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Poetry.

For the Standard.

THE PRESS.

How did the ancient pass their time?
"I really must confess,"
I think it must have been slow, for they'd
No writers for the Press.

But now if you have any wrongs
You think require redress,
You've only just to write them down,
And send them to the Press.

These stagnant times, no matter what
The Editors will bless?
You, if you something piquant write
As copy, for the Press.

Of potatoes large as horse's heads,
"hey'd make a tidy mess,"
For starving fighters, now in France
And writers, for the Press.

The Alabama question now
Crops up, in a new dress;
"They're going to serve it up with fish,"
Fish bones, wot choke the Press.

But all through this Dominion
"I CALCULATE, and GUESS,"
Proceedings will be closely watched
On all sides by the Press.

Our fish we mean to catch ourselves,
And England we'll address,
Should she us wrong, in language strong
She'll hear from all our Press.

And now before I end this tale,
I think we can do less,
Than praise the name of him who first
Wrote copy for the Press.

CRISIS IN LIFE.

We have it upon the unquestionable authority
of William Shakespeare that
"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which taken at the flood leads on to fortune;
Neglected, all the efforts of our lives
Ends in shame and quicksands."

This is doubtless true; but unfortunately, most
men are not aware when the tide is at the flood,
and so start off upon life at an unlucky moment.
A few may perceive the auspicious hour, and then
shout off their barks. Of the rest of mankind, it
is a question of chance whether they will hit the
tide or not, notwithstanding all the accumulated
wisdom of the world. The planets, stars, and
even the erratic comets have a definite course
of motion marked out for them; and they move in
their proper orbits and places, subject as they are
to a number of conflicting influences. Even the
angle of the ecliptic in due time rectifies itself.
But men have not yet learned the art of steering
a straight and proper course over the ocean of life;
examples without number of failure and success,
wise saws backed by modern instances are before
them and they are little the better for them; they
can apply wise sayings admirably to their friends
but seldom to themselves until after the event.
Many men's career is not for a moment doubtful.
All their friends can see it. It is the natural
result of their father being a merchant, a lawyer,
a doctor or a farmer. Unless some rich uncle or
brother in England dies, leaving them heirs to
consols and acres, or they chance to marry an
heiress, their course is all plain sailing, and the
end of it may be seen from the beginning. These
are the humdrum good people, with whom everyone
is contented. They never make a blaze, and
very little smoke. Their thoughts and aspirations
run no higher than beef and ale, and a fast trot-
ting horse. These they get, and therewith are
content. Were they asked how they came to be
what they are, lawyers, doctors, merchants, they
could no more tell than Topsy how the came to
be; they "grewed." Even of those whose care-
ers baffle and upset the calculations of their
friends, it is wonderful how many of them are
indebted for the result to a lucky hit or miss. The
lawyer, merchant or farmer who has made himself
famous in the government and councils of his
country had no intention of entering the legisla-
ture until the other party, who had monopolized
the constituency, divided themselves up into two men.
He saw the crisis and hit it. His friend in the
neighboring riding, with far better chances of suc-
cess, from a similar split amongst his opponents,
failed from the retirement of one of them, and
found himself so hampered with election expenses
that his head sank below the waters, and he has
never been able since to lift it up. There are
many crises in life, where, according as a man
adopts one course or another, he fails or succeeds,
is happy or miserable. Yet it is wonderful how
little thought is given to them by those most con-
cerned, how little preparation is made for them,
however well anticipated.

It is a crisis in life, when a man is born; to him
perhaps also to others; a crisis which he can-
not be expected to take any heed, it being regu-
lated by the higher powers. Little more influence
has he in regulating the scenes, the companions-
hips, the thousand and one important circum-
stances which insensibly mould his youthful
thoughts, feelings and desires, or the schools,
colleges, and churches which leave their indeli-
ble impress upon his mental and moral na-
ture. His friends and parents arrange all these
things, and willingly assume the responsibility of
them. He accepts them without questioning, and
comports himself accordingly. Not until he has
to enter upon the real business of life, is he al-
lowed any choice in the shaping of his own ca-
reer; and not always even then. His friends
have cut him out for the church, for the army, the
law or some mercantile business, either from their
own acute perception of his special fitness for one
of these departments of life, or on the recom-
mendation of some look-worn teacher, or on the dic-
tion of some pretentious phrenologist. Thus the
most important crisis of his life is often passed,
without any thought on his part, and without his
having any choice in the matter. It may happen
to suit him, and he may become a bishop or a
leading star in the Presbytery, a General Will-
iams, a Chief Justice or a Millionaire; or he may
not be fitted for his calling, and settles down into
a mean about town, with an empty purse, a seely
cast and a threadbare reputation. The blame of
this cannot well be imputed altogether to his
friends; for were he left to himself, very likely
the same results would happen. Man do not al-
ways deliberately weigh the probable conse-
quences of the choice of a profession in life, and
estimate their special fitness for that particular
profession which they adopt. A matter altogether
extraneous or frivolous may decide the matter.
Brown has gone into a counting house in Mon-
treal, and Jones his class-mate must go there too,
not because Brown or Jones have any love
for the desk or any special aptitude for commerce;
but because Brown, who was put there by his
father, nobles volens, writes Jones, that it is a
capital place for boys, and that there are famous
suppers at the Terrapin.

