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Vol 41

Poetry.

THE GIFT OF CHRIST.

Christ gave no higher gift to earth
Than this which makes our better birth
Within:
Teaching us lives whose ardent fire
Of grand resolve shall lift us higher
To him.

Earth-trials tempt us oft to stray,
But this hid presence bids us stay;
And we
Take courage from our inner guide;
A legacy Thou dost provide
Of thee.

Nor is it hidden from our sight,
This holy essence, heaven-bright,
Divine:
For here and there, O Christ, we find
A life that copies heart and mind
From thine;

The grand good deeds of one in power,
Whose noble living proves a tower
Of strength:
In his grave face we see the gift
Which to the Giver thou shalt lift
At length.

A trusting faith, a pitying sigh,
A gentle word, a loving eye,
Glimpses of that best gift of thine,
Left with the struggling sons of time,
Bless!

LITERATURE.

THE LITTLE ROSETTE MAKER.

BY ANNA MORRIS.

BUT mother, the doctor said father was better,
and you look more sorrowful than ever.
Yes, Katie, dear, because the doctor also said
your father needed nourishing food now, to bring
back his strength, and I have no money left to
buy it.

But you earn money by sewing, mother; and I
will help you more. Now that my head aches too
badly to go to school, I can sew, I guess.

You! poor little child! No, you must not sew.
It would be worse for you than studying. I must
try to find some other employment. I cannot earn
enough, by this sewing for the shops, to pay the
rent of our miserable room, and get such food as
we now have. I have just finished this work, and
will carry it home, and then make some inquiries
for something more profitable. You run up once
in a while, dear, and see if your father wants any-
thing.

Yes, mother, answered the child, and she sat
watching until her mother's figure disappeared in
the crowded street, and then resumed her em-
ployment of sorting out some bits of ribbon,
which had been given her by a neighboring mill-
ner, in return for doing some errands.

Katie's father, Mr. Reed, was an industrious
carpenter, who had always had a comfortable home
for his family until a few months before, when he
received a severe injury by falling from a building
on which he was at work. Still, the physician
spoke hopefully of his soon being out again, and
a seemed going well, when the news that the
man in whose hands he had deposited all his little
savings had absconded, and left him helpless and
penniless, caused a most dangerous relapse. Mrs.
Reed sold article after article of furniture, and
wearing apparel, and struggled on, till at last,
everything being gone, they were obliged to take
refuge in one room of a wretched tenement house.
There they had been for some weeks, when our
story opens.

Katie, always rather a delicate child, had grown
thin and pale, and complained so much of head-
ache, that the doctor advised her being taken from
school. Time now hung rather heavily on her
hands. She shrank from much intercourse with
the rough vulgar children in the house, and passed
most of the day in their own room; but occasion-
ally, as when we just saw her, she would take ad-
vantage of their absence at school, and steal down
to the doorstep for a short time.

"I wish I could help mother," she thought sor-
rowfully. "I wonder if there is nothing that a lit-
tle girl can do."

Just then the milkman drove into the yard. He
was an honest pleasant looking man, who always
spoke kindly to the pale, gentle girl, so different
from the noisy crowd that clamorously demanded
a ride. He drove a fine gray horse, with which
Kate had formed a great friendship, and she al-
ways stroked and patted him, or gave him a hand-
ful of grass, if she could find any in the dusty
street.

So when the milkman had passed into the house
with his cans, she commenced patting her dumb
friend, and talking to him as usual, when a bright

idea struck her, and deftly knotting some of her
ribbons together, she fastened them near the horse's
ears.

Now, old Billy, you look very handsome! she
exclaimed, stepping back to see the effect of her
work. Just then the milkman came out.

Ah, Miss Kate, he said, have you been trim-
ming up my horse?
Yes sir, answered the child, rather timidly; do
you mind?

Mind! O no; I am much obliged to you, and
so I dare say is Billy! See how proudly he holds
up his head! He will have to come some after-
noon, and take you out to ride, in return for your
kindness. And with a friendly good-morning he
drove rapidly away.

I must run up and see if father wants anything,
thought Kate, turning towards the house. A toil-
some journey up many a long dark flight of stairs
brought her to the poor room they called home,
but Mr. Reed was asleep, and Kate, softly closing
the door, returned to the yard.

She had sat perhaps half an hour longer, when an
ice-cart came lumbering by. Somewhat to
Kate's surprise, it stopped, for in that wretched
house, no one could indulge in such a luxury as
ice.

The driver, a bright good-humored looking lad,
jumped out, and coming up to Kate, asked, with
a mixture of frankness and bashfulness, "Was it
you, miss, who made some ribbons for Mr. Gray's
horse?"

"The milk man?" answered Katie, wondering-
ly. "O yes, I put some ribbons on him just now."
I met him down the street, and asked him how
he came to be so gay; for you see, he continued,
it just happened to take my fancy, as I've put a
new set of harnesses for my horse, and want them
to look as nice as anybody's. I think a heap of
my horse, and so I says to Mr. Gray, do you sup-
pose she would make me some? And he said I'd
better come up here and ask you.

I'd be very much obliged to you, if you would,
miss, he added, and will pay whatever you like.
I should be very glad to make them, said the
child, but, blushing deeply, I have no more rib-
bons.

O, buy whatever you want, and I'll make it all
right, said the lad, carelessly.
Yes—but I have no money, said poor Kate,
stammering, as if her poverty were something to
be ashamed of.

O yes, I understand, with a look at the mis-
erable building. Well, let me give you the money—
if you will be kind enough to buy the ribbons, he
added with natural politeness, and he produced his
pocket-book, and handed Kate a bill.

"What colors will you have?" she asked, as if
in a dream. Was it possible that after all she
could be going to earn some money, and help her
poor mother a little!

Whatever you like; only be sure they are
bright. When can I have them? he asked, pre-
paring to resume his seat.
I will have them ready to-morrow.
All right, he answered, and drove off.

Kate paid another visit to the attic, but her
father still slept. As she was once more descend-
ing the stairs, she met her mother, looking more
pale and weary than when she went out.

"I have found no better work, Katie, dear," she
sighed.
"But I have, mother," responded Katie, joyous-
ly, and she eagerly related the incident of the
morning.

Now you have come, may I run and buy the
ribbon?
Do you know where to go? asked her mother,
brightening somewhat, at the sight of her child's
delight.

