



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

**INSUMPTION,**

is known remedy is offered to the public, and the experience of our countrymen and others in its use, will be found to be a most effective remedy for the relief and cure of all

**IG COMPLAINTS.**

Wells, Cramp, Trembling, Influenza, Cough, Hoarseness, Pain in the Chest and Sides, Bleeding at the Lungs, Liver Complaint, &c.

It is a well known fact that the human system is made up of many organs, and that if one of these organs is diseased, it will affect the whole system.

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# The St. Andrews Standard.

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Vol 38

## 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 got to write them down,  
And send them to the Press.

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

Of potatoes large as horse's heads,  
"he'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 Donnadu  
"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.

### CRIMES 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  
shave 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 every one  
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 she came to  
be; they "grewed." Even of those whose careers  
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 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  
concerned, 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 of 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 in-  
delible 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 one  
of these departments of life, or on the recom-  
mendation of some local worth, or on the dictum  
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 him, and he may become a bishop or a  
leading star in the Presbytery, a General Wil-  
liams, a Chief Justice or a Millionaire; or he may  
not be fitted for his calling; and settles down into  
a man about town, with an empty purse, a scow-  
ling count 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 result would happen. Men 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 classmate must go there too,  
not because either 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, volens volens, writes Jones, that it is a  
capital place for him, and that there are famous  
suppers at the Terrapin.

They may both choose their "plum," and, when  
plummed as abeyance build four houses on Mount  
Royal, or they may sicken of ungenial drugg-  
ery and betake themselves to the golf 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 delib-  
eration 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 position,  
for the law, cut the connection, and entered upon  
the pursuit of commerce. There are two difficult  
choices in the way of any man remedying  
the evil of during 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 always  
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 look  
back to the past, and how much more profitable  
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 the  
homely virtues 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 pleas-  
ant, without any ulterior object, until he  
wakes up some morning, and finds that the  
pretty face, or the neat hand holds him as  
firmly as the "glittering eye" held the wed-  
ding guest. His resolutions, theories, plans,

determinations, 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-possessing intricacy 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 scouted  
all mercenary ideas. He had a soul about  
money. Their fit n was, therefore, duly  
surprised when Blood married the pretty Miss  
Sones, who carried her dowry upon her fair  
shoulders, and who, it is whispered, 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 is amid many  
to a woman it is the great event which breaks  
the even tenor of her life. She is taught to  
look up to her husband, to cherish him upon  
which everything depends, and she is prepared  
by training to do so. She is drilled as to  
what officers are suitable; when they are to be  
encouraged, and when repressed. The laws of  
the female world require that she should not  
be in love until that love is authorized by an  
officer and a Papa's consent. She has therefore  
the advantage of coolness, and sees all the ma-  
reuxes of the attacking party, and when the  
crisis comes she is prepared for it. She liked  
the man before, his circumstances and pros-  
pects were eligible, they were duly weighed  
by a careful mother, but, after proposing, she  
loves him and gives a free way to the emotions  
of her heart. He on the other hand had no in-  
terventions 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 a pro-  
prietor's door until he is leaving home at a pro-  
prietor's rate with his gloves all torn in his fit  
of nervousness. 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 it is over that he  
sits down to consider whether the house hold  
angel is altogether suitable to him. He may  
have drawn a prize—a woman who will be a  
help meet 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, or extra-  
vagant or a flirt. He discovers the mistake too  
late, but it is too late for him to shut the  
knowledge of it down in his own heart, and  
to deceive as by reboiled 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, who can quiesce follow him  
through life. Unfortunately they both  
usually happen in the period of youth or early  
manhood when the mind is immature, and  
when the passions are strong, and when the  
knowledge of the world is but a faint gleam  
in the mind. The greatest dominion over his nature,  
the most perfect control of his passions, is  
of the utmost value, he is least inclined to  
listen to them, or to submit to the teachings  
of experience, which appears 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 it is not only to suffer loss but to  
make losing 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 uncongenial drudgery; but after  
all the world moves on much the same now  
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 improvements of our age. His-  
tory 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 re-  
ligious improvement of our times.

### Butter Manufactory.

This at first glance might appear a misnomer,  
but in reality it is not so. Butter that used  
to be made only from pure cream, has now  
become as much an article of manufacture as soap  
and candles, and to a large extent from the same  
material aided by other extraneous matter such as  
moss, seaweed, salt, &c., &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  
spreading 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 stuff 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 scientifi-  
cally 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 melt-  
ed down, 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 millions for one firm  
of London fat, and bringing back with them tubs  
of pure Dutch butter. The butter dealers in the  
Dominion have perhaps not yet arrived quite at  
that degree of adulteration, but in their "Acad-  
emy" 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 person take one of the prints of fresh but-  
ter, so called, and stand it in a clear glass vessel  
till it gradually melts, 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 now placed in front  
of the residence of the late Capt. Pee, 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-  
tented. 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 unbuckle 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's 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 indifferent—  
it may also instruct the most profound.

