-
pent of your unkindness."

By degrees, as soon as she was able to
bear it, one after another went to Fannie
and begged her forgiveness, which was
freely granted. She said:

"I don't wonder at all that you made fun
of me. I know I was poorly dressed and
awfully homely. I would have pulled every
hair out of my head years ago, only I knew
it would grow out again as red as ever.
But oh! if I could have felt that I had just
one true friend among you I could have
borne it; but somehow it just broke my
heart to have you all turn against me."

After this she gained rapidly, and one
morning the doctor said she might join the
girls in the drawing room for an hour or
two after tea. There had been a vast deal
of whispering and hurrying to and fro of
late, among the girls, of which Fannie had
been totally unconscious in the quiet seclu-
sion of her own room.

At the appointed time Madame herself
came to assist her, and leaning upon her
strong arm, the young girl walked freely
through the long hall and down the stairs.

"My dear, the girls have planned a little
surprise for you, to make the hours pass
as pleasantly as possible."

She opened the door, seated Fannie in a
chair, and the girls came gliding in, with
smiling faces, singing a beautiful song of
welcome. At its close, Belle Burnett ap-
proached and placed a beautiful wreath of
flowers upon her head, saying:

"Dear Fannie, we crown you our queen
to-day, knowing how far above us all
you are in His sight who looketh upon the
heart instead of the outside appearance. You
have taught us a lesson we shall never
forget, and we beg you to accept a token
of sincere love and repentance for our treat-
ment of you in the past, which you will
find in your room on your return."

Fannie's eyes were full of tears, and she
tried to say a few words in reply, but Ma-
dame spoke for her, and after another song
they followed their newly-crowned queen
into the dining-room, where a most tempt-
ing feast was laid in honor of the occasion.
Fannie was quietly tearfully happy through-
out it all, yet so wearied with the unusual ex-
citement that Madame said she must not
see the girls' presence offering that night.

The first thing she saw was a large trunk
and lying upon it a card, "For Miss Fannie
Comstock, from her teachers and school-
mates." Having opened it, she saw it was
packed completely full of neatly folded gar-
ments; but she had not time to examine its
contents until after breakfast, when they
left her alone with her wonderful gifts.

There were pretty dresses and saques, cuffs
and collars, undergarments in abundance
—indeed, everything a young school girl
could possibly need. Every one of Madame's
two hundred and ten pupils had contributed
from her choicest and best, to furnish a com-
plete outfit for their less favored mate. At
the very bottom was a well-filled writing
desk, an album containing all their pictures,
and a pretty purse containing fifty dollars,
and the following note from Madame:

"My dear child,—This shall be a receipt in full
for all expenses, during whatever time you may
choose to remain in the Seminary, which I present
to you as a sincere token of my love and respect."
JENNETT GAZIN.

They found her at dinner time on the
floor, surrounded by her new found treas-
ures, crying like a baby; but it did her
good. She was soon able to resume her
studies, and was ever treated with kindness
and consideration, even though all her
hair came out and left her head bald as her
face, so she had to wear a queer cap like a
wig for many weeks. When the long vaca-
tion arrived, Belle carried her off to her
beautiful home on the Hudson, where for
the first time in her life she was surround-
ed by luxury and beauty on every side, and
was treated as a loved and honored guest.
It was not long before the hateful wig was
cast aside, and Fannie's head was covered
with a profusion of dark auburn curls,
which were indeed a crown of glory that
made her plain face almost beautiful.

Gentle, loving and beloved by all, she re-
mained in the Seminary until she graduated
with honor, after which Madame offered her
a position as head teacher, with a most lib-
eral salary, which she gratefully accept-
ed.

A gentleman in South Street, whose wife has
nearly nipped the life out of him for stopping
out so late at night at his club, has given her
a month's warning like the rest of servants in
general.

Telegraphic News.

OTTAWA, March 20.
The committee on the Fraser Reynolds & Co. matter met to-day and passed report which sets forth facts contained in evidence. Alvin Grant supplied capital for the firm; Fraser and Reynolds had nothing. Reynolds went out of the firm with \$14,000 in cash and goods.

The Government patronage was given solely on account of Grant's political services; and not that he knew anything of business, he being proprietor of the Halifax *British Colonist*, a warm supporter of the late Government.

The firm were active conservatives and liberal contributors of money to that party. From November 1872 to the end of 1873 they supplied goods to the amount of \$83,217.05.

The storekeeper frequently drew attention to excessive charges of the firm, but no notice taken except in case of the car springs; tenders for supplies were never called for.

The House went into committee to consider the Insolvency Bill.

Mr. Fournier explained that the Select Committee had agreed to have sheriffs appointed as official assignees, and he believed the public would be satisfied if that were done.

The Marine Electric Telegraph Bill passed a third reading in the Senate to-night.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Fredericton, March 18.
The mining grant of \$4000 passed, and the grants voted were reported to House. Dr. Dow moved his resolution relating to the Parliament Building according to notice.

The Speaker ruled the resolution out of order, as involving an expenditure of public money. It should emanate from the Government to be in order.

Mr. Burns gave notice of the following resolution:

Whereas, In the financial statement of the year 1874, laid before this House, it appears that the sum of \$22,000 was expended for emigration purposes:

And Whereas, it appears from the Report of the Auditor General on the Public Accounts of the Province that the actual expenditure was \$71,466.86;

And Whereas, the financial statement makes it appear that the sum of \$652,471.37 is available for expenses of 1876;

And Whereas, The actual amount available is only \$603,044.50;

And Whereas, It is made to appear that the balance on hand on the 31st October, 1874 was \$153,071.36;

And Whereas, The said balance only amounted to the sum of \$103,604.50;

And Whereas, Those erroneous statements are calculated to mislead the public and to give a false impression of the state of the finances of the Province.

Therefore Resolved, That in the opening of this House these several statements should be corrected so as to show the actual expenditure, the amount really available and the true balance on hand.

OTTAWA, March 22.