O yes! the milliner who gave me the ribbon is
very good-natured, and I guess will tell me.
Very well, run along then, dear; and Kate
needed no second bidding.

The milliner had the required ribbons, and ad-
ded several hints as to the best method of making
rosettes, and Katie was soon at home, and at work.
The rosettes were quite ready when the ice-man
called the next day; and he paid liberally for
them, and promised to send other customers.

He was as good as his word, and for a few days
Kate was almost constantly engaged in making
rosettes of different hues, to fill the various orders
brought her by the ice-man and Mr. Gray.

With the proceeds of her work Mrs. Reed had
bought more nourishing food for her husband, who
was now gaining rapidly, and declared that he
should soon be able to earn almost as much as
Kate.

One day, when she was finishing the last set
which had been ordered, and was thinking how
much she hoped to be able to sell more, the doctor
entered.

Kate was an especial favorite of his, and after
examining his patient, he turned as usual, to chat
with her.
"What are you so busy about this fine morning,
Miss Kate," he asked, when you ought to be out
in the bright sunshine?

Kate readily explained her new business, to
which the doctor listened attentively.
"And so that is your last order?" he said, mus-
ing. Well, well, I hope you will soon have more;
and be hurried off.

A few days passed, and only one more applica-
tion for rosettes had come in. Kate began to fear
that all her work was done, and felt quite dis-
couraged.

One morning, however, the doctor rushed in,
somewhat to Mr. Reed's surprise, as it was sooner
than he had expected another visit.

Ah, good morning, Mr. Reed, said the doctor,
cheerfully. Getting along nicely? And he hastily
felt his pulse, and asked some few questions.

Famous! We shall have you out soon! But
where is my little friend? he asked, looking about.
I came to see her to-day.

She will be back in a moment, doctor, said Mrs.
Reed. I sent her on an errand. Here she is now,
she added, as the door opened, and Kate came in.

Well, Kate, how's the rosette business? Flour-
ishing as ever? The color don't rub off your rib-
bons on to your cheeks, anyway, he said, with a
pitying glance at the child's pale face. I wish I
could turn you and your father out to grass. It
would be the best thing for both of you.

Well, never mind that now, he added hastily,
as he saw the wistful look in Kate's eyes, at the
thought of the country. I am in a tremendous
hurry, but run in to tell you that I mentioned your
rosette-making to a friend of mine, who is the cap-
tain of a company of soldiers. There is to be a
grand parade in a few weeks, and he wants all
the horses in his company decorated for the occa-
sion. See, he has sent you the materials; and the
doctor, opening a package, displayed the rolls of
ribbons, which to Kate's eyes seemed enough to
stock the shop of her friend the milliner.

O doctor, I thank you so much! she began, with
glittering eyes, but the doctor cut her short with:
There, never mind that; I am in a hur-
ry, and so are you, and was leaving the room,
when he suddenly pulled something from his pocket.
Oh, I forgot, there is a pattern of what he
wants; and he disappeared.

Great was the rejoicing in that poor room,
and busily Kate worked. All was completed
by the time her kind friend returned, bringing
with him Captain Stearns of whom he had
spoken.

The captain was entirely satisfied with the
work, and much pleased with the little girl,
who so modestly answered his many questions.

I have little girls of my own, he said, but
should not like to see them as pale as this as
you are, little one. When you grow strong-
er, you must try to find country quarters, he
continued, turning to Mr. Reed.

But the doctor's time was too precious to
admit of a long visit, and after a few more
kind words, the two gentlemen departed, leaving
Kate in ecstasies over the amount of money
the kind-hearted captain had paid her.

Now, mother, let me take one dollar and go
and buy father a real splendid dinner, and we
shall lay away all the rest, and she said, but
seemingly, wouldn't you please give up work
for to-day, and take a nice walk as you
used to? Then, perhaps, you wouldn't look
so very tired.

Yes, Mary do, urged Mr. Reed. I'll tell
you what we will do, he added, in a more
cheerful tone than he had heard him for
many weeks. The doctor said I might go to
a little. The day is quite fine, and we might
celebrate Katie's having earned such a fortune
by getting into the horse-cars after dinner and
riding out to town a short distance.

With a scream of delight, Katie caught the
dollar from her mother's hand, and rushed off
for the dinner.

A happier party was seldom seen than that
poor family on their unwanted holiday. The
fresh air greatly revived Mr. Reed, and they
ventured quite into the country, where Kate
could gather wild flowers, and a faint color
found its way into her cheeks.

O father, if we could only live in the coun-
try, she exclaimed that evening, as she sat ar-
ranging her flowers over and over again.

Perhaps we shall sometime, little girl, was
the reply. You make money so rapidly, who
knows but you will be able to get a country
home soon?

I am afraid not, father, answered Kate, half
laughing at the idea.
"There's many a true word said in jest,"
however, as Kate soon found.

Not many days after Captain Stearns' visit
the doctor appeared again.
Well, really Kate, you are becoming quite
the rage, he said, gayly. Captain Stearns
was so much pleased with you and your ro-
settes, that he has persuaded the colonel of his
regiment to have every company decorated in the
same way; and the captain will be here to-
day with an order, and materials for I don't
know how many hundred rosettes.

But what has brightened you up so, Mr.
Reed? he asked, turning to the invalid.
Living such a good child, I fancy, answered
Mr. Reed, smiling fondly on Kate.
O no doctor! going into the country, cried
the child, and seizing her precious flowers, she

continued, did you ever see anything so lovely,
doctor? And we went out where such
lots of them grew! I away to the end of the
car route, where there was such a lovely little
house, all buried in vines, and no one living
there. I don't see how any one who had ever
been there could bear to leave it! Do you
know where it is? as the doctor looked up with
a strange expression.

I should think I did, he answered slowly,
and as if thinking aloud. The very thing!—
What a fool not think of it before!

Yes, Katie, he continued, that is the house
where I was born, and lived many years—
Since my mother died it has been shut up, and
sadly needs some one to take care of it. I do
not like to have it go to ruin, and have often
wished I could find some good tenant—some
one I could trust. Suppose I let to you, Katie?

He added, playfully. You are getting so rich,
you can well afford to rent it. I have got to
go out there now, and if you will put on your
hat, you may go too, and see if it suits you.

May I, mother? and seeing the answer in
her mother's eyes, the hat was on, and Kate
in the chaise in a twinkling.