They may both make their "plunge," and, when
plunged as aboriginals built five houses on Mount
Royal, or they may sicken of ungenial drug-
gery and betake themselves to the gold fields of
Columbia, or to the distant swamps of the west.
Their mutual friend Smith, who was just cut out
for a merchant, and was always posted in the price
of teas and cottons, was allured to Toronto by the
Report of a law student that there were pretty
girls there, and is now a poor lawyer. He can-
not understand why his friend should roll in
riches, whilst he himself finds it hard enough to
feed a wife and five small children.

His friend passed the crisis as rapidly and
thoughtlessly as Smith, upon whom he now looks
down as a man who has mistaken his calling. He
might himself be in a quagmire. To his friends,
over his very old claret, he talks in a grand way
of his choice of business, his wise deliberation, and
all that; but they know that it was not delibera-
tion or wisdom that determined the matter but
Brown's letter and the supper at the Terrapin.
Smith might have rectified his error to a small ex-
tent, had he, when he came to realize his misfor-
tune, for the law, cut the connection, and entered upon
the pursuit of commerce. There are two difficul-
ties however in the way of any man remedying
the evil of slurring over a crisis; he has taken
the wrong turn of the road, and is generally car-
ried so far ahead, before he discovers his error,
that it is useless to turn back, and it is not alway-
possible to find a cut across connecting the two
ways; and the other difficulty is that he is apt not
to see his error at all. He ascribes his failure to
the desertion of this friend, the baseness of that
enemy or some other stroke of fortune, seldom to
his own want of foresight. He can see quite well
how vain it is for an unfortunate friend to hope to
make a living at the practice of law, for which he
has not the requisite talents; but that is another
affair. He does not, perhaps, reflect that his
friends are quite as clear sighted regarding him-
self.

Of not less importance than the choice of
an avocation in life, and certainly exercising
not less influence upon a man's happiness, is
the choice of a wife. Much has been written
as to the need of circumspection and delibera-
tion at this important crisis, the wisdom of
searching for congeniality of temper and of the
homely virtue and accomplishments. But
where is the man who deliberately acts upon
these wise and salutary directions? He is
smitten with a pretty face, a neat hand, or a
soft voice,—a most excellent thing of wo-
man,—but not always to be depended on,—and
he flutters and basks himself in the pleasant
light of her presence, just because it is plea-
sant, without any ulterior object, until he
wakes up some morning, and finds that the
pretty face, or the neat hand had him as
firmly as the "glittering eye" held the wed-
ding guest. His resolutions, theories, plans,

if he had any, are scattered
to the winds; he cannot see them in the ex-
cess of the pleasant light. We may illustrate
the usual course of matrimonial affairs by the
case of Blood and Toots. Blood of the Civil
Service, and Toots the banker, used to dis-
cuss with over-pondering intricateness on the
subject of marriage. Never were such
two be dragons of wisdom. To listen to them
one would suppose that their future wives
must be paragons of perfection, endowed with
all earthly and most of the heavenly virtues,
faultless in beauty, and with blood extremely
blue. They differed only in this, that Blood
insisted upon lots of cash, whilst Toots ac-
counted all mercenary ideas. He had a soul above
money. Their fit in a were, therefore, duly
surprised when Blood married the pretty Miss
Sones, who carried her dowry upon her fair
shoulders, and who, it is whirled, now leads
him the life of a dog; and when Toots mar-
ried a widow, not over young, and encumbered
with three children and 10,000 pounds.
They had talked about virtues and all that,
and had not secured their ideal; when the
crisis came, it crashed upon them as 'upon
her mortals. Women manage much better.
To a man marriage is but one c i i amid many
to a woman it is the great event which breaks
the tenor of her life. She is taught to
look up to her husband, she is prepared
with training to meet it. She is drilled as to
what offers are suitable; when they are to be
encouraged, and when rejected. The laws of
the female will require that she should not
be in love until that love is authorized by an
old man and Papa's consent. She has therefore
the advantage of coolness, and sees all the ma-
trials of the attacking party, and when the
crisis comes she is prepared for it. She liked
the man before, the circumstances and pros-
pects were eligible, they were duly weighed
by a careful mother, but, after proposing, she
loves him and give a free way to the emotions
of her heart. He on the other hand had no
intention until there was but one thing before
him, to make the plunge, which he did in
such confusion and excitement that he remem-
bers nothing from the time of knocking at the
parlor's door until he is leaving to turn in his
pajamas and give a free way to the emotions
of his heart. Let us not be unjust how-
ever. Before the plunge he may have calcu-
lated his income, and taken stock of his pros-
pects; but it is not until after that he
sits down to consider whether the house hold
items is altogether suitable to him. He may
have drawn a prize—a woman who will be a
help-meat indeed and make his life both pros-
perous and beautiful; or she may be one who,
although good in herself, and fitted to shine
with a pleasant light in another home, and
her best qualities turn to weeds, and yield no
fragrance; or she may be a tartar of extra-
ordinary gift. He discovers the mistake too
late, but it is a true man he shuts the
knowledge of it up down in his own heart,
and he does so by redoubled diligence, firm-
ness, and courtesy on his part to remedy the
evil. If not, he soon drifts upon the rocks
and is broken up.

These are the two most important crises in
a man's career, which some quacks follow
him through life. Unfortunately they both
usually lie in wait in the period of youth or early
manhood when the mind is immature, and
when the greatest influences of a friend would
be of the utmost value, he is least inclined to
listen to them, or to submit to the teachings
of experience, which are apt to him coldblood-
ed and heartless. In after life, amidst the
crises of business or politics, he is furnished
with weapons fitted for the occasion.