The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie appeared before the committee on the Pacific Survey Acts to-day, and stated that the former system of keeping books was very loose, and he condemned and had it changed. When he came into power the system of allowing accountants and engineers to keep turning accounts with departments and draw upon them at will was vicious, and opened the door to speculation and dishonesty.

Miss Ely, accompanied by a number of ladies, appeared before the Immigration Committee, and explained the operation of her juvenile emigration system. Her explanations were evidently satisfactory to the Committee, several of whose members so expressed themselves.

Mr. Perry asked if it was the intention of the Government to keep up, during winter, steam communication between P. E. Island and Nova Scotia or New Brunswick.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie said it was the intention to do so if at all possible.

London, March 21.

The Irishmen held a mass meeting in Hyde Park to-day, 30,000 being present. Resolutions were adopted demanding the release of the Fenian prisoners, condemning coercive laws in Ireland, and condoling with the family of John Mitchell.

At Fiji Islands measles has broken out among the natives with many deaths.

New York, March 22.

The Irishmen of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey city and Newark will unite in funeral procession at an early day in New York in memory of John Mitchell, headed by the 50th N. Y. regiment.

Gold 116 @ 116 1/2.

The Toronto *Globe*, in noticing the Costigan resolution in reference to the New Brunswick School Law, says: "If the constitution can be interfered with so far as regards New Brunswick, it can be interfered with in Ontario; and if in regard to schools, why not in regard to other things? If such folly as Mr. Costigan is guilty of could have the least success, similar addresses might be moved to abolish separate schools in the other Provinces and in as much as it might be alleged 'that great uneasiness exists among' the Protestant 'population disseminated throughout the whole Dominion of Canada,' that a Roman Catholic Church should be established in Lower Canada, Her Majesty might be pray-

ed to amend the British North America Act and dis-establish and dis-endow that Church.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, MARCH 24, 1875

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Government have been very successful since their advent to power; they have had many difficult matters to deal with—The Pacific Railway—The North-West troubles—The Tariff—The New Brunswick School Question—The management of Railways, and other matters. All these questions have been before Parliament, and gave the Opposition an opportunity to embarrass them; but in every instance where an attempt was made to do so, it signally failed.

To judge of political questions from an independent stand point, is no easy matter, but nevertheless it can be done when prejudice and self interest are laid aside. From an examination of the Debates of the House of Commons, published in *extenso*, in common with a great majority of the people, we are convinced that the change of Government has resulted in great benefit to the Dominion, commercially, politically, and materially. The policy of our present rulers, appears to be to promote the wealth and prosperity of the Dominion, and peace, without sacrifice of principle. The fact is, the heads of Departments are practical men, from the *Panama* down; they make themselves acquainted not only with the routine of office, but upon every question which is brought up in Parliament. Had we the space, we would publish some of the leading speeches on important questions. The debate on the bill to consolidate the laws respecting the "North-West Territories" is well worthy of a careful perusal. The speech of the Premier, the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, was an able exposition of the policy of the Administration with reference to the government of that Province.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL, speaking of the powers of the Commissioners (of Ex-Lieut. Gen. Wilnot) of this Province, and Chief Justice Richards, of Ontario, to define the boundary of the North-West Territories, said "the conclusion arrived at by the Commissioners should not be final, but subject to the approval of the Dominion Parliament."

Hon. Mr. BLAKE said the hon. member for Northumberland had referred to the pre-eminence of Ontario in this House, and was apprehensive that the results of that arbitration would be affected by the character and reputation of the public men of his own Province better than he (Mr. Blake) could tell him; but such an insinuation had never been cast on a public man as cast by the hon. member for Ex-Governor Wilnot of his own Province, who was one of the commissioners.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell said he did not intend to cast any imputation on the character of the commissioners.

The hon. Mr. BLAKE observed,—"The principles of local self-government and the settling of the question of public instruction seemed to him ought to be the cardinal principles of the measure."

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said the words "Governor-in-Council" in the 8th clause of the Bill meant not the Lieutenant Governor but the Governor General. Practically the legislation of the territory would be in the hands of the Government here at Ottawa. The Lieutenant Governor in Council would have power to make only such laws and ordinances as the Bill provided for, and it would be for Parliament, when the population had increased sufficiently, to confer upon them more extensive powers than it was proposed to give them under the present measure. As to the subject of public instruction, it did not in the first place attract his attention, but when it came to the subject of local taxation he was reminded of it. Not having had time before to insert a clause on the subject, he proposed to do so when the Bill was in committee.

The clause provided that the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the consent of his Council or Assembly, as the case might be, should pass all necessary ordinances in respect of education, but it would be specially provided that the majority of the rate-payers might establish such schools and impose such necessary assessments as they might think fit; and that the minority of the rate-payers, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, might establish separate schools; and such rate-payers would be liable only to educational assessments as they might impose upon themselves.

Agricultural Work for March.

The proper preparation of the ground, care of hotbeds, and sowing of hardy seeds will now occupy the gardener. Seeds of asparagus may be sown as soon as the ground can be worked, in drills a foot apart, and plants from seed sown last year may be set out. Put in rich soil in rows three to four feet wide, and a foot apart in the rows. Old beds ought to have a good dressing of rich manure. Sow beets, carrots, parsnips, and salsify early, in drills of fifteen or sixteen inches, and thin out as soon as they can be handled. Cabbages and cauliflower from hotbeds, or wintered over, may be set out as soon as the ground is fit. Give them a good location, and keep them thoroughly worked. Sow celery as early as possible; and keep clean of weeds. Lettuce may be set out and seed sown for succession. As soon as the ground is tillable, onion sets may be planted and seeds,

sown thickly for sets for next spring's planting. They need a rich soil. Hotbeds should be in order for sowing egg plants, tomatoes, and peppers to be set out in May. Melon, squashes, and cucumbers may also be started in them, a good way being to reverse pieces of sod and plant the seeds on them, as they are then easily moked, and, adds the *American Farmer*, have your seeds and tools all ready for the work now at hand.

