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Poetry

HOLLYHOCKS.

"A beautiful, graceful flower!" you say?
Ah well! it may be so;
And still—

It came but yesterday,
That morning long ago
I almost saw the cottage yet,
The winding path—and Margaret,
Dew pearls strong close on cheek and throat,
Gleamed in the door-yard grass,
And from the prim-rose garden-beds
Smiled up to see us pass.
Sweet, old-time blossoms, greeting thus
A fairer flower, beauties!

We rested in the arbor-shade,
While through the open door
Stole bashful sunbeams, half afraid,
And played upon the floor;
Or, bolder grown, with brightest fleet,
Touched her soft hair and forehead sweet.

A light-winged breeze sailed gently by;
The lark's clear note afar,
Through the blue spaces of the sky
Said like a falling star:
I never saw her look so fair!
Ah! if I told her, would she care?

Within a secret hollyhock
A pollen-laden bee
Deep plunging, made the blossom rock—
She flashed a smile at me;
And with a motion swift and light,
She caught the silken petals tight.

Loud hummed the bee with angry wing,
"Why thus so ill content?"
The sweets you sought, poor foolish thing,
She said, "are all unspent!"
My heart leaped up to hear her speak,
A sudden courage dyed my cheek.

"Darling!" I cried, "O let him fly!"
And take me in his place!
Fast prisoned in your heart, could I
Ask any sweeter grace?
I could not struggle to be free,
So dear a jailer holds the key!"

Her cheek flushed like an opening rose,
No word her lips did say—
I saw her little hand unclose,
The glad bee flew away.
Ah me! two forty years ago—
My hair is gray—yet this I know:

I've roamed through many garden bowers,
And blossoming fields since then—
In summer with wood gathered flowers,
And in the mountain glen,
Pulled hollyhocks from the dew-drops grown rock—
Yet most I love the hollyhock!

—From "The Aldine" for January.

Something about "Stowaways."

In the melancholy catalogue of the poor people engaged in the "Vile de Havre," we read (see the London "Telegraph") that there were twenty-seven first-class passengers and six "stowaways." The last named term is sufficiently curious to call for explanation, and in touching it we touch upon one of the most neglected features of emigrant life. A "stowaway" is an individual who, at the last moment, just before the vessel leaves the dock for her destination, strikes on board, creeps below and conceals himself as securely as he is able in remote nooks and corners of the lower deck or the forepeak. Sometimes he gets into the hold; but there, if the hatches are battened down, he runs the imminent risk of being smothered. At all events, he crawls into the coign of vantage and crouches there like a rat behind the wainscot, quaking for fear of discovery. And detection must sooner or later be the doom of the stowaway.

So well is the practice of smuggling human baggage known to seagoing folk, that prior to a large emigrant ship sailing there is generally organized a plot of sailors headed by one of the mates and furnished with lanterns and rattans, who make a tour of exploration among the packing cases, the and the provision racks. "Hunting for stowaways" is a most exciting sport; the wretched defaulter are "started" from their holes, foully abused, hustled on deck, "slanged" by the captain—happy they in an American clipper, who escape being "shanghaied" by the boatwain, or "booted" by the first mate—and are then contemptuously kicked over the side. Some stowaways, however, generally contrive to pass unnoticed in the search; and six—no number noted on board the "Vile de Havre"—may be considered as a fair average among a hundred and fifty passengers. The ship, in any case, cannot be many days at sea before they are discovered. Every frigate head-ward or westward that is a-headed diminishes their

chances of immunity; still there have been known instances of the unfortunate creatures being inadvertently jumbled up between and behind heavy piles of merchandise, and so suffering a living entombment, rivaling that of Constance de Beverley in horror.

Stowaways dragged from their hiding places when the ship is in blue water have to take their chance; and a very calamitous chance it is. If the culprit be a woman the hat not much to fear. Jack is proverbially gallant, and an active woman may make herself very useful in the cabin and the cookhouse. But when the offender happens to be a man—who is generally a "bad time" of it. He may challenge himself to be allowed to earn the worth of his bed and board by performing the most menial drudgery, and at the end of the voyage the captain case, if he chooses, take the stowaway before a magistrate and have him punished for fraud. It usually happens, however, that the skipper, when the run is over, is as glad to get rid of his unprofitable passenger as the passenger is to be well out of the ship. The former says nothing about the pecuniary loss his owners have suffered, and the latter is quite content to be silent with regard to the numerous attentions conveyed through the insouciance of mariners, and upon ends with which he has been favored by the boatwain and his assistants. What the French authorities would have said to these wails and strays, on their arrival at Havre is uncertain; but the poor fellows need fear no frowns of human justice now. They are drowned.

THE ALDINE.

Every cultivated American should feel proud of such a superb national publication as THE ALDINE. The first number for the year, January, 1874, opens with such brilliant promise, we shall be astonished at no achievement which may be accomplished hereafter. The press of the New World agrees in pronouncing THE ALDINE the finest organ of art and literature ever issued; and the January number is a wonder of beauty and a marvel of literature. The full page illustrations consist, first, of an exquisite tint, a snow scene, by Thomas Moran, of New Year's Morning in England, with the parishioners saluting the pastor in front of the porch of the church. This drawing of the trees is excellent, while the snow effects are true to nature. The second full page picture is a grand and magnificent view of Moore's Lake in the Rocky Mountains of Utah, the highest lake in America. This was sketched on the spot by Thomas Moran, and is a rare view of American scenery alone worth the price of the magazine. The third of these great pictures is "The Irish Schoolmaster," after Nicol, by John S. Davis, a very clever and characteristic drawing of a race of pedagogue which once flourished in Ireland. The fourth whole page picture is a view of Fairfield, Conn., by Kruseman Van Eilen—a quiet New England landscape, with hills, dale, a river, nestling village, etc. The other illustrations in this number are two wonderful drawings of Rocky Mountain scenery, by Thomas Moran, of Springfield Canon in Utah—a stupendous and frightful mountain gorge; and Colburn's Butte, in Kansas Canon—a mass of red sandstone, two thousand feet high, in the midst of impenetrable scenery. Gustave Doré furnishes two wonderfully drawn pictures, depicting scenes in the Bible; "Christ Blessing the Children" and "The Descent from the Cross." The first is full of beauty and loveliness; the second is touching in its sorrow, and grand in its sublimity. "Burying the Pet Bird," a sweet picture, after Miss M. E. Edwards, full of rare bloom and sorrow for the little songster. The German artist, Kasper, has a cozy in a cottage of home and love, called "A Familiar Air." There is still another picture, "Wild Flowers," which gracefully completes the long list of illustrations.