### The Recent Eclipse of the Sun.

The chief object of the astronomers who  
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. Unfortu-  
nately the weather was not propitious, and as  
seen from nearly all the observatories, the  
sun was much obscured by clouds, rain, or hail.  
The week before the eclipse was almost uni-  
formly 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  
striation 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  
bunch 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-  
sured 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 this 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 a 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 insupportable 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  
were plastered directly upon stone or brick walls  
with 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, and are greatest men.

God hears the heart without words but he  
never hears words without the heart.

The best physicians are Dr. Quiet, Dr.  
Die, and Dr. Merryman.

Laziness travels so slowly that poverty soon  
overtakes her.

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

In a little town out west a lady was ex-  
ercising 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, doll?" "Why you can't  
buy no kind of a cow for ten dollars, tater  
sold a cow for sixty dollars, and she was irreg-  
ular old scrub at that."



# TELEGRAPH NEWS.

London, March 3.  
The Germans will evacuate Paris to-day and retire behind the Seine.

The Emperor telegraphed to Berlin to-day that he has just notified conditions of peace which Bismarck has accepted. The despatch was publicly read to an excited multitude amid booming of artillery, ringing of bells and the cheers of the people.

In the Commons this evening, Mr. Patten, conservative, debated the Irish Question, urging the withdrawal of the motion by Government for Committee to devise measures and grant greater power to suppress secret combinations in Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone objected to this course, which he said was based on exaggerated statements of Mr. G. Schenckel and others followed in a vigorous attack on the Government and was replied to by Sir John Lubbock, and amid great excitement a motion for Select Committee was adopted by 81 majority.

The Emperor William has just notified conditions of peace, and they have been accepted by the Assembly at Bonn.

The war indemnity is payable in three instalments—one million thalers this year, two next year, and two the year after—interest payable on the last instalment—from which the proportion of the debt appertaining to Alsace and Lorraine, one and a half million thalers, and the cost of the railways of Eastern France, will be deducted.

Paris, March 3.  
Ratification of treaty of peace having been exchanged, Favre has returned from Versailles.

The Prussians will evacuate the city.

Bordeaux, March 3rd.  
Rochefort, Mallat, Frédon, and Blanc have resigned their seats in the Assembly, they considering the session of Alsace illegal.

Deputy Puyat declared that he would never enter the Assembly until the act of session was rescinded.

London, March 4.  
It is reported that the Germans have evacuated Paris.

London, March 5.  
In the House of Commons on Friday night, Sir Robert Peel stigmatised Lord Lyons as ungentlemanly and cowardly in deserting the British population in Paris during the siege when he was entrusted by the French Government to remain.

Viscount Enfield and Mr. Gladstone defended Lord Lyons.

Paris, March 5.  
Citizens generally confess that Germans during their stay in this city behaved well. All restrictions as to persons passing into and out of Paris have been removed.

The Emperor goes to Berlin on Monday.

The Press contents against the continuous occupation of the suburbs of Paris.

The "Cris du Peuple" incites the poor to a war against the rich.

Special Despatches to Globe.

Paris, March 6.  
The evacuation was completed on Saturday.

The R. D. Republicans are endeavoring to foment disturbances; but their purposes are known to the authorities and precautionary measures have been taken.

The Government have decided to remove the ammunition depot in Paris, and to locate it at some point better situated for the public safety.

The aspect of affairs last night was most threatening.

The National Guards made serious demonstration against the authorities, and threatened the prison of Saint-Pélegrin. The troops of the line were firm and the guards fell back.

At a meeting of delegates of the National Guard held yesterday afternoon, it was resolved that if the National Assembly continued to hold its sessions at Bordeaux, or any other city than Paris, the Republic of the Seine would be immediately proclaimed; or if France is made a Monarchy, Paris would establish a separate Republic.

Gen. de Paladines has been appointed to the command of the Guards. Bonaparte is rapidly recovering from his wounds and may now be considered convalescent.

Most of the business establishments have been reopened. The publication of the news papers has been resumed.

Berlin, March 6.  
Immense preparations are being made for the celebration of the return of the armistice, which are expected this week.

Florence, March 6.  
Victor Emmanuel has written to King Willem expressing his surprise at the severity of the conditions exacted from France, and counselling moderation.

Bordeaux, March 6.  
Rochefort and other Republican delegates have resigned their seats in the Assembly. They say it forfeited its legal powers as a representative body in acquiescing peace.

New York, March 6.  
The repeal of duty on coal failed to pass the Senate.

London, March 7.  
In the House of Lords last night, the Marquis of Salisbury, in an able speech, attacked the Foreign Policy of the Government.

