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No 17

SAINT ANDREWS NEW BRUNSWICK, APRIL 29, 1874.

Vol 41

Poetry.

A DREAM.

BY ALICE B. BROWN.

When every sign of day had died,
Each song bird sought its leafy bed,
When sweetest filled the summer air,
Each flower hung its jewelled head;

When stars came gently one by one,
To crown the dusky brow of night,
The image that I love the best
Rose brightly on my captured sight.

I felt thy kisses, warm and sweet,
I saw thy dark eyes, tender beam;
Fond words were spoken, when, alas!
I waked, to find it but a dream!

A dream, that like some holy strain
Of music lingers with me still;
A blessed dream, that makes my soul
With bright anticipations thrill.

I see the lilies fold their leaves,
And watch the golden daylight flee;
With joy that night hath come again,
To bring me pleasant thoughts of thee.

An Amnesty for RBL never promised by the Queen's R. representatives.

Important correspondence has been submitted to Parliament relating to the Amnesty question. The most significant of these seem to be:
1st. A letter from Archbishop Howe, dated 9th Jan. 1870, addressed to Mr. Howe as Secretary of State, in which occur the sentences following:
"I hasten to communicate to you, for the information of His Excellency in Council, a very important promise I have just made in the name of the Canadian Government. I feel all the responsibility I have incurred in taking such a step, while on the other hand I am confident that His Excellency the Governor-General and his Privy Council will not judge with too much severity an act accomplished in order to avoid great misfortunes and secure the welfare of the country."
The act he wished to have judged leniently was promising an amnesty.

2nd. A reply to this letter by Mr. Howe, dated July 4th, 1870, in which the following passages occur:

"Your Lordship has, no doubt, read the debate and explanations which took place in Parliament during the discussion of the Manitoba Bill. The question of amnesty was brought forward, and the answers and explanations given by the Ministers in the House of Commons were that the Canadian Government had no power to grant such amnesty, and that the exercise of the prerogative of mercy rested solely with Her Majesty the Queen. The Rev. Father Ritchot and Mr. Scott, on their arrival, have informed your Lordship that in the repeated interviews which they had with Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Geo. E. Cartier, they were distinctly informed that the Government of the Dominion had no power as a Government to grant an amnesty; and I would add, that this Government is not in a position to interfere with the free action of Her Majesty in the exercise of Her Royal clemency."

The foregoing explanations are given to your Lordship in order that it may be well understood that the responsibility of the assurance given by your Lordship of a complete amnesty cannot in any way attach to the Canadian Government."

3rd. A petition addressed to the Queen by Peter Ritchot and A. A. Scott, North West delegates, 8th Feb. 1872, praying for an Amnesty, which among others contains these paragraphs:

"That before closing the negotiations, that it is to be on the 30th May, 1870, the delegates of the North-west were honoured by an official invitation from Your Majesty's representative, Sir John Young, Governor-General of Canada.
That during that interview His Excellency introduced the delegates to Sir Clinton Murdoch, stating to them that the hon. gentleman was a Commissioner sent by the Government of Your Majesty to assist in the settlement of the difficulties of the Red River people.
That both the Governor-General of Canada and Sir Clinton Murdoch enquired of the delegates as to the arrangements of the Cabinet of Ottawa; if not, they were ready and authorized by the Government of Your Majesty to adopt such measures as would satisfy them.
That in reply the delegates stated that the question of amnesty had been a certain one, as they had no written document to lay before the people of Red River as a proof of the promise made to them on the same point.
That the representatives of Your Majesty repeat- edly assured the delegates that there would be no difficulty on that point, and that the amnesty would surely be granted in order to do away with the illegality and irregularities of the late troubles."

4th. A letter of explanation enclosing said petition, addressed by Lord Lisgar to Earl Kimberley, this document being of great importance we here append its full:

My LORD, I have the honor to forward herewith a petition to Her Majesty the Queen, from the Rev. Albe Ritchot and Mr. A. Scott. These gentlemen with Judge Black, visited Ottawa in the spring of 1870 with the view of settling in an amicable manner the difficulties that had arisen in the North-west. The petition prays that Her Majesty will grant a general amnesty for all illegal acts which may have been committed by any parties concerned in those troubles. It is necessary that I should, in my own defence, remark upon the paragraphs which state, on the part of the Rev. Albe Ritchot and Mr. A. Scott, their impression of what passed at the interviews which they had with Sir Clinton Murdoch and myself. I cannot do otherwise than express my extreme surprise at the version which they think fit to give of what I said, I am clear that I never made any such promise of an amnesty as that which they allege. I had the benefit of more than one conversation with my responsible advisers in reference to this question of amnesty, and quite on my guard in respect to it. I reply to the earnest and repeated instances of the delegates, I uniformly answered that the question of amnesty should be duly submitted for the consideration both of the Dominion Government and Her Majesty's Ministers, and that I had no doubt it would receive from them that serious attention in all its bearings which it merited; but I guarded myself by adding that I was not in a position to make any promise or give any assurance whatever upon the subject. Sir Clinton Murdoch with I am persuaded, bore me out in stating that this was the line agreed upon and the language used at the interviews.

I have, etc.
(Signed) LISGAR.

The explanation of French engineers have proved that the surface of the great desert of Sahara is below the level of the ocean, in fact that it is the bottom of an ancient fresh water lake which has dried up by gradual changes in the surrounding levels, the streams which once supplied it now going directly to the ocean. It has been therefore suggested to change this desert back into a lake, and in this way to alter the whole climate of that country. This would, of course, create a moist atmosphere in place of the burning hot, dusty whirlwinds which are the curse of that region. There, French, which create oases in the desert around them, give too insignificant a supply for such a great purpose. It has, therefore, been proposed to make a channel to the ocean, and lead the ocean water into the desert; but in consequence of its vigorous evaporation in that latitude, the water when once spread out over any considerable surface, would probably disappear as quickly as even the largest canal could pour it in.

The Caspian sea, which is situated below the surface of the ocean, evaporates the waters of the Volga as rapidly as that colossal river, the largest in Europe, is able to pour them in. The water of the Volga is fresh, containing only a small percentage of salt; but this small amount of salt retained in the Caspian sea, while pure water only is abstracted by evaporation; thus the sea is very salt, and becomes more so every year. If now the collection of fresh water, in a closed lake, from which there is no exit but evaporation, ends in making a salt lake in a cold climate, the introduction of sea water to form such a lake under a tropical sun, as proposed for Sahara, would result in making a huge salt pan, which would gradually fill up with salt, till it reached the level of the supplying ocean; and we should only have transformed the dry sandy plains of the desert into dry salt plains, and which of the two would be the worse is a matter for discussion.

We think that a continuation of the French system of boring artesian wells in all available spots is the best method of reclaiming the desert. Many of these wells have already been completed, and it is indeed touching to read the description of the joy and religious enthusiasm of the natives when they see, for the first time, a beautiful supply of fresh cool water poured forth from the bowels of the earth in spots where never before was water seen to miles around. The creation of an oasis in the desert is the immediate consequence of each well; and in the course of years the dreadful Sahara may be so profusely clothed with artificial oases that most of its terrors will have passed away.

As to our American deserts, recent explorations and surveys of the great desert of the Colorado river, have shown that it also was the bottom of a lake which has dried up, because the river has cut its channels in the rocks, through which it flows to the ocean, so low down (from 4,000 to 5,000 feet) that the lakes, formerly connected with and supplied by the river, lie now far above its present level. These lakes have for centuries collected at their bottoms the deposits of the Colorado river; and the now exposed surface consists, therefore, of an alluvial soil of extreme fertility (containing phosphorus, soda, lime and phosphate); which, however, cannot produce any crop or account of the total absence of moisture. The whole region is indeed a desert like that of Sahara; and like the latter, a period of if lies below the surface of the ocean, as proved by barometric observations. It is believed that the waters of the Gulf of California formerly extended some 175 miles further inland than they do now, that subsequently the delta deposits of the Colorado (which were enormous, considering the deep channel which it has hollowed out for

itself) formed a dam in the sea 175 miles from the shore, finally enclosing a sheet of water, which then dried up and now forms that part of the desert which is lower than the ocean.