[This information is very correct, no doubt, for Western latitudes; but when the snow and ice is two and three feet over the ground, and the earth is frozen to a depth of twelve inches, the snow and ice must be first melted and the ground thawed before the advice can be of service in these latitudes. The past winter was so severe that spring work on farms will be somewhat later than usual.]

THE TRAINS on the N. B. & C. Railway during the recent heavy snow storms which to an extent blocked up the roads, and immediately after, the thaws coated the rails with ice, made excellent time. The employees used every exertion to avoid delay, and hard work they had, as we know by experience on a late trip from St. John, when detained for four hours at McAdam waiting for the Bangor train.

The time, however, passed away pleasantly in the refectory of Mr. JAMES HADDOCK, whose table is well supplied with an abundance of good articles, served up in the most tempting style, by attentive waiters. The culinary arrangements are such, that at whatever hour a train arrives, comfortable and excellent meals are provided, and the wants of travellers supplied at short notice, and at reasonable prices. He also keeps on hand cigars, pipes and tobacco, and a stock of choice liquors, and one can enjoy his *sicsta* before the train arrives. Mr. and Mrs. Haddock spare no efforts to make the stay of visitors pleasant and agreeable, and anyone who visits their establishment once, will not pass it by, when they next visit McAdam.

The Bill for the charter of a Railway Bridge across the St. Croix, is not to be introduced in the Dominion Parliament during the present Session. The advocates of the bridge it is said, for reasons known to themselves, have resolved upon this course.

CIVIC ELECTIONS.—The St. Stephen election for Mayor was held on Monday last, and resulted in the return of W. T. ROSE, Esq., over Mr. Clark, the former Mayor, by a majority of 26. The Milltown election was held the same day, when C. H. EATON, Esq., was returned by a large majority. We suppose that as the majority rules, the residents of those municipalities are satisfied.

CONCERT.—We understand that the Choir of the Baptist Church, intend favoring the public with one of their popular Concerts next week, of which due notice will be given. Several new songs will be introduced.

FIRE.—A fire occurred Saturday evening last about ten o'clock, in the house owned by the late Mrs. McAllister, on the Joe's Point road. The building was consumed. The premises were unoccupied, and the origin of the fire is unknown.

The Third Annual Supplement to the 7th Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries contains matters of interest to the shipping ports of the Dominion. Reports of Harbor Commissioners, Pilotage Authorities and Shipping and Harbor Masters. The returns from this Port are given by the Commissioner of Pilots; the Shipping Master's report was too late for publication.

England and the United States, according to the latest sugar-consuming countries in the world. In 1874 England consumed 830,000 tons, or about 67.2 lbs. per head of population. The United States in the same period used 770,000 tons, or 44 lbs. per individual.

CONFERENCE.—Why did the local government of Nova Scotia, on the day that the House opened, resemble a man with a dirty shirt? Because they had to try a Dicky before they were presentable.—Sun.

SERVANT GIRLS.—They advertise in Halifax papers for servant girls who do not want to be out every night till ten or eleven o'clock attending prayer meetings. This objection would be no bar to hiring girls in other places, but rather a recommendation, provided they attended such meetings.

At one of the Temperance meetings one of the members, a railroad man, explained the meaning of the signal flags, and concluded with: Red used on a railroad signifies danger, and says stop. It should be so construed when displayed on a man's nose.

One of the strangest social features of this Republic is the severe manner in which titles are reflected upon in books and orations, and the enthusiastic manner in which the wearers of titles are received by the readers, speakers, and applauders of these books and orations. Lord Fitz Noodle, in London, would be passed by without notice or inquired at if he made any demonstration, but he pays a visit to the United States, and all fall down and worship him. His words are cherished, his every movement chronicled, every door is opened to him, and he is banqueted and feted till the poor fellow

begins to have a high idea of himself and his position. Recently there arrived a real live genuine king; and mayors, aldermen, and the like, lost their heads in trying to appreciate the greatness of the occasion. Now, however, all must be satisfied, for America has a citizen who wears a title. Archbishop McCloskey has been created a cardinal—a veritable prince of the church. The honor has been duly earned, and should have been bestowed long ago, and the Roman Catholics of this country doubtless feel justly pleased by having a dignitary of such high rank among them; but the manner in which the title has been welcomed by the non-Roman Catholic portion of the community, simply because it is a title, seems most contemptible.—[*Scottish Am. Journal*.]

[SPECIAL TO STANDARD.]

FREDERICTON, March 23.

To-day Butler committed bill to vest appointment of timber drivers in the Governor in Council, instead of in Parish meetings and Municipal councils. Butler said that under present arrangement a driver when he gets out of his own parish is obliged to pass the drive over to the driver of adjoining parish, and so on. The present bill contemplates the appointment of drivers for streams instead of parishes.

O'Leary said the bill would work very well on large rivers, but he thought the present arrangements best for the small rivers.

Davidson thought the bill a very good one, and it might be well to let the Parish driver who first takes charge of the lumber put it all the way through.

Smith objected to the bill being made a general one, as he did not wish to see the present arrangements in Westmorland disturbed. Humphrey thought the powers of the Parish drivers could be extended so as to meet the views of mover.

Burns suggested that where streams run through several parishes, the Sessions appoint drivers for such streams.

Progress was reported, and bill referred to select committee for amendment.

Hon. Mr. Willis' resolution relating to Union of Maritime Provinces was moved by him this morning, and ruled not in order by the Speaker, on the ground that it embodied a proposition involving expenditures of public money, and does not emanate from him as member of the government. Mr. Willis gave notice of another resolution merely affirming desirability of the Union.

Stevenson's bill providing that minimum allowance of Sheriff's fees summoning juries shall be thirty dollars per Court, and daily pay of said officer while attending court four dollars, was agreed to after considerable discussion.

The government bill in amendment of the Act relating to attachment, and the abolition of imprisonment for debt is being discussed, and slight amendments are made as it passes through committee.