Foreign powers acted in the most contemptuous manner towards England, and the impression was general that her influence was decaying. He forcibly urged a reorganization of the army, and declared that the present weakness of the nation was the cause of her loss of prestige.

Mr. Gladstone has received information from Westworth confirming reports that precautionary measures are needed there for the preservation of the peace. Even the lives of the Judges have been threatened. Speedy action is urged.

Paris, March 7.  
Rochefort will be evacuated on the 12th, and the last bank of the Seine on the 13th.

Forty thousand troops have arrived from the Provinces to replace the troops on the Loire. The Mobile Guards left yesterday.

General Paladines has arrived and has assumed the command of the National Guards. Favre and Jules Simon have tendered their resignations, but Thiers will not accept them. Napoleon has been released.

Small Pox.—Ann Hingar, 48, died at the "Home" yesterday afternoon. Two new cases appeared at 149 Brussels Street yesterday. They were conveyed to the Hospital.

There are now eleven cases there. The physicians appointed by the Board of Health are now vigorously carrying vaccination into the families in their districts, and fumigation of infected premises, is industriously being looked after. [Globe, 7th.]

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SAINT ANDREWS, MARCH 8, 1871.

Opposition to Mr. Stevenson.

We stated in two last issues, our belief, that Mr. Stevenson would be re-elected by a show of hands. We were not mistaken.

We admit, however, the right of any qualified freholder, to offer himself and services to the Constituency. JAMES RUSSELL, Esq., has, as his card intimates—"at the request of a number of the Electors, consented to become a candidate for election to the vacancy caused by Mr. Stevenson's acceptance of the office of Surveyor General."

We desire to be outspoken, and do not think that Charlotte County will leave its "if" without a Representative in the Government, or that Mr. Stevenson will be rejected, because the party with which he worked compelled the old Government to resign, are annoyed at his accepting office in the new one, formed by Mr. Hatheway.

It cannot be denied that Mr. Stevenson has fulfilled his pledge to the people, and assisted in the downfall of the Beckwith Government; having done so, he was free to join and accept office in the Hatheway Government, and it was quite as honorable in him to do so as it was for the twenty-one members of the Opposition to sign the "round robin."

The fact is the constituencies are finding out that their Representatives arrogate to themselves rights that they are not entitled to, and that instead of being the people's servants they would fain be their masters. In a word, for some years the most prevalent legislative game has been one vulgarly termed "a grab game."

"STUMPING THE COUNTY"—The St. John "Daily News" of Monday, has the following Despatch from St. Stephen on Saturday evening last. We feel confident that "stumping the County" won't prevent his return as a Representative.

"Mr. Hibbard spoke at Milltown this evening, and declared openly that he will stump the County against Mr. Stevenson, and will employ all his time between now and the election to defeat him. Mr. Stevenson had decidedly the best of it in Marks' Hall last night. St. Stephen goes strongly in favor of Mr. Stevenson. Mr. Russell is little known here, and Mr. Hibbard's influence, which is it is generally believed that Russell will retire before the election day. Mr. Stevenson returned to St. Andrews to-day and will go to St. George on Monday."

Mr. Hibbard made a strong bid for the Catholic vote, in his speech last night, but it did not go down with that body, as it is known that he has always denounced the Catholics.

Privately, and until now, he has himself always been a free school man.

LOVELL'S DOMINION DIRECTORY.—This splendid and ponderous Directory, over six inches in thickness has been received from the printing establishment of the publisher, John Lovell, Montreal. It is without question the most complete directory ever published in British America, giving the name, occupation and post office address of every rate-payer in the Dominion, that too made up to '71. Besides this it is a complete guide to all the Railway, Canal and Steamboat lines in Canada, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. It further contains a brief historical sketch of the various Provinces, with information relative to Post Office and Militia systems, Patents and Inventions, and a thousand of ceteras impossible to enumerate. It is to be hoped the enterprise of Mr. Lovell in placing before the public such a complete Directory will meet with a successful reward.

J. & A. McMillan, St. John, can supply orders.

SMALL POX.—In view of the fact, that Small Pox is spreading in St. John, we would again urge the necessity for general vaccination. The deaths in St. John have been so far confined to those who had not been vaccinated; those who had, had the disease lightly. The intercourse between this place and St. John by vessels and rail is so great, that the disease may be brought here any day. Two cases are reported as having broken out in King's County. We read of its ravages in England and on this Continent. Vaccination should be resorted to without delay.

—Mr. H. T. Feltow, commercial agent of the house of A. P. Tapley, Boston, was going to Houlton from Patten a few days ago, and saw a few rods ahead of the horse a wild deer. The animal kept a respectful distance for some time, after which it seemed to tag, and allowed itself to be caught without much resistance. Mr. F. took it on board his team, and in about an hour it expired. He brought it to Houlton and delivered it to Dr. Louis to be stuffed and placed in his cabinet.