The literary contents of the January ALDINE equals that of the "Atlantic Monthly," or "Blackwood's"—the best and most interesting which can be found, every paragraph being original. Mrs. Elizabeth Akers Allen, the popular poet, has a charming song prettily named, "A Winter Rosebud." Rev. Samuel W. Duffield, of Michigan, contributes a little gem of a song; William Whitman, Bailey publishes a graceful and seasonable poem, "The Snow Flake"; Lina Hayden, a new writer, puts Thoreau's beautiful "Day and Night," into a well-executed poem; Annie F. Bradley sings of "Soul Days," and Mary A. P. Stanley, in a poem called "Hollyhocks," compresses a whole love romance, as sweet and rustic as any in the language. The department of romance is well filled. Mrs. Julia C. R. Dyer has an artistic and entertaining story, entitled "Cinderella," which is not a fairy, but is a Vermont story. Penno Douglas is the author of a well written, and very original, "Story of a Pilgrimage." Clara Broughton, sister of the editor of "Harper's Weekly," tells the story of "A Ghostly Lodge." The miscellaneous articles all prepared for the Aldine, consist of an account of "The St. James New Year's Day," by

M. A. H. Leconowens, the popular author; a paper on "The Ethical among Brutes," by Rev. F. R. Gooding, of Georgia; and editorial articles by Dr. Fuller-Walker on "The Irish School Master," "Utah Scenery," "Fairfield, Connecticut," Doré's Bible pictures, the death of Sir Edwin Landseer, R. A., and "A Familiar Air." In Music "The Italian Opera" is written about; in Art a glance is taken at the work in progress by American painters and sculptors; while in Literature there are reviews of the poems of W. D. Howells, Laura C. Radden, and Henry Morford, a notice of children's books, and of the how medical price, \$5.00, including Chronos, "The White Mountains," and "The Cliffs of Green River," James Sutton & Co., publishers, 38 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

[From the New York Independent.] The Catholics and the Public Schools.

BY HON. A. M. KEELEY,
Mayor of Richmond, Virginia.

A recent occurrence, to which it is not necessary to make further allusion, has given a new impulse and in some sort a new direction to a question which for over thirty years has elicited more or less of interest in the United States—the relation of the Roman Catholic Church and people of this country to the system of public education which generally prevails. It is, on many accounts, a most interesting question, but especially so far as the people and government of the Union are concerned in what may be called its objective aspect—that is, as affecting the position which the large body of Catholic people in this country is to take in regard to the public institutions of almost every state of the Union, for the system of education, sometimes in the form of constitutional enactment, and sometimes by such a concurrent and continuous approval of a majority of the people of every state as has attended scarcely any other institution of our country.

I propose to consider this question in this aspect now; and if opportunity affords as it shall be thought agreeable to the readers of "The Independent," I will, in a subsequent paper, present such views as I entertain of the matter in its subjective character, or as it affects the Catholicity or dogmatic orthodoxy of a Roman Catholic citizen of a state of the Union in which the public school system is established by law.

I make no apology for saying in advance (because if this paper has any value it is valuable to this circumstance) that I am a Roman Catholic layman, an American citizen proud of my country, and profoundly convinced that, with all the confessed or imputed evils of her government, she is the freest and happiest on earth today, who feels that his church is today more independent, more securely grounded, more fruitful of promise, more vigorous and prosperous here than in the oldest Catholic nations of Christendom, and who freely concedes that it is facts and conditions impose upon him and his brethren, in an especial manner, the consequent obligation of a cheerfully obedient and prompt support of all lawful commands of the civil power, the more particularly in view of the form of our government, which, as nearly as possible, as human wisdom can accomplish, is the direct reflex of the will of the whole people.

And I assure my Protestant fellow citizens that in what I have to say I express the convictions of hundreds of thousands of my fellow Catholics, who gratefully remember the public school as the source of whatever education they or their children possess, and who know that among the most distinguished laymen and the most pious and learned and useful priests of the Catholic Church in America are those who are only very secular trading was in the public school.

I formulate their opinion and my own when I say that the impact of our civil and exclusive secular knowledge by teachers of unsuitable a quality, skill and character, chosen arbitrarily by the people and paid for out of the public treasury, is, under the conditions prevailing in the United States, a mischievous and unjust system, and an unequal right of conscience.

That this view is entertained by a vast body of the Catholic laity of the Union could not be more conclusively demonstrated than by the unbecoming abuse with which its advocates are in certain quarters assailed. Veneration is the common accompaniment of weakness, and it is as often an indication of want of power as of lack of sense.

I may add, further, that during the past quarter of a century the Catholic people of the majority of the states of the Union have been repeatedly called on to express their views, directly or indirectly on this question at the polls, and have never raised the banner of hostility to the public school; that in the legislature of my state Catholic votes have aided in the extension and perfection of the school laws; that in every large city in the country the Catholics have gladly given

their services as members of the board of trustees; that Catholic teachers have in every state sought and received employment in the public schools; and that Catholic children by thousands are now and for many years have been the glad and uncontaminated recipients of their advantages.

To ask these to join in a wholesale and sometimes risible abuse of the system, and to demand that they should not only abstain from the public schools, but should also purify them for its constant iteration, as though it involved an argument, it would not deserve notice. I beg to know what institution or station is a guaranty of either wisdom or virtue. The sanctities of the Papal chair and the special inspiration of the Holy Ghost did not preserve Humanae First from a dangerous compromise with heresy, or Alexander the Sixth from the most scandalous profligacy.

But let us ask, as more germane to this discussion, What are the fruits of a peculiarly clerical control of education, as exhibited to-day before the gaze of the whole world? Who are they who are plundering convents and monasteries in Mexico, the South American Republics, Spain and Italy? Who are they that are expropriating the possessions of the Church in all these states? Who are they who have torn from the trembling hands of the Pope the Ninth part of the patrimony of his predecessors and crowded his declining days with sorrow? Who are they whose godlessness and licentious and profligate lives have evoked the bitterest remonstrance and reproach at the hands of the Head of the Church on Earth? Not Protestants, or the products of the public schools; but Catholics, trained for fraud, the larger part in schools exclusively under the control of Catholic priests or members of Catholic religious orders.