Deacon Lathue, of Wisconsin, went to the barn the other day and hung himself with a log chain because his wife playfully kicked his hat off and exclaimed: "That's the kind of a clothes-pin I am!"

The ghost of Noah Webster came to a spiritual medium in Alabama, not long since, and wrote on a slip of paper: "It is time for Noah was right, but we are sorry to see he has gone back on his dictionary."

A magnificent College for women is to be erected in England by Mr. Holloway, the manufacturer of patent medicines. It will cost \$750,000, and will receive 400 students. Ninety acres of land have been purchased for the site at Egham. The elevation of the edifice shows an immense quadrangle, with a very imposing front, somewhat in the style of the Louvre. In the centre of the quadrangle there is to be a gymnasium, and the lower story will be occupied by a very large library and various halls and classrooms, the latter being generally constructed so as to accommodate about 20 or 30 students. The upper floor is devoted to dormitories. It is said that \$500 a year will be the sum asked for board and tuition. No applicant under 17 years of age will be admitted, and all must be prepared to pass a somewhat strict matriculation. It is mentioned as not improbable that the successful competitors at the examination may obtain degrees.

A GREAT WORK.—The proposed tunnel under the Hudson River, between New York and Jersey City, upon which work has already been commenced, under the direction of two companies having an aggregate capital of ten million dollars, is to be twenty-four feet high and twenty-six feet wide. At the water's edge on the Jersey shore, it is to be about thirty-five feet below the surface, and at the point where it will strike the New York city shore line it will be forty-five feet below. It is to be fitted up with double tracks, and trains will run over them at regular intervals for the accommodation of passengers. Its wall is to be of brick and will be three feet in thickness. When the river shall have been reached it is proposed to carry it on to completion by the construction of a gate, in tunnel architecture known as a "Lock," an air-tight passage in which the pressure of the air will be sufficient to resist the pressure from the outside until the walls shall have been completed.

It is simply absurd to talk about a woman being qualified to fill every position in life that a man fills. For instance, what woman could lounge around a stove in a

country grocery and lie about the number of fish she caught last summer.

—As for spring, though she can be charming on rare occasions, she is generally a pert and blousy damsel, her complexion roughened by the east wind, her nose showing unmistakable symptoms of a cold in her head, her voice sharp querulous, and her temper distressingly capricious and uncertain.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.—The semi-annual examination of candidates for license to teach in the public schools, was held by Dr. Rind, at Fredericton, the past week. Seventy-two candidates were present; 11 worked for grammar-school class; 11 for first class; 51 for second class, and 9 for third class.—The result of the examinations have not yet been made known.—Telegraph.

The Tipperary men have again elected John Mitchell to Parliament, and again the question will come up as to whether or not John can be permitted to take his seat. The curious question is raised as to his leaving the penal colony of Van Diemen's Land in 1833, as to whether he made an escape, or simply walked, having given written notice to the authorities that he was going to do so. The idea is freely thrown up that possibly the Queen may pardon him. The offence for which he was expatriated was committed in 1848, and was nothing less than an attempt to depose her majesty. His sentence is fourteen years, so that he still owes his country nine years of service.

The *Gazette* contains the appointment of George S. Grimmer, Esq., to be Judge of Probates, *pro hac vice*, in the estate of J. W. Street, of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Esq., deceased. Thomas P. Taylor to be additional Trustee of the Sunbury Grammar School.

The Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to accept the following resignations viz.: Charles A. Everett, Esq., as Chairman of the Board of School Trustees for the City of St. John; Alexander Campbell, as a Justice of the Peace for the County of Gloucester; D. Ferguson, as a Justice of the Peace for the County of Queen's; and Andrew McFae, as a Justice of the Peace for the County of King's.

WANTED.—Information of THOMAS GEORGE, who resided at Chamcook about 35 years ago, and is supposed to have removed to Richibucto, or perhaps Nova Scotia. By communicating with the Editor of this paper (*St. Andrews Standard*), he will hear of something to his advantage.

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

DIED.

On the 23d inst., Charles, only son of Mr. Warren Bailey, in the 16th year of his age.

On the 23d inst., Charles Joseph, eldest son of Mr. B. Donahue, aged 6 years and 10 months. This is the third child Mr. Donahue has lost within a few months.

At New York, of disease of the heart, in the 63d year of her age, Mrs. Martha A. widow of the late W. Codman, and niece of the late George Gilley, of St. Andrews.

BRIDGE CONTRACT.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of Public Works, Fredericton, until WEDNESDAY, 25th day of April next, at noon, for the erection of a NEW BRIDGE OVER THE TORQUE RIVER, Victoria County, according to plan and specification to be seen at said office and at the store of Messrs. B. Beveridge, at Andover. Each tender to be marked "Tender for Torque Bridge" and to give the names of two responsible persons willing to become sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

WM. W. KELLY, Chief Commissioner.

Department of Public Works, Fredericton, March 19, 1875. mch 23

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned is selling his pleasant-ly situated HOUSE and Premises, on the corner of Edward and Carleton streets, formerly owned by the late Rev. John Ross. The buildings are in good repair.

Also—1 Horse, 1 set Harness, 1 double Pump, 2 double Carriages, Sleigh Robes, &c. Also, Woodstock sbr. "Sailing Diana."

For particulars apply to G. C. BRIDGES.

St. Andrews, March 24, 1875.

Picked Up.

A SCOW at Penelton's Passage, Deer Island, on the 13th instant, which the owner can obtain by proving property and paying expenses. Apply to J. H. WARD.

Deer Island, March 24, 1875.

Boys and Girls.

Wanted. In a light honorable business. No capital required. Amateur printing presses, microscopes, and many other valuable articles given away for a few hours work at home each week. Full particulars, together with an illustrated 32 page book and a handsome Gem Chromo sent free for ten cents. Address H. M. DEXSOS, Publisher, Kansas City, Mo. 41 m 24.