ELECTION.

WILL TWO WRONGS MAKE A RIGHT.

Monday next has been appointed by the Sheriff as Nomination. We scarcely expect in the report of the proceedings of that day which we intend to publish in our next issue, to be able to add any new facts bearing on the case. Both sides of the question we anticipate have already been fully laid before the Electors.

We are glad to find that Messrs. Hibbard and Stevenson have shewed themselves sensible men in refraining from the use of personal vituperation, and we sincerely hope that no change in this respect will occur until the election is over.

Mr. Russell meanwhile seems to have little or nothing to say on the merits of the case. He tells us in his card that he disapproves of the manner in which the present Govt. was formed, but whether it is the Governor or Mr. Stevenson's part in the transaction that he disapproves of he has not seen fit to inform us.

We cannot at present perceive what benefit Charlotte County or the Province of New Brunswick is to gain by the defeat of Mr. Stevenson. The gentleman whom it is proposed to put in his place may equal but certainly does not excel him in Legislative ability; experience and position are on the side of our late member. It remains then to be seen how we are to advance our interests by putting Mr. Russell in the place of Mr. Stevenson. This ought to be the main consideration with the electors. This was the motive which prompted the opposition to the McAdam Ticket last election, and which has generated the friendly—we may say sympathetic feeling which has existed among the Southern Parishes of the County for some years past. Now when the representative of that section obtains a seat in the Executive (a St. Stephen prerogative heretofore, and a power which our up river friends have used so much in advancing their own interests)—when the great object of our endeavors is about to be achieved, would it be wise in us to throw aside all the advantages which we may expect to derive from our position, merely to please our friend Mr. Hibbard?

This is what we are asked to do. In the opinion of many the price is too high even for the great assistance which we have received from St. George in times past. Cutting off one's nose to spite one's people's faces is rather an absurd operation, and one that does not pay.

In the matter of the School Bill both are on a par. Neither has any definite Scheme to propose. Both are in favor of Direct Taxation for Schools. Mr. Russell has for many years been known as a staunch advocate of this system, but his opinion that the matter should be submitted for the decision of the people at the polls. Mr. Stevenson declares himself in favor of the principle, and promises to support the Govt. in placing a measure founded on it on the Statute Books of the Province.

The personal quarrel between Messrs. Hibbard and Stevenson is gradually being lost sight of. Politicians have changed sides ere to-day. The Hon. Joseph Howe still reigns supreme at Ottawa and is much admired and respected, although he has more than once in his political life jumped the fence giving as little notice of his intentions as Mr. Stevenson did. This quarrel is a party affair, and unless Mr. Hibbard can show better reasons for the rejection of Mr. Stevenson than this, we imagine that the electors will return him with all the honours.

SUMMARY.

Some articles prepared for this day's paper are unavoidably omitted. We regret it but we cannot work impossibilities.

NEW HOTEL.—It was decided by the public meeting held last week in Russell's Hall, to build a large Hotel. It will be seen by a notice in to-day's issue that application is to be made to the Legislature for an Act to enable the Town to give a bonus to the Hotel Company of \$5,000 or take stock in the Company. We also learn that some of our townsmen have taken a liberal amount of stock in the undertaking.

Francis Hibbard, Esq. M.P.P., addressed the electors on Wednesday evening last in Russell's Hall—on the political situation.

Rev. Mr. Pibbide delivered his lecture—"Mind your own business," in Masonic Hall, on Wednesday evening. We regret to learn the Rev. gentleman is confined to his room by sickness.

GOOD HEALTH for March has been received and is an excellent number, full of information. This work is conducted by leading physicians.

STATISTICS.—Of the Voters in the County of Charlotte, about one-sixth of them answer to the name of John or James.

A daring robbery was committed in the jewelry store of H. M. Ordway, of Lowell, at about eight o'clock Monday evening. A young man of about 25 years called and inquired if the clerk was in, and being informed that he was not desired to purchase watches and chains. He selected several and remarked that he would wait for the clerk as he was acquainted with him, and probably might get a discount. Mr. Ordway commenced to put the watches back, when the thief said that he would like to leave a small bundle, and putting his hands in his pockets filled Mr. Ordway's face full of black pepper, and grabbing a watch and a chain, valued at \$225, succeeded in making his escape.

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DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA.

Hon. Mr. CONNELL moved for the correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Government of New Brunswick relating to unadjusted claims of New Brunswick.