It is proposed to lead the waters of the ocean into this low portion, so as to inundate it, and increase the atmospheric moisture in that region; and it appears that the plan is feasible, at a comparatively small cost; but one objection is that then a large portion, some 30,000 or 40,000 square miles, which otherwise might be made productive, would be sacrificed; and this plan is also open to the same objection as that of inundating the Sahara with sea water; it would end in the creation of an enormous salt pan. We prefer the other plan which has been suggested, irrigation from the upper part of the Colorado river, which, to be sure, would cost much more, but would reclaim all the highlands of the desert. The geologist of Williamson's expedition, Mr. W. P. Blake, points out that, by cutting a canal or deepening a certain small river low enough, so that the water from the Colorado could enter it at all seasons of the year, a constant and plentiful supply of water can be furnished to the interior of the desert and used for irrigation, while the surplus will fill the low portions with fresh water, find its exit to the Gulf by a pass to be constructed, and also establish navigation from the Gulf of California to the interior of the great lake. A thorough survey is needed, and also experiments in boring artesian wells; which, without doubt, would here be as successful as in the African desert, as indicated by indisputable geological evidences.

The Obituary Editor.
By Max Adele in Danbury News.

Two or three years ago I was attached to the Morning Argus, the only paper published in our village, and during my engagement was employed as an assistant editor a young man named Drinker. When Drinker began his duties the manager said to him:

"So here, Drinker, among other things, I want you, whenever you see, in the exchanges or anywheres a good biographical sketch of any prominent man, to clip it out and put it away, so, when he dies, you understand, we can rush it out as an obituary article, as it were."

Drinker went to work, and about two months afterwards some well-known man died and I examined the obituary bureau for the purpose of obtaining his history. It was not there; but I discovered that the assistant Drinker had stored away in that mortuary receptacle one biographical sketch of John Wesley, a collection of anecdotes about General Putnam, and an essay upon "The Life and Services of John Hancock."

Mr. Drinker, I said, after calling his attention to the article about the father of Methodism, you certainly must be aware that John Wesley died long before we came into this office.

"No, no!" exclaimed Drinker with a look of painful surprise upon his face. "Why, what John Wesley died! That great and good man died a thousand years ago! Why, I had heard a word about it. I had no idea of such a thing. What a shock it must have been to his family!"

And as for General Putnam, Drinker, it is perfectly absurd for you to pretend that you thought he was alive, you know. Come now, what is he dead to? Well! Well! The fact is I've been living down in the country for two or three years, and I haven't kept the run of things. And so old Putnam's dead! That's no old man. Strange, strange, how we are passing away!

And, Drinker, you certainly can't be such an idiot as to have put away this article about Hancock with the expectation that he would die again. You knew he did die once. Why, Drinker, he died about ten thousand years ago.

"Come now I exclaim," Drinker, exultingly, "I've got you there. Ah, ha! Did ten thousand years ago, did he, sunnity? You know too much. You think everybody's a fool but your self! Dead is he now what's the use of your trying to stuff that down me when I know well enough that the Democrats talked about running Hancock for the Presidency at the last election? O, please! You ain't fit to write for a newspaper that's got any sense."

The Drinker was discharged. I didn't enlighten him. He will probably go down to the grave with a firm conviction that General Hancock is the man who signed the Declaration of Independence.

THE ONE THING IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN.—In a recent debate a member of the California Legislature exclaimed: "The honorable gentleman from Calaveras county is undoubtedly a person of great abilities, a man of talent, a natural first genius; but there is one thing if it is to be done, and that is to 'bite the bottom of a frying-pan' without smutting his nose."

Domestic young lady (making pie). "Frank, the kitchen is no place for you. Has dough such an attraction for you?" "Never, Youth, 'till it's 'th dough, 'till it's 'th dough."

JOHN AND MAC. During a session of the Territorial Legislature of Montana held several years ago a measure was introduced which involved grave constitutional questions, as it seemed to some. One fiery orator declaimed quite fiercely against it, urging that it was "clearly in opposition to the great principle of Magna Charta which the brave barons in days of old had wrested from King John, a blessed result of a bloody conflict." Possibly all this was nothing but a bit of fine talk not really comprehended by the speaker himself.

Judge D.—"evidently lacking upon this daring flight of his colleague as a studied 'stunner,' rose immediately to reply, determined to show that he for one was not to be over-whelmed by high sounding words of obscure allusions. Plunging at once in medias res, he declared that it was a matter of but the slightest importance to him what might have been the opinions or principles of King John and his man McCarly. They might have been very good and able men, but it was high time for legislative bodies of Montana to think and act for themselves."

Under the influence of the Judge's eloquent effort, the measure was defeated.

John and Mac have done no duty for a long time, but at last their authority has been boldly and successfully challenged. Our Legislature has indignantly repelled their interference from this time on forever. "Let the dead past bury its dead."—Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for May.

Lincoln and Negro Logic.