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CONTRACT.

ill be received at the Office of
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NEW BRIDGE OVER the
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W. W. KELLY,
Chief Commissioner.
White Works, 7
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PROPERTY FOR SALE.

gned interiorly selling his pleasant
HOUSE and Premises, on the
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s, Rev. John Ross. This build-
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Carriages, Sleigh Robes, &c.
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E. E. BRIDGES.
March 24, 1875.

Up.

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J. H. WARD.
March 24, 1875.

Boys and Girls.

In a light honorable business,
s. No capital required. Amateur
s, microscopes, and many other val-
liven away for a few hours work at
s. Full particulars, together with
9 page book and a handsome Gen-
tee for ten cents. Address H. M.
isher, Kansas City, Mo. 41 nr 24.

The Fishermen's MEMORIAL AND RECORD BOOK

gives you interesting facts relative to the fisheries.
How fish are caught, and where they are caught,
olden time and modern time fishing. OFF HAND
SKETCHES, BIG TRIPS, STATISTICS OF THE FISHER-
IES, TALKS OF NARROW ESCAPES, FEARFUL Gales,
Marine Poetry, and other matters of interest
concerning this important industry. Very hand-
somely illustrated with original engravings. Price
\$1.00 in Paper Covers; \$1.50 finely bound in
Cloth. Sent anywhere on receipt of price. Agents
wanted to whom exclusive territory will be given.
Liberal commissions. Write for particulars.
PROCTOR BROS., Publishers,
Cape Ann Advertiser Office,
Mar 10 4s Gloucester, Mass.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS will be received by the Depart-
ment of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa, till
10th MARCH next,
for the construction of a

Pier and Lighthouse

on the Eastern Sand-Bar, Passamaquoddy Bay,
St. Andrews, N. B.
Plans and Specifications may be seen at the
Agency of the Department at St. John, and the
office of the Collector of Customs, St. Andrews,
where forms of Tender can also be procured by
intending Contractors.
The Department does not bind itself to accept
the lowest or any tender.
J. H. HARDING,
Agent Marine and Fisheries.
St. John, N. B. Feb 24 4s

Government House, Ottawa.

Friday, 15th day of December, 1874.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, by Order in Council of the 7th
day of June, 1871, it is directed that sworn
declarations and machinists' certificates be in all
cases required preliminary to the admission free
of duty of machinery not manufactured in the
Dominion for use in Canadian manufactures; and
whereas, by the Act 37 Vic, chap. 6, the same ma-
chinery is made subject to an ad valorem duty of
ten per cent; to take effect on the first day of
January next, and whereas it is desirable to sim-
plify the practice of the Customs in such cases—
due regard being had to the security of the re-
venue—

His Excellency the Governor General in Coun-
cil, on the recommendation of the Hon. Minister
of Customs, and under the provisions of the 125th
section of the Act 31 Vic, chap. 6, has been pleased
to order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and
after the first day of January next, the said Order
in Council be, and the same be hereby rescinded,
and that Collectors of Customs be, and they are
hereby authorized and instructed to accept entry
of such machinery on and after that date at ten
per cent, duty ad valorem, requiring the following
affidavit to be filed in each case and a copy there-
of to be attached to the entry.

W. A. HINDSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

1. A. B., the importer of the following described
machinery, viz:—(here a full description of each
machine, giving name of maker and use, to which
it is to be applied, shall be inserted), do solemnly
swear that, to the best of my knowledge and be-
lief, no machine such as that above described is
manufactured in Canada, and that the same is im-
ported for use in the manufacture of which I
am the (proprietor, or one of the proprietors, or
legally authorized agent), and that the same is not
to be offered for sale.

Sworn to before me at on the day
of 1875 Jan 18 5s

Probate Court.

New Brunswick, ss.
CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

In the matter of the Estate of MARY A. SMITH,
late of Saint Stephen, in the County of Char-
lotte, widow, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS Charles E. Smith, of Saint Ste-
phen, aforesaid, hath filed his Petition there-
of, praying that Letters of Administration of
the said Estate and effects of the said MARY A.
SMITH, may be granted to him in the form of Law.
NOTICE thereof is therefore hereby given to
all the creditors and next of kin of the said de-
ceased, and to all persons interested in the said
estate, and they are hereby cited to appear before
me at a Court to be held at the Office of the Judge
of Probates in Saint Andrew, on FRIDAY, the
26th day of FEBRUARY next, at Eleven o'clock,
a. m., to show cause, if any they have, why Let-
ters of Administration should not be granted to
the said Charles E. Smith in said Estate as prayed
for.

Given under my hand and the seal of the
said Probate Court, this 27th day of January, A.
D. 1875.

GEO. D. STREET,
Judge of Probates for
County of Charlotte.

S. H. WHITLOCK, Registrar of Probates for
Charlotte County. Feb 5 4s

New Books.

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

MISS BOOKS,
BALLADS OF BEAUTY.
Mrs FOLLIN'S
LITTLE SONGS.
DORCAS CLUB.
For sale by
H. R. SMITH,
14 King St., St. John
Feb 28 4s

JUST ISSUED!!

And Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of the
marked price.
Pieces marked * have Illustrated Title-Pages:

Morning Breaks Upon the Tomb—Easter An-
them. 35
Swinging on the Garden Gate—S. & C. 40
Where is my lov'd one to-night?—S. & C. Hays 35
Sing, Darkies, Sing! (as sung by C. Wagner) 35
Angel Gabriel—Comic Song. Stewart 30
When Silver Locks Replace the Gold—S. & C. (Answer to Silver Threads Among the Gold.) (Leighton. 35
You never miss the Lager till the Keg runs dry 40
Gone with—Scottish Song. Wand 35
Alone, and at Home—Song & Cho. Hays 35
My wee Wife waiting at the door. Thomas 40
Oh! Miss Susie!—End song and cho. Hays 35
Give me but a Smile—song and cho. Stewart 35
When first I met thee, Nellie dear, S. & C. 35
I'm Captain of the Guards—Comic song, Hays 30
Beyond the Golden Door—S. and cho. White 30
Gertie's with the angel's now—S. & C. Christie 30
Pleasant God, make room for a little Boy. Cox 30

Instrumental.