A few hours later she came home radiant.
The house was lovely—perfect, and furnish-
ed, too! And the doctor said there were to
be a great many buildings erected near there
that fall; and there would be a fine chance
for her father to get work as soon as he was
strong enough.

The doctor confirmed her statements; and
amid the heartfelt thanks of Katie and her
parents, produced a formal lease of the place,
made out in Katie's name, which she with the
most intense gravity signed; and the next
week saw her as happy a girl as any in the
land, in her new home.

THE QUEEN'S INCOME.

(From Cassell's Magazine for July.)

Let us endeavour to ascertain the practical
working of the system under which the Crown
is supported in Great Britain. The first point
to be touched upon is the extent to which all
the arrangements are penetrated with the idea
of constitutionalism. The nation desires that
there shall always be harmonious co-operation
between the responsible Government of the
day and the members of the Royal Household.

This is effected by making the great officers
of the Household—the Lord Chamberlain,
Master of the Horse, Mistress of the Robes,
&c., removable with every change of Ministry.
The scandal and friction which would be oc-
casioned if a Prime Minister's conduct were
criticised from officials in daily contact with
Royalty is thus avoided, and the independence
of the Ministry secured. Again the nation
does not wish to endow a monarch that, on the
one hand, his wealth may be applied as mere
caprice or tyranny suggests, perhaps for the
detriment of the freedom of the subject. On
the other hand the nation would be disgusted
at the spectacle of an avaricious or penurious
Sovereign who hoarded his income, and so
proved himself a dwarfed and unworthy repre-
sentative of the majesty of the State.

To counteract both tendencies, the civil list is
divided into classes, the object for which the to-
tal of each class is to be applied being speci-
fied by Act of Parliament. In this way the
maintenance of the desired amount of State
pensionary and magnificence is insured. Fi-
nally, the actual issues in each of the classes
are subject to the examination of a Treasury
official, the author of the civil list, whose busi-
ness it is to see that the prescribed total is not
exceeded. But this system, however bene-
ficial and constitutional, certainly imposes on
the country some correlative obligations. If
the Crown, after surrendering all its landed
property, receives an income so divided as to
place only £100,000 a year at its absolute dis-
posal, the remainder being appropriated under
conditions which render any considerable econo-
my impossible, it seems but reasonable that the
country should make special arrangements for
special exigencies. Hence it has always been
understood that the nation will grant a dowry
to a son or daughter of the reigning sovereign,
and will bestow pensions on the various mem-
bers of the royal family. A royal marriage
may be an advantage to the State by strength-
ening a national alliance already existing, or
effecting a new one; or it may be the occa-
sion of all sorts of political complications and
trouble. In either case it is of the last im-
portance that any proposed marriage should,
if suitable, have the sanction of Parliament;
if unsuitable, its veto. Now, the granting or
withholding of the dowry gives to the House
of Commons exactly the needed power. If
now we are asked to ascertain the cost of mon-
archy the task is by no means difficult. Her
Majesty receives a Civil List maintenance of
£385,000 a year. To this we must add £31-
000, the revenue derived from the Duchy of
Lancaster, and £17,000, the annual cost of
maintaining the palace in the occupation of
the Crown (such as Buckingham Palace and
Windsor Castle) which is provided for in a
vote of Parliament. These items amount to
£433,000. The Prince of Wales has £100,
000 a year, of which £60,000 is derived from
the Duchy of Cornwall, and £40,000, from an

annuity on the Consolidated Fund; the Prince
of Wales has £10,000; the Duke of Edin-
burgh and Prince Arthur, £15,000 each; the
Princess Royal or Crown Princess of Ger-
many, £8,000; Princess Alice, Helena and
Louise, £6,000 each; the Duke of Cambridge
£12,000; the Duchess of Cambridge £6,000;
and the Princess Teck and Princess Augusta
of Mecklenburg Stralitz, £5,000 and £3,000
each respectively. These annuities amount to
£132,000, and adding this with the Duchy of
Cornwall, to our former total, we reach a total
charge of £625,000 a year. Now the Crown
Lands produce a profit of £375,000, and the
other branches of hereditary revenue about
£13,000, which sums are carried to the Ex-
chequer. Thus the net results of the system
we are discussing is that royalty costs the Brit-
ish taxpayer less than a quarter of a million a
year. Now taking Professor Leone Levi's
estimate that the taxation of the working class-
es amount to 12½ per cent. of their taxable
incomes, and calculating the proportion which
the cost of royalty bears to the general expendi-
ture of the nation, we arrive at this result,
that in the case of a skilled artisan with a tax-
able income of £100 a year, the maintenance
of royalty costs him ninepence a year. Such
is the outcome of the Constitutional contract
the nation has made with its Sovereign. Its
every spirit bears the mark of that spirit of
compromise which finds its expression in this
saw, "The King reigns, but does not govern."

which gives the monarch a veto he is never
supposed to exercise; which, in short, de-
fies every act of Government to be the act of the
Sovereign, and yet it is sincerely distrustful to
any other intervention of the Crown than is
implied in its functioning as an act of Parliament.

Of course, arrangements carried out in such a
spirit as this cannot be expected to excite much
enthusiasm; on the other hand, they certainly
disarm criticism. And this is just what has
been achieved by the civil list contract. It
works without friction, is thoroughly constitu-
tional, and, moreover, has made it altogether
impossible for a Republican to attack royalty
in England on the score of cost. Many of the
criticisms which have of late years been di-
rected against the civil list have demonstrated
this. They were felt to be trivial and pitiful,
and as a contribution to the discussion of the
relative merits of royalty and republicanism.
worthless. A logical republican would object
to a king if the crown cost him nothing; and
an ardent propagandist of Divine right would,
we suppose, kiss the sceptre though he were
beggared in maintaining it. But once grant
that constitutional monarchy, however illogical
its theory, is desirable simply because it works
well, and it is difficult to see how it could be
maintained more cheaply or more agreeably
than by the civil list. In short, in this as in
other matters, the British nation has aimed
rather at practical utility than at the æsthetic ex-
cellence. The result has been undoubtedly
satisfactory. To the ordinary British subject
proud of his country, and proud still of his
constitutional freedom, the Queen may be no
more than the hereditary chairman of the
Cabinet which governs the nation; to a
myriad of that greater Britain on the
sun never sets, the great Empress is a pote-
ntate whose personal will environs their exis-
tence, and whose influence is felt in every event
of their lives. And it is the highest achieve-
ment of our crowned republic's common sense
to have thus developed a government which is
in union with her nobler, practical, British
ideas, and which yet furnishes that emblem
in a person, essential for the more enthusias-
tic loyalty and the more exuberant devotion
of Celt, Hindu, or Parsee.