President Lincoln's irrepressible penchant for narrating humorous anecdotes, and his frequent application of them to affairs of the most weighty consequence, are proverbial.

This exuberant flow of vivacious metaphorical wit seemed to issue from a perennial source, and as his stories for the most part were fresh and decidedly unique, it has been conjectured by some that they have been the conceptions of a prolific imagination, induced by the spontaneous effluvia of the moment, and not actual occurrences. However this may have been, it is quite certain that they were uniformly apposite, as well as forcible illustrations of his sentiments."

I have (writes a distinguished military correspondent of the Drawer) a vivid recollection that upon one occasion when I happened at the White House, just previous to the promulgation of his emancipation Proclamation, Mr. Lincoln observed to a pro-slavery man present that the subject had been under consideration for some time, and he was fully impressed with the conviction that it would prove the most prompt and efficacious method of terminating hostilities, besides being an act of justice to the negroes. The other begged to differ from him as to the wisdom of the policy of immediate universal emancipation, remarking that, in his judgment, the decided preponderance of the animal over the intellectual faculties, as developed by the organization of the African continent, rendered that race ethnologically so far beneath the white man in reasoning and other mental faculties that it would be unsafe to intrust the former with the unrestricted exercise of the elective franchise, or with plenary participation in legislative or other important governmental functions.

The President admitted that the blacks had as yet received but little political or parliamentary training, yet he had known instances going to show that they were by nature singularly astute and logical reasoners. "Indeed," added he, "when I was a small boy, living in Kentucky, some of the more intelligent slaves in our neighborhood started a sort of dialectical association for debating questions of interest to them; and I once attended one of their periodic meetings, upon which occasion the following was enunciated as the subject for discussion: 'If a certain hen lays ten eggs, and a different hen sits upon and hatches out those eggs, which of the two fowls is entitled to the maternity of the chickens?' The meeting was duly organized, and the subject most thoroughly canvassed in all its imaginable phases and bearings, until the pros and cons had been well exhausted, and the presiding officer was about rendering his decision upon the merits of the argument when an antiquated individual who was seated upon a barrel in a remote corner of the apartment suddenly rose to his feet, and in a tremulous and cracked but ludicrously solemn intonation of voice, propounded the following stirring interrogatory: 'But Mister President, a possum dem eggs what dar ole hen lay, an' de obidental eggs what dar ole udder hen she hatch out, be duck eggs? D'n de nigger like for to know, ef de ole pluck, who am de mudder ob de chickens?'

"This at first seemed a power to the umpire, but after a moment's hesitation he replied, 'Dat werrable possum, my tickler friend, Mister Jefferson, will please fur to pre-nice his barly, an' de duck eggs an' not in de yessum fur dis olebenus.' He then concluded in the following words: 'De pedeges ole'se fowl speck an' gurally monstrous onasit, an' de tickler birds what de c'ety be cussin on dis kassum an' de ben g'ous. Mabey dis yere chicken got stu fedders; den, agi, mabey so be brin' got

but one; but dat be bab two mudder an, is de 'pin' on ch' dis ch' r, garin sure.—ibid.

NITROGEN AND VEGETATION.—Our foreign journals bring the usual number of accounts of agricultural investigations, particularly in the experiment stations, of which some new ones have been lately established in Germany.

Ritthausen and Pott, of the station at Poppoed, in Prussia, have lately been studying the influence of manures, rich in nitrogen, upon the composition of plants fertilized by the same. Ritthausen concludes that by increasing the amount of nitrogen in the food supplied to the plant the percentage of nitrogen, both in the plant as a whole and in its different parts, may be increased.

Deherain has investigated the relations of atmospheric nitrogen to vegetation by experiments on the absorption of nitrogen by carbonaceous humifiers, as glucose, decayed wood, etc., mixed with alkalies. He concludes that atmospheric nitrogen can, either in the cold or at the temperature of the soil, fix itself on carbonaceous matter analogous to that which is found in vegetable decomposition, and that the presence of oxygen is unfavorable to this reaction. He infers that carbonaceous matter in manure is advantageous, since it liberates hydrogen in decomposing, and renders the conditions for absorbing nitrogen more favorably by removing oxygen from the air confined in the soil.—Editor's Scientific Record, in Harper's Magazine for May.

THE KING AND THE ANTS.—According to Jewish and Mohammedan tradition, King Solomon, who was wise beyond all other men, knew the language of animals, and could talk with the bees to the field and the birds of the air. One day the king got out of Jerusalem with a great retinue. An ant-hill lay directly in his path, and Solomon heard its little people talking.