The next objection is an adroit appeal to the love of justice and fair play, which is a honorable characteristic of the American people. It is wrong, say those who advance it, to tax us for the support of schools which we do not use. If by this it is meant to assert that the conscience of a Catholic forbids him to send his children to a public school, I take issue as to the fact. The banners of conscientious objection do not vary with the lapse of a few years. Conscience has nothing to do with expediency or compromise. If it is unconscientious to day in New York to send a Catholic child to the public school, it was unconscientious thirty years ago. But thirty years ago the Catholic Bishop of New York, as great a theologian and as orthodox a Catholic as the average Catholic editor of to-day—sent his great intellect, and influence, and energy to the single purpose of the complete secularization of the public schools. He did not desire to drive the Catholic children out, but only the Protestants.

But if by this objection it is meant to affirm that the state has no right to spend public money for purposes in which all the citizens do not equally participate, because of accident, or convenience, or choice, or interest, or what not, then the argument proves too much.

Very few copy almshouses; yet all are taxed to support them. The great cost of the administration of justice is borne by all, in precisely the same ratio that the expense of the public schools is; yet many citizens pay their lives without making the use of the civil tribunals. We are all taxed for a fire department; yet nothing can be more unequal than the payment of various citizens in its losses. And the same is true of almost every department of public administration.

It is not the circumstances that all do, but that all may avail themselves of or be directly benefited by a state institution that justifies the use of public money in its support.

I may remark that this was the earliest form of objection to the public school system of the United States; but the proponents of the objection then were the wealthy, who said: "We pay, and propose to continue to pay for the education of our children at schools of our own choice. What right have you to tax us for the education of the children of others?" But the answer was too obvious. You are not taxed for what you must accept, but what you may accept. You may have your private schoolmaster; but you must also pay for the public schoolmaster. You may refuse to submit all your civil disputes to arbitration; but you must help to support the civil tribunals, nevertheless. A New Yorker may never walk or drive in Central Park; but you must pay for the improvements, since you have the privilege of enjoying them.

The next objection is that the system of public education circumvents the parent's freedom, with diminishing his moral accountability.

To this I reply that by the hypothesis the education is exclusively secular; and, if this be so, I do not understand what moral accountability can attach. If the demands of education were so exhaustive of time as to exclude moral influences and training, there might be some force in this; but if the waking hours of a child are sixteen per centum he is awake and subject to moral and intellectual influences by hours during each week. Now

of these not above thirty are spent in school, and if, with no adverse moral training at school the influence of home and Sunday school and church and good companions during the remaining eighty-two hours of the week do not suffice to form the moral character of the child, the fault may be in him, or in his parents, or his priest; it certainly cannot be in the school system. And I may add that if all these potent and applied influences fail, it would be absurd to expect success from ten or fifteen minutes a day of religious instruction which is notoriously all that is afforded in the ordinary parish school.

But suppose the public school system destroyed, and what substitute is proposed? Let us remember that the state is as well as the parent and child, is vitally interested in an educated citizenship. Experience has shown that the power, stability and progress of the state depend in large measure upon the intelligence of her people. The right of the state to an educated people is self-evident, therefore, of the right and duty of self-protection, which are inherent in all associations, of whatever nature or purpose. Looking at the question simply from this point of view, and ignoring the right which every educated intelligence has, by his institution, to learn and know, I contend that the right of the state by a well taught population stands upon the highest ground.

Now, destroy the public school, and in the country and it will be observed I have confined my proposition to the conditions found here; what possible substitute could be found? No one ever has or ever can propose a system which can pretend to supplement it. It has never been found here, and never found in any country, whose conditions, especially as to the form of government and the multiplicity and equality of denominations, at all resemble ours.

Until some such plan is proposed we must be content to have our schools of learning, if our schools are of labor and of art, completely secularized or completely destroyed. What ever the zeal or piety or opportunity of the Church succeeds in erecting by the side of the public school a Catholic school of equal or approximate advantages, and the added grace of a moral training, let us avail ourselves of it, and thank God for the privilege; but strike not blow at a system to which so many thousands are and for a long period to come must necessarily be confined in seeking the intellectual elevation of their children. Alas! let us soon to while about the petty tax which we call into the general lot for the support of a system which the deliberate judgment of our brethren approves with equal unanimity.

It is a system which for a quarter of a century has taken no step backward. Each year has multiplied its friends, expanded its scope, and deepened its hold upon the affections of the people who have paid for it, used it, and watched its operation and results. Never in our history has any commonwealth without a position, yet, once introduced, it has never failed to take vigorous root. Here and there a detail has been assailed; but the system itself has advanced, and in the enlightened and mature opinion of a people properly and wisely alive to their interests, it has, after prolonged trial, vindicated itself as the cheapest and best system of public education, adapted to our conditions and projected from the imperfectly attending all the cost of its operation, it is in proof of its utility; but this imposes on us the obligation to reform and perfect not to destroy.

A recent steamer from Philadelphia carried over her hundred and thirty Englishmen. This is another evidence, that American iron is gradually entering into competition abroad with English iron. It may also be interpreted to mean that American car-wheels are better in model and construction than those of England.

It is proposed to make daily manual labor compulsory upon the students at the Michigan Agricultural College, and so on; of the kind of young farmers' training.

A wife in Chillicothe, Ohio, has found and a divorce upon this point on it—upon one occasion her husband had put her to work in the rain water barrel.

A sail feature of the Boston tea-dishes was a group of a woman, who stood for an hour, in the chilling fog, looking contemptuously into the water off the wrong way.

A woman's club in London is about breaking up the members being kept by the British on the great question as to the propriety of sending tax to ordinary business corporations.

A Georgia editor was bitterly a dog, being evidently mistaken for a time.

You must be a queer-tempered fellow, said a phrenologist to a man whose temple was examining. "Say that again and I'll break you down," was the response.

Telegraphic News.

London, Jan. 4.
The French Admiralty Court finds the officers of the Ville du Havre blameless in the late disaster, and attributes the accident to the Loch Earn. Capt. Saurmont is highly eulogized.

A famine prevails in the Province of Smara, Russia.

Advices from Spain announce that President Castelar has been defeated by vote of the Cortes, and that his friend, General Pavia, occupied the public buildings with troops, ordered a dissolution of the Cortes, and summoned the citizens to form a new government. Castelar declined to remain in office, whereupon Serrano was placed at the head of affairs and appointed a new Cabinet. General Pavia was arrested for rebellion, and a court martial is already ordered to try him. The majority against Castelar in the Cortes is 20.