"Faint heart never won fair lady" may be
true, but when your father wears a num-
ber twelve, with a Scotch sole, and takes par-
ticular pains to show his dog kennel and
armory, and you feel your knees giving way,
your teeth begin to rattle and your eyes to cha-
ter, then, in such instances, the saying is not
applicable.

COWPER's celebrated line, "England with all
thy faults I love thee still," was thus parodied by a
whisky-loving Irishman:—"Ireland, with all thy
faults, I love thy still."

A LITTLE boy, carrying home some eggs from
the grocery, dropped them. "Did you break any?"
asked his mother, when he told her of it. "No,"
said the little fellow, "but the shells came off."

A woman's heart is the only true place for
a man's likeness. An instant gives the im-
pression, and an age of sorrow and change
cannot efface it.

A SCHOOLMASTER asked his scholar if any
of them could quote a passage of Scripture
which forbade a man having two wives, where-
upon nearly the whole school cried out, "No
man can serve two masters."

"I say, Pat, do you know what time the boat
sails?" "How do you know my name is Pat?"
"I guessed it." "Then you can guess what
time the boat sails!"

Coquettes are like weather cocks—only fix-
ed when they are rainy.

Doctors never allow ducks on their pre-mises,
they make such personal remarks.



California Vinegar
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the health of the system

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Telegraphic News.

OTTAWA, Aug. 15.
In the consistory at Rome, on the 2nd inst., two new Roman Catholic Bishops for Ottawa and Sherbrooke respectively were appointed. The names have not transpired.

MONTREAL, Aug. 14.
A fire this morning destroyed a number of dwelling houses on Alexander street. Fourteen families are left homeless. Loss \$15,000.

Ottawa, Aug. 17.
The contract for western section of Canada Pacific Railway telegraph has been awarded to Mr. Bernard, of British Columbia, the proprietor of Bernard's Express.

Mr. Robertson, Provincial Treasurer, has left England, and will arrive in Quebec a week from today. On his arrival it is believed that Mr. Oimmet will resign and recommend the Lieut. Governor to send for Mr. Chauveau.

Stellarton, N. S., Aug. 17.
The bodies of Potts and Jackson who were killed by the chain breaking while descending the Ford Pit, Albion Mines, on Saturday, were found dreadfully mutilated. They had fallen nearly 900 feet.

London, Aug. 17.
On Saturday 50,000 miners assembled on Durham race course, addressed by Bradlaugh, Macdonald and Lloyd Jones.

There was an immense Home Rule demonstration at Glasgow, yesterday. The procession was a mile in length, and 20,000 persons attended the mass meeting.

An equally extensive meeting was held in Dungeness.

New York, Aug. 17.
The north side of the public square in Canton, Mass., was burned on Saturday. Loss, \$180,000.

Business, generally, is very quiet, and indications active. Fall trading promising.

A house in Montreal fell, Saturday, burying four workmen.

Gold 109 3/4.

The London correspondent of the Tribune writes that a report has suddenly gained currency that the long expected crisis has occurred in the financial affairs of the Prince of Wales, and that the Ministry have made up their minds to propose to the House of Commons next session to pay his debts. The sum named is £140,000 sterling, nearly three millions and a half of our money, and four times the sum voted in 1787 to appraise the creditors of that pattern of royalty who afterward became George IV. It greatly exceeds any estimate ever before heard of what was likely to be wanted, and is so large as to be almost incredible.

BAZAINE'S ESCAPE.—The following particulars of the escape of Bazaine from prison on the Isle of St. Marguerite are received:

The apartments occupied by Marshal Bazaine upon a terrace which was built upon a lofty and precipitous cliff overhanging the sea. A sentry was posted upon the terrace with orders to watch the prison every moment. During Sunday evening the Marshal walked upon the terrace with Col. Villetie, his aide de camp. At ten he retired as usual, apparently asleep, but before daybreak he had effected his escape.

He must have crossed the terrace in the dead of night, and eluding the sentinel, gained the edge of the precipice; thence by means of the knotted rope he descended to the sea. He evidently slipped during his descent, and tore his hands, as the rope was found stained with blood in several places. Under the cliff is a hired boat, were Bazaine's wife and cousin. They received him as he reached the water, and Madame taking the oars herself rowed directly to a strange steamer, which had been lying off the island since the previous evening. They reached the vessel in safety, were taken on board, and the steamer then put to sea. It is thought they have landed at Geneva, as the steamer proceeded in that direction.

The first news of the affair came to Grasse, the nearest place on the coast, and the magistrates of the town immediately sent officers in every direction in search of the fugitive. There was great commotion in Marseilles when the facts became known. An investigation was opened. Col. Villetie, who was walking with the Marshal on the evening of his escape, was discovered there and imprisoned. The commandant of St. Marguerite was placed under arrest, and Gen. Lewal has gone to the island to investigate affairs.

It is believed in Paris that the rope found on the cliff was suspended there to mislead the authorities as to the manner of Bazaine's escape, which was effected in some other way through the connivance of the guards.

Letters just received in Boston from missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners to the present of the suffering from the prevailing famine. In a region nearly as large as New England, embracing ancient Galatia and Cappadocia, in consequence of a drought, last season, cutting off the grain crop, followed by an unusually long and severe winter, supplies of all kinds for man and domestic animals were in many places wholly exhausted. Flocks and herds have been greatly reduced or wholly destroyed. Men, women and children, fleeing from their homes, have perished by the roadside and sometimes in the streets of the cities to which they fled for food.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD SCHOONER.—Mr. Andrew Robinson of Gloucester, September 8, 1790, constructed a vessel, which he named and rigged in the same manner as schooners are at this day. On her going off the stocks and passing into the water, a bystander cried out, "Oh, how she scoons." Robinson instantly replied, "a schooner let her be." From that time vessels thus named and rigged have gone by the name of schooners. So we find

the origin of schooner, in a volume entitled Cyclopedia of Anecdotes.

The important intelligence came from London Wednesday that the great powers of Europe have united in an agreement to recognize the present government of Spain. This arrangement could have been effected by no one except Bismarck, and his success shows the power he wielded in Europe. By it he has succeeded in dealing another heavy blow to his enemies, the old Catholics, by striking at Don Carlos, in whose success they had hoped much.