He said he did not wish to blame the Government, but his Province would like to know where the fault was, that these claims had not been settled. He believed the Government would have to take immediate action in the matter, or difficultly might ensue in that Province. He had always been a Confederate, and he was anxious the Dominion should be a success—(hear, hear)—and he thought that could best be brought about by legislating away the difficulties that existed in the various Provinces.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY said he had no objection to the return, if it would enable the House to know itself. They would feel under obligation to the hon. member. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. DUNN asked if the Government had made out an approximate statement of the result of the accounts between Canada and each Province on the 1st day of Feb. 1871, adjusted on the footing of the award.

Sir GEO. E. CARTER said the Government had not.

THE BOAT RACE.—A meeting was held at the "Bee Hive" St. John, on Friday evening, to consider matters pertaining to the contemplated rowing match between the Tyne and St. John crews. Dr. Walker occupied the chair, and Mr. M. Chamberlain acted as Secretary. The articles of the match sent out from England are the same as those published in the sporting papers a few weeks ago, with the exception of the words "Beehive crew," in place of "Tyne crew." There was some discussion about the matter of procuring boats, measuring the distance on the river before the race break-up, and time in suit to row. One gentleman considered it advisable to have two boats built, one English, the other American, and to have everything done possible to warrant success. The meeting agreed to accept Mr. Russell's proposals to row—he and three of the best men he can find in England to form his crew. A further general meeting is to be called to appoint a committee to complete arrangements as to carry out the match.

Heavy Robbery and Clover Arrest.

A little over a week ago a gentleman named McFarlane arrived in this city from New York and put up at the Ottawa Hotel. He was accompanied by a servant and \$23,000, the latter of which he carried in his pocket in the shape of twenty one \$1,000 bills, and the balance in \$500 bills. The article which contained this he put under his pillow when he went to bed at night, where it remained safely till morning. When he rose he went down stairs to be shaved, and left his servant in charge of the room and his effects. The servant, thinking by the way, with him, came down stairs a few minutes afterwards, when Mr. McFarlane asked him if he had brought the money with him. He replied that he had not, and was sent back for it. When Mr. McFarlane received it he fancied that it was not all right—that the parcel appeared to be less than when he saw it last. Under this impression he went up stairs and found that there was no less than \$23,000 missing. He at once sent for a detective and Detective Cullen came and took the affair in hand. Mr. McFarlane examined a young fellow named Gallagher, belonging to the Hotel, but the boy protested his innocence so strongly and bore such a good character, and moreover only a part of the money being taken relieved the boy from suspicion, but threw it on the servant, who was next examined and arrested, but without result; no trace of the money could be found. Shortly afterwards the detective learned that a young man named Monaghan—a noted thief, who has been in jail both in Toronto and here was usually flush of money, but could get no clue as to where he got it from. Yesterday, however, he met the father of Monaghan on the street, and after getting him into conversation, managed to learn that the son was going to Toronto that evening.

The detective was not long in deciding that he would be on hand at the station when Master Monaghan was about to take his departure. Later in the day he heard that Monaghan had changed a \$1,000 bill, and felt certain that this was part of the result of the robbery. Accordingly the detective found himself at the Bonaventure Depot a few minutes before eight o'clock, and hid not been long there when who should he see but Monaghan, Gallagher—the writer boy at the Ottawa Hotel—and another named Statko; the whole three evidently being prepared to leave the city. Being quite alone, he was puzzled for a moment to think how he was going to arrest the three of them. But he did not hesitate long. Sauntering easily up to Monaghan, he asked him in a casual manner if he was going anywhere. He replied that he was going to Toronto. The detective said he would like if he would take a message up for him, and asked him to step aside until he would tell him what it was. Monaghan left his companions for that purpose, but had no sooner turned a corner of the building than the detective marched off to the station close by. He then returned, and finding Statko alone arrested him, and returning the third time was just in time to arrest Gallagher as the train moved off. On the latter was found \$2,400, the rest was spent. He was brought to the Central Station and locked up. The other two were left at the Chabouillet Square Station. [Montreal Transcript.]

—The suit of Charles Haines vs. M. M. Nutting, brought to recover pay for luncheons, horse-baitings and fires furnished to defendant, to the amount of \$80, while courting plaintiff's daughter, is still pending in the Supreme Court in Piscataquis county.

Reclaiming a Wife.—John Francis, a hotel keeper of Rome, England, appeared in the Toronto Police Court New York, on Tuesday, as the claimant of his wife Annie, a tall and luscious woman, who had deserted his home on the 15th of January, with a young carpenter named Thomas Elliot, and flown to America, taking also all the silver, linen and other portables of the house. Arriving in New York on the 9th of February, six days after the guilty pair. John went at once to the 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 choice by Judge Hogan of returning with her husband, who was ready to forgive her, or having her passport 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.

Box made funnel shrieks when it gets into 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 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 British sovereign shall be equal to four dollars eighty-six cents and two thirds."

"That payments on all agreements prior to the above date be made by equivalent sums in Canadian currency, that is for every 75 cents Nova Scotia currency by 73 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 loaned 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.