It appears unfortunate that at the most crit-
ical moments he should be so poorly prepared,
when to err is not only to suffer loss but to
make lasting a permanent feature of his life,
to fall behind many meaner competitors in
the race for the great prizes, to see himself
looked down upon by more fortunate men with
half the brains, to feel himself capable of
good work from which he has diverged, and
doomed to ungenial drudgery; but after
all the world moves on much the same way
as in the past, and each man has his season
of sunshine and shower, although in some few
isolated cases it may be all shower and no
sunshine, and vice versa.—[Weekly Review]

WOMEN SHOULD READ NEWSPAPERS.—It
is a great mistake in female education to
keep a young lady's time and attention devoted
only to the fashionable literature of the day.
If you would qualify her for conversation, you
must give her something to talk about, give
her education in the actual world and its trans-
piring events. Urge her to read the news-
papers, and become familiar with the present
character and improvement of our age. History
is of some importance; but the past world
is dead; we have nothing to do with it. Our
thoughts and our concerns should be for the
present world; to know what it is and im-
prove its condition. Let her have an intelli-
gent opinion, and be able to sustain conversa-

tion according to the mental, moral and reli-
gious improvement of our times.

Butter Manufactory.

This at first glance might appear a minor
matter, but in reality it is not so. Butter that
is made only from pure cream, has not
become as much an article of manufacture as soap
and candles, and to a large extent from the ma-
terials added by other extraneous matter such as
suet, seaweed, salt, &c. In fact so diversified
are the materials for the manufacturing of the ar-
ticle sold under the name of butter, that a Lon-
don Chemist has actually discovered a method of
extracting it from the mud of the Thames. Fancy
speaking your French roll with Thames mud for
breakfast. Fancy, 'tis said, goes a long way, in
this case I imagine it would do so. Putting aside
the Thames mud theory as being somewhat im-
probable, there was actually a large quantity of
butter, or soft represented as such, seized in Liver-
pool by the authorities, that was composed only of
26 per cent of butter the remainder being made
up of Carriage moss, seaweed, mutton fat, salt and
water. This butter had been sent over from Ire-
land for sale, but after its seizure, no claimant
for it ever came forward. Butter can be made scienti-
fically to absorb a much larger portion of water
than is generally supposed; were this the only
alteration it was subjected to, it would not be
quite so bad, but scraps of all kinds of fat are mel-
ded, and mixed with it. In the Cape of Good
Hope district, the tails of the sheep, weighing
from three to seven pounds, are melted down and
blended with the butter.

In London there are regular manufactories for
butter, turning out about three firkins for one fir-
kin of fish butter received. A large trade is al-
so carried on between Harlingen and London,
Steamers constantly engaged carrying over the sea
of London fat, and bringing back with them tubs
of pure Dutch butter. The butter dealer in the
Dominion have perhaps not yet arrived I quote at
that degree of adulteration, but in their "Ave-
dian" simplicity they imagine, that butter requires
an enormous quantity of salt, to keep it fresh, dur-
ing the cold winter months, almost as much as the
same weight of meat or fish would require to keep
them from spoiling in the hot months of summer.
Let any man take one of the pints of fresh but-
ter, so called, and stand it in a clear glass vessel
not gradually before a fire, when melted let
them pour off the clear butter and examine the
sediment, and a much larger proportion of salt will
be found than there is any necessity for. Salt is
all very well in its way, but buying at twenty-six
cents a pound is paying rather too dear for your
whistle.

THE RULING FASHION STRONG IN DEATH.—
The gun from which the first and last shot were
fired against Sebastopol, is not placed in front
of the residence of the late Capt. Pea, at Sandy,
in Bedfordshire. It was presented to him for his
gallant bravery during the Crimean War. With-
in the range of this gun, there dwelt during the
reign of George the Fourth, an old Squire, whose
greatest hobby through life had been shooting,
during the season. Never having married, his
dogs and his gun were inseparable from him. Kind
to his tenants, and to the poor around and hospi-
table to all, he was universally liked; and death,
as it silently approached, found him calm and con-
tent. Being warned by his Medical attendant
that his remaining hours were but few, and there
being no clergyman present, he was asked if there
was anything he would like to unburthen his mind
of, if there was anything that he would wish, if
possible, to redress. After some little considera-
tion he replied, "No Doctor, I don't know of any-
thing. I have always lived a simple life, and have
endeavoured to act upright with everyone. There
is, however, one thing I have always regretted
since the day it happened. I went out one 1st of
September thinking to have a good day sport,
when a covey of birds got up close to my gun, and
I fired in such a hurry that I missed them all, and
this made me so mad I did not take the gun in
hand again for almost a week." This was all the
poor old Squire had to reproach himself with, and
these were nearly his last words. "Requiescat in
pace."

THE SHAD LIVES but a single year. It is
hatched in the early summer—descends the
stream as soon as large enough—feeds and fat-
tens in the winter at the mouth of the stream—
ascends in the spring to deposit its spawn—
descends to die at the bottom of the ocean.
This fact accounts for the uniformity in the
size of the fish. A Connecticut river shad
seldom goes beyond seven pounds, and the
variation in size is comparatively slight. The
base, on the other, which is known to live
many years, varies from a half a pound up.

The newspaper is a law book to the indol-
ent, a sermon to the thoughtful, a library for
the poor. It may stimulate the indolent—
it may also instruct the most profound.

The Recent Eclipse of the Sun.