The N. Y. World says: "If anybody desires to know what it is to experience the lowest depth of human disgust, let him look over about one thousand exchanges every day, and find in each that infernal head line, 'Becher-Tillon.'"

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, AUG. 15, 1874.

Fires.

St. Andrews, which has been comparatively exempt from fires for some years, has unfortunately been visited this summer by the destructive element, and in some instances grave suspicions exist that the fires were the work of incendiaries. Early on Sunday morning an attempt was made to fire the Dry Goods establishment of Messrs. O'Neil & Turner, but was discovered in time by the watchman, who fired at the incendiary, but missed him. On Monday morning between twelve and one o'clock, the inhabitants of the town were awakened from their slumbers by the ringing of the bell and the appalling cry of "fire," which was seen issuing from the barn on the premises of the late Dr. MacStay. The fire companies with their usual promptness were early at the scene of conflagration, and worked with a will, aided by the populace, but the fire had made such headway, that the barn with its contents, about six tons of hay, were consumed. We learn that there was no insurance. Loss \$200.

Again, about half-past three another alarm was given, at the southern end of the town. The large store on Ross' wharf, next the Steamboat Landing, was on fire; in the building was stored two hundred tons of sawed hay, some packages of molasses, a suit of vessels and other articles; and on the wharf, and each side of the store were millions of railway ties piled ready for shipment; two vessels the "Nettie" and the "Albert," lying at the wharf, were in imminent danger, but were moved to another wharf in good time, a few minutes later and they would have been aground. Notwithstanding the efforts of the fire companies, the store with its contents were consumed, and a quantity of ties were destroyed. Mr. Ross had a small insurance of \$1200 on his store, his loss therefore is heavy; we have not learned whether the hay was insured or not, as the parties who stored it reside in Portland, Me.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.—We notice occasionally complaints with reference to the state of the great roads and bridges, for which it is probable there are good grounds; but when the Commissioner of Public Works has no funds at his disposal nor the power to raise them, it is not surprising that the necessary repairs are left until there are means in the Provincial chest. It is easy to point out these defects, but not so easy to remedy them. The Commissioner will no doubt order the work done without delay.

THE PIC NIC held by the Roman Catholics of this place yesterday on the old Wye farm, in rear of the town, was a most successful and pleasant affair. Large numbers of persons came from St. Stephen, Calais, St. George and Eastport by steamers and carriages, and also from Woodstock by train, accompanied by the Band. On arrival the St. Andrews Band met the visitors and played up to the Pic Nic grounds, which were nicely arranged. Flags were flying in the breeze, Japanese swings and aerial cars were erected, and various other amusements for both old and young, all of whom appeared to enjoy themselves; the Bands enlivening the scene by a choice selection of music. The dinner and tea was gotten up in superior style, and everyone was highly pleased. To add to the numerous attractions the day was very fine; and we are informed that the gross receipts amounted to upwards of \$700. Time will not permit of an extended notice in this day's issue, but we heard several express the desire that similar Pic Nics should be held annually.

A meeting of the Magistrates and other inhabitants of the Town was held last evening, when a large number of persons were sworn in Special Constables, and a volunteer watch organized to patrol the streets during the night. The first watch was held last night, and will be supplemented each following night.

AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—Some workmen, while engaged in laying water pipes in Caledonia, Italy, recently encountered a large flat stone. On raising this, a bed of masonry work was revealed, in which was placed a stone sarcophagus covered with a marble lid. Within the receptacle were the remains of a human skeleton, some portions of which were yet perfect. Beside the body lay a sword, lance, helmet, spears, a gold clasp and ring, a piece of very beautiful gold tissue, and a flask of water, which was still remarkably clean. The removal of clay from the bottom of the grave brought out the letters CIVIS—from which archaeologists have decided that the remains are those of Gaius, Duke of the Lombard Marches of Friuli, who fell in battle in 611, while repelling an invasion of the Avars.

The Rev. F. O'NEIL, of New Jersey, is on a visit to his relatives here.

The Western Locust Plague.

The following is a description of the recent locust plague which produced such widespread destruction of the Western grain fields. An estimate of the damage done to the harvests of Iowa and Minnesota during the present year places the value of the vegetation destroyed for the former State at \$2,000,000, and for the latter at \$3,000,000. It is also said that about 4,000 people in both States will require help to the total extent of some \$800,000.

The present belief is that the locusts originate in the great prairie, and when fully developed and able to use their wings, become carried off by the wind. Their instinct compels them to alight upon the first fields of young crop encountered, which they speedily strip of every leaf. If they remain long enough to deposit eggs, the following year will see the plague renewed with even greater severity. Professor Hammon, of Worthington, Minn., who has studied the habits of the insects with care describes the process of egg laying as follows:

The tail of the female locust consists of a hard, bony, cone-shaped substance, capable of being thrust into the ground from one half an inch to an inch in depth. Just above this on the body of the insect, and attached to it, is the egg cell. The grasshopper is able to push its conical shaped tail down into the ground, and to leave it there with the cell containing the eggs. The warm sun in the spring causes the eggs to hatch, and the full grown locusts appear in millions of young grasshoppers, not as large as a kernel of wheat, just when the tender shoots of grain begin to show themselves above the ground.

A correspondent of the N. Y. "Tribune," writing from Minnesota, states that many farmers knew last fall that their land was full of these locusts' eggs, and anticipated that unless they could be destroyed, the crops would be greatly injured this year. Professor Hammon and others conceived the idea of plowing deep and thus covering the eggs with a layer of earth so thick as to prevent, at least, the time of hatching. Much of the land in which these eggs were deposited was the prairie which had just been broken, this being the second year that a crop has been raised there. Some of the farmers "back set" the land in the fall—that is, turned the soil back again and covered it with a thin layer of earth. In one of Professor Hammon's wheat fields, a part has been sown in this way, while part has been sown among the locusts' eggs. The contrast is wonderful. The part that had been "back set" will yield at least four times as much to the acre as the other. The young locusts that hatched on the field appeared later and in much smaller numbers. In fact, had the matured locusts let it alone, it would have yielded more than an average crop of wheat. The theory is that turning the eggs well under prevents many of them from hatching, and delays those that do hatch so long that the crop has a chance to get a good start.