Bangor a 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 \$23,000 for local improvements.

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

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

March 2, Schr. Lacon, Kilpatrick, Calais, bal.

3, Blackbird, Hatt, St. John, ballast, R. Ross.

4, Broadfield, Britt, Boston, Hides, Mdze, R. Ross.

5, Village Belle, Riley, St. John, ballast, R. Ross.

6, Gipsy, Bunell, do do do do.

7, Antelope, Tatton, Portland, Flour, R. Ross and others.

CLEARED.

March 1, Schr. Express, Dickson, St. John, Turpins, master.

Bluebird, Finley, Boston, 4000 Sleepers, C. R. Goodnow.

2, Eliza Frances, Hunt, Wiscasset, 3000 Sleepers, R. Ross.

3, Comrade, Hrancomb, Boston, 2300 Sleepers, R. Ross.

Big Florence, Waycott, Boston, 2800 sleepers, 100 tons pig iron, R. Ross.

Julia Church, Malouey, Boston, 3140 sleepers, R. Ross.

Calvin Clark, Murquhous, ballast, R. Ross.

Susie Prescott, Glass, Boston, 3426 sleepers, R. Ross.

Albert, Wallace, Boston, 2200 sleepers, R. Ross.

6, Blackbird, Hatt, Boston, 2720 sleepers, R. Ross.

7, Water Lily. Meeting, Wiscasset, 2500 sleepers, R. Ross.

8, Village Belle, Riley, Boston, 2400 sleepers, C. R. Goodnow.

Boston, March 6, arrd.—Schr. Mary Ellen Britt, Nettie, Andrews, 7th, Esther, Malouey, St. Andrews.

AUCTION SALE.

TEA, SUGAR, FLOUR, LIQUORS, &c.

On Thursday next, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock, the undersigned will sell at his Sales Room, the following Goods:—

5 Chest Congou Tea.

5 HF.

4 Boxes Oolong.

5 Barrels R



RECLAIMING A WIFE.—John Francis, a  
felony convict, who had been in the  
Penitentiary for some time, was  
released on the 15th of January, with a  
young wife named Thomas Elliot, and  
her mother, taking also all the silver, linen  
and her portable of the house. Arriving in  
New York on the 9th of February, six days  
later the guilty pair. Julia went at once to  
a police headquarters and obtained a war-  
rant 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 ha-  
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years, and she decided to take the former al-  
ternative. The reunited couple accordingly  
left the court as happy as newly married birds.

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

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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  
county, sent at once \$10 to an uncle who had  
named him that amount when he was in desper-  
ate 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 do-  
ing that he had many times lent money to his  
nephew and he alone had repaid him.

—Bangor 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 \$23,000  
for local improvements.

—Several cases of agrarism are reported  
to have occurred in Ireland.

## Ship News

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS

ARRIVED.

March 2, Schrs. Lacon, Kilpatrick, Calais, bal-  
last.

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

7, Antelope, Tatton, Portland, Flour, R.  
Ross and others.

CLEARED.

March 1, Schrs. Express, Dickson, St. John,  
Turpins, master

Bluebird, Finley, Boston, 4000 Sleepers,  
C.R. Goodnow.

2, Eliza Francis, Hunt, Wiscasset, 3000  
sleepers, R. Ross.

3, Concord, Branscomb, Boston, 2300  
sleepers, R. Ross.

Brig Florence, Waycott, Boston, 2800  
sleepers, 100 tons pig iron, R. Ross.

Julia Church, Malouey, Boston, 3140 sleep-  
ers, R. Ross.

Calvin Clark, Murquash, ballast, R. Ross.

Susie Prescott, Glass, Boston, 3420 sleep-  
ers, 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 sleep-  
ers, C.R. Goodnow.

Boston, March 6, arrivals.—Schrs. Mary Ellen  
Britt, Nettie, Andrews, 7th, Esther, Ma-  
loney, St. Andrews.

## AUCTION SALE

TEA, SUGAR, FLOUR, LIQUORS, &c.

On Thursday next, 9th inst., at 11  
o'clock, the undersigned will sell  
at his Sales Room, the follow-  
ing Goods:—

5 Chests } Congou Tea,  
5 Hif " }  
4 Boxes Oolong  
5 Barrels Refined Sugar  
10 Boxes P. Y. and Common Soap,  
3 " Blue Starch,  
3 " Mould Candles,  
4 Hbls } 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 Hbls Rye Whiskey, 25 U. P.  
2 Cases Pure Spirits or Alcohol, 95 O. P.  
10 Hbls London B. Stout Porter and Pale  
Ale,  
10 Bbls Extra State Flour, 10 do Corn Meal,  
20 Bags Corn, &c. A. L. 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. R. B. 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, until such  
time 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.