La Belle Fenetre—Polacca Wilson 50
*Awakening of the Birds—Morceau Mayhath 40
*Sweetheart—Meodie Gracious, 40
*Twining Stars—Morceau de Salon, Wilson 50
The Highland Maiden—Romance, 50
Cajus Animam (From Stabat Mater) Wagner 40
*Fountain—Morceau de Salon Mayhath 40
*Echoes from the Palisades—Morceau Wagner 40
Venetian Regatta—Transcribed, 40
*Merry Foresters—Forest scene, 50
Rocking Waves—Transcribed, Mayhath 40
*The Scottish Lachie—Itverie, Fischer 45
Kittie's Polka Maourka, Prevot 35
Fairy Land—Evevier, Christie 35
Sparkling Jewels—Polka, Wagner 20
*Think of me sometimes—easy waltz, Wagner 20
*Temperance March (easy) 20
*Men are such Deceivers (easy polka) 20
*Mollie Darling—easy March, 20

Peters' Household Melodies, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

Collection of popular songs. Price, 50
cents each; yearly 12 numbers for \$4.

Peters' Parlor Music, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
Collection of easy Piano Music. 50c. each, yearly
numbers for \$4.

La Cressa de la Cressa, Nos. 1 to 15. Con-
tains 24 pages difficult Music in each number.
50c. each; yearly 12 numbers for \$4.

PUBLISHED BY
J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, N. Y.

APRIL GENERAL SESSION, 1874.

ORDERED.—That future applications for
Licenses be not received by the Clerk of the
Peace, or presented to the Court, except a sum
of \$15.00 be made therewith. The sum to be
applied in payment of the fee if License shall
be granted, but if any License granted by the
Court shall not be duly taken out, the \$15 shall
be retained on account of the same.

Extract from Minutes.
GRO. S. GRIMMER,
Clerk of Peace, Chas. Co.

LOST. A heavy Gold Ring.

Bloodstone setting, with
initials R. R. Any person finding the same and
returning it to the undersigned, will receive Four
Dollars reward.

ROBINSON & GLENN.
St. Andrews, Feb. 17, 1875.

Government House, Ottawa.

Friday, 15th day of January, 1875.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it has been represented that large
importations of Coal Oils are continually
taking place in various parts in the Dominion,
samples of many of which will not stand the
test required by the Inland Revenue Act, 1858,
and amendments thereto; also that large im-
portations of certain products of Petroleum, such
as Gasoline, Benzine and Benzole are being made,
such articles being very explosive at a very low
temperature.

His Excellency, on the recommendation of the
Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the
provisions of the 17th section of the Act passed in
the session of the Parliament of Canada, held in
the 31st year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 93,
and entitled "An Act to increase the excise duty
on spirits, to impose an excise duty on refined Pe-
troleum, and to provide for the inspection there-
of," has been pleased to order, and it is hereby or-
dered, that with a view of the better regulation of
the foreign Petroleum trade and the security of the
revenue and property of Her Majesty's subjects,
the following regulations be, and they are hereby
adopted and established, that is to say:—

1. From and after the date thereof, the officers
appointed to gauge and test spirituous liquors,
wines, &c., at the respective ports of Toronto and
Hamilton, in Ontario; the port of Quebec in Que-
bec; the port of St. John, in New Brunswick; and
the port of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, shall be and
they are hereby appointed Inspectors of Imported
Refined Petroleum at those Ports respectively;

2. That the instrument to be used for testing
all imported refined Petroleum shall be the "Coal
Oil Pyrometer," made by Charles Potter, Toronto,
Ontario, and all such Petroleum as will not stand
the first test of 105 degrees, as required by section
2 of chapter 16, of 24 Victoria, when used ac-
cording to the instructions accompanying the same
shall be dealt with as may be ordered by the Min-
ister of Customs in each case.

3. That every package of Imported Refined
Petroleum, imported as before provided, shall be
legibly marked or stamped in such manner as the
Minister of Customs may direct.

4. That no imported refined Petroleum, which
will not stand the said test, whether designated as
"Coal Oil," "Naphtha," "Benzine," "Benzole,"
"Paraffine," or other oil or fluid, distilled, man-
ufactured or produced by any process or treatment
whatever, shall be admitted to entry for consump-
tion or Warehouse in Canada, unless the importer
shall have produced a license from a Collector or
other proper Officer of Inland Revenue, authoriz-
ing him to import and keep the same in hand.

W. A. HINDSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received by this Depart-
ment at Ottawa till the

14th APRIL next,
for the construction of a

Lighthouse on Drews Head,
Beaver Harbour, Charlotte County, New
Brunswick.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the
Agency of this Department at St. John, N. B.,
and at the Office of Joshua Prescott, Esq., Penn-
field, N. B., where Forms of Tender can be pro-
cured by intending Contractors.
The Department does not bind itself to accept
the lowest or any tender.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa,
25th February, 1875. 2 mo 17

CENTRAL EXCHANGE,

WATER STREET,
St. Andrews, N. B.

THE BRADFORD HOTEL.

having been refitted and refurnished, has been
opened under the above name, and will be kept as
a FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. The Table will be
furnished with the best in the Market, and the
Subscriber hopes that by strict attention to busi-
ness, he will receive a share of Public Patronage.

TERMS LOW.
FREE TRANSIT FROM BOATS AND TRAINS.
Livery Stable in connection with the Hotel.
ROBERT ADAMS,
St. Andrews, July 13, 1874. Proprietor.

GRAND GIFT ENTERPRISE

TO COMPLETE THE
ST. ANDREWS HOTEL.

Fifty per cent to be given in Prizes.

THREE THOUSAND TICKETS

AT—
\$5 Gold, or \$5.50 AM. CURRENCY,
EACH.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Prize of \$1000,	\$1000
2 Prizes of \$500,	1000
10 do of \$100,	1000
100 do of \$10,	1000
200 do of \$5,	1000
500 do of 1 share each hotel stock	2500
Total,	\$7500

The Ticket Holders to appoint a Committee to
superintend the drawing of the Prizes.