The chief object of the astronomer's
went out to watch the eclipse of Dec. 22 was
to determine the nature of the sun's corona.
Most of the observers reported to various
points in the South of Europe. The Island
of Sicily was the favorite locality selected,
and Mount Etna was the chosen point for the
principal ex-cursions. Exactly as predicted
and exactly as happened twenty two hundred
years ago, the eclipse occurred. Unfortun-
ately the weather was not propitious, and
seen from nearly all the observatories, the
was much obscured by clouds, rain, or hail.
The week before the eclipse was almost uni-
versally fine in the South of Europe, so that
there were sanguine expectations of success.
In fact, the morning of the 22d itself was in
most places clear. But as the critical hour
drew near, light was followed by gauzy vapors,
and finally dense clouds, obscured at most of
the stations the face of the sun. As the sun
darkened, one writer says, the air thickened;
and at Mount Etna the moment of totality
was accompanied by a hail storm of extraordi-
nary intensity. At San Antonio, Rev. S. J.
Perry reports that the sun was covered by a
thin cirrus throughout the eclipse. Still he
saw the well-known Bailey beads, and saw
the corona "burst forth" twenty seconds be-
fore totality. As he also observed it for five-
teen seconds after totality, the corona was vis-
ible to Mr. Perry for two minutes and fifty
seconds. To him it appeared free from
irradiation with distinct outline, approximately
quadrilateral, but white in color, and rendered
faint by the clouds. A very magnificent view
of the eclipse is said to have been had near
Arcus, and at the American station Xeres a
station in the clouds allowed observation dur-
ing half the totality. The accounts from Gib-
ralter are of limited value, and at Seville it
rained during most of the eclipse. At Oran,
a station from which much was hoped, the
weather was more unfavorable than at the
Spanish stations, and poor Mr. Janssen, who
escaped from Paris in a balloon with life in-
struments at the risk of his life to observe the
phenomenon, saw nothing whatever of it after
all. Thus it happened that, in spite of the bad
luck of the observers on Mount Etna, most of
the details of value reach us from Sicily.

Housekeeping.

John and Mary Jane looked at each other
during a stormy time; shook hands with un-
usual tenderness on parting Sunday evening;
and in a few days all the neighbors knew they
were engaged. John began to lay aside a
little money. Mary began to make a few
things. And his went on until one day there
was a wedding with cake and wine.
The day after the wedding the new unity
had a sudden change and humanity of mind.
Just all of a sudden with either set of the old
folks, they were going to get a house and keep it.
They looked over the papers that evening
to see how many and what houses were to
let. Next day we saw them walking happily
and weddingly up and down the streets
where the houses that were advertised are to
be seen. The choice fell at last upon a house
that looked very fresh outside and new with-
in. The rent was not very high, and they
thought they could keep the house and the
house would keep them.

In about a month, John had a bad cough,
and Mary was down sick with a fever. Soon
there was a funeral and a widower. The
widower went into a consumption, and there
was another funeral. The minister at each
funeral spoke about the insurable ways of
Divine Providence. An old physician who
was present had a very knowing look. After
he got home he said that ministers might be
enlightened a little more upon one of the ways
of Divine Providence, if they knew that houses
plastered directly upon stone or brick walls
will neither allow people to keep them nor
keep people a great while. He knew that the
dampness from the wall was the occasion of
Mary's fever and John's consumption, and that
the one reason why they are not a housekeeping
to-day, instead of being laid away in the grave-
yard. And a little busily has reported
the whole affair as a warning to all who con-
template housekeeping.

SHORT SAYINGS.—The greatest truths are
the simplest, as are greatest men.
God hears the heart without words but he
never hears words without the heart.

The best physicians are Dr. Quiet, Dr.
Diet, and Dr. M-rtyman.

Life's travels so slowly that poverty soon
overtakes her.

Every sorrow we meet is a pillow on the
world's troublesome sea, which so must cross
to bear us nearer home.

In a little town out west a lady was exer-
cising a class of juveniles in mental arithmetic.
She commenced the question, "If you buy a
cow for ten dollars, when you start a little
hand. What is it doing? Why you can't
buy no kind of a cow for ten dollars, unless
you sold a cow for sixty dollars, and she was regu-
lar old scrub at that."



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most reliable preparation ever introduced
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IG COMPLAINTS.

It is known generally to the public, and
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in the season, seldom fails to effect a speedy

Wet, Croup, Bronchitis, Inflammation
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Bleeding of the Lungs,
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It is a well known fact that it is the
most reliable medicine in all cases of

FULMONARY COMPLAINTS
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Original issues in Poor Condition
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RECLAIMING A WIFE.—John Francis, a felon per se, appeared at the Tombs Police Court, New York, on Monday, as the claimant of his wife Annie, a widow and woman, who had deserted him on the 15th of January, with a young girl named Thomas Elliot, and down to America, taking also all the silver, linen and her portables of the house. Arriving in New York on the 9th of February, six days after her desertion, she was taken up by a police headquarters and obtained a warrant for her carrying away his goods. In the meantime, Thomas and Annie had taken up their quarters 65 Broadway, where they were discovered by the detective living as man and wife. Being arrested, Annie was given her release by Judge Hogan of returning with her husband, who was ready to forgive her, or having her paramour sent to prison for five years, and she decided to take the former alternative. The reunited couple accordingly left the court as happy as newly mated birds.

Home-made flannel shrinks when it gets to hot water.

In an Ottawa despatch to the Halifax Chronicle we find the following:—
"Sir Francis Hincks submitted his currency resolution, which provides that after the first of July, 1871, the currency of Nova Scotia shall be the same as the other provinces of the Dominion."

"That the currency shall be such that the fifty-cent piece shall be equal to four dollars fifty-six cents and two thirds."

"That payments on all agreements prior to above date be made by equivalent sums in Canadian currency, that is to say 75 cents Nova Scotia currency by 75 cents Canadian currency."