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 au-  
thorize 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.

mar 8

## NOTICE

A D. Person having any demands against the  
Estate of Lorenzo Drake, late of Grand Mar-  
sh, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, Mer-  
chant, will render the same within three months,  
and all persons indebted to said Estate, are re-  
quested to make immediate payment to—  
EUGENE R. GASKILL,  
Administrator.

Gre. d. Manan, March 6, 1871. 3a

## New Brunswick, ss.

To the Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, or  
any Constable within the said County, Greet-  
ing.

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, for the con-  
sideration of the said Petition, and the grant-  
ing of (if deemed advisable) of such Licence as  
may 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 Pro-  
bate 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, to show cause, for the con-  
sideration of the said Petition, and the grant-  
ing of (if deemed advisable) of such Licence as  
may be granted to her to sell the Real Estate of the said  
deceased for that purpose.

A. D. 1871.  
S. H. WHITLOCK, GEO. D. STREET,  
Registrar Probate, 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 announce-  
ment 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 vac-  
ancy in the representation for this County oc-  
casioned 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. Servt.,  
BENJ. R. STEVENSON.  
St. Andrews, 28th February, 1871.

## Government House, Ottawa.

Friday, 4th day of February, 1871.

## THE 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 24 V. C. Cap. 6,  
intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His  
Excellency has been pleased to make the follow-  
ing Regulations.

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

WM. 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. 3f

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

Charlotte County, ss.

To the Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, or  
any Constable within the said County Greet-  
ing.

WHEREAS William Whitlock and Donald  
Clark, Executors of the last Will and Testa-  
ment of Charles Gilliland, of the Parish of Saint  
Andrews in the County of Charlotte, deceased,  
have this day filed in my office, and shall be and is  
hereby constituted an Out Port of Entry and placed  
under the survey of the Port of Niagara.

Notice therefore is hereby given to all the  
Creditors and next of Kin, of the said de-  
ceased, and to all persons interested in the said  
Estate, and they are hereby cited to appear be-  
fore me, at a Court of Probate, 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 re-  
served 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 pur-  
pose of constructing, under charters grant-  
ed 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 Canadian, and North American, and Frederic-  
ton, and the New Brunswick and Cana-  
dian, 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 total distance to Fredericton being  
about 222 miles; or, together with a branch to  
Woodstock, 249 miles.

Surveys have been made of the route, and esti-  
mates 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 munifi-  
cent donation of 2,400,000 acres of Crown  
Land to be given to the Company as the Rail-  
way is proceeded with, from the Counties through  
which it runs.

This aid is expected to be supplemented by sub-  
scriptions 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 pas-  
sengers and to 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 per intercolonial Railway, 673; per West-  
ern Extension, 606; per Sherbrooke line, 445;  
and by this Railway, 420 miles.

IV. It will connect with Quebec the terminus  
of the Northern Shore Railway, the Canada Central,  
and all lines of the Eastern Railway, making Saint  
John the great port of the shortest Pacific line  
to the continent.

V. The maritime provinces of New Brunswick  
and Nova Scotia depend principally for flour and  
other articles of consumption upon Western Cana-  
da, and nearly all this 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 wheat, India produce,  
European and other imported goods, &c.

VI. 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 undeveloped agricultural resources, capable  
of sustaining a very large population.

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

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

IX. 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 from the  
Railway.

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

Local Passenger Traffic	\$110,000 per ann.
Through Passenger Traffic	20,000 do
Mail and Sundries	60,000 do
Through Freight to Canada	144,000 do
Return Freight to Canada	100,000 do
Freight in Lumber	150,000 do
In Farm Produce	60,000 do
Supplies, &c., to St. John, S.	80,000 do
St. Andrews, &c.	80,000 do
Total Receipts	\$789,400 do

Or \$3,400 per mile of Railway.

XII. The working expenses are estimated at 69  
per cent. of the above sum or \$543,640, thus leav-  
ing \$245,760 net earnings. \$216,000 per annu-  
m 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.

XIII. 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 cap-  
ital being \$10,000 per mile, and the grant of land  
10,000 acres per mile, every dollar paid in is re-  
presented by an acre of land.

## Statement showing the Earnings of Principal Railways in Canada, Maine, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick for 1869-70:

Name of Railway.	Length in miles.	Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings.
Great Western of Canada,	334	\$11,779	\$6,443
Grand Trunk of Canada,	1,389	1,380	1,165
Northern Railway of Canada,	95	7,094	1,778
N. & N. A. Railway of Maine,	45	782	1,249

Boston and Maine	14%	12,810	3,776
Maine Central,	110	5,324	1,637
Portland, Saco and			
Portsmouth,	51	11,275	3,442
Atlantic and St. Law-	150	7,270	1,324
E. & N. A. Railway			
St. John and She-	108	1,700	524
die,			
Nova Scotia Govern-	145	1,938	no acc't
ment Railway,			
New Brunswick and	119	880	"
Canada Railway,			
Total Mileage,		2,683	
Gross Earnings,		\$16,580,117	
Net Earnings,		\$5,147,340	
Average per mile Gross Earnings,		\$6,180	
" Net "		\$2,120	
Quebec and N. B. Railway esti-			
mated Gross Earnings,		\$3,290	
" Net "		\$1,216	
Feb 8			

## 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 vir-  
tue of the authority given by the 8th Section of  
the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 9, intituled "An Act respect-  
ing 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 Seely's  
Cove, as the Western boundary.