Here comes the great king, he heard one of them say, 'The flowers call him wise, and just, and merciful, but he is about to ride over us, and crush us without heeding our sufferings.'

And Solomon told the Queen of Sheba, who rode with him, what the ants said. And the queen said answer, 'He is an insolent creature, O king! It is a better fate than he deserves, to be trodden under his feet.'

But Solomon said, 'It is the part of wisdom to learn of the lowest and weakest. And he commanded his train to turn aside and spare the ant hill.'

Then all the courtiers marvelled greatly, and the Queen of Sheba bowed her head and made obeisance to Solomon, saying: 'Now I know the secret of thy wisdom. Thou listenest as patiently to the reproaches of the humble as to the flatteries of the great.'

"Selling" a Sophomore.—A Sophomore who is studying to fit himself to become a missionary, and who is a very exemplary youth, expected a sister from home to visit him together day. Some of his mischievous classmates happened to hear of this, and while the missionary evangelizer was gone to the train to meet his sister, they entered his room and strewed about it sundry empty bottles, marked "Old Rye," "ponies, cigar boxes and holders, bird bills relating to entertainments of doubtful propriety, and other little trinkets, meant generally found in the shops of our somewhat dissipated. When the happy brother and sister entered the room she was astonished and grieved, but not more so than he. With criminal care he essayed an explanation, but the sad face entrance of a classmate ejaculating, "Lad me your pony, Jack," followed soon after by another with "Give me a pipe full of tobacco," and similar requests put a period to his efforts. It was not until the next day that the injured youth was able to convince his relative that he had been made the victim of a practical joke.

Chicago wants to have the next World's Fair held there. "In the first place," says "The Boston Post." "It isn't certain that the next world will have a fair, and, in the second place, those who're likely to attend it will prefer a more pleasant town in which to celebrate it."

A story is told that once when Mr. Hamilton Fish was showing a sister the portraits of his children, the great ex-minister, "One little scamp," "What do you mean by that?" asked Mr. Fish. "Why," was the reply, "they are little fishes in oil."

A Boston paper wonders why a member of Congress who recently spoke with so much feeling of the "day sent in his hair," and "died in his throat," forgot to complete the diagnosis of the case by alluding to the "eye in his stomach."

"Now, John, suppose there's a load of hay on one side of a river, and a jackass on the other side, and no bridge, and the river is too wide to swim, how can the jackass get to the hay?" "I give it up." "Well, that's just what the other jackass did."

BITTERS
WEE FROM CALIFORNIA
California Vinegar
Vegetable preparation
the native herbs found
of the Sierra Nevada
and the medicinal pro-
cesses extracted therefrom
Alcohol. The question
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success of VINEGAR BIR-
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and Visceral Organs,
joy good health, let
BITTERS as a medicine,
of alcoholic stimulants
WALL & CO.,
San Francisco, California,
4 California St., New York
Agents and Dealers.
Take these Bitters
one, and remain long
our bones are not de-
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tell you when. Keep
health of the system
ALL & CO.,
San Francisco, California,
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Agents and Dealers.

Tenders for Printing, &c.

TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, in a sealed envelope, marked 'Tenders for Printing Paper for the Dominion of New Brunswick...' will be received until Monday the 11th inst. at 10 o'clock next, after which day no tender will be received...

By order, HENRY HATHWAY, Clerk, Joint Committee of both Houses on Printing.

Department of Printing, St. John, N.B., Ottawa, 14th April 1874.

To the Editors of the County of Charlotte, N.B. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed amendment to the 'Working Men's Bill'...

AT the request of a large number of my former supporters, together with many new ones, I once more offer myself as a candidate for re-election to represent you in the Legislative Assembly...

Wm. Morrison, Esq., M.P., St. John, N.B. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed amendment to the 'Working Men's Bill'...

Travellers & Permanent Residents, and those by strict attention to business, and by the use of the most approved methods of the art, will be supplied with the best market affords...

Wm. Morrison, Esq., M.P., St. John, N.B. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed amendment to the 'Working Men's Bill'...

Government House, Ottawa, Thursday, 20th day of March, 1874. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL...

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, Thursday, 20th day of March, 1874. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL...

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL. On the 17th recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries...

On the 17th recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and in pursuance of the provisions of the 12th Section of the Act passed in the thirty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Queen, Victoria, relating to Shipping...