"That silver coins now current in the other provinces shall be current in Nova Scotia at the same value."

A poor soldier in New Hampshire, who, after three applications, succeeded in getting \$100 bounty, sent at once \$10 to an uncle who had named him that amount when he was in desperate need. A few days ago the uncle died, and by his will left the almost penniless soldier all his estate, valued at \$200,000, giving as his reason for so doing that he had many times lent money to his relatives and he alone had repaid him.

—Bagnor is to have a grand masquerade ball on the 14th inst.

—Congress has passed a Bill repealing the duty on coals.

—The town of Lindsay has voted \$21,000 for local improvements.

—Several acts of agrarianism are reported to have occurred in Ireland.

Ship News

- ARRIVED.
- March 2, Sahr, Lacon, Kilpatrick, Calais, ballast.
- 3, Blackbird, Hatt, St. John, ballast, R. Ross.
- Broadfield, Britt, Boston, Hides, Mdze, R. Ross.
- 6, Village Belle, Riley, St. John, ballast, R. Ross.
- Gipsy, Bunell, do do do do
- 7, Antelope, Tatton, Pottland, Flour, R. Ross and others.
- CLEARED.
- March 1, Sahr Express, Dickson, St. John, Turpins, master
- Bluebird, Finley, Boston, 4000 Sleepers, C.R. Goodnow.
- 2, Eliza Francis, Hunt, Wiscasset, 3000 sleepers, R. Ross
- 3, Comrade, Branscomb, Boston, 2300 Sleepers, R. Ross.
- Brig Florence, Waycott, Boston, 2800 sleepers, 100 tons pig iron, R. Ross.
- Julia C. Maloney, Boston, 3140 sleepers, R. Ross.
- Calvin Clark, Musquash, ballast, R. Ross.
- Susie Prescott, Glass, Boston, 3426 sleepers, R. Ross.
- Albert, Wallace, Boston, 2200 sleepers, R. Ross.
- 6, Blackbird, Hatt, Boston, 2730 sleepers, R. Ross.
- 7, Water Lily, Meating, Wiscasset, 2800 sleepers, R. Ross.
- 8, Village Belle, Riley, Boston, 2400 sleepers, C.R. Goodnow.

AUCTION SALE

- On Thursday next, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock, the undersigned will sell at his Sales Room, the following Goods:—
- 5 Chests Congou Tea,
 - 5 Hf " "
 - 4 Boxes Oolong
 - 5 Barrels Refined Sugar,
 - 10 Boxes P. Y. and Common Soap,
 - 5 " Blue Starch,
 - 3 " Mould Candles,
 - 4 Hbds Best Holland Gin, O. L. P.
 - 5 Qr casks
 - 10 Cases Cognac Brandy,
 - 5 do do do pint flasks,
 - 2 Qr. casks Irish Malt Whiskey, 12 O. P.
 - 2 Bbls Rye Whiskey, 25 U. P.
 - 2 Casks Pure Spirits or Alcohol, 95 O. P.
 - 10 Bbls London B. Stout Porter and Pale Ale,
 - 10 Bbls Extra state Flour, 10 do Corn Meal,
 - 20 Bags Corn, &c. A. S. O.,
- A SECOND HAND PIANO, in good order.
J. W. STREET,
St. Andrews, March 6, 1871.

To the Electors of Charlotte County

GENTLEMEN:—You are called upon to fill the vacancy in the Representation for this County in the General Assembly, occasioned by the acceptance, by the Hon. B. R. Stevenson, of the office of Surveyor General. At the request of a number of the Electors, I have consented to become a Candidate for election to the said vacancy.

I am opposed to the present Government, and disapprove of the manner in which it was formed. I will, if you should see fit to elect me, oppose the passage of the Free School Bill, and such times as the people express their approval of it at a General Election.

With regard to all other questions affecting your interests, I will serve you faithfully, to the best of my ability.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your Obedt. Servant,
JAMES RUSSELL,
St. Andrews, March 3, 1871.

Public Notice

An Application will be made to the Provincial Legislature at its ensuing Session for an Act to enable the Town of St. Andrews to give to the "Saint Andrews Hotel Company," a bonus of Five Thousand Dollars, or to take Stock in the said Company to that amount; and to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to issue Warrants upon the credit of the said Town, to facilitate the operations of said Company.

EBENEZER GASKILL,
Administrator.
St. Andrews, March 6, 1871.

NOTICE

A. D. Persons having any demands against the Estate of Lorenzo Drake, late of Grand Marston, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, Merchant, will render the same within three months, and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

EBENEZER GASKILL,
Administrator.
St. Andrews, March 6, 1871.

New Brunswick, ss.

To the Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, or any Constable within the said County, Greeting:

WHEREAS Mary Dalzell, Administratrix of James Dalzell deceased, hath by her Petition bearing date the twenty-fifth day of January last past, represented that the personal estate of the said James Dalzell, deceased, is deficient for the payment of debts owing by the said estate, and hath prayed that License be granted to her to sell the Real Estate of the said deceased for that purpose.

You are therefore required to cite the Heirs at Law of the said James Dalzell, and all others interested, to appear before me at a Court of Probates to be held at the Office of the Registrar of Probates at Saint Andrews, in the said County, on Saturday the Eighth day of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the consideration of the said Petition, and the granting (if deemed advisable) of such License.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this 4th day of March, A. D. 1871.

S. H. WHITLOCK, GEO. D. STREET,
Registrar Probates, Judge of Probates,
Charlotte County.

To the Electors of the County of Charlotte.