The locusts generally begin to fly each day between 10 a. m. and noon, and alight about 4 p. m. If they alight in a wheat or oat field, they are generally so thick that there are from three to ten locusts on every stalk of grain. In the cornfields they actually cover the corn that is three or four feet high, and in many cases bend it down to the ground with their weight. Neither flax, potatoes, garden vegetables, nor any other crops escape.

The late Sir Charles Fox.

During the forty-five years of his professional life, Sir Charles Fox was engaged upon works of magnitude in all parts of the world. As a manufacturer and contractor his works include the bridge over the Medway at Rochester; three bridges over the Thames at Barnes, Richmond, and Staines; the Shannon swing bridge; a bridge over the Saone at Lyons, and the Great Western Railway bridges. In roads he executed those at the Paddington station, at the Waterloo station, and at the New street station, Birmingham, and ship roads for several of the royal dockyards. In railways we find him engaged upon the Cork and Brandon, the Thames and Medway, the Portland and Dungeness, the East Kent, the Lyons and Geneva (eastern section), the Macon and Geneva (eastern section), the Wiesbaden and the Zollern (Denmark) lines. He also constructed the Berlin water works, in conjunction with others. During his practice under the firm of Sir Charles Fox & Sons, he was engineer to the Queensland railways, the Cape Town railways, the Wymberg railway (Cape of Good Hope), the Toronto narrow gauge railway, Canada, and in conjunction with Mr. Berkeley, to the Indian Tramway Company. In addition to these Sir Charles Fox & Sons were engineers to the comprehensive scheme of high level lines at Battersea for the London and Brighton, the London, Chatham, and Dover and the London and Southwestern railways, with the approach to the Victoria Station, Public, including the widening of the Victoria railway bridge over the Thames. His two older sons, Mr. Charles Douglas and Mr. Francis Fox, continue to carry on the firm of Sir Charles Fox & Sons, civil and consulting engineers, London. In personal character, Sir Charles was of a most urbane and generous disposition, and to few were these qualities better known, and by none were they better appreciated, than by those now to be found in all parts of the world—who have been at one time or other in his employ. Sir Charles was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends, by whom the sad news of his decease, which took place on the 14th of last June, was received with no ordinary sentiment of regret. [Engineering.]

—A Berlin despatch says disastrous floods

have occurred in the upper Scinder. Several towns have been washed away.

Men of Literary Genius.

Tasso's conversation was neither gay nor brilliant. Dante was either taciturn or satirical. Butler was sullen or biting. Gray seldom talked or smiled. Hogarth and Smith were very absent-minded in company. Milton was very unsociable, and even irritable when pressed into conversation. Keats, though copious and eloquent in public addresses, was meagre and dull in colloquial discourse. Virgil was heavy in conversation. La Fontaine appeared heavy, coarse and stupid; he could not speak and describe what he had just seen; but then he was the model of poetry. Chaucer's silence was more agreeable than his conversation. Dryden's conversation was slow and dull, his humor satiric and reserved. Corneille, in conversation, was so insipid that he never failed in wearing it; he did not even speak correctly that language of which he was such a master. But Johnson used to sit silent in company, and such his wine and his humors. Southey was still, sedate, and wrapped up in asceticism. Addison was good company with his intimate friends, but in mixed company he preserved his dignity by a stiff and reserved silence. Fox in conversation never flattered; his animation and variety were inimitable. Dr. Bentley was loquacious, was incoherent. Grotius, Goldsmith, "wrote like an angel and talked like poor Poll." Burke was entertaining, enthusiastic and interesting in conversation. Curran was a convivial deity. Leigh Hunt was "like a pleasant stream," in conversation. Carlyle, doubtless, objects, and constantly denounces [The Interview.]

Excitement a Disease of Society.

In a recent conversation with a German friend upon the state of modern society, he made the following very forcible remark: "Excitement is disease. Man does not need it. He ought not to have it. What a healthy mind most craves is placidity; to do its work in perfect calm, without any stimulus except that afforded by perfect bodily health. Mind and body healthy, each will give all the stimulus the other needs without resort to artificial means." There is so much meaning in this that it will bear considerable amplification. Mental discipline and physical debauchery are alike disastrous in their effects; alike breed a fierce appetite for more, an appetite that will not be appeased except by deeper and deeper draughts, which finally ruin body, mind, and soul.

The taste for mental excitement now prevalent, through all classes of society, is strongly evinced in the theatrical performances, the prominent literature of the times, the morbid taste for sensational displays, involving danger to human life, the detailed accounts of crimes and executions demanded of the press by the public, and the general personal unfitness to be observed when people having nothing in particular to do. Few people, comparatively, can sit down and content themselves in quiet thought. A philosophical work would reduce them to the last stages of mental exhaustion. A discussion upon any solid topic is infinitely wearying. Their mental notions are, so to speak, shaky and uncertain till they have had their intellectual grog.

This state of things is so wide spread that we are justified in calling it a disease of modern society. Its symptoms are exotic suicides, speculative manias, gambling, embezzlement, and crimes of a more heinous type. What is the remedy? That is a question easily asked but terribly hard to answer. Religion, legislative enactments, social philosophy—all seem powerless to effect a cure. We are sometimes disposed to think that the only way is to let the disease run its course, like small pox, producing its unsightly eruption, until the poison eliminates itself from the body politic. Society, as at present organized, may die of the disease, or peradventure it may survive to enjoy better health afterwards.

The social science conventions do not seem to get at the root of the matter at all. They persist in isolating single symptoms, and looking upon them as the disease itself. One member will tell you that the inordinate love of wealth is the matter, taking for a fact that the familiar but utterly false maxim, "the love of money is the root of all evil," and propose to enact laws that shall prohibit the accumulation of giant fortunes. Another assigns the evils of society to drunkenness, and so on.—These things are results, not causes.

We do not profess ability to prescribe a cure for the universal malady of the age. It will require the sober study of philosophers for years to come; but of one thing we feel very certain, namely: that all systems of ethics which place faith in the "moral nature" of mankind, only substitute one form of excitement for another, without even approximating a cure.

The LeSoir states that Bazaine had given his parole not to leave the island, precautions were consequently relaxed. The sentry was withdrawn from the terrace at five o'clock every morning, he being considered unnecessary to keep him there after daylight. Two soldiers of the garrison swore that they saw the Marshal on the terrace at 5:30 a. m. Monday.