His Excellency, under the authority aforesaid, has been pleased to order, and he hereby orders that the following regulations be observed...

For Vessels under 100 tons, not exceeding 100 tons, not exceeding 100 tons, not exceeding 100 tons...

For Vessels over 100 tons, not exceeding 200 tons, not exceeding 200 tons, not exceeding 200 tons...

For Vessels over 200 tons, not exceeding 300 tons, not exceeding 300 tons, not exceeding 300 tons...

For Vessels over 300 tons, not exceeding 400 tons, not exceeding 400 tons, not exceeding 400 tons...

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For Vessels over 1700 tons, not exceeding 1800 tons, not exceeding 1800 tons, not exceeding 1800 tons...

Bay of Fundy

Red Granite Company

POLISHED COLUMNS AND PILASTERS, TOMBS AND MONUMENTS, Mausoleums, Vaults, etc.

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

The Polishing Works and Quarries of the Bay of Fundy Company are now in full operation and the Company are prepared to fill orders with despatch...

Corner Water and Edward Sts., St. Andrews, N.B. Telephone No. 100.

MORRISON'S HOTEL

Corner Water and Edward Sts., St. Andrews, N.B. Telephone No. 100.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces that he has purchased the stock and trade of the ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE...

Wm. Morrison, Esq., M.P., St. John, N.B. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed amendment to the 'Working Men's Bill'...

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For Vessels over 300 tons, not exceeding 400 tons, not exceeding 400 tons, not exceeding 400 tons...

For Vessels over 400 tons, not exceeding 500 tons, not exceeding 500 tons, not exceeding 500 tons...

For Vessels over 500 tons, not exceeding 600 tons, not exceeding 600 tons, not exceeding 600 tons...

For Vessels over 600 tons, not exceeding 700 tons, not exceeding 700 tons, not exceeding 700 tons...

For Vessels over 700 tons, not exceeding 800 tons, not exceeding 800 tons, not exceeding 800 tons...

For Vessels over 800 tons, not exceeding 900 tons, not exceeding 900 tons, not exceeding 900 tons...

For Vessels over 900 tons, not exceeding 1000 tons, not exceeding 1000 tons, not exceeding 1000 tons...

For Vessels over 1000 tons, not exceeding 1100 tons, not exceeding 1100 tons, not exceeding 1100 tons...

For Vessels over 1100 tons, not exceeding 1200 tons, not exceeding 1200 tons, not exceeding 1200 tons...

For Vessels over 1200 tons, not exceeding 1300 tons, not exceeding 1300 tons, not exceeding 1300 tons...

For Vessels over 1300 tons, not exceeding 1400 tons, not exceeding 1400 tons, not exceeding 1400 tons...

For Vessels over 1400 tons, not exceeding 1500 tons, not exceeding 1500 tons, not exceeding 1500 tons...

For Vessels over 1500 tons, not exceeding 1600 tons, not exceeding 1600 tons, not exceeding 1600 tons...

For Vessels over 1600 tons, not exceeding 1700 tons, not exceeding 1700 tons, not exceeding 1700 tons...

For Vessels over 1700 tons, not exceeding 1800 tons, not exceeding 1800 tons, not exceeding 1800 tons...

St. Andrews Foundry.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully announce that they are prepared to execute orders for all kinds of Foundry Work...

St. Andrews, Oct. 22, 1873. A. LAMB & CO. Foundry Work.

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. To take effect on MONDAY, November 21st, 1873.

Table with columns: TRAINS LEAVE, EXP. ACC. FOG. EXP. TRAINS LEAVE, EXP. ACC. FOG. EXP. St. John, Moncton, New Glasgow, etc.

For full particulars see small Time Tables, which can be had at all Booking Stations.

LEWIS CARVELL, Railway Office, Moncton, 6th November, 1873.

Ship News

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS. ARRIVED. Mr. E. J. O'Brien, St. John, N.B. ...

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS. DEPARTED. Mr. E. J. O'Brien, St. John, N.B. ...

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PORT OF ST. ANDRE

A Western editor was dilating upon the power of the magnet, defying any one to name anything that will surpass its power of attraction. A young man in the audience inquired a young lady who used to attract him thirteen miles every Sunday.

"What is nothing?" "Boy—It is when a man asks you to hold his horse and just says, 'Thank you.'"

Married ladies now allow their husbands to see to it that their visiting cards, because it is the fashion abroad.