New York, Jan. 5.
Two hundred pounds of giant powder exploded in a Nevada mine Saturday, partially destroying a shaft and killing two miners.

The latest reports from the engineers strike show no material change in the situation. A call has been issued for a meeting of the laboring men of New York to day to protest against the recent alleged corrupt action of the Board of Aldermen in opposition to their interests.

The schooner Eliba with all on board is reported lost a short distance from San Francisco.

The barque Polly, from Liverpool, is reported abandoned at sea and nine lives lost. The Clarendon street Baptist Church, Boston, was damaged by fire, Sunday, \$30,000.

Gold advanced from 110 1/2 to 111 1/2.

London, Jan. 5.
The "Times" special from Madrid says it is Serrano's wish that Castelar should be a member of the new Ministry, but the latter refused to again accept the office. On defect of Castelar and previous to interference of General Pavia, the Cortes selected Senor Patana President of the Cabinet.

The "News" special says that the Republic can force Basque Castania accept the new Government, and the national militia in Madrid is being quietly disbanded. It also says that there is a rumor in circulation in Madrid that the late retreat of Gen. Moriones was a concerted manoeuvre in support of General Pavia's coup d'etat.

The "Standard" has intelligence from the Gold Coast that the British forces will enter Ashantee territory on the 16th inst.

New York, Jan. 5.
Both Houses of Congress re-assembled at noon to-day.

The schooner "Eliza S." of St. John N. B. from Cornwallis, N. S., to New York, with potatoes, went ashore last night near Kite's Cove, Gloucester. Total loss. No insurance.

CHANGE OF CLIMATE IN SCOTLAND.
At the first meeting of Edinburgh Botanical Society for the winter, Mr. James Macdonald, curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens, delivered an address on the change of climate north of the Tweed. Caledonia, "stern and wild" as she is, has witnessed during the last fifty years much lessening of the summer heat. From this cause peaches and apricots can not be ripened to the same perfection in the open air as formerly, while asparagus, mushrooms, and tomatoes are gradually disappearing. The rock rose and the common myrtle are rarely to be met with, and the almond, which at one time flourished as luxuriously as the laurel in the suburbs of London, will not now set its flower buds. The larch, in spite of the enormous quantities of seed annually imported, is declining in vigor, and there is a talk of substituting for it the Wellingtonia as a nurse tree. Forty years ago the black Hesperian grape, the black mulberry, and the fig ripened on the southern exposure of Edinburgh as well as in London, but now fire-flies are an essential condition to their coming to maturity. With this change of climate there has been an alteration in the type of disease, but we are still in need of authenticated data as to the extent to which this has taken place. Mr. Macdonald's proposal, that a central committee should be appointed to investigate the whole subject of the change of climate in Scotland, will, he hopes, be carried into effect. — *Lancet*.

TITLES IN GREAT BRITAIN.—There are at least five distinct classes of nobles in Great Britain who possess or are countenanced by titles. There are peers of England, peers of Ireland, peers of Scotland, peers of the United Kingdom (created since the legislative union of the three countries), and the sons of peers who bear titles of courtesy. The peers of England and those of the United Kingdom sit in the House of Lords by right, and cannot be elected to the House of Commons. The Irish and Scotch peers sit in the House of Lords only when they are elected as representatives of their order there, and when not so elected they may be chosen to sit in the House of Commons if they render themselves acceptable to a constituency. The honors of courtesy-titles may sit in the House of Commons but not in the House of Lords.

CHIEF-JUSTICE DOVAL'S RESIGNATION.—"Evening" announces that Chief Justice Duval's resignation is not the result of the recent steps and resolutions taken by the Bar, for no reflection is made or intended on the character and ability of the learned Judge, and which, on the contrary, every one admires. But the serious illness with which His Honor was seized during the late session at Quebec, from which he has not entirely recovered, induced him to quit the Bench, and terminate a long and honorable career by a repose to which he is entitled by his age and services. This determination had been taken by the learned Judge before any

complaints had been made by the bar against other judges of the Court of Appeals.

A MATCH FOR BISMARCK.—Prince Bismarck seldom gets the worst of a controversy, but he caught a Tartar not long since. It appears that Bismarck thinks French should not be retained as the language of diplomacy, believing the German better entitled to that honor. Accordingly, he wrote a note to Prince Gortschakoff in German. But he was completely taken aback when the latter replied in Russian, a language Bismarck does not understand. The German Minister should have thought of that before he took so unusual a step.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, JAN. 7, 1874.

Our Present Volume.

While entering upon the Forty-first year of the STANDARD, we esteem it a pleasure, as well as a duty, to return our acknowledgments to our old friends, and those of more recent date, for the support they have given, through good and evil report, and for their forbearance of our shortcomings. We intend this as a social chat with our patrons, in the only way open to us, through the columns of the STANDARD. It is no fault of ours if we did not present as readable a paper, nor as large a one, as many of our contemporaries; but this one thing we did do, we stuck to them, and did not cease the publication of the paper even for one week, and at times published editions which did not pay expenses. Nothing daunted, however, we pursued the even tenor of our way. Unlike some papers started here, long after the STANDARD was established, and for some cause unknown to us, ceased their publication, and disappeared forever from the political horizon. Many of our original patrons, such as the Kait's, Wilson's, Wyer's, Hatch's, Allan's, and McMaster, Hatfield's, and others, who encouraged us with their counsel and their purse, have long since passed away. But it is pleasing to know that there are a few of the original subscribers still numbered among our patrons, and good men as they are, afford encouragement by paying punctually, and in other ways forwarding the interests of the paper; they belong to that fine old stock, which built up the country and made it known by their enterprise and public spirit.

The year which has just passed away with its political changes, had also its joys and sorrows; alas too many of the latter. In very many families, our own not excepted, some loved member has been removed, and the vacant chair reminds us of a dear one now no more. Death reaped a rich harvest in 1873, even its closing scene was clouded with sadness. Only in the last issue of the STANDARD did we record the death of the beloved Pastor of the Presbyterian Church here, — one who was in verity, a good Shepherd, and tenderly watched over his flock, with a loving, christian solicitude, rarely met with; he was respected and esteemed by all classes and denominations; and to him we may truly apply the text of the funeral sermon, — "He being dead yet speaketh." Feb. 11, 4.