GENTLEMEN:—At the invitation of the New Government of this Province, to whose announced policy I am fully committed, I have accepted the office of Surveyor General, and as required by the Constitution, have resigned my seat in the General Assembly.

I now appear before you for election to the vacancy in the representation for this County occasioned thereby.

I am confident you will, for a third time, honor me with your confidence as your representative.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your Obedt. Servant,
BENJ. R. STEVENSON,
St. Andrews, 28th February, 1871.

Government House, Ottawa.

Friday, 4th day of February, 1871.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Minister of Customs, and under the authority given by the 8th Section of the Act 11 V. C. Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to make the following Regulations:

On, from and after the 1st day of March proximo, the Port of Quebec in the Province of Ontario, shall be and is hereby constituted an independent Port of Entry, and shall be and is hereby constituted an independent Port of Entry and placed under the survey of the Port of Niagara.

W. M. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

Notice

I HEREBY FORBID all persons trusting any one on my account, without my written order, as I will not be answerable.

S. T. GOVE,
St. Andrews, Feb. 15, 1871.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Charlotte County, ss.

To the Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, or any Constable within the said County Greeting:

WHEREAS William Whitlock and Donald Clark, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Charles Gilliland, of the Parish of Saint Andrews in the County of Charlotte, deceased, have this day filed their Account of the said Estate, and have prayed that the creditors and next of kin of the deceased, and all parties interested, in the said Estate, may appear and attend the passing and allowance of the said Account.

Notice therefore is hereupon hereby given to all the Creditors and next of Kin, of the said deceased, and to all persons interested in the said Estate, and they are hereby cited to appear before me, at a Court of Probates, to be held at the Registrar of Probates Office, in St. Andrews, on Friday, the Third day of March next, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to attend the passing and allowance of the Account of the said Executors.

Given under my hand and seal of the said Court, this 4th day of February, A. D. 1871.

S. H. WHITLOCK, GEO. D. STREET,
Registrar Probates, Judge of Probates,
Charlotte County.

THE QUEBEC & NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY COMPANY, AND THE NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY COMPANY, (From Fredericton and Woodstock to Riviere Du Loup)

TOTAL AUTHORIZED SHARE CAPITAL \$3,500,000, Divided into 350,000 Shares of \$10 each. In addition to the Share Capital, power is reserved to borrow to the extent of \$15,000 per mile in Mortgage Debentures bearing six per cent. interest.

PROSPECTUS.

THESE COMPANIES are formed for the purpose of constructing, under charters granted by the Dominion of Canada and the Province of New Brunswick, an important commercial line of Railway from Fredericton and Woodstock to Riviere du Loup, so as to form a continuous line from Western Canada and the St. Lawrence to the City of St. John, New Brunswick.

It will be a continuation of the present system of Railways in New Brunswick, connecting with the European and North American, and Fredericton, Riviere du Loup, and the New Brunswick and Canada, and Woodstock Railways, the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial Railways at Riviere du Loup. (See Map.)

The distance to effect the connection between Woodstock and Riviere du Loup is about 189 miles, the distance to Fredericton being about 232 miles; or, together with a branch to Woodstock, 249 miles.

Surveys have been made of the route, and estimates prepared, in which it has been ascertained that the cost of construction will not exceed \$25,000 per mile.

The Legislature of New Brunswick and Quebec have granted in aid of the undertaking the municipal donation of 2,400,000; acres of Crown Land, to be given to the Company as the Railway is prosecuted, with from the Counties through which it runs.

This aid is expected to be supplemented by subscriptions of stock from the Counties along the route, as well as from the City of St. John.

The commercial advantages of this undertaking are as follows:—

I. It is (as declared by the Montreal Board of Trade) the shortest and cheapest route for freight from Western Canada to the Atlantic at Saint John where there is an open harbor all the year round.

II. It is the most direct route to Quebec for passengers and goods from Europe, either by way of St. John, or by Annapolis and Halifax.

III. The distance from Quebec to St. John via this route is shorter than by any other route being 1,000 miles, as against 1,200 miles by the Western Extension, 606; per Sherbrooke line, 445, and by this Railway, 420 miles.

IV. It will connect with Quebec the terminus of the North Shore Railway, the Canada Central, and nearly all the traffic will come over this railway, because in addition to the shortness of the route, it will avoid the necessity of forwarding in bond through the United States, and also extra handling, transshipment and insurance, there will be a return traffic in West India produce, European and other imported goods, &c.

V. The local traffic will be remunerative, the proposed line passing through a comparatively well settled and prosperous district, especially timber and other raw materials for manufactures, and well developed agricultural resources, capable of sustaining a very large population.

VI. The lands granted by New Brunswick will immediately produce by sales, leases, and timber licenses a revenue to the Companies apart from the traffic of the Railway.

VII. It is estimated that the increased value of these lands will redeem the debentures, leave the Railway unencumbered in the hands of the shareholders, and at \$250 per acre pay for the cost of the Railway.

VIII. It is intended to import laborers to work upon the Railway, to whom will be given free grants of land upon condition of settlement.

X. It is also the intention of the Company to imp art and induce settlers in every possible way, by sales of lands at low rates and long credits, thus realizing profits from the land as well as the Railway.

XI. The Traffic, estimated from existing data and returns from other Railways under similar circumstances, is as follows:—

Local Passenger Traffic	\$10,000 per ann
Through Passenger Traffic	20,000 do
Mail and Express	10,000 do
Through Freight to Canada	144,000 do
Return Freight to Canada	100,000 do
Traffic in Lumber	150,000 do
In Farm Produce	60,000 do
Supplies from St. John, S. Stephen, &c.	80,000 do
Total Receipts	\$799,400 do
Or \$3,400 per mile of Railway.	