Prospectus for 1874—Seventh Year.

The Aldine,

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL, UNIVER-
SALLY ADMITTED TO BE THE HANDSOMEST
PERIODICAL IN THE WORLD, A REPRE-
SENTATIVE AND CHAMPION OF
AMERICAN TASTE.

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 chromes besides!

ART DEPARTMENT, 1874.
The illustrations of THE ALDINE have won 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.

Every subscriber to THE ALDINE for the year 1874 will receive a pair of chromes. The original pictures were painted in oil for the publishers of THE ALDINE, by Thomas Moran, whose great Colorado picture was purchased by Congress for ten thousand 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 artist's scope and coloring. The chromes are each worked from thirty glass 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.,
Publishers, 58 Maiden Lane, New York.
Gentlemen—I am delighted with the profits in color of your chromes. They are wonderfully successful representations of the original paintings, and are executed with great skill and care.

TERMS.
\$5 per annum in advance, with 10 Chromes free.
For 50 CENTS EXTRA, the chromes 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 seal and 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,
58 Maiden Lane, New York.

Watson House,

ST. STEPHEN.

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

W. RUDGE,
Proprietor.

Useful Presents

FOR THE

HOLIDAY SEASON

in great variety, of

French, German, and

American manufacture.

We have also just received per Steamships

"Scandinavian" and "Hibernian,"

12 CASES AND BALES

OF

WINTER STOCK,

TO ASSORT OUR

FANCY GOODS

AND

CLOTHING DEPARTMENTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MANCHESTER HOUSE,

ODELL & TURNER.

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. L. 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, — Best, Pork,

Raisins, Currants,

Biscuit and Crackers,

Sugars of all kinds,

Confectionery.

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 casks of Crock-

ery ware, 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

yourself.

WEATHER STICKS.

An article necessary for all houses in the winter

season (special). 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 yourself.

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

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

ROYAL HOTEL

(FORMERLY STUBBS.)

Opposite Custom House and Public Offices,

100 WILIAM 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

Wells as Manager, the proprietor trusts that their

united efforts for the comfort of their guests will

ensure entire satisfaction.

Terms \$2.00 per day.

THOMAS F. HAYMOND,
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.

STREET & STEVENSON,
Barristers and Attorneys at Law,
Solicitors &c.
OFFICES—WATER STREET,
ST. ANDREWS.

RAILROAD HOTEL,

ST. ANDREWS.

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

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

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

GOOD STAYING—Experienced and reliable
hostlers always on hand. Horses and Carriages
to let.
COACHES in attendance on the arrival of Trains
and Steamers.

M. CLARKE,
Proprietor.

St. Andrews, April 17, 1872.

REMOVAL.

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

DRUGS, CHEMICALS
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
Toilet Articles, Groceries,

Paints, Glass, Putty, and all the other articles com-
monly found in a Druggist Shop.
St. Andrews.

GEO. STEWART, JR.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Chemist and Druggist,
DEALER
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINE,
DYE WOODS AND STUFFS, SURGICAL
INSTRUMENTS,

Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,
24 King Street, Saint John, N.B.
ORDERS from the Country promptly executed.
Ships' Medicine Chests Filled and Re-filled.

Particular attention given to the Preparation
of Physicians' Prescriptions.
api 12 74—15

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 Brit-
ish Plate Wares,
Papier Machie, Parian, Spa, Wedgewood
and Bohemian Goods

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

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

40 Hbds } Best Pale Geneva.
30 or Casks }
200 Casks }
30 Casks } Congou Tea.
20 Hbds }

10 Hbds Refined Crushed Sugar
5 do London Brown Stout & Pale Ale.
20 or Casks } Pale Sherry.
73 Hbds }

31 Tons "Brandram Bros" Best White Lead
4 Hbds do Boiled and Raw
4 qr Casks } Lined Oil.
J. W. STREET.

CUT NAILS! CUT TACKS!
SHOE NAILS.

S. R. Foster & Sons
STANDARD
Nail, Shoe Nail & Tack Works
Saint John, N. B.
ESTABLISHED 1849.

(Formerly W. H. Adams City Nail Works.)
Orders solicited, prompt attention and satisfaction
guaranteed.
pp 10 71

TEA POTS.

JUST RECEIVED per steamer Millbank—A large
assortment of
Tea-Pots and other Ware,
CHINESE TEA-POTS,
EGYPTIAN BLAZE TEA-POTS,
ROCKING-AM TEA-POTS.