During the past year our mechanics and artisans were fully employed; new vessels were launched, new buildings erected, and old ones repaired and painted. Among the new buildings, we may mention the Marine Hospital, with its conspicuous tower, its large, well ventilated and comfortable wards; its whole arrangements and finish, reflecting much credit upon its architect and builders, all of whom are natives of St. Andrews. The large and well adapted School House, with its excellent appointments, in which four schools are held, also claims attention, and is a credit to the taste, energy and perseverance of the Trustees, — gentlemen who have taken a warm interest, and devoted much time to their duties, without remuneration and at serious inconvenience to their own business. We may here allude to the Grammar School, which has been thoroughly renovated, class rooms made, with separate entrances for the male and female pupils, and other additions and attractions, all creditable to the Directors.

It is pleasing also to note the marked improvement in the system of farming, the better breed of cattle, and the general thrift of our farmers; the Charlotte County Agricultural Society having contributed mainly to this feature. Another gratifying test of progress, is the establishment of factories in the Town; with commendable zeal and an eye to business, Messrs. Andrew Lamb & Co., are carrying on iron foundry in all its branches, and turning out excellent work; and Mr. J. M. Hanson has established a Boot and Shoe factory, which is, we are pleased to state, doing a fair business, so much so, as to warrant Mr. Hanson in extending the business in the course of the present year, the work is finished in the best style, and sold at prices which will curtail importations in his line.

Our shipowners have suffered the loss of some of their vessels during 1873, but are not discouraged. Already the frame of a new vessel has been put up at Indian Point, and workmen are in the woods getting out a frame for a large vessel to be built during the season. It is also probable that the N. B. & C. Railway will shortly be changed to the narrow gauge, which will give employment to a number of men, as the change will involve considerable outlay, for building cars and altering the track, &c.

We may therefore hopefully look forward to 1874, trusting that it may prove a prosperous one, and that the wish we expressed in our last issue to our subscribers may be realized. — A happy New Year.

Funeral of the Rev. P. Keay.

On Friday last the remains of the Rev. P. Keay were interred in the Rural Cemetery. As a mark of respect to his memory, the flags on the vessels and flag-staffs in the town, were at half-mast, and the stores were closed. The services at the house were conducted by the Rev. W. P. Beag, of Woodstock, and Rev. Geo. J. Cair, of St. John, the former having read 15 Cor., and the latter closing with prayer. At 2 p. m. the funeral procession proceeded, to Greenock Church; the Trustees as pall bearers, and Hon. Richard Hutchinson, with Mr. Keay's son Richard, the Elders and R. Stevenson and Donald Clark, Esqrs., as mourners, followed by the clergymen of the Protestant Churches of this Town, St. Stephen and Bay Side, the Surveyor General, Rev. W. J. Foley, P. P., and the public generally; the bells of Greenock and All Saints Churches tolling. Arrived at the Church, the large concourse entered, filling the pews and galleries. The pulpit, ministers pews, and singing gallery were draped in mourning. Rev. Mr. Cameron and Rev. Mr. Cair occupied the pulpit; the favorite hymn of the late esteemed pastor, "Rock of Ages," was sung, and prayer offered by Mr. Cair. Rev. Mr. Cameron read a portion of scripture, the 56th psalm as sung, and Mr. Cameron preached an appropriate sermon from 1st Cor. xv. 53. The choir sang the hymn "Peaceful rest," and the procession then formed again and proceeded to the Cemetery, the Rev. Mr. Beag offering up a fervent prayer, and the mortal remains of the late Pastor were deposited in the grave. The funeral was the largest which ever took place in St. Andrews.

Funeral Sermon.

On Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the largest congregation which ever assembled in St. Andrews met in Greenock Church; the pews in the body of the church, the galleries and seats around the aisles were densely packed, to hear the funeral sermon preached by the Rev. Geo. J. Cair. The Rev. Mr. Soely, Baptist, read a hymn, and Rev. Mr. Lockhart offered up an impressive prayer; after reading of the Scriptures, the 56th Psalm being sung, and a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cair, he preached from Heb. xi. 4, "He being dead yet speaketh." The sermon was eloquent and touching, and paid a merited and well-deserved tribute to the memory of the late Pastor, and the great bereavement the congregation had suffered, and the happy exchange the Pastor had made, and the state of holy rest and joy into which he had entered. During the delivery of the sermon, the preacher and people were visibly affected; the 5th hymn was sung, a short prayer offered, and the anthem, "Weep, Christian weep" was sung, and the blessing pronounced. It is proper to state that some members of the Episcopal and Baptist churches kindly volunteered their services, and that the music was well rendered. It is said that about twelve hundred persons were present in the Church. The Baptist and Methodist pulpits were draped in mourning.

Dissolution of Parliament.

Advices by telegraph and private sources state that Parliament has been dissolved. The writs bear date the 24 January, and are returnable on the 21st February, excepting in distant parts of the Dominion, viz: British Columbia, Manitoba, and Chicoutimi. It would have been well to have held a short Session before the dissolution, when the policy of the Administration could have been made known on the floor of Parliament, but it has been decided otherwise; and certainly no one can justly find fault, as the Ministers and their supporters have no unfair advantage; they place themselves in the hands of their constituents, who can elect or reject them, as they may see fit. There does not as yet appear any disposition to interfere with the MacKenzie Government, and it is not probable that any successful opposition can be made against them; it is believed that they will still further add to their support by the Election. We trust that the ablest mind will be induced to offer. It will not answer to send second or third rate men to Parliament, heretofore men who will vote and legislate for the benefit of the country and not merely to uphold any party, are such as are required.

Candidates.

—Rumor has it, that there will be several in the field, offering for the Dominion Parliament. We have heard of three—Geo. S. Grimmer, John McAdam and A. H. Gilmore, and some say Judge J. G. Stevens. We do not vote for the correctness of the report; but will say, that Mr. Grimmer appears to be the coming man, not for Galway, but for Parliament. The reports from the upper sections of the county, as well as St. Andrews confirm the belief. He has not, as we are informed, refused the proffered support tendered him, should he offer. The people desire no compromises—let each candidate stand on his own merits.

The Annual School Meeting.

—To-morrow, Thursday, in No. 1 School House. We trust the Ratepayers will attend, as a Report of the proceedings of the Trustees will be read, and other matters of interest brought before the meeting.

Grammar School.

—We understand that the mastership of the Grammar School, has been tendered to Mr. James F. Covey, a graduate of Acadia College, Nova Scotia.

New Story.

—The "Scottish American Journal," commenced in its first issue this year an interesting and instructive story, entitled "Peter Saxton's Heir." We only repeat what we have frequently said before, that the "Scottish Am.