XII. The working expenses are estimated at 69 per cent. of the above sum or \$473,640, thus leaving \$325,760 net earnings. \$216,000 per annum will be required to pay the interest of the Debentures, being a balance of \$100,000 to the shareholders. An addition of only \$44,000 to this amount, to be derived from Land and Timber Revenues, would give the shareholders a dividend of 6 per cent. The average net earnings on all the Canadian Railways being about \$2,000 per mile, there is no exaggeration in the above account.

Every Shareholder being a proprietor and partner in the undertaking, has a right and interest in the land, to the extent of his shares, and cannot suffer loss. The necessary share capital being \$10,000,000, and the grant of land 100,000 acres per mile, every dollar paid in is represented by an acre of land.

ALEX. GIBSON,
President N. B. Railway Co.
H. G. C. KETCHUM,
Director Quebec and N. B. Railway Co.

Statement showing the Earnings of Principal Railways for 1869-70:

Name of Railway.	Length in miles.	Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings.
Great Western of Canada,	334	\$11,779	\$6,448
Grand Trunk of Canada,	1,380	80	1,165
Northern Railway of Canada,	95	7,934	1,778
K. & N. A. Railway of Maine,	45	7,882	1,249

Line	Mileage	Gross Earnings	Net Earnings
Boston and Maine	145	12,810	3,776
Maine Central	110	5,324	1,637
Portland, Saco and Portsmouth	51	11,275	3,442
Atlantic and St. Lawrence	150	7,270	1,324
E. & N. A. Railway St. John and Shediac	108	1,700	524
Nova Scotia Government Railway	145	1,938	no acct
New Brunswick and Canada Railway	119	880	"
Total Mileage	2,683	\$16,580,117	\$5,147,340
Gross Earnings		\$5,147,340	\$6,183
Net Earnings		\$2,120	\$2,120
Average per mile Gross Earnings		\$3,290	\$2,120
Estimated Gross Earnings		\$3,290	\$2,120
Net		\$2,120	\$2,120
Feb 8		\$1,216	

Government House, Ottawa.

26th day of September, 1870.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and under and in virtue of the authority given by the 8th Section of the Act 31 V. Cap. 9, intitled "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to make the following Regulations:

Point Le Preau in the County of Charlotte, Province of New Brunswick, shall be and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an Out Port of Customs to be attached to the Port of St. John, and known as the Sub-Port of "Le Preau" comprising "Point Le Preau on the East and the head forming the West side of Seelys Cove, as the Western boundary.

W. M. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council,
Ottawa.



ELECTION.

CHARLOTTE to wit:

ALEX. T. PAUL, Esquire, High Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, having this day received Her Majesty's Writ for the Election of One able and discreet person to serve in the General Assembly of this Province, for the said County, in the room and stead of Benjamin L. Stevenson, Esquire, who has accepted the office of Surveyor General, and thereby vacated his seat unless recalled, do in obedience thereto, hereby Proclaim and give Public Notice, that a Court will be held by me, at the County Court House, in the Town of St. Andrews, on

Monday 13th March next,

at 11 of the clock A. M., for the purpose of the said Election, of which all persons will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

And in case a Poll shall be then and there demanded, I do hereby further Proclaim and give Public Notice, that Polling Booths will be opened on

Thursday 16th March next,

at 8 of the clock A. M., and will continue open until 4 of the clock P. M., of the same day at the following places, to wit:—

- 1—For the Parish of St. Andrews at the County Court House.
 - 2—For the Parish of St. David, at the head of Oak Bay.
 - 3—For the Parish of St. Stephen, at Salt Water, near the head of Little Waters.
 - 4—And at or near the Drill Shed in Milltown.
 - 5—For the Parish of St. James at or near the Kirk on the Scotch Ridge.
 - 6—And at or near the house of John King in the Baillie settlement.
 - 7—For the Parish of St. Patrick at Digdegush Mills.
 - 8—For the Parish of Dambarton, at the Rolling Dam.
 - 9—For the Parish of St. George at the Lower Falls.
 - 10—And at the Upper Mills.
 - 11—For the Parish of Penfield, at the School House near the Episcopal Church.
 - 12—For the Parish of Lepreau, at or near the Temperance Hall, in the village at Lepreau, in the said County.
 - 13—For the Parish of Clarendon, at or near the residence of John McCutchin.
 - 14—For the Parish of West Isles, at or near the School House, Chocolate Case.
 - 15—For the Parish of Campobello, at or near the School House in Welch Pond.
 - 16—For the Parish of Grand Manan, at Grand Harbour.
 - 17—And at or near the residence of Lorenzo A. Drake, North Head.
- For the purpose of taking the said Poll, And I hereby further Proclaim and give Public Notice, that the said Election will be closed on

Saturday 15th March next,

at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., at the County Court House, and the person chosen to serve in the said Election, will then and there be openly declared. Of which said Proclamations all persons will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALEX. T. PAUL,
High Sheriff of Charlotte,
St. Andrews, Feb. 25, 1871.

The following extracts from the Election Law, are published for general information:—

Sec. 35.—The resident electors shall vote in the district in which they are registered; the non-residents at the Court House or building used therefor in the said Town, unless they have selected another polling district.