Each ticket will admit one person to the Grand
Bazaar and Ball to be held in the Hotel for the
opening.

The money as received from the sale of tickets
will be deposited in the St. Stephen Bank as se-
curity to the ticket holders until all the prizes are
paid.

The drawing will take place in St. Andrews as
soon as the full number of tickets are sold.

The Committee guarantee to all purchasers that
should the three thousand tickets not be sold by
the 31st day of December next, they will return
to each purchaser the face value of his tickets.

S. R. STEVENSON,
ROBT. ROBINSON,
H. H. HATCH,
HENRY OSBURN,
Committee.
St. Andrews, Sept. 22, 1874. Oct 21

MORRISON'S HOTEL,

Corner Water and Edward Sts.,
St. Andrews.

THE Subscriber thankful for the support which
he has received, 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 ar-
ticles:

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

Cleaver's Toilet Soaps,
QUININE WINE,
Fellows' Hypophosphites,
Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
SHOSHONES REMEDY,
DR. BAXTER'S CHERRY-LEAF
with a large variety of
DRUGS, PERFUMERY, &c. IN STOCK.

A select stock of
ENGLISH NOTE PAPERS
with envelopes to match.
E. LEE STREET.
St. Andrews, Aug. 26, 1873.

NEW MOLA SSES

Just Received
25 Hds. Prime Quality
Cienfuegos Molasses

8 Hds. Barbados and Porto
Rico Sugar,
very bright.

For sale low,
J. W. STREET & CO.

MANCHESTER HOUSE,

SEPTEMBER, 1874.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Received per Steamships "Parthia," "Batavia," and "Samarita,"

67 PACKAGES,
CONTAINING—

SHAWLS, MANTLES, VELVETS,

Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Frillings, Gloves,

Hosiery, Carpets, Cloths, Blankets, Flannels,

Prints, Warps,

Scotch and Welsh Homespuns,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Haberdashery and small wares.

All personally selected in the best European Markets, and for sale
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ODELL & TURNER.

GRAND GIFT ENTERPRISE

TO COMPLETE THE
ST. ANDREWS HOTEL.

Fifty per cent to be given in Prizes.

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H. H. HATCH,
HENRY OSBURN,
Committee.
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St. Andrews.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
SHOSHONES REMEDY,
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8 Hds. Barbados and Porto
Rico Sugar,
very bright.

For sale low,
J. W. STREET & CO.

Representative and Champion of American Art Tastes.
PROSPECTUS FOR 1875—EIGHTH YEAR.

THE ALDINE,

THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA,
ISSUED MONTHLY.

"A MAGNIFICENT CONCEPTION, WONDERFULLY CARRIED OUT."

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

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or timely interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. 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. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it is bound up at the end of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class THE ALDINE is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume can not duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost; and then, there is the chronic, besides!

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

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

PREMIUM FOR 1875.
Every subscriber for 1875 will receive a beautiful portrait, in all colors, of the same noble dog whose picture in a former issue attracted so much attention.

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

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

The Union owns the originals of all THE ALDINE pictures, which, with other paintings and engravings, are to be distributed among the members. To every series of 5,000 subscribers, 100 different pieces, valued at over \$2,500 are distributed as soon as the series is full, and the awards of each series as made, are to be published in the next succeeding issue of THE ALDINE. This feature only applies to subscribers who pay for one year in advance. Full particulars in circular sent on application and using a stamp.

TERMS.
ONE SUBSCRIPTION ENITITLING TO THE ALDINE ONE YEAR, THE CHROMO AND THE ART UNION.
\$6 per annum in advance.

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

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

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VISITING & BUSINESS CARDS
NEATLY PRINTED AT THE
STANDARD OFFICE.

Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company.

POLISHED
COLUMNS AND PILASTERS,
Tombs and Monuments,
Mausoleums, Vaults, etc.

Estimates made for Building work. Granite supplied to dimensions. Designs furnished to order.

The Following Works and Quarries of the Bay of Fundy Company are now in full operation and the Company are prepared to fill orders with despatch. Further particulars and price list on application to the Secretary at St. George, N. B. St. George, N. B., March 18, 1874.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

OF EDINBURGH & LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

FIRE & LIFE

PRESIDENT:
His Grace the Duke of Roxburgh, K. T.

VICE PRESIDENTS:
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K. G.
His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, K. G.
Sir John L. M. Lawrence, Bart., G. C. B. & K. S.

CAPITAL - £2,000,000 STERLING
(WITH LARGE ACCUMULATIONS.)

The Subscriber having been appointed General Agent for New Brunswick for the above Company, is now prepared to effect insurances on reasonable terms.

HENRY JACK,
General Agent.
W. B. MORRIS Agent for St. Andrews and vicinity.
Aug. 9, 1874.

Work for all
At home, male or female: \$25 per week, day or evening: No Capital. We send valuable "packing" of goods by mail free. Address with ten cent return stamp, M. Votko, 183 Greenway, St. N. Y.

\$5 TO \$20 per day. Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us than in their spare moments, or at all times, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post card to State, with one cent. Address: G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. In care 25 74.

STREET & STEVENSON,
Barristers and Attorneys at Law,
Solicitors &c.

OFFICES—WATER STREET,
ST. ANDREWS

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

DRUGS, CHEMICALS
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
Toilet Articles, Groceries,
Paints, Glass, Putty, and all the other extras commonly found in a Drug Store.
St. Andrews.

G. F. STICKNEY,
WATCH MAKER & JEWELLER.

Has received a further supply of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Chains, Rings, Brooches,
Lockets, Stands, Solitaires, Keys, &c.

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

JET AND RUBBER GOODS.
CUTLERY, HARDWARE, EDGETOOLS,
TOYS, FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY,
Together with a general assortment of
House Furnishing & Fancy Goods.
WEDDING RINGS made to order.
July 19 41

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

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

DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES,
DYE WOODS AND STUFFS, SURGICAL
INSTRUMENTS,
Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,
24 King Street, Saint John, N. B.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

MARITIME BLOCK,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Head Office, -- Halifax, N. S.