Journal" is one of the best and most trustworthy of our exchanges. Published by A. M. Stewart, New York, at \$3 U. S. C. per annum.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Bills to end of 1873 are being made out, and will be presented for payment; some have paid already, but many are indebted for more than one year; but many are not so large however, that there is not ample room in our books for a respectable addition to the list of subscribers, which pains slowly but permanently. No chromos or other premiums are offered for new subscribers.

Mode of Assessment.

That the present mode of Assessment of Rates does not give satisfaction, will not be denied; and that a more equitable method can be devised is admitted; great dissatisfaction prevails at the unequal valuations and manner of assessment, and calls loudly for a change. We may not offer anything new, yet perhaps, our remarks will lead to discussion, and probably some action in the matter will be taken, if so, we will have accomplished a means towards so desirable and much needed change.

Up to the past year, it has been the custom in this District to assess all persons on an income; under the present law income from property is exempt, and it would seem but just it should be but once taxed. Yet the agent or manager is taxed on an income; now the owner acting in that capacity, is exempt from income tax; why should not he be taxed for an income commensurate with his services as manager, and not on the gross income of the Estate. Laborers, mechanics and professional men are all rated on income, whether earned or otherwise, and also on property if they possess it, — while the man of property having no particular calling is exempt; this would seem like taxing only productive labor and brain power. Mechanics and laborers whose incomes fluctuate, and are the result of bodily and mental labor, have to bear the largest portion of the burden, as income pays on full valuation, while property pays on but one fifth. By taxing all on an income commensurate with their calling in life, the amount to be assessed on would be increased, the tax made lighter on the poorer and middling classes, and all bear a more equitable share. We shall in future numbers follow this subject up, in the hope that it may result in some action being taken to secure a more equitable assessment than the present mode.

The year which has just expired had fifty-three Wednesdays, a circumstance which never occurred since our first publication on the 10th Sept. 1838.

THE MARITIME MONTHLY has been received, and is filled as usual with well written and instructive articles.

SUMMARY.

RAILROAD TIES.—It is estimated that the number of railroad ties in present use in the United States is 150,000,000. A cut of 200 ties to the acre is above rather than under the average; and if therefore has required the product of 750,000 acres of well timbered land to furnish the supply. Railroad ties last about five years; consequently, 30,000,000 ties are used annually for repairs, taking the timber from 150,000 acres. The manufacture of rolling stock disposes of the entire yield of 350,000 acres, and a full supply of 500,000 acres more every year. It appears then, that our railroads are stripping the country at the rate of one million acres per annum, and their demands are rapidly increasing.

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.—The annual report of the United States Commissioners of emigration shows a falling off in emigrant arrivals from last year up to December 20th. The arrivals for 1873 were 266,011 as opposed to 292,932 for 1872. Ireland and Germany have furnished the largest number—Ireland 70,683; Germany 105,749; Scotland and England 32,713; France 5,197; Sweden 10,163; Italy 6,770; other countries very few. The Mormons have brought over 2,347 during the year.

A BRIGHT IDEA.—An Alabama editor, thirsting for subscribers, has adopted a singular expedient. Instead of offering as premiums chromos and that kind of rubbish, he promises to name his new baby after the patron who pays his subscription for the longest time in advance.

CHISHOLM.—The owner of Camden House, Chisholm, has been quite lucky. He has found benevolence pays. When, in 1870, he offered the Imperial family an asylum at Camden House, he being an enthusiastic Imperialist, fully expected that they would soon return to the Tuilleries. There was little chance that a brief residence would make Chisholm a fashionable locality. The Imperial family, however, remained there, and in three years have made the land adjoining Camden House of fabulous value. Chisholm has become fashionable and his owner very rich.

TRAFFIC OF BERLIN.—A German traveler, writing of England in 1835, contrasted the deafening noise in London streets with the stillness of the city of Berlin, where the cries of children at play were the most obtrusive sounds which met the ear. All this, says the "Pall Mall Gazette," is now changed, and it will soon be necessary, according to a German paper, to relieve the insupportable traffic of the streets of Berlin by underground railways. It is calculated that in Berlin, a city containing a population of 900,000, there is a daily circulation of no fewer than 19,600 horses employed in the conveyance of goods, and 1,200 riding horses, 3,650 dronkeys, 135 omnibuses, and 360 tramway omnibuses and carriages, which provide means of locomotion

for the inhabitants of the capital and of the 14,000 strangers who daily arrive at and start from the seven railway stations in Berlin. Besides these, 1,200 carts and 2,200 trucks drawn by dogs pass through the gates of the city twice a day.

TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—The returns of the Board of Trade have been issued for the month and the eleven months ended 30th November. During the eleven months the declared value of exports was £255,925,830, against £235,445,356 in the corresponding period of 1872.

—A number of young ladies out West having determined not to marry a man who uses tobacco in any form, the young men of the place have come to a resolution not to marry any lady who uses cotton in any "form."

MAILED.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Geo. Soely, Mr. John M. Cavin, to Miss Sarah Cogswell, all of St. Andrews.

DIED.

At St. George, on the 1st ult., Eliza Jane, aged 28, wife of Capt. William Bannan, also at same time an infant son.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any just claim or demand against the Estate of the late Reverend Peter Keay, A. M., deceased, will please render their accounts duly attested within three months to any of the undersigned; And all persons in debt to the said Estate, will please pay the same forthwith to the Executors.

ALEXINA KEAY, Executrix.
R. L. HUTCHISON, Executors.
St. Andrews, 5th January, 1874. 3m

Notice.

I hereby give notice that an application will be made at the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, for the passage of an Act authorizing the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to establish a Police Force in the Town of Saint Andrews, and to order an Assessment annually upon the inhabitants of the said Town for payment thereof.

January 6, 1874.

Steam Service.

Bay of Fundy.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, Fredericton, until January 2nd, 1874, from persons willing to place a good and serviceable passenger and freight Steamer during the Navigation Season of 1874, twice a week on the route between Shediac and Campbelltown, calling twice a week at St. George and St. Andrews, and once a week at New Brunswick. Also from persons willing to place a Steamer once a week between St. John and Quaco.

North Shore.

SEALED TENDERS will also be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, Fredericton, until February 1st, 1874 from persons willing to place a good and serviceable passenger and freight Steamer during the Navigation Season of 1874, once a week on the route between Shediac and Campbelltown, calling twice a week at St. George and St. Andrews, and once a week at New Brunswick. Also from persons willing to place a Steamer once a week between St. John and Quaco.