Sec. 40.—Pressing Obligations, Poll Clerks, Candidates and their agents, may poll their votes in the districts where they are acting, though they do not reside therein, if, on the day of nomination their names are certified and entered as qualified by the Sheriff on the book containing the check list, and the Sheriff shall strike such names out of the list of the district in which they are qualified to vote.

ALEX. T. PAUL,
Sheriff, &c.
February 25, 1871.

NOTICE

I hereby give notice, that an application will be made at the ensuing session of the Legislature at Fredericton for an Act to incorporate "The Saint Andrews Relief Company," with such provisions as are usually contained in Acts of that nature, and also provisions to enable the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, to sell or lease to such Company, any part of the Eastern Commons so called, as a site for an Hotel, and upon such terms as the said Justices shall deem advisable.

Dated Feb. 6, 1871.

SARAH SIMPSON, Executrix,
St. Andrews, Sep. 14, 1870.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, Jan. 20, 1871.

AUTHORIZED discount on AMERICAN VOICES until further notice: 10 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

NOTICE

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of Wm. Simpson, late of the Parish of St. Andrews, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months from this date; and all those indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

SARAH SIMPSON, Executrix,
St. Andrews, Sep. 14, 1870.

BRUNSWICK HOUSE,

(Sign of the Plough and Anchor),
KING STREET, ST. ANDREWS,
(Opposite the Court Office.)

THE Subscriber has fitted up the above house for the accommodation of permanent and transient Boarders.

By keeping a good table, paying strict attention to the comfort of his guests, and moderate charges, he hopes to secure a share of public patronage.

Good STABLES on the premises.

EDWARD DE WOLFE.

ADDITIONAL WINTER GOODS!

Sales and Cases.

Per Steamship "Siberia."

Also—A large assortment of RANGY ARTICLES

SUITABLE FOR

Christmas and New Year's Presents,

Personally selected from Eugene Remmel's celebrated establishment in London.

1 Cask Table and Pocket Cutlery, from Sheffield.

ODELL & TURNER,
MANCHESTER HOUSE.

St. Andrews, Dec. 21, 1870.

Funville's Whiskey.

Ex "Albion" and "Maggie L. Carvill" from Liverpool:

60 Cases } Funville's
10 Qr. casks } Old Irish
Jan 11 } W. H. S. K. E. Y.
J. W. STREET.

GIN, CASE BRANDY, WINES, TEAS, &c.

Ex "Choice" from London and "New Lampedo" from Liverpool:

35 HDS. } Best Pale
30 Qr. casks } Genera, 4 p. c. O. L. P.
60 Cases Brown Stout London Porter & pale Ale
18 Qr. casks, 4 Hbds. Pale Sherry & Port Wine,
20 Chests, 20 Half, London Congou Tea,
10 Cases Nutmegs,
150 Cases "Hennessey" Brandy,
50 Cases Old Tom Gin, 2 doz. "pints",
80 doz Irish Whiskey, 4 doz cases,
18 "Haze" pale ale, qts & pints,
15 Cases Guinness xx Porter, do
2 Hbds } Murphy's fine Irish
10 qr. casks } Whiskey, 22 O. P.
10 Boxes Woodstock, Pipes, &c. &c.
Novr. 30, 1870. JAMES W. STREET.

Schoolery and SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the Public that he has just received a fresh supply of the latest editions of School Books direct from the publishers; also a choice lot of Stationery, including Writing and Drawing papers of all kinds, INITIAL NOTE Paper in boxes, a new article, tinted and plain, Britannia Note Paper—Albert, McDonald, Rob Roy, Royal Stuart, and Argyle patterns. Cutters, Bonneys' and Arnold's Writing Inks, Pens and Pencils, &c.

He is constantly receiving by each steamer from Boston, Papers &c. Any Book or piece of Music ordered, will be received by return Boat, and furnished at publisher's prices.

JOHN INGRAM,
next Post Office.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

CANADA.
Province of New Brunswick,
County of Charlotte,
In the Charlotte County Court.

In the matter of JOHN GILLESPIE, an Insolvent.

THE Undersigned has filed in the office of this Court, a consent of his creditors to his discharge, and on Thursday the 22nd day of December next, will apply to the Judge of the said Court at his chambers, in Saint Stephen, for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

Saint George, 1st November, 1870.

BENJ. R. STEVENSON,
Insolvent Attorney, ad litem. 51

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the premises lately occupied by Mrs. Gilliland where he keeps on hand a well assorted Stock of the best

LIQUORS & GROCERIES,
and will be happy to wait on customers.

P. B. DONAGHUE,
On the premises is a large Stable for horses.
St. Andrews, Nov. 9, 1870.

BLACK TEA.

182 Hf. Chests } SOUCHONG TEA.
31 Chests }
For Sale in bond or duty paid at low est rates
TOOD, CHEWLEY & CO.
St. Stephen.

PASSATAQUODDY HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to announce to her friends and the public generally that she has leased the house recently occupied by Col. Boyd, which she has fitted up with new furniture, and is prepared to receive transient and permanent boarders, and trusts by attention and efforts to give satisfaction, to receive a share of patronage. The larder is well supplied, good cooks and obliging waiters engaged.

The house is centrally situated, its proximity to the public offices, Railway and Steamboat Landing, renders it convenient for visitors.

A good stable and hostler are also on the premises.

E. McLEOD,
St. Andrews, June 15, 1870.

NOTICE

ALL Persons who have any claims against the Estate of the Reverend SAMUEL THOMSON, late of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested. And all persons indebted to the said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate payment to me.

ANNIE J. THOMSON,
Administratrix de bonis non, &c.
St. George, Nov. 12, 1870. 3m