W. C. MENZIES, Cashier.

Authorized Capital, ---- \$1,000,000
Subscribed and Paid Up, --- \$750,000

Agencies at Amherst, Kentville, Pictou, New Glasgow, Sydney and Yarmouth.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—DOMINION OF CANADA Canadian Bank of Commerce; Union Bank of Lower Canada; NEW YORK: Bank of New York, National Banking Association; BOSTON: Merchants National Bank; LONDON: England: Williams, Deane & Co.

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

ST. ANDREWS FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully announce that they are prepared to execute orders for
Foundry Work,
with punctuality and despatch.

STOVES of approved patterns, MILL and SHIPS CASTINGS, and other foundry business attended to. Particular attention paid to
Blacksmith Work
of every description, and satisfaction guaranteed. By punctuality and a desire to please, they hope to merit public patronage.

A LAMB & CO.
St. Andrews, Oct. 22, 1874. oc 22 ly

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable and easily situated
HOUSE AND PREMISES,
belonging to the Estate late L. D. Nelson, Esq. fronting on King, Prince of Wales, Carleton and Wm. Henry Streets, and at present in the occupation of Mrs. Mary Jane Kyle.

For price and terms apply to
WM. MACKEY,
133 Prince Wm. Street,
St. John.
May 13—nm

PUBLIC NOTICE

ALL Persons having any demands against the estate of John A. Benson, late of the Parish of Grand Manan, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within one month from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

W. B. McLAUGHLIN,
Grant Manan, Oct. 28, 1874. Administrator.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the late Mr. James Reed, of Waverley, Parish of St. Patrick, will please call and settle their accounts with the subscriber within thirty days from this date, and all persons having any legal demands against said Estate, will please present them for settlement within thirty days.

MARY ANN REED,
Sole Executrix.
Waverley,
Co. of Charlotte, Oct. 14, 1874. 21

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

ROYAL HOTEL
(FORMERLY STUBBS).
Opposite Custom House and Public Offices, PRINCE WILLIAM ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

During the past winter this house has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished. It will be re-opened 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.
June 12 THOMAS F. RAYMOND, Proprietor.

Debentures for Sale.
THE TRUSTEES OF SCHOOLS, ST. ANDREWS, District No. One, offer for sale DEBENTURES in sums of from \$100 to \$500, secured on the credit of the District.
Jan. 21, 1874.

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

Tea Tea
Ex "Lady Darling" from London via St. John.

40 CHESTS and Half Chests Superior CONGOU TEA,
30 Half Chests Breakfast Souchong do.
For sale by J. W. STREET & CO.
St. Andrews, Nov. 19, 1874. 41

The Standard,
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY
A. W. SMITH,

At his Office Water St., St. Andrews, N. B.

TERMS
\$2 50 per Annum—if paid in advance.
3 00 if not paid till the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS
inserted according to written order or continued until forbidden if no written directions.

	1 week	2 w	3 w	1 m	2 m	3 m
1 Inch	\$1 00	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 50	4 50
2 "	1 30	2 50	3 50	4 50	6 00	7 25
3 "	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	7 00	9 00
4 "	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	8 00	11 00

Advertising by the year as may be agreed on. All letters addressed to this office must be post paid.

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

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

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

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

Goods remaining in store

31 Chests	Fine Congo TEA.
32 half "	Breakfast Souchong Tea.
20 "	Congo do.

LIQUORS.
8 Hhds. Cognac BRANDY.
10 Qr. Casks do do
200 Cases qts. do do
50 " pt. flasks, do do
10 " 1/2 pt. " do do
20 Hhds. Best Pale GENEVA.
15 Qr Casks do do
250 Cases CLARET.
15 " CHAMPAGNE.
3 Hhds. Best Scotch & Irish
25 Qr Casks WHISKY.
50 Cases qts. do
50 " pt. flasks do

PAINTS & OILS.
2 Tons Brandram Bros. best white Paint, do do cold eo.
8 Casks Boiled and Raw Oil.
J. W. STREET & CO.

GIN, WINE, TEA, &c.
Ex "Choice" from London.
40 Hhds. Best Pale Geneva.
30 Qr Casks do do
200 Cases do do
30 Chests Congo Tea.
10 Hhds. Best Branded Crushed Sugar
20 Casks "Bridges & Sons" Best Stout Porter.
30 Cases "Guinness" Dublin Porter, quart and pints.
5 do London Crown Stout & Pale Ale.
20 Qr Casks Pale Sherry.
73 Hhds. do do
31 Ten "Brandram Bros" Best White Lead
4 Hhds. do Boiled and Raw
4 Qr Casks Linseed OIL.
J. W. STREET.

NOTICE.
THE General Annual Meeting of the
Bay of Fundy
Red Granite Company
for the Election of Officers for the ensuing year, and the consideration of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the Company's Office, at St. George, N. B., at 3 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of JULY, proximo.

By order,
CHARLES C. WARD,
Secretary.
June 17, 1874—nm

NOTICE.
ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Capt. John J. Holman-Owen, of Campobello, are requested to present the same duly attested, within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment either to George J. Street, Esq., of St. Andrews, or to the undersigned.

JOHN C. ALLEN,
Executor.
St. Andrews, May 4, 1874.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
PURELY CALIFORNIA

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Walker's Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and 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 Walker's Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use Walker's 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 Chestnut Sts., New York. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Grateful Thousands proclaim Walker's Bitters the most wonderful invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Pimples of the Face, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offerings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scorful, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Gout, Scrofulous Affections, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, &c., &c. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pus-tules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scour, 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, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the close of menstruation or in the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters 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 removal. For this purpose use WALKER'S BITTERS.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find it impure, burning through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and anguished 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.

Dr. J. H. McDONALD & Co.,
Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California, and cor. Washington and Chestnut Sts., New York. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.