A lion's cage on a car en route to Saratoga struck a bridge near Ballston, N. Y., on the 11th inst., breaking it and setting the animal at liberty. It dashed through a field, returned, and jumped on a car containing horses and attempted to seize them through the slats. A calf was killed and thrown into a freight car, when the lion jumped after it and was caught.

Admiral Cochrane with the entire British Pacific squadron has been ordered to San Jose, Guatemala, to demand reparation for the flooding of Consul Mager.

ELECTION COURT.—The Court was opened today by His Honor Chief Justice Ritchie. The necessary steps required to be taken to enable the Petitioners to withdraw their Petition not having been completed, the Chief Justice adjourned the Court to the 3rd Tuesday in January next. We regret that the late hour at which the Court was opened prevented our giving even a synopsis of His Honor's able speech. It is not probable that any further proceedings will be taken.

At the Rochester races, G. Adsmith Maid made her mile in 2:14, thus beating her previous best time of 2:15. This is the most extraordinary time on record.

The participation of certain officers of the United States service in the movements of the Japanese government against the inhabitants of the Island of Formosa is likely to cause some embarrassment between the U. S. government and that of China. The latter claims to have the jurisdiction of the Island of Formosa and its people.

State detectives Pickham and Philbrick sailed from New York, Wednesday, for Ireland, with extradition papers for the return of Thomas Cahill to answer to the charge of murder of Bridget Landrean.

MARRIED.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. W. Millen, Mr. John McCracken to Miss Emeline Hewitt, both of the Parish of St. Croix.

DIED.

At St. John, on the 15th inst., the Hon. Robert Le Marchant, Q. C., in the 66th year of his age.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 14, Linda, Evans, Eastport, ballast.

15, R. Ross, Clark, New York, 160 tons coal, R. Ross.

Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, miz.

CLARIFIED.

Aug. 14, Linda, Evans, St. John, 32 tons iron.

15, Harriet, Sheehan, Portsmouth, 2750 sleep. rs.

R. Ross.

18, Jane, Clark, St. Stephen, ballast.

19, Nettie, Andrews, Portsmouth, 3400 sleepers.

R. Ross.

Ringleader, Shure, Boston, 365 bales hay, G. L. Mann.

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 U. --- \$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; Bank of New York; National Banking Association; Boston; Merchants National Bank, London, England; Williams, Deacon & Co.

The Bank of Nova Scotia grants Drafts on New York, Boston, and through out the Dominion of Canada; buys and sells Sterling Exchange and American Currency; collects Bills, etc., throughout the Dominion of Canada and United States of America; grants interest on Special Deposits, and transacts a General Banking business.

The Bank's notes are redeemable in St. John.

W. L. FITCH, M. Y.

aug 19-ly

AGENT.

Tenders for Grading.

PEMBINA BRANCH.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and entered at the office of the Lieut. Governor at Winnipeg, up to Noon of the 25th inst., for GRADING the Pembina Branch of the Pacific Railway, between the International Boundary and a point opposite the Town of Winnipeg.

Forms of tender, specification, and other information will be furnished in a few days.

By order,

F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works,

Ottawa, Aug. 8, 1874.

au 19 31

Government House, Ottawa,

Saturday, 18th day of July, 1874.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th and 54th Sections of the Act passed in the 31st year of Her Majesty's reign, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs." His Excellency by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered, that the Village of Thorold, in the County of Welland, and Province of Ontario, be and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an Out Port of Customs, with Warehouse privileges, and placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at Port Colborne.

W. A. HINSMORTH,

Clerk Privy Council.

aug 12 31

RIN

LOST on Saturday a Lady's brilliant in shape Emerald in the cement, the finder will leave it at the August 4.

GOVERNMENT

THURSDAY

HIS EXCELLENCY

ON the recommendation of the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th and 54th Sections of the Act passed in the 31st year of Her Majesty's reign, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs." His Excellency by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered, that the Village of Thorold, in the County of Welland, and Province of Ontario, be and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an Out Port of Customs, with Warehouse privileges, and placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at Port Colborne.

W. A. HINSMORTH,

Clerk Privy Council.

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GOVERNMENT

SATURDAY

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Clerk Privy Council.

Prospectus for 1874—Seventh Year.

The Aldine,

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL, UNIVER-
SALLY ADMITTED TO BE THE HANDSOMEST
PERIODICAL IN THE WORLD, A REPRESENTATIVE 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 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. Altho' each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after 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 number 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 prejudice in favor of "steel plates," is rapidly yielding to a more educated and discriminating taste which recognizes the advantages of superior artistic quality with greater facility of production. The wood cuts of THE ALDINE possess all the delicacy and elaborate 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, selected with a view of the highest artistic success 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 tinted plates for 1874 will be by Thos. Moran and J. D. Woodward.

The Christmas issue for 1874 will contain special designs appropriate to the season, by our best artists, and will surpass in attractions 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 Thos. Moran, whose great Colorado picture was purchased by Congress for ten thousand dollars. The subjects were chosen to represent "The East" and "The West." One is a view in the White Mountains, New Hampshire; 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 artists scope and coloring. The chromos are each worked from thirty distinct plates, and are in size (12x16) and appear as exact fac-similes of the originals. The presentation of a worthy example of America's greatest landscape painter to the subscribers of THE ALDINE was a bold but peculiarly happy idea, and its successful realization is attested by the following testimonial over the signature of Mr. Moran himself.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 20th, 1873.
Messrs. JAMES SUTTON & Co.,
Gentlemen,—I am delighted with the proofs in color of your chromos. They are wonderfully successful reproductions, and the mechanical process of their preparation is very satisfactory.
Very respectfully,
THOS. MORAN.

TERMS.

\$6 per annum in advance, with Oil Chromos free. For 50 CENTS EXTRA, the chromos will be sent mounted, varnished and prepaid by mail.

THE ALDINE will, hereafter, be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rate; cash for subscription must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, without responsibility to the publishers, except in case where the certificate is given, bearing the assent of the signature of JAMES SUTTON & Co.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

Any person wishing to act permanently as a local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by applying to

JAMES SUTTON & Co., Publishers,
88 Maiden Lane, New York.

Watson House.

ST. STEPHEN.

The above first class Hotel has been re-fitted and is now open for the accommodation of transient and permanent boarders.
CHARGES REASONABLE AND EVERY ATTENTION TO GUESTS.
W. RUDOLF, PROPRIETOR.
May 12, 1873.