W. H. LEE,  
Clerk Privy Council  
Ottawa

oct 12 31

## ADDITIONAL WINTER GOODS!

8 Bales 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 estab-  
lishment in London.

1 Cask Table and Pocket Cutlery, from Sheffield.

St. Andrews, Dec. 21, 1870.

## ODELL & TURNER.

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

## Funville's Whiskey.

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

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

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

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

Best Pale  
35 HOPS. 30 Qr casks 1 Geneva, 4 p.c. O. L. P.  
60 Cases Brown Stout London Porter & pale Ale  
16 Qr. casks, 4 Hbls. Pale Sherry & Port Wine,  
20 Cases, 20 Hbls. London Congou Tea,  
10 Cases Nutmegs,  
100 Cases "Hennessy" Brandy,  
100 Cases Old Tom Gin, 2 doz. pints,  
18 doz. Irish Whisky, 4 doz. cases,  
18 Hbls "Base" pale ale, qts & pints,  
15 Cases Guinness' xx Porter, do  
2 Hbls Murphy's fine Irish  
10 Qr. casks Whiskey, 22 O. P.  
10 Boxes Woodstock, Pipes, &c. &c.  
Novr. 30, 1870. JAMES W. STREET.

## Stationery 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 di-  
rect from the publishers; also a choice lot of  
Stationery, including Writing and Drawing pa-  
pers 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.  
Carters, Bonneys and Arnold's Writing Inks,  
Pens and Pencils, &c.

He is constantly receiving by each steamer from  
London, Papers &c. Any Book or piece of Music  
ordered, will be received by return Boat, and  
delivered 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 dis-  
charge, and on Thursday the 22nd day of Decem-  
ber next, will apply to the Judge of the said  
Court at his chambers, in Saint Stephen, for a  
confirmation of the discharge thereto effected.  
Saint George, 1st November, 1870.

JOHN GILLESPIE,  
Insolvent Attorney, ad litem. 5i

## NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends  
and the public generally, that he has lease  
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.



## ELECTION.

CHARLOTTE TO WIT:

ALEX. T. PAUL, Esquire, High Sheriff of the  
County of Charlotte, having this day receiv-  
ed 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 re-  
elected, 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 o'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 de-  
manded, I do hereby further Proclaim and give  
Public Notice, that Polling Booths will be opened  
on Thursday 16th March next,

at 8 o'clock A. M., and will continue open  
until 4 o'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 Wa-  
ter near the head of Tide 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 said Parish of St. James.
- 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 Parish of St. George.
- 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, 1 Chocolate Cove.
- 15—For the Parish of Campobello, at or near  
the School House in Welch Pool.
- 16—For the Parish of Grand Manan, at Grand  
Harbour.
- 17—And at or near the residence of Lorenzo  
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 General Assembly, will then and there be  
openly declared. Of which said Proclamations  
all persons will take due notice and govern them-  
selves accordingly.

ALEX. T. PAUL,  
High Sheriff of Charlotte,  
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,  
Feb. 25, 1871.

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

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

Sec. 40.—Presiding Officers, Poll Clerks, Can-  
didates and their agents may poll their votes in  
the district where they are acting, though they do  
not reside therein; if, on the day of nomination  
their names are certified and entered as qualifi-  
ed 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 given, that an application will be made  
at the ensuing session of the Legislature at  
Fredericton for an Act to incorporate "The Saint  
Andrews Hotel Company," with such provisions  
as are usually contained in Acts of this nature,  
and also provision to enable the Justices of the  
Peace for the County of Charlotte, to sell or lease  
to such Company, such part of the Eastern Com-  
mons so called, as a site for an Hotel, and upon  
such terms as the said Justices shall deem advis-  
able.

Dated Feb. 6, 1871.

## 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 pre-  
sent the same duly attested within three months  
from this date, and all those indebted to said  
estate are required to make immediate payment  
to—

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

## BRUNSWICK HOUSE.

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

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

By keeping a good table, paying strict at-  
tention to the comfort of his guests, and moder-  
ate charges, he hopes to secure a share of public pa-  
tronage.

Good STABLES on the premises.

EDWARD DE WOLFE.