The Department will not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender for either of the above services.

W. M. KELLY,
Dec 24 Chief Commissioner of Public Works.

NOTICE.

As I am in winding up my business in this place, as soon as practicable, all persons owing me will please settle at an early date.

Dec 23/1873. W. B. MORRIS.

SCHOOL MEETING.

THE RATEPAYERS of St. Andrews School District No. One, in the Parish of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte are hereby notified, that the Annual School Meeting will be held, as required by law, on the 8th day of January, at No. One School House, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

CHAS. O'NEIL,
C. E. O. HATHEWAY, Trustees.
St. Andrews Dec 23, 1873.

Government House, Ottawa.

Monday, 3rd day of November, 1873.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and under the provisions of the 123rd section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 6, entitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Town of Sorel, in the County of Nicolet, and Province of Quebec, be and the same is hereby erected into and constituted a Port of Entry and a Warehousing Port for all the purposes of the said Act.

Certify,
W. A. HIMS WORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

nov 19 31

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

31st day of October, 1873.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 123rd section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 6, entitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Port of St. Andrews, in the Province of Quebec, be and the same is hereby constituted a Warehousing Port for all the purposes of the said Act.

Certified,
W. A. HIMS WORTH,
Clerk Privy Council.

nov 19, 31

Prospectus for 1874—Seventh Year.

The Aldine.

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

Not for Sale in Book or News Stores.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the
regularity, has none of the temporary or
timely interest characteristic of ordinary peri-
odicals. It is an elegant miscellany of
pure, light and graceful literature; and a
collection of pictures, the rarest specimens
of artistic skill, in black and white. Altho'
each succeeding number affords a fresh plea-
sure to its friends, the real value and beauty
of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated af-
ter it has been bound up at the close of the
year. The possession of a complete volume
cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper
and engravings in any other shape or num-
ber of volumes for the same cost; and, more-
over, there are the chromos, besides!

ART DEPARTMENT, 1874.

The illustrations of THE ALDINE have
won a world-wide reputation, and in the ar-
tistic circles of Europe it is an admitted fact
that its woodcuts are examples of the highest
perfection ever attained. The common mis-
apprehension in favor of "steel plates," is rapidly
yielding to a more educated and discrimi-
nating taste, which recognizes the advan-
tages of the woodcut, and its greater in-
terest and artistic quality with greater in-
tensity of perception. The woodcuts of THE
ALDINE possess all the delicacy and elabo-
rate finish of the most costly steel plate,
while they afford a better rendering of the
artist's original.

In addition to designs by the members of
the National Academy, and other noted
American artists, THE ALDINE will reproduce
examples of the best foreign masters, select-
ed with a view of the highest artistic suc-
cess and greatest general interest. Thus the
subscriber of THE ALDINE will, at a trifling
cost, enjoy in his own home the pleasures
and refining influences of true art.

The quarterly tinted plates for 1874 will
be by Thomas Moran and J. D. Woodward.
The Christmas issue for 1874 will contain
special designs appropriate to the season, by
our best artists, and will surpass in attrac-
tions any of its predecessors.

PREMIUM FOR 1874.

Every subscriber to THE ALDINE for the
year 1874 will receive a pair of chromos.
The original pictures were painted in oil for
the publishers of THE ALDINE, by Thomas
Moran, whose great Colorado picture was
purchased by Congress for ten thousand dol-
lars. The subjects were chosen to repre-
sent "The East" and "The West." One is a
view in the White Mountains, New Hamp-
shire; the other gives The Cliffs of Green
River, Wyoming Territory. The difference
in the nature of the scenes themselves is a
pleasing contrast, and affords a good display
of the artists' scope and coloring. The chro-
mos are each worked from thirty distinct
plates, and are in size (12x16) and appear-
ance exact facsimiles of the originals. The
presentation of a worthy example of Ameri-
can's greatest landscape painter to the sub-
scribers of THE ALDINE was a bold but pecu-
liarly happy idea, and its successful realiza-
tion is attested by the following testimonial
over the signature of Mr. Moran himself.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 20th, 1873.
Gentlemen,—I am delighted with the proofs in color of
your chromos. They are wonderfully successful repre-
sentations by mechanical process of the original paintings.
Very respectfully,
THOS. MORAN.

TERMS.

\$5 per annum in advance, with ONE CHROMO free.
For 50 CENTS EXTRA, the chromos will be
sent mounted, varnished and prepaid by mail.

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

CANVASSERS WANTED.

Any person wishing to act permanently as a
local canvasser will receive full and prompt
information by applying to
JAMES SUTTON & Co., Publishers,
58 Maiden Lane, New York.

Watson House.

ST. STEPHEN.

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

CHARGES REASONABLE AND EVERY AT-
TENTION TO GUESTS.

W. RUDOLPH,
Proprietor.

May 12, 1873.

TEA POTS.

JUST RECEIVED per steamer Malakka—A large
assortment of
Tea-Pots and other Ware.
CHINESE TEA-POTS.
EGYPTIAN BLACK TEA-POTS.
ROCKINGHAM TEA-POTS.

For sale low by
F. & J. A. WHITE,
No. 19 Charlotte street, St. John.

June

"A Century of Pictorial History of the
Times."—The best, cheapest, and most
successful Family Paper in the Union.

Harper's Weekly.

Splendidly Illustrated.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The WEEKLY is the ablest and most powerful
illustrated periodical published in this country.
Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and
carry much weight. Its illustrations of current
events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our
best designers. With a circulation of 150,000, the
"Weekly" is read by at least half a million of per-
sons, and its influence as an organ of opinion is
simply tremendous. The "Weekly" maintains a
positive position, and expresses decided views on
political and social problems.—(Louisville Courier
Journal.)

SUBSCRIPTIONS—1873.

THE WEEKLY, one year \$4.00.
An Extra Copy of the MAGAZINE, WEEK-
LY, or BAZAR will be supplied gratis for every Club
of Five Subscribers at \$4.00 each, in one remitt-
ance; or Six Copies for \$20.00, without extra
copy.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEK-
LY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, \$10.00
one two of Harper's Liberator, to one address for
one year, \$10.00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at a time.
The Annual Volume of Harper's Weekly, in
best cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of
expense, for \$7.00 each. A complete set, com-
prising Sixteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash
at the rate of \$5.25 per vol., freight at expense of
purchaser.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a
year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-
office address.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the
inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity,

that he has taken the store recently occupied by
the late A. D. Stevenson, corner of Water and
William streets, and has removed his stock of

Groceries,

FLOUR,

PROVISIONS, &c.

into that more central position, where he is pre-
pared to furnish the residents of the town and vicin-
ity, with all other customers articles of the first quality,
at reasonable prices.