For sale low by
F. & J. A. WHITE,
No. 10 Charlotte street, St. John.

STOLEN!

A Set of new Bitts,
Any one who may have pur-
chased them, or who knows of such having been
chased them, will confer a favor on the owner,
by leaving such information at the STANDARD
OFFICE.

Tea, Tea, Tea.
Ex "Ledy Darling" from London via St. John.
40 C CHESTS and Half Chests superior
CONGOU TEA,
30 Half Chests Breakfast Souchong do.
For sale by J. W. STREET & CO.
St. Andrews, Nov. 19, 1873. 41

NOTICE.

My wife Mary Ann, having left my bed and
board without any just cause, I hereby forbid all
persons from harboring or trusting her on my ac-
count, as I will not pay any debts of her contract-
ing. JOHN SCAMMOND.
St. Patrick, Oct. 1, 1873. 51pd

HATS & CAPS

IN LARGE VARIETY.

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

Chignons, Curis, Switches in Jute and Linen
Bustles, Hoop Skirts and small wares. Ladies'
Gents' and childrens BOOTS & SHOES, worked

SLIPPERS and OTTOMANS.

FLANNELS, in White and colored, plain, striped
and checked. Cottons—in bleached and un-
bleached. Harrack & Miler's White Cottons,
Brown ditto, Tickings, &c.

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

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

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

S. SHERLOCK,
St. Andrews.

PUBLIC NOTICE

It is hereby Given, that the following Non-Resident
Property in the Parish of St. George, has been
assessed as under for the year 1872, and
unless the amount, together with the cost of ad-
vertising &c., is paid within three months from
this date, the same will be sold according to law—
Benjamin Hanson Property \$8.40.

RONALD CAMPBELL,
St. George, Sept. 28, 1872. Collector.

SEWING MACHINES.

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

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

JAMES STOOP,
Agent.

RAISINS.

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

GRANULATED SUGAR.

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

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

TOOD, CLEWLEY & CO.,
St. Stephen.

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

NEW IMPORTATION.

20 Casks "Bridges & Son's" best Stout
Porter,
50 cases "Guinness" Dublin Porter, quarts
and pints.

The Standard.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY
A. W. SMITH,
At his Office, Water Street Saint Andrew 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 other directions.

1 week 2w 3w 1m 2m 3m
1 Inch \$1.00 1.50 2.00 2.50 3.50 4.50
2 " 1.50 2.50 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.



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

If men will enjoy good health, let
them use VINEGAR BITTERS as a medicine,
and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants
in every form.

H. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California,
and San Francisco and Clifton 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 de-
stroyed by mineral poison or other means,
and vital organs washed beyond repair.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR
BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that
ever sustained the sinking system.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermit-
tent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the
valleys of our great rivers throughout the
United States, especially those of the Mis-
sissippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee,
Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Bre-
zonia, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile,
Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others,
with their vast tributaries, throughout our
entire country during the Summer and Au-
tumn, and remarkably so during seasons of
unusual heat and dryness, are invariably
accompanied by extensive derangements of
the stomach and liver, and other abdominal
viscera. In their treatment, a purgative,
exerting a powerful influence upon those
various organs, is essentially necessary.

There is no cathartic for the purpose named
to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as
they will speedily remove the dark-colored
viscid matter with which the bowels are
loaded, at the same time stimulating the
secretions of the liver, and generally restor-
ing the healthy functions of the digestive
organs.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache,
Pain in the Shoulder, Coughs, Brightness
of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations
of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth,
Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, In-
flammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region
of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful
sympoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia.
One bottle will prove a better purgative of
its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swell-
ings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck,
Gout, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent
Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old
Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes,
etc., etc. In all these, as in all other constitu-
tional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS
have shown their great curative powers in
the most obstinate and intractable cases.

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

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons en-
gaged in 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, Scald Head, Ringworm,
Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scourf,
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.

Pins, Tape, and other Worms, bur-
rowing in the system of so many thousands,
are effectually destroyed and removed. No sys-
tem of medicine, no vermifuge, no anthel-
mintics, will free the system from worms
like these BITTERS.

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

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

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood when-
ever you find its impurities bursting through
the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores;
cleanse it when you find it obstructed and
sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is
sour; your feelings will tell you when. Keep
the blood pure, and the health of the system
will follow.

H. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California,
and San Francisco and Clifton Sts., New York.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

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