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, 1873.

Useful Presents

FOR THE

HOLIDAY SEASON

in great variety, of

French, German, and
American manufacture.

We have also just received per Steamships
"Scandinavian" and "Iberian."

12 CASES AND BALES

OF

WINTER STOCK,

TO ASSORT UP OUR

FANCY GOODS

AND

CLOTHING DEPARTMENTS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MANCHESTERHOUSE,
ODELL & TURNER.

ROYAL HOTEL
(FORMERLY STURGEON)

Opposite Custom House and Public Offices,
PRINCE WILLIAM ST., ST. JOHN, N.B.

During the past winter this house has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished. It will be reopened on 1st of May next.

Having secured the services of Mr. Charles Watts as Manager, the proprietor trusts that their united efforts for the comfort of their guests will give entire satisfaction.

Terms \$2.00 per day.
THOMAS F. RAYMOND, Proprietor.

June 12

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.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
King St. E.

Saint Stephen N.B.
J. NEILL, Proprietor

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 prepared 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 patronage, and solicits a continuance. Having just made large importations, he feels certain of giving general satisfaction. Among the articles are the following:

Flour, Raisins, Currants, Pork,
Biscuit and Crackers,
Sugars of all kinds,
Confectionary.

Teas of various kinds,
Clothing of all kinds. Hats & Caps,
Boots, Shoes, and Larrikins,
Buckets, Pails, Brooms,
Canned Fruits in great variety,
and other articles too numerous to mention.

CROCKERY.

He has just opened crates and cases of Crockeryware, and is prepared to furnish

Dinner Sets, Tea 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 and see for yourselves.

WEATHER STRIPS

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 delivered 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 yourselves.

First quality articles—and reasonable prices.
Country Produce taken in exchange.

W. B. MORRIS.
St. Andrews, Oct. 9, 1872.

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 ceteras commonly found in a Druggist Shop.
St. Andrews.

GEO. STEWART, Jr.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Chemist and 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.

Orders from the Country promptly executed.

Ships' Medicine Chests Fitted and Re-fitted.

Particular attention given to the Preparation of Physicians' Prescriptions.
apt 12 7-1y

G. F. STICKNEY,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELLER.

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

Electroplated Britannia Metal and British Plate Wares,
Papier Machie, Parian, Spa, Wedgewood 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 4i

North British and Mercantile

Insurance Company,

OF EDINBURGH & LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

FIRE & LIFE

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

VICE PRESIDENT:
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland K. G.

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

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

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

Aug 9. HENRY JACK,
General Agent.

W. B. MORRIS Agent for St. Andrews and vicinity.
Jan. 29

Goods remaining in Store

March 1st, 1874.

31 Chests } Fine Congou TEA.
32 half " } Breakfast Soulong Tea
20 " } Oolong do

LIQUORS,
8 Hhds. } Cognac BRANDY,
200 Cases qts. }
50 " pt. Basks. } do do
10 " 1/2 pt. } do do

20 Hhds. } Best Pale GENEVA,
250 Cases, }
15 " } CLARET,
25 " } CHAMPAGNE.

3 Hhds. } Best Scotch & Irish
25 Qr. Cases } WHISKY,
50 Cases qts. } do
50 " pt. Basks }

PAINTS & OILS.

2 Tons Brandram Bros. best white Paint,
1/2 " do cold co.

8 Cases Boiled and Raw Oil.
J. W. STREET & CO.

For sale or to Let.

THE Two storey Dwelling HOUSE and Lot corner King and Farr streets. The property is pleasantly situated, and with slight repairs would make a pleasant residence. Possession given immediately.

Aug. 6. Apply at the
STANDARD OFFICE

By Standard.

is PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY

A. W. SMITH,

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

TERMS

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

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

1 week 2w 3w 1m 2m 3m

1 Inch \$1 00 1 50 2 00 2 50 3 50 4 50

2 " 1 50 2 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.

Tea Tea

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

40 CHESTS and Half Chests superior CONGOU TEA.

30 Half Chests Breakfast Soulong do.

For sale by J. W. STREET & CO.

St. Andrews, Nov. 19, 1873. 4i

SEWING MACHINES.

WHAT EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE

One of the original Weed Sewing Machines.

These celebrated Machines are now on sale at St. Andrews, where the public are invited to examine and test for themselves.

JAMES STOOP, Agent.

Jan. 16.

Canada Ale.

6 Hhds. } Canada Bitter Ale.
6 Qr. Cases }

Nov. 2, 1872. J. W. STREET

RAININS.

100 Boxes Layer Raisins.

25 Bbls. Dried Apples, very nice. For sale.

GRANULATED SUGAR.

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

Vacuum Pan Sugars.

53 Hhds. 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.

GIN, WINE, TEA, &c.

Ex "Choice" from London.

40 Hhds. } Best Pale Geneva.
30 Qr. Cases }

30 Cases } Congou Tea.
20 Hbds. }

10 Bbls. Refined Crushed Sugar
20 Cases "Bridges & Son's" best Stout Porter.

30 Cases "Guinness" Dublin Porter, quarts and pints.

5 do London Brown Stout & Pale Ale.

20 Qr. Cases } Pale Sherry.
73 Hhds. }

31 Ton "Brandram Bros" Best White Lead
4 Hhds. } do Boiled and Raw
4 Qr. Cases } Linseed Oil.

J. W. STREET.

BAY RUM

10 Galls good Bay Rum, for sale at the

ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE.

Nov. 5. E. LEE STREET.

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.

GEO. F. STICKNEY,

Has just received a supply of

Watches,

Jewelry

Cutlery.

EDGE TOOLS, HARDWARE, TOYS

SOAPS, PERFUMERY,
and FANCY GOODS, &c.

Agent for Lazarus & Morris' Perfecte Spectacles. Also.

Carboline Gass Oil and Lamps.

July 2

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.

apl8 Apply to
CHAS. O'NEIL, ec'y.



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 Vinecar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system.

Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinecar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a good 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 VINECAR BITTERS as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.

S. 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 bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINECAR 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 those 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, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Glands, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Abscesses, 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 Painting 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, Itch, Scabs, 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.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or 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 VINEGAR BITTERS.

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.

S. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California,
and cor. Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

sep 24 1873

THE

PUBLISHED

No 34

THE

Good Man

I have

Met him

That Man

Then

Yes, thou

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