He respectfully returns thanks for former pa-
tronage, and solicits a continuance. Having just
made large importations, he feels certain of giving
general satisfaction. Among the articles are the following:

Flour, Beef, Pork,
Raisins, Currants,
Biscuit and Crackers,
Sugars of all kinds,
Confectionary,
Teas of various kinds,
Clothing of all kinds, Hats & Caps,
Boots, Shoes, and Larikins,
Buckets, Pails, Brooms,
Canned Fruits in great variety,
and other articles too numerous to mention.

CROCKERY.

He has just opened cases and casks of Crock-
ery ware, and is prepared to furnish
Dinner Sets, Tea and Breakfast Sets,
Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Mugs,
and all other articles in this line. No such stock
is to be found in the town—call a day for
yourself.

WEATHER STRIPS.

An article necessary for all houses in the winter
season especially. No house can be comfortable
without them.

Articles purchased at his store will be delivered
free of charge, at any place within the limits
of the town and place.
He is Agent for the "Travelers Accident and
Life Insurance Company" of Hartford, and is
ready to take risks on life and accident.

Call and see for Yourself.

First quality articles—and reasonable prices.
Country Produce taken in exchange.
St. Andrews, Oct. 9, 1872. W. R. MORRIS.

ROYAL HOTEL.

(FORMERLY STUBBS.)

Opposite Custom House and Public Offices,
PRINCE WILLIAM ST., ST. JOHN, N.B.
During the past winter this house has been
thoroughly renovated and refurnished. It will be
re-opened on 1st of May next.

Having secured the services of Mr. Charles
Watson as Manager, the proprietors trust that their
united efforts for the comfort of their guests will
give entire satisfaction.

Terms \$2.00 per day.

THOMAS F. RAYMOND,
Proprietor.

June 12

Copartnership.

The Subscribers have this day entered into
Partnership for the purpose of carrying on the
business of the

St. Andrews Hotel Company.

St. Andrews, June 1, 1872.

F. R. STEVENSON

STRET & STEVENSON,

Engineers and Architects at Law,
Solicitors &c.

Offices—WATER STREET,
ST. ANDREWS.

RAILROAD HOTEL,

ST. ANDREWS.

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

CONTINUE THE BUSINESS.

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

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

Good STABLEING—Experienced and reliable
hostlers always on hand. Horses and Carriages
to let.

COACHES in attendance on the arrival of Trains
and Steamers.

M. CLARKE,
Proprietor.

St. Andrews, April 17, 1872.

REMOVAL.

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

DRUGS, CHEMICALS

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

Toilet Articles, Groceries,

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

St. Andrews.

GEO. STEWART, JR.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Chemist and Druggist.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

DYE WOOD, and STAINING LIQUORS.

For all Requisites, Physicians, Druggists, &c.

24 King Street, Saint John, N. B.

One box from the Country, quantity, cash.

Ships' Medicine Chests, &c. and the full

Particular attention given to the Preparation

of Physicians' Prescriptions, &c.

apt 12 7—14.

G. F. STICKNEY,

WATCH, JEWELRY & JEWELLER.

Has received a further supply of

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,

Chains, Rings, Brooches,

Lockets, Stands, Pins, &c., &c.

Electroplated Britannia Metal and Brit-
ish Patent Wares.

Paper Machin, Parian, Spa, Wedgewood
and Bohemian Goods.

JET AND RUBBER GOODS.

CUTLERY, HARDWARE, EDGETOOLS.

TOYS, FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY.

Together with a general assortment of

House Furnishing & Fancy Goods.

WEDDING RINGS made to order

July 19 4

JOHN MCCOULL,

GENERAL AGENT.

Commission Merchant,

AND

AUCTIONEER.

St. George, N. B.

References: Hon. B. H. Stevenson, Sur-
geon-General, W. Whitlock, Esq., St. Andrews;
Jas. A. Moran, and Alex. Young, Esqs., St.
George; Chas. F. Clough, Esq., St. John; J.
Murphy, and David Meis, Esqs., St. Ste-
phen.

GIN, WIN, & TEA, &c.

Ex. "Choice" from London.

40 Hbls. } Best Pale Geneva.

30 q Casks } 1st Choice.

200 Cases } 1st Choice.

30 Casks } Cognac Tea.

20 Hbls. } 1st Choice.

10 Hbls. } 1st Choice.

5 do } London Brown Stout & Pale Ale.

20 q Casks } Pale Sherry.

73 Hbls. } 1st Choice.

31 Ton } "Brandram Bros" Best White Tea.

4 Hbls. } do Boiled and Raw.

4 q Casks } Liqueur, &c.

J. W. STREET.

St. Andrews Hotel Company.

At a meeting of the Directors of the

Hotel Company, held on the 16th inst.,

W. B. Morris was appointed Secretary.

R. ROBINSON,

St. Andrews, Oct. 24, 1872. President.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

St. Andrews, June 1, 1872.

J. NEILL, Proprietor.

PSYCHOMANCY

OR

SOUL CHARMING.

How often we hear of the power of the mind over the
body, and how often we see the results of such
power. It is a fact, however, that the mind can
be brought into subjection to the will, and that
the will can be brought into subjection to the
body. This is the secret of the power of the
mind over the body, and the secret of the power
of the will over the body. This is the secret of
the power of the mind over the body, and the
secret of the power of the will over the body.

NOTICE.

My wife, Mary Ann, having left my bed and
board with many just cause, I hereby forbid
any person from harboring or trusting her on my
account, as I will not pay any debts of her con-
tract. JOHN SCAMMOND,
1st Feb. 1873. Oct. 1, 1873.

HATS & CAPS.

IN LARGEST VARIETY.

Comprising—the Oxford, Dolly Varden, De
Alois and many other styles to name
mention. Also the latest styles of
tall, unrivaled for its perfect fit and
together with a full line of Gents' Fur-
nished Goods.

Slippers and Gaiters.

Chignons, Curles, Switches in Jute and Linen.

Fur-trimmed Hats and small trunks, Ladies'
Gents' and children's. \$1.00 to \$5.00, &c.

Slippers and Gaiters.

Slippers and Gaiters